Get Your Christmas Gifts Free

Many thousand dollars worth of valuable articles suitable for Christmas gifts for the young and old, are to be given to smokers of **Blackwell's Genuine Durham Tobacco.** You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag, and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Blackwell's Genuine DURHAM Tobacco

TO UNIFY CLASSES

PROJECT OF THE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS FEDERAL AS WELL AS STATE.

CLASSIFICATION IS CHAOTIC

AT PRESENT, THUS RESULTING IN COMPLEX FREIGHT RATES EVERYWHERE.

TO DEDICATE A NEW DEPOT.

Party of Omaha Officials Go to Eau Claire—Commissioners Regret to Lose Col. Liggett.

The movement to secure a uniform classification throughout the country of all commodities carried by freight is being pushed with great force, with the intention of giving the railroads an opportunity to come to an agreement among themselves on the matter. But if this effort fails, the interstate commerce commission will appeal to congress to pass its own laws upon the matter. All of the railroads of the Northwest will this week receive circulars anent the matter, signed by a special committee recently appointed by the national convention of railroad commissioners held at Washington.

The matter of a uniform classification is a very serious one, and its settlement means much to the shipper. The railroads do not want to see a uniform classification for different reasons, although railway officials admit that it would be an excellent thing for the public.

There are a number of different classifications in the country, and all are at variance. There are the official classification, the Southern railway and steamship classification, the Western classification and a number of others. Commodities, which are rated in Class 1 in one classification, are in Class B in another, and commodities shipped across country are subject to a number of different classifications, requiring the collection of undercharges and the rebating of overcharges at junction points, to the infinite annoyance of both the shipper and the railroad company.

The national convention of railway and warehouse commissioners referred the matter to a special committee, which has formulated the following recommendations in the circular which is being sent out this week to the roads of the country:

Resolved, That the national convention of railroad commissioners, recognizing the necessity of uniform classification of freight in the interests of both the commercial public and the railroads, do respectfully recommend that the railroad companies of the United States, through their respective traffic associations, prepare a uniform classification for adoption by the interstate commerce commission, the various state railroad commissions and the railroads themselves, and that in the event of the failure of the railroad companies to prepare and adopt such uniform classification within a reasonable time, the necessary legislation should be asked of congress requiring the adoption of a uniform classification of freight, and that the interstate commerce commission be charged with the duty of preparing and enforcing such classification.

Resolved, That the interstate commerce commission be respectfully requested to communicate from time to time with the various railroad interests with the view of forwarding the work; and that the said commission be requested to present a suitable bill to congress in the event of a failure on the part of the railroads to prepare and adopt a uniform classification within a reasonable time.

—Ira B. Mills,
—S. R. Billings,
—William Kirkby,
—H. D. Bulkley.

B. & O. MEETING.

An Increase in Earnings Shown for the Year.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 16.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was held here today. Reverdy Johnson, of Baltimore, acted as chairman. The annual report of President Cowan was read and adopted, and the following directors were elected: From Baltimore: William F. Fricke, James L. McLean, George C. Jenkins, Alex Shaw, George A. Von Lingen, Maurice Gregg, William H. Blackford. From New York: Louis Fitzgerald, Eugene Delano, Edward R. Bacon, William A. Reed, Howland Davis. Mr. McLean represents the Johns Hopkins interests. The president and directors submitted the annual statement of the affairs of the company ending June 30, 1896. The only reference made to the receivership is contained in a single sentence which says that "the company being unable to meet its liabilities, on March 1, 1896, passed into the hands of John K. Cowan and Oscar Murray, receivers, on that date. It has been deemed proper to continue the regular annual statement, and therefore, this report covers the operations of the entire fiscal year, both prior and subsequent to the receivership."

The total earnings for the year were $23,944,781, an increase over the previous year of $1,127,599. Net earnings $7,330,359. The operating expenses increased $1,782,378, the total being $17,583,420. The fixed charges of the property were earned. Payments have been made to retire bonded and other indebtedness as follows: Principal car trust bonds $250,000; principal equipment trust bonds, series B, $200,000, wheelage car trust payments $133,777; payment to the city of Baltimore for the purchase of its interest in the Pittsburg & Connellsville railroad, $40,000. Cash appropriation to sinking fund, $58,051; Somerset and Cambria railroad traffic bonds, $13,000. Total, $697,884. The tonnage moved in the entire system during the year was 17,861,927, the largest in the history of the company.

CHICAGO & N. P. SALE.

Road Will Probably Go to the Bondholders,

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The sale of the Chicago & Northern Pacific will be held tomorrow and the bondholders of the road are the most likely purchasers. Their bid will be $10,000,000, and in addition to this they will assume two mortgages which aggregate nearly $1,000,000 more. It is said that the people in control of the Wisconsin Central have their eyes on the property and may appear as bidders, but the story cannot be confirmed. The bondholders' committee declines to say what action will be taken after the sale and will give no idea as to whether the road under their management will be run as a separate system or in connection with the Wisconsin Central and Northern Pacific roads.

The trans-Missouri roads have agreed to grant a rate of one fare for the round trip for the National Irrigation congress which will meet at Phoenix, Arizona, in December. Stop-overs may be secured on the tickets and by depositing them with the joint agent at Phoenix they may be made good until January 31.

East-bound shipments last week were 74,464 tons against 68,694 for the preceding week, and 76,444 for the corresponding week of last year.

PART WITH REGRET.

Railroad Commissioners Sorry to Lose Col. Liggett.

Nathan C. Kingsley filed his bond and took the oath of office yesterday, and is now a full fledged member of the State Railway and Warehouse commission, succeeding Col. W. M. Liggett, resigned.

Col. Liggett held a general house-cleaning yesterday and his possessions were removed from the chairman's desk in time to allow the new member to move in. The colonel held an informal farewell during the day and many friends dropped in to express their regret at his going. Mr. Kingsley has taken quarters at the Windsor hotel and will, of course, reside in the city hereafter.

The old members of the board yesterday drew up a testimonial to Col. Liggett and presented him with a copy of the same. The testimonial, which is signed by Commissioners George L. Becker and Ira B. Mills and Secretary Teisberg, reads as follows:

Dear Sir—At a meeting of your associates on the Railway and Warehouse commission of this state, held this day, the following was unanimously adopted:

"Col. Wm. M. Liggett, who has served two terms as a Railroad and Warehouse commissioner, having resigned his office, this day retires from service on this commission. His associates place upon their record this expression of their regret that the state loses the benefit of his experience, ability, integrity and industry in this branch of the public service.

During all the years he has been a member of the commission he has been active, zealous, intelligent and impartial in the discharge of his duties, uniformly courteous to his fellow members, to the employes and to the general public who had business with this office, and so part with him with the sincerest wishes for his future welfare and the highest respect for him as a man."

A. R. U. CASES SETTLED.

Damages Paid by the Milwaukee to Alleged Rioters.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 16.—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway company today settled the damage suits brought against the company and E. W. McKenna, its former assistant general superintendent, by John O'Rourke and Robert Blair, by paying the plaintiffs a sum in release of all claims mentioned in the complaint. O'Rourke and Blair were among the members of the American Railway union, who were arrested in July, 1894, upon warrants issued by Court Commissioner Bloodgood, charging them with obstructing the United States mails and with conspiracy to defeat the ends of the interstate commerce laws. Upon the preliminary examination there was no evidence to show that either O'Rourke or Blair had anything to do with the affair of the mail train or that they were even prominent in A. R. U. circles, and after long consideration they were discharged by the commissioner. The men who were bound over were indicted by the grand jury, but their cases were nolled by the United States district attorney about a year ago.

EAU CLAIRE'S NEW DEPOT.

A special train left the city yesterday afternoon for Eau Claire bearing the officials of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha road, who went to that city to witness the dedication of the new depot erected by that road at a cost of $40,000. A great fete was prepared by the citizens of Eau Claire for the occasion. Among the officials who went from St. Paul were General Superintendent Scott, General Traffic Manager J. T. Clarke, General Passenger Agent Teasdale, Assistant General Passenger Agent McCrea, Superintendent Hope, of the telegraph department; W. H. S. Wright, purchasing agent; General Auditor Robinson, City Ticket Agent C. P. Nash; all being accompanied by their ladies. The special train arrived in Eau Claire about 6 o'clock.

Lovers of health and beauty will find both if they

Drink BLATZ The STAR Milwaukee Beer.

Ladies of all ages can be benefited and should hasten to call for Blatz and see that "Blatz" is on the cork.

Val Blatz Brewing Co., St. Paul Branch, Lower Levee, foot of John St. Telephone 1414.

RIGHT OF TAXATION

BROAD CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION INVOLVED IN A SUPREME COURT DECISION.

IRRIGATION LAW HELD VALID,

ARID LAND BELT IN CALIFORNIA DIRECTLY AFFECTED BY THE FINDING.

MILLIONS OF ACRES IN QUESTION.

Appropriation of Property Without Due Process of Law the Principle at Stake.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The United States supreme court today rendered an opinion sustaining the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law of California, and overruling the decision of the United States circuit court for the California district, which was against the law's validity.

The case in which the opinion was rendered was thtat of the Fall Brook Irrigation company against Maria King Bradley. It has attracted widespread interest throughout the Rocky mountains and Pacific coast region, because of its importance to the material interests of the entire belt, and in the Central West and East the suit gained prominence through the fact that ex-President Harrison was of counsel who argued the case before the supreme court, whose decision has been awaited for months, having been pending a considerable part of the preceding term of the court.

Justice Peckham delivered the court's decision today. He departed from the usual custom of the justices in that he did not read the opinion on which the court based its conclusion, but simply announced that it had decided to uphold the law.

There were two cases before the supreme court involving the constitutionality of the Wright law permitting the State of California to be divided into irrigation districts and property in the districts taxed for the construction of irrigation works. One of these involved the Fall Brook irrigation district, and the other the Modesto district. The same points were raised in both, but the Fall Brook case was appealed from the decision of the federal circuit court, while the Modesto case was brought up from the California state supreme court.

In the federal court the decision was against the Wright law, while in the state court that law was sustained. Today's decision will apply to both suits. The importance of the decision is not confined to the State of California, but affects the irrigation interests of the entire semi-arid region, many of the states of which have adopted the law. The case also involved the broad constitutional question of the right of appropriating property by taxation without due process of law. Most of the irrigation districts have out large bond issues which are affected by the decision.

The Fall Brook case was brought from the federal courts because Mrs. Bradley was an alien. Justice Peckham, in his written opinion said that action was commenced by Mrs. Bradley for the purpose of securing an injunction, restraining the collector of the irrigation district from giving a deed to it of the premises belonging to Mrs. Bradley, based on a sale of her land made by the collector for nonpayment of a certain assessment upon such lands under the act incorporating the irrigation district and to set aside such assessment, and for other relief, on the ground that the act incorporating the irrigation district was in violation of the constitution of the United States, and also of the California state constitution.

QUESTION OF PUBLIC USE.

One of the principal objections made to the law was that the water taken under it was not for public use. The court in its decision today gives this objection the first place in its consideration. On this point, Justice Peckham said:

To provide for the irrigation of lands in states, where there is no color of necessity therefor, within any fair meaning of the term, and simply for the purpose of gratifying the taste of the owner or his desire to enter upon the competition of an entirely new kind of crop, not necessary for the purpose of rendering the ordinary cultivation of the land reasonably remunerative, might be regarded by the courts as an improper exercise of legislative will, and the use might not be held to be public, in any constitutional sense, no matter how many owners were interested in the scheme. On the other hand, in a state like California, which confessedly embraces millions of acres of arid lands, an act of the legislature providing for their irrigation might well be regarded as an act devoting the water to public use, and, therefore, as a valid exercise of the legislative power. The people of California and the members of her legislature must, in the nature of things, be more familiar with the facts and circumstances which surround the subject, and with the necessities and the occasion for the irrigation of the lands than can any one be who is a stranger to her soil. This knowledge and familiarity must have their due weight with the state courts which are to pass upon the question of public use in the light of the facts which surround the subject in their own state. For these reasons, while not regarding the matter as concluded by these various declarations and acts and decisions of the people, and legislature and courts of California, we yet, in consideration of the subject, accord to and treat them with very great respect, and we regard the decisions as embodying the deliberate judgment and matured thought of the courts of that state on this question. Viewing the subject for ourselves and in the light of these considerations, we have very little difficulty in coming to the same conclusions reached by the courts of California. The use must be regarded as a public use, or it would seem to follow that no general scheme of irrigation can be formed or carried into effect.

While the consideration that the work of irrigation must be abandoned if the use of the water may not be held to be or constitute a public use, is not to be regarded as conclusive in favor of such use, yet that fact is in this case a most important consideration. Millions of acres of land otherwise cultivable must be left in their present arid and worthless condition and an effectual obstacle will therefore remain in the way of the advance of a large portion of the state in material wealth and prosperity. To irrigate and thus to bring into posible cultivation these large masses of otherwise worthless lands would seem to be a public purpose and a matter of public interest not confined to the land owners or even to any one section of the state. The fact that the use of water is limited to the land owner is not therefore a fatal objection to this legislation.

It is not essential that the entire community or even any considerable portion thereof should directly enjoy or participate in an improvement in order to constitute a public use. All land owners in the district have the right to a proportionate share of water, and no one land owner is favored above his fellow in his right to the use of the water. It is not necessary, in order that the use should be public, that every resident in the district should have the right to the use of the water.

IRRIGATION NOT LIMITED.

Referring to the objection that under the act the irrigation of lands need not be limited to those which are in fact unproductive, that opinion says:

The legislature by this act has not itself named any irrigation district and, of course, has not decided as to the nature and quality of any specific lands which have been included in any such district, it has given a general statement as to what conditions must exist in order to permit the inclusion of any land within a district. The land which can properly be so included is, as we think, sufficiently limited in its character by the provisions of the act. It must be susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source and by the same system of works and it must be of such a character that it will be benefited by irrigation by the system to be adopted. This, as we think, means that the amount of benefit must be substantial and not limited to the creation of an opportunity to thereafter use the land for a new kind of crop, while not substantially benefiting it for the cultivation of the old kind which it had produced in reasonable quantities and with ordinary certainty and success without the aid of artificial irrigation. The question whether any particular land would be thus benefited is necessarily one of fact.

On the subject of the true construction of the act, the court considered the question as to whether there is any opportunity provided for a hearing upon notice to the land owners interested in the question, whether their lands will be benefitted by the proposed irrigation. The conclusion is reached that the right to a hearing in regard to all these facts is given by the act, and that it has been practically so construed by the supreme court of California. The decision says:

The act provides for a hearing of the land owner, both as to the question whether his land will be benefited by the proposed irrigation, and when that has been decided in favor of the benefit, then upon the question of the valuation and assessment of and upon his land included in the district. As to other matters, the district can be created without notice to any one. Our conclusion is that the act is construed, with reference to the objections considered under this third head, is unassailable.

Replying to other criticisms of the act, one of which was that it takes property without due process of law, the opinion says:

Although there is a marked distinction between an assessment for a local improvement and the levy of a general tax, yet the former is still the exercise of the same power as the latter, both having their source in the sovereign power of taxation. Whatever objections may be urged to this kind of an assessment, as being in violation of the state constitution yet as the state court has held them to be without force, we follow its judgment in that case, and our attention must be directed to the question whether any violation of the federal constitution is shown in such an assessment. Can an ad valorem assessment on the land benefited, or, in other words, can such an assessment as is provided for in sections 18, 20, 21 and 22 of the act, be legally levied in such a case as this? Assume that the only theory of these assessments for the local improvements upon which they can stand, is that they are imposed on account of the benefits received, and that no land ought in justice to be assessed for a greater sum than the benefits received by it, yet it is plain that the fact of the amount of benefits is not susceptible of that accurate determination which appertains to a demonstration in geometry. Some means of arriving at this amount must be used, and the same method may be more or less accurate in different cases, involving different facts. Some choice is to be made, and where the fact of some benefit accruing to all the lands has been legally found, can it be that the adoption of an ad valorem method of assessing the lands is a violation of the federal constitution? It seems to us clearly not. It is one of those matters of detail in arriving at the proper and fair amount and proportion of the tax that is to be levied on the land with regard to the benefits it has received, which is open to the discretion of the legislature, and with which this court ought to have nothing to do. The way of arriving at the amount may be in some instances inequitable and unequal, but that is far from rising to the level of a constitutional problem, and far from a case of taking property without due process of law.

The method of assessment here provided for may not be the best which could have been adopted in order to accomplish the most equal and exact justice which the nature of the case permits. But nevertheless we are unable to see that it runs counter to any provision of the federal constitution, and we must for that reason hold the objection here considered to be untenable.

MILLIONS INVOLVED.

Justice Peckham devoted a considerable portion of his decision to an exhibition of its importance. Accepting the estimate that the arid belt includes 600,000,000 acres of land, he said:

Of this enormous total, artificial irrigation has thus far been used only upon about three and a half million acres, of which slightly over a million acres lies in the state of California. It was stated by counsel that something over thirty irrigation districts had been organized in California under the act in question and that a total bonded indebtedness of more than $16,000,000 had been authorized by the various districts. Under the provisions of the act and that more than $8,000,000 of the bonds had been sold and the money used for the acquisition of property and water rights and for the construction of works necessary for the irrigation of the lands contained in the various districts.

Whether these statements are perfectly accurate or not is a matter of no great importance, as it has been assumed by all that numbers of districts have been formed under the act and a very large indebtedness already incurred and that more will be necessary before all the districts will be placed in an efficient working condition. All these moneys, if the act be valid, must eventually be repaid from assessments levied upon the lands embraced within the respective districts, while the annually recurring interest upon these moneys is also to be paid in the same way. Taking the California as a model, is was also stated, and not contradicted, that several of the other states which contain portions of the arid belt (seven or eight of them) had passed irrigation acts and that proceeding under them were generally awaiting the result of this litigation. The future prosperity of these states, it was claimed, depended upon the validity of this act as furnishing the only means practicable for obtaining artificial irrigation, without the aid of which millions and millions of acres would be condemned to lie idle and worthless, which otherwise would furnish enormous quantities of agricultural products and increase the material wealth and prosperity of that whole section of country.

Chief Justice Fuller and Associate Justice Field dissented from the judgment of the court, but neither filed any written opinion. It was explicity stated that the opinion did not cover the "inclusion" and "exclusion" acts which were enacted as amendments to the main law, and subsequent to it. The Tregea case involving practically the same questions as the Fall Brook case, was dismissed on a technicality. Justice Brewer announced that no case requiring judicial determination had been presented. Justices Harlan, Gray and Brown dissented, holding that a decision should be made. As the supreme court of California, in the Tregea case upheld the law, its validity stands confirmed by the action in this as well as in the Fall Brook case.

The court reversed the verdict of the circuit court of the Western district of Arkansas, in the case of John Brown, who had been found guilty on three former trials of the murder of two officers in the Cherokee nation, and ordered a new trial. Justice Brewer delivered a sharp dissenting opinion, saying that after a man had been three times found guilty, the last verdict ought not to be disturbed.

CALIFORNIA INTERESTED.

Decision Means the Expenditure of $15,000,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 16.—Much local interest is felt here in the decision of the United States supreme court in the irrigation bonds case, for on it the development of the state greatly depends. About $3,000,000 of irrigation bonds are held in this vicinity, and in Europe. Local banks and capitalists have advanced much money upon the bonds as collateral security, and a decision that they are valid means the immediate establishment of a strong market value for them, the issuance of more bonds and the opening up of vast areas of rich farming lands, which, coupled with the advance in wheat, will make the state more prosperous than ever. A decree of the supreme court confirming Judge Ross' decision that the bonds were invalid would have meant a loss to the extent of the money invested in them and loaned upon them, and the retarding of the important work of irrigation for a time. In the irrigation districts directly affected by the decision, the sustaining of Judge Ross by the supreme court would have worked a great hardship. Nearly $5,000,000 has been spent under the exact provisions of the Wright act. An adverse decision would have caused this money to be lost, but favorable decision will cause at least $15,000,000 more to be spent for improvement purposes.

Took a Recess.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The supreme court took a recess until Monday, 30th inst.

Tourists who contemplate visiting California during the season 1896-7 will be glad to know that the sumptuous Sunset Limited service of the Southern Pacific will be resumed in November. This magnificent train, which is conceded to be the finest and most complete operated upon any transcontinental line, will have several new and attractive features this season. It will leave New Orleans each Monday and Thursday morning, running during the season. Rate of fare same as on the regular trains, Pullman fare added. If you are contemplating a trip to the Pacific coast, write to W. G. Neimyer, general passenger agent Southern Pacific Co., 238 Clark St., Chicago, or to S. F. B. Morse, general passenger agent, New Orleans, for further particulars about Sunset Limited.

CASTORIA.

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

SINEWS OF WAR

QUESTION OF FINANCES CONSIDERED BY CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

MORE MONEY IS NEEDED.

VARIOUS PLANS FOR INCREASED REVENUE SUBMITTED AND DISCUSSED.

WOMEN AS FACTORS FOR PEACE.

Miss Willard and Lady Somerset Given Credit for the Anglo-American Alliance.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 16.—The fourth day's session of the twenty-third annual convention of the National W. C. T. U. began at 8 o'clock, with the usual prayer meeting at Schuyler Memorial house, led by Mrs. Charles Edholm, of New York.

An hour later the regular meeting was called to order at Music hall, by Miss Willard. Miss Annie M. Palmer, of Iowa, national evangelist, led in prayer, after which the regular programme was proceeded with. It was the reading of the minutes and report of the executive committee, part of which was adopted.

It was decided that the giving of W. C. T. U. medals should be resumed; that the appropriation committee shall consist of five, two of whom shall be chosen by the board of superintendents and three by the executive committee. Mesdames S. Fessenden, Narcissus W. Kinney and Marion Dunham were appointed by the executive committee as members of the appropriations committee.

The subcommittee's financial plan was adopted. It provides that whereas, the membership fee of the National W. C. T. U. is not sufficient for the needs of the work of that committee, it is recommended that the plan presented last year be continued, always providing that no financial agent shall pursue her plans or solicit funds in any state without the consent of the general officers of that state. The $2 plan for each union, the contribution of which is voluntary, was further recommended and adopted.

A spirited debate then followed when Mrs. Mary Lovell, of Pennsylvania, brought up her amendment to the constitution, adding the board of national superintendents to the executive committee. This amendment has been defeated at previous national conventions, but each succeeding year, Mrs. Lovell bobs up again with it. The debate was so extended that it crowded out the usual order of business of the morning session, the hearing of reports of department superintendents, being postponed to the afternoon session.

The debate was led off by Miss Helen M. Stoddard, president of the Texas state union, who spoke strongly against the adoption of the amendment. Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Massachusetts, superintendent of the department of scientific temperance instruction, followed in favor of it, and several others spoke pro and con. The vote was taken, showing 159 for and 135 against, but as it did not receive the necessary two-thirds, the amendment failed to pass.

Mrs. Lovell, thereupon gave notice that the amendment would again be brought up next year.

Mrs. Sophia F. Grubb, superintendent of the work among foreigners, reported that it was progressing favorably, although influenced by the general depression in business. The seven national associates had done effective work in the German, Spanish, Dutch, Scandinavian and Danish divisions.

"Our American flag," she said in concluding, "still floats over the saloon (on Ellis island) at our chief port of entry, and immigrants are welcomed with the greetings of the saloon."

Mrs. M. B. Carse, president of the publishing association, reported that the receipts were $125,337, and the expenditures $125,151. The receipts for 1896 were $14,462 less than in 1895, but the net gain was $516. The financial storm had been weathered by reducing expenses, the volume of business being smaller.

Mrs. Carse also submitted a report about the temple. She had raised $141,398, of the $300,000 needed to buy the trust bonds, and would try to secure the balance this year. The interest on the bonds had been paid. The states subscribing over $1,000 were: Illinois, $4,274; New York, $2,973; Massachusetts, $2,581, Pennsylvania, $2,277; Ohio, $2,237; Michigan, $1,557; Connecticut, $1,133; Maryland $1,059; Missouri, $1,040.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, of England, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., was then introduced by Miss Willard. She made a very clever speech and paid a high tribute to Miss Willard. "No statesman," declared Mrs. Slack, "has done as much to bring together the two greatest nations of the earth as has Frances Willard and Lady Henry Somerset."

Papers were read by Mrs. Francis W. Lester, of Ohio, and Mrs. Helen G. Rice, of Massachusetts. Mrs. Sophie F. Grubb, of Missouri, reported resolutions favoring woman suffrage and declaring the organization would not aid any political party until it adopted a prohibition plank. In regard to Armenia the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly desire to continue our active work for the help and rescue of the Armenians, and that we will co-operate in the plans that may be formulated by the world's W. C. T. U.

At the evening session a number of papers were read pertaining to the education of children, after which the convention adjourned until tomorrow morning.

JEWISH WOMEN.

Interesting Paper Read Before the Washington Council.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—The second session of the first annual convention of the National Council of Jewish Women opened with Mrs. Solomon, of Chicago, president of the council, in the chair. The meeting was devoted entirely to routine business and reports from sections in order of states. The following standing committees were announced by the secretary: Religion: Miss Julia Felsenthal, chairman, Chicago; Miss Lillie Hirschfield, New York; Miss Sarah Lyons, New York; Miss Mary M. Cohen, New York. Philanthropy: Miss Carrie S. Benjamin, chairman, Denver; Mrs. I. M. Appel, Denver; Mrs. Holzman, Denver; Mrs. Joseph G. Wallace, New York; and Mrs. Pauline Wittkonsky, Chicago.

Religious schools: Miss Julia Richman, chairman, New York; Miss Ella Jacobs, Philadelphia; Miss Rebecca Leselm, Quincy, Ill.; Mrs. Emma Schuber, Kansas City, and Miss Sadie American, Chicago.

Next came the report of committees on rules, the chairman of which is Mrs. S. R. Levy, of Milwaukee. One of the sections called upon to report was that of Denver, Col. Mrs. Benjamin stated that a "corner" for Jewish women had been established in the public library at Denver. This "corner" contained numerous works on Jewish literature.

The chief feature of the afternoon session was the reading of a paper by Mrs. Nellie L. Miller, of Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. Miller is vice president of the council for her state and president of the Memphis section. Her paper, entitled "The Council, Its Advantages, Needs and Difficulties," was listened to with the closest attention. In part, Mrs. Miller said: "Women have been charged with inconsistency; let us refute this injustice by studying the nature and disposition of our child, the council. A national organization of Jewish women is an index of the time. We are coming from behind the clouds of oblivion and disinterestedness as to our future value as women in this progressive and enlightened age. By association with and emulation of our Christian sisters, much good could be learned, and such actions on our part are to be encouraged, but not to the degree of merging our individualities and personalities so as to lose our identity as a denomination. Unselfishness, good fellowship and a free discussion of all things broad, noble and good, clearly put forth our purpose to alter and expunge whatever may be found amiss in our organization and to make the best reformation in our power to secure this aim."

The speaker received a flattering ovation at the conclusion of her address, which was followed by a discussion, led by Mrs. Schwab, of Cleveland, O. Mrs. Laura Jacobson, of St. Louis, followed Mrs. Schwab. Mrs. Daniel R. Hayes, of this city; Mrs. Meldola de Sola, of Montreal; Miss Hirschfield, of Buffalo, and several others thought Mrs. Miller's paper a trifle too strong. Mrs. Hirschfield, who teaches in a Buffalo high school, declared that she found her Christian pupils just as ignorant of the Bible as the Jewish pupils, and it was an injustice, she said, to lay the blame on the parents.

Replying to these criticisms, Mrs. Miller said that her section had received reports from all over the state, indicating a lack of interest in religion among the Jewish children.

NORTHWEST MISSIONS.

$35,000 Appropriated by the Methodist General Board.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 16.—Details of appropriations for domestic missions occupied the general missionary committee of the Methodist Episcopal church today, and $35,700 was assigned for German and Swedish mission work in Idaho, Columbia river, Puget sound, Oregon and Northern Pacific districts, and for Norwegian work in the Northwest. The New Mexican Spanish work was allowed $11,000. During a discussion of the appropriation for Hawaii, Bishop Newman incidentally remarked that the people of both Hawaii and Cuba should soon be prepared for living under the American flag. The remark brought out a decided "Amen" and "Praise God" from most of the brethren of the committee.

There was a warm debate over the question of self-supporting missions in Chili. Anderson Fowler, of New York, and the Building and Transit Fund society each invested $50,000 in schools and mission property in Chili, which increased in value to $200,000. This property was presented to the missionary committee in 1893 on condition that the committee continue forever the self-supporting missions in Chili. After three years' trial it was found impossible to keep up the system. The proposition was then made that the committee purchase the property for $100,000, to be paid in twenty years, without interest. This money would be in turn invested in self-supporting missions. A majority committee report, presented by Dr. Buckley, advocated the purchase of the property in accordance with the latter proposition. Bishop Foss read a minority report, advising the attempt to continue the present self-supporting work. The minority report was tabled and a motion to re-refer the matter failed. The majority report was then adopted by a vote of 36 to 9.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Trial of Kelly, the Other Wyoming Desperado, to Begin Today.

Judge J. C. Nethaway left yesterday for Center City, where he will defend George Kelly on a charge of murder in the first degree, Kelly being indicted for the murder of Paul and Hayes at Wyoming in June last. Arthur Johnson, who was acquitted on one charge of murder, still has another indictment hanging over him, charging him with a like crime, but he will probably be released as soon as he appears as a witness against Kelly, who was one of the leaders in the terrible crime. The suposition here is that Kelly will receive the full extent of the law, there being no mitigating circumstances in his favor.

While the prices for sisal and manilla were down, Warden Wolfer managed to purchase 6,000 bales of fiber for the prison factory, and this amount will supply the demands of the factory until April 1. Since the purchase was made there has been quite an advance in manilla and sisal.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bussiere were called to Minneapolis yesterday by the announcement of the death of Mrs. Bussiere's mother, Mrs. Lucy Picard.

Judge Williston, of Red Wing, will be in the city this morning to convene the fall term of district court. The grand jurors have been summoned to be present today and the petit jurors a week later. The grand jury will have a number of matters to consider and will probably not complete its labors until Thursday.

Mary Catharine, wife of Daniel McCauley, of Oak Park, died Saturday evening from a complication of troubles. Deceased was 25 years of age and was a prominent member of the Daughters of Erin. The funeral will be held from St. Michael's church this morning.

The good sleighing of the past few days has almost entirely disappeared and wagons and buggies have taken the place of cutters and sleigh. Loggers are delighted with the turn the weather has taken and say it will be a great help to them the coming winter, the deep snow and total absence of frost having made it hard work for them to log with any degree of success.

E. M. Conrad, first lieutenant of Company K, has decided to withdraw his resignation at the unanimous request of the members.

SOO WANTS STOCK.

After Some of the Union Depot Property.

The Union Depot company has received an application from the Soo line for a grant of stock to that company, and under the state law the request cannot be denied, and it is likely that within a month or two the Soo will be a member of the St. Paul Union Depot company. The Soo has been using the terminal station for a long time, but has not been a member of the company. Although ten roads use the union depot, but seven are holders of stock.

The Soo has also signed a contract with the Northern Pacific for the use of the latter's tracks between the Twin Cities. This fact was printed some weeks ago in the Globe.

George R. Peck Injured.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—George R. Peck, of Chicago, general solicitor of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, fell twelve feet down an elevator shaft at the Shoreham hotel, shortly before midnight last night. All the fingers of his left hand were broken, and his right arm dislocated at the wrist. No internal injuries were discovered, and the broken bones and bruises, while painful, will not be fatal.

NEW SET OF MEMBERS

Elected to the Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau.

Circulars were received yesterday announcing the nomination and election of new members of the Western Railway and Weighing Association and Inspection Bureau, to succeed W. H. Newman, E. P. Ripley and W. B. Biddle. The new appointees are Paul Norton, third vice president of the Atchison; H. G. Burt, third vice president of the Northwestern, and W. C. Bram, general manager of the C., B. & Q. The members reappointed were W. H. Truesdale, third vice president of the Rock Island; C. B. Warner, vice president of the Missouri Pacific; J. M. Hannaford, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, and J. W. Midgley, chairman of the Western Freight association.

Railway Notes.

General Traffic Manager Hannaford is in New York.

General Manager Kendrick, of the Northern Pacific, has gone West.

John M. Egan, formerly general manager of the Chicago Great Western, has been elected vice president and general manager of the Georgia Central.

J. H. McBride has been appointed special solicitor for the Western Passenger association to prosecute complaints against passenger and ticket agents for violations of agreements.

Package Room Burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.—Fire broke out in the package room of the Grand Central depot in this city early today. Before the flames were extinguished all the packages in the room had been either scorched by the flames or soaked with water, so that the articles must have been entirely ruined. Until the passengers to whom they belonged present their claims, the amount of the loss cannot be estimated, but as there were hundreds of bundles, hand-bags and other packages checked there, it is likely that the total amount will be large.

MANHOOD RESTORED! OLD and YOUNG MEN REJOICE IN THE DISCOVERY.

MEDICINE FREE BY MAIL.

MEN OF ALL AGES suffering from the effects of youthful follies and excesses, restored at once to robust health and perfect vigor of manhood. Emissions, drains and all losses immediately stopped; new life, strength and vigor imparted to every organ of the body. Lost Manhood, Sexual Decay, Premature Decline and all weaknesses of man forever cured by Dr. VAN LAER'S TRIPOLI.

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$5 BOX OF OUR FAMOUS TRIPOLI PILLS FREE OF CHARGE.

So strong is our faith in the curative properties of our Spanish Tripoli and to show its wonderful and miraculous powers in curing weak, nervous and broken-down men, we offer you a regular $5.00 box of TRIPOLI absolutely free for a short time only, sent securely sealed by mail to any address. No C. O. D. fraud, prescription, or deception.

TRIPOLI WILL MAKE A NEW MAN OF YOU. SEND FOR IT TO-DAY.

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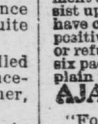
BLOOD POISON A SPECIALTY Primary, Secondary or Tertiary BLOOD POISON permanently cured in 15 to 35 days. You can be treated at home for same price under same guaranty. If you prefer to come here we will contract to pay railroad fare and hotel bills, and no charge, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, it is this Secondary BLOOD POISON we guarantee to cure. We solicit the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. $500,000 capital behind our unconditional guaranty. Absolute proofs sent sealed on application. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 307 Masonic Temple, CHICAGO, ILL.

DR. KELLER'S SOLUBLE **Medicated Bougies**

A harmless, sure and speedy treatment, far superior to Oil of Sandal Wood, Balsam of Copaiba, Cubebs and Injections. They cure in one to four days with no injurious results. Warranted to prevent stricture. Used and recommended by physicians and the leading hospitals of the world. $1.00 at druggists. Your druggist will recommend the treatment.

MADE ME A MAN



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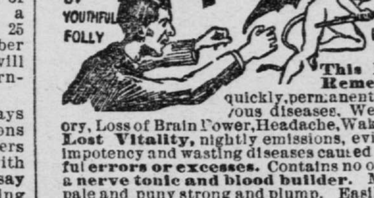
"For sale in St. Paul by S. H. Reeves, Seven Corners; W. A. Frost, Sixth and Minnesota."



This Famous Remedy cures quickly, permanently all nervous diseases. Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Vitality, nightly emissions, evil dreams, impotency and wasting diseases caused by youthful errors or excesses. Contains no opiates. Is a nerve tonic and blood builder. Makes the pale and puny strong and plump. Easily carried in vest pocket. $1 per box; 6 for $5. By mail prepaid with a written guarantee to cure or money refunded. Free medical book, sealed, plain wrapper, with testimonials and financial references. No charge for consultations. Beware of imitations. Sold by our advertised agents, or address Nerve Seed Co., Masonic Temple, Chicago. Sold in St. Paul, Minn., by L. Mussetter, corner Fourth and Wabasha streets.

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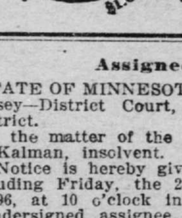
Speedily cures all private, nervous, chronic and blood and skin diseases of both sexes, without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE NO PAY. Private diseases and all old, lingering cases where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the 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.



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Assignee's Sale.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—District Court, Second Judicial District.

In the matter of the Assignment or Adolph Kalman, insolvent.

Notice is hereby given that up to and including Friday, the 27th day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I, the undersigned assignee, will receive bids for the purchase for cash, subject to confirmation by the above-named court, of all book accounts, bills receivable and choses in action of said Adolph Kalman, belonging to said insolvent estate, in my hands and remaining uncollected at said date, which accounts, bills receivable and choses in action may be inspected at the office of the undersigned in the Mannheimer building, corner of Sixth and Robert streets, in said city and county, said bids to be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 20 per cent thereof; and that at a special term of said court to be held at the said court house in said Ramsey county on Saturday, the 28th day of November, 1896, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, I shall report said bids to said court for its further direction.

Dated St. Paul, Minn., November 17, 1896.

BENJAMIN L. GOODKIND,
Assignee of Adolph Kalman, Insolvent.
Mannheimer Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

Stevens, O'Brien, Cole & Albrecht,
Attorneys for Said Assignee.
Nov. 17 to 27, inc.