Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HAZEL PARK LINES

STREET RAILWAY COMPANY IS NOT ANXIOUS TO PARALLEL THE SUBURBAN,

NOR DOES IT WANT A RIVAL.

LIVELY MEETING OF THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON STREETS YESTERDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. HORR, PEET AND TIGHE

Enliven the Proceedings With Some Personal Remarks of a Very Pointed Nature.

The assembly committee on streets was in session all the afternoon yesterday, but it devoted the greater portion of its time to considering the resolution requiring the street railway company to build, equip and operate a horse railway line from Duluth and East Seventh street eastward to the Wood Harvester works, and likewise the resolution directing the St. Paul & Suburban Railway company to operate its cars every half-hour instead of every hour, between 6:30 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Assemblyman Thompson said in behalf of the former resolution that its purpose was to give the residents of Hazel Park and vicinity and the employes of the Wood Harvester works the same street railway privileges enjoyed in other portions of the city. At present the citizens have only an hourly service and have to pay 8½ cents fare to get into the city. They feel that they have the same rights that all other parts of the city have. People built nice homes, expecting that suitable transportation facilities would be provided. If the street railway companies having these privileges could so arrange it as to insure a one-fare rate, or permit Mr. Lowry to run his cars out to the Harvester works, everybody would be satisfied.

"But we are not willing," said Mr. Thompson, "to accept one fare with an hourly service. We must have better service than that."

C. W. Horr was next granted a hearing. Mr. Horr said that a bonus of $13,000 had been paid to the North St. Paul Railway company, and the company was also granted a right of way. There was quite a settlement at Hazel Park and a large number of employes at the Harvester works, who were entitled to their rights. In other cities street railway companies had reduced their fares for laboring men to 2½ cents. The present rates to the Harvester works were a discrimination against the laboring men.

S. V. Kennedy, of the Wood Harvester works, said that what was wanted was a one-fare rate. The employes didn't care who furnished the transportation. They simply wanted the five-cent fare.

W. L. Ames said that the residents of Hazel Park and vicinity, and the employes of the harvester works, had been hoping for a six-cent fare, and they had never got even that. It was true tickets were sold at that rate, but the cash fare had always been ten cents. Mr. Ames was confident that the five-cent fare would never be secured until Mr. Lowry ran his cars to the harvester works. It was an outrage for residents of this portion of the city to be obliged to pay ten cents to get into the city.

Mr. Munn, representing the street railway company, asked Mr. Horr if he was not on a committee which located the Harvester works and guaranteed that the fare to and from the Harvester works would be only five cents.

Mr. Horr was inclined to think that Mr. Munn was right.

Mr. Munn, in defense of the street railway company, said that the proposed ordinance was evidently intended to harass the street railway company into performing contracts made by Stone & Morton, the former owners of the North St. Paul railway company. The residents of Hazel Park didn't locate there on the strength of any representations made by the street railway company. Mr. Munn thought that the residents of Hazel Park, as represented by Mr. Horr, were resorting to bushwhacking tactics in getting after the street railway company.

Mr. Horr retorted that he hoped he wasn't a bushwhacker and trusted that he didn't look like one.

E. W. Peet, representing the St. Paul & Suburban Railway company, was then heard, on the resolution requiring his company to operate its cars every half hour from 6:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Mr. Peet said that the contracts made by the previous owners of the Suburban railway company were annulled because of their inability to carry them out and the present company was not liable on these contracts. A receiver was appointed for the previous owners and the road was operated for a year longer at a loss of $25,000.

"The bondholders came into possession of the road," continued Mr. Peet, "my firm being unfortunately the owners of $33,000 worth of bonds. The road is now owned by St. Paul people, all of whom are taxpayers. The road also pays taxes. We reduced the rate to the harvester works and also to North St. Paul and to Wildwood. But the traffic to Wildwood, which is confined to a few months of the year, does not yield a large amount. If we can make enough in the summer to keep the road running through the winter, we shall be doing very well. We cannot give a half-hourly service. If a horse car line is laid by the side of our line, we will do the best we can. We shall not fear such competition. I am sure that Mr. Kennedy would rather pay 3½ cents more and ride on the electric line in preference to the horse cars."

Mr. Peet said that if the harvester works business was steady, it could be cared for more easily and profitably. But it was irregular, running from hundreds of passengers to as few as twenty or thirty. The majority of the employes of the harvester works, Mr. Peet contended, rode only on their suburban line and not on the street railway company's line.

"If we are compelled to give a half-hourly service," said Mr. Peet, "we will simply be obliged to stop operating and give up the road."

Mr. Peet did not believe this additional service was really wanted by the residents. If the people really wanted the extra service, let the city grant the Suburban railway company a franchise, and let somebody besides the street railway company occupy the streets.

Mr. Peet criticised the action of the board of aldermen in railroading the resolution through without referring it to any committee, and intimated that Mr. Horr had a lively, if not an undue, personal interest in the whole matter. As for Mr. Horr himself, Mr. Peet said that he doubtless walked a good deal of the time, which accounted for Mr. Horr being such a handsome man. Perhaps Mr. Horr was interested in some property out there.

Mr. Horr in reply said that it had got so that people blamed him for everything. If Mr. Peet were struck by lightning, he would doubtless think that he, Mr. Horr, had a hand in it. Mr. Horr then repeated his previous argument.

Mr. Munn and Mr. Tighe asked Mr. Horr if he really wanted a horse car line to run out to the harvester works, or was it a mere blind or means to force a five-cent fare.

Mr. Horr replied: "We would prefer an extension of the electric line, but would rather have a horse car line than nothing at all."

Mr. Tighe said that Mr. Horr had once tried to buy the road, and that during that time there was no agitation about the service, but after Mr. Horr found he could not buy it, then the agitation was renewed. For that reason it looked as though there might be some animus directing the present agitation, especially in view of the railroading of the resolution through the board of aldermen, without even notifying the Suburban railway company.

On motion of Mr. Craig both resolutions were laid over until the next regular meeting of the committee, and a subcommittee consisting of Messrs. Thompson, Craig and Krahmer was appointed to confer with the street railway company and the St. Paul & Suburban railway and to report the result of such conference to the committee.

The committee decided to make a favorable report on the resolution of the park board requesting the appointment of a council committee to confer with the park board relative to the construction of proper approaches to Como park.

The ordinance vacating 20 feet on the side of Hiawatha and Mound avenues, for the purpose of adding the same to Indian Mound Park, was referred to the corporation attorney to ascertain whether the council has power to vacate streets in this way.

The committee also referred to the corporation attorney the ordinance to establish a public market on Broadway, to ascertain whether the council can establish a public market on private property.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the American Telephone and Telegraph company was laid over until Thursday at 4 p. m.

SCHOOLS OPEN AGAIN.

Nearly All the Pupils on Hand to Resume Their Studies.

"W'ot ye got your books tied up fer, Chimmy?"

"Goin' to school."

"Ah! ye're nutty. Don't ye know dere aint no school no more?

"Dat shows all you know about it. If ye'd read the Globe ye'd be onter yer job oftener, see? Why don't ye read de pape?"

And when "Chimmy" arrived at the school house door yesterday, he found that there were only a few who had overlooked the rescinding of the order closing the schools. Nearly all the children were on hand ready to resume their lessons, although mayhap some of them were inwardly hoping that there was some sort of a mistake which would give them a few days' respite as there had been promised after the meeting of the school board Friday.

It was too good to be true, however, and while in some cases the confusion incident to the opening of the new term and year led to a dismissal of the pupils at an early hour, still they were obliged to be on hand and the obligation continues today and hereafter.

All the pupils who had not contributed their books to the board were notified to bring their own books, while those who had sent theirs in had them returned, as it is now apparent that the free text book system can not be instituted in the St. Paul schools in the present year. When the board will be able to accomplish the establishment of the new plan does not now appear, however.

President Abbott, of the school board, issued the following letters to the principals yesterday:

"You will notify your pupils that they will have to buy text books as heretofore. You will return to pupils all books left with you at the close of the year. This action is necessary, as there will be no possibility of an appropriation for free text books."

It will also be necessary to shut down on the night schools the coming winter, but this has been done before in cases of temporary financial stringency.

VISITING VETERAN DIED.

T. L. Wykes, of Kokomo, Never Went Home.

T. L. Wykes, of Kokomo, Ind., died yesterday at the city hospital. Mr. Wykes, accompanied by his wife, visited St. Paul during the encampment. He was taken ill with bowel trouble and went to the city hospital for treatment. He failed steadily and death resulted yesterday. The remains were taken to K. of P. hall yesterday afternoon and after short services were shipped to Kokomo for interment. The deceased was 47 years of age, a member of the Knights of Pythias and the G. A. R. post at Kokomo.

FULLERTON IS BACK.

Executive Agent Returns From a Hunting Trip.

Executive agent Fullerton, of the state game and fish commission, returned yesterday from a trip to the park region of Northern Minnesota. He paid visits to a number of the wardens in various portions of the state and found that the enforcement of the laws was generally in good hands. Mr. Fullerton spent some time in the field with a gun himself and numbers 51 of the feathered beauties as his record for the outing.

We Are Asking You

to favor us, by doing yourself the favor

To Call For BLATZ

The STAR Milwaukee Beer.

Merely an exchange of favors, which helps *us* to sell and *you* to get America's most exquisite beer.

VAL BLATZ BREWING CO., St. Paul Branch, Lower Levee, foot of John St. Telephone 1414.

WARREN WINS OUT

COURT OF APPEALS DECIDES WITH HIM IN THE SECTION 30 CASE.

THE TRACT WAS SEGREGATED.

HAD BEEN LOCATED UNDER THE TREATY WITH THE CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

HARTMAN HAD NO PRIOR RIGHT.

Decisions Filed in a Large Number of Cases Included Three Originating in Minnesota.

The federal court of appeals filed decisions in a number of cases yesterday. Three Minnesota cases are involved including that of Emil Hartman, appellant, vs. James H. Warren et. al., appellees, the famous section 30 case. This is an appeal from a decree which sustained a demurrer to a bill in equity and dismissed the bill, the theory of which was that the land was patented to Warren through errors of law made by the officers of the land department, when it would have been patented to Hartman if these officers had rightly decided the legal questions presented to them in the case.

Warren is and always has been a citizen of the United States. He was the son of a father, who was a native born citizen of the United States, and of a mother, who was a mixed blood, half French and half Chippewa Indian of Lake Superior. He was a married man and a resident and citizen of the State of California, when the treaty was made, and never lived with, or in the vicinity of any band of Chippewa Indians. He nevertheless claimed that he was mixed blood belonging to the Chippewas of Lake Superior, and Jan. 22, 1875, the commissioner of Indian affairs by direction of the secretary of the interior so found, and issued to him a certificate of identity, to the effect that he was one of the persons referred to in the clause of the treaty quoted and that he was entitled to locate eighty acres of land under the provisions of that treaty.

January 20, 1885, Warren sold this certificate of identity to one Joseph H. Sharp, and executed two powers of attorney to him, one to empower him to locate in Warren's name the eighty acres to which he claimed to be entitled under the treaty, and the other to empower him to sell and convey this land. October 15, 1885, Sharp located the land in dispute in this case in the name of Warren, under his power of attorney for that purpose. On the same day, he sold and conveyed it in the name of Warren to the appellee, Christian Kortgaard, under his power of sale. December 22, 1894, the government patented the land to Warren on this location.

Meanwhile, on March 11, 1889, the appellant, Hartman, applied to the register and receiver of the proper local land office to locate and enter this land with Porterfield warrants issued under the act of congress, approved April 11, 1860, which provided that the secretary of the interior should issue these warrants to the executors of the last will and testament of Robert Porterfield, "to be by them located on any of the public lands which have been or may be surveyed, and which have not been otherwise appropriated at the time of such location." 12 Stat. 836. The register and receiver rejected this application, on the ground that the land was embraced in the entry of Warren. March 19, 1889, Hartman appealed from this decision to the commissioner of the general land office, and filed with the officers of the local office an application to contest the entry of Warren, on the grounds that the location of October 15, 1885, was not made by or for him, that he was not entitled to locate the land, and that he had unlawfully parted with his certificate of identity before the entry was made.

The commissioner affirmed the decision of the register and receiver and dismissed Hartman's application to contest. Hartman appealed to the secretary of the interior.

The secretary reversed the decision of the officers below and directed the register and receiver to hear the contest.

They heard it in January, 1893. Counsel for Hartman claims that the allegations of his bill show that on the hearing of this contest, Hartman proved by uncontradicted testimony the facts which we have recited, as to the citizenship and residence of Warren, as to his mixed blood, as to his relation, or, rather, want of relation, to the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and as to his sale of his certificate of identity before his location was made.

For the purposes of this decision we shall concede this to be the legal effect of the averments of this bill, although it may be that we should be forced to the conclusion that the bill discloses that there was contradictory evidence before the officers of the land department at the hearing upon the contest sufficient to warrant their findings, as matter of fact, if that question were material in our view of this case. The officers of the local land office held that Warren was a beneficiary under the treaty; that he had the power to sell his right to locate the land, and had the right to make the two powers of attorney before he made his location; that his entry and location of the land in dispute were valid, and that Hartman's contest should be dismissed. After a hearing upon an appeal from this decision, the commissioner of the general land office affirmed it. On an appeal from this decision of the commissioner, the secretary of the interior affirmed it, and the land was patented to Warren. The appellant alleged that these decisions upon the hearings upon this contest were erroneous in law, and that he is consequently entitled to the relief sought by his bill.

The following is the syllabus and opinion in this case:

The location of a tract of land by an alleged beneficiary under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1854 (10 Stat. 1109), between the United States and the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior segregates the tract from the public domain and appropriates it to private use.

While such location remains in force, Porterfield warrants issued under the act of April 11, 1860 (12 Stat. 836), cannot be lawfully located on the same land, because that land has been otherwise appropriated by the prior location, whether right or wrong.

The adjudications of the land department upon questions within its jurisdiction, if erroneous, are not void, but are valid until reversed on appeal or set aside by proper direct proceedings for that purpose.

An entry of land under the seventh clause of the second article of the treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, supra, is not a pre-emption entry, and one who contests it acquired thereby no right to be preferred in the purchase or acquisition of the land under section 2 of the act of May 14, 1880 (21 Stat. 141, c. 89, s. 2).

One who is not in privity with the United States and who did not acquire any right to be preferred in the acquisition of a tract of land, before the claim to it upon which it was patented was initiated, may not maintain a bill in equity to subject the holder of the legal titile to a trust in his favor on the ground that the patent was issued through errors in law.

The decree below must be affirmed with costs:

The lawyers who were engaged in this case were: Messrs James O. Brodhead, D. P. Dyer and William W. Billson (P. H. Seymour, Congdon and Dickinson were with them on the brief), for appellant; Messrs. James K. Reddington (J. M. Wilson, S. F. White, McKeon, George P. Wilson and John R. Van Derlip were with him on the brief), for appellees.

The case came before Judges Caldwell, Sanborn and Thayer.

The case of the Empire Transportation Co. et. al. vs. the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. involved the question of the liability of the charterer of a vessel for a delay in unloading her, caused without the fault of the charterer by a strike of its employes and an organized and successful effort on their part to prevent the discharge of the vessel by others.

The following is the syllabus in that case:

First—Where the time for the discharge of a vessel is stipulated in the charter or bill of lading, or is definitely fixed by it, so that it can be calculated beforehand, the charterer thereby agrees to discharge her within that time, and he takes the risk of all unforeseen circumstances.

Second—Where the charter or bill of lading is silent as to the time of unloading and discharge, there is an implied contract to discharge the vessel within a reasonable time.

Third—This contract is, in effect, an agreement to discharge her with reasonable diligence.

Fourth—Under ordinary circumstances the customary time for unloading a vessel at her port of delivery is a reasonable time for that work, but the implied contract is to discharge her in such time as is reasonable under all the existing circumstances, ordinary and extraordinary, which legitimatoly bear upon the question at the time of her discharge, and it is not to discharge her in the customary time, regardless of unforeseen obstacles and unusual circumstances.

Fifth—The burden is on him who seeks to recover damages for the delay of a vessel, under such a contract, to prove that the charterer did not exercise reasonable diligence to discharge her under the actual circumstances of the particular case.

Sixth—Proof that the vessel was delayed in unloading beyond the customary time for discharging such cargoes at the port of her delivery throws upon the charterer the burden of excusing the delay by proof of the actual circumstances of the delivery and his diligence thereunder.

Seventh—A strike of the employes of the charterer without grievance or warning, and an organized and successful effort on their part to prevent by threats, intimidation and violence, other laborers, who were willing to do so, from discharging a vessel; held, to excuse the charterer for a delay of a week in the performance of that work.

The other Minnesota case, Eugene T. Curtis, et. al. vs. Isaac M. Cutler, involved the title to lots in Minneapolis. The principles of law upon which the decision in that case rests, are:

1. A deed or an assignment of a mortgage in which the name of the grantee was not inserted is, until some name is therein written, as ineffective as a conveyance or an assignment as a piece of blank paper.

2. The foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises for a part of the mortgage debt exhausts the lien of the mortgage, and the purchaser at the foreclosure sale, and creditors holding liens who redeem from him, take the property entirely discharged from the mortgage.

3. Where the legal title to a mortgage is held by one party, while the equitable ownership is in another, the former may, with the consent of the latter, lawfully foreclose the mortgage by advertisement.

Other decisions by the federal circuit court of appeals are:

No. 725—Louis M. McCain, plaintiff in error, vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company, defendant in error. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the District of Colorado. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 728—Eugene T. Curtis et al., appellants, vs. Isaac M. Cutler, appellee. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Reversed. Opinion of Sanborn, J.

No. 731—James Mackenzie, plaintiff in error, vs. Charles D. Seeberger, defendant in error. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 734—Maud Lord Drake, plaintiff in error, vs. Henry P. Stewart, defendant in error. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the Western District of Missouri. Reversed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 739—William B. Sipes, plaintiff in error, vs. J. Fenton Seymour et al, defendants in error. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the District of Colorado. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 747—The Empire Transportation company et al, appellants, vs. Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron company, appellee. Appeal from the district court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 757—Edgar M. Westervelt, receiver, plaintiff in error, vs. George A. Mohrenstecher et al, defendants in error. In error to the circuit court of the United States for the District of Nebraska. Reversed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 762—The P. H. Murphy Manufacturing Co., appellant, vs. Excelsior Car Roof Co., appelle. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

No. 767—Emil Hartman, appellant, vs. James H. Warren et al, appellees. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the District of Minnesota. Affirmed. Opinion by Sanborn, J.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.,

Will meet at Dallas, Texas, Sept. 21st to 28th. On Sept. 18th, 19th and 20th Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) will sell round trip tickets to Dallas for $30.05 for the round trip, good returning until Oct. 10. For further information apply to C. E. Robb, C. P. and T. A., corner Fifth and Robert streets.

The School Days Have Come Again.

When returning to your colleges remember the WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE runs CAFE PARLOR CARS. Pullman's finest sleepers. Two trains daily. Close connections with all lines from Chicago to the East. City Ticket Office, 373 Robert street.

[illegible] Fare, Plus $2.00,

For the round trip to homeseekers on Sept. 15. Any point between Staples on the east and Milnor, Pembina, Leeds, Jamestown, Oakes and Edgeley on the west. Tickets good for return as early as Sept. 18, or as late as Oct. 6. Ticket Office, 162 East Third street, St. Paul.

Tourist Car Service to California Resumed.

The celebrated Phillips personally conducted California tours commences its sixteenth year of successful operation with a through car for California, leaving St. Paul Thursday evening, Sept. 3, over the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad and connections, via Denver and Ogden, and will run every Thursday threafter during the season. The usual care and attention will be given to our patrons that has contributed to the popularity of these excursions in the past.

Call on J. H. Whitaker, City Ticket Agent, No. 396 Robert street (Ryan Hotel), for further particulars and rates.

To Home Seekers.

The Wisconsin Central Line will sell excursion tickets to the South and Southwest at one fare plus $2.00, on Sept. 29, Oct. 6, Oct. 20. For particulars call at City Ticket Office, 373 Robert street.

Only $18.00.

The Soo Line is issuing through tickets to Boston, Portland and New York at low rate of $18.00. If you contemplate a trip East, now is the time to go. Call at 398 Robert street. (Ryan Hotel.)

Hotel Metropolitan Cafe was never so well equipped and served as now, and choicest game, fish and oysters and all delicacies make it the resort for ladies and gentlemen.

The Last of the Season.

This is the last opportunity for low rates to all points East. You can go to Boston, Portland and New York for $18.00 via the Soo Line. For further information call at 398 Robert street. (Ryan Hotel.)

Homeseekers' Excursion.

Tickets will be sold by the Northern Pacific on Sept. 15 to points west of Staples up to and including Milnor, Pembina, Leeds, Jamestown, Oakes and Edgeley, at one fare for the round trip, plus $2.00. Ticket Office, 162 East Third street, St. Paul; 19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis.

Low Rate to Yellowstone Park.

Dr. Charles A. Wheaton, chairman committee of arrangements for Mississippi Valley Medical association, the twenty-second annual meeting of which convenes at Minnesota state capitol, St. Paul, at 9 o'clock this morning, announces that the special Yellowstone Park rate of $78.00, covering all traveling expenses for the nine days' tour, will be open to all who may desire to avail themselves of the unusually low rate offered on this occasion, it being necessary, however, that non-members secure from him proper order on the railway company.

It is expected that the special train will leave St. Paul union depot via the Northern Pacific at 8 p. m. Friday evening, Sept. 18, and from the Milwaukee & St. Paul passenger station at Minneapolis at 8:30 p. m.

All desiring to take advantage of this special train should make their sleeping car reservations at the state capitol immediately on the close of the morning session today and on subsequent days of the meeting.

TO INDICT BOURKE

ORATOR COCKRAN'S ARREST IS DEMANDED OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CHILDS

BY A MINNEAPOLIS CITIZEN.

HE WANTS THE SILVER-TONGUED NEW YORK ORATOR CHARGED WITH MURDER.

SAYS HE IS KILLING PEOPLE,

Or Abetting Their Murder by His Persistant Advocacy of the Republican Platform.

Attorney General Childs has been asked to secure the indictment of Bourke Cockran while that eminent New Yorker is within the state. Asked, perhaps, is hardly strong enough, for the arrest and indictment of Dave Hill's whilom champion is demanded rather than requested.

The complaint against the silver-tongued spell-binder of the Empire state is contained in a written communication signed by H. Ellingston, with whom the attorney general has had correspondence of a more or less extended nature, which has been referred to briefly in the public prints before. Previous letters have been dated at Minneapolis, so although the letter which demands the indictment of Mr. Cockran is not dated, the attorney general has no reason to doubt that the complainant is a bona fide resident of the state of Minnesota and entitled to the reasonable protection of the officials of the state.

This, however, need not be assumed as indicating that the attorney general will at once take steps to the forcible detention of New York's sound money orator, for there are important issues at stake, and the complaint against Mr. Cockran is in no sense personal, but because of his affiliation with certain financial or political organizations avowing a certain belief.

The letter received yesterday demanding Mr. Cockran's indictment is brief, comparatively, the writer having acted on the assumption that the attorney general was familiar, as he is, with the basis of his former communications. H. Ellingston, who signs the communications, is not a believer in the tenets laid down in the Republican national platform. Further than that, he maintains that the present depression is attributable, and legally traceable, to the depreciation of prices due to the criminal reduction of the amount of legal tender money in circulation by the demonetization of silver. As a direct result of this, Ellingston insists that thousands are yearly dying of enforced starvation throughout this country, in Minnesota as well as in the states where silver mines have been forced to close down, and he finds splashes of the blood of these martyrs on the hands of every official who has taken an open part in the advocacy of the maintenance and continuance of the present, as he terms it, unfair and partisan standards. He demands the indictment of every candidate nominated on a sound money platform, rather a cheeky request in view of the fact that the attorney-general himself is a candidate for reelection on a sound money platform, and will not be appeased until the legal penalties for murder have been meted out to all the conspirators in what he terms one of the most dastardly outrages that has cast a blot on the escutcheon of American liberty.

All these charges and demands were given at length in Ellingston's previous letters, and yesterday's letter is devoted almost entirely to a succinct statement on the demand that Bourke Cockran, as the open and avowed apostle of the conspiracy, be apprehended and proceeded against with due form of law, and with all the legality necessary to the conservation of the rights of the American citizen. Ellingston professes no desire to take snap judgment on any citizen, but he demands that the rights of mankind be tried before the tribunals, which the fathers of the republic, in their wisdom, established, and that the persons responsible for the terrible conditions which are causing the death of thousands of human beings year after year, be brought to justice, regardless of political, social and other prominence, and of prejudice to existing political contests.

STEAMER OWNERS SUCCUMB.

Lake Minnetonka Navigation Company Makes an Assignment.

The Lake Minnetonka Navigation company made a voluntary assignment yesterday to C. A. Zimmerman, its treasurer and manager. The assignment is the result of an action brought by James B. Secombe to recover $5,000 on a note, and is also due to the garnishment of the railroads which are indebted to the Minnetonka navigation company on account of coupon tickets.

The company has been engaged in business for fifteen years, and it is the owner of the steamboats Belle of Minnotonka, City of St. Louis, Lotus, Hattie May, Minneapolis and Saucy Kate. The stockholders are J. J. Hill, M. C. Healion, P. S. Davidson and C. A. Zimmerman. The liabilities are reported to equal about $10,000 or ten per cent of the capital stock.

Visiting physicians who stop at Hotel Metropolitan engage rooms for the choice accommodations, either on European or American plan. The hotel is noted for its fine cuisine.

Col. Mizner Is in Charge.

Col. John K. Mizner, of the Tenth cavalry, arrived in St. Paul yesterday to assume command of the department of Dakota during the absence of Gen. Brooke, who is on furlough.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

MARRIAGES. BIRTHS. DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William J. Desmond..Charlotte A. McNamara
Presley S. Fawkes..........Mary Woodruff
Fay H. Stickney..........Mary Gates

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Klecalsky..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Petro Sopy..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Vilander..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Swan Anderson..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Knut Arlun..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Edw. Phillips..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Moore..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Elswirth..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Alex P. Bernin..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Polaski..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Mintz..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. McGovern..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Peter McKiernen..........Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Poohe..........Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sandstrom..........Boy

DEATHS.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moon, Goodrich av......67 yrs
Earl Montgomery, 540 Lafayette av......4 yrs
Ethma Bahr, 593 Charles st......1½ yrs
Baby Boettcher, West St. Paul......5 mos
T. L. Cykes, St. Luke's hospital......47 yrs
D. Stein, 107 West Tenth st......14 mos
Julia Crawford, 224 Pennsylvania av......31 yrs
Frieda Clemme, West St. Paul......2½ mos
Therisa E. Downs, 657 Lafond st......39 yrs
Lars Larson, 841 Magnolia st......76 yrs
Ella Larson, 1016 Edgerton st......1½ yrs
Baby Brenzen, Hall avenue......
Baby Quinn, 865 Ocean st......4 wks
Geraldine Hennessy, 19 Prospect terrace.2 mos

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—9-15-'96.

Mannheimer Bros.

Sixth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

DRESS GOODS DEPT.

Grand Fall Opening. We now have on display our entire Fall collection of Dress Goods, comprising the choicest products of the looms from the best manufacturers of France, Germany, England and Scotland. The assortment comprises every novelty of the season, and prices are so moderate as to be within the reach of all.

Colored Dress Goods.

For Tuesday morning—40 pieces of New Fall Novelties, equal in style to the finest goods made, in all the Autumn colors, 40 inches wide, per yard........ 50c

Bourette Novelties, in two and three tone coloring, 46 inches wide. By the yard... 75c

Boucle Mordante, in all the leading Autumn colors, 44 inches wide, at 85c and $1.00 a yard.

Scotch Suitings, very stylish and popular, 50 inches wide, at 75c, $1.00, $1.15 and $1.25 a yard.

Frieze Velours, 44-inch wide, at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

Black Dress Goods.

New Black Jacquards, Granites, Serpentines, Lizards, Armures and Cheviots, all pure worsted, 50 inches wide, excellent value at $1.00 a yard. Our special price. 69c

English Coating Serge, made of finest hard twist English yarns—dampness will not affect it—50 in. wide, good value at 85c a yard. Our special price... 50c

Marage Zibelines, the rough, shaggy fabric, 44 inches wide, at $1.00, $1.25 and $1.50 a yard.

English Curls, 44 inches wide, at 85 cents, $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

Pierola Cloths, the latest Novelty for skirts and costumes, 44 inches wide, at $1.75, $2.00 and $2.25 a yard.

A large assortment of Scotch Plaids and Checks, for Separate Skirts and Waists.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND OUR

GRAND MILLINERY OPENING!

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 16 and 17.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Alexander Cathcart and Arthur H. Cathcart, under the firm name of Cathcart & Co., was dissolved on the 8th day of August, 1896, and the business will hereafter be carried on by the undersigned on his own account. Alexander Cathcart.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN,

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

Reserved Seats Now Selling.

5 NIGHTS and Sat. Matinee. Commencing Wednesday Eve. Sept. 16.

GRAU'S OPERA CO.

Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday Matinee,

TAR AND TARTAR.

Saturday and Sunday Nights, Paul Jones.

Powerful Chorus, Enlarged Orchestra. Prices—Evenings, lower floor, 75c and $1.00. Entire balcony, 50c. Gallery, 25c. Saturday Matinee, 25 and 50c.

Next week, Julia Marlowe Taber and Robert Taber.

GRAND.

"Where the Nuts Come From."

"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

Matinee Today at 2:30.

Next Sunday Night—Hoyt's "A Midnight Bell."

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. CATHERINE'S SCHOOL.

137 Western Avenue.

All departments from Kindergarten to College Preparatory. Eleven competent instructors. Offers especial advantages in languages and music, besides thorough instruction in English branches. Fall term opens Monday, September 14. Apply for catalogue to

MISS DUSINBERRE,

137 Western Ave. ST. PAUL, MINN.

DIRECTORY OF THE Principal Business Houses OF ST. PAUL.

The following is published daily for the benefit of traveling salesmen, strangers and the public generally. It includes all the trades and professions, and cannot fail to prove of interest to all who intend transacting business in St. Paul.

Amusements.

Metropolitan, Sixth, near Robert st.
Grand, Sixth and St. Peter streets.
Straka's Tivoli, Bridge Square. Concert evenings and Sunday matinee. Admission free.

Bakeries.

Thauwald Bros., 353-355 Seventh st.

Cut Rate Tickets.

Corbett's, 169 East Third st.
Edwards, 173 Third st., 339 Robert st.

Cloaks.

Ransom & Horton, 99-101 East Sixth.

Commission Merchants.

McGuire & Mulrooney, 77-79 East 3d st.
C. C. Emerson & Co., 26 East Third st.
De Camp & Beyer, 129 East Third st.
R. E. Cobb, 31-33 East Third st.

Express and Storage.

Kent's Express and Storage Company, 221 W. Seventh st. Cheapest and best.

Green Vegetables.

Tubbesing Bros., 100 East Third st.

Grocers.

John Wagener, corner Twelfth and Robert sts., and 486-488 East Seventh st.

Hotels.

Grand Central, corner Seventh and Wabasha.

Loans on Watches, Diamonds, Furs.

Lytle's Loan Office, 411 Robert, Room 1.

Laundries.

The Elk, 51 West Third st. Tel. 263.

Milk and Cream.

H. Stebbing (Como), 367 Dayton av. All cows guaranteed free from tuberculosis.

News and Stationery.

Charles L. Neumann, 224 West Seventh st.

Plumbing, Steam, Hot Water Heat.

McQuillan Bros., 183 Western av.

Sheet Metal Workers, Stoves and Hardware.

Karst & Breher, 183 West Third st.

Confectioners, Wholesale.

McFadden-Mullen Co., 55 to 59 East 3d st.

Undertakers.

Theo. Bunker, corner West 7th and 6th sts.

Wholesale Wines and Liquors.

B. Simon, 297-299 East Seventh st.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Democrats of Ramsey County, Minnesota, are called to meet in delegate convention at Market Hall, in the City of St. Paul, on Tuesday, the 29th day of September, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating the following county and state officers, to be voted for at the next ensuing general election, to wit:

County Auditor, Treasurer, Sheriff, Register of Deeds, County Attorney, Judge of Probate, Coroner, Abstract Clerk, Surveyor, Superintendent of Schools, three Judges of the District Court for Second Judicial District, Court Commissioner and six County Commissioners, four from the City of St. Paul, and two from the districts outside of the city. Also ten members of the House of Representatives in the State Legislature, being one member from each of the wards of said city, from one to nine, inclusive, and one member from the Tenth and Eleventh wards of said city and that portion of said county outside of said city. Also to elect delegates to the Democratic Congressional Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of Minnesota. Each election district will elect one delegate at large and an additional delegate for each 150 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for the Democratic candidate for president in 1892.

The respective election districts will be entitled to elect the following number of delegates, viz.:

CITY OF ST. PAUL.

FIRST WARD.			
First district	2	Eighth district	1
Second district	2	Ninth district	1
Third district	2	Tenth district	1
Fourth district	2	Eleventh district	2
Fifth district	1		
Sixth district	2	Total	17
Seventh district	1		
SECOND WARD.			
First district	2	Eighth district	2
Second district	2	Ninth district	1
Third district	2	Tenth district	1
Fourth district	2	Eleventh district	2
Fifth district	1		
Sixth district	2	Total	19
Seventh district	2		
THIRD WARD.			
First district	2	Sixth district	2
Second district	1	Seventh district	2
Third district	1	Eighth district	2
Fourth district	2		
Fifth district	2	Total	14
FOURTH WARD.			
First district	2	Eighth district	2
Second district	2	Ninth district	2
Third district	2	Tenth district	1
Fourth district	2	Eleventh district	2
Fifth district	2	Twelfth district	2
Sixth district	2		
Seventh district	2	Total	23
FIFTH WARD.			
First district	2	Ninth district	2
Second district	2	Tenth district	1
Third district	2	Eleventh district	1
Fourth district	2	Twelfth district	2
Fifth district	2	Thirteenth district	2
Sixth district	2	Fourteenth district	2
Seventh district	2		
Eighth district	2	Total	26
SITXH WARD.			
First district	2	Ninth district	2
Second district	2	Tenth district	2
Third district	2	Eleventh district	2
Fourth district	1	Twelfth district	1
Fifth district	2	Thirteenth district	2
Sixth district	2		
Seventh district	2	Total	24
Eighth district	2		
SEVENTH WARD.			
First district	2	Seventh district	2
Second district	2	Eighth district	1
Third district	1	Ninth district	1
Fourth district	2		
Fifth district	2	Total	15
Sixth district	2		
EIGHTH WARD.			
First district	2	Tenth district	3
Second district	3	Eleventh district	2
Third district	2	Twelfth district	2
Fourth district	2	Thirteenth district	2
Fifth district	2	Fourteenth district	2
Sixth district	2	Fifteenth district	2
Seventh district	2		
Eighth district	2	Total	32
Ninth district	2		
NINTH WARD.			
First district	2	Ninth district	2
Second district	1	Tenth district	1
Third district	2	Eleventh district	2
Fourth district	2	Twelfth district	1
Fifth district	2	Thirteenth district	1
Sixth district	1		
Seventh district	2	Total	21
Eighth district	2		
TENTH WARD.			
First district	1	Fourth district	1
Second district	2		
Third district	2	Total	6
ELEVENTH WARD.			
First district	1	Fourth district	1
Second district	2		
Third district	1	Total	5
COUNTRY TOWNS.			
Mounds View	2	White Bear Village	2
New Canada	2	New Brighton	1
North St. Paul	2		
Rose Town	2	Total	13
White Bear Town	2		

Total number of delegates, 215.

The primaries to elect said delegates to said county convention will be held on Monday, the 28th day of September, 1896, between the hours of 5:30 and 7 o'clock p. m. The primaries in St. Paul will be held at the usual voting places, and in the towns and villages at the respective town and village halls. The voters at the respective primary voting places will select the primary officers.

Dated September 7, 1896.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE OF RAMSEY COUNTY.

By J. C. MICHAEL, Chairman.

(Sept. 8-15.)

DR. FELLER

180 E. 7th Street, St. Paul, Minn.

Speedily cures all private, nervous, chronic and blood and skin diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE, NO PAY. Private diseases, and all old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder are cured for life. Men of all ages who are suffering from the results of youthful indiscretions or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, indigestion, constipation, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured.

Dr. Feller, who has had many years of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curing any cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicine sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.