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TODAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Forecast for Saturday: Minnesota—Partly cloudy; warmer; variable winds.

Wisconsin—Fair; slightly warmer; light variable winds.

The Dakotas—Partly cloudy, with occasional showers; warmer; southerly winds.

Montana—Partly cloudy; warmer; southeasterly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

United States Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau, Washington, June 25, 6:48 p. m. Local Time, 8 p. m. 75th Meridian Time.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

TEMPERATURES.

Place.	Tem.	Place.	Tem.
St. Paul	66	Qu'Appelle	64
Duluth	56	Minnedosa	62
Huron	60		
Bismarck	66	Buffalo	66-74
Williston	68	Boston	78-86
Havre	70	Cheyenne	60-68
Helena	68	Chicago	60-64
Edmonton	72	Cincinnati	80-84
Battleford	66	Montreal	66-78
Prince Albert	68	New Orleans	84-90
Calgary	68	New York	70-86
Medicine Hat	72		

DAILY MEANS.

[illegible], mean temperature, 60; relative humidity, 62; wind at 8 p. m., northwest; weather, partly cloudy; maximum temperature, 69; minimum temperature, 51; daily range, 18; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, 0.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Gauge Reading.	Danger Line.	Height of Water.	Change.
St. Paul	14	6.6	—0.1
La Crosse	10	8.1	*0.1
Davenport	15	6.8	*0.6
St. Louis	30	...	....

—Fall. *Rise.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. —P. F. Lyons, Observer.

THE FARMERS DO IT, TOO.

We find in the McIntosh Times an account of the annual meeting of the officers and stockholders of the Farmers' Elevator company, of Sletten, and we find in it, aside from the interesting fact of the financial success of this venture of farmers to escape the hungry maw of the "elevator combine," other matter that confirms an impression we have long held suppressed that farmers are just as human as other folk whom sundry editors and ambitious politicians would have them believe are their oppressors and robbers. We note that this company bought 71,889 bushels of wheat last year, for which it paid $42,525.72, an average of 58 cents a bushel, and that it decides to handle binding twine the coming season. Aside from this it netted $97.80 in the purchase and sale of five carloads of feed, and this, with the net of the wheat business, brought their net earnings for the year up to $738.42, which, the Times notes, "is a very neat return on the capital invested."

Further statements lead us to agree with the Times. The earnings of the year show a profit of between 24 and 25 per cent on the 302 shares of capital of the par value of $10 each. But this stock does not represent the actual investment, for we are told that there was a stock dividend of 100 per cent divided among the shareholders during the past year. This would bring the dividends up to 48 to 50 per cent on the capital actually invested, a rate not exceeded, we believe, by any company in the "elevator combine." Now, we do not note all this for the purpose of adverse criticism. We are as heartily glad to see the success of this enterprise as are the promoters and beneficiaries of it themselves. We are glad, further, to see this demonstration by farmers of ability to unite in a business enterprise demanding business capacity and to hang to it through "these rocky roads of the past," as the Times terms the early experiences; and had they made stock dividends many times 100 per cent we would say they deserved it, for they had earned it.

But the thought that comes to us as we read this excellent showing is that our Sletten farmer company is congratulating itself on having done precisely what it is the fashion of their especial guardians of the press and stump to denounce with all their lurid eloquence when done by others. We fear that our farmer friends at Sletten have not departed from the methods pursued by others who have been accused of "robbing the farmer" by "watering their stock;" that is, by capitalizing their property on the basis of its present or prospective earning capacity instead of on the actual cash investment. Somewhere among the statutory lumber of our legislation is a law prohibiting stock issues except they represent actual money paid, a law innocuous from its birth, but expressive of a public opinion that such methods were wrong. We are not saying that stock dividends are wrong, but we are unable to see the dividing line that makes them rightful when made by, say, our elevator company at Sletten, and wrongful when made, say, by a railroad or manufacturing company. We trust when the Populist orator again roams the prairies of Polk county to tell farmers how they are robbed by processes which make stock dividends and large earnings possible, he will have the good sense to see that it is what the farmers' elevator company of Sletten has worthily done, and that the one is no more wrongful than the other.

NOT SO FAST.

The people, whose earnestness in advocating the use of Minnesota stone for the new capitol building springs out of a deep conviction that the question is one vital to the interests of both state and city, should not allow themselves to go too fast or too far. The Globe has been from the beginning a champion of the cause of Minnesota stone, and has not the slightest doubt that domestic material will be chosen; but it is not proper at this time to reflect unfavorably upon the capitol commission, which has taken no action whatever, or to talk of applying compulsory measures in case it should not fall in with the popular will. This is both unjust and injudicious, and probably grows out of a sensational and unfounded report published in certain newspapers to the effect that the capitol commission was equally divided between Minnesota sandstone and a stone from Bedford, Ind.

A great many men, who saw this published a week ago, have taken it for granted that it is a fact, and are full of the idea that pressure must be brought to bear upon the commission to incline it to the right side. As a matter of fact, there was no truth in the rumor whatever. The paper which originated the statement has contradicted it formally, as is shown in our local columns this morning, and an official contradiction by a member of the commission appeared in the Globe at the time. It thus being true that the commission has not passed upon the question at all, nor even had it under formal consideration, the time has not come for talking about extreme measures.

The capitol commission holds and deserves the utmost respect and confidence of this community. We have no doubt that their own judgment supports the use of Minnesota stone for the state capitol, even though the total cost shall be somewhat greater than that of material from abroad. We have no doubt that the commission will listen to and respect the practically unanimous voice of the people of the state, which asks that, as far as practicable, the new capitol shall be built by home labor from home material. It is proper and right to urge this upon the commission during its deliberations in a friendly spirit. It is not proper to talk about reprisals and compulsion, or to voice implied censure upon a step which the commission has not taken, and which there is no reason to suppose that it thinks of taking. The advocates of Minnesota stone for the capitol are all right. Let them be sure, however, that they do not go too fast.

HIDES MUST PAY.

As a part of the mania that holds sway at Washington for taxing everything in sight and out of sight, it has been decided by the Republican caucus that hides shall be taken from the free list and subjected to a rate of taxation to be decided upon hereafter. This is clearly shown to be neither a revenue nor a protective measure. It is a piece of the bargain patched up among the Republican senators, by which alone they were able to secure enough votes to pass their bill. Carter and a number of other Western senators stood pat on the wool tariff and the tax on hides as a condition of their consent. They know that these taxes will not help their constituents, financially or industrially, as well as other senators know that the sugar tariff will benefit the trusts and burden the people. They are playing the same old confidence game, by which they expect to appeal to the local jealousy and selfishness of their states and, possibly, get back to the senate by pretending to have done great things for the West in opposition to the East.

The only interesting and valuable feature in the caucus meeting, by which the tax on hides was agreed to, is the usual frank admission, by Republicans themselves, that the whole argument behind the protective system is a humbug and a lie. There is no more ardent protectionist, on general principles, in this country than Senator Lodge. He and his colleague, Mr. Hoar, represent the "down East" protection view, which has for many years levied tribute on the rest of the country. Mr. Hoar has been willing in the past to condone almost any offense for the sake of what he calls maintaining the "home market," and Mr. Lodge is a protectionist dyed in the wool, if he cannot be said to be dyed in the hide. Yet it was Mr. Lodge who, in opposing the tariff on hides, because it would bear hardly on the shoe manufacturers of Massachusetts, declared that it would add nothing to the profit of the farmer on the sale of his cattle, while the withdrawal of free raw material would greatly injure the manufacturer.

It is one of the most extraordinary facts of an extraordinary age that men of reputation and standing should dare to rise in the United States senate and, before the whole country, contradict themselves flatly day after day. When free lumber and iron ore and other raw materials are suggested, these men clamor for protection; and they uphold the entire imbecile schedule of tariffs on agricultural products with the solemn pretense that this is for the benefit of the farmer because it will add to the price of his products. Hit them in a tender spot with a duty on wool or hides, and they face about instantly and ayer, upon their consciences, that these cannot be of any benefit to the farmer, because they will not increase the value of his product.

We do not think that any such exposition of deliberate insincerity can be made in the face of the whole people of the United States without a corresponding effect. Day after day the willingness of men to stultify themselves and contradict their own testimony for the sake of pushing this bill to passage is instructing the people as they never were educated before in a knowledge of what protection means and what it is for. Never again can it pretend to be anything more or less than a gigantic deal for corporate profit, with the taxpayer footing the bills. Henceforth no Democrat need go further than the speeches of Republicans in the senate on this tariff bill for a complete arsenal of weapons with which to batter and destroy the Republican position. The special session of 1897 will stand in history as sponsor for a series of complete and irresistible arguments in favor of free trade.

THE SOURCE AND THE CURE.

There is one feature of the relations of public opinion and public action in legislation to the trusts and combinations that have been actively forming of recent years in so many of the manufacturing industries of the country, that has not been noted in the hot discussion of and general hostility to them, but which is worth attention as indicating both the real source of hostility and the cure. The popular conception of a trust is an organization which takes in all or a controlling number of the establishments in any line of industry for the purpose of throttling competition and putting the consumers of its products at the mercy of the promoters by enabling the latter to fix absolutely extortionate prices. Against this the gorge rises instinctively, and the frequency with which some of the trusts have acted on this concept justifies the popular idea of them and their purposes, and warrants the hostility to them all shown in legislation as well as public expression.

Again we have one class of trusts which are active in securing legislation that will aid them in controlling the markets, either by shutting out or impeding foreign competition, such as the sugar trust, the late nail and rail and billet trusts; and the instinctive sense of freedom and equality, inherent in every true American, revolts at both the thing and its means and methods. There is a strange contradiction in the legislation that in one direction antagonizes and in another fosters these trusts. Just now the sugar trust is the storm center of public denunciation, and opinion, at loss to account for the motive that leads the senate to increase its capacity to extort and to reconcile it with the motive that led to the enactment of the anti-trust law, falls back upon venality as the only plausible one. The fact probably is that the senators find themselves confronted with the duty to enforce a party principle on the one side and with the result of that policy on the other, and no avenue of escape. They must give protection to sugar refining as an industry, and, if they do, it will enable the trust to extort unjust profits; but there is no middle ground, within their party, for them to take.

But there are trusts and trusts. If one scans the expressions of opinion, he will find that indignation and denunciation are directed against only a few of these numerous trade combinations. He will be surprised that other trusts pursue their way in a calm, receiving no notice, attracting no attention, inciting no judicial proceedings. He will find, on examination, that their purpose is to control markets, fix prices, bar competition, identical with the objects of those which are in the very storm center. He sees the Standard Oil trust monopolizing the limited fields of supply, absolute master of the market, extending its operations to foreign countries and negotiating treaties of amity with its chief competitors there, dividing the world with them, and still nowhere does he hear or read of popular opposition. The echoes of the fierce storm that raged about it twenty-five years ago have all died away. It holds in its absolute grasp the oil trade of the nation; fixes despotically the price for every gallon of oil; has enormously enriched its members, and yet there is no opposition to it anywhere. This fact is significant. It indicates that the hostility to trusts is not to the organization per se, but to its methods and purposes; not to the control of the market, but to the use made of that control; not to the power to fix prices, but to the manner of exercise of that power. If one were to examine the cause of public quiescence to the rule of the Standard Oil trust he would find it in the single fact of the common belief that the prices made for its products are fair and reasonable; that its control has been followed by steady reductions of price and betterment of quality, and that benefit, not hurt, has resulted to those who use them. This is true of other combinations that have followed this policy of the Standard. One hears nothing of the leather, the linseed oil or cottonseed oil or lead trusts, and for the same reason. The significance of this, it seems to us, is that there is no public hostility to any combination which is formed to control markets, which is content with finding its profits in decreased cost of production and distribution, sharing the gains with the public in decreased price of product, making the latter one that is accepted as fair and within reason. If this is correct, the adjustment of the relations of the trusts to the public lies with the former and rests solely in the application of sound business principles and methods to their affairs.

◆

The marriage the other day of Emma, the youngest daughter of Capt. Fred Pabst, the Milwaukee brewer, and young Rudolph Nunnemacher, son of the late banker of the same name, reminds one of the opportunities offered to men with eyes to see them and pluck, industry and capacity to utilize them. It does not seem so long ago, but it was before the war that Capt. Pabst had begun life as master of a little sloop freighting between the towns on Lake Michigan, rising to the command of a lake steamer, and later, by marriage with Phil Best's widow, to the control of a brewing establishment, which he has greatly enlarged. The bridegroom's father came from Germany so poorly off for the goods of this world that his first occupation in Milwaukee is said to have been that of a woodsawyer, seeking work with his saw and buck on his shoulder. Patience, thrift, economy and good business ability made him a banker, with a fortune well towards the million mark, before he died. Other men are now doing the same work, getting to the same elevation, by precisely the same methods, while others minus their qualities are berating society, their luck, law and order because they have not in possession wealth that is not made except as these men made theirs.

◆

That the former high-tariff, gold-bug editor of the Pioneer Press, now the hired free-trade, gold-bug editor of the Globe, realizes the condition he is in is gratifying to us. The Globe has already called in the lawyer (pettifogger), and the political undertaker has a sure enough job at an early day.—Waseca Herald.

Pat reminds us of the story "Pap" Thomas used to tell with gusto. One day the army, on its march, passed a field where a sedate jackass stood with his head over the fence, placidly gazing at the marching boys in blue. As the general approached the animal emitted a prolonged bray, and, as the last gasp expired, one of the boys said to another: "I say, Bill, did you hear it purr?"

◆

The first quarter of McKinley's administration has passed, and yet no evidence of prosperity has arrived as yet. The president had better clap his maw on congress and make it fish or cut bait.—Anoka Union.

McKinley's mouth has been very much in evidence for several years, but we never realized its size before. But Pease is unreasonable. How could congress fish or cut bait either with McKinley's maw clapped over it, "yet, yet?"

◆

A dollar is two and one-half times more valuable than five years ago, and will grow more valuable as it gets more concentrated.—St. Charles Times.

And still the Times gets the same dollar a year from its subscribers it did five years ago. Your own logic should put your price down to 40 cents a year. Why don't you fellows take your own medicine?

◆

The Red river valley in Minnesota is indeed a smiling land.—Warren Sheaf.

Got its face washed last month; and why shouldn't it smile?

◆

Crocuses are now in bloom all over the state.—Larimore Pioneer.

And every Populist is wearing a boutonniere of them.

◆

Princeton, Minn., boasts of eighteen secret societies and Bob Dunn.—Bede's Budget.

And Pine City boasts of its beautiful surroundings and the Budget.—Carlton Vidette.

And the Budget boasts of the beautiful birch bark trees growing thereabouts.

AT THE THEATERS.

"Ingomar," in which twenty years ago Mary Anderson made herslf famous, was presented last evening at the Metropolitan by Robert Downing and Eugenie Blair. Mr. Downing gave a splendid portrayal of the character of the big, brave barbarian, Ingomar, and Miss Blair, pretty, womanly, winsome, was an ideal Parthenia. In the scene where Ingomar cries in rage, "I am thy master!" and Parthenia retorts with bitter scorn, "You are an outlaw's son, a cattle stealer," Miss Blair reads her lines with great force. She portrays charmingly true womanly qualities when she throws away her dagger when Ingomar offers to escort her back to her home, father and mother, and says: "I'll trust you." Mr. Downing's best bit of work was in the closing act where he says the weapons of the Greeks are treachery, cunning, cowardice and caprice. The lines, "Two souls with but a single thought; two hearts that beat as one," which run all through the play, were sweet music in the ears of the audience as the curtain went down.

The same bill this afternoon and evening.

WAS BRUTALLY BEATEN.

William Booth Is Held Up by Rice Street Thugs.

William J. Booth, 23 years old, and employed as check clerk at the Ryan hotel, was held up, knocked down, and had his head nearly kicked off by highwaymen yesterday morning at 1:30 o'clock. Booth was robbed of a gold watch and chain, valued at $50, and something over $4 in cash. He stated yesterday that he would gladly have said nothing about his valuables had the thugs let him off without beating him in a brutal manner.

Booth is of slight build, and a very quiet youth, and lately has been suffering from a severe attack of asthma, which rendered him almost helpless in the hands of the highwaymen. He left the Ryan hotel about 1 o'clock Friday morning, and started, on his wheel, for his home at 946 Gaultier street. Just south of the Rice street bridge two men ran into the street, knocked him off his bike, and proceeded to give him a beating. While on the ground one of the thugs searched his pockets, taking his watch and money and part of his chain, they being in such a hurry, that in tearing it from his vest a part was left in the button hole. Not satisfied with this the man kicked him in the head and body, and then ran. Booth was a tough-looking sight when he reported the affair to Sergeant Rose, and was taken to the office of Dr. Brimhall, who put in about an hour sewing up the wounds on his head and face.

Lieut. Pendy and Sergeant Rose made a search in the vicinity of the hold-up, and shortly afterward found James Lynch and Frank Stephanie asleep in a vacant house within a short distance of where the assault was committed. They were locked up at the Rondo street station. Yesterday forenoon Detectives Sweeney and J. J. Daly arrested August Pruden and Fred Willis, alias McEvoy, on Rice street, on suspicion of being connected with the trick. Booth yesterday afternoon, at least so the police claim, identified Pruden as one of the parties who asssaulted and robbed him. He is also said to have partly identified Lynch as another of his assailants. He is not certain whether there were three or more men in the gang or not, but is sure there were two. The officers claim that a silver piece which was found in Pruden's pocket when he was arrested has been identified by Booth as a pocketpiece which he carried, and was a part of the money taken from him.

Pruden and McEvoy are known to the police, and Pruden is now on parole from the penitentiary, he having been sent from St. Paul some two years ago on a charge of assault.

SEVEN CORNERS FIRE.

Loss Little Heavier Than at First Estimated.

The loss on the livery stable fire at Seven Corners was a little more than the amount estimated in the Globe yesterday. The loss on the building was between $2,000 and $3,000, and on the contents $6,000. Only a few of the carriages were saved. The insurance was placed as follows: On Contents—St. Paul Fire & Marine, $1,500; Queen, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,500; German-American, $2,000; Provident, Washington, $2,000.

On Contents—Citizens' Missouri, $1,000; London Assurance, $1,000; North B. & M., $1,500; Firemen's, Baltimore, $1,500; Concordia, $800; American, Newark, $1,000; Palatine, $1,000; Eagle, $1,000; Pacific, $1,500; Mechanics', $1.500.

IS SOMEWHAT BETTER.

William Banholzer's Condition Was Improved Yesterday.

William Banholzer, one of the members of the board of public works, who has been sick for several weeks, was reported much improved last evening. In fact, he was so much better that he sat up and smoked a cigar, and enjoyed a call made by two of his colleagues from the board of which he is a member.

THERE WAS NO CORPSE

When Coroner Arrived the Man Was All Rigth.

A telephone message was received at police headquarters yesterday afternoon announcing that there was a dead man at Kirkland's hotel. The patrol wagon was sent to the scene and the coroner notified. It was a mistake, however, as it turned out that William McFadden, a boarder at the hotel, only had a fit and when the wagon and the coroner arrived he had fully recovered.

Accused of Larceny.

Belle Howard, an inmate of a West Third street resort, was locked up at the central police station last evening on the charge of larceny. The woman is accused of stealing $65 from Hans Broderson, a discharged soldier, who claims to have been robbed in the place. The prisoner denies having taken the money.

Mullen's Body Recovered.

The body of Tobias Mullen, the youth drowned in the Minnesota river at Ft. Snelling Thursday afternoon, was recovered yesterday afternoon within a short distance of where he was drowned.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

DO THEY WANT IT?

CITIZENS SEEM TO FEEL THAT WAY ABOUT THE NEW CHARTER.

NAMES SENT IN YESTERDAY.

FOUR HUNDRED AND TWELVE ADDITIONAL SIGNATURES PLACED ON THE LIST.

PEOPLE ANXIOUS TO SIGN ROLL.

Sentiment in Favor of the Commission Strong All Over the City.

Four hundred and twelve additional signatures to the charter petition were received by the Globe yesterday through petition coupons and adding the names of those who dropped into the counting room and signed the petition there which is open to the public.

There are still a number of petitions at certain places or in circulation. When these have been turned in few names, if any, will be needed to complete the number. People who are in favor of a new charter for any one of a dozen or more reasons can help the movement along by filling out the accompanying coupon, if they have not had a chance to do so. If you have filled out one of the coupons, cut this one out and hand it to your neighbor, who may not have done so. Every one counts, and the petition cannot have too many names on it. It's a good thing, people who are familiar with it say. Following are 364 of the names added yesterday:

J. F. Krieger, 45 East Dearborn street.
G. C. Collins, 318 King street.
C. H. Hillman, 374 Dayton avenue.
G. Hillman, 401 Selby avenue.
J. L. Hughes, 1597 Marshall avenue.
Edward Christopherson, 46 West Chicago avenue.
C. H. Baun, 172 Chicago avenue.
J. O'Rourk, 450 Edmund street.
Henry Geisel, 664 Pine street.
T. F. Thomas, 341 Rice street.
O. G. Clay, 20 Kent street.
Walter Butler, 1345 Summit avenue.
A. D. McLeod, Globe building.
F. W. Buch, 408 Summit place.
D. H. Sullivan, 947 Tuscarora avenue.
Frank Jansen, 176 Dousman street.
F. W. M. Cutcheon, 117 Farrington avenue.
F. F. Barnes, 624 Temperance street.
George J. Mayer, 100 Eleventh street.
Peter Schoms, 488 West University avenue.
Nicholas J. Schons, 331 Wabasha street.
Mathias Schons, 431 Fort street.
Charles J. Plonske, 366 West Exchange street.
C. H. Kellogg, 499 Portland avenue.
W. D. Scott, 234 Endicott building.
Henry O'Gorman, 328 Robert street.
William O'Gorman, 39 West Tenth street.
Daniel Hildebrandt, 168 Belvidere street.
Thomas Riley, 394 Laurel avenue.
John J. McGrath, 458 Martin street.
George C. McKnight, 467 Aurora avenue.
Charles F. McBride, 25 South Victoria avenue.
O. L. Jones, 1934 St. Anthony avenue.
John D. Fry, 314 Annapolis street.
P. S. Hendrickson, 11 East Seventh street.
Robert C. Barron, 869 Fuller street.
B. H. Howes, 17 Summit avenue.
G. D. Dahlberg, 694 South Robert street.
Otto Wolff, 285 East Ninth street.
J. F. Kilty, 62 Summit avenue.
Otto Bremer, 738 East Fourth street.
C. L. Zenzius, 466 Virginia avenue.
C. H. Ahlborn, 467 Brown avenue.
G. C. Zenzius, 427 Rondo street.
Carl Thiers, 446 Maria avenue.
Henry Lothman, 2024 Iglehart street.
E. W. Finck, 1964 Marshall avenue.
C. D. O'Brien, 506 Portland avenue.
Thomas B. Neuhausen, 715 Laurel avenue.
Gust Thelin, 770 Fauquier street.
C. E. Johnsen, 791 Fauquier street.
George E. Beardslee, 234 South Exchange street.
W. J. McWhinny, Woods Harvester works.
William Byrne, 407 Martin street.
F. Samuelson, 506 Phoenix building.
George Rathgeb, 397 West Seventh street.
Hermann Reiser, 376 Dayton avenue.
John J. Pilger, 122 East Third street.
David Wapsie, 171 Grand avenue.
C. H. Lloyd, Schuneman and Evans.
F. D. Abney, 472 Laurel avenue.
J. C. Fling, 689 Martin street.
T. H. Prevost, 218 Fenton street.
Chas. H. Houck, Rice and Como avenue.
Jos. Blake, Farrington avenue.
Andrew Clausen, Rice and Como avenue.
C. J. Sonnen, Rice and Como avenue.
Wm. Wabanski, 571 Rice street.
M. Danielski, 575 Rice street.
J. Dervichowski, 575 Rice street.
L. S. Herachler, 556 Rice street.
L. L. Wheelock, East Seventh street.
J. C. Fisher, 554 Rice street.
Frank Rost, 563 Rice street.
A. Anderson, 550 Rice street.
C. Anthonisen, 550 Rice street.
L. J. Perron, 551 Rice street.
H. F. Schmakel, 551 Rice street.
H. Meisel, 547 Rice street.
I. Grumstvedt, 183 Charles street.
Ed Du Bois, 178 Thomas street.
John Moosbrugger, 644 Park avenue.
Wm. Gadord, 535 Rice street.
O. C. Wold, 43 Lyton place.
A. E. Mageniss, 518 Rice street.
F. W. Grause, 271 Maryland street.
F. Eisenminger, 516 Rice street.
E. A. Eisenmenger, 516 Rice street.
Wm. O'Rourke, 610 Rice street.
E. J. Peyer, 514 Rice street.
A. J. O. Brun, 502 Rice street.
John McIntire, 508 Rice street.
John Filtz, 145 Carroll street.
Edward M. Crudden, 496 Rice street.
W. F. Schreiber, 459 Martin street.
Ludwig Stopprel, 576 Rice street.
James Tracy, 773 Hawthorne avenue.
J. N. Sprague, 175 Aurora avenue.
Fred J. Behnke, 197 Charles street.
A. E. Ferriss, 528 Marion avenue.
J. B. Wirtz, 1053 Charles street.
R. J. Morrissey, 428 Banfil street.
L. J. Tierney, 127 West Fifth street.
T. W. McGoey, 127 West Fifth street.
Jas. F. Tierney, 127 West Fifth street.
Fremont R. McManigal, 683 Iglehart street.
A. F. Knight, 349 Wabasha street.
Frank Wood, 349 Wabasha street.
John Thill, Germania Bank building.
John Boltz, Germania Bank building.
E. L. Murphy, Front street.
W. J. Seutz, Selby avenue.
O. Goldstein, 209 Indiana avenue.
L. H. Jerglass, 200 East Third street.
Wm. Krebs, 386 Exchange street.
Ed S. Purden, 309½ Jackson street.
R. W. Clifford.
E. C. Eshelby, 435 Rice street.
Jos. Moshofsky, 547 Western avenue.

John Callett, 840 Thomas street.
Aug. Heimke, 1018 Van Slyke avenue.
D. J. Wilharber, 357 Rice street.
J. P. Wilharber Jr., 357 Rice street.
H. Whitney, 826 Dayton avenue.
I. H. Grafft, 878 Hamline avenue.
F. O. Noreen, 438 Minnehaha street.
August Anderson, 869 Front street.
Andrew L. Nyberg, 1032 Ryde street.
John A. Solomanson, 1001 Farrington avenue.
Frank Blonick, 316 Victoria street.
Robert Weysheider, 716 Dale street.
Edward Foster, 1057 Hatch street.
George Hellkake, 854 Edmund street.
Joseph Masson, 220 Arch street.
A. A. McPhail, 610 Mississippi street.
J. A. Longenay, 977 Burr street.
James Henry, 118 Front street.
John Martinson, 1093 Stinson street.
Edward Gray, 995 Burgess street.
M. L. Bevans, 1419 Langford avenue.
Charles Hokans, 1001 Oxford street.
H. L. Jones, 1342 Minnehaha street.
J. S. Craig, 1474 Capitol avenue.
John Stewart, 1159 Churchill avenue.
W. M. Premo, 783 Pascal avenue.
J. R. Logan, 1396 Minnehaha street.
F. H. Tenney, 63 East Eleventh street.
Max O. Bricknel, 63 East Eleventh street.
H. J. Byron, 35 The Buckingham.
J. Boyd, 234 Spruce street.
T. C. Fogarty, Clarendon hotel.
Charles W. Norquist, 281 Nelson avenue.
W. E. Williams, 205 West Ninth street.
John E. Barry, 586 Broadway.
C. H. Jellsett, 115 Summit avenue.
D. D. Blanchard, 685 Harriet street.
C. L. Wells, 520 Cedar street.
Edward C. Elliott, 520 Cedar street.
A. J Wheelock, 281 West Seventh street.
R. Qucesdmonsti, 616 Orleans street.
A. Krejs, 493 Blair street.
F. R. Welz, Hotel Ryan.
S. V. Harris, Hotel Ryan.
John B. Cook & Son, St. Paul Omnibus line.

S. W. Frodenburg, 279 Farrington avenue.
D. Doyle, 179 Goodrich avenue.
Ed H. Smith, 377 North Washington.
George W. Meier, 846 Margaret street.
H. J. Scholey, 809 Laurel avenue.
C. J. McConville, 29 Arundel street.
George R. Finch, 245 Summit avenue.
E. J. Murnane, 184 Smith avenue.
W. G. More, 665 Canada street.
C. O. Winquest, 542 Minnesota street.
M. H. Burke, 184 Smith avenue.
O. A. Burgess, 715 Sims street.
A. M. Nord, 795 Maryland street.
A. H. Merrick, 231 Selby avenue.
T. Toustad, 564 L'Orient street.
J. F. Merrill, 160 Cambridge avenue.
R. C. Fisk, 680 Rivoli street.
J. V. Thill, 489 Marshall avenue.
Ewdard O. Wergedahl, 175 Iglehart street.
H. J. Campion, 819 Lafond street.
John Arend, 1922 University.
William Defranchy, 1932 University.
C. A. Monchow, 1963 Carroll.
J. M. Partridge, 646 Fairview.
P. J. Clancy, 1837 Feronia.
Dan Baker, Wabasha.
Peter Arend, Prior and Charles.
J. Blomberg, 1891 University.
J. E. Cramsie, University and Prior.
J. Clark, 414 Prior.
R. G. Hemm, 2043 Carroll.
W. B. Hawks, 400 Prior.
George H. Gearey, 1846 Carroll.
L. Ekstrand, 836 East Third.
A. L. Woolsley, Prior and St. Anthony.
E. F. Fitzgerald, Waltham avenue.
H. M. Crosby, 468 Lynnhurst.
H. S. Sumner, 12 Oakley.
A. B. Bell, 1888 Carroll.
William C. Covert, 1990 Iglehart.
V. Ingemann, 1897 St. Anthony.
Paul Sidencranz, 1945 St. Anthony.
Anton Olson, 1715 Hewitt.
M. W. Crotty, 270 West Seventh.
A. J. Carey, East Congress.
George Shoemaker, East Congress.
A. C. Bowe, St. Anthony.
James P. Wagner, Belvidere.
Cyrus F. Gillette, Winifred.
H. Munro, East Congress.
W. A. Daratt, 294 East Congress.
C. D. Whaley, 164 East Chicago.
F. C. Kinney, 777 Stryker.
J. D. Cox, 960 Euclid.
George W. Heath, 182 West Winifred.
E. H. Anderlins, 925 Rice.
John Hedman, 920 Rice.
Andrew Hedman, 110 Litchfield.
Ole Hedman, 272 Front.
Joe O'Neill, 939 Woodbridge.
F. Enke & Son, 894 Rice.
C. O. Mullen, 46 Manitoba.
J. F. Handlan, 892 Rice.
Edwin Larson, 892 Rice.
Guste Biornstad, 890 Rice.
O. O'Leary, 890 Rice.
Dahlen & Son, 888 Rice.
N. R. Langton, 908 Albemarle.
A. Brogstrom, 930 Albemarle.
John B. Johnson, 904 Marion.
J. A. Lindberg, 873 Rice.
A. Anderson, 873 Woodbridge.
William Patterson, 481 Concord.
R. H. Lassen, 915 Marion.
C. H. Ruger, 286 Topping.
Edwin Snodgrass, 81 Sycamore.
Math Pederson, 286 Topping.
Julius Levin, 843 Rice.
A. Kraemer, 854 Rice.
Joseph Maxfield, 48 Manitoba.
C. Christenson, 75 West Sycamore.
James Dorain.
F. Ternmann, Fuller.
John L. Thompson, 299 Stinson.
Geo. G. Schulze, 642 John street.
Geo. Warner, 742 St. Peter street.
L. W. Cheney, 866 Clark street.
Chas. O. Krieger, 291 Bates avenue.
Frank J. T. Schmidt, 948 Euclid street.
Gus Schneider, 491 North street.
H. E. Hullsick, Macalester Park.
John E. Barry, Buckingham.
Robert K. Hosmer, 1140 Ross street.
James McIlrath, Buckingham.
M. C. Harrison, 956 Bradley street.
Paul P. Lour, 430 Minnehaha street.
A. O. Messer, 255 Rondo street.
W. F. Schroeder, 793 Reaney street.
H. G. Brant, 700 Conway street.
H. Fortmeier, 213 Iglehart street.
L. G. Sutmar, 378 Eighth street.
Jno. D. Dean, 185 Sherburne avenue.
Chas. L. Lee, 449 Wheeler avenue.
W. L. Benson, 699 Laurel avenue.
A. W. Goodrich, 256 Nelson avenue.
David Marier, 461 Sherburne avenue.
Martin Finhaldt, 65 Sycamore street.
John Oman, 519 Bradley street.
S. Stevenson, 481 Marshall avenue.
G. Wallner, 673 Thomas street.
Alex Prema, Annapolis street.
Cecil Duncanson, 750 South Wabasha street.
Percy Duncanson, 750 South Wabasha street.
Harry Doran, corner Ninth and Fort streets.
John Carlson, 431 Mount Ida.
Henry Grams, 249 Belmont street.
Gottfried Voss, 1122 East Minnehaha street,.
Knut Sandberg, 1058 Jesse street.
Edwin Wallin, 695 Arlington street.
E. Roche, 642 Jackson street.
C. P. Swenson, 631 East Fifth street.
C. Fabbrin, 164 Custer street.
D. Hevener, 729 East Sixth street.
O. A. Lindeke, 295 Summit avenue.
Emil Bethke, 815 Carroll street.
I. C. Vezina, 667 Otsego street.
C. F. S. Reniecker, 700 East Third street.
Benj. Boack, 429 Marshall avenue.
W. F. Peter, 453 Sherburne avenue.
Henry Schurmeier, 600 Holly avenue.
T. E. Nattrass, 366 Nelson avenue.
Z. H. Thomas, 21 Langford Park Place.
H. F. Wann, 173 College avenue.
A. W. Lindeke, 295 Summit avenue.
Charles Grewe, 735 Margaret street.
George Thane, 681 St. Peter street.
E. H. Hennessy, 877 Fuller street.
E. Sloane, 233 Arundel street.
E. Fortmeier, 213 Glencoe avenue.
E. Fortmeier, 213 Glencoe street.
Martin Pfaff, 492 Beaumont street.
Theo. F. Moeller, 10 East Augusta street.
E. B. Hubbard, 93 Cambridge avenue.
C. A. Brand, Fifth and Maria avenue.
Charles Anschuetz, 311 University avenue.
Con J. Lesch, 378 Louis street.
William Greiner, 323 University avenue.
Martin Mierwitzski, 1147 Pacific avenue.
William J. Lucas, 920 Jackson street.
Herman Naunfeldt, 680 Dale street north.
Charles Kirchhoff, 839 Lafond street.
M. Le Clare. Water street.
August W. Allentin, 1077 Bradley street.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the District Court of the Second Judicial District of the State of Minnesota in and for the County of Ramsey, and to said District Court:

We, the undersigned, legal voters of and residents of the City of St. Paul, in the County of Ramsey, in the State of Minnesota, hereby petition the appointment by you of a board of fifteen freeholders who are, and for the past five years have been, qualified voters of said City of St. Paul, to draft and return to the Mayor of said City of St. Paul a proposed charter for said city to be adopted or rejected by the voters thereof, pursuant to the constitution of said state and Chapter 255, of the Laws of Minnesota, for the year 1897. This petition is made for the purpose of enabling the City of St. Paul to frame its own charter, for its government as a city consistent with, and subject to the Laws of Minnesota, and that the charter so framed shall take the place of the present charter of said city, if adopted as aforesaid, and we said petitioners state that we believe that the public interests of said City of St. Paul so require.

NAME.	ADDRESS.		
	STREET AND NO.	DISTRICT.	WARD.
....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....

C. C. Long, 15 Elizabeth.
L. Peitberger, 300 Erie.
Rob Costello, 118 South Wabasha.
John Hechtl, 180 Edmund street.
Jerry O'Connell, 814 Hague.
Anton Truhlar, 708 Mercer street.
Dan O'Connor, corner Ninth and Pine.
Philip Truhlar, 93 West Indiana avenue.
Anton Hahngoist, 569 Canada street.
Charles E. Carlson, 190 Martin.
Joseph Haag, 309 West Seventh street.
Emil Anderson, 743 East Minnehaha.
W. H. Shaw, 738 West Seventh street.
W. N. Carey, 467 State street.
J. P. Johnson, 798 South Wabasha.
John Blonick, 509 Jefferson avenue.
A. Strom, 532 East Minnehaha.
Leo Babcock, Gorman avenue.
T. J. Lockwood, 124 West Congress.
Adolph Roehmisch, 368 Erie.
Otto Backsbum, 611 York.
James Johnson, South Wabasha.
Edward Moylan, 449 Lafond street.
Harry J. Morris, 231 West Seventh street.
A. G. Desparois, 937 Edmund street.
G. E. Strom, 523 Minnehaha street.
Charles H. Gibbs, 181 South Wabasha.
Martin Johnson, 502 Stryker avenue.
L. P. Johnson, Rosabel.
John Peterson, 1027 Edgerton.
Charley Grufman, 1027 Edgerton.
John Thelin, 694 Bradley.
George Tilbury, 757 Pine street.
Peter Flynn, York and Agate.
Frank Bielie, 525 Bay street.
A. P. Mingo, 142 Water street.
J. G. Sundberg, 470 Minnehaha.
Gust Anderson, 190 Martin street.
Nels Johnson.
Paul Buetone, 579 Edmund.
O. N. Ahlberg, 251 East Fillmore avenue.
Emil Olson, 698 York street.
A. Baman, 1002 Matilda avenue.
John Peterson, 493 Thomas street.
Otto Peterson.
F. Schoenig, 406 Starkey.

IT WENT TO THE JURY.

Ignatius Donnelly's Libel Suit Against the Pioneer Press.

Ignatius Donnelly's $50,000 libel suit against the Pioneer Press is in the hands of the jury. That body retired at 2:30 p. m. yesterday and ten hours later it was still out, having failed to reach an agreement.

As announced in yesterday's Globe, Ignatius Donnelly delivered the closing address to the jury. In anticipation of this event the court room was crowded yesterday morning when court opened. As soon as Judge Brill had taken his seat and indicated that counsel might proceed, Judge Flandrau arose in behalf of the defense and addressed the jury. From this moment the spectators, among whom were many lawyers, manifested the closest interest, and evinced the keenest amusement in the excoriations and verbal castigations that filled the court room for the next two hours.

Judge Flandrau, after calling attention to Mr. Donnelly's attack on Grover Cleveland and characterizing it as utterly unwarranted and scurrilous, maintained that Mr. Wheelock, of the Pionerr Press, was justified in calling Mr. Donnelly a whelp and a mountebank. Had he not characterized him as such a man should be characterized?

"I think he did," continued Judge Flandrau. "Mr. Donnelly sits there; Mr. Wheelock sits there. I call them in evidence before you. The breath of scandal has never blown against Mr. Wheelock. For years he has conducted his paper and done his duty. Doing his duty unswervingly, he has always been kind, gentle and pure as the Holy Ghost. Donnelly has been selfish. He has hated every one who has stood in his path. Donnelly has been all his life pursuing the world. In the many parties to which Donnelly has belonged there has never been a man who asked for anything that he did not arouse the hatred of Donnelly. What is the character of this man? Has he been injured, and, if so, how much? That speech of his is sufficient key to the character of the man, but we have something more."

Judge Flandrau ridiculed the assertion of Mr. Donnelly that the Pioneer Press editorial had affected his physical well-being and had brought on eczema. He characterized the sage as a hard old politician and a libeller himself, who could not possibly be injured by the gentle little article written by Mr. Wheelock. When Mr. Donnelly objected to the introduction of his own evidence, it was because he was afraid it might see the light of day. Judge Flandrau closed with a scathing arraignment of Donnelly that fairly discounted the Pioneer Press editorial in its eczema-producing qualities.

Then it was Mr. Donnelly's turn. At home in the delivery of invective, Mr. Donnelly set about to even up old scores. Among other things he said:

Where was I found when the flag of the country was in peril. As acting governor of the state I was organizing men for the defense of that flag, and where was Wheelock, then? He was that most infamous thing, a copperhead. Yet he says that he has always been a Democrat. Under the shadow of Democracy he may attempt to drive his purchased knife through the heart of the people. True to his copperhead instincts he says Cleveland was right in turning a deaf ear to the cries of the Cuban people. They say that I am of an irascible and cruel nature, and that I am a personal enemy to my political opponents. That is an absolute lie. Many of my friends are Republicans. I was called on in the legislature to speak, while neither of these men could be elected dog catcher of Ramsey county.

These men have not been moved to any sentiment of pity for an old man suffering from a mortal disease, but have rather taunted me with my disabilities. There is not a corrupt combination that does not stand behind these men. Thirty years of persecution and Wheelock says that he has no malice towards me!

When he called me a dirty whelp, he had no malice. Yet, counsel betrays himself and his cause, when he calls it only a little tiff between Wheelock and Donnelly. When the Squire of this knight errant asked him if I had been elected to congress since he supported me, Wheelock answered with a smile that scintillated through his side-whiskers, that I had not. He says that he had no malice towards me, and says so, after swearing before God to tell the truth. The recording angel draws forth his dark pencil, and recording his statemen, whites over it the word "Perjurer."

The jury returned a sealed verdict at 1 a. m.

To Purchase Rest Island.

During the Rest island meetings there was considerable talk of purchasing the island. Thursday evening the matter was brought to a culmination at a meeting of twenty ministers, when it was decided to purchase the tract of land. A block of stock was at once subscribed for by those present. The committee will meet next Thursday and put the matter in shape for next year. Last evening the meeting was addressed by Rev. C. E. Mitchell.

THE TARIFF BILL

Continued From First Page.

a protective measure as some that bore the Republican label.

Mr. Jones moved a substitute paragraph scaling down the duties on all lines of silk fabrics; rejected, 23 to 26. Messrs. Mantle, Pettigrew and Teller voting with the Democrats in the affirmative.

In view of a statement by Mr. Platt, hlat the duties would not average above 75 per cent, Mr. White moved a proviso that no duty on silk fabrics shall exceed 75 per cent. Rejected, 22 to 24. Mr. White renewed his motion making 100 per cent the limit of duty on silk fabrics. Rejected, 25 to 28. Mr. White then tried to limit the duties to 200 per cent.

Mr. Mantle appealed to his protection friends to accept this proviso, but Mr. Platt (Conn.) declined, saying it was a move to embarrass the whole bill. Mr. Allison declined, saying the assertion that the rates reached 700 per cent was merely a repetition of the unfounded assertions on other schedules.

Mr. White's amendment limiting the duties to 200 per cent was rejected, 23 to 28. Paragraph 385 (handkerchiefs, etc.) was agreed to as reported, also 386 (bandings, etc.) with an amendment adding hat bindings, braids and fringes; also 387 (laces) with an amendment omitting braids and ribbons; also 388 (manufactured silk, not otherwise provided for) and 389 (weight of silk). This completed the silk schedule.

The tobacco schedule was then taken up. The first paragraph was materially modified by Mr. Allison, making the duty on wrapper tobacco and filler tobacco when mixed with more than 15 per cent of wrapper tobacco and all leaf tobacco, etc., $1.75 per pound; if stemmed, $2.25 per pound. The balance of the paragraph remains unchanged.

Paragraph 210 was agreed to as reported with the changes indicated; also paragraph 211. In paragraph 212, covering all tobacco not otherwise provided for, the committee rate of 40 cents per pound was increased to 55 cents per pound. A similar increase from 40 to 55 cents per pound was made on snuff, etc. This completed the tobacco schedule. At 5 o'clock the senate held an executive session and then adjourned.