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The Globe Company.

LIBERTY OR PRISON

Continued From First Page.

er to say that he agreed with him as to the object of reformation as to the limited terms of years, but he had noticed that the legislature had refused to extend the parole system to life convicts.

President O'Brien explained that at the time the parole law was passed life convicts were excepted from the provisions of the law for the reason that it was supposed that the law was gotten up in the interest of the Youngers. He was a member of the senate at the time and knew that was the reason life prisoners were excepted from the provisions of the law.

Continuing, Mr. McCafferty said one of the strong points made by good men in this and other states, was that the prisoners had been of such good behavior during the twenty-one years they had been in the prison. Not a mark had been made against them, and to one who knew the strict discipline under which prisons were conducted, this seemed wonderful. The reformation of the men had been a true one. They could not have practiced hypocrisy for twenty-one years had they tried. According to the statement of Warden Wolfer, they had served twice the average length of time of life prisoners, and if for no other reason, considering their records while in prison, should be pardoned.

The board of managers of the prison asked for their pardon and this, if for no other reason, should result in its being granted. It was the first time in the history of the prison board it had appeared and asked for the pardon of prisoners. They represented the state and would take the responsibility of a pardon being granted. Warden Wolfer, who for twenty-six years has given prison matters and prisoners a study, asked that the men be pardoned as a matter of justice. It was in the interests of justice and humanity that the prison board and warden asked for the pardon. The two chaplains had also petitioned for clemency, as had ex-Govs. Sibley and Marshall. The state of Missouri and every one of the leading citizens prominent in official positions, the bench, the senators, the governor and ex-governors, members of the legislature, and the state official had signed the petition asking that a pardon be granted. Mr. McCafferty read from letters which have been published in the Globe, extracts touching on the question of a pardon from noted citizens of Missouri. It had been stated, Mr. McCafferty said, that there was political motives behind the petitions and letters. It was absurd, he said, to think that all of the men of note and prominence who had written letters or signed the petition to have been actuated from political motives. Does the chief justice of the supreme court of Missouri, all the associate justices, the governor, all the ex-governors, and the officials of the state sign for political reasons or motives? If ever a petition represented anything, said Mr. McCafferty, this one certainly does. A letter from Col. Emory S. Foster, was read by Mr. McCafferty, in which the writer stated that he owed his life to Cole Younger, who had prevented a squad of Confederate soldiers from killing him while he was lying wounded after a battle.

The influence of the pardon on the other prisoners now confined in the penitentiary, Mr. McCaffery argued, would be for the best good of them all. It was not a question of the city of Northfield or Faribault or Rice county, but the interests of the great state of Minnesota, and a matter of justice and mercy to the two men who had served twenty-one years in prison.

President O'Brien made a very sensational statement, when he exclaimed that, if it was in the power of the prison board, the question of a pardon for the Youngers would not have been brought before the state pardon board. He suggested that, if the pardon board wished to shift the responsibility for the pardon on the prison board, that body would assume it.

Judge Start said no one could question the good faith of those seeking the pardon of the Youngers, but the members of the board of pardons had sworn to do their duty and they could not shirk the work. On the judgment and conscience of the members must the question rest.

President O'Brien explained that he did not mean for the pardon board to shirk any responsibility. What he meant was that the pardon board could either commute the sentence or pardon. If the sentence of the Youngers was commuted, it would then be within the power of the prison board to grant a pardon. There should be, continued Mr. O'Brien with great earnestness, some way in which the matter could be acted on. It can be put in the hands of the prison board by this board, and this is what was referred to by the shifting of the responsibility. If this is done and the sentence commuted, then the prison board can pardon them.

Judge Start interrupted this line of talk to ask as to the conduct of a life prisoner named Rose, who had been committed to the prison twenty-two years ago. Mr. O'Brien said he was not familiar enough with the case to answer questions, but Warden Wolfer would be able to give the desired information.

State Auditor Dunn said he was not interested one way or the other in the matter, but he hardly thought the ends of justice would be subserved by keeping the men longer in prison. No public sentiment would, to his mind, effect the board in arriving at its decision, but he desired to say that there was no division of sentiment in the matter. He had talked with hundreds of people, and there was not one in every ten who opposed the pardon. This was particularly true in the northern part of the state. He knew nothing about the southern part of the state touching the question. He had gone through a large number of state papers and had noticed that but thirteen of the entire number he had perused, were opposed to the granting of a pardon. He knew Col. Emory Foster, from whom a letter testifying to the heroic action of Cole Younger had just been read by Mr. McCafferty. He had never heard of the circumstances before, but, if Col. Foster had written the letter, it was true. Mr. Dunn said he himself was not a softy or sentimentalist, and, in 1892, had advised with the then governor of the state regarding the hanging of a prisoner. He considered the pardoning of the Youngers would be an act of mercy, and would redound to the credit of the board of pardons, if it was granted.

J. H. Lloyd, of Faribault, said he had put in ten days chasing the Youngers and their companions, after the raid at Northfield. At one time he, with three other companions, had visited an unoccupied house near Madella in search of the gang. He had walked around the house, and, without knowing it, was within three rods of where the Youngers and Pitts were lying concealed in a plum grove. After the capture he visited the men in jail at Faribault, and, as soon as Cole Younger saw him, he told about what trouble he had in preventing Pitts from shooting him the day he visited the vacant house. Mr. Lloyd said there was no doubt in his mind that the Youngers had reformed, and he was interested in seeing a pardon granted to them. He filed with the board a petition signed by a number of residents of Faribault asking for a pardon.

Ex-Sheriff Barton, of Rice county, who had charge of the Youngers after their capture and until they were taken to Stillwater, said he had talked with more men in the state about the Youngers than probably any other man. There was very little opposition to the granting of a pardon. In the town in which he lived there were 1,000 persons, and not twenty-five men or women in the town were opposed to the pardon. The Youngers were not indicted for murdering any one, but for aiding and abetting some man unknown in the crime. He had been informed that the Swede, who was killed at Northfield as the gang were riding away, was not struck by a shot fired by any of the party, but was hit by a ball that glanced from the pavement or building. At that, he said, if the doctors had not probed for the bullet, the Swede would have probably lived, and it was the probing and the bullet wound that caused death. He had charge of the Youngers for over two months, and had found them to be truthful in every thing. When the party was near Mankato, after the raid, they came across a farmer who was used to show them the roads by which they could avoid the town. After the farmer had shown them the right road, Pitts insisted that he be shot, claiming that he would certainly report their whereabouts, and the result would be their capture. Cole Younger had objected to killing the farmer, and it was finally left to Bob Younger to decide what should be done. Bob Younger sided with his brother, Cole, and the farmer was allowed to go. Sheriff Barton said Cole Younger had told him this the day following the capture, and, a day or so later, when the farmer visited the jail, the statement had been verified before the man was admitted to see the prisoners. This, Mr. Barton said, had convinced him that whatever else they might have done, the Youngers were truthful. Four-fifths of the people of Minnesota, the ex-sheriff said, were in favor of a pardon being granted. This closed the talking for those favoring the granting of the pardon, and Gov. Clough announced that those opposed to the granting of a pardon would be heard.

F. W. Anderson, president of the St. Paul National bank, was the first speaker opposing the pardon. He said he had not expected to appear in the matter, but he had received a letter from a gentleman in St. Louis and for this reason appeared before the board. He had been in early life a country banker and had some experience in bank robberies, having been at St. Albans, Vt., when a gang of men robbed the bank in that city. It was the same kind of a raid as that made by the Youngers and their companions at Northfield. It would be a mistake to allow them freedom, as it would have a bad effect on the community and especially in country towns. As to the sentiment about the pardon being granted he inclined to the opinion that the board had not heard from the people of the state. The law was made to protect the communities. The men had been sentenced to life imprisonment, and that they were permitted to live was about all they could ask. Mr. Anderson presented and read a letter from Charles Parson, president of the State Bank of St. Louis. The writer of the letter, Mr. Anderson stated, was president of one of the largest banks in St. Louis, and had for years been president of the National Bankers' association. The letter was under date of July 10, and was as follows:

I see there is an effort to get the Younger party pardoned. Now it seems to me the deliberate preparation of a scheme to rob a bank, commencing it with a threat to murder, and finally with murder should have met as its punishment death. If your laws were so made that this penalty could not be visited then the life punishment ought not to be changed. The only safety of many banks in small towns and cities must be the fear of punishment, and while I do not feel revengful, yet I am for the enforcement of laws and for making the way of the transgressors hard. Living at all, is all these men who set out on a raid of robbery and murder ought to expect. I trust they may serve out their sentence and that the good people of Minnesota who want life guarded, will go against the pardon. This is not intended for publication, but I wish you would give the ideas to the board of pardons and the governor as being the sentiments of a great many good citizens outside of Minnesota.

Mayor Noble, of Northfield, stated to the board that he headed a delegation from that city to oppose the pardon of the Youngers. The protest was in no spirit of vindictiveness or revenge. In the interests of morality and humanity they should be kept just where they had been sentenced, and for the length of time for which they were sentenced. If they were let go it would have a tendency to foster and encourage in the citizens of the state a disposition to execute the laws themselves. He called attention to how a mob was prevented from going to Faribault the time of the capture of the men and executing them at that time. Many statements made about the Youngers and the peaceful manner in which they had acted at Northfield were wrong. They and their companions were to kill if they could not secure the money they were after without doing so. Any one would be pretty good in prison, and if they had reformed since their arrival it was the best thing for the state and the people at large to let them keep on being good at the same place.

C. P. Carpenter reviewed the scene in the town of Northfield on the morning of the raid and murder of two of the citizens. That the prisoners had been exemplary for the past twenty years was admitted. They had been so good that the citizens of Northfield and Rice county were in favor of their continuing. Those who advocated the pardon of the Youngers claimed that they did not kill nor try to kill any one. He was prepared to show by affidavits that the Youngers were seeking to secure a pardon under false pretenses. Mr. Carpenter read an affidavit from D. J. Whitney, which set up that Cole Younger had charge of the gang who were on the outside of the bank during the raid. He heard Cole tell people to get in out of sight, and witness was ordered by Cole, who enforced his order by shooting at him. He saw Bob and Jim Younger attracking Manning, who was across the street firing at the men on the outside of the bank. They both shot with deliberation. He heard Cole tell them to shoot through the stairs behind which Manning was standing. Cole also told them to shoot a man who was standing in a second story window.

Mr. Carpenter said this was directly at variance to the statements made by Cole Younger and recently published in the newspapers. In that statement Cole had said he never shot to kill any one, but simply to scare persons on the street at the time. The affidavit of Mr. Whitney proved Cole's statement to be untrue.

The affidavit of P. S. Doherty was read by Mr. Carpenter, which was to the effect that the man who shot the Swede was the one who went to the bank door and ordered the gang to come out, as the game was up. This Mr. Carpenter said, according to the recent statement of Cole was none other than himself.

The affidavit from John Morton, read by Mr. Carpenter, was to the effect that the man who shot the Swede, a block away from the bank, was the one who rode up to the dead body of one of the gang and took off the pistols and ammunition on the dead robber. According to the recent statement made by Cole Younger he was the man who did this.

An affidavit from Ellen M. Ames, which stated that she was told by one of the robbers to get off the street or she would get killed. The one who accosted her was the same one that shot the Swede, and she afterwards recognized him as Cole Younger.

F. J. Wilcox, who was in the bank at the time of the raid, presented an affidavit, which was read by Mr. Carpenter. This set up that, as soon as the men entered, one of them struck Cashier Heywood with a revolver and then dragged him to the vault door. The cashier refused to open the vault, but made no attempt to do anything to the robbers. Some one came to the door and said: "Come on, boys." At this the robbers left, and the last one, as he stood on the desk of the cashier, turned and shot Heywood in the head. While they were trying to get Heywood to open the vault, they drew a knife across his throat and pounded him over the head with a revolver.

These facts, Mr. Carpenter said, showed that the efforts to secure a pardon was based on false pretenses, as the Youngers themselves, in the light of the recent statement by Cole, and the affidavits he had read, did not jibe at all. Men sentenced for murder under extraordinary circumstances and for imprisonment for life, should stay there, and there was no reason on earth why they should be pardoned. There was an excuse for murder committed in the heat of passion, but these men had coolly and deliberately planned and effected the robbery and murder. They started from Missouri on the raid with the same feeling one would start on a holiday excursion. For weeks they had planned and finally decided where to strike. They might have had no malice, but they were determined to get the money in the bank, and, if necessary, kill men to carry out their plan. It was repugnant to reason that men not steeped in crime could do as they did. Missouri did not always produce bad men, as State Auditor Dunn would prove. The only thing that prevented the Youngers from hanging was the law providing that when men pleaded guilty the punishment was life imprisonment. Since then one man that he knew of had been hanged after pleading guilty. The legislature at the next session following the Northfield raid had changed the law, so that persons guilty, as were the Youngers, could not escape with life imprisonment. In the city of St. Paul boys under the age of twenty-one years had been hanged for murder. If twenty-one years in the penitentiary was considered an adequate punishment and the law had been vindicted, as had been claimed, then the next legislature should change the law so as to make the penalty for murder in the first degree punishable at twenty years in the penitentiary. The citizens of Northfield and Rice county asked that the men be allowed to serve out their sentence. If the law had been then as it was today, they would have been hanged, and no one would have had aught to say that the punishment was not just.

Prof. Goodhue, of Northfield, said the citizens of Northfield and Rice county felt deeply about the proposed pardon, for the reason that the thing was brought home to them. All that was asked of the board was to do that which was for the best interests of this and other states. There was some talk made by those favoring the pardon that the men were fresh from scenes of the war. Over eleven years had passed since the war closed before they visited Minnesota, and they were far from being boys. After two of the robbers had left the bank, and, after Cashier Heywood had been mortally wounded by a blow on the head, one of the robbers turned and shot the cashier in the head. Pitts also tried his best to kill Mr. Bunker, who, supposing that Heywood had been killed, ran from the bank. He was followed to the door by Pitts, who fired two shots at him, one of which struck him in the shoulder. A poor Swede youth, who had been in the country but a few months, was commanded to get in off the street, and, because he did not understand the English language, was shot down and killed. This showed that the Youngers and their companions had the most kindly feelings toward the citizens of Northfield.

The most highhanded crimes of the men were not confined to Minnesota alone. The great increase in crimes of the kind was due to these men. They had been sent to prison to keep them from committing more depredations. The consequences of setting them free would be to create idol worshiping. All youths, with wayward tendencies, might take advantage of the pardon and drift into crime with the idea that if apprehended, there was a chance for a pardon. It was a question for the board to consider whether the interests of 65,000,000 people should be considered as against two men and their immediate families. It was admitted that they would, if pardoned, behave themselves. Their punishment, however, had been mild and not the extreme, and it was better for not only this, but other states, that they serve out their sentence. It was simply a question, if the pardoning board was ready to announce that in the future a life sentence was to be for only a few years.

P. F. Kelly, of Northfield, a member of the last legislature, said it had been stated when the law was passed organizing a board of pardons, that the object was to pardon the Youngers. He had heard the talk, but paid no attention to it. The people of the southern portion of the state and particularly those in Rice county, were opposed to the pardoning of the men.

A. D. Keyes, mayor of Faribault, questioned what good would come to the people of the state now or in the future by the pardoning of the Youngers. It would either prevent or promote crime. If it would have a tendency to promote crime it should not be granted. If there was a doubt as to what it would do, society should be given the choice. The men had chosen to rob the bank and they should be allowed to stand by their choice. Minnesota had a record of allowing no bank robbers or train wreckers to escape. This was owing to the fact that if the law was not good the people enforced it themselves. He had talked with Cole Younger shortly after the capture, while he was acting as one of the guards at the Faribault jail. Cole Younger had told him that all great men met with reverses. "Napoleon met his at Waterloo, and I at Northfield," said Younger. The speaker was in favor of allowing Younger to have his St. Helena at Stillwater. The Youngers were protected at Faribault by the residents of that county in order that the law might be properly administered. Two men who failed to halt at various times when the Youngers were locked up in jail there, were shot by the guards, and one of them killed. The people were bound that the prisoners should be protected and the law allowed to take its course. They were still of the same opinion. The reform in their conduct was instantaneous immediately after they were captured. Since their arrest they had been reformed. It was noticeable, however, that neither of the Youngers had ever said who the man was that shot Heywood in the bank and who was afterward described as riding the buckskin horse.

In his recent statement Cole Younger referred to him simply as the man who was in the bank. There was not much doubt, Mr. Keyes said, in his mind as to who the man in the bank was. In 1883, while he was county attorney of Rice county, Frank James had been captured in Missouri. Wilcox, one of the men who was in the bank at the time of the raid, was sent to Missouri and had a talk with Frank James. He recognized the prisoner as the man who shot Heywood. On the strength of the identification an indictment was found by the grand jury of Rice county against Frank James. Gov. Hubbard was applied to and a requisition sent to Gov. Crittenden, who was at that time executive of Missouri. Gov. Crittenden in reply to the requisition informed the officials of Minnesota that he would not surrender James. Mr. Keyes hazarded the opinion that it would be impossible to get the governor of Missouri, even at this day, to surrender Frank James. No attention should be paid, Mr. Keyes said, to the petitions from Missouri. What was wanted, said Mr. Keyes, was that a question of this kind and importance should be weighed by judicial minds and not by a board whose entire associates seemed to be criminals and whose sympathy was with criminals. It was not advisable to pardon the Youngers and they should be left where they were.

A number of gentlemen desired to be heard in opposition to the pardon, but Gov. Clough stated that it was 5 o'clock and the board would adjourn to meet this morning at 9 o'clock.

Gov. Clough yesterday received a letter from Marion Lull, of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against the pardon of the Youngers. The latter is dated July 8, and reads as follows:

As your honor well knows, this Northfield case is only one of the many crimes committed by these men. In 1874, after the Gads Hill train robbery in Missouri, my husband, Capt. Louis J. Lull, with W. H. Whicher and a man named Wright, went from Chicago after the James and Younger brothers. One week after they left Chicago Whicher was murdered by the gang near Independence, Mo., and a week later my husband, in company with Sheriff Daniels, of Osceola, Mo., was surprised by the Youngers. In the battle which followed John Younger and Sheriff Daniels were killed. James Younger was wounded and carries the scars of his wounds to this day. Four days afterward I reached my husband in Roscoe, Mo., and remained with him until his death, May 6. I protest against the release of these men. I have always been glad that they were not hanged, for I do not believe in capital punishment, but these men have no claim to anything but a justly measured penalty. Mercy does not consist in giving ruffians a free rein. There can be no mercy to the community by doing so, for it would simply mean a greater increase of evil and evil-doers. The fact that these men had more than ordinary advantages in their youth only makes their criminal life seem the more terrible. I know today that there are many people that believe that immunity to crime is more merciful than repression of it, but it is one of the strangest delusions ever fathered by false sentiment. Pity is for the victim of the wrong, not for the perpetrators of it, just as punishment is for the perpetrators, and not for the victims. If the thief and the violent will not let other people alone they will have to be deprived of the freedom which they only use against inherent rights, and to be shut up in places where such acts are impossible. Their loss of liberty, of course, is more unpleasant, but the persons and the time to consider it were the culprit, and the era before the crime, and not the era after the crime. It will be time enough to pardon these men who passed their younger days in the commission of crimes that blacken the name of the state to which they belong, when the mothers, sisters and widows of their victims unite in asking for such pardons. Have you the name of one of these victims on the petition now being circulated? I, the widow of one of their victims, who was well known in Chicago as a man of the highest character, a member of Blair Lodge 393, A. F. and A. M., do protest against the pardon being granted to these men or either of them.

Accompanying the protests of Mrs. Lull was a letter from her sister, Mrs. George B. Henderson, of Boston, a sister of Capt. Lull, in a similar strain. Mrs. Henderson states that she is also interested from the fact that her husband was killed by a cowboy simply because he had discharged the man. The murderer was sentenced to the state's prison for life, and three years afterward escaped with the help of the warden's daughter and has never been captured.

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TOLD HIS TROUBLES

COMPTROLLER M'CARDY HAS A LONG LIST FOR THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

SOME FUNDS NEED WATCHING.

OTHERWISE THERE'LL BE SHORTAGES IN POLICE AND CITY HALL COMMISSION.

PAYING INTEREST ON GAS LAMPS.

The Comptroller Also Desires Authority to Keep Certain People From Going Over His Books.

It is about this time of the year that City Comptroller McCardy gives the conference committee a few pointers about the municipal departments that are not keeping within their incomes. Consequently not a single member of the conference committee—and the entire dozen were present at yesterday's regular meeting—exhibited any surprise when the comptroller, in his ominous tone and manner announced that he desired to call the attention of the committee to one or two matters.

"Two departments," said Comptroller McCardy, "will have to look after their expenditures pretty closely hereafter, otherwise they will experience a shortage at the end of the year. They are the police department and the court house and city hall maintenance department. The police department will be short on salaries, if it is not very careful. A contract for a new "Black Maria" to cost $300 has just reached me. I don't see how I can sign it, with the police fund in its present condition.

"As for the court house and city hall commission," continued the comptroller, "you are aware that it has some extraordinary powers, not possessed by the common council or the board of county commissioners, but it seems to me that it is within the province of this committee to suggest to that body that it ought not to incur any unusual expenses; for, if it does, it will surely wind up with a deficit. We should advise that body to go slow."

"Do you refer to the proposed new elevators?" inquired R. B. C. Bement, of the water board.

The comptroller replied that that was one of the unusual expenses he had in mind. The comptroller said that out of the $19,000 representing the city's appropriation for its share of the maintenance of the building, there had been paid out the sum of $2,600 for lighting, which charge was not originally provided for, but had to be met.

Comptroller McCardy then called the committee's attention to the fact that the St. Paul Gas Light company was charging, and the city was paying, interest on the cost of the gas lamp posts that are no longer in use in the districts lighted by electricity. This interest amounts to about $1.08 per post per year. In Comptroller McCardy's opinion these posts ought to be ordered off the streets, or placed where needed, and the conference committee ought to advise the common council to cease paying interest on these posts.

Assemblyman Arosin informed the committee that some three months ago he had offered a resolution instructing the gas light company to remove all dead and unused posts and also directing the city comptroller to stop paying interest on such posts, that the resolution had passed the assembly, and that it had in course of time reached the aldermanic committee on streets and been referred to the corporation attorney for an opinion as to the power of the council to pass it, but that no report had been received as yet from the corporation attorney.

The mayor expressed his surprise that the St. Paul Gas Light company should charge the city interest on its posts after discontinuing their use.

Mr. Bement suggested that there might be some clause in the gas company's franchise that entitled them to the interest on their posts whether in use or not. It seemed to him that a question of law was involved that the courts might be called upon to determine.

"If the council will pass a resolution instructing me to stop paying that interest," remarked the comptroller, dryly, "the matter will get into the courts very quickly."

Upon motion of Mr. Arosin, the conference committee decided to recommend the passage of such a resolution by the common council,

But Comptroller McCardy had something more to say. The comptroller alluded to what he termed a "growing industry" on the part of certain attorneys in St. Paul, who visit his office and dig into the records after old contracts, for the purpose of securing data on which to draw complaints and sue the city for interest on those contracts, under the decision of the supreme court allowing such interest. Mr. McCardy admitted that as a general proposition, the citizens of St. Paul were entitled to free access to its books and records, but he did think it was crowding the mourners for these attorneys to come into his office or any other, and insist on being permitted to dig out data for complaints to be served on the city. If these people had claims, why not make them wait until their cases are brought to trial, when they can easily have the records brought into court. They ought to be required to bring their actions first. The comptroller declared that he had no authority to prevent these attorneys from examining the records, without an order of the council, and he thought something ought to be done. Mr. McCardy also called attention to an "institution calling itself a legal bureau," which he said was industriously digging up outlawed claims against the city, old assessments, &c., on which to base suits.

In view of the doubt existing as to the right of the city comptroller to refuse access to any records, the committee adopted the following resolution offered by Mr. Arosin

Resolved, That the corporation attorney be requested to submit to the conference committee an opinion as to the power of the city to refuse examination of its books in cases where it is intended to establish claims against the city in matters of contracts which have already been completed and paid.

In conclusion Comptroller McCardy had a few words to say concerning the city's bonded indebtedness. He informed the committee that $373,000 worth of the city's bonds at 5 and 7 per cent were coming due next year, and that the water board, out of its sinking fund of $454,000, proposed to take up $350,000 worth of these bonds and refund them in 4 per cent bonds, payable in 1907. Such an investment with accrued interest, would be sufficient to take up $600,000 of the water board bonds due in 1908 and 1909. The remaining $23,000 worth of bonds maturing in 1898 would be paid. By this plan Comptroller McCardy added, the water board sinking fund would be more permanently invested than at present, and the city's interest account and fixed charges would be reduced $1,000 a month next year.

IS UP TO THE MAYOR

SCHOOL BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR PLACED IN HIS HANDS YESTERDAY.

THE AMOUNTS ARE CLASSIFIED

SUM ASKED FOR WHICH MAY BE EXPENDED IN MAKING REPAIRS.

WHAT THE BOARD MAY RECEIVE.

Letter From President Zimmermann Accompanies the Budget Offering Suggestions.

Mayor Doran received the school budget yesterday afternoon. It is a voluminous document, showing not only the amount of money needed for the year beginning September, 1897, but the number of sittings provided for the coming year, as well as the number furnished during the past year, the amount of money allowed and expended last year, and the reduction in salary of each teacher.

The total amount of money asked for in the budget is $427,260. The bulk of this amount is included under the item "Salaries of teachers," for which purpose the sum of $327,000 is asked, as against $355,000 allowed last year. The remainder of the estimate is classified under the following heads:

General expense fund: fuel, $25,000; supplies, $11,000; for use of committee on real estate, $20,000; engineers and janitors, $36,000; salary of superintendent of schools, $3,600; secretary's salary, $1,500; salary superintendent of buildings, $1,200; clerk in superintendent's office, $840; clerk in secretary's office, $810.

The salary of the superintendent of schools, it will be noted, is reduced from $4,000 to $3,600, and that of the principal of the high school, which is included under the item salaries of teachers, is cut from $2,500 to $2,100.

The $20,000 estimated "for use of committee on real estate" is to be expended in making necessary repairs and alterations.

The budget was accompanied by a letter from President Zimmermann, of the school board, explanatory of certain figures in the budget, and containing various recommendations for the consideration of the common council.

Upon the city comptroller's conservative estimate that the board will receive at least $409,000, President Zimmermann calls attention to the $41,000 set aside for the purchase of sites for buildings, and strongly urges that this sum be in the general maintenance fund, to be devoted to maintaining the schools as they are, and keeping them in as good sanitary condition as possible, rather than to expend it in the purchase of additional sites or the erection of new buildings.

President Zimmermann regards the necessity of adopting the "omnibus plan," as he styles it, of crowding the schools, but expresses the belief, that, while many may be disposed to criticise the action of the board, in the end it will be demonstrated that the board has attained the best possible solution of a most perplexing problem.

As announced in yesterday's Globe, President Zimmermann calls attention to the fact that in order to put the school buildings in a proper sanitary condition at once, an additional $25,000 will be required. This suggestion is offered in case the common council sees fit to consider the matter.

The Voting Contest.

Are you an employe of a St. Paul Retail Merchant Advertiser, of a wholesale merchant, of the general office of a railroad? Do you think you're popular? Want to find out? See display advertisement on another page of this paper and organize your friends.

ASSESSMENT OF 1897.

Personal Property List Shows a Slight Decrease.

County Assessor Seng submitted his report yesterday of the work accomplished by his force in assessing personal property this spring.

The total personal property assessment in the city amounted to $12,334,465; total for the country districts, $301,459; total for the county $12,635,924. This is a drop of $1,477,865 on the total personal property assessment of 1896.

The shrinkage, so the assessor explains, is largely due to the suspension of four banks during the year, as well as the winding up and distribution of several large estates. There were some $300,000 on deposit in the suspended banks, which of course, could not be assessed. A large number of mortgages, which in the past have been subject to assessment, have been foreclosed, another cause of the decrease in the assessment.

The report contains a gratifying showing in the matter of new buildings. The value of these new buildings that for the first time come under the personal property assessment, having been erected within the assessor's year, is placed at $492,915. As new buildings are assessed only one-half the actual value is, therefore nearly $1,000,000.

The property loss by fire and from other causes for both city and county, has been $85,620.

Free Concerts—Ramaley's Park—White Bear Lake.

Every afternoon and evening by the Royal Hungarian Court Orchestra.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Scarlet fever is reported at 705 Farrington avenue.

The I. O. O. F. will have their annual picnic at Lake Shore, White Bear, Thursday.

The quarterly meeting of the board of managers of the Relief society will be held today at 3 o'clock.

The Woodland Park Baptist church and Sunday school will hold their annual picnic at Mahtomedi, White Bear lake, Friday, July 16.

F. J. Edwards, the theatrical employe arrested on the charge of assaulting Undertaker Jacobson was tried in the police court yesterday and fined $5.

The members of the Gen. Ord W. R. C. will meet at the residence of the president of the corps, 898 Selby avenue, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All members are requested to be present.

Results of the Globe Voting Contest will be announced in a few days. Watch for them.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

6 New "HIGH-GRADE" ($100.00) Bicycles at **$25.00** EACH.

3 New "HIGH-GRADE" ($50.00) Misses' Wheels at **$15.00** EACH.

W. J. DYER & BRO., Next to Postoffice.

Field, Schlick & Co.

We close at **one o'clock** on Saturdays during July and August.

The Time to Buy Half Price Silks.

Cheney Bros.' Foulards or Printed Twilled Indias—the best wearing silks ever made, the very best **one dollar** qualities, for

50 Cents

a yard. Not carried-over styles, but the newest designs of the season. It's the biggest silk bargain in the United States today.

We will also sell about 50 pieces of Foulard Silks, advertised about town as 65c qualities, all you want at **25c**

20 pieces Navy Blue Jap Silks, with stripes and polka dots, full 24 inches wide, worth 75c, for **40c**

Extra heavy Natural Pongee Silks, in the regular 35c qualities, for **19c**

White Satin Brocaded China Silks, worth 85c, for **48c**

Imported Wash Goods.

We can't imagine anything more interesting than our sale of best Imported Wash Goods at less than cost of importation.

More than 200 pieces of the very best Imported Wash Goods that came to this country this season—Finest Scotch Lappets, Printed Mulls and Organdies—goods that cost from 27½c to 37½c to bring through the custom house—goods that retailed and were cheap at 35c, 40c and 50c, all of these at

15 Cents

a yard today. That means buying the best Wash Fabrics produced in the world at less than cost of ordinary domestic goods.

Highest grade Fancy Linens and Linen Batistes, 46 in. wide, marked down for Tuesday's selling to **45c**

Fancy Linens with colored polka dots, best 50-cent kinds, for **39c**

New Skirts.

These were received yesterday:

100 of our famous Tailor-made Crash Skirts at the wonder price of **95 cents.**

New lot of Crash Skirts, with Tailor Strap Seams and 9-inch hems, as good as any $2.50 Skirt in town, for **$1.65.**

New pure Linen Crash Skirts, all sizes, **$1.95.**

All Shirt Waists have been marked down.

Extra Specials.

In the Linen Room.

An Importer's **Sample Line** of Finest Marseilles Bed Spreads—85 all told—at nearly **Half-Price.** Some are mussed, but none are soiled. They will be divided into two lots, as they were bought that way.

Spreads, worth $5.50, $7.00 and $8.00, choice for **$4.00** today.

Spreads, worth from $8.00 to $11.00, choice for **$6.25** today.

Field, Schlick & Co.

EXCURSION RATES.

Note the Offers by the Burlington Route.

If you are going to take a vacation or make a visit this summer, look over the excursion rates below, made by the Burlington. If you wish to travel on the finest train ever seen by the people of the Twin Cities, secure tickets via Burlington route.

National Conference of Charities and Corrections, at Toronto, Ont., July 7, to 13, round trip rate $31.90
German Christian Endeavor Society of the United States, at St. Louis, Mo., July 21 to 25, round trip rate (direct or via Chicago) $21.35
National Young People's Christian Union, at Detroit, Mich., July 6 to 13, round trip rate $18.75
Republican League of the United States, at Detroit, Mich., July 13 to 15, round trip rate $18.75
Photographers' Association of America, at Lake Chautauqua, N. Y., July 12 to 17; round trip rate $23.50
International Convention Epworth League, Toronto, Ont., July 15 to 18; round trip rate $21.50
Baptist Young People's Union, at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 15 to 18; round trip rate $25.55

The Minnesota delegation to this meeting, have, with good judgment, selected the Burlington as their route, and will leave on Monday evening, July 12, under the leadership of E. M. Hulett, who can be addressed at 2521 Ninth avenue south, Minneapolis, by those who wish to go with this party.

For information as to dates these tickets will be on sale, limits for return trip and sleeping car accommodations, call on agents, 400 Robert street, St. Paul; 306 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, or address George P. Lyman, general passenger agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Results of the Globe Voting Contest will be announced in a few days. Watch for them.