ITS FIGURES STAND

RAMSEY COUNTY VALUATIONS ARE CONFIRMED BY THE STATE BOARD.

TRIBUTE TO REAPPRAISERS

THAT WILL RECEIVE THE FAVOR OF ALL LOCAL PAYERS OF TAXES.

MINNEAPOLIS IS LAID OVER.

That City and Duluth, With Telephone and Telegraph Assessments, Not Yet Adjusted.

It was a well rewarded delegation of citizens and taxpayers of St Paul that came away from the meeting of the state board of equalization yesterday afternoon, after hearing the decision of the board to leave the assessed valuation of St. Paul where it was returned by the city board assessor.

It was a high tribute to the work of the men who participated in the recent revaluation of St. Paul realty to adjust to existing conditions the valuations that had their origin during the heyday of boom years.

The committee appointed by the chamber of commerce Monday, consisting of A. H. Lindeke, Gen. John B. Sanborn and W. P. Murray, was accompanied by Assessor Seng and they detailed the work of revaluation under the Somers plan. After hearing the arguments, the members of the board decided that the figures from Ramsey county could be accepted without change, and they so went on record.

The earlier part of the day was occupied by the Minneapolis contingent, debating pro and con the reduction of the assessment which has been made in that city.

The delegation included Judge Hicks, J. E. Bell, Percy Jones, A. L. Skoog, chairman of the city board of equalization; Wyman Elliott, member of the board of equalization; Henry Hill, banker; County Commissioner Barnard; Fred G. James, T. K. Gray, E. S. Corser and Isaac P. Seeley.

Assessor Plummer appeared upon the delegation and was given a hearing in explanation of his method of arriving at values of Hennepin realty. He said it was a difficult matter to arrive at values during a period of stagnation. His way of 'getting at it' was by studying the bona fide mortgages for money actually loaned during the last two years, and particularly during last year.

"We presume," said Mr. Plummer, "that 40 per cent of the actual value of realty could be raised on a loan. This is the conservative man's estimate of real values. From that we learned the basis of valuation."

Judge Henry G. Hicks spoke at some length. He said heavy taxation had become practical confiscation. Values had shrunk 50 to 60 per cent.

"We might as well," he continued, "acknowledge that we have been blowing our horns for thirty years. The two cities were bound to rival one another in the number of the population, and it did seem as if there was no limit we would not go as to the number of our inhabitants and the values of property. The year '93 tested the value of real estate in these cities, and men are compelled to admit that property is assessed for more than what it is worth. The logic of events has been too strong for them.

"We went to our board of equalization and it made what they deemed a proper cut in the values of our real estate. We felt what you and all of us now know that the panic of '93 drove out from 30 to 50 per cent of the real estate values of St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. We convinced our local board of these facts, and it made a deduction from our assessment. There has been practically no increase in values of city property during the past twenty years, though landed interests on the outside have increased."

Judge Hicks at this point passed to the chairman a list of thirty pieces of property which had been assessed by the assessor for 10 per cent more than the property is valued at. Continuing, he said:

"Our assessor got up a new plan of assessment on a cheap scale. The assessment was made on the map. Our friends from Ramsey will tell you that it is a moral impossibility to get at a fair assessment in any such manner. They spent $10,000 to get a fair assessment, and it was money well expended. It is not within the power or genius of any man, with small force at his command, to make a just and proper assessment. Our assessor doesn't feel the terrible shrinkage in the values of property. He sits there drawing his fat salary. He has his ideas, and they're fixed. He's as firm as a mule tied to a post. We come here overburdened and oppressed taxpayers, and all we ask is even-handed justice.

"There was a time when we were proud, and wanted to be the richest and the biggest city in the world, but we have gotten over that."

F. N. Stacy followed Judge Hicks, and presented statistics to show how Minneapolis was overtaxed in comparison with other cities throughout the Union. Cleveland, with a population of 345,000, had a realty valuation of $135,000,000, and other cities as per table below:

	Population.	Valuation.
Denver	150,000	$66,000,000
Jersey City	182,000	85,000,000
Kansas City	150,000	58,000,000
Louisville	200,000	115,000,000
Milwaukee	250,000	142,000,000
Minneapolis	193,000	135,000,000
Newark	215,000	130,000,000
New Orleans	275,000	140,000,000
Omaha	160,000	19,000,000
Toledo	125,000	45,000,000
Chicago	1,750,000	244,000,000

Mr. Stacy said that the average valuation of acre property with improvements in this state was less than twenty years ago. On 14 per cent of the population of the state, he claimed, Minneapolis had to bear 50 per cent of the valuation. The valuation in round numbers in 1890 was $136,000,000, and had not been changed materially ever since, though all kinds of property had shrunk from 50 to 90 per cent.

The other gentlemen spoke in the same vein.

Today the board will be at Duluth and look over the Zenith City, and tomorrow Minneapolis will be the special order.

After adjusting Minneapolis and Duluth, all that remains to be fixed is the assessment on the telegraph and telephone companies and then the board will be through.

FEDERAL JURY PANEL.

List of Veniremen for the Duluth Term.

Jurors have been summoned for service in the United States court at Duluth, Oct. 13, as follows:

GRAND JURY.

L. A. Rosing, Cannon Falls; John Carey, Adams; Edwin Fitch, Hastings; Magnus Norman, St. Paul; C. W. Sexton, Minneapolis; Charles Radcliffe, Minneapolis; A. C. Batchelor, Duluth; J. C. Devereux, St. Paul; E. K. Tarbell, Winona; Corlett Hill, Cleveland; C. M. Finch, Clinton Falls; William R. Jaffray, St. Paul; H. Anderson, Buffalo; James Simpson, Wasioja; Frank Barnard, Chatfield; Charles Q. Johnson, St. Peter; Joseph Sardeson, Minneapolis; William F. Bason, Hastings; S. C. Brooks, Mapleton; John Garrity, St. Paul, Paul Lehman, Essig; A. R. Davis, St. Peter; William Bossell, Duluth.

PETIT JURY.

P. R. Danielson, Cambridge; C. P. Lampman, Cleveland; U. S. G. Sharp, West Duluth; W. W. Gorman, Montevideo; P. H. Jordan, Mankato; George Sutton, Delano; O. P. Bissell, Kasota; Albert Chabot, Crookston; John C. Kemp, St. Paul; John Beckfelt, Grand Rapids; D. H. Bacon, Tower; Charles Gillam, Windom; C. W. Carpenter, St. Peter; J. G. Wheeler, Kasson; Harry F. Weis, Le Sueur; John A. Weide, St. Paul; C. A. Veavy, Anoka; Frank E. Gooding, Rochester; Thomas Howard, St. Paul; Clarence M. Hill, Duluth; O. D. Twitchell, Centerville; George W. Staacker, St. Peter; J. L. Philley, Louisberg; Thomas W. Wilson, Albert Lea; E. R. Tripp, Round Lake; John Marth, Delano; William Chamberlain, Albert Lea; Ezra A. Cooper, Mankato; Charles Swenson, Shafer; H. D. Farmer, Stillwater; Fred Chandler, St. Paul; H. L. McDougall, Fergus Falls; J. H. Cook, Anoka; Frank Withrow, Stillwater; Andrew K. Torbet, St. Paul; H. C. Hornby, Cloquet; Robert G. Roberts, Lake Crystal; Thomas Garlerg, Rapidan; O. A. Benson, Coon Creek; Nick Hampe, Thielmanton.

FELL THROUGH A BRIDGE.

Charles Ryerstrom Meets With a Serious Bicycle Accident.

Charles Ryerstrom, who lives at 588 Cook street, fell from the East Seventh street bridge yesterday morning and was quite seriously bruised.

He was riding down town on his bicycle about 7:30, and when he came to the bridge did not notice until too late that it was being repaired and a portion of the flooring had been removed. He was thrown from the wheel and fell through one of the openings in the flooring to the ground, nearly twenty feet below. The bicycle caught between the stringers and was not greatly damaged. Ryerstrom was taken home in the Margaret street patrol wagon.

ANDERSON IS CAPTURED

And Locked Up for Carving Kittie Galloway.

William M. Anderson, the colored man who stabbed Kittie Galloway in a lover's quarrel Monday night, at 376 Wacouta street, was taken by the police yesterday afternoon. It was known that he frequented that quarter of the town popularly designated as the "Bad Lands," and located in the vicinity of Temperance and Norris streets, so a careful watch was kept there. Early in the afternoon Officer O'Malley met him on Temperance street and escorted him to the central police station, where he is held on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon. Anderson bears a dubious reputation, and even his most intimate acquaintances declare he is a "no 'count niggah."

Miss Galloway is in a fair way to recovery.

Is Your Brain Tired?

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It supplies the needed food for the brain and nerves and makes exertion easy.

YERXA

Look over these items carefully. Each one of them is well worthy of the attention of all who have a table to supply. Money-saving is the motive power of this business. We're contented with a mere fraction of profit. The smallness of our prices and your good judgment make our sales larger.

These for Today, Sept. 23.

25 Pounds Brown Sugar,
For One Dollar.

Fancy Cape Cod Cranberries,
Per quart, 6c.

Sweet Potatoes,
Per pound, 1½c.

Fancy Shredded Cocoanut,
Per pound, 15c.

Fancy Michigan Free Stone Peaches,
Per bushel, $1.00.

Fancy Lemons,
Per dozen, 15c.

Fine Table Salt,
For 5-pound bag, 2½c.

APPLES.
Good sound ones. Cooking and Eating (mixed). They're "true to the core," yet they're only 42 cents per bushel!

W. H. Baker's Premium Chocolate,
Half-pound Cakes, 15c.

Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles,
Gherkins or Mixed, for the largest size bottles, 27c.

Parlor Matches, full size,
Per dozen, 10c.

TEAS.

Two carloads of this year's growth of Choice Teas have just rolled in. They are direct shipments. One car contained all worthy grades of Japan Teas; the other all good grades of Ceylon, Indian and China Teas. Every leaf has been selected with characteristic Yerxa care, bought at Yerxa prices, and will be sold at Yerxa prices.

Included in the shipment is a fresh supply of our special brand, the "Great Bear," a magnificent sun dried uncolored Japan Tea which we can sell for 39 cents the pound. Had it been bought in any other than our way it would have to be sold for double the money.

COFFEES.

Peerless "Hoffman House," per lb.35c
Crushed Java Blend, per lb.....15c
Fine Old Rio, per pound.....25c

Every to-be-thought-of item that comes under the head of Groceries at the very littlest prices.

MEAT MARKET.

Fancy Rib Roast (rolled ready for the oven), per pound..... 10c
Picnic Hams, sugar-cured and branded.....7c & 8c
Celebrated Winchester California Hams..... 7c
Absolutely pure lard, per pound.. 5c

BAKERY.

Special sale on Turnovers, with Fruit; one Day, per dozen,
15 cents.

Yerxa Bros. & Co.

WILL COUNT VOTES

JOINT COUNCIL COMMITTEE NAMES THE JUDGES FOR THE NEXT ELECTION.

REPUBLICANS GET THE TWO,

WHILE THE DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS SPLIT THE OTHER TWO.

ONLY ONE LIST WAS REGULAR,

That Being the List Filed by the Democratic County Committee to Allow Selections.

The joint council committee appointed to pass upon the lists of judges of election submitted by the three political parties met yesterday afternoon. The Republican, Democratic and People's party lists were duly laid before the committee for its action.

The list submitted by the Democratic county committee was the only one that conformed with the usual practice. It contained two names for each election district or precinct, one of which was selected by the committee and recommended for appointment. The Republicans and Populists, however, did not send in a double list, but each named only one judge for each precinct, thus allowing the committee and the council no choice in the matter except to select their men or reject them. The committee, after some discussion of this irregularity, finally decided to recommend all the names submitted by the Republican and People's party committees. Besides the three judges of election who will serve in each precinct, the Republicans submitted a list of men to be appointed ballot judges. The committee also approved of the latter list.

Following is the complete list of the judges of election as selected by the committee, and recommended to the common council for appointment, the first named being the Republican judge, the second, the Democratic, the third, the Populist, and the fourth, the Republican ballot judge:

First Ward—First precinct, Gustave Seibert, William Young, W. F. Birmingham, H. Hotopp; Second precinct, R. N. Rogers, John Bohmart, John A. Carreo, W. H. Meeker; Third precinct, John Blom, William Mullane, C. O. Cederberg, H. H. Bergquist; Fourth precinct Henry Neff, T. E. White, C. W. Herman, Franz Huber; Fifth precinct, Carl Ekman, Michael Scanlan Sr., Allan Rosenquist, Karl G. Anderson; Sixth precinct, Peter J. Ekberg, James Welsh, E. P. Ostman, C. A. Peterson; Seventh precinct, Peter Mueller Jr., George W. Dilley, L. K Lather, Swan Delander; Eighth precinct, John Sandell, Joseph Brown, Peter Roslund, William O. Lodge; Ninth precinct, Otto J. Trossetto, William Boucher, N. S. Beardsley, J. E. Holt; Tenth precinct, E. P. Strom, C. Vennewitz, Frank A. Lundberg, Rex Shane; Eleventh precinct, W. H. Dicker, Charles E. Parks, T. C. Blathea, James Frost.

Second Ward—First precinct, Mike Flynn, John O'Hara, Thomas Drinane, D. F. Jamieson; Second precinct, James P. Kelly, Thomas J. McDermott, John Drinane, William Wolterstorff; Third precinct, Christ Meyer, J. C. Casey, M. J. Flaherty, Fred Knauft; Fourth precinct, Fred Gackstetter, A. W. Caldwell, Thomas E. Byrne, W. J. Buchanan; Fifth precinct, William Schnitger, Jacob Heck, W. F. Northrup, Rudolph Paul; Sixth precinct, William Kemper, Fred W. Bott, Emil H. Pearl, Charles Johnson; Seventh precinct, George C. Davenport, P. D. Scannell, Alex Silver, William H. Buckley; Eighth precinct, Ernest Peterson, J. H. Farrell, E. H. Slater, D. W. Olson; Ninth precinct, W. S. Gregory, D. Dunn, Ed Kelley, Henry Chase; Tenth precinct, John Matheis, Charles P. Johnston, Louis De Mar, A. B. Brand; Eleventh precinct, William Wakefield, Patrick Conroy, George W. Rice, Rudolph A. Hoppe.

Third Ward—First precinct, Thomas McDermott, John B. Arend, J. D. Lachance, Andrew Holm; Second precinct, J. G. Thaung, William Netler, Frank Wolf, Charles Stierle; Third precinct, Henry Boyce, Frank Thome, Stephen Malloy, Joseph Ahern; Fourth precinct, Louis Tubbesing, W. H. Cleary, John Patterson, Axel Anderson; Fifth precinct, F. J. Carpenter, Frank Kavanaugh, William Conlon, Charles Caty; Sixth precinct, Henry Kemper, John J. Sullivan, Scott McDonald, F. A. Twiss; Seventh precinct, Paul Holm, John H. Hoffmann, J. C. Hawley, D. B. Kelley; Eighth precinct, E. G. Green, John Matasek, P. J. Hogan, George Collett.

Fourth Ward—First precinct, Adam Heck, Thomas Grace, W. H. Thackery, August Hammer; Second precinct, George Colter, John House, J. E. Ganvin, Charles Cronk; Third precinct, P. C. Haas, J. W. Lawrence, Pierre N. Gelley, R. C. Munger; Fourth precinct, A. R. Speel, Thomas Wellman, J. Lazarus, L. Meekee; Fifth precinct, Henry Smith, John J. Burke, J. H. Goodsen, J. Fitzgerald; Sixth precinct, J. C. Penser, Walter Rudell, J. W. Rile, A. Pomperin; Seventh precinct, N. M. Bergstrom, John Doherty, James Shannon, Jesse Haigh; Eighth precinct, A. E. Donaldson, John Covington, F. R. Haye, F. E. Baker; Ninth precinct, J. W. Mason, M. J. Kerwin, Peter Blees, W. F. Mason; Tenth precinct, Steel Blakley, James J. Donnelly, M. C. Perhman, P. Christopherson; Eleventh precinct, Richard Farr, William H. Dunbar, J. L. McLellan, Henry Hensel; Twelfth precinct, W. J. Horst, William Deforce, Cyrus P. Aldrich, Frank Griggs.

Fifth Ward—First precinct, Ernest Frey, T. J. O'Leary, W. M. O'Keefe, Samuel Agnew; Second precinct, George A. Nash, B. B. Ryan, W. P. Joy, John F. Bruggeman; Third precinct, William H. Gross, C. W. Fisher, John Fitzgerald, Walter Ife; Fourth precinct, Ralph D. Thompson, T. J. Kinnucan, J. T. Burk, William Henry; Fifth precinct, Joseph Picha, P. H. Sweeney, Walter Conway, Theodore Frick; Sixth precinct, W. W. I. Bock, Thomas Powers, Fred Chandler, John Lesh; Seventh precinct, Henry Mandehr, J. S. Schneider, Patrick Doherty, George McGreary; Eighth precinct, F. A. Krch, F. A. Gies, John Murphy, Frank Shimon; Ninth precinct, A. A. Bitter, Engelbert Sauter, William Walsh, Joseph Stransky; Tenth precinct, W. S. Bassett, C. H. Stille, George Meisel, Albert Tamasek; Eleventh precinct, Louis Schultz, Michael Huna, Joseph Kecok, Michael Kluzek; Twelfth precinct, Joseph Sladek, Max Wittman, J. M. O'Grady, John Utz; Thirteenth precinct, Chris. F. Lane, J. H. Jansen, William W. Leonard, John Trenton; Fourteenth precinct, Frank Amos, Michael Melvin, T. Tschida, Joseph Kravanek.

Sixth Ward—First precinct, Ludwig T. Maenner, William O'Keefe, F. X. Prevost, Frank Ross; Second precinct, E. W. Bartlett, George W. Heath, Hiram Snyder, O. P. Williams. Third precinct, W. R. Johnson, Joseph Guion, J. D. Fry, James Miller; Fourth precinct, F. A. Leyde, John Norman Jr., B. Demers, Victor Dafour; Fifth precinct, H. E. Marek, M. Fontaine, Paul Belain, William P. Fontaine, Sixth precinct, C. B. Waite, J. H. Bohrer, E. Christopherson, E. E. Kendall; Seventh precinct, John Martl, M. Moriarity, A. E. O'Neil, G. C. Vibrance; Eighth precinct, A. M. Bartlett, T. F. Tierney, Paul Miller, M. C. Listoe; Ninth precinct, M. S. Gray, Eugene Melady, William Mooney, David Kribs; Tenth precinct, E. C. Horsnell, Lawrence Fahey, Henry Gydesen, Charles Bovairs; Eleventh precinct, J. C. Taft, William Burke, C. A. Rosebrook, Albert Schinz; Twelfth precinct, L. D. Bissell, William Hurley, J. C. Stuhlman, Charles Hoffman; Thirteenth precinct, J. L. Goff, F. W. Baer, W. E. Guest, John Christensen.

Seventh Ward—First precinct, F. L. Osburg, T. C. Fitzpatrick, J. R. McKee, E. B. Lehmann; Second precinct, H. B. Martin, James King, Louis Prendergast, Penney Sprague; Third precinct, F. L. Loomis, D. D. Williams, William Foulke, J. C. Stout; Fourth precinct, C. E. Learned, R. D. O'Brien, A. Parallis, C. W. Farnham; Fifth precinct, F. E. Irvine, J. M. Lynch, H. Hall, W. F. Moritz; Sixth precinct, E. T. Beck, M. F. Kain, J. G. Zelmet, S. P. Spates; Seventh precinct, S. O. Merrill, M. A. Smith, Thomas Sullivan, W. W. H. Burns; Eighth precinct, I. N. Brice, J. I. Farley, H. W. Gorton Jr., M. S. Brown; Ninth precinct, F. E. Duncan, G. H. O'Neil, William O'Gorman, Fred Robinson.

Eighth Ward—First precinct, H. Thompson, R. J. Hazzard, Herbert Murray, Andrew Defiel; Second precinct, Charles Stans, Albert Hanft, James Datke, Harvey Mills; Third precinct, F. E. Mathews, J. J. McGrath, John Frelinger, R. H. Wilson; Fourth precinct, Otto Gerber, M. J. McHugh, Albert Stutzman, H. Manteufell; Fifth precinct, C. A. Erickson, J. B. Fanning, Alfred Girard, F. D. Parker; Sixth precinct, H. L. Tankersley, T. H. Nolan, M. J. Clonan, C. B. Schroeder; Seventh precinct, E. Arnold, F. J. Bauman, H. F. Luhrsen, E. E. Adler; Eighth precinct, Peter Zimmerman, John Wagner, Andrew Stepan, C. A. Peglow; Ninth precinct, W. P. Dehmater, Frank Kelly, George Spettel Jr., W. W. Hills; Tenth precinct, H. R. Lange, John Cuniff, T. F. Maretz, Nels Olson; Eleventh precinct, Edward Devine, W. H. Burns, Richard Leppla, Fred Stanley; Twelfth precinct, Thomas Shimer, J. J. Preston, W. Conradi, William Hines; Thirteenth precinct, S. B. Carter, P. J. Geraghty, John Egan, S. Johnson; Fourteenth precinct, Paul Kerchoff, William Fitzgerald, R. Smoley, F. W. Bayer; Fifteenth precinct, O. S. Derringer, John Fitz, Frank Robert, J. H. Feckey.

Ninth Ward—First precinct, H. K. Taylor, Thomas Riley, E. W. Bonham, H. P. Gaston; Second precinct, C. A. Anderson, Frank Klein, R. L. Cosgrove, George Lynch; Third precinct, G. F. Daly, C. G. Neillson, Charles Velandrer, Oscar Berger; Fourth precinct, G. W. Elwell, M. J. O'Rourke, F. F. Thomas, Theodore Sander; Fifth precinct, Fred Kuhlman, John Broderick Edward Curry, W. S. McIntire. Sixth precinct, Henry Hinkens, William Bowlin, J. J. Brennan, C. H. Menk; Seventh precinct, P. D. Youngman, William O'Rourke, J. N. Theissen, J. C. Fisher; Eighth precinct, K. P. Myhre, John Donovan, Michael Cleary, George Holmes; Ninth precinct, C. S. Benson, David Fitzgerald, William Matheison, James Guild. Tenth precinct, John Turnbull, Bernard O'Reilly, J. P. White, C. M. Kloss; Eleventh precinct, G. W. McCree, Isaac Hynes, Ed Farrell, A. L. Lanke, Twelfth precinct Julius Schneider, J. L. Hoffmann, T. G. Bronson, C. G. Lewis; Thirteenth precinct, O. H. Oace, Thomas Flaherty, T. C. Healey, A. A. Rolf.

Tenth Ward—First precinct, W. S. Rich, M. R. Bevans, W. S. Reed, E. R. Spear; Second precinct, D. N. McCarter, M. E. Nelson, Israel Hardy, F. A. Harris; Third precinct, D. A. Cudworth, J. J. Merrill, C. N. Lovine, J. E. Whitman; Fourth precinct, D. F. Polk, L. J. Archer, Burton, Patrick Pewters, C. R. Aldrich.

Eleventh Ward — First precinct, Charles Segarstrom, Thomas Towey, F. P. Towey, G. A. Nichols; second precinct, J. H. Ludwig, William Jones, John Hughes, A. R. Peck; Third precinct, Thomas Gaskell, James MacDonald, George Weisner, W. A. Hammond; Fourth precinct, Adam Bohland, Daniel Donnelly, Gustav Otto, Carl Koenig.

COMO AVENUE BRIDGE.

Assessments Are Set Aside by Commissioner Copeland.

Commissioner of Public Works Copeland will declare all proceedings of the board of public works relative to the assessment for the Como avenue bridge annulled. The commissioner will likewise declare that all assessments for benefits are set aside and then proceed to modify the award of damages. Mr. Copeland maintains that none of the private property assessed by the board of public works has been benefited by the Como avenue bridge, inasmuch as, in his opinion, the raise of grade necessary to approach the bridge tended to damage the abutting property rather than to increase its value. The benefits assessed by the board of public works amount to $1,500, and the assessment is spread over the territory bounded by Dale street, Lexington avenue, Front street and Lake Como and Phalen avenue. Also all property along Como avenue from Western avenue to Topping street, and along Rice street from the bridge to University avenue.

It is understood that the commissioner proposes to make only a nominal assessment of benefits, not exceeding perhaps 25 cents on a lot. As for the $1,500 assessment, which he proposes to annul, the commissioner thinks that there is a balance in the Como avenue bridge fund sufficient to make good the amount needed, and if not, the council will be asked to appropriate the amount.

SIX MONTHS TOO LONG.

Carl Schmelzer's Brief Married Life Was Unhappy.

Carl Schmelzer has asked the district court to grant him a divorce from Henrietta Schmelzer, on the ground of cruel treatment. In his complaint he alleges that Henrietta struck him on the head with a club and inflicted other injuries upon him. The couple have been married only six months. Mr. Schmelzer is forty-eight years of age and his wife is one year older.

Mary Capistrant, aged forty-five years has began an action for divorce from Paul Capistrant. Mrs. Capistrant's story is a sad one. She says in her complaint that she and Mr. Capistrant were married in 1880, and that Capistrant deserted her in 1894. She further alleges that her husband, with whom she lived on a farm in Little Canada, made her work like a hired man and treated her like a beast. She says he compelled her to do a man's work on the farm, driving her around in a cruel manner, and cursing and beating her. She also alleges that he refused to buy clothes for her. Mrs. Capistrant not only wants a divorce, but likewise a share of the property which she claims belongs to her.

DISTRICT COURT CALENDAR.

New Cases—

67,208—Patrick Flaherty vs. St. Paul City Railway Company; action to recover $5,000 damages for personal injuries.

67,209—T. Milton Fowble vs. Edward Walther; action for $5,300 damages for alleged unskillful medical treatment.

67,210—Jack Pruke vs. The South Park Foundry and Machine Company; action for $10,000 for alleged personal injuries.

67,211—Griggs, Cooper & Co., vs. Mueller Bros., Milton Dairy Company, garnishees; action to recover $26.27 for goods alleged to have been sold and delivered.

67,212—Mary Capistrant vs. Paul Capistrant; action for divorce; cruel treatment and desertion.

Orders and Decisions—

49,910 — Ryan Drug Company vs. Alvin Rowe et al., and

50,879—Alvin Rowe vs. Ryan Drug Company; motion for new trial denied. Kelly, J.

56,120—Elias Steenerson vs. Great Northern Railway Company; motion for new trial denied. Willis, J.

Holes in Your Health.

What does that mean? Suppose you are taking in money all day, and drop it into a pocket with holes; you will find yourself a loser instead of a gainer by the day's business. Same with your health. You eat and drink and sleep, yet lose instead of gain strength. There's a hole in your health. Some blood disease, probably, sapping your vitality. You can't begin, too soon, to take the great blood purifier,

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

New Fall Styles

For Business or Dress Wear.

PATENT, ENAMEL, CALF, KANGAROO KID,

$3.50

TREAT BROS.
378 Robert

CHINESE SACRED
.....LILY BULBS,
10c Each, 3 for 25c.
L. L. MAY & CO., 25 & 27 W. 5th St

ISSUE OF SECTIONS

DISCUSSED BY MR. M'KINLEY IN ADDRESSING A NEW YORK DELEGATION.

THREE CROWDS IN CANTON.

CAME FROM AS MANY STATES TO CALL ON THE NOMINEE.

WAS GIVEN A BUST OF HIMSELF.

Indiana Party Had a Present for the Advocate of the Ten-Story Tariff.

CANTON, O., Sept. 22.—Three delegations had appointments with Maj. McKinley today. The first arrived over the Valley railroad just at 12 o'clock, and was scheduled as the Republicans and friends of Maj. McKinley from Holmes county, O., one of the strongest Democratic sections in the country. Local committees took charge of the party and marched it to the McKinley home, where an address was made by Dr. Gingham, of Millersburg, and responded to by Maj. McKinley. At 2 o'clock a special train of twelve coaches, on the C., C. & S road, brought a large delegation from Jamestown, N. Y., representing Chautauqua and Cattaraugus counties. The delegation brought two bands and mottoes. At the McKinley home, a congratulatory address was made by Hon. A. C. Wade, of Jamestown, to which Maj. McKinley responded.

A special train of twelve coaches arrived shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, bringing Republican clubs and citizens from Elkhart and Northern Indiana. The Elkhart band led a parade to the McKinley home, where Attorney James S. Dodge made a congratulatory address, and presented Maj. McKinley with a bust of himself.

In addressing the New York delegation, Mr. McKinley said:

The attempt to inflame the passions of the West and South against the East is but a mischievous and unpatriotic effort to arouse prejudice and hatred against men affected by the same causes and feeling the same business depression as those who disturb and harass the whole country. I have no sympathy with a cause based upon mere hate and passion. It is beneath the aims and purposes of patriotic freedmen, and I am glad to note that it receives no encouragement from the sturdy citizens of New York.

How strikingly the names of the illustrious Hamilton and the Empire State of New York are inseparately connected. We cannot think of the great events of our history without at once associating them together and we cannot recall any examples of like nature so conspicuous, unless it be the inseperable association of Washington and Jefferson with Virginia and Lincoln with us. Fortunately these statesmen are our own countrymen, and we cannot too highly revere them, and however much much they may have differed in administrative policies, they were always and at all times together for the honor of the country.

No man of his time left a more lasting impression on public legislation than the eminent leader in New York, Alexander Hamilton, who, more than any one else, secured the ratification of the United States constitution, and to whom we are more largely indebted than to any other citizen for our protective tariff system, which he always steadily supported, and for our excellent monetary system, for beginning with the first coinage act on April 2, 1792, every law enacted down to and including the act of May, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments, was based upon the principles laid down by Alexander Hamilton and supported almost in their entirety by Thomas Jefferson. (Applause).

We have heard a great deal in this campaign about the doctrines of the fathers. Hamilton favored both gold and silver as money, though he preferred gold alone himself, and the government of the United States entered upon the use of both. Hamilton announced the great fundamental principle when he said: "There can hardly be a better rule for any country for a legal than the market ratio. In other words every coin should contain enough metal so that when melted it will be worth just as much as when it is stamped as money, the bullion or market values always to be the same as its legal or money value." This was the doctrine of both Hamilton and Jefferson. This has been the undeviating policy of the government under every administration, and has been the settled policy of all the great parties of the country from the beginning of the government.

By the act of July, 1890, commonly known as the Sherman act, we insisted upon putting into that law the doctrine of Hamilton, that the parity of the two metals must always be sacredly maintained. The Republicans wrote into that law, for both branches of congress and the presidency were in the hands of the Republican party, a solemn pledge, which is as binding an agreement between the government and the people as was ever made. Here is the language:

"It is the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals (gold and silver) at a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio or at such ratio as may be established by law."

This was the act of the 51st congress, passed by the Republican party for the purpose of preventing the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, but nevertheless giving to silver the greatest possible use as money and for that purpose providing for the utilization of substantially the full product of the American mines. This is not the only declaration, in recent years, in support of the Hamilton idea of this parity. The 53d congress, elected in 1892 and Democratic in both branches, with President Cleveland as the chief executive elected by the Democratic party, also recognized the doctrine of the parity. President Cleveland was so convinced that the coinage of silver was becoming such a peril to the country that he called congress together in extraordinary session August 7, 1893 and congress, at his earnest solicitation, proceeded to repeal the purchasing clause of the so-called Sherman law, and in doing this wrote into our public statutes this express contract:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States to continue the use of both gold and silver as the standard money and to coin both gold and silver into money of equal intrinsic and unchangeable value, this equality to be secured through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as will insure the maintenance of the parity in value of the coins of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the market and in the payment of debts."

This was the act of the 53d congress under President Cleveland, an act by a Democratic congress and a Democratic president, approved by a Democratic administration and indorsed everywhere by the Democratic press, and, as I believe, by the masses of the Democratic party. It is true that we, as Republicans, can take satisfaction in the fact that it would not have passed the senate except for the earnest support of Republicans, and none more prominently than Senator Sherman himself, but the Democratic party was solely responsible for your legislation then, and its action bound the members of that party as strongly to the support of honest money as the 51st congress had committed the Republicans of the country to the support of the same doctrine. With what bad faith, therefore, with what disregard for the right, for justice and honor, can any citizen now demand that the government shall enter upon any settlement of our debts or scheme of coinage the confessed result of which would be to destroy the parity between dollars, drive gold from circulation and reduce the value of silver and paper dollars still circulating nearly one-half.

Hamilton and Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln, or Grant and Cleveland never taught a doctrine so perilous as that. The people of the United States will never adopt so discreditable and dangerous a course; nor will they fail to brand with their condemnation, whenever an opportunity is given them, through the ballot. The idle talk about the dollars of the fathers and the principles and men of 1776, will do no harm, for it will never convince the honest citizen that Hamilton or Jefferson, or any other of our revered fathers or patriots, ever viewed with toleration any scheme of dishonest finance, or contemplated for an instant the idea that the United States would cheat its people in their money, or repudiate any obligations it ever made either by expressed terms or implication.

My fellow citizens, it must never be written that this nation either encourages or practices dishonesty. Good money we will continue to have. What we want now is a chance to earn more of our good money. We never had better currency in the world than we have today, and we never had so much work in our history as we had in 1892. What we want is to get back those good times, and the people are only waiting for an opportunity in 1896 to vote back the principles and policies they gave up four years ago. We want no free trade in the United States. We want the American workshop protected and defended against the foreign workshop for the benefit of American workingmen.

I want to read what Webster said, March 15, 1837, in your great state: "He who tampers with the currency robs labor of its bread; panders, indeed, to greedy capital, which is keen sighted and may shift for itself, but he beggars labor, which is honest, unsuspecting and too busy with the present to calculate for the future. The prosperity of the working classes lives, moves and has its being in established credit and a steady medium of payment. All sudden changes destroy it. Honest industry never comes in for any part of the spoils in that scramble which takes place when the currency of a country is disordered. Did wild schemes and projects ever benefit the industrious? Did violent fluctuations ever do good to him who depends on his daily labor for his daily bread. Certainly never. All these things may gratify greediness for sudden gain or the rashness of daring speculation, but they can bring nothing but injury and distress to the homes of patient industry and honest labor."

LOCAL NOTICES.

Plant Bulbs

Now and secure a fine display of bloom on the lawn in early spring. We have a choice collection of Tulips, Narcissus, etc., etc. May & Co., 25 and 27 West Fifth st.

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.

Have You Tried the Cafe Parlor Cars Run on Day Trains of the Wisconsin Central Line?

Warm meals and refreshments served a la carte at all hours. Pullman's finest sleepers run through to Ashland, Milwaukee and Chicago on night trains. City ticket office No. 373 Robert st.

Killing Frosts

Are timely reminders that spring flowering bulbs should be planted now. L. L. May & Co., 25 and 27 West Fifth st., have a fine collection.

CHANGES TIME.

The Burlington Has a New Time-Table.

The Burlington Route has put a new time card into effect which affects the running of its passenger trains out of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

"The Scenic Express," which has been leaving Minneapolis at 6:55 a. m., St. Paul at 7:30 a. m., except Sunday, arriving at Chicago at 10:25 p. m., will hereafter leave Minneapolis at 7:40 a. m., St. Paul 8:15 a. m., arriving at Chicago and St. Louis same time as heretofore.

"The Chicago and St. Louis Limited," which has been leaving Minneapolis every night at 7 o'clock, St. Paul 7:40, arriving in Chicago 9 a. m., will hereafter leave Minneapolis at 7:45 p. m., St. Paul 8:25 p. m., arriving at Chicago 9:45 a. m., St. Louis the same time as heretofore. The return "Limited" from Chicago and St. Louis daily, and the day train from Chicago except Sunday, arrive at the same time as heretofore.

FINEST TRAINS IN THE WORLD.

New From Pilot of Engine to Tail Light.

"The North-Western Limited" trains running between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Chicago are new throughout. The engines are after the famous 999 pattern and the private compartment cars, sleepers and ladies' coach in style and finish surpass anything heretofore attempted in car construction.

If going East, why not try these new trains via "The North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. Sleeping car reservations made in advance at 395 Robert street, corner Sixth, St. Paul, 13 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, or address T. W. Teasdale, General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of Messrs. Bassford and Donohoe, architects, No. 28 Gilfillan Block, St. Paul, until 3 o'clock p. m. on the 1st day of October, 1896, for the furnishing of material and labor required for the erection of a church building at Graceville, Minn. Bids to be accompanied by a certified check of 5 per cent of the total amount of bid, check to be held as guarantee of good faith on the part of contractor. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—9-23-'96.

Mannheimer Bros.

Sixth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

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