All Boys
Delight

in freedom of movement, and that is why a Reefer is a boy's delight. For play it permits a liberty that the longer overcoat denies him. It is a very satisfactory garment.

But we have the Long Coats and Ulsters for the boys, and they are cut to fit boys and not miniature men. They are made of the same goods as are the men's coats, and made with just as much care as if they sold for twice as much as we ask for them.

We don't much care who makes the country's ballads if we can clothe the boys.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Seventh and Robert, St. Paul, Minn.

WILL BEAT MINNE'S

ST. PAUL, TOO, WILL HAVE A NEW AND SWELL ATHLETIC PARK.

EDWARD G. SMITH'S SCHEME

INCLUDES CYCLE PATHS AND A THOROUGHLY MODERN SPORTING AMPHITHEATER.

LEXINGTON AND UNIVERSITY,

The Location Chosen for the Park—Comiskey's Team May Play There Next Season.

St. Paul is to have one of the finest athletic parks in the United States. The new park is already in process of construction, and the opening of next season will witness its completion when it will undoubtedly be thrown open to the public with all of the appurtenances of a modern sporting arena. Already the grounds have been graded and partly fenced in, while a boulevard has been constructed about it on each of its four sides, on which during the past two days have been planted a number of elm and other kinds of trees. It is proposed by the projector of the park to leave nothing undone which will add to its utility and comfort, and it is claimed when finished, it will be second to nothing of its kind in this country.

The new park is situated at the corner of University and Lexington avenues, or, in fact, occupies the entire block between University avenue, Lexington avenue, Dunlap street and Martin street, an area covering eight acres, which presents a surface of 600 by 400 feet. This expanse of ground has been graded and is now almost as level as a floor. Naturally the ground is particularly well adapted for the purpose for which it has been chosen. Each of the four sides is above the portion designed for the actual field, and this formation has been taken advantage of to lay out the park in the form of an amphitheater, thus placing the field benath the spectator and enabling a full view of the grounds from every point within the inclosure.

The grand stands and seats will be arranged after the plan of the athletic parks in Eastern cities. In each corner will be a grand stand, while "overflow" seats, or "bleachers," as they are termed in base ball circles, will extend completely around the park. Every detail will be in conformance with the modern idea of what an athletic park should be, and nothing will be erected on the grounds for mere temporary accommodation. The grand stands will be constructed of iron throughout and fitted with the regular opera chairs that those who view the sports and games which will take place in the park may do with some degree of comfort. In the grand stands will also be toilet rooms for both ladies and gentlemen, and sliding curtains will completely envelop the rear of the stands to protect the spectators against the sun and wind. Even in the building of the fence about the grounds the permanency of the undertaking has been uppermost in the minds of the projector and anchored posts with matched boards of the best lumber have been used.

The field itself will be a model. Three inches of rich soil is to be laid on the graded surface, upon which is to be sown grass seed, which, when it has grown will present a vast lawn. This lawn will be kept as carefully as that surrounding a residence and to those watching the sports will be of unusual attractiveness. Around the park, beneath the tiers of seats is to be built a quarter-mile bicycle track, as it is intended to make the park headquarters for the bicycle meets of the Twin Cities. In this connection accommodations will be furnished for the systematic checking and care of wheels, while among the other equipment under the grand stands will be lockers and bath rooms, containing facilities for shower and plunge baths.

It is hoped that the new park will also be the home of the local base ball team, and for this purpose it is said to be the most convenient and best-adapted piece of ground in the city. On the interurban car line, less than five minutes' ride from the location of the present grounds, the availability of the new park, it is claimed, is beyond question. Lexington avenue, it is said, is destined to become the most important cross street in the upper portion of the city, thus placing the new grounds at the intersection of the two most frequented thoroughfares and at the same time leaving the park practically isolated so far as residents who might be disturbed by the sports are concerned, as the square upon which it is located is in an unoccupied portion of the city, where the nearest house is perhaps half a mile distant. This fact, it is thought, would do away with the opposition to Sunday ball games and enable the local management to reap the benefit of the best day of the week from a financial standpoint.

The diamond at the new park will be laid out with a view of permitting the play of scientific ball. Two feet of the soil will be excavated, and in its place will be put first a bed of large rocks, then a layer of smaller rocks and so on until near the top when fine gravel will be sprinkled over the foundation. Over this will be placed fine soil, which, when rolled, will produce a firm and smooth surface. Aside from the perfect surface thus obtained the under strata of rocks and gravel will furnish a drain which in case of rain, shortly before a game, will run the water off the diamond in a few minutes, leaving a perfectly dry surface. The size of the grounds will entirely do away with home runs on two-base hits, and will give the fielders in a game a chance to show how effectively they can cover their territory without having to be handicapped by fences and a field full of rocks and weeds.

The gentleman who has undertaken to supply a long felt want in this city is Edward G. Smith and his means, experience and knowledge of sporting matters generally, amply qualify him to fulfill the plans which he has laid out. An ardent admirer of athletics today, Mr. Smith was in 1876 the president of the Buffalo National league ball club, and was in other years a member of the executive board of the national league. Now he is desirous of seeing St. Paul possessed of a ball park commensurate iwth its rank as classed with other cities. In speaking of his plans last evening Mr. Smith said: "I have been interested in athletics ever since my boyhood days and today I would rather see a good game of base ball than any other form of amusement, but aside from the fact that I hope to see the park which I am laying out the Mecca of the St. Paul base ball-loving public, I propose to make it a park where all kinds of athletic sports can be carried on. It will be arranged so that base ball, football, polo on horse back, lacrosse, cycling, and in fact any branch of sport can be presented to the public. My plans contemplate keepinn the park in active operation the year around. In the summer there will be base ball, in the fall football and in the winter skating rinks and toboggan slides, while at odd times other games can be introduced. Polo as it is played in the East is fast becoming popular in the West, and it is not unlikely that a polo team may be organized in this city when facilities for playing the game are provided. In the matter of base ball it is my belief that St. Paul is now entitled to something better in the shape of ball grounds than is at present afforded the public. Base ball financially has passed the experimental stage in this city, and, believing that better accommodations should be given the public I have planned the new park so that both Mr. Comiskey and the public may be benefitted, should the former care to take advantage of the facilities at his command. While the grounds are not completed as yet, said Mr. Smith, it is altogether probable that a skating rink will be put in operation this winter, when ice games and winter amusements will be provided both night and day, as the park will be sufficiently lighted by night to make enjoyment then as complete as in the day time."

EX-COLLEGIATES VS. SKI-U-MAH.

Great Football Game to Be Played Tomorrow.

Tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock will be played perhaps the fastest game of the season in the Northwest, the ex-collegiates against the state university. It will be played at the old Minneapolis ball park, back of the West hotel.

The ex-collegiate team is headed by "Pudge" Heffelfinger, that veteran at the game, and one who takes nearly as much interest in the Minnesota team as he does in the eleven of his alma mater. The Yale guard is captain of the aggregation. He will play opposite Finlayson, and it is safe to say that the raven-haired left guard of the Minnesota team will know considerably more about playing that place than he did before he struck the Yale man. The other guard will be Percy Houghton, of the St. Paul Boat club. He is an old St. Paul high school player, and was at Harvard for a time. He puts up a cracking stiff game, and Harding will have all he can do to hold him.

Center will be taken care of by McKey, of Harvard, and Denegre, of Princeton. Both are hard players, and will try to hold the mighty Fulton, who plays the place on the 'varsity team.

The tackles will bring out two interesting players, men whom will be a team in themselves. "Wallie" Winter and Lieut. Bugge are hard to beat. Winter was the best tackle that Yale had for years, being not only a ground gainer, but breaking through almost at will. Bugge is a former West Point player, and that he can play is well known from the game he put up last year on the boat club team.

The ends will be chosen from Cochran, Yale; Moore, West Point; Bigelow, Williams; Lanpher, St. Paul high school. All are fast men, fearless, and have made records for themselves on their old teams.

Back of the line some extremely fast material is in sight, and will give the 'varsity cause to feel considerable apprehension. First there is "Bum" McClung, former Yale halfback, and captain of the blue's team for two years.

Secondly there is Jerrems, also Yale, the 'varsity coach. He is to be feared even more than McClung, for he is in training, and played only last year.

Van Campen is booked for quarter. For the half, Pillsbury will be the man. Belden and Leary will be on the field to take the place of any of the men that may be laid out. Gilbert is another man who will be ready to substitute.

Minnesota will present her regular team, the only places in doubt are the halves. George Smith may play full, and in that case Harry Loomis will play left half, and Bagley the right. Heath and Tiegen will be in reserve.

HARRISON'S NEW BID.

Invited to Play Against Ives, Schaefer and Slosson.

W. D. Harrison, the crack local billiardist, has been honored by the Brunswick-Balke-Collender company by an invitation to take part in a tournament which they are arranging. The company proposes to offer $7,500 for prizes for two six-night tourneys, to be held in New York and Chicago respectively. The game to be played will be 14 or 18-inch balk line, one shot in balk, anchor barred, 600 points a night. It is stipulated that at least two of the three great Americans, Ives, Schaefer and Slosson, shall compete, and that two leading Frenchmen shall also enter. The expenses of the latter will be paid. In the event that this tourney cannot be arranged, the company will offer $5,000 in prizes for a tourney of American players only. The same stipulation is made as to the three men named and it is further insisted that there shall be at least five entries. These contests shall be at either the space game, or the champion's game, so-called. In the former the table is divided into four quarters at right angle; in the latter a diamond is drawn from the center of the four sides as corners. The space game shall be 400 points, the champions' 500. All games to be played on the tables manufactured by the company.

The invitation is quite flattering to the ability of Harrison, as it places him in rank with the kings of the green cloth. Harrison will soon leave for Chicago, where he expects to engage in some of the handicap tourneys which will be played there this wintr.

MARK HAYNE SQUEALS.

He Says Goodnow Is Not "the Whole Thing."

The secret is out now. Mark P. Hayne, who is one of the owners of the Minneapolis base ball franchise, says John Goodnow has been hypnotized. Mark spent last Sunday at Mount Clemens, Mich., for his rheumatism. The Detroit Free Press found him there with George A. Van der Beck, the Detroit manager, Robert Hilliard and others.

"I am not a dyed in the wool base ball man," said Mr. Hayne, "and entered the company controlling the Minneapolis franchise, after being engaged as attorney for one side in a fight for the club. Mr. Goodnow is president, Mr. Saulspaugh treasurer and I am vice president and secretary. Hal P. Watson, a commission man, is the other stockholder, and our shares are equal. It cost us a great deal of money to buy the old franchise and to build grounds, and in spite of these expenditures, which approximated $9,000, we quit even on this year. That is, of course, counting the grounds as a liability, not an asset. The prospect is bright, and I think the franchise can be made valuable. True, we had a high-priced team, but the element in control of base ball in Minneapolis in other years had never catered to the class of people who have been going out during the summer. We played winning ball, and for the first time we beat out St. Paul, and that helped us. Wilmot, Hutchison and Schriver were of great aid to us, and now that we have the people with us I have no fears of the outcome."

"But in joining with John T. Brush in an attempt to break the circuit, how can Minneapolis expect to gain?" was asked.

"There is no possibility of it. The action was wrong in the first place and I never knew it was to take place. We have everything to lose and nothing to gain should it be successful, and since the publication of the proceedings in New York and at the subsequent meeting in Chicago. I have determined to go to the annual meeting in Chicago and see where I am at, as they say. I am perfectly contented and believe we have a good circuit—as good as could have been planned at the time. I do not know much about Columbus and Grand Rapids. Mr. Loftus' spirit inspires me with the belief that he will make a base ball city out of Columbus, and I am contented that he remain in the circuit. As far as Grand Rapids is concerned, I have thought that Toledo is a better city for the league, but those who have been in it longer know best on this score."

"Is not Mr. Goodnow deputized to represent your club in matters of dispute?"

"No, not on all occasions. We told him to go ahead in this and did not think which way it would turn. I don't believe he did. Brush has him hypnotized, that's all there is to it, and we will have to undo what he has done. I intend remaining at Mount Clemens for a week and will go from here to Chicago with Mr. Van der Beck in all probability. Each club has two seats at a Western league meeting, as I understand it, and I certainly can occupy one in trying to find out what is going on."

WISCONSIN TEAM'S SIDE.

Thinks the Minnesota Lads Are Trying to Dictate.

John R. Richards, captain of the Wisconsin 'varsity eleven, has sent out the following letter about the trouble with Minnesota: "The letter sent to us by Minnesota's faculty has again caused considerable discussion as to the surety of a Wisconsin-Minnesota game. Of course we are never absolutely sure of getting Minnesota on our own grounds until we see them here. Still I feel certain that there is enough true sporting blood in the "U" to make them live up to their contract and appear at Camp Randall Nov. 21. The rules of Wisconsin are exactly the same as the rules enforced at Michigan. Minnesota makes no quibble about rules to Michigan. Minnesota would be glad to get a game with Chicago, under any conditions, and Chicago's rules are known only to Chicago. Why Minnesota should wish to make rules for a Wisconsin-Minnesota game different from those for a Minnesota-Michigan or Minnesota-Chicago game is hard to understand. However, after everything is considered by Minnesota, it is probable that the game will be played as agreed upon by the managers of the teams of the two universities.

WISHARD STUD SOLD.

American Horses Brought Fairly Good Prices in London.

NEWMARKET, Oct. 29.—The entire stud of American horses, belonging to Enoch Wishard, were sold today at Tattersall's, and fetched $38,692. There was a large crowd present, including the Duke of York. Sir John Blundell Maple, Lord Rendlesham, Sir Maurice and Lady Fitzgerald. George P. Ketcham first offered, started at 500 guineas and at 1,200 guineas was sold to F. W. Dani; C. Hibbert bought Mac Briggs for 2,200 guineas; M. Le Baudy bought Wishard for 2,000 guineas; Count Lehtdorf, aide de camp of Emperor William of Germany, purchased Helen Nichols for 1,500 guineas; Ramapo was knocked down to Sir J. Duke for 400 guineas, and Hugh Penny went to F. W. Day for 420 guineas.

Latonia Results.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 29.—Summary: First race, one mile—Lucetta won, Billion second, Parsons third. Time, 1:44½. Second race, one mile—Lucelle won, Carrie Lyle second, Lismore third. Time, 1:43¾. Third race, six furlongs, Edgewater stake, $1,000—Ben Brown won, Tatuca second, Tillo third. Time, 1:15. Fourth race, mile and a quarter—Argentina won, Booze second, Ida Pickwick third. Time, 2:09. Fifth race, five furlongs—Timemaker won, Suydam second, Madriine third. Time, 1:03.

Morris Park.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—Summary: First race, seven furlongs, selling—Dolando won, Graciosa second, Runaway third. Time, 1:29. Second race, six furlongs, selling—Billali won, Maud Adams second, Iroquois third. Time, 1:13. Third race, Silver Brook stakes, five and a half furlongs—Tragedian won, Cleophus second, Nana H third. Time, 1:06. Fourth race, Woodburn stakes, seven furlongs, selling—Louise N won, Juno second, Amanda V third. Time, 1:30. Fifth race, one mile—Cassette won, Ramiro second, Tom Cromwell third. Time, 1:41. Sixth race, mile and a sixteenth—The Swain won, Glenmoyne second, Ben Eder third. Time, 1:47½.

Ideal Park.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Summary: First race, eleventh-sixteenths mile — Little Eve won, Lienad second, Cinder Sal third. Time, 1:10¾. Second race, five-eighths mile—Necedah won, Imp Bimbo second, Lulu T third. Time, 1:16¼. Third race, eleven-sixteenths mile—Lady Calderan won, Incetatus second, Lairete third. Time, 1:03. Fourth race, five-eighths mile—Bryan won, Caufield second, Cossack third. Time, 1:14. Fifth race, mile and sixteenth—Ragner won, Newhouse second, Devult third. Time, 1:51. Sixth race, three-fourths mile—Glenoid won, Countess Irma second, His Brother third. Time, 1:15½.

Races Postponed.

MEDFORD, Mass., Oct. 29.—The trotting races at Mystic scheduled for today were postponed until tomorrow on account of rain.

Berzak Ran Second.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The American colt Berzak, by Sensation, out of Belphoebe, owned by the Lorillard-Beresford stable, ran second in the race for the Dewhurst plate at Newmarket today. Vesuvian won.

WIDOWS GET SHARES.

Agreement Made for Division of the Gray Estate.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 29.—The Rish A. Gray estate, for which two alleged widows have been litigating for some months, was finally settled today. Katherine Western Gray, who claimed to have married Gray, in 1890 at Hudson, is acknowledged as his widow and gets thirteen eighty-fourths of the estate. Olive Bradley Gray, who claimed to be common law wife, received one-fourteenth and her son gets one-seventh. Gray's brothers, I. R., C. H. and W. E., and his sister Emma H. Clark, each get evenly one four-hundred and twentieth. Alice Gray, Silvey, and Mary M. Woodsbridge, of Minneapolis, each gets evenly one-eight hundred and fortieth. The estate, valued at $300,000, will be divided at once.

Youthful Train Wrecker.

MANSTON, Wis., Oct. 29.—Railway detectives have arrested a youth named Blackenham on the charge of having attempted to wreck No. 6 passenger train last Saturday. He confessed, saying he did it just for deviltry.

A RED LETTER DAY

ENTHUSIASM GROWING AT CANTON AS THE END DRAWS NEAR.

FIVE FORMAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED BY THE CANDIDATE TO FOURTEEN PARTIES OF VISITORS.

HUNDREDS LINGERED TILL NIGHT.

All Anxious Not Only to Hear McKinley, but for an Opportunity to Shake Hands.

CANTON, O., Oct. 29.—Historians of the campaign of 1896, will record Thursday, Oct. 29, as one of the red letter days at Canton. Maj. McKinley was kept busy from early morning, and visitors came so fast about the middle of the day that he could not find time to lunch till after 3 o'clock. One party was in town before 7 o'clock, but considerably delayed their call till the major had finished his breakfast. Others came at short intervals during the day and the crowd became so large that the speaking had to be transferred from the porch to the reviewing stand. Every caller was intent on shaking hands and so far as possible the opportunity was granted, though it was a herculean task. At one time the crowd became so large that it was impossible to organize a line for a handshaking reception. But hundreds in that party lingered about the house waiting for the major to re-appear and toward evening he came out upon the porch to meet them.

Maj. McKinley made five formal addresses, the last to seven car loads of people coming from Fulton and Williams counties Ohio, and DeKalb and other northeastern counties of Indiana. There were two introductory addresses. The five audiences addressed were composed of fourteen delegations, in which there were railroad men, business men and manufacturers, farmers, mechanics, miners, oil men, glass workers, iron workers, bankers, professional men, printers, men and women office employes, coming from four states, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio.

Besides making the five speeches, Maj. McKinley received a large number of individual callers from all over the country; shook hands with a large party of women stenographers, from Akron, who had a tally-ho parade, and who were afterward received by Maj. McKinley's mother; met and spoke informally to the directors and officers of the German Deposit Bank of Pittsburg, and made a brief address, responding to the greetings of a small party of business men and manufacturers of Pittsburg.

The first visitors to arrive this morning were the employes of the Kenawba & Michigan Railroad company. The party left Charleston, W. Va., at 7 o'clock last night and travelled all night. At 9 o'clock the visitors were escorted to the McKinley home and were there introduced by W. W. Brown, a conductor on the road.

A small party of business men and manufacturers of Pittsburg called next. It was made up of Col. J. L. Shoonmaker, O. W. Childs, James Laughlin, E. M. Ferguson, A. W. Wood, John B. McGinley, H. C. Formes, W. W. Willock, W. W. Laurence, W. S. Magee. Mr. Schoonmaker was spokesman. They were received in the library.

Shortly after 1 o'clock this afternoon a special train of a dozen coaches arrived via the Valley, bringing the farmers, business men, workingmen and citizens in general from Hancock and Seneca counties, Ohio. The delegation was headed by a band and made a very enthusiastic demonstration on the lawn, when Maj. McKinley appeared. Addresses were made by T. H. McConican, of Findlay, and W. A. Dickey, of Tiffin. The other afternoon delegations included the party of women from Akron, and the visitors from Columbus and Northern Indiana.

In responding to his visitors today Maj. McKinley said in part:

It is the proud boast of our American citizenship that every one of us is equal before the law; that our constitution and our laws recognize neither creed, color nor conditions, but all alike are amenable to the constitution and laws; all alike enjoy their blessings and benefits, and all alike are equal in the exercise of that great sovereign power, the ballot, which next Tuesday you will, I trust, exercise for your own best interests and the interests of your state and country.

Some people seem to think that the way to get rich in this country is to depreciate the quality of the money we have, and some people have gone so far as to say that it does not make any difference about the

QUALITY OF MONEY,

so we have the quantity. I think some of the men standing around me today, who were across the river during the late civil war, will remember that quality had very much to do with the value of money, and that while there was quantity in plenty of a certain kind of money, the quality of it was so poor it would scarcely buy a breakfast. Gen. Longstreet recently said in a speech at Augusta, Ga.:

"It was said of the Confederate money during the war that a big hamper full of it was sent to market for a basket full of supplies for daily family use. The last breakfast I had in Richmond before Gen. Lee pulled us away from there, was a small steak, plain biscuit and warm water that had a faint suspicion of coffee about it, and this sumptuous repast cost me exactly $29 in Confederate money, and I felt then I was swindling my host, as Grant's guns called me to work on the field. I have heard a poor private had to pay $200 for a still scantier meal."

What we want in this country, my fellow citizens, no matter where we live, no matter what our occupations may be, is a good, honest dollar that has value in it. When we give our labor to our employer, when we give our eight or ten hours' work, we have given the best we have, and we want in return dollars that represent the value of the work we give. We want no depreciated dollars in the United States. We have had short hours for the last three years and a half. We don't like them, and don't want short dollars.

Then they are some people who seem to believe that the way to get on best is to have one body of our citizens arrayed against another. I don't believe that. I believe we are all brothers, all equal under our constitution and flag, and that all of us have a right to aspire to the highest and best things in a free government like ours. The most glorious thing our history has demonstrated is that the poorest and humblest boy, with the poorest surroundings, but with clean hands and pure heart, may reach the highest place in the gift of the republic. (Cries of "Good, good," and tremendous applause.) I spurn the attempt to array one body or class of my fellow citizens against another, and I resent with indignation the idea that workingmen are not patriots. They have been patriots in every crisis of our country. They require no coercion to make them love their country, their homes, their mothers, their wives and their children. (Loud and continuous cheering.) I am glad to know that the railroad employes, from one end of this country to the other, are marching under the same flag—the flag of national honor and public and private integrity. (Renewed cheering.)

"I believe that the people everywhere beneath our flag are ready for the contest. I believe that there has been no time since the war that the people were so anxious and impatient to vote and so decided in their conviction as to the character of their vote as they are this year. I believe that on Nov. 3 the verdict of the American people will be for sound money, public faith, public morals and protection and reciprocity. It seems almost incomprehensible that the proposition which comes from a certain quarter to debase the standard of value in this country and degrade our currency with which we are doing our business—it seems almost incomprehensible, I say, that it should have any lodgment in the heart of any American. If there is any one thing in government that should be fixed stable and unvarying in value as the will of man can make it, it is the currency that measures the exchanges of the people and is given of the people in exchange for their products and labor. We don't want any poor money in the United States. The experience of mankind has been that whenever poor money has been used, the loss has fallen upon the poor people of the country. We want what we have now—the best money in the world, every dollar of it as good as gold, every dollar as good as the best money in the civilized nations. There is nothing that cheats labor, the farmer, the producer or laboring man like an unstable and fluctuating currency.

We can make this great government just what we want it. We have that power among ourselves. The bollot that you next Tuesday use and put into the box must express the will of the free men of the United States, and that I am sure will be on the side of good money, protection, reciprocity, the supremacy of law and in opposition to riot and public disorder. I believe the voice of the nation will be in favor of maintaining the federal judiciary of the country, always incorruptible and always in time of trouble our safeguard and our mainstay, the bulwark of our liberties."

DEFAULT IN INTEREST.

Superior's Scheme for Bringing Bondholders to Terms.

WEST SUPERIOR, Oct. 29.—As anticipated, the common council of this city has made no provision whatever for the payment of $35,720 of interest on special investment bonds, which are past due, and on which the city has defaulted. It is expected that now the holders of them will come to terms on a reasonable refunding proposition, it being the idea of the aldermen that, so long as the city kept providing for the payment of the interest, there was no hope of the bondholders agreeing to accept new bonds extending the indebtedness over a longer period of years. There is also in the case of this $35,000 worth of interest due, or to become due during the ensuing year, a question of legality. While the city has undoubtedly the right to make the payments, it is a question as to whether the city can legally make a change on its general tax roll which is paid by the entire city for the defraying of interest upon a special improvement debt.

There is a possibility of this matter finding its way into the courts and might be the basis of a defense should any of the holders of the bonds undertake to collect the interest. These bonds were issued for street improvements five years ago, and are now due, five annual installments having been assessed but the city has the option of letting them run two years longer and the payment of this two years' interest is the disputed point, the city refusing to pay it inasmuch as it has already paid to the holders of the bonds more money than it has received from the owners of the property on which they are a burden. The common council has cut the tax levy of $239,276, recommended by the comptroller to $188,000, but this sum does not nearly represent the amount which the city will have to raise. Added to it must be $85,000 for school purposes, the city's portion of the $39,000 state tax apportioned to Douglas county and the county tax which it is thought will be about $120,000; all of this in addition to the special improvement tax which does not figure in the general roll. The total assessed valuation is $12,649,060.28, but the rate of taxation per cent cannot be determined until the county makes its levy and apportions the amount of it the city must pay. Last year the city general and special tax was $771,295 and it is not expected to fall much short of that this time, efforts to much reduce it having been futile.

Two Fatally Injured.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 29.—Joseph Ruff, brakeman on logging railroad, was brought in from Partridge, Minn., this afternoon fatally injured. He was engaged in coupling cars and the ends of logs protruded too far, crushing his skull. Ruff's home was at Shell Lake, Wis., and he cannot live. William Erickson, of West Superior, was brought in from Doble's camp, at Minnesung, internally injured by a falling tree, which may prove fatal. Ben Warren, a sailor from Sanee, Ont., had his leg crushed this morning on the steamer Vanderbilt. He was paying a line through a hawsehole when his leg became entangled, pulling him into the hole and crushing the member.

Killed His Sweetheart.

BUTTE, Mont., Oct. 29.—James Kelly, a young miner, about noon today shot his sweetheart, Jessie Hill, and then turned his gun on himself and blew his brains out. His body was removed to the morgue and the girl was taken to a hospital. Her wounds are slight and she will recover. She had been a domestic at a boarding house where Kelly was living, and it is said they had become engaged. Recently she took up a room in an apartment house, and Kelly accused her of being false. He went to her room today and, without a word, shot her.

Close at Biwabik.

BIWABIK, Minn., Oct. 29.—The Biwabik mine loaded its last car of ore for the season yesterday. The output this year is 240,000 tons. The mining was done in five months, with an average of forty men employed. This is the first profitable season that the operators of the mine have experienced. The ore sold at $3.65 per ton. The lake charge was $1; rail haul, 80 cents; royalty, 50 cents; commissions, insurance and taxes, about 15 cents, leaving about $1.20 to cover the cost of mining, stripping and profit.

Murder Will Out.

ELROY, Wis., Oct. 29.—Perry Richardson was arrested in the town of Kendall, this county, charged with the murder of a man named Wild, at Portage, twenty-six years ago. Richardson had lived under an assumed name ever since the alleged crime, but he recently applied for and was granted a pension on his former name. This gave the clue to the Portage officials.

Bishop Shanley Non-Partisan.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 29.—Bishop Shanley cautions the priests of his diocese to refrain from any partisan efforts in the present political campaign. He deplored the efforts of certain prominent Catholic clergymen to influence Catholic voters.

Inspectors Laid Off.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The interior department today decided to lay off all pine land inspectors in Minnesota on Nov. 1. Indians have made complaints that the men are not doing anything. There are about thirty of them, and they will not be reinstated under the present administration.

Liis Held for Trial.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 29.—Charley Liis, the Finlander who stabbed Countryman to death at Ely last week, was held to the grand jury today.

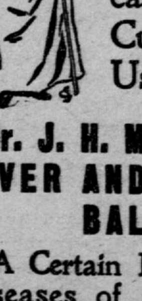
Smash-Pp Couln't Wake Them.

JASPER, Minn., Oct. 29.—Two tramps were found in one of the wrecked cars on the Great Northern road sixteen hours after the accident occurred. They had slept through it all, and when aroused wished to know if they were in Minneapolis. The wrecking crew arrived about 6 a. m. and proceeded to clear away the wrecked cars.

Ended Life With Arsenic.

STEPHEN, Minn., Oct. 29.—One of the old settlers of Bigwoods township, John Holland, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking a dose of arsenic.

RHEUMATISM



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A Certain Remedy for Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs

At Druggists. Price, $1.00 Per Bottle

THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUT FOR A FLYER

THE TOWNS IN NORTHERN ILLINOIS VISITED BY THE BOY ORATOR.

SAW MANY YELLOW RIBBONS.

AT BELVIDERE MOST OF THE CROWD OUT WORE M'KINLEY BADGES.

EIGHT TALKS MADE IN CHICAGO.

Mr. Bryan Kept Busy on the North Side After His Return to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—After a hard day's campaign in Illinois, outside the city, William J. Bryan returned to Chicago tonight, arriving at the Northwestern railroad station at 7:15 p. m. A crowd of several hundred people met him at the depot and cheered lustily as he left his car. Mr. Bryan had dined before reaching Chicago and was met at the train by the reception committee which was to show him about the city tonight. He entered a carriage at the station and was driven directly to the hall at which he made his first address. The nominee made eight speeches on the North and Northwest sides tonight. At each meeting he was enthusiastically greeted by large crowds.

It was about 9:30 this morning when Mr. Bryan reached the Northwestern depot for his day's tour in the belt of towns in Northern Illinois. A large crowd of people had assembled and cheered him loudly, and demanded a speech, but Mr. Bryan smilingly declined and disappeared within his car. The train reached Elgin at 10:25. He was taken to a plaform, which had been erected about 200 feet from the railroad, and there addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr. Bryan was introduced by D. N. Adrian, president of the Bimetallic Club of Elgin. In part Mr. Bryan said:

We are approaching the end of a campaign which will be memorable in the history of this country, because, whether you believe with us or not, as to the necessity for the restoration of bimetallism, you must agree that no question can be settled in this country until the American people have finally expressed themselves on the financial policy, and more than that, no settlement of the financial policy can be permanent until that question is settled right. The politicians have been dodging the money question for twenty years, and the financiers have been settling it in their own way for twenty years, and yet it is more unsettled today than it has been in all that time, and if this election fails to restore bimetallism, it simply means four years more of agitation until the people again have a chance to express themselves. (Great applause.)

You hear our opponents talk about restoring confidence; that all that is necessary is to just stop agitation. They ought to know that agitation is the result of condition, and that agitation must continue while that condition remains. If the silver question could have been put down, merely by saying, "Be still," it would have been put down long ago. If it could have been put down by commands or threats, or by intimidation, it would have been put down long ago. But I want you to remember that in spite of all that the financiers have done for twenty years to keep the silver question down, it is still up before the American people, and will stay up before the American people. (Applause.)

We are accused of stirring up discontent. Because a physician points to a disease, that does not argue that he creates the disease. The disease is here, and we simply point it out, and you shut your eyes to it, if you will, but you cannot cure the disease by refusing to see it. (Applause.)

For years, aye, for centuries, bimetallism was the financial policy of the nations of the world. Then they commenced the crusade against silver. England started it back in 1816, but for years she stood alone as a gold standard nation. After the discovery of gold in this country and in Australia, after the production of gold began to increase, there were three nations of Europe which demonetized gold for fear money would become too cheap, and the very arguments which are used today against silver were used then against gold, and we were told that to pay in gold was to cheat the widow and the orphan and the depositors in savings banks. (Applause.) If you will read a book writer by a French writer, Chevalier, along in the '50's, you will find that the identical arguments used against silver now were used against gold then. You can take his book, and put the word silver where he uses the word gold, and you will have the ordinary gold standard argument of today.

After they found that gold had ceased to increase and that silver was increasing, then they began the same kind of warfare against silver that they had started against gold. I have had people ask me why it is that they demonetized silver when silver was worth more than gold at the time. The explanation is simple. At that time silver was increasing and gold was decreasing, and they wanted to demonetize the metal that was increasing, so they would have the metal that was decreasing; because decreasing money means dear money, and that is what the money changers always wanted. (Applause.)

There is another reason why they demonetized silver, instead of gold. A large portion of the annual product of gold is used in the arts, while only a small portion of silver is used in the arts, therefore there was a larger amount of silver available for coinage than there was of gold, and they turned their engines against silver and tried to demonetize it in order to have the lesser quantity as a money metal. This crusade has gone on, nation after nation has been fgrced to abandon silver, and substitute gold, and if they win in this fight and throw the influence of this nation on the side of the gold standard, I ask you where again can the common people find a battle ground where they can ever have as much hope of success as they can have in America today? (Applause.)

The train reached Belvidere at 11:25 and was met by a large crowd of people, most of whom were wearing yellow ribbons bearing the word "McKinley." Mr. Bryan was escorted to a platform a short distance from the train and delivered one of his characteristic short speeches.

Mr. Bryan arrived at Freeport at 12:40 in a driving rain storm, but in spite of that fact the streets were lined with people. Owing to the rain, Mr. Bryan spoke in Germania hall. He delivered a speech principally devoted to an arraignment of the trusts, bond syndicate and capitalists. At Foreston, Mr. Bryan addressed briefly the large crowd which had assembled, from the car platform of his car. Polo was reached about 3 o'clock. Mr. Bryan addressed the audience which had assembled along the argumentative lines followed in his previous speeches.

When North Dixon was reached at 3:30. Mr. Bryan was driven to the hotel, where he addressed a large audience assembled in the square. His speech was devoted to his usual argument for bimetallism, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. The conclusion of his remarks was received with cheers and he re-entered his carriage and was driven to the station at Dixon. His train did not arrive until 10 minutes after he got there, and in the meantime he was compelled to undergo an ordeal of handshaking. At Rochelle, Mr. Bryan was escorted to a stand about a block from the depot, where he addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic audiences of the day. His speech was in the main his usual characteristic one against the gold standard theories of the Republican party. A large number of people were assembled at Dekolb in the main street in front of a platform, from which Mr. Bryan addressed them. There seemed to be many farmers in the crowd and they listened earnestly and cheered his attacks upon the gold standard with great vigor.

was dark, but a great crowd was gathered at the station, and Mr. Bryan spoke to them from a temporary stand, lighted with two or three sickly-looking lamps. The rain was coming down, but, mounting a chair, the candidate made his tenth speech of the day. It was 8:20 when the train arrived at Wheaton, where there was a large assemblage. It seemed as if the entire town turned out, but although it was too dark to see the color of the ribbons worn by the people, it was evident from the shouts for McKinley that a large share of the crowd were of the Republican faith. Mr. Bryan mounted on a platform in the midst of the crowd and addressed them, using his usual free coinage arguments.

The last stop of the Bryan train was that at Maywood, where there was an immense gathering in the space between the railroad and the hotel. Mr. Bryan was escorted to the steps of the hotel by a committee of Maywood Democrats and delivered a very brief address.

MRS. BRYAN "AT HOME."

Reception Given for the Ladies of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The Clifton house where William J. Bryan received the news of his nomination by the Chicago convention, was where Mrs. Bryan tonight received the women of Chicago. Despite the rain and mud prevailing for hours beforehand, the spacious corridors and rotunda of the hotel were filled with the fair sex long in advance of the hour set for the reception, and the crowds stretched out into Monroe street and Wabash avenue before Mrs. Bryan arrived. The reception was scheduled to begin at 7:30, and last till 9, but it was late when the Bryan train arrived from its day's trip through Northern Illinois and it was necessary to prolong the reception beyond the appointed hour to give all an opportunity to shake the hand of the wife of the triple nominee. Mrs. Bryan proved herself an adept at handshaking, passing the visitors along at an average of 30 to the minute. For each she had a most winning smile, as well as a friendly word or two and a warm, firm grasp of the hand. When it was all over, she showed much less evidence of fatigue than the friends who assisted her.

Mrs. Bryan was simply but beautifully gowned in black silk crepe, trimmed with white chiffon. In her left hand she held a large boquet of violets. The receiving party stood as follows: Mrs. Lillian D. Duncanson, president of the Woman's National Silver league; Mrs. Bryan; Mrs. J. K. Jones, of Arkansas; Mrs. C. Washburn, of Boston; Dr. Julia Holmes Smith and Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, of Chicago; Mrs. S. L. Jenks, campaign manager of the Woman's Silver league. Assisting were a number of vice presidents of the league, the organization under the auspices of which the reception was given. The parlors where the reception took place were exquisitely decorated with palms, smilax, the stars and stripes, and a great profusion of pure white chrysanthemums. Nowhere was there the slightest suggestion of yellow or gold.

EGG THROWERS EXPELLED.

No Other Punishment Is to Be Inflicted.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Louis J. Hanchett and Chauncey C. Foster, were expelled today from the business college with which they were students. They are the youths who threw eggs at William J. Bryan, and who were released by the police yesterday at Mr. Bryan's request. Neither of the students were present when Principal O. M. Powers today formally announced the expulsion to the 250 students of the institution. The announcement was received in silence.

KILLED HUSBAND AND CHILD.

Deadly Work of a Montana Woman in a Fit of Anger.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 29.—In Marysville this morning Mrs. J. E. Allen shot and almost instantly killed her younger son and fatally injured her husband. Allen was whipping the child. The mother interfered, and Allen set upon her. To defend herself she shot at her husband with a rifle. The bullet missed him, striking the child in the groin. It died twenty minutes later. After shooting her child, Mrs. Allen turned the gun upon her husband, shooting him through the left arm, the ball entering his head above the left eye, inflicting a probably fatal injury. Coroner Pleasants has gone to Marysville to hold an inquest.

Fighting for a County Seat.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Oct. 29.—It has been several years since South Dakota has had an interesting county seat fight, but one is now in progress in Lincoln county. The rival towns are Canton, the present county seat, and Worthin. Both towns are on the Milwaukee railroad. The principal argument used by the adherents of the latter is that their town is near the center of the county and, therefore, more easily reached from all points than Canton, which is situated near the eastern border. The adherents of Canton maintain that, as county buildings costing about $30,000 have been erected at Canton, it would be too costly to remove the county seat to another point.

The Approach of the Season

When Coughs and Bronchial and Lung troubles prevail will remind many people that they have heard of

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM.

It is without doubt one of the very best remedies.

At Druggists, 25c, 50c and $1 a Bottle.

IMPURE BLOOD.

The Ills That Accompany it are Legion. The Sufferer Eventually Becomes a Loathsome Sight, with Death the Only Escape From Pain.

Let a diseased condition of the blood once exist, and unless it is stopped it will from day to day grow and spread. The disease germs in the blood multiply rapidly and impregnate the tissues throughout the entire body, creating ulcers and other horrible sores. The patient grows weaker and weaker. Every one of the great vital organs of the body become affected, and death is looked upon as a blessing. Do not let such troubles go too far; before it is too late take that most famous of blood purifiers, Kickapoo Indian Sagwa. It quickly enriches and purifies this great vital principle of the body, and at the same time acting directly on the stomach, liver and kidneys, dispelling all lurking poisons. Thousands have been cured, and to-day sing its praise.

One of the many who have experienced relief is Amos Lord, of Conway, Iowa. He says, "I suffered from a chronic blood affection for 20 years. In September, '90, had an operation performed on my foot, but the poison still remained and went through my entire system, and placed me in such a condition I could not sleep nights on account of the hot, burning flushes all over me. I lost the use of my limb. My liver and kidneys became badly affected, and my general health so reduced that I gave up trying to live. Took over twenty bottles of certain Sarsaparillas with no relief. At last I concluded to give Kickapoo Indian Sagwa a trial, and am happy to state that after using it I experienced a great improvement. My liver and kidneys became normal, my limbs began to gain strength, so that now I can walk without crutches, and my health is good for a man of my age, being over 70 years old. I cheerfully recommend Sagwa to anyone afflicted with kidney and liver troubles. I think it is the greatest blood purifier I ever used."

Remember it is purely vegetable, and contains no poisonous ingredients whatever, being made entirely of roots, barks, herbs and gums. All druggists sell it. $1.00 a bottle; 6 bottles for $5.00.