## "I Do Nothing

For my cold; let it wear itself out," you say. It is more likely to wear you out unless you make haste to free yourself from its clutches. This is a month when a cold is a mighty power for mischief. Spare yourself weeks of misery and danger by prompt use of

## **Duffy's Pure** Malt Whiskey,

the famous medicinal stimulant. Why it is famous you will see for yourself when it has stopped your cough and ended the stiffness in your back and limbs. It will make you feel like your old self, and you will not begin to cough every time a door or window is opened near you.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers.

# MINNEAPOLIS.

OFFICE 65 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The December tax collections amounted to 152,766.52, as compared with \$163,007 for Deember, 1896. on the Hennepin county bench again yester-day morning, to aid in clearing up the thirty back cases on the calendar.

The jury in the case of George Hunter gainst the Baltimore Packing and Cold storage company returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$2,214.29.

Mayor Pratt has named as delegates to the rld's Auglo-Saxon congress at Philadelphia, uglass A. Fenwick and Edolph Edsten. is congress will be held in June.

N. O. Fanning, formerly of Minneapolis t now a resident of Greater New York, has en appointed a deputy commissioner of cortions in that city. Mr. Fanning's term office is for four years, with a salary of

Several of the university boys have been ppointed to constitute a "bachelor" Ariel appointed to constitute a "bachelor" Ariel board, to publish a certain edition of the paper. The editors will be as follows: H. N. Allen, F. M. McIntyre, H. J. Pfeiffer, W. R. Tallman, L. J. Fitch, J. E. Guthrie, J. B.

been running a troublesome place at Washington avenue south, has been reed by Mayor Pratt. A number of comnts of strangers losing their money at mon's saloon have come to the ears of the ce authorities, and it is believed that the interest demanded that it be closed. The postponed monthly meeting of the public library board was held at 4 o'clock yeserday afternoon at the board room in the ibrary building. Dr. James K. Hosmer, the librarian, read his yearly report, which shows marked increase in the work done in all he departments, and a general increase in usiness. The report also gives a detailed count of the work done at the branches uring the past year.

West Pullman, then to the offices of the West Pullman and looked over the ground for two hours. This completed this investigation. Things were booming in Chicago, the world's fair being there. When he returned, he prepared a circular dated Aug. 7, 1893, which was sent to creditors.

Is the Commissioner's Work Legal? The question of the citizenship of one of the members of the charter commission may have an important bearing upon the result of the work of that body. John W. Hern-und, a member of the commission, became a lund a member of the commission, became a citizen of the United States only a few days ago. When he was appointed by the judges of the district bench he was not a citizen, having never secured his second papers. While he took part in the deliberations of the commission, therefore, and voted upon the several questions raised at the meetings, he was an alien, and was not properly qualified as a member of the commission.

The voting population of Exce'slor experi-nced so much solid enjoyment upon the oc-sion of the legalization of the Solberg's dint and Excelsior bridge warrants last that another election has been set for mary 15, upon which date the question to battled over will be whether or no the

Daniel G. Golubiatnikoff, one of the teach-Daniel G. Golubiatnikoff, one of the teachers in the Russian seminary in Northeast Minneapolis, has been appointed to the priesthood of the parish at Galveston, Tex., by Bishop Nicholas, head of the Ressian church in America. The appointment is a great honor, but will necessitate the early marriage of Mr. Gelubiatnikoff, as the rules of the church require all of its priests to be married.

## "PV" Cars Assessed.

The Peavey Grain Line company has been assessed \$8,400 back taxes on its freight cars. The matter was argued before Auditor Minor several days ago, when the company claimed there was no law under which its rolling stock could be assessed. The county auditor assessed the taxes, however, and will let the courts decide the validity of the assessment, which was made on a valuation of \$100,000 to which was made on a valuation of \$100,000 on

#### Year's Output of the Mills.

The Northwestern Miller gives the followputput of the past year: Total cutput for 18°7, 13,625,205 barrels; for 18°6, 12,874,896; for 1895, 10,582,635. The local flour export for 1897 were 3,942,630; for 1826, 3,707,265; for 1895, 3,500,045

#### Delay in Durnam Case.

The argument for a new trial in the Durnam case will probably be continued a week. This is owing to the Haskell case, which has prevented County Attorney Peterson's preparation for the arguments to have been heard at special term next Saturday.

Clarence Bernier and Ralph Bond, aged eight and seven years, left the Children's home at Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue yesterday to attend school. They had

not returned by last evening, and the police were instructed to keep a watch for them.

confidence. If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save a few cents—that is no consid-

eration as against health. For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

For Delicacy, for parity, and for improvement of the complexion nothing equals Pozzoni's Powder.

# 'TIS A LONG STORY

MR. HAMBLIN ON THE WITNESS STAND GIVES DETAILS OF THE WEST PULLMAN DEAL.

THOROUGH INQUIRY MADE

BEFORE THE COURT FINALLY ORDERED THE SALE OF THOSE BONDS.

MAYOR HAS THE NEW CHARTER.

Document Signed and Delivered-General News of Minneapolis.

In the case of the state against W. E. Haskell, manager of the Times, an action for libel, Charles N. Hamblin was allowed to be called out of order by the state, in rebuttal. The witness was formerly assistant secretary of the Minneapolis Trust company and office attorney, a bookkeeper by profession, and an expert in that line. He now lives at Stockton, Cal., and was formerly a resident of Boston, Masss., before coming to Minneapolis, fifteen years ago.

At the time the trust company was made receiver of the Northwestern den Guaranty Loan company the witness had been in the employ of the com-Judge Tarbox, of Wright county, appeared pany for a year. Then he was given charge of the affairs of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan company exclut a meeting of the university faculty terday, E. L. Curtis was made assistant tessor of psychology and E. M. Freen was voted a scholarship in botany. ties which came into the hands of the Cold trust company. The witness had special charge of all these securities, which were kept in the vaults of the compahia, ny. Within a week or two after the appointment of the receiver he became Rev. Dr. George R. Merrill, of the First Congregation church, of Minneapolis, is being spoken of for the position of secretary of the state board of corrections and charites. The position carries a \$3.500 salary.

In the case of Hanson against the Hyde Park Investment company for \$1.250, claimed to have been lost through the deferred sale of a large amount of grain, the jury returned a verdict of \$200 for the plaintiff.

N. O. Fanning, formerly of Minneapolis. that the \$311,000 of West Pullman securities belonged to a special class of plan was laid before Judge Russell, creditors. An action was begun to dis-tribute these Menage collaterals to the tribute these Menage collaterals to the first mortgage on the property. general creditors, but it did not mate-dout Dec. 20 witness went to Chicago rialize, and the court finally determin- and there met Clarkson Lindley. ed the special character of these assets.

put in evidence, and the witness gave the total claims of the creditors at \$4. the total claims of the creditors at \$4,-842,422.68. Of this, \$950,000 had been filed in the Menage collateral trust, but ed in the Menage collateral trust, but the same parties had other claims against the balance of the estate, of \$1,500,000. The balance of the claims amounted to \$1,300,000. Nearly all the amounted to \$1,300,000. Nearly all the formula trust, but company could not take the mortgage up. It said that Pullman real estate was dead, and would not revive for some years. If the trust company did not take it up, they would foreclose at creditors were national banks. In August, 1893, the witness went to Chicago to obtain information relative to the West Pullman bond and Chicago Dock & Improvement company bond matters. He went to the office of F. B. Hill, Chicago, to see if he knew anything about West Pullman, then to the offices of

The company was constantly receiving letters of inquiry regarding the bonds, and the circular was sent out in answer to those letters. The action in court relating to the Menage collateral had been begun at that time.

The witness stated that the Menage collateral creditors to a large extent had legal representatives in this city, just what proportion he could not say. Of the \$311,000 of West Pullman bonds, \$16,500 were paid before the rebonding plan went into effect. The witness was shown a copy of a report to the court, showing the payment of 16 bonds, at \$1,000 each. The interest had been paid with the exception of the last payment before rebonding, which was not paid when due. The last bond was paid Jan. 12, 1895.

In the latter part of November, Mr. Kneeland came to Minneapolis and of the West Pullman matter. Messrs. Hamilton and Kerr came to Minneapolis was idantified. "When was thingly determined to submit this rebonding plan to the court?" was asked.

The witness and Mr. Lindley went to Chicago, the witness also going there. H. F. Brown was met there and they all went to West Pullman and looked it over; also visited some of the association officers. The West Pullman people made a proposition, which was submitted to the Boston people and the Minneapolis Trust company.

The proposition, which had already been read to the jury, was shown the witness and it was idantified. "When was it finally determined to submit this rebonding plan to the court?" was asked.

The witness stated that at some time in the payment of 189 bonds, and Mr. Lindley went to Chicago, the witness also going there. H. F. Brown was met there and they all went to West Pullman and looked it over; also visited some of the association officers. The West Pullman people made a proposition, which was submitted to the Boston people and the Minneapolis Trust company.

The proposition was not there and they all went to Chicago, the witness also going there. H. F. Brown was met there and they all went to West Pullman and looked it over; also visited some of the association officers. The West Pullman people made a proposition, which was submitted to the Boston people and they all went to West Pullman and looked it over; also visited some of the association officers. The West Pullman people made a proposition, which was submitted to the Boston people and the Minneapolis Trust company.

The proposition which was not it over; also visited some of the association offits over; also visited some of the association officers. The west shown a copy of a report to the court,

January 15, upon which the state of mounts of the state of minnesota, and whether or no the mayor's salary shall be whether or no the mayor's salary shall be apolis in the early part of 1894, the former for the purpose of changing the former for the purpose of changing the former for the purpose of that

to allow an addition to the first mort-gage, having precedence over the sec-ond, to help them. If they could se-cure such assistance they would pay

the interest. The letter from Hamblin to Kneeland was again read in which the former wanted to know about the first mortgage, with the inference that the trust company wanted to protect it. Judge Belden introduced the answer to the same, which showed plainly that the trust company wanted to take care of the mortgage, because foreclosure was imminent. The state also introduced a letter written by Mr. Hamblin Nov. 26, 1894, to Mr. Kneeland, which showed that the court had appointed the Min-If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

that the court had appointed the Minneapolis Trust company as trustee for the Menage collateral. It also showed that the trust company had investigated the West Pullman matter, and was of the opinion that the whole was in a state of the opinion that the company in a state of the opinion that the company is a state of the opinion that the company is a state of the opinion that the company is a state of the opinion that the company is a state of the opinion that the court had a state of the minthat the court had appointed the Minneapolis Trust company as trustee for the Menage collateral. It also showed that the trust company had investigated the winthat the court had appointed the Minneapolis Trust company as trustee for the Menage collateral. It also showed that the trust company had investigated the wined the West Pullman matter, and was of the opinion that the whole was in a state of the minthat the court had a state of the min
that the court had a state of the min
that the court had a state of the min
that th had shape, but that the company would try to have the creditors agree to an extension of the second mortgage and an increase of the first. This was one of the propositions made.

A letter from Mr. Kneeland to Mr.

Hamblin was read, which claimed that the West Pullman association was the West Pullman association was striving to carry out the proposed plan. Witness stated that the first letter was written while Mr. Kneeland was in Minneapolis, and was given to show that the Minneapolis Trust company would not foreclose, but was willing to assist the association. Another letter from Hamblin to Wheeland was ter from Hamblin to Kneeland was read, showing that some coupons had been paid, and promising a trip to Chicago with Mr. Hale. A telegram sent Dec. 8, 1894, showed that the witness

and Messrs. Smith, Joyslin and Wright, and Messrs. Smith, Joysin and Wright, of the association, put in portions as suggested, and finally the evolution brought forth a proposition on paper after several days of discussion. When the witness first went down he asked if the association could not make an offer on the bonds. They said it would be impossible for them to do so, and they must have assistance from the second bondholders. The noon recess was taken at this point.

In the afternoon the witness was reminded of the interview with Kneeland and Hale, and stated that Mr. Hale was present during the entire conversation.

"I think he wanted to know if would consider an offer of 25 cents. We told him we only had his word for the condition of things, and would want to look it up for ourselves. I remember of no talk of 50 or 60 cents when Mr. Kneeland was there."

Speaking of the draft of the plan, witness said that there were several copies made, and he took one with him to Minneapolis, where he explained the whole plan to the executive committee in detail, going over the maps and the copy with them. Examining the recwitness recalled that there was a discussion over a plan to have the trust company raise funds, and it was agreed that the attempt should be made by pledging collateral.

Judge Belden wished to show that

Judge Russell had these matters in charge in the court, when Mr. Jackson objected, because the action of the judge, as he thought, could take away the responsibility of the trust company. "If the court please," said Judge Bel-"the issue in this case is, did these Minneapolis Trust company people sell these bonds to themselves, by conspiracy and with the intent to steal them. The case has been defended so far on

the theory that the proof should be to show negligence and incompetency. We have the right to show the good faith The court ruled against Mr. Jackson, but after the ruling he still argued with the court, but it was of no avail.

"The best of good faith wouldn't excuse this act," cried Mr. Jackson.

"You charge us with stealing the

money," said Judge Belden.

The witness asserted that he had laid al! the maps and figures before Judge Russell, who had charge of the case, and acquainted him with the fear. and acquainted him with the facts. and he was told that it seemed advis-

ed the special character of these assets. A letter from George D. Morgan to The claim register of the estate was the trust company was read. The mortgage, and that they must have the money. The letter asked if the trust company could not take the mortgage once. After that an attempt was made to get a loan from the United States Mortgage company. From Chicago he went to Boston, but not by any in-structions from the trust company, although Mr. Lindley advised him to go. He had with him the copy of the plan which had been submitted to the executive committee. Judge Belde this rebonding plan to the jury. Judge Belden read

this rebonding plan to the jury.

In Boston the witness had several conversations with creditors, meeting Coombs, King and Foster first, and there was a meeting called of the New England creditors. Witness remained in Boston four or five days, and there was a meeting of creditors—a fair-sized office nearly full—and the witness explained the situation and asked if they could raise any money to relieve the first mortgage, and also presented the rebonding plan. The witness spent several hours in describing the condition of West Pullman, and the debts it was under. The meeting appointed a committee to go to Chicago and ascertain if the report was a correct one, and witness went to Chicago with that committee. Jan. 8, 1855, witness came before a meeting of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Trust company and made a full and complete report of his trip, and told what he had done during his absence. Two days later he made a written report, which he did not present to the executive committee. Then Mr. Bassett and Mr. Lindley went to Chicago, the witness also going there. H. F. Brown was met there and they all went to West Pullman and look-

in the West Pullman matter. Messrs. Hamilton and Kerr came to Minneapolis in the early part of 1894, the former for the purpose of changing the releasing clauses in the bonds, so that less than ten-acre tracts could be retained. The witness met the men at Mr. Hale's office, and a discussion was held, Mr. Hamblin doing most of the talking. They decided to change the releasing clause.

The same men came to Minneapolis again later. The matter was presented to the court and the releasing clause was changed. The witness did not remember that they came again. At the discussion held, Hamilton asked if the trust company would put a price on the bonds, and they were told that the matter was in such shape that no action could be taken. They asked if an offer of 66 cents or less would be entertained and the same answer was given.

In November, 1894, Mr. Kneeland came to Minneapolis and explained the general condition of the West Pullman association, saying that they had pledgree deverything, as the first mortgage was over due and interest on the second bonds could not be paid. He said that unless they were assisted that a trust company to allow an addition to the first mortgage, having precedence over the second, to help them. If they could secure a list of attorneys present, representing about \$90,000 of the Menage indebted and, to help them. If they could secure a list of attorneys present, reputing about \$90,000 of the Menage indebted witness stated that at to sum time in the february it was decided to present the plan to the court. The whole matter was talked over considerably, and witness could not say that the whole matter was decided upon. When in the twest could not time. At the creditors' meeting they had talked of trying to purchase the bonds. Mr. Coombs was asked if he would propose a plan whereby creditors could come in and participate, and he thought that was the proper thing to do in an estate of that kind. All the members of the executive committee was no regular meeting held. At the time the offer was nade

could secure a list of attorneys representing about \$90,000 of the Menage indebtedness.

Witness stated that he had sent to the creditors notifications of the order to show cause, and plan of the sale. This showed the creditors their right to come in and subscribe. He had also prepared and mailed a circular to all creditors before this one, notifying creditors of the offer. The old bonds were taken to Chicago by the witness and they were deposited with the Equitable Trust company, trustee in the new bond issue.

After the order of the court, there were subscriptions sent in under the order, to the Minneapolis Trust company, and witness made a certificate showing the amount each was entitled to subscribe, and these were sent to Mr. King. Regarding some Pullman partles who wanted releases of their lots, witness stated that some of the partles who had purchased lots had paid enough on their lots to be entitled to releases, and they were pressing the association for releases from the mortgage. Then he wrote the letters which the defense had put in in evidence. He knew they were entitled to releases, and so he wrote the letters to keep the lot holders from pushing the West Pullman association. This was the circumstance which Mr. Jackson had so often brought forward, as people writing and anxious to pay money to secure releases, which the trust company refused to accept.

After the decree of sale the witness went to Chicago and there met Mr. King. where the witness had a talk with him, and asked him if he could spare witness any of the bonds purchased. He said he could let witness have a few. After that Mr. King sant him a note in reference to the matter. As this was personal correspondence, it had been destroyed since.

AKILL BUY A LINOTYPE.

#### WILL BUY A LINOTYPE.

Library Board So Decides-Li-

cago with Mr. Hale. A telegram sent
Dec. 8, 1894, showed that the witness
started that night for Chicago for the
purpose of visiting Pullman. The witness started a thorough investigation
of figures, etc. Mr. Kneeland and others informed him that they could raise
ro money in any way from any source.
They went to the West Pullman site
and looked it over. There were several
manufacturing plants there, but not all
of them were in operation. Then the
preliminary plans for rebonding were
brought out and discussed.
The witness was asked to explain the
plan. At the start it was immature,
the witness and Kneeland talking it
over at the start. The witness made
the first proposition. Kneeland, others, brarian's Annual Report.

31, 1897. The report showed that the library fund has a balance of \$10.371.63. of which \$1,650.51 is in insolvent banks. During the year the library has added to its collection of books 6,517 volumes, 4,558 of which we epurchased by city funds and 1,559 by the athenaeum fund. Besides the book purchases \$557.76 from the city furd and \$734.47 from the athenaeum have been spent in the purchase of periodicals. The inventory that has been in progress for some months showed that the annual loss of books is about 290. The percentage of loss shows that the loss of books at the branches is greater in proportion to that of the central library. The loss at Branch C, is three times that at Branch A, and the loss at Branch B, is four times that of Branch A.

and and Hale, and stated that Mr. ale was present during the entire inversation.

"Tell all you remember of any offer purchase the bonds," said Judge at that of 1895 over 1895.

#### SHORTAGE OF WHEAT.

Home Consumption. The Northwest is going to be short in the wheat needed for actual Northwestern use. This is the proposition that confronts the millers of the Northwest, according to the belief of some of the best informed men in the business in Minneapolis. The immense shipments of wheat away from this section of the country have brought this probability to pass, and many are very anxious to know what the result will be. I. G. Andrews, local manager for Robert Lindblom & Co., speaking of the conditions, said the amount of wheat available in the three states at the beginning of the present crop year, Aug. 1, 1897, has been variously estimated from 115, 1897, h The Northwest is going to be short in the

"Adding to this the 19,000,000 bushels now in store in all terminal and country elevators in the Northwest, and we find that there will be 38,000,000 bushels to meet the requirements for the next eight months of those who will be directly dependent upon the Northwest for supplies and whose needs will amount to at least 20,000,000 bushels morathen this amount.

than this amount.

"The New York Journal asserts that there is 59,000,000 bushels in the farmers' hands in the three states. This is misleading; there is about 59,000,000 bushels in the Northwest in all positions, including seed. If the mills alone at Minneapolis, Duluth and Milwaukee were to run on about two-thirds time they would require this amount. The above figures are outside estimates of even Col. Rodgers, but they are sufficient to show that the situation as regards the Northwest is far from being a bearish one."

#### MAYOR HAS THE CHARTER.

Commission Signs and Delivers the

President Steele then announced the appointment of Commissioners Cohen and Winston, in addition to himself, as a committee to wait upon the mayor and deliver to him the copy of the charter which had been signed. The committee immediately went to the mayor's office.

Judge Steele presented the charter, after a few words of explanation. Mayor Pratt replied briefly, produced a box of cigars and the committee and his honor talked charter while they smoked. It was the last official act in connection with the charter commission, and all that remains now is for the council to order a special election or submit the question at the next general election.

#### CHAIRMAN AT SAFE DISTANCE. Presides Over a Meeting 1,500 Miles

Away.

A practical test of the long distance telephone was made yesterday between the Minneapolis office and Lowell, Mass. Charles J. Glidden, president of the Traders' National Bank of Lowell, was in Minneapolis and presided over the regular meeting of the bank directors in Lowell.

The directors assembled at 4 o'clock, eastern time, and Mr. Glidden called the meeting to order and the business was transacted in the usual manner. Mr. Glidden easily recognized the voices of each director as they spoke into the long distance instrument. The line was made up of eight copper metallic circuits and was over 1,500 miles in length. This is believed to be the first business meeting ever held by use of the telephone over so great a distance.

#### Charter Commissioners Dine.

Charles A. Pillsbury entertained his brother Charles A. Pillsbury entertained his brother charter commissioners at the Minneapolis club last night. A dinner of a decidedly informal nature was the method employed and was in happy contrast to the nightly sessions during the six months just passed. There were present in addition to the host, Mr. Pillsbury: Messrs. Emanuel Cohen, S. R. Childs, Benjamin Davenport, Judge John Steel, N. F. Hawley, J. C. Haynes, H. J. Gjertsen, P. B. Winston, D. W. Jones, John W. Hernlund, Jacob Stoft, Albert Dollenmayer, J. B. Atwater, T. B. Walker and Thomas Downs. The remaining members of the commission sent letters of regret.

#### Working for a New Bank.

Working for a New Bank.

The South Minneapolis Commercial club, at its meeting last evening, was presented by a proposition by D. F. Getchell, president of the Standard bank, looking to the establishment of a bank in South Minneapolis. Mr. Getchell was present, and personally aired his views on the subject. He proposed to establish the bank on condition that half the capital was furnished by the south town merchants. He favored \$50,000 capital. The club appeared favorsouth town merchants. He favored \$50,000 or \$25,000 capital. The club appeared favorably impressed with the proposition, and appointed a committee, which will sound the South Minneapolis business men and ascertain as to how far they will assist the new

#### Jackson Day Programme.

The programme for the Jackson day banquet tendered the Minnesota Democratic conference by the Young Men's Democratic club. Tuesday evening, at the West hotel, has been prepared by Chairman Rosing, of the state committee. P. B. Winston will act as toastmaster, and the following toasts responded to after the address of welcome by William Baldwin, president of the club, and the response by L. A. Rosing: "Democracy," T. D. O'Brien; "The Press and the Politicians," James Gray; "Andrew Jackson," James W. Lawrence; address by Senator James K. Jones, chairman national committee; "Politics—ideal and Practical," John Lind; "Young Democracy," John Burke, of North Dakota. Preceding the banquet, from 7 to 8 o'clock, a reception will be tendered Mr. Jones. The programme for the Jackson day banquet

#### Nunn Jury Secured.

The trial of Attorney A. H. Nunn, charged with making erasures in the delinquent tax books of Hennepin county, is now in full swing. Very little trouble was encountered in securing a jury, and at about 11 o'clock yesterday the twelfth man was sworn in and Assistant County Attorney Purdy began the presentation of the case to the jury for the state.

#### Preparing for Jackson Day.

The committees having in charge the Jackson day banquet for next Tuesday evening will meet Sunday afternoon at the West hotel will meet sunaay arternoon at the West hotel and complete preliminary arrangements. The sale of tickets for this event has been very large, and considerable Democratic enthusiasm is manifested. It is not as yet certain if Bryan will be in attendance, and unless he comes the speakers will be genator Jones, T. D. O'Brien and John Lind.

#### BEAR GARDEN TIME.

Deadlock in the Maryland Legislature Is Unbroken.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 6.—The deadlock over the speakership of the Maryland house of delegates was unboken today, and there are indications that it will be unsettled for some time to come. In the senate today nothing was done, extent to send a message to the house announcing the organization of the senate. In the house, a bear garden time was had with no result. A motion to adjourn until tomorrow was carried by a strict party vote, the bolters for the first time acting with the majority of their party, they assert, howthe majority of their party, they assert, how-ever, that this is no indication that they are giving way, and insist that they will not yield an inch.

#### Will Decide on a Candidate.

Special to the Globe.
FARGO, Jan. 6.—Secretary Landquist, of the Cass County Republican committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the executive committee of the central committee at Casselton Tuesday morning next, for the purpose of recommending a candidate for Wheatland postoffice. Editor Irish, of the Eagle, is said to have the indorsement of seven of the nine members, and will undoubtedly be the person named. Mr. Irish was a firm supporter of Hansbrough in his fight for renomination.

# NEW BANKING BILL

MEASURE EMBODYING MONETARY COMMISSION PLAN OFFERED IN THE HOUSE.

GUARANTY FUND FEATURE.

ON THIS POINT THE PROPOSED ACT GOES ELABORATELY INTO DETAIL.

Not Enough in the Northwest for EARLY ACTION IS ANTICIPATED.

Arrangements for Hearings Made by Chairman Walker, of the House Banking Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Representa-

tive Overstreet, of Indiana, introduced in the house today a comprehensive bill for carrying out the plan of the monetary commission for the reform of currency. The bill was referred by Speaker Reed to the committee on banking, and Chairman Walker has arranged to give early hearings to Senator Edmunds, the chairman of the commission, and perhaps to other members. The bill contains forty-seven sections, and embodies in legislative form every feature of the recommendations of the commission. The earlier portion, relating to the maintenance of the gold standard, the creation of the bureau of issue and redemption, and the gradual retirement of the legal tender notes is embodied in the bill in almost the same language as in the report. The banking features are more elaborate, and carefully define the character of the guaranty fund for the protection of notes issued upon assets and the manner of redeeming the notes of failed banks. The section dealing Commission Signs and Delivers the Document.

Mayor Pratt received yesterday morning, at the hands of a committee, composed of Commissioners Cohen, Winston and Steele, of the charter commission, an official copy of the new charter. The commissioners met at the office of Secretary Hawley, at 12 o'clock, and affixed their signatures to the official copy, that is, twelve of them did, Commissioners Stoft, Davenport and Walker having announced their intention of refusing to sign.

The commissioners signed in alphabetical order, as follows: Commissioners Atwater, Childs, Cohen, Downs, Gjertsen, Hawley, Haynes, Hernlund, Jones, Pillsbury, Steele and Winston, in addition to himself, as a committee to wait upon the mayor and deliver to him the copy of the charter which had been signed. The committee immediately went to the mayor's office.

Judge Steele presented the charter, after a few words of explanation. Mayor Pratt replied briefly, produced a box of cigars and the committee and his honor talked charter while they smoked. It was the last official act in connection with the charter care with a comment of the find the committee and his honor talked charter while they smoked. It was the last official act in connection with the charter care with a comment of the committee and his honor talked charter while they smoked. It was the last official act in connection with the charter care with a comment of the committee and his honor talked charter while they smoked. It was the last official act in connection with the charter accomment. with the guaranty fund is as follows. forthwith collect, for the benefit of the fund, from the assets of the bank and from stockholders thereof, according to their liability as declared by this act, such sum as, with the bank's balance in the banking guaranty fund, shall equal the amount of its circulating notes outstanding. And for this purpose the United States shall, on behalf of the bank note guaranty fund, have a paramount lien upon all the assets of the association, and such fund shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

The next section of the bill provides: That whenever the comptroller of the currency shall ascertain what deficiency, if any, lies between the aggregate collections for the benefit of the banknote security fund in the case of each failed bank and the amount of its outstanding notes redeemed and to be redeemed from the said fund, he shall assess such deficiency upon all the national banks, in proportion to their notes outstanding at the time of the failure of such bank.

The provision for the assessment of the tax upon the circulation above the authorized limit to a failer than the said fund, and the amount of the content of the same of the tax upon the circulation above the authorized limit to a failure for the same of the same

the tax upon the circulation above the

authorized limit is as follows: That every national banking association shall pay on or before the last day of every month to the division of issue and redemption a duty, imposed at the rate of 2 per centum per anum, upon the average daily amount of its circulating notes outstanding in excess per anum, upon the average daily of its circulating notes outstanding in of 60 per cent of such capital stock. of 60 per cent of such capital stock, and a duty imposed at the rate of 6 per centum per anum upon the average daily amount of such notes outstanding in excess of 80 per centum of its capital stock. Circulating notes of any national banking association shall be deemed and held to be outstanding whenever they shall have been supplied by the comptroller of the currency to such association in blank, registered and countersigned according to law, and shall have not been returned to the comptroller for cancellation or covered by an equal amount of lawful money deposited with the assistant treasurer in charge of the division of issue and redemption for the retirement of such notes.

The present restrictions upon the

The present restrictions upon the amount of circulation which may be withdrawn monthly, and also upon new issues of bank notes by banks having made withdrawals within six

having made withdrawals within six months, are repealed.

Section 34 of the bill provides for redemption of notes in multiples of \$1,000 in lawful money, upon presentation at the treasury or subtreasury designated for redemption purposes, but it is provided that "nothing in this act contained shall be construed to improve contained shall be construed upon the United States any liability for upon the United States any liability for the redemption of notes of any national banking association beyond the proper application of the redemption and guaranty funds deposited with the division of issue and redemption, and the enforcement of the remedies by this act provided."

Section 35 contains the provision that one fourth of the receive shell be held.

one-fourth of the reserve shall be held in coin, with the specific mandate "that nothing in this section, except as expressly provided, shall be construed to alter or in any way affect the provis-ions of existing law governing the

maintenance of reserves. Section 37 authorizes the establishment of banks with a capital of \$25,000 in towns not exceeding 4,000 inhabitants, and section 38 declares "that it shall be lawful for any national bank-ing association to establish branches under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the comptroller of the currency, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury."

Section 41 provides for at least two examinations of national banks each year, for the rotation of examiners, and for fixed salaries for examiners. The amount of the salaries is to be collected by assessments upon the

banks. Provision is made for the entry of state banks into the new system, sec-

state banks into the new system, section 45 reading:

Any bank or banking association incorporated by special law of any, or organized under the general laws of any state, and having a paid-up and unimpaired capital sufficient to entitle it to become a national banking association under the provisions of the proposed act, may, by the consent in writing of the shareholders owning not less than two-thirds of the capital stock of such bank or banking association, and with the approval of the comptroller of the currency, become a national bank under this system, under its former name or by any name approved by former name or by any name approved by the comptroller. The directors thereof may continue to be the directors of the association confinue to be the directors of the association so organized until others are elected or appointed in accordance with the provisions of the law. When the comptroller of the currency has given to such bank or banking association a certificate that the provisions of this act have been complied with, such bank or banking association, and all its stockholders, officers and employes, shall have the same powers and privileges, and shall be subject to the same duties, liabilities and regulations, in all respects, as shall have been prescribed for associations originally organized as national banking associations under the proposed act.

#### ENGLAND IN THE LEAD. Negotiating Reciprocity Treaties for Her Colonies.

has been at work quietly carrying on negotiations for a series of treaties, extending the benefits of so much reciprocity as may be obtained under the act to the British posses of the British colores will be called into the fote has been at the state department several times recently. Matters are advancing to a point where it is expected some of the officials of the British colonies will be called into the consultations prior to signing an agreement, as is customary when British colonies are concerned. It is said that the old reciprocity treaties, which were set aside by the Wilson act, will still serve a useful purpose as the basis for the new agreements, though it will be necessary to amend them in order to allow for the changes in business and commerce that have taken place since they were drawn.

#### COMMISSION CUT OFF.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, One of the Members.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The house committee on Indian affairs today decided by a vote of 8 to 4 to omit from the Indian appropriation bill the item for carrying on the work of the board of Indian commissioners, male up of President Gates, of Amherst college; Bishops Whipple, of Minnesota, and Walker, of Western New York; Messrs. P. C. Garrett, of Philadelphia; Darwin James, of Brooklyn, and others, who serve without compensation beyond expenses.

#### Consuls Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The senate today confirmed the following nominations: To be United States consu's: J. N. McGunn, of Wisconsin, at Dunfermline, Scotland; G. W. Merriman, of Wisconsin, at Brockville, Ont.; Daniel E. McGinley, of Wisconsin, at Athens, Greece.

#### Postmasters Named.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Postmasters were appointed today as follows: Minnesota—Gossen, Polk county, John Carlson, vice John G. Johnson, resigned. South Dakota—Carthage, Minor county, James Douglas. Wisconsin—Dell, Ira Dains. Pensions Granted.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Northwestern pensions were granted yesterday as follows:
Minnesota—Original: George W. Ramsey,
Le Sueur, \$16; Calvin Steward, Delano, \$6.
South Dakota—Original: John McCurdy,
Hot Springs, \$8.
Wisconsin—Original: James Caldwell, Janesville, \$6; Jenathan Park, Hager City, \$8. Increase: John Parks, Lancaster, \$8 to \$10.

#### THEATER BURNED.

Gay Coney Island Company Was

Playing at the House. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.-The Columbia theater, on Powell street, near Market, the smallest but most popular of the three play houses controlled in this city by Friedlander, Gottlieb & Co., was gutted by fire this evening. The flames caused about \$12,000 damage to the interior walls, ceilings and furniture, but the damage from water before the fire was extinguished considerably increased this sum. The insurance was \$2,000. It was fortunate that the fire, which, it is supposed, started from a defective flue in the attic, broke out no later than 7:45 this evening, when there was only about 400 persons in the theater. At the first sound of alarm all of these people were quickly and safely escorted to the box office, where their money was returned. It is not known yet whether or not the theater wil be reopened. The "In Gay Coney Island" company, which has been playing in the Columbia, will complete its engagement at the California theater, also controlled by Friedlander, Gotlieb & Co.

#### BURIED IN RUINS.

Two Men Killed and Half a Dozen Fatally Injured.

WHITEMORE, LAKE, Mich., Jan. 6. The Toledo Ice company's mammoth ice house in course of erection here, collapsed this afternoon, killing two men instantly, probably fatally wounding five and injuring a dozen others.

The dead:

ALBERT MORCEY, laborer.
OSCAR O'CONNOR, laborer.
The seriously injured: John McBride, chief carpenter, of Owoso, arm and leg broken and law crushed. J. Commite, carpenter, of and law crushed. J. Commite, carpenter, of the committee o breast crushed. H. Stilson, internally injured. B. Fultz, head crushed.
One hundred and fifty laborers were

at work on the building, which was 150 feet wide and about 250 feet long, divided into five rooms. The west-outside wall first fell, the others following side wall first fell, the others following in rapid succession until the entire structure lay upon the ground with the men struggling beneath it. A special train from Ann Arbor has arrived to take care of the injured, some of whom are expected to die ing. The cause of the collapse is not known as the building was considered perfectly safe. Ten thousand dollars

#### will cover the loss. KLONDIKE WAS KNOWN.

Richness of the Field Concealed by Hudson Bay Company. DENVER, Col., Jan. 6 .- Dougald M.

oodd, a New York traveling man, in an

interview here, said:
"The rush of miners and prospectors to Alaska and Northern British America, last year, and that which will fol-low the opening of next spring, means the loss of many thousands of dollars to the Hudson Bay Trading company, which controls the fur business in that country. This results from the driving away of the game from which the the company makes its profits. Forty years ago my father was one of the hundreds of men whom the Hudson Bay company employed to hunt and trap game in the far north. He had followed the business for twenty years and during that time hunted all over the Klondike region. He knew of the rich gold deposits there, and I now have at home nuggets which he picked up in that country. He has many times told me that some day that would be the greatest gold producing region in the world. He claimed that the gold deposits extend from the Hud-son Bay to Western Alaska, and are to be found on all the northern islands. The officials of the Hudson Bay company knew of the gold, but forbade their men telling of it for fear of just

## South Dakota's Banks.

such a rush of people into the country

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The comptroller of the currency today gave an abstract of the reports of condition, on Dec. 15. of the twen-reports of condition, on Dec. 15. of the twenty—national banks in South Dakota. It shows total resources of \$7,398,385, loans and discounts of \$3,327,958, and reserve of \$1,516,564, of which \$287,930 was in gold. The de-864, of which \$287,930 was in gold. The de-posits aggregated \$4,329,829, and the average reserve held was 35.95 per cent.

Brainerd to Have a Creamery. Brainerd to Have a Creamery.

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 6.—A creamery is about to be established in this city. It will be of vast importance to the farmers as well as a source of revenue to the city and county. On Saturday a final meeting will be held to close the matter up by the election of officers and the adoption of bylaws. The creamery will be operated on the co-operative plan. Its cost will be \$2,800.

Just From the Pen. FARGO, N. D., Jan. 6.—This morning D. M. Gurnea and Henry Hughes were arrested on suspiction of robbing Manager de Lendrecle, of the Chicago department store, last night, when he was relieved of a gold watch and a diamond ring. Gurnea has been out of the penitentiary just ten days, having served a four-year term for highway robbery. His relatives are prominent at Eureka, S. D.

#### Notice to Depositors.

The next semi-annual interest term WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—There is reason to believe that Great Britain will again take the lead of other nations in the negotiation sions in the West Indies. Sir Julian Pauncetariff act. While other nations were lodging complaints against the terms of the act and of the very limited advantages offered by the reciprocity clause, the British embassy here

## MEN THAT ARE DOOMED

AND YET WHO DO NOT REALIZE THEIR DANGER.

Why People Drift Along Until It Often Is Too Late, Explained by a Science of Science.

"I met a gentleman on the street today whom I have not seen for some time, but the moment my eyes rested upon him, I could see that he was doomed."

It was a member of the faculty of a New York Medical College who made this statement.

"I saw," he continued, "that peculiar color of countenance, that lack of expression in the eyes and puffiness under the lids which indicate the presence of the most horrible of all known diseases. The corners of the man's mouth were somewhat drawn down and the lines of the face were distinctly marked. I felt like warning him, but I was not on sufficiently intimate terms to warrant my doing it so I terms to warrant my doing it, so I



merely stated that he was looking as though he were not in the best of con-

'Oh, I am all right!' he exclaimed. On, I am all right: he exclaimed. In fact, I think I am enjoying very good health. It is true,' he continued, 'that I do not always sleep well, my appetite is rather fickle, and I feel unaccountably tired at times, but I have no value whetever and I think I am no pain whatever, and I think I am getting along all right.'

"I left him with a warning not to be no certain about his condition, but I too certain about his condition, but I tell you that unless that man takes prompt action of the right kind, he is a candidate for the grave, and that, too, within a limited period.

"And yet he does not know it!

"The thing which makes Bright's disease of the kidneys, which that man undoubtedly has, the most dangerous of all diseases is that it has no symptomics."

of all diseases is that it has no symptoms of its own. I mean that pain is seldom felt in the kidneys themselves, and yet I deliberately state as a physician, that nearly one-half of the deaths in America are caused by Bright's disease of the kidneys. This may sound like a rosh statement, but I am prepared to fully verify it. Hundreds of burial certificates have been made out by family physicians for 'heart disease,' 'apoplexy,' 'paralysis,' 'spinal complaint,' 'rheumatism,' 'pneumonia' and other common complaints, when in reality it was Bright's disease of the kidneys.

"Few physicians and fawer people realize the extent of this disease or its dangerous and insidious nature. It steals into the system like a thief, manifests itself by the commonest symptoms and fastens itself upon the constitution before the victim is award of its presence. It is nearly as hereditary as consumption, quite as common and fully as fatal. Entire families, inheriting it from their ancestors, have died, and yet none of the number knew

or realized the mysterious power which was removing them.
"Not only this, but until recent years, no remedy was known which could prevent or cure this most fearful of diseases, and even today, with all the advancement of science, there is but one known discovery by which it can be prevented, controlled when it is contracted, or finally cured. That remedy is Warner's Safe Cure, and it has, to my certain knowledge, saved more people from untimely deaths, and is keeping more people in perfect health today than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the

world. It was concerning this remedy world. It was concerning this femely that the late Dr. Dio Lewis said:
"While my own life has been devoted to the prevention of disease, and while years ago I gave up the use of medicines, I gratefully recognize the pre-clous value of Warner's Safe Cure, and

clous value of Warner's Safe Cure, and if I found myself the victim of kidney trouble, I should instantly use it."

When physicians of the highest standing so unhesitatingly endorse a modern discovery, which will certainly cure the most terrible of diseases, does it not stand to reason that those of us who realize that we are slowly drifting into a state of decline; that our kidneys, liver or urinary organs are not what they should be, should avail ourselves of the benefits of so great a scientific discovery, which are great a scientific discovery, which are placed so easily within our reach?

Serious Fight. Serious Fight.

CHICAGO. Jan. 6.—Fifteen non-union mill-wrights were attacked at Sheffield and North avenues by a crowd of strikers this afternoon, and when the resulting fight was over five non-union men were injured. They were A. W. Pattison, Charles Eyers, S. F. Evans, Yilliam McGovern and H. L. Robertson. None is seriously injured, with the exception of Evans, who was pounded on the head with a brick and kicked in the jaw. His injuries may result fatally.

# MENOMINEE, Mich., Jan. 8.—Vice President John Agley and General Manager J. N. Fatthorn have resigned their positions with the Wisconsin & Michigan railroad, to take immediate effect. President S. M. Firchef will succeed both for the present.

Officials Resign.

Prisoners Flogged. MONTREAL, Jan. 6.—To quell the disturbance and rioting at St. Vincent de Paul pententiary, which have been going on for the last three months, eight of the leaders wer today flogged in the presence of the other 400 persons.

Six-Cent Verdict. NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—A jury in the United States court today awarded Anthony Comstock a verdict of six cents in his suit for \$50,000 damages brought against Dr. Montague R. Leverson.

# The Modern Life Giver



# Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt.

"THREE CLASSES OF MEN," gives valuable information on the subject. If you wish to read same, call or write to office and it will be sent to you sealed, free by mail.

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