ANOKA WINS AGAIN

NORTHERN CITY VICTORIOUS IN THE LONG-PENDING INSANE HOSPITAL CONFLICT.

COMMISSION WAS THROUGH

WHEN IT DETERMINED THE TRACT ON WHICH THE HOSPITAL SHOULD STAND,

BUT AT NO TIME UNTIL THEN

Was It in a Position to Name the Final Location of the New Institution.

Anoka is the winner in the long contested hospital site war, the northern city having been favored in the decision handed down yesterday by Justice Buck, of the supreme court. The court holds that while the state insane hospital commission might have determined upon Hastings as the site of the new hospital, its action was not completed until it had selected the exact parcel of ground on which the hospital was to be located, and for that reason it made no difference, legally, whether or not the commission might have been inclined toward Hastings at any time during the pendency of the proceedings.

The court also holds that the viva voce vate deciding in favor of Hastings did not amount to a final location of the site, within the meaning of the act, nor did it amount to an acceptance of the offer made by the city of Hastings.

This settles the case, as it has now been passed upon by the highest power in the state.

The case was tried before Judge Brill, who, on the evidence, ruled that the commission had a right to change its action or reconsider. In delivering his decision, however, he passed some strictures on the member of the commission, who had changed his vote and the selection of the site. The court also stated that it was a matter that might go before the supreme court.

The opinion recites the act of April 9, 1895, authorizing the governor to appoint seven persons as a commission to locate and purchase a site at some point within easy reach of St. Paul and Minneapolis. It relates the appointment of Bundy, Black, Carlson, Merriman, Eastman, Hoper and Smith. While there was no law requiring the commission to keep a record of its acts, it did so to a limited extent, nevertheless.

Pursuant to the usual advertisement the commission met at the state house at St. Paul on Dec. 18, 1895, and on informal vote carried the Hastings proposition. On the ninth formal vote four voted for Hastings and three for Anoka, and on the tenth vote it was unanimous for Hastings.

It was at a subsequent meeting at Fergus Falls, Dec. 27, that Mr. Eastman moved the vote be reconsidered. It was seconded by Mr. Hoper and carried by the votes of Black, Merriman, Eastman and Hoper, while Bundy, Carlson and Smith voted no.

Thereupon a series of resolutions was passed accepting the Anoka proposition, and those voting were the same, with the exception of Smith, who refused to vote at all.

This action was brought to restrain the commission from reporting to the state auditor that Anoka had been selected, and is simply one for permanent injunction to prevent the commission from accepting any but the Hastings tract.

A motion by a majority of the commission to dissolve the injunction was granted by Judge Brill, and an appeal taken to the supreme court.

The opinion says:

The proceedings indicate that the members were voting generally as to the location and not for any particular site. The city of Anoka had offered three sites. Can it be reasonably said that the members voting for Anoka were voting for any particular site when no such site was designated, referred to or particularly described? Suppose that four of the members—a majority—had voted for Anoka, which site would have been the one designated? Certainly no particular site. That such vote would have indicated that the hospital site was to be located at the city of Anoka or in its vicinity would admit of no doubt. This rule applies also to the city of Hastings.

The location within the meaning of the act clearly signifies and includes not merely a determination on the part of the state where it should be located, but also a selection and designation of the precise tract, or parcel of land upon which it shou'd be loca ed.

Until this was done the location was still incomplete.

Conceding without deciding that after the commission had once located a site it would be functus officio and without the power to reconsider and change its action, still so long as the matter of location was incomplete the commission would have the power to reconsider any partial or tentative action which it might have taken upon the subject.

Taking into consideration all the facts which appear from the record, we are of the opinion that the viva voce vote on the "location of a site" by which the commission voted to locate it at Hastings, did not amount to a complete location or selection of the site within the meaning of the act; that the matter was still in fieri and hence within the power of the commission to locate the site elsewhere if they saw fit.

This being so it follows a fortiori that under any view of the law there was no such acceptance of the offer of the City of Hastings as would constitute it a binding contract between the parties.

This disposes of the case and the result is that the order of the trial court dissolving the injunction, is affirmed.

The syllabus of the case is as follows:

State ex rel., H. W. Childs, attorney general, appellants, vs. Clarence E. Bondy et al., respondents.

First—Held. That under chapter 157, General Laws of 1895, entitled an act to create a commission to locate, acquire land and prepare plans for a fourth hospital for the insane, that the location of a site within the meaning of the act signifies and includes not merely a determination as to that part of the state where it should be located, but also a selection and designation of the precise tract or parcel of ground upon which the hospital should be located and until this was done the location was incomplete, and, therefore, the commission still had the power to reconsider any partial or tentative action which it had taken upon the subject.

Second—Held further, that conceding without deciding that after the commission had once located a site, its power would be functus officio, and, therefore, without the power to reconsider or change its location, yet, upon the facts appearing in the record, the viva voce vote on the location of a site by which the commission voted to locate it at Hastings did not amount to a complete location or selection of the site within the meaning of the act, nor did it amount to such an acceptance of the offer of the City of Hastings as to make it a binding contract between the parties, and hence it was within the power of the commission to locate the site elsewhere. Order affirmed. BUCK, J.

The supreme court also handed down a decision reversing the action of the district court of Renville county, which refused a new trial to one William Iago, who was convicted on the charge of assaulting a woman named Hedwig Doepke. The court holds that: "The evidence, upon examination, was held insufficient to sustain the verdict of rape," and orders a new trial. The decision is by Justice Buck.

SALVAGE CORPS FIGHT.

Underwriters Still Claim to Be the Only Corps.

Further developments in the famous Minneapolis salvage corps case were had yesterday with the filing of supplemental briefs before the court. The supreme court, when the case was before it previously, seemed undetermined as to whether or not either of the parties to the suit constituted a "board of fire underwriters" within the meaning of the statute. The brief was filed by Cobb & Wheelwright, of Minneapolis. It gives a history of fire patrols and salvage corps, etc., beginning with the first one founded in New York in 1835. Boston, Chicago and other cities have them.

"The history of these organizations," says the brief, "thus shows that they are instrumentalities that have been created and placed in operation by the insurance companies alone, and that they, through their agents and representatives, are the proper persons to manage and control them."

Continuing with an argument to show "what constitutes a board of fire underwriters," as requested by the court, the attorneys say that as the legislature makes no definition of the term, it is clear that it must have had the usual understanding of its meaning and the intent to place the formation of salvage corps in the hands of such bodies as have the control in other cities. In other cities associations of underwriters have existed for years and "without a single exception they have been exclusively composed of men engaged in some feature of the fire insurance business."

The brief then quotes from the stated objects of many such organizations to show their purpose is invariably along the lines of insurance affairs and for the promotion of the interests of the insurance men and companies.

Taking up the question as to whether or not the Minneapolis Board of Fire Underwriters is in fact a board of fire underwriters, the brief refers to its articles of incorporation and the fact that it has continuously maintained a salvage corps since Oct. 15, 1895.

In closing, the brief sums up the argument, showing that the Minneapolis board is entitled to recognition as the only organization complying with the intent of the statute.

It is impossible, it says, for the court to declare that the Merchants' board is such a board. Its pleadings, its evidence, and the arguments of its counsel in this cause, all show its hostility to the insurance committee, upon whom falls the burden of supporting the salvage corps. It lacks the most essential element necessary to constitute it a board of fire underwriters, viz.: a membership consisting of insurance men. For these reasons we again urge the claim we have before advanced, that the Minneapolis board is entitled to the whole sum received from the Firemen's Insurance company in this cause.

It was reported yesterday that the attorneys of the Merchants' board would ask an extension of the time for filing their supplemental brief. The members of the Minneapolis board are very well satisfied with the situation. They say that the questions of the supreme court are certainly indicative of an attitude of mind favorable to their construction of the law, and they look for a decision in their favor. It is said that overtures have been received from the Merchants' recently looking to the abandonment of the field should the Minneapolis board assume certain obligations incurred. This the Minneapolis board does not care to do with the good prospects ahead. Nothing is being said these days about starting up the Merchants' corps again.

ROBBED A CREAMERY.

Burglars Break Into a Store on St. Peter Street.

The front door of the Wisconsin creamery, at 509 St. Peter street, was broken open by thieves yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. The burglars forced a jimmy between the casing and the lock and forced it open. A. Karlin, proprietor of the place, says the burglars secured between $3 and $4 in money from the cash drawer. He did not mind this so much, but they rifled the safe, which is always left unlocked, and carried off a lot of valuable papers, including deeds and insurance policies. The inside doors to the safe were pried open evidently in the search for cash. The police officer found the front door of the store open at 2 o'clock, but claims it was securely fastened an hour previous. The proprietor says this makes the fourth time the store has been robbed in the last six years.

HAD NO EVIDENCE.

Another Sample of the Present Police Methods.

J. J. McFadden and J. E. Desmond, arrested for the larceny of a fur coat from the second-hand store of M. Berman, had a trial in the police court yesterday. There was no proof that they were in any way concerned in the disappearance of the coat and both men were discharged.

DISTRICT COURT ROUTINE.

New Cases Commenced Yesterday—Orders and Decisions.

The following cases were begun yesterday:

66,833—Charles Hochkirch vs. Charles Keil; action to procure possession of a lot in Brunson's addition.

66,831—L. A. Humason & Co. vs. A. N. Craighead; to recover judgment for $229.60 claimed to be due on bill of goods.

66,830—Mattie C. Sullivan vs. Cornelia A. Hollingshead et al.; to recover possesion of a parcel of land.

66,832—Charles H. Foy vs. The Twin City Rapid Transit Company; to recover judgment for $2,300 for alleged violation of contract.

Orders and Decisions—

67,216—Michael J. Bell vs. Minnesota Savings Bank; order allowing inspection of books.

67,206—The New Hampshire Fire Insurance Co. vs. Percy Arnold Redpath et al.; order appointing Norman Fetter receiver.

Michaud.

WINE AND LIQUOR DEPARTMENT.

In making your preparations for Thanksgiving, do not forget that in WINES and LIQUORS we are giving exceptionally good value, and the quality of our goods cannot be surpassed at the price.

Fine Old Irish Whisky, per bottle, **$1.00.**

Burke's 3 Star Irish Whisky, per bottle, **$1.35.**

Jameson's Superior Old Irish Whisky, in bottle or in bulk,

John Barleycorn Old Scotch Whisky, per bottle, **$1.00.**

Jockey Club Scotch Whisky, per bottle, **$1.40.**

Per gallon, **$5.00.**

Our unequaled Queen's Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Guaranteed 21 years old, per bottle, **$1.75.**

California Ports, Sherries and other Wines, per gallon, **$1.00 Up.**

Imported Ports and Sherries, our own importation, per gallon, **$3.00 Up.**

A particularly fine line of RYE and BOURBON WHISKIES, at PRICES THAT MAKE THEM SELL.

MICHAUD BROS.

IMPORTERS.

Seventh and Wabasha Streets.

MANY ACRES SHORT

LABOR COMMISSIONER POWERS SAYS MINNESOTA ASSESSORS ARE TOO LAX.

MANY THOUSANDS OF ACRES

NOT RETURNED IN THE TAX LISTS FOR A SINGLE COUNTY.

NOT SURE THEY ARE ACCIDENTS.

The Commissioner Lets the Assessors Rest Under a Very Serious Imputation of Guilt.

It appears from the annual report of the meeting of the conference of officials of state bureaus of labor statistics that Minnesota's affairs and investigations took up no small part of the time of that conference. Mr. Powers explained, in making his report, that the department of labor in this state only had an appropriation of $12,200, which left only about $7,000 for statistical work.

"In our statistical work," he said, "we are carrying on two leading series of investigations. One relates largely to the prices of agricultural products and live stock in the United States. The problem we set before ourselves may be briefly stated thus: There are two great factors that have operated in the world in affecting prices. Down to about a century ago, aside from temporary causes, such as changing crops, varying supply and demand, etc., there had been but one great cause affcting prices, the fluctuations in the medium of exchange. In this century we have the changes that have come with invention in production and transportation. Through these forces there has been a decline in average prices, or in other words, an appreciation of gold. The investigation which we are carrying on seeks to separate as far as possible currency or invention changes by taking out the amount of these price variations that are due to invention, leaving the changes that can properly be charged to a change in the supply of the currency operating in the United States. The object is simply so to treat the facts, if possible, as to bring out all that is in them that may throw light upon each possible trend of prices as they are affected by the invention of our day and by the possible effect of the changing supply of precious metals in the present generation and the use of those metals and the changing currencies of the world.

"The second investigation which we are carrying on relates to taxation and the relative burden of taxation in the several counties and cities of the state. In connection with this we tabulate every real estate transfer made in the year 1895 in every county in the state. We also tabulate every mortgage foreclosure in the state, and for a portion of the state we shall also tabulate every mortgage recorded, and from these three tabulations we seek, by varying calculations, to determine the relative burden of taxation in the several counties of the state. We shall ascertain the amount of assessment and the taxes for each piece of property represented in the three tabulations mentioned. For the lands sold by warranty deeds we shall ascertain the percentage which the assessed value bears to the selling price shown in the deeds. In the case of the lands mortgaged we shall obtain this percentage indirectly as follows: We shall take what the real estate men or the loan agents say is the relative amount of money that they would place as a loan upon the real estate. It is said in Minneapolis, for example, that the loan agents calculate to place a loan on mortgage of 40 per cent of what the real estate man states to be the actual value of the property.

"We find that the assesssed valuation is 50 per cent of the sale value. We find that the burden of taxation is larger in St. Paul than in Minneapolis, and larger in both cities than in the country. We find, too, that there is far more dishonesty of taxation in the country than in the city. We are also making an inquiry to see whether the factory inspection law, as it stands, is enforceable, and if not enforceable, in what respects the statutes of Minnesota need to be amended in order to make that law a practical force, and I am inclined to believe that we shall demonstrate to the educational authorities of the state of Minnesota, with whom we are co-operating and who we have got to co-operate with us in the larger towns, that the law as it is and has stood for ten years need not be a dead letter, if they will only take hold of it with a spirit that involves tact and good judgment and a regard for the rights of others so far as it involves the question of religion, which has been a perplexing question in many of our Western states touching compulsory education. I believe that this law and the child labor law can be made, what they have not heretofore been in more than a very few states, a factor for the uplifting of our people."

Robert Schilling, of Milwaukee, asked Mr. Powers whether he considered it an advantage to the statistical branch of his bureau to have the factory inspection department connected with his office; in other words, if it was not a seeming advantage to the statistical department to have the other department as part of the bureau? He would also like to inquire whether the assessors in Minnesota, in making up their field-books, assessed the land values separate from the improvement values.

Mr. Powers stated that the law required the assessors to assess the buildings and other improvements separate from the land itself.

As to factory inspection, he was convinced that it was dangerous to combine it with statistical work.

Statistics gathered under compulsion could not be worth anything. They must be the result of earnest co-operation on the part of those furnishing them. However, through the factory inspectors he had endeavored to keep the moral and not the legal force to the front. When he began the factory inspection work the legislature had refused to pass a factory inspection law. He instructed his statistical men to recommend the adoption of safety devices. The adoption of these devices gave the bureau a moral support and the next legislature passed the factory inspection bill without a dissenting vote. However, he doubted if he could continue in the future to secure along all lines the development and extension of the laws for the protection of the working people that must come from the work of a factory inspection department, and yet be left free to take up all phases of statistical investigation that ought to be treated in our statistical work.

Mr. Wadlin, of Massachusets, asked Mr. Powers whether he means by the the term, "improved land," simply land having buildings upon it, or whether he aplies the term also to land without buildings, but otherwise improved in the ordinary sense.

Mr. Powers said that by the word "improvements" the assessors understand fences and buildings.

Mr. Wadlin, however, indorsed the work done by the Minnesota department. Mr. Powers explained that he had been deterred from undertaking certain lines of statistical investigation because he wished to avoid controversy. His investigation in regard to prices did not touch the subject of factory inspection at all, and the same thing may be said of his insestigation of taxation.

President Wright and Mr. Wadlin asked Mr. Powers what he meant by "actual value" of land. Mr. Powers replied that it was that value which the property would sell for under an ordinary sale—not a forced sale, but an ordinary sale, under favorable conditions, and yet not under "boom" conditions. How to ascertain that actual value was a difficult problem. If ascertained by means of the real estate sales recorded, provided the amount stated in the deed expressed the actual consideration, they would doubtless show something above the actual value in normal times, and if there were a large number of mortgage foreclosures, they would represent forced sales, giving us something below that average contemplated by the law-makers in fixing the assessment system. He took these two lines of investigation, the one expressing the actual real estate sales by warranty deeds, and the other by mortgage foreclosures.

Mr. Morse, of Michigan, then spoke:

I should like to ask the commissioner from Minnesota a question. I understood him to say that a larger percentage of property was left off the books in the country than in the cities, and that remark would lead to the natural inference that some property is left off in the cities. I would like to inquire whether he has taken note of the amount of property left off.

Mr. Powers—We tabulate that which we find in every county. We cannot ascertain in every county or in every city the amount that is left off the books. We can only approximate it in this way: If we find a mortgage foreclosure or a sale by transfer under warrantee deed, and we do not find that particular piece of property taxed, then we look up two questions: First, is this a sale of a piece of land that is in any way properly exempt by law? There are sales of land, such as church property, that are exempt from taxation, and then there are a larger amount of sales of land from the United Staes government, which, until the government makes a deed, is exempt from taxation. All of those sales will be tabulated by themselves. Then there will be left only those pieces of land that ought to have been on the tax list, but were not, owing either to an error of the assessor or to fraud of some kind. We shall tabulate all of those. One set of tabulations will show the pieces of land that have been sold during the time under consideration by warrantee deed from the government of the United States, and which, of course, had not been on the tax list because exempt, the sales of church property, the sale of school lands, and all such lands that are exempt by law, and under the other tabulations comes the other class of property that ought to be on the tax list, but is not.

Mr. Morse—Of course I do not know very well the tax laws of Minnesota, but, as I understand it, in all of the Western states the government surveys the land into townships of thirty-six sections, each section being one mile square and containing 640 acres. That makes, in round numbers, about 23,000 acres in a township. Now I am sure, so far as Michigan is concerned, that if an assessor left off very many pieces of property in a township, he would get into trouble right away with the people who were assessed, and, furthermore, I believe he would be hauled up short for violating the tax roll. The point I wish to bring out is whether Commissioner Powers is certain whether the omissions to which he has referred occurred through the wilful negligence of the assessors or whether they were the result of accident. It certainly seems to me that if there are many omissions they are not the result of accident.

Mr. Powers—There are some counties in Minnesota that have 25,000 acress less on the rolls than were returned twenty years ago. That may give you some idea of the extent of the omissions.

COULDN'T HEAR MORGAN.

The Bethel Preacher Wants to Make Trouble.

Rev. David Morgan called on Corporation Attorney Darragh yesterday afternoon and asked him to order a warrant issued for the arrest of the party in whose name the license for a saloon on South Washington street was taken out. The owner of the license is the Hamm Brewing company, and the license is made in the name of Theodore Hamm. The saloon itself is conducted by another man. Rev. Morgan says that the saloon is kept open after midnight, and he insists that the corporation attorney shall make a test case of the violation in order to ascertain whether criminal proceedings for such violation can be successfully instituted against the party who secured and who owns the license.

Mr. Darragh and the Bethel divine held a spirited discussion over the matter, the latter insisting that the corporation attorney was bound to take the action requested. Mr. Darragh took a different view of the question, holding that he was not employed by the city to institute test cases merely to accommodate private citizens who might desire to experiment with the machinery of the law.

Furthermore, Mr. Darragh informed the Rev. Mr. Morgan, that he, Darragh, had not shaped the saloon policy in this city, and had no immediate supervision or control over the saloons.

"The mayor and chief of police have the care of the saloons," said Mr. Darragh. "Why don't you go to your mayor, Mr. Morgan, and ask him to reform these abuses. He can close the saloons at midnight if he wants to."

Rev. Mr. Morgan left the corporation attorney's office very much disgruntled. After the Bethel proprietor had departed, a city official, who knew what he was after, remarked:

"It's different when the boot is on the other leg. If the mayor happened to be a Democrat and the corporation attorney a Republican, Morgan would be around pestering the mayor instead."

SPOILED WILLIE'S PLANS.

Wasn't Allowed to Start for Chicago on Blind Baggage.

Willie Metzger intended to start for Chicago last evening, and as he had but fifteen cents he decided to occupy the "blind baggage" platform on one of the evening trains. Patrolman Call, however, headed off the proposed ride, and Willie had to be satisfied with a ride in the patrol wagon and a cell at the station. The lad is thirteen years old and last May was sent to a farmer named Norvack, near Delhi, Renville county, this state. Willie was up to last spring an inmate of the agricultural training school at Glenwood, Ill. He claims life on the farm is not what he imagined, so he started back to Chicago, where he has an aunt and two brothers. His aunt, Mrs. Miller, living at South Chicago, will be communicated with as will also the officials of the farming school at Glenwood.

ELKS WILL BE GAY.

Today Occurs Their Annual Benefit Entertainment.

Amusement lovers should bear in mind that there is no other entertainment at the Metropolitan opera house for the remainder of the week except the Elks benefit this afternoon. The programme is a royal combination of good things.

It has been decided to make the seats in the balcony and gallery today at the usual matinee prices. There being no Saturday matinee, amusement goers can avail themselves of this opportunity instead.

LECTURE ON RUSSIA.

Rev. John Wright Will Be Heard Tonight.

Rev. John Wright, D. D., rector of St. Paul's church, will give his lecture on "Russia" in the parlors of the House of Hope church this evening for the benefit of the Women's Christian home. Dr. Wright is a favorite speaker, and the fact of his lending a helping hand in this way to this institution should appeal to the citizens. The Christian home is a worthy institution, and being supported by charity deserves that the lecture be well patronized this evening. Miss Hope's orchestra will furnish the music.

Judge Orr Let Them Go.

Fannie Wilson, Bertha Watkins and Rosa Johnson had a trial in the police court yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The trio were captured by Sergeant Davis in a saloon on South Washington street at 2:30 o'clock Sunday morning. The evidence of the women was to the effect that they had been invited to the saloon by a friend who guaranteed that there would be no trouble over their going in to have a glass of beer. The friend's guarantee, however, was not of the best, for hardly had the party landed in the place when Sergeant Davis walked in, and, after driving the male patrons of the place out of the place, arrested the women. These facts being brought out at the hearing and there being no evidence as to the women being guilty of disorderly conduct, they were discharged.

SUBJECT OF TEMPERANCE.

Clergymen Will Give Attention to It Next Sunday.

Reverends Watson B. Millard, J. F. Stout, W. McKinley, W. C. Covert, J. P. Egbert and J. W. Conley have signed a call for the observance of next Sunday as Temperance Sunday. It is thought the day will be generally observed.

Following is the call:

An effort is being made by the Christian Temperance people to establish the fourth Sunday of November as annual Temperance Sunday, to be universally observed. The movement originated in the London Sunday School union, and has been taken up by leading temeperance and Sunday school workers of America, and has the indorsement of bishops and clergymen of nearly all denominations.

Through the efforts of the Sunday school workers of the National Woman's Christian Temperance union, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church gave cordial indorsement to the plan and changed the date of their annual temperance Sunday from the third Sunday of November to the fourth Sunday of November, also the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian church, the National Triennial Council of Congregational churches, and the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church have adopted the day, and by resolution recommended and urged its annual observance in all their churches. By action of the executive commitee of the International Sunday school convention, the Sunday school workers everywhere are called upon for special observance of the fourth Sunday of November of each year as Temperance Sunday.

In view of the above facts, and with a desire to aid this movement, which commends itself to Christian people everywhere, we, the undersigned, earnestly request the pastors of all churches in our city to observe Nov. 22 as Temperance Sunday. We recommend that temperance sermons be preached in the morning and special attention be given to the teaching of a Bible temperance lesson in the Sunday school, with the introduction of such other features as will make the Sunday school hour significant for temperance. We would call the attention of the Young People's societies to the subject of the temperance reform, and ask that in their evening meetings it be made a special subject for prayer.

We would further suggest that in the evening union temperance or Christian citizenship meetings be held in localities where it may be practicable. The above call is made to the end that Christian temperance sentiment be aroused and stimulated in our city, and that the Christian churches take their rightful place as leaders in this great reform movement.

MADE GOV. RAMSEY SMILE.

The Reappearance of the Story of Carver's Claims.

The dispatch from Chillicothe, O., printed recently in the Globe, conveying the information that C. B. Holloway and O. U. Gunn, two Ohioans, claimed to own the cites of St. Paul and Minneapolis and eleven smaller towns in this vicinity by inheritance from the famous Jonathan Carver, made ex-Gov. Ramsey laugh, when it was called to his attention.

"That Carver story is started every year or so," said Gov. Ramsey, "and it is really quite amusing. Carver came to this country in 1772 or 1773—before the Revolution anyway—as a private individual seeking his fortune. As for the Indians deeding him any land, that was impossible, for the country belonged to the British empire and under its laws the Indians or any other uncivilized nation could not sell or give away a foot of the empire's territory. Doubtless those friendly Indians would have cheerfully given Carver the whole world in exchange for a sufficient quantity of tobacco and fire water that this enterprising Yankee might have had about him. They could certainly have deeded him the whole earth as effectually as they could one foot of British soil.

"I see it is stated that the English government, then under George III., ratified Carver's treaty with the Indians. Such an assertion is preposterously absurd, as much so as it would be to say that the United Staes, after acquiring the ownership of its present territory, had ever ratified a deed by Indians to any portion of that territory purporting to convey the land to any individual or institution. Our laws in this respect are the same as were those of the British empire. This being the case, it makes little difference whether the deed of gift from the Indians to Carver has been lost or found or whether it was properly executed or ever recorded."

Arrested and Released.

Joseph Adler and B. Lee, who left St. Paul some time ago and before their departure, it is alleged, handed about numerous checks of no value, were arrested at St. Joe, Mo. Chief Goss was notified, but as County Attorney Butler decided that a conviction could not be obtained, even if the men were brought back, the authorities at St. Joe were advised to release the prisoners.

Not a Disorderly House.

Mose Sanders, charged with keeping a disorderly house on the upper flats, was discharged in the police court yesterday. It was at Sanders' house where Frank Bell attempted to bore several holes through Rufus Carroll with revolver bullets Sunday morning. Alice Gray, who attempted suicide at the central station last Monday, was also captured at Sanders' house, when the police raided the place. Alice is still at the city hospital.

Supreme Court Call Today.

90—Commercial Bank of St. Paul vs. Azotine Manufacturing Company et al., defendants; Philip Reilly et al., appellants.

101—Milton Gorton, appellant, vs. Town of Forest City et al., respondents.

107—W. W. Billson, appellant, vs. William P. Lardner, assignee, defendant, appellant, Josiah Wolf et al., respondents.

218—P. R. Braithwait, appellant, vs. John Bain, respondent.

71—Charles Erickson, appellant, vs. Charles Pomerank, respondent.

Azotine Garbage Case.

One of the interesting case which is set for trial before the supreme court today is that of the Commercial Bank of St. Paul vs. The Azotine Manufacturing Company et al. The question at issue is whether or not the Azotine company is a manufacturing concern or not, which involves the liability of the stockholders.

Funeral of John A. Lunt.

The funeral of John A. Lunt took place at 6:30 last evening at his late residence, 837 Selby avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Addison Moore. The remains were taken on the 8:10 train to Chicago, where the interment will take place today.

To Be Buried at Dubuque.

The remains of Edward Burns, who died at the Rondo street station from injuries received from falling from a horse, will be taken to Dubuque for burial. The deceased was a member of the Independent Order of Foresters and carried a policy of $1,000 made payable to his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Schwenn.

You can't teach an old dog new tricks

nor can you teach one who has tried

Hamm's Beer

to be satisfied with others

Brewed by the Excelsior Brewery, St Paul, Minn.

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—11-20-96.

Mannheimer Bros.

Sixth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

HOUSEKEEPERS' DAY!

We bought too heavy early in the season, and while trade has been good, we are confronted by stocks much too large in many departments. For a speedy remedy we resort to a cutting of prices on every hand. Judge from these:

Blanket & Comfort Bargains.

On the Fourth Floor.

$5.00 For $7.00 White Wool Blankets, handsome wide borders.

$6.00 For $8.00 White Wool Blankets, extra weight and size.

$3.00 For $4.00 non-shrinkable fine White Blankets.

$1.45 For $2.25 Cotton Comforts, covered in fine Silkaline.

$2.00 For $3.00 fine Cotton Comforts, our own make, extra large size.

$3.75 For $5.00 Down Comforts, fine sateen coverings, fancy quilted, well made.

The Drapery Department.

A few of the good things in House Furnishings for Friday and Saturday:

A new fresh lot of Printed Crepes, 30 inches wide, worth 20c to 25c. Special..... **12½c**

Handsome figured Sateens, usually sold for 25c and 20c, good styles for drapery, comforts and pillow covers, for..... **15c**

Stylish Cretonnes, 36 inches wide, for chamber curtains and pillow coverings, worth 40c and 25c. Now.....22c and **16c**

Royal Art Denims, plain and figured, at **15c, 20c** and **25c** a yard.

$3.50 Fringed Derby Portieres, full size, good colorings.. **$2.40**

$6.00 Heavy Fringed Tapestry Portieres..... **$3.75**

DRAPERY, FURNITURE, WALL DECORATIONS.

Estimates and designs for all kinds of Interior Decorations without charge.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

Extra Fine Outing Flannel Gowns, full width and length, for..... **$1.00**

A new lot of Eiderdown Dressing Sacques, all colors, for..... **90c**

Ferris Waists, for **$1.00** and **$1.50**

Jenness Miller Waists for... **$2.50**

Double V Waist for..... **$1.50**

Outing Flannels 5c a Yard.

As an additional attraction for Friday morning from 9 till 10 o'clock—another case of Teazle Outing Flannel, per yard..... **5c**

Hosiery and Underwear.

Odds and Ends.

Small sizes only—Children's Ypsilanti Union Suits, regular prices, $2.50 and $3.00. They'll go quick at..... **98c**

Ladies' Silk Union Suits, Silk Tights, Merino Union Suits, short sleeves and low neck suits, at less than half-price to close.

Handkerchiefs at Half-Price.

Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs for men and women.

Ladies' 20c Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, for..... **10c**

Men's 25c Unlaundered Initial Handkerchiefs, for.... **12½c**

Every one guaranteed pure Irish Linen—initials all hand embroidered. Special sale.

Another Umbrella Sacrifice.

Monday we placed on sale 500 assorted Umbrellas, at less than cost—two-thirds of them were sold before 6 o'clock. The 150 remaining will be sold at the same proportionate reductions—like this:

$3.00 Umbrellas for..... **$1.50**

$4.50 and $5.00 Umbrellas for **$2.50**

$6.00 and $7.00 Umbrellas for **$3.50**

Chances like these occur but rarely. Sale continues Friday and Saturday.

The Millinery Department.

Friday and Saturday Specials.

One table of Wings, Coques, Fancy Feathers, Aigrettes, etc., all good colors and very desirable this season, worth $1.00, $1.50, $2.00. Choice for **50c**

A table of Trimmed Hats, worth $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 each. Choice for..... **$3.48**

Another table full, worth from $9.00 to $12.00 each. Choice for..... **$5.48**

Hats, worth $13.00 to $18.00 each, will be sold for..... **$9.88**

Big Bargains, every one.

We are Sole Agents For Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Phillips' California Excursions.

Two through cars weekly from St. Paul via the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad, "Albert Lea Route." Tuesday's car runs via Kansas City, and thence through Texas, New Mexico and Arizona. Thursday's car runs via Omaha and through Colorado and Utah. For full particulars apply ticket office, 396 Robert street, corner Sixth street.

Removal of General Offices St. Paul & Duluth R. R.

The general offices of the St. Paul & Duluth R. R. have been removed to the Globe Building, corner of Fourth and Cedar streets.

Santa Fe Route—California Limited.

Leaves Kansas City Thursdays and Sundays at 9:50 a. m., reaching Los Angeles in 56 hours and San Diego in 60½ hours.

The equipment of this splendid train consists of superb vestibuled Pullman palace sleepers, buffet smoking car, and dining car. Most luxurious service via any line.

Another express train, carrying both palace and tourist sleepers, leaves Kansas City at 9:25 p. m. daily for Los Angeles, San Diego and San Francisco.

Inquire of C. C. Carpenter, Pass. Agt., 513 Guaranty Loan Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

$6.50 to Madison, Wis., and Return.

On account of the great football game to be played between the University of Minnesota and University of Wisconsin football teams at Madison, Saturday, Nov. 21. Tickets good going via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway and returning via Chicago & North-Western Railway, on sale at C., M. & St. P. ticket offices in St. Paul and Minneapolis Friday, Nov. 20.

Par Excellence California Route.

Phillips' excursions, every Tuesday and Thursday, to California points via Albert Lea route. Through cars, finely upholstered, polite attendants, cheap rates. Apply 396 Robert street, corner Sixth street, for full information.

Now That the Money Question Is Settled

You can again resume your patronage of the Wisconsin Central Lines when going to Ashland, Milwaukee, Chicago or the East and South. Pullman cars, cafe buffet cars, service strictly first-class. Call at city ticket office, No. 373 Robert street.

Phillips' Upholstered Tourist Cars Are the Most Popular.

More California passengers travel in Tourist cars under Mr. Phillips' management than in any other way. The Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad has the exclusive right to operate Phillips Tourist Cars, which makes that the favorite line. They combine cheapness in ticket rates, superior finish of cars, select class of patrons, excellency of road bed, the best route and gentlemanly and experienced managers to look after the travelers.

Cars now leave St. Paul at 9:15 a. m. every Tuesday, via the Southern Route, arriving at Los Angeles Saturday afternoon; and at 7 p. m. every Thursday via the Scenic Line of the World, reaching California in four days.

To insure good accommodations, arrangements should be made as far in advance as possible. Consult J. H. Whitaker, C. T. A., Ryan Hotel Block, before concluding arrangements.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSIONS

Via "The Milwaukee."

On December 1st and 15th the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway will sell homeseekers' tickets to points in the South, Southeast and Southwest at half-fare for the round trip. For complete information call on "The Milwaukee" agents in St. Paul or Minneapolis, or address J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

THROUGH CALIFORNIA SERVICE

Via "The Milwaukee."

A fine Pullman Tourist Sleeping Car now leaves Minneapolis at 8:25 and St. Paul at 8:35 every Saturday morning and runs through to Los Angeles, Cal., via Kansas City and the Santa Fe System, without change, arriving at destination 1:25 p. m. following Wednesday.

The journey via this route is through a very interesting portion of America, and the hardship incident to winter travel through the more northerly climate is avoided.

Rate per double berth $6.00 through. For berth reservations, further information as to rates, etc., apply to "THE MILWAUKEE" agents, or address J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

DIED.

GAUGHAN—At her home at Jewett, Wis., Nov. 15, Mrs. Catharine Gaughan.

MARRIAGES. BIRTHS. DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Henry H. Miller .....Margaret J. Rafferty
Chas. R. Hammargren.Mrs. Elizabeth Haskell
Angelo Palumbo .....Magdolene Cascalenda
John R. Gill .....Emma Ramel
George Pope .....Eliza Grachner
Guy La Tourelle, Blue Earth.....Minnie Baer
Frank Hoffmann .....Lena Gollerweltzer

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Barry .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Naling .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Beilfuss .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Braun .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Yanke .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sachse .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. William Kahn .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Louis Taveriner .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Otto Bekstrom .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Bosshardt .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Moeller .....Boy

DEATHS.

Leonard C. G. Berus, 983 Front street...4 mos

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ST. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company: Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a resolution of the board of directors of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company, adopted at a meeting held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 15th day of September, 1896, a special meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company will be held in the City of St. Paul, State of Minnesota, on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1895, and that the business to be transacted at said meeting will be to pass on a proposed sale of all the railway, land grant and other property of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company to the Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the terms of such sale, if a sale shall be decided upon. Dated 17th day of October, 1896. Charles F. Coaney, Secretary of St. Paul & Northern Pacific Railway Company.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN,

L. N. SCOTT, Manager.

3 NIGHTS AND WEDNESDAY MATINEE.