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MINNEAPOLIS
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MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Funeral services over the late Mrs. A. J. Condit will be held at the residence of her parents, 68 Willow street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Peter Noyce was placed in the central station by Sheriff McCune, of Cando, N. D. The prisoner is wanted for wheat stealing, and yesterday morning was taken back to Cando.

The Salvation Army is preparing to give an elaborate Christmas dinner for the poor of the city. It is planned to feed 1,000 deserving people, and the co-operation of the good people of the city is asked.

The remains of Horace P. Ross, whose death occurred at Phoenix, Ariz., Dec. 5, reached Minneapolis yesterday morning. Funeral services will be held at Wesley M. E. church this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The sale of seats commenced yesterday morning for the engagement of Tragedian Walker Whiteside at the Metropolitan next week, opening Monday evening and running for six nights and two matinees.

Alfred Segelbaum has filed a petition for letters of administration in the estate of Margaret Segelbaum, in probate court. The petition states that the value of the estate is in the neighborhood of $230,000, of which $30,000 is personal property, $185,000 in improved real estate and $5,000 farm land.

There is every indication that the first important concert event of the season, to take place Monday evening in the Lyceum theater, when Mme. Lillian Nordica and Charles Gregorowitz, the Russian violinist, will be the stellar attractions, will have something in the nature of an ovation for the American prima donna.

The Fisk jubilee singers, who so thoroughly delighted the large audience at the First Baptist church a week ago last Friday evening, are to appear again tonight at the Lyceum theater. The programme to be offered on this occasion will be similar to that given at their former concert.

MAKES NO CHANGE.

Two Election Contests on at the City Hall.

The result of the two contests in progress at the city hall up to the time of adjournment of the last night canvassers were not materially changed. The two contestants are those in which G. L. Dingman contests the election of Mathias Lellman to be legislature, and C. S. Dever claims to have been elected justice of the peace in place of F. E. Hobbs. The two boards will meet again today, as they had completed only about half their work up to last night.

The board in the Dingman-Lellman case finished recounting the votes in the first seven precincts of the Ninth ward. There are nine more precincts to be counted in this district. The recount showed Lellman had gained three votes in the first three precincts and one vote in the sixth precinct, a total of four. Dingman made a gain of four in the fourth precinct, and two votes in the seventh, a total of six. Thus he has gained but two votes in all over Lellman, which is not sufficient to change the result, thus far.

In the Dever-Hobbs contest the result showed that each of the contesting candidates gained one vote in the first precinct of the First ward. Dever made a gain of three votes in the second precinct of the same ward, five in the fifth precinct one in the fourth of the Second ward and one in the fifth precinct of the same ward. This gives him a total gain of eleven. Hobbs made a gain of one in the third precinct of the First ward, five in the seventh and eighth precincts, and two in the ninth precinct. In the Second ward Hobbs gained two in the first precinct, making a total for him of ten. Thus Hobbs loses one vote, as Dever's vote is eleven. This contest is very close, as Hobb's official majority was only five, and is now reduced to four. Today's results may yet seat Dever.

SKATING TOURNAMENT.

Different High School Pupils Will Compete on the Ice.

A high school skating tournament has been planned which will engross the sporting interest of the several schools interested until after New Year's. The final events are to be three in number, a half-mile race, a mile race and a two-mile race. The four high schools of the city are to be participants and the final tests are to be preceded by trying off races.

The preliminary races are to determine which is the best six of each school. If the ice is good these are to be held as follows: North Side high, tomorrow afternoon; South Side high, Monday afternoon; East Side high, Tuesday afternoon; Central high, Wednesday afternoon.

The final matches are to be held on three Saturdays, beginning Dec. 19 and ending with Jan. 2, 1897. The prizes are offered by the management of the Nicollet skating park, and the gate receipts to the preliminary contests are to be devoted to the athletic association of the several high schools, tickets having been furnished them for sale by the management.

HAVE ANOTHER COMBINE.

Situation in Athletic Politics at the University.

Another combine has developed at the university in the matter of the athletic election Friday evening. This time it relates to the management of the track and field team. Willard Keyes, of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, was, up to last night, the only candidate for the position, but at a meeting of the members of the track and field team this morning, Payson Colwell, of the class of '99, was indorsed. It is understood that three, and perhaps four of the strongest "frats" in college are back of Mr. Colwell, besides the team itself. Mr. Colwell was the assistant to S. H. Bissell, manager of last year's team, and in a recent letter to some of his friends, Mr. Bissell states that Mr. Colwell was thoroughly competent to do the work.

The situation in the football managership is the same as early in the week, Finlayson and Coakley being the only candidates. For the base ball plum, it is understood that Ralph Boardman, of the Psi Upsilon fraternity, has cast his net, while Harry Castle, of the Chi Psi fraternity, is out for the lawn tennis managership. The interest in the campaign is growing every day, and when the meeting is called to order, there will no doubt be a large number present.

WILL SAVE THE EXPO.

New Owners Will Organize a Stock Company.

The ways and means committee of the city council met Wednesday night and decided to recommend that the city accept the offer of T. B. Janney and others to give the city $5,000 for a quitclaim deed for the exposition property. The city, if it accepts the proposition, has the option of buying the property at any time within a year for $97,000. In any event the large hall is to be saved, and the city is to be released from liability. The new owners plan to organize a stock company with $100,000 capital to run the building, and the old stockholders are to be given an opportunity to purchase the stock.

Ran Down a Bicycle.

Mrs. Will Canfield, residing at 1017 Fourth avenue south, met with a serious accident Wednesday evening, shortly after 6 o'clock. She was riding her bicycle, and at Eleventh street south and Hawthorn avenue, was run down by a cutter. She was carried into a house near by by those who had witnessed the accident, and Dr. D. A. Locke was summoned to her aid. It took two hours' work to bring her to consciousness, after which she was removed to her home. It is claimed by those who were near the scene of the accident that after running into the bicycle the man driving the cutter got out, looked at the woman and then jumped into his cutter and drove away rapidly. His identity has since been discovered.

Wheels to Develop Power.

The St. Anthony Water Power company has closed a contract for fourteen pairs of horizontal water wheels to be used in the power house at the new dam. The Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile company, of Dayton, O., was the successful bidder. These water wheels are to be 42 inches in diameter, with cylinder gates, and in conection with the dynamos will be expected to develop a minimum of 9,000 horse power. Engineer William de la Barre, of the power company, and C. G. Goodrich, of the street railway company, are soon to go East to complete arrangements for the electrical machinery.

KEEP GOLD AT HOME

COMPTROLLER NYE WANTS CAPITALISTIC CITIZENS TO BUY THE CITY BONDS.

PLAN FOR A POPULAR SALE

FOR WHICH THE LEGISLATURE WILL BE ASKED TO GIVE SANCTION.

CLAN GORDON'S ANNIVERSARY.

Scottish Society Celebrates—General News of the Mill City.

Two representatives of an Eastern mortgage and trust company were in the city within a week with a proposition to be submitted to the city of Minneapolis, whereby their company was to guarantee the genuineness of the bonds which the city was about to issue for $600,000. Included in this guaranty was the printing, by the trust company in question, of the 600 bonds which the city will have to sell pursuant to the vote of the people at the recent election.

The proposition was not accepted by Comptroller Nye. He did not see why his guaranty of the genuineness of the bonds of the city of Minneapolis, over his signature as comptroller, was not as good, if not better, than that of a New York mortgage and trust company.

Mr. Nye, furthermore, has a theory that it is about time for a city the size and importance and wealth of Minneapolis to do something looking toward a sale of its securities to its own citizens. This can be done with comparative ease, if managed with a sincere determination to put the bonds within the reach of the common people. In the first place the sale must be made by subscription, as is done in New York and other cities of the East. Philadelphia had one of these popular loan sales of bonds within a year or so which was very successful. In addition, the plan is to have the bonds made in denominations of $100 and $500, as well as $1,000; perhaps, even as low as $50.

The philosophy of the matter is that it is better to have the interest paid to Minneapolis people than to have it go abroad. It tends to foster a pride in the city's welfare, and improve the interest in municipal affairs of the people.

As a necessary corolary to this proposition the city treasurer of Minneapolis would to a large extent become the fiscal agent of the city, and the commission paid in New York for paying bonds and interest would be saved in this city.

In order to effect any change in the method of selling city bonds, however, it will require legislative action. The matter will probably be brought to the attention of the Hennepin delegation, either before the legislature meets or immediately after. The suggestion is that the city could probably sell bonds bearing 3½ per cent interest which would make it so much easier for the common people to get them and make them less attractive to the trust companies and banks, which, heretofore, have had a practical monopoly of this class of securities.

In the same connection legislative action will be asked to allow the city sinking funds commissioners to buy city bonds direct, which the supreme court has decided they can do under the law as it now stands.

CLAN GORDON'S ANNUAL.

Fifth Anniversary of the Scottish Organization Celebrated.

Clan Gordon, one of the prominent Scottish organizations of the city, last evening observed the fifth anniversary of its founding in Minneapolis, and incidentally elected officers. The organization is a social and fraternal as well as insurance order, and has chapters under various names in nearly every large city in the country, where sons of bonny Scotland are to be found. Clan Gordon, in this city, has a membership of 75, all greatly interested in the success of the society. Despite the old adage that Scotchmen cannot live together without quarreling, the members of Clan Gordon have lived in peace and harmony for five years, and the order is today in the best possible condition.

Among the men who have been more active in promoting the society in the past are N. N. Scott, who was the promoter of the order, coming to Minneapolis from Duluth, where he had been connected with Clan Stewart; John Pithcathly, who has served during the past year as chief of the local lodge; Peter Cochran, who was last evening elected chief, and who is one of the best known members; John Robertson, chaplain, who is an old resident of Minneapolis, and has always been an enthusiastic clansman; George Sinclair, who is known for his skill in performing on the alleged musical instrument known as the bag-pipe. The local lodge took its name from the fact that most of its members are from Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, which was famous for the Gordon clan.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Chief, Peter R. Cochran; past chief, John Pithcathly; tanist, Alexander Rose; chaplain, John Robertson; secretary, Joseph Cochrane; financial secretary, James Inches; treasurer, John Wilson; physician, Dr. J. W. McDonald; superior henchman, W. G. Burr; junior henchman, William Wilson; seneshal, Henry Shaw; warder, Archie Beaton; sentinel, Peter Stewart; piper, George Sinclair.

Action was taken at the meeting looking toward the celebration of the birthday of Robert Burns, which occurs Jan. 25. There will be a concert entertainment and a dance.

The evening's business closed with a Scottish reel to the music of the bagpipe, in which all members participated. It very much resembled an Indian war dance.

MORRILL'S CASE CONTINUED.

Blake Will Be Tried First—Doings of the Court.

Edmund J. Morrill appeared before the criminal court yesterday to be tried on the charge of the larceny of $5,000 from the Minneapolis Dry Goods company. The county attorney deemed it proper, however, that the case against Charles W. Blake, charged with being Morrill's accomplice, should be tried first. That case is set for Jan. 5, and Morrill's was accordingly placed on the calendar for Jan. 14.

The case against Adolph Hellpern, charged with stealing a bicycle, was reset for next Monday.

When the attorney who had charge of the case against Edward Comedy appeared in the district court as asked that, as Comedy had been sent back to the reform school, from which he had been released on parole, the case still on the calendar against him be nolled.

The court, however, thought it best not to nolle the cases and they will hang over the lad for a year or two to come. He cannot be released from the reform school now for about two years, or until he is 21 years old.

JOE MANNIX DEPARTS.

Well Known Newspaper Man Off for the Orient.

Joseph T. Mannix, one of the oldest newspaper men in Minneapolis, started last evening upon his trip to the Pacific and China. A large number of his friends in the profession and out of it, assembled at the union station to see him off and wish him God speed. He went West over the Canadian Pacific, and will cross the Pacific in a freighter which is scheduled to leave Seattle Dec. 16. Mr. Mannix expects to write for trade papers, as well as for the daily press, during his absence. His plans are uncertain, and he may never come back to this city again.

Will Test the Hose.

The test of fire hose, ordinarily a mere matter of department routine, but in this case a question of importance, not only to the fire department, but to the city council also, will come off at the department repair shop, Third avenue south and Twelfth street, today. The hose to be tested is not only the samples of new hose submitted under the recent call for bids for 5,000 feet, but the hose supplied by the Revere Rubber company which went to No. 10, and which was supposed to be five-ply, but it is now claimed it is only four-ply. The test will be as severe as the specifications will warrant, and the city fathers will probably know more about fire hose as a result of the tests than have ever been known before.

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ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Display of Keramics.

Th women of the Keramic club have set out their annual exhibit of decorated china in one of the Sixth street windows of the New England Furniture company, and it makes an accessible and pleasant place for the showing. The club comprises a dozen of the leading china decorators, nine of whom constitute the exhibitors in the tenth annual display. The collection embraces something like 500 pieces and represents work of the past year. The exhibit is arranged on tables and in upright cabinets, soft draperies and polished woods making background for the china.

Cooks Dance.

The Flour City Cooks' Union, No. 37, held their sixth annual ball at Harmonia hall last night, at which the chefs and their best girls were out in full force. The ball was opened with a grand march headed by the members of the union dressed in their white uniforms. The programme consisted of twenty-four numbers, half of which were named after the principal hotels and restaurants, and the remainder dedicated to the members of the reception and floor committees. W. T. Gifford acted as master of ceremonies. The reception committee was composed of A. Guittard, L. Garvey, William Martin, Eugene Perat, William Alexander. The members of the floor committee were G. N. Briggs, Frank Ginter, J. M. Sullivan, A. M. Laing, H. N. Arntson, D. B. Holtzer and Frank Golden.

Has Had Enough of Football.

W. W. Dunn Jr., of the university medical school, and a member of the "Medic" football team that played in Winona against the normal school Thanksgiving day, is walking around on crutches, nursing a badly crippled foot. The injury occurred in the game at Winona and has somewhat dampened the young player's enthusiasm for the great college game. The field on which the game was played was a foot deep with clay mud. Dunn was playing quarter, and in passing the ball his foot got stuck in the mud and refused to turn with his body, so that when the mass of players piled upon him his foot was severely wrenched. The injury is such that crutches will be needed to get around for the rest of the winter.

Was Rifling Trunks.

Albert Green was the name given by a man locked up in the central station yesterday afternoon on a charge of drunkenness. The charge against him may be made more serious, however, as at the time of his arrest he was found engaged in ransacking a number of trunks in rooms in the rear of a lodging house on Washington avenue, near First avenue south. Green explained that a man named Swanson had taken him to the place telling him to remain until he returned. A number of articles were missing from the trunks, and it is thought that they were removed by Green.

WANTED A LONGER SENTENCE.

Pathetic Case of a Man Who Could Find No Welcome Outside of Prison.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—James P. Haughey, brother of Police Captain Haughey, begged today in the court of special sessions that he might be imprisoned. He said to the judge: "Yes, your honor, I confess guilt to a crime I did not commit. They call me the educated convict. With such a record as mine, of what use would it be for me to plead otherwise?"

Haughey was charged with stealing a $15 overcoat.

"If you are innocent," said Justice Hayes, "why do you say you are guilty."

"The world is against me," replied the prisoner, who of a sudden became imbued with a fiery desperation. "Why, only a month ago I was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell. 'This is Haughey, the ex-convict,' whispered a policeman in the magistrate's ear. 'Oh, yes,' said the magistrate. 'I know him. Workhouse.'

"I have had a fair education," continued the prisoner, "and am by instinct a gentleman. Once I yielded to an overpowering temptation and stole. I was sent to state's prison. When I came out I secured employment and tried to reform. I was doing nicely when some one told my employer I was an ex-convict. I was discharged at once. Everywhere I went 'convict' was burned on my forehead. No one would give me work. Want drove me to desperation and again I stole. Once more I found myself behind the prison bars."

"But," interposed Justice Hayes, "there is nothing now to prevent you from leading an honest life. It is never too late to mend, and to a man who remains honest and desires to work the opportunity—"

"Opportunity!" interposed the prisoner, with a fine show of sarcasm "Who is there, pray, to give such as I an opportunity?" I will not battle against fate any longer. I insist that my plea of guilt shall stand."

"How many times have you been convicted?" asked Justice Hayes.

"Many times. State's prison and the penitentiary are old haunts of mine. There, at least, I am free from the taunts and persecutions of my fellow men. Now, don't be lenient at this time. Please don't.

"Well," observed Justice Hayes, "your case seems to be an unfortunate one. With your very black record and the fact that you stand before this bar a confessed thief, I can only give you a commensurate punishment. The sentence of the court, therefore, is that you be confined in the penitentiary for a term of eleven months and pay a fine of $250, and stand committed one day for each dollar until paid."

"Thanks, your honor," remarked the prisoner, and a look of gratitude really came into his eyes.

"I was in hopes that the sentence might be even longer," he said, as he was led away.

Haughey has been known to the police of New York as an all-around crook. Only a few months ago he was arrested charged with stealing a horse. He comes of excellent family and is thirty-eight years old.

PRETTY GIRL WHO BLACKS BOOTS.

SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 7.—This lively little town boasts of a girl bootblack. She is pretty, well dressed, modest and most engaging in manner. Entering a store, she asks the proprietor, "Would you like something for nothing?"

Of course the proprietor does, whereupon she pushes back her sleeves and with her own pretty hands blacks his shoes.

When the job is over she looks up with a sweet smile and suggests that the patron buy a box of blacking for 25 cents. No one has the heart to refuse her, and she makes a lot of money every day at what might be called a rather servile calling.

CLIMB HILLS TO REDUCE WEIGHT.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 7.—A number of society women of Covington have adopted a novel plan to reduce their weights. Six of them, all prominent in Covington, and all of them too heavy, they think, to suit the requirements of society, have decided that hill climbing will furnish the desired remedy.

Not finding a hill in Covington to meet their approval, they cross to the Cincinnati side daily and each climbs and reclimbs the steep Sycamore hill. Five to six times they climb the grade, and as often take a cable car at the top and ride to the bottom, where they commence again.

One of the women, when asked why they ride down instead of walking, said: "To walk down would defeat our purpose, as walking down hill brings on obesity."

CULLOM IS CAUSTIC

HANDLES THE CUBAN QUESTION BEFORE THE SENATE IN BURNING WORDS.

NO PRECEDENT NECESSARY.

SPAIN OUTRAGES CIVILIZATION WITH EVERY DAY OF THE BLOODY WAR.

TIME NOW TO CALL A HALT.

Every Interest of the United States Demands an End of the Merciless Contest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—In the senate today after the transaction of some routine business Mr. Cullom (Rep. Ill.) was recognized for a speech on the Cuban question, of which he had given due notice. The public interest in the question was evidenced by a full attendance in the public galleries. None of the foreign representatives were in the gallery reserved for them. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Mills and others who have been prominently identified with the Cuban subject gave the speech close attention. Mr. Cullom was vigorous, which added emphasis to the plain words employed in arraigning Spain. The senator preceded his speech with the following resolution:

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives, that the extinction of Spanish title and the termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Gulf of Mexico are necessary to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States.

After a brief reference to the president's message concerning Cuba, Mr. Cullom said:

"While I am not disposed to criticise President Cleveland, I may properly say that I had hoped he would find occasion to give more positive or emphatic expression of the true American continental policy, which ought to be invoked in all cases where the liberty and independence of any of the peoples of the American continent are involved. And, further, I think we ought never to hesitate or delay when the lines of this policy run parallel and coincident with those of common humanity."

Mr. Cullom referred to certain phases of Spanish history, showing the record of cruelty and oppression. Continuing, he said:

"This agency of murder and administrator of torture in the name of Christianity continued in vigorous existence in Spain, from the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, from about 1462, until even after the beginning of the present century. During the existence of the holy inquisition, 31,192 persons perished in the flames, 1,790 were burned in effigy and nearly 300 were condemned to severe and terrible penances. The last victim burned alive perished about 1760. The above is the mildest and simplest statement of Spanish cruelty to Spaniards, from the day of the discovery of America to the independence of the United States."

After further reference to Spanish cruelty in America, Mr. Cullom said:

"While all the provinces which have rebelled and separated from Spain have, as I have shown, become prosperous and fairly well conditioned, independent countries, the feeble old mother country has gradually fallen into lower and lower estate, depending and almost relying for existence upon the stolen gold levied upon Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Phillippine islands. Spain continues to be what she always has been—a robber nation. I speak now of the nation, and not of her people. If we wait for precedent, we shall wait forever. If a precedent is needed, we shall make one.

WAR MUST CEASE.

"We violated every precedent by the declaration of our own independence on July 4, 1776. We had no precedent nor did we even ask for advice as to the change in 1789 from a confederation to a union of states. When we announced the Monroe doctrine in 1823, it was defiance of precedent and was the determination of a rule which has become a law and will never be gainsaid. When we announced not many months ago that we should intervene in the matter of the Venezuelan boundary, and see for ourselves if our rights were to be concluded by foreign dictation we followed no precedent but that of good American common sense, and common sense has won. We now have reached the time to take another step in advance. We have already proclaimed that the United States will have something to say regarding matters affecting the American continent, and we should now announce that the speedy termination of Spanish control of the islands at the gateway of the Mexican gulf, is necessary alike to the welfare of those islands and to the people of the United States.

"This congress of the United States has already recognized by solemn resolution the belligerent rights of Cuba, but so long as it has not received the executive approval, it has no force. And if it had, it is conceded that some other course must be taken. The question to be determined is not fully clear, except that the war must cease."

Mr. Cullom then spoke of the progress of the Spanish-American republics of South America. Then returning to Cuba, he said:

"The government of Cuba by Spain is merely tyranny, the governmental power being but a machine, by which the profits of the resident sugar growers go to fill the pockets of the Spaniards 2,000 miles away. A government which years ago suffered dismemberment by the complete severance of its South American colonies, which has been humiliated by their success as independencies, finds itself faced with the threat of the loss of its most profitable dependency. The Cubans have suffered repression for years, and have at last rebelled and bidden their oppressors to a feast of war and carnival of destruction. Right or wrong, the struggle continues, and we can judge by the men of both armies it will continue until the last dollar is spent, the last plantation is ruined and the last machete has fallen from the hands of the last man. The fighters there on either side neither give nor ask for quarter. The warfare between Chili and Peru, where hospitals and ambulance service were not needed after a battle will have its counterpart to some extent on the battle fields of Cuba. The successful army will not be burdened with wounded enemies when a few hours of throat-cutting will make all quiet as the grave. It is on the one hand a war to win and on the other a fight to the death. The best blood of Andalusia, what is left of it, is deemed not too good to be sacrificed if need be, in this contest with the patriots, the mixed race who are risking their all for the liberty of Cuba. Cuba today is lost to Spain. The public proclamation of Spanish defeat may not have been officially and definitely announced, but in truth and in fact the submission of Cuba will never again be offered as of old.

ENTITLED TO STATEHOOD.

"The American people are coming to the consideration of the Cuban situation, as they already have in certain other cases, as a great political question, a continental question, if you please. And being a political continental question, it will be decided ultimately by the continent whose interests are most clearly involved. Geographically considered, Cuba cannot belong to Spain. She is in American waters, and politically is entitled to statehood in the continent of American republics.

"As I have before intimated, I believe it to be the duty of the United States to use the great power attaching to the nation to declare and to maintain as a prerogative of right belonging generally to republicanism, and specifically to this republic, that no charnel house of ruin shall be continued in the West Indian waters, whose waves break at our very front gate, any longer than the time it shall require to break it up. And if the duty of suppressing this damning blot and erasing it forever from sight shall fall alone upon the United States, so be it. The effort cannot fail. We shall not wage any warfare for the acquisition of territory for ourselves. We shall not claim Cuba as a reward for saving her from slaughter, but we will not see that fair island turned again to the mercies of wild beasts and vultures of war, whose only stimulus is gain. Cuba Libre—Free Cuba—is the reward, and what a glorious reward will that be! Every citizen of the United States will feel that his birthright as an American freeman will mean something. A settlement must be made. The account has been open and running long enough—yes, far too long. To its settlement we may properly invite the co-operation of all the republics of the American continent. But the end of the devastation must be determined. The United States must furnish the occasion; if it does not otherwise arise. If other means fail, we may consider the propriety of a fair purchase of Cuba. That method has had its share of consideration under previous administrations. It is not that we want the territory, but we mean that the trouble shall meet a just settlement and conclusion. Let the end come and come quickly. Let the bloodshed cease, and let freedom and humanity be glorified.

"The wisdom and discretion of an American president and cabinet can certainly find a way to determine the trouble without imperilling the interests of our country or our people. I have little choice of preference as to the particular method, but I do want, and I know the public expects, a settlement on a humane and just basis. The United States can do no less than to initiate this effort for humanity and liberty."

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) followed Mr. Cullom, addressing himself to his resolution introduced yesterday for the recognition of Cuban independence.

DO AWAY WITH TENEMENT EVILS.

New York Prepares Plans for Modern Apartments at Cheap Rentals.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—One of the most important humanitarian enterprises ever undertaken in this country has at last assumed a definite shape, and when it is finished the working classes of this city will be enabled to live in modern, wholesome and sanitary apartments, instead of the foul, ill-smelling and disease-breeding tenements that most of them occupy.

This great work of providing healthy habitations for the same or less money than tenement rooms now cost, has been undertaken by the City and Suburban Homes company, and ever since its incorporation, on July 7, the preliminary plans have been pushed with vigor, and now everything is ready for the beginning of building operations, which will be undertaken early next spring.

The first block of city homes to be constructed by the company will be on the plot of ground between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, and Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, from the plans of Architect Ernest Flagg. The plot embraces nineteen city lots and is 400x200 feet.

The buildings will be as perfect as science and a thorough study of the whole question, backed up by plenty of money, can make them. Mr. Flagg's plan provides for four buildings on the plot, each 100 feet square, with an interior court about thirty feet square. They will be ventilated from the street, either by narrow passageways or through the basements, and additional light and air will be provided by recessed courts 18x60 feet, opening from the street.

Fire, that dread of tenement-house dwellers, has been guarded against as far as possible. The buildings will be constructed of fireproof material and each building will be divided into four compartments by unpierced fire walls, running from cellar to roof. The stairways will be fireproof and inclosed in brick fireproof compartments.

The different compartments have two, three or four rooms, and each room will have an abundance of air and light. There will be closets, pantries, dressers, mantels, private bathrooms and everything else that the moderate class flat houses are possessed of. The smallest bedroom will contain at least seventy square feet of room, as against an average of forty-five in the present tenements, and the smallest living-room will contain at least 144 square feet.

In addition to the laundry tubs in each apartment there will be a central laundry, furnished with all modern appliances, and steam drying rooms, where clothes can be dried in half an hour. These will be at the service of all tenants and will do away with the necessity of upsetting the different apartments with the weekly washing.

Gas fixtures will be placed in the halls and in every room, and gas ranges furnished for cooking purposes. In addition to this hot water will be furnished from the central boilers, and, to crown all, a roof garden will furnish a resting place, where tenants will be able to get a breath of fresh air during the hot summer nights.

The City and Suburban Homes company has some of the richest and most influential men in the city connected with it, and has a capital of $1,000,000, every cent of which has been underwritten.

DESERTED HIS INDIAN WIFE.

Romantic Wedding of a Rich Osage Girl and Its Sequel.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Dec. 7.—The recent wedding here of J. F. Rariden and Mrs. Virginia R. Miller, of Pawhuska, recalls an interesting romance. The bride, who is yet young and handsome, is of French origin, and her people are the wealthiest members of the Osage tribe, which is the wealthiest nation, per capita, on earth. She has also prominent relatives in St. Louis. Seven years ago, while traveling with a friend on the Pacific slope, this Indian maiden fell overboard from a coast steamer in the San Francisco bay and was rescued from the water by John R. Miller, the handsome young engineer of the steamer. Consequent upon the rescue came love, a proposal of marriage, and the couple, after a brief honeymoon in San Francisco among the groom's people, came direct to Oklahoma and took up their residence on the bride's great ranch.

With land, cattle, horses and a splendid home, with a big annuity from the government, with a handsome wife, a queen among her people, and, later, a beautiful son, Miller should have been content, but he was not. He deserted her to go elsewhere, and on his wife's refusal to condone his offense and take him back he became abusive, and was finally warned by members of the tribe to leave the reservation. He went, but stole the little boy. A party of fifty Osages followed, stopped the train, took the boy away and returned him to his mother, but he was again stolen by the father and the mother searched for a year before she found them in Chicago. Miller was arrested there at 444 West Twelfth street, and Judge Tuley, on proof that the mother had been awarded a divorce and custody of the child by the courts, turned the child over to her.

J. F. Rariden, the groom, is an Osage business man, formerly of Kansas City, who helped Mrs. Miller in her long search for the boy. Hence the happy sequel.

Sportsman (to Snobson, who hasn't brought down a single bird all day)—Do you know Lord Peckham?

Snobson—Oh, dear, yes; I've often shot at his house.

Sportsman—Ever hit it?—Punch.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE
Is the most dangerous of all Kidney Diseases. Pains in the Back, Irregularities in the Urine, Swelling of the Limbs or Abdomen are the first symptoms
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LIVER AND KIDNEY BALM
Has proven, in thousands of cases and for many years, to be the Peerless Remedy for this dreaded disease. It relieves promptly and works a permanent cure
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE
THE DR. J. H. McLEAN MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

OUT AFTER TRUSTS

HARMON URGES AMENDMENTS INCREASING THE SCOPE OF THE PRESENT LAW.

ATTORNEY GENERAL REPORTS.

NEW SALARY SYSTEM IS BRINGING ABOUT SOME EXCELLENT RESULTS.

DEFECTS IN THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

New Act, Simple in Provisions and General in Application, Needed Without Delay.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Attorney General Harmon, in his annual report to congress expresses his satisfaction at the results so far obtained of the new salary system, which displaced the old fee system on July 1, of the present year. The returns, he says, afford striking evidence of the wisdom of the course so long advocated which removes the public service from some of the common temptations to extravagance and abuse. A very large reduction is shown in every one of the items which would naturally be effected by the fee system. The fees for United States marshals will show a reduction for the year of about $400,000 from those of the previous year. Other reductions will be made approximated as follows:

Fees of jurors, $215,306; fees of witnessess $87,073; pay of bailiffs $94,920; salaries and expenses of district attorneys, $192,042.

The attorney general points out two defects in the criminal laws, to which the attention of congress is invited.

"The first," he says, "is the unnecessary and unfortunate confusion of our criminal legislation. Provisions are constantly enacted to meet special cases. The consequence is that it is often difficult to ascertain which of two or more laws is applicable to the case in hand. Cases arise which ought to be covered by law, but are not, and the same offense is visited with various degrees of punishment not determined by any difference in criminality, but merely by the fact that the various statutes relating to specific instances of the offenses were drafted by different men and in different times.

"I think a new crimes' act should be passed as speedily as possible, which should contain provisions simple, easily understood and general in their scope, covering such crimes as those above stated; that a uniform system of punishment should thus be provided and that as to cases arising in the future, present laws relating to these crimes should be repealed. This work could be easily and quickly performed by a commission.

UNFORTUNATE DEFECT.

"The second defect is the unfortunate results of the present law governing writs of error to the supreme court in criminal cases. Defendants in criminal cases are generally poor. It is hard for them to obtain counsel to defend them at home, but it is generally beyond their power to obtain counsel to argue their cases before the supreme court. While the criminal jurisdiction of that court is now so extensive as to take up a considerable part of the time spent by the justices in the study of records and briefs, yet the arguments of the cases are largely, for the reason above stated, comparatively few. They are mainly confined to cases against the wealthier classes of defendants, such as 'smugglers and bank officers.'

"The questions raised in these criminal cases are for the most part comparatively trivial and not of general importance. I think that a transfer of the criminal appeals to the circuit courts of appeals with the present system of permitting important questions to be presented to the supreme court by certification, is highly desirable."

The attorney general says that last September complaint was made to him that certain telegraph companies which have, in other countries reached by them, a monopoly which would exclude all American companies, were about to land a cable on the shores of Long Island. It was represented that such foreign companies, having failed on account of the exclusion of American companies above mentioned to secure authority to land their cables, has resorted to the device of an American company, with a small capital, organized to be controlled by them, which was merely to lay its cable from our shore out beyond the line of jurisdiction, and thereby furnish a means of entrance to the foreign countries.

"Knowing that congress, at its last session, had under consideration a bill to regulate the landing of foreign cables and believing that the general sentiment favors the exclusion of companies organized in countries which refuse like privileges to American companies, I deemed it my duty to direct a suit to be brought in the district of New York to enjoin the consummation of the plan above mentioned. My chief design was to afford congress an opportunity to act upon the matter before this cable should be laid."

On the subject of the Pacific railways, the attorney general says that the report of Hon. George Hoadley, special counsel for the United States, shows that there is no substantial change in the state of the litigation about the Union Pacific railway and its branch. He continues:

"As the only object of steadfastly keeping the government out of the case thus far has been to secure some favorable solution to the difficult problem presented by its ownership of a subordinate security upon property whose value is generally believed to be insufficient to pay in full any but the first mortgage liens, I think, that unless the pending funding bill be passed and accepted, the government should endeavor to secure terms for its appearance in court in the way of an assurance of such a bid on the property in case of judicial sale, as will secure to it fair realization of the value of its life. If this be not done and the government be compelled to sue to protect its own interests, or required to appear and set up its claims in the pending cases, the benefit of the position so long maintained may be largely lost." On the subject of the anti-trust law, the attorney general says:

RESTRICTED IN SCOPE.

"The restricted scope of the provisions of this law, as they have been construed by the courts, especially in the case of the United States vs. E. C. Knight company, makes amendments necessary if any effective action is expected from this department. Besides, the fund at the disposal of the attorney-general, which can be applied to the investigation, preparation and prosecution of cases under this law, is wholly inadequate.

"Many complaints have, from time to time, been made by private citizens and others, of combinations in restraint of trade and commerce and of alleged monopolies. I have caused to be investigated, as well as the means and force at my command permitted, such of them as seemed likely to come within the scope of federal authority over interstate trade and commerce, to which alone it extends. The only case, however, in which sufficient evidence was discovered to justify action was that of the joint traffic association of trunk line railways, against which a bill was filed by the United States Jan. 9, 1896, in the circuit court for the southern district of New York. Although the case was ably prepared and presented by Mr. Wallace MacFarlane, United States attorney for that district, under my supervision the court, Judge Wheeler presiding, dismissed the bill, holding that the articles of agreement of the association were not in violation of the law. The case is now pending in the circuit court of appeals for the second circuit and will soon be argued. The case of the United States vs. La Compagnie Francaise, etc., is also, to some extent, affected by this act.

"The case of the United States against the Trans-Missouri Freight association, consisting of eighteen railways west of the Missouri river, which was brought in the district of Kansas to enjoin a contract and combination among these companies to maintain rates of freight was decided against the government in both the circuit and the court of appeals, one judge of the latter court dissenting. The case is now pending on appeal in the supreme court of the United States, and will be argued about the time congress assembles. The circuit court held in this case that the law in question does not apply to railroads, chiefly on the ground that they are exclusively regulated by the inter-state commerce act. The circuit court of appeals, without directly passing upon this question, held that the action of the railway companies was not in violation of the act of July 2, 1890. The claim that the act does not apply to railroads is urged with confidence in the briefs of counsel now on file in the supreme court. While I maintain the opposite view and feel confident of its correctness, the fact that such a question can be raised and has already been raised successfully in one court affords an instance of the indefiniteness of the terms of this law, which is a serious obstacle in the way of its prompt enforcement."

Some Personal Mention.

O. P. McCarthy, well known in St. Paul railroad circles, has been appointed assistant general passenger agent of the Southern Pacific with headquarters at New Orleans. The position of general traveling agent has been abolished. Mr. McCarthy is one of the best known passenger men in the country and is a veteran in the business. He was formerly with the Union Pacific.

W. D. Tyler, president and general manager of the Washington & Columbia River railroad, is in the city on his way East.

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If you have used other Electric Belts on will appreciate the new patented regulator.
You can make this belt mild or strong at will while it is on the body.

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