BUSINESS MEN ARE MOVING

WANT THE LOCATION OF THE UNION DEPOT CHANGED

A Petition Addressed to the Chamber of Commerce Soliciting Its Influence Has Been in Circulation Since March 31, and Has Been Widely Signed—A Second Petition Will Be Circulated.

Since March 31, a petition has been in circulation among the retail merchants of St. Paul, addressed to the chamber of commerce, and soliciting their influence to secure a change of location of the union passenger depot in this city.

The petition is printed below, together with the names of those who have thus far signed it. A general petition is also in circulation, to which several hundred names are likely to be appended. The petitions and signatures follow:

To the President and Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of St. Paul—

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned retail merchants of the city of St. Paul, do hereby respectfully solicit the aid and co-operation of your honorable body for the furtherance of the improvement hereinafter indicated:

We would respectfully represent that, from information derived through the public press, we learn that the directors of the Union Depot company are contemplating the enlargement and alteration of the present depot building at the foot of Sibley street, and repairs thereof, at considerable expense.

In the opinion of the undersigned merchants of St. Paul, such enlargement and repairs, associated with the depot building on the existing site, will add nothing to the welfare of the city, but will only defer the inevitable location of a union passenger depot for all, or nearly all, the railroad entering this city, in a more central place than that now occupied, to the great advantage especially of those identified with the retail trade of St. Paul.

We would respectfully ask that the influence of your honorable body should be extended, with a view to urging the directors of the Union Depot company to abandon their present purpose of improving the existing depot, because of its unsuitable and inconvenient location to the general community; and that they be urged to locate such union passenger depot at some point more closely connected by street car communication with the retail district of the city, and with larger adaptation to such increased street car facilities than can possibly ever be afforded by the continuance of the location of the depot on its present site.

In this connection, we would respectfully suggest that the site of the present union depot can, without detriment to the interests of the several railroad companies, be utilized for freight purposes exclusively, to their own advantage as well as to the enlarged convenience of the wholesale merchants of this city.

As a result of the growth of the city of St. Paul, the business portion, or so much of it as is known essentially and distinctively as the shopping or retail district, has become central between Fifth and Seventh streets, and consequently not only remote from the present depot, but inaccessible to out-of-town shoppers by reason of the fact that the present depot is located at the foot of a hill, on the edge of the city; and that, on account of such location, street car communication does not appear available or practicable. Because of the absence of such car communication and facilities the retail dealers have suffered much loss of trade; and Minneapolis has derived much advantage from this loss of trade to St. Paul because of the easy communication between the railroad depots and the retail district there.

Without expressing any preference as to the desirability of one locality over another, so long as it is within easy reach of the retail district, we would respectfully call attention to the desirability of available ground in the vicinity of East Seventh street and Kittson street, either to the northward or southward; and point to the fact that such locality is not only central with reference to all sections of the city, but that it is already easily accessible by street car lines, and that it is a location which is in all respects acceptable to the retail merchants in St. Paul.

Smith & Farwell Co., furniture, corner Sixth and Minnesota streets.
St. Paul Hardware Co., corner Seventh and Minnesota streets.
Bannon & Co., general dealers, 72-74 East Seventh street.
Browning, King & Co., clothiers, corner Seventh and Robert streets.
The Plymouth Clothing Co., corner Seventh and Robert streets.
W. H. Elsinger & Co., general dealers, 95 East Seventh street.
M. Mealey, dry goods, corner Seventh and Wabasha streets.
Habighorst & Co., dry goods, corner Seventh and Wacouta streets.
Herz Bros., clothiers, corner Seventh and Rosabel streets.
The Andrew Schoch Grocery Co., corner Sixth and Broadway streets.
The Hub Clothing Co., Seventh and Jackson streets.
L. G. Hoffman & Co., clothiers, corner Seventh and Robert streets.
Michaud Bros., grocers, corner Seventh and Wabasha streets.
Ryan hotel, Sixth and Robert.
Ernst Albrecht & Sons, furriers, 20 East Seventh street.
The American House Furnishing Co.
Yerxa Bros., & Co., grocers, corner Seventh and Cedar streets.
Emil Geist, jeweler, 66 East Seventh street.
P. L. Schultz, millinery, 57-59 East Seventh street.
Pease Bros., tailors ,95 East Sixth street.
Schroeder & Dickinson, upholsterers, 16 East Sixth street.
M. J. O'Neil, plumbers, 60 East Sixth street.
Herman Deebach, Ryan barber shop.
Max H. Harrmann, furs, 64 East Seventh street.
Prendergast Bros., plumbers, 20 East Sixth street.
Standard Shoe company, 423 Wabasha street.
George Benz & Sons, corner Sixth and Minnesota streets.
Henry E. Wadelstaedt & Co., stationers, 91 East Sixth street.
Bird Cycle company, 71-73 West Seventh street.
O. H. Arosin, jeweler, 187 East Seventh street.
A. H. Simon, jeweler, 159 East Seventh street.
Goodyear Rubber company, 98-102 East Seventh street.
Stevens & Robertson, artists' supplies, 69 East Sixth street.
E. Brown, jeweler, 110 East Sixth street.
J. B. Smith & Co., confectionery, 108 East Sixth street.
Bullard Bros., jewelers, corner Sixth and Wabasha streets.
Minnesota Tailoring company, tailors, corner Sixth and St. Peter streets.
P. W. Raudenbush & Co., pianos, 14 West Sixth street.
Conover Music company, Sixth, St. Peter and Market streets.
Conover hall, Sixth, St. Peter and Market streets.
St. Paul Book and Stationery company, corner Fifth and St. Peter streets.
D. O'Halloran, church goods, 385 St. Peter street.
Mrs. B. A. Schultz, milliner, 412-414 Wabasha street.
Clarendon drug store.
R. C. Munger Music company, 417 Wabasha street.
J. L. Lovering, shoes, 386 Wabasha street.
Charles A. Albrecht, furrier, 384 Wabasha street.
St. Paul Trunk company, 380 Wabasha street.
Mark Bros., tobacconists, 383 Wabasha street.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea company, 418 Wabasha street.
W. L. Douglas Shoe company, Wabasha and Seventh streets.
L. Eisenmenger Meat company, 455 Wabasha street.
The People's Provision company, 447 Wabasha street.
Nicoll, the tailor, Robert and Seventh.
J. C. Schnell, cutler, 408 Jackson street.
Jacob Mathies, merchant tailor, 389 Jackson street.
Schnell & Krank, cutlers, 408 Jackson street.
Schliek & Co., boots and shoes, 51 East Seventh street.
J. F. Tostevin & Son, marble works, 450 Robert street.
P. H. Weiss, milliner, 105 East Seventh street.
Charles Treadwell, shoes, 92-96 East Seventh street.
De Coster & Clark company, furniture, 375-379 Jackson street.
Wemott, Howard & Co., crockery, 385-387 Jackson street.
F. W. Luley & Son, meat market, 382 Jackson street.
Wallblom & Co., furniture, 400 Jackson street.
J. C. Bailie, gents' furnishing goods, corner Sixth and Jackson streets.
Bazille & Partridge, painters and decorators, 468 Jackson street.
Treadwell Shoe company, 129-131 East Seventh street.
S. Weiss & Co., millinery, corner Seventh and Minnesota streets.
H. Stein & Co., dry goods, corner Seventh and Minnesota streets.
Weiskopp Paint company, 54 East Seventh street.
W. E. J. Mangler company, Wines, 41-43 East Seventh street.
A. Heckler, liquors, 45 East Seventh street.
George J. Mitsch, druggist, corner Seventh and St. Peter streets.
Charles F. Pusch, tailor, corner Seventh and St. Peter streets.
P. Schollert, wall paper, 466 St. Peter street.
Paul Reichett, books and stationery, corner Seventh and St. Peter streets.
Mitsch Wagon and Carriage company, 52-56 West Seventh street.
St. Paul Furniture company, 162 West Fifth street.
Ernest F. Lemke, florist, 91 West Seventh street.
Dofiel, the jeweler, 25 East Seventh street.
J. G. Earhuff company, musical instruments, 25 East Seventh street.
Cole, the Shoe Man, 31 East Seventh street.
F. G. Brady & Co., wines, 42 East Seventh street.
Louis C. Cavitzel, restaurant, 52 East Seventh street.
Weidenborner & Co., wall papers, 58 East Seventh street.
M. Albrecht, jeweler, 156 East Seventh street.
Neff & Rosenquist, druggists, 152 East Seventh street.
F. A. Upham, optician, 111 East Seventh street.
Charles E. Danneberg, furrier, 155 East Seventh street.
R. A. Becker, drugs, 242 East Seventh street.
B. Simon, liquors, corner Seventh and Broadway.
C. C. Bergh, jeweler, 87 East Seventh street.
C. H. Altner, tobacconist, 62 East Seventh street.

STATE FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

Movement for the Organization of an Association Is Started by John Rogers Jr.

John Rogers Jr., state committeeman of the National Association of Local Fire Underwriters, has begun the movement for the organization of a state association. He has issued a circular letter to the local agents of the state, calling their attention to the fact that such associations have been organized in most of the other states, Western as well as Eastern, and that they are beneficial to the fraternity in general.

The letter urges that an early meeting be held in St. Paul for the formation of the organization. No date is fixed, but it is expected that after correspondence with agents in different parts of the state, it will be set for some time in May.

This matter was talked up to some extent last fall, but nothing was accomplished, owing to the conflict between the union and the non-union companies. The war in this direction has been ended, and it is now believed that a big state organization can be formed that will be of great benefit to the local agents. All other branches of the business are organized and the instances are not a few where the local agents have been given the worst of a contest because they were not organized. The object of the association is the mutual benefit of the members. Meetings are to be held, and the insurance business in general discussed. Mutual protection and the promotion of social intercourse among the local agents is made the chief point. Many agents from other towns have already expressed their desire to form an association of this kind, and it is believed that it will be a great success.

FINDS TROUBLE ALREADY.

Corporal Tyroll, of Fort Snelling, Assaults an Officer and Is Placed Under Arrest.

John Tyroll, a corporal in one of the company of regulars stationed at Fort Snelling, assaulted Officer Fillingen at Seven corners last evening and was locked up on the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

The policeman was called into Aberle's wholesale liquor store to eject Tyroll, who had fallen asleep while waiting for a car. The soldier became enraged at being put out of the place and turned upon Officer Fillingen, striking the policeman a savage blow in the face. Sergeant Davis was near the scene and grappled with the soldier, who at once began a fierce resistance.

It took the combined efforts of Sergeant Davis and Officer Fillingen to get Tyroll into the patrol wagon, and during the struggle Officer Fillingen was twice kicked in the stomach.

Officer Fillingen will suffer no serious results from the rough treatment, and remained on duty after the trouble.

CHARGED WITH VAGRANCY.

Frances Montuer Wanders About on St. Anthony Hill in Her Bare Feet.

Frances Montuer, a young girl who has caused her family much anxiety on account of her wayward tendencies, was a prisoner before Judge Twohy, in the police court yesterday, on the charge of vagrancy. The girl was picked up at an early hour yesterday morning by a back driver, on St. Anthony hill, where she was wandering aimlessly about in her stocking feet.

The girl is believed to be mentally irresponsible, and Judge Twohy took the case under advisement, pending further investigation.

POSITIVELY IDENTIFIED.

Body Found in the River Last Sunday Was That of A. C. Baer, of Chicago.

The police department yesterday received a telegram from the Chicago authorities, stating that the body of the dead man found in the river last Sunday, which was taken to Chicago Friday night, had been positively identified as A. C. Baer.

A brother of the dead man took the body to Chicago under a partial identification, made complete by the dead man's wife when she viewed the remains and examined the clothing.

SCHOOL ART EXHIBIT.

St. Paul Public School Union Will Bring It to St. Paul the Last of the Week.

The art exhibit which has been on exhibition in Minneapolis for the past ten days will be shown in this city during the latter part of next week, under the auspices of the St. Paul Public School union.

The display includes a reproduction of over 20,000 pictures from famous works of art—the publications of Braun, Hegger Hanfstaegel, the Berlin photograph company.

Mr. Gustav Willius is chairman of the committee of the school union which will have charge of the exhibition. The proceeds will be used to help beautify the grounds and approaches of the St. Paul Public School union.

Sandwiches for the Needy.

One thousand sandwiches will be given away today by the Catholic Order of Foresters at 143 East Third street.

CHANGES HAVE BEEN MANY

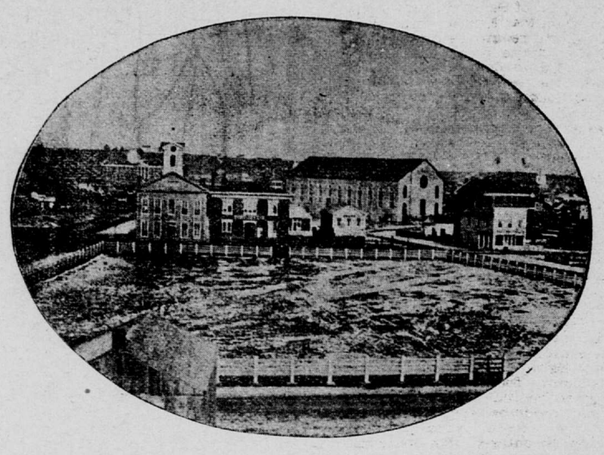
BRIEF HISTORY OF ST. PAUL'S MAIL SERVICE

Since 1846, When a Postoffice Was First Established in St. Paul, Twelve Postmasters Have Performed the Duties of the Office and Many Different Buildings Have Been Occupied.

From log cabin to stone palace.

This is a brief epitome of the history of the St. Paul postoffice.

Within a period of about fifty-two years the postal service of St. Paul has grown from the crude facilities offered by a post trader to the elaborate system of the present day.



POSTOFFICE AND SURROUNDINGS IN TERRITORIAL DAYS.

Instead of the two-room hut of 1846 the postal service will soon be conducted from the magnificent structure now in course of erection on Fifth street, adjoining Rice park, a picture of which accompanies this article.

St. Paul has had twelve postmasters, including the present official, Robert A. Smith. In the fifty-two years of its existence the postoffice has been moved seven times, and it is expected that the eighth transfer will be made not many months from now, when the department will occupy the new postoffice building spoken of.

The first postmaster of St. Paul was Henry Jackson, an Indian trader and a pioneer of prominence in the Northwest. He conducted the then inconsiderable business attached to his position in a small one-story log house which stood on the river bank between Jackson and Robert streets.

One-half of the diminutive headquarters building was occupied by a shoemaker. The duties of postmaster at that time consisted of receiving the sacks of mail from the stages when they rolled in from their long overland trips, or catching the bags as they were tossed off the deck of a steamer, distributing the letters in an alphabetically arranged set of pigeon holes and waiting for the citizens to come around and call for their mail.

The postmaster would occasionally intrust the burden of his duties to his neighbor, the shoemaker, and shoulder his gun and accompany a few fellow townsmen on a trip into the country looking for Indians, or possibly a horse thief.

In 1849 the postoffice was moved to a small log building that stood on the corner now occupied by the Merchants hotel, Jackson street and Third street. Jacob W. Bass, who owned a warehouse on the river bank, was appointed postmaster on July 5 of that year.

The postoffice proper was conducted in the front room of the ground floor, which was also used as the office of a hotel which occupied the building. This was then the heart of the city and the hotel, which shared honors with the postoffice, was considered a hostelry of no mean repute.

The third removal was made to a building situated on Third street, between Minnesota street and Robert street, on the left hand side going down.

William H. Forbes took charge of the postoffice on March 18, 1853. He was of the firm of Forbes & Kittson, Indian traders and dry goods merchants. The late Commodore Kittson was a member of the firm.

Mr. Forbes was at one time a government agent on the Sioux reservation.

While Mr. Forbes was postmaster the office was again moved. This time the postal quarters were moved to a two-story brick building on Bridge square, overlooking the Mississippi river. Since then an addition has been made to the structure, and it is now used as a beer garden, known as the "Tivoli."

Here the personnel of the local postoffice department was increased by the addition of a clerk to help in the distribution of letters. The clerk, or assistant postmaster, was also superintendent of the cleaning force, which consisted mainly of himself.

In the year of 1856, on March 11, Charles S. Cabe was appointed to the postmastership. The postmaster was the proprietor of what was then considered a large livery stable. In 1857, during Mr. Cabe's administration of the postal duties here, it was again considered necessary to change the location of the postoffice building, and Postmaster Cabe and his assistant packed up a few books, shouldered the few parcels of furniture and re-established themselves on the first floor of the old Baldwin school building, which used to stand on Fifth street, facing Rice park, on the site now occupied by the new postoffice building.

By this time the city of St. Paul had assumed quite respectable proportions, and it became necessary for the postmaster to engage the services of a number of assistants.

Mr. Cabe was retired on March 12, 1860, and William M. Corcoran appointed in his place. Mr. Corcoran is still living, and is a nephew of the millionaire, W. W. Corcoran, of Boston, who presented to that city its beautiful art gallery.

Mr. Corcoran was succeeded on April 2, 1861, by Charles Nichols, a dry goods merchant, who decided that the quarters used by his department were not commodious enough and moved his outfit to Third street, between Market street and Washington street, in the room now used by Chief of Police Goss as his private office.

The Third street office was kept until Jacob H. Stewart became postmaster. He was appointed March 14, 1865, and during his regime the office was removed to the old Grand opera house block on Wabasha, between Third street and Fourth street. A large room on the ground floor was occupied by the department.

Postmaster Steward was a physician by occupation. He was a man very prominent in politics, having been in congress and once occupying the mayor's chair.

Joseph A. Wheelock was next in the line of postmasters. He was appointed on March 4, 1870, and selected P. O'Brien as his assistant. Mr. O'Brien has served in the capacity of assistant postmaster of St. Paul ever since, and is now in his twenty-eighth year of active service.

Two important events in the history of this city's postal department occured during the postmastership of Mr. Wheelock.

On Feb. 1, 1873, the postoffice was moved to its present building, corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets.

On Aug. 1, 1873, eight carriers were appointed on the postoffice force, which act was hailed by the residents of this city as a long stride in the line of progressiveness and civilization. The number of carriers hired now is 110.

Dr. David Day, lately deceased, whose memory is kindly cherished by all St. Paul people, was appointed to succeed Mr. Wheelock on July 1, 1875.

Dr. Day drew the first plan of the old court house and superintended the construction of the present city hall.

In 1892 Henry A. Castle was placed in the postmaster's chair. Mr. Castle is at present auditor of the postoffice department at Washington, D. C.

The present postmaster, Robert A. Smith, was appointed Nov. 1, 1896.

Of the seven buildings formerly used as postoffices of this city, only three are now standing, viz.; the structure on Bridge square, known as the "Tivoli" garden; Chief Goss' room at police headquarters, and the old Grand opera house block on Wabasha street, between Third and Fourth streets.

The others have been torn down to make room for new buildings.

Work was begun on the new postoffice buildng in 1889, and when it is completed, it will be one of the finest edifices of its kind in the country.

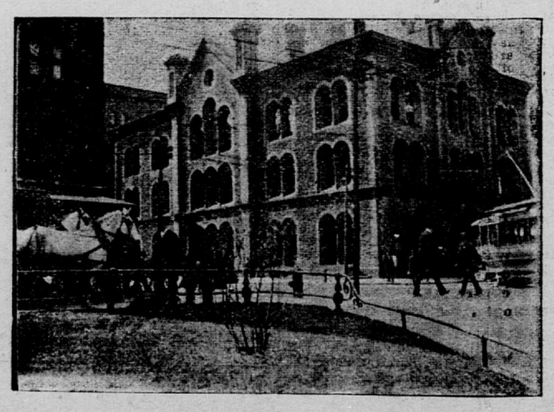
THE NEW GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

PAUL REVERE'S RIDE.

Dr. Hosmer, the Librarian of Minneapolis, Will Address the Historical Society Monday Evening.

The Minnesota Historical society will hold a semi-patriotic meeting in the senate chamber on Monday night, when an address will be delivered by Dr. Hosmer, city librarian of Minneapolis. Mr. Hosmer's address will be upon "Paul Revere's Midnight Ride."

Monday is the anniversary of the Ride of Paul Revere, and exercises will, for that reason, be doubly appropriate. The next day, the 19th of April, the battle of Concord and Lexington were fought, striking the first great blow in our American Revolution.



THE PRESENT POSTOFFICE.

Mattresses and Mattress Renovating.

Schroeder & Dickinson, 16 East Sixth street.

A GODSEND TO HUMANITY.

Ohioan Invents a Device That Is a Sure Cure for All Nervous Diseases, Rheumatism, Weakness, and All Forms of Constitutional Sickness. Those Who Have Used It Declare It to Be the Most Remarkable Invigorant Ever Produced for Man, Woman or Child.

A quick-witted individual from Toledo, Ohio, has patented and placed on the market a bath cabinet that will be of great interest to the sick and debilitated. It is a sealed compartment in which one comfortably rests on a chair and, with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, with none of its dangers, inconveniences or enervating influences.

SHOWING CABINET IN USE.

A well-known physician in Hudson, Mich., C. H. Colbath, M. D., gave up his practice to sell these bath cabinets, feeling that they were to a very large extent all that his patients need have to get well. Another physician of Ligonier, Ind., Dr. F. W. Black, has followed Dr. Colbath's example, and he, too, devotes all his time to selling the bath cabinets. Many remarkable letters have been written to the inventors from those who have used the cabinet, one of which, referring to

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM

will be interesting to those who suffer with this dreaded malady.

Miss Nellie B. Hewitt, Coneadea, Alleghany county, N. Y., writes: "My mother was prostrated with inflammatory rheumatism when your cabinet came, one week ago. Today she is around the house, the swellings in her hands and arms gone, and is getting perfectly well. Our doctor was very much astonished, and says he will recommend the cabinet." Quite a number of others write in a similar strain, and there seems to be no doubt but what the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, Bright's disease and all urinary affections has been found. Others write of various benefits, one of the principal ones referring to the bath cabinet as

A FLESH REDUCER.

It is important to note that the inventors of the cabinet guarantee that flesh will be reduced at the rate of five pounds per week if the baths are taken regularly. That is, of course, a good scientific reason why the cabinet accomplishes the fact of reducing flesh, and these points are well brought out in a very instructive little book, issued by the inventors. As a means to

CURE SKIN DISEASES

the cabinet is unquestionably the finest thing in the world. People who have been testing patent medicines, spring tonics and blood purifiers, should get into a vapor bath cabinet, and it won't be long before they have a skin as smooth, clear and glossy as the most fastidious could desire. The great feature of this bath cabinet is the fact that it opens the several million pores all over the body, stimulates the sweat glands, and thus all the impure salts, acids and moisture in the system are liberated in a natural manner instead of overworking the lungs, kidneys, bladder and the liver. Attached to the bath, if desired, is a

COMPLEXION STEAMER

in which the face may be given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderfully brilliant results, and will undoubtedly be popular with the ladies. Whatever will hasten perspiration, every one knows will prove a benefit. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants and hot foot baths, with quinine doses internally, are all known to the majority of people as beneficial, but the best of these methods becomes crude and insignificant when compared with the convenient and marvelously curative power of the cabinet bath as referred to above. The cabinet is known as the

NEW IMPROVED THERMAL VAPOR

Bath Cabinet, and was patented in October, 1896, by Mollenkopp & McCreary, Toledo, Ohio, who are its sole manufacturers.

A pleasant feature of the cabinet is that it is so constructed that it may be folded flat in small space and put behind a door out of the way. People building houses may thus dispense with the costly bath room, as the bath cabinet can be used in any room in the house. For the sick room its advantages are at once apparent. The cabinet is air-tight and waterproof, so that the vapor cannot possibly escape into the room. The cabinet is amply large enough to comfortably hold an adult.

There have been so-called bath cabinets on the market for years, and have sold not upon their merits, but because there was an urgent demand for such a bath. The New Improved Cabinet, made by the Toledo firm, is the only practical article of the kind, is strongly and handsomely made, and its manufacturers

GUARANTEE RESULTS.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed up by an array of testimony from persons of influence in their respective towns, that their cabinet will cure nervous debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism (they offer $50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved); cures women's troubles, night sweats, insomnia and all diseases of the nerves and blood. It

WILL CURE A HARD COLD

with one bath, and for such a purpose, it is really a household necessity. It is, of course, the finest and most luxurious and beneficial bath imaginable, but its real value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to humanity.

HOW TO GET ONE.

Readers who are sick or suffering from any of the diseases referred to above should have one of the remarkable cabinets. The price is wonderfully low. Space will not permit of a detailed description of the cabinet, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for practicability and curative properties. Write to Mollenkopp & McCreary, 634, 636 and 638 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing their Improved Thermal Vapor Bath Cabinet. The regular price of the cabinet is $5 and it would be difficult indeed to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that can promise so much real, genuine health, vigor and robust strength. Write today for full information, or, better still, order a cabinet. You won't be disappointed as the makers guarantee everything they ship. Their references are the Toledo Savings Bank and Trust company, any express company, Mercantile agencies, or any business firm in Toledo. Do not fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

SIXTY MILLIONS IN GOLD

THIS TOTAL HAS NOW BEEN IMPORTED OR ENGAGED

The Country Has So Much Money That It Is Prepared to Meet Expenditures Even of Extraordinary Magnitude Without Embarrassment—New York Banks Have Held Their Own in Cash.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The Financier says: Despite the heavy and continued demand for funds from the interior, the clearing house banks, according to their statement for the current week, were able, not only to hold their own in the way of cash, but added over $2,000,000 to surplus reserve, making the latter item the largest reported since Jan. 1. In the light of present events, the statement must be regarded as favorable, since it reveals the wonderfully strong position of the banks.

Ordinarily, it would mean lower money rates this week, but, unless a pacific solution of the Spanish crisis presents itself, no such reduction may be anticipated.

The operations of the week brought about a shrinkage of $7 697,900 in loans, due to continued liquidation and the entire absence of new business, the banks confining themselves to the needs of their own customers. Out-of-town banks, it is worthy of note, are doing some buying in this market, tempted by the stringent rates. Deposits were reduced $6,637,600, owing largely to withdrawals of balances. The interior movement is shown in the loss of $3,824,200 in legal tenders. Specie imports account for the gain of $4,554,400 gold, and the net result was an increase of nearly $750 000 cash. The loss in deposits lowered the reserve requirements $1,579,400. This, added to the cash gain, swelled the surplus as above.

The country has now imported or engaged over $60,000,000 of gold, but the New York banks today hold $2,000,000 more in cash than when the movement started. The specie received has merely replaced the withdrawals by interior banks, and it is a problem whether the future demand on New York will be as heavy as anticipated.

Domestic exchange is at a heavy discount at interior cities, and from all that can be learned the cash withdrawn is not being employed at home. The fact that outside institutions are loaning money here is not without significance. The outlook favors continued imports of gold, and these, with the heavy disbursements being made by the treasury, may operate to produce an easier state of affairs.

It would not be surprising if present rates proved to be the maximum for the year. The country has so much money that it is prepared to meet expenditures of an extraordinary magnitude without embarrassment. The trouble now is that this is being hoarded, rather than put into use.

OUR WARSHIPS.

Would you like to know all about our battleships, cruisers, monitors and torpedo boats? They will be fighting pretty soon, and every American should know all about them. Six portfolios of the series of ten are now ready. Read the display advertisement elsewhere in this paper for full particulars. The portfolios now ready are:

No. 1—The American Navy—Part I.
No. 2—The Hawaiian Islands—Part I.
No. 3—The American Navy—Part II.
No. 4—The Hawaiian Islands—Part II.
No. 5—The American Navy—Part III.
No. 6—The Hawaiian Islands—Part III.

Be sure to see them.

RECEPTION TO THEO B. THIELE.

High Secretary of the High Court of the Catholic Order of Foresters Is in St. Paul.

A large number of members of the St. Paul Catholic Order of Foresters greeted Theodore B. Thiele, of Chicago, at a reception held in his honor last night at Sherman hall. Mr. Thiele is high secretary of the high court and is here for the purpose of becoming better acquainted with the local order.

Matt Egan acted as chairman and made a few appropriate remarks in introducing Mr. Thiele, who spoke interestingly on the order.

Mr. Thiele expressed his pleasure at being with the St. Paul Catholic Order of Foresters, and said that he could not choose a better subject to speak on than the order itself. He dwelt upon three important features of the order, the educational feature, the insurance feature and the social feature.

Anent the educational feature of the order, Mr. Thiele said that as the order was governed by the same system which governs the United States much can be learned by studying the method used in the order.

He mentioned many prominent men of national repute and said that they had gained their pinnacle of fame and honor by an application to the details of government; by conscientious study. He spoke of the two well known Germans, Herr Winthrost and Herr Mallincort.

"Our nation will need prominent men in Catholic life," continued the speaker, "and as the necessity for such Catholics of prominence becomes more and more apparent the question arises: Where will they come from? There is only one answer; from the subordinate courts of the Catholic Order of Foresters."

Mr. Thiele mentioned the new fraternal insurance system and said that the Catholic Order of Foresters furnished $1,000 insurance for the average expenditure of two cents per day.

The speaker expressed his pleasure at seeing so many ladies present and closed by thanking those in attendance for their welcome to him.

Rev. Father Dominicus, Order of St. Benedict, and a priest of the Assumption church, delivered a short address respecting the St. Peter chapter No. 101, and warmly welcomed Mr. Thiele on behalf of that chapter.

E. J. L'Heraut, of Minneapolis court, No. 153, extended an invitation to the St. Paul Foresters to attend the reception in honor of Mr. Thiele, which will be held at Forestry hall, Minneapolis, this afternoon. All who desired to go were requested to be at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth avenue at 2 o'clock. The different courts will march from there to the hall.

Seibert's orchestra dispersed music, and refreshments were served.

DECLINED THE INVITATION.

Officers of the Third Regiment Asked to Consent to a Reception at the Commercial Club.

The Commercial club has extended an invitation to Col. Page and officers of the Third regiment to be the guests of the club tomorrow.

It was proposed that the department officers be given a testimonial in the nature of a farewell reception by the citizens of St. Paul.

Col. Page advised Secretary Stine, of the club, that he was obliged to decline the invitation on behalf of himself and fellow officers, as the regiment expected to leave for the South on Monday. In any event, it would be impossible for the officers to accept, as they are overwhelmed with work at this critical period.

The colonel expressed his sorrow and the sorrow of all the post officers at the impossibility of their attending the proposed reception.

SHEEP RAISING IN MONTANA.

W. G. Conrad, the Great Falls Millionaire, Says It Is a Big Industry.

W. G. Conrad, the Great Falls millionaire banker, stock man and merchant, was a guest at the Ryan yesterday with his family.

In speaking of the Montana stock business Mr. Conrad said:

"I think the number of range cattle shipped East this year will be greatly in excess of previous years. Beef and mutton will necessarily go much higher if the nation should become engaged in war. Even at the present prices, which are much higher than those prevailing in 1897, there is vast sums of money made in mutton and beef. The cattle business during the last year has not been what might have been expected, but the cattle men are looking forward to a good year and I think, taking all in all, the future of the cattle industry of Montana is certainly bright.

"In 1896, 8,000,000 pounds of wool was shipped from Montana sheep; last year 10,000,000 pounds went out of Montana, and I think this year the clip will range anywhere between twelve and fifteen million pounds. Montana sheep are raised principally for their wool, although there are men who make a specialty of breeding fine sheep, and the climate and geographical conditions of the state are most favorable to the perpetuation of fancy stock. It has been claimed by Australian breeders that the United States, and Montana especially, will never be able to compete with the Australian product. This is not true. We can breed just as fine sheep in this country as they. We have all the facilities and experience to do it. The finer the sheep the finer the wool, of course, and the high price which our product commands abroad certainly bespeaks of the skill of our sheep raisers in the business.

"The sheep and cattle business of Montana is growing from year to year, and yet there are hundreds of thousands of acres of excellent grazing land which has not been utilized.

"Considerable property has been changing hands in Montana of late; not alone have Eastern syndicates been buying up the land for speculative purposes, but merchants and farmers have been buying and building and in Butte, Great Falls and all the principal cities of the state, much building has been going on.

"Business in general in Montana is booming, merchants are purchasing large stocks for the summer trade and should the war scare materialize everything will go very high in our state.

"The silver mines of the state have been shut down for several years because of the depreciated value of silver. Only about six mines are in operation in the state. Copper mining has taken the place of silver mining in a measure. Last year about 60,000,000 pounds of copper was produced."

A Beautiful Girl's Affliction.

From the Republican, Versailles, Ind.

The Tuckers of Versailles, Ind., like all fond parents, are completely wrapped up in their children. Their daughter, Lucy in particular, has given them much concern. She is fifteen, and from a strong, healthy girl, three years ago, had become weak and kept falling off in flesh, until she became a mere skeleton. She seemed to have no life at all. Her blood became impure and finally she became the victim of nervous prostration. Doctors did not help her. Most of the time she was confined to bed, was very nervous and irritable, and seemed on the verge of St. Vitus' dance.

"One morning," said Mrs. Tucker, "the doctor told us to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, which he brought with him. He said he was treating a similar case with these pills and they were curing the patient. We began giving the pills, and the next day could see a change for the better.

Discussed Their Daughter's Case for Hours.

The doctor came and was surprised to see such an improvement. He told us to keep giving her the medicine. We gave her one pill after each meal until eight boxes had been used when she was well. She has not been sick since, and we have no fear of the old trouble returning. We think the cure almost miraculous."

FRANK TUCKER,
MRS. FRANK TUCKER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of April, 1897.

Hugh Johnson, Justice of the Peace.

These pills are wonderfully effective in the treatment of all diseases arising from impure blood, or shattered nerve force. They are adapted to young or old, and may be had at any drug store.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

The lecture which was to have been given on Thursday by Mrs. Henry Burkank, has been postponed.

Miss Lillian Gibson entertained on Tuesday evening in honor of Miss Auger, of Little Falls.

The St. Anthony Park School union will meet Friday in the Congregational church at 4 p. m.

A large number of friends of Mr. and Mrs. John Merrill surprised them on Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Holbrook have removed from the Park to Brook Park.

The Wah-ta-Wahs met Tuesday at the home of Miss Alice Kermar.

The Ladies' society will meet with Mrs. Lisdall on Tuesday at 2.30.

Mrs. Charles Aldrich was hostess to the Ladies' Guild on Tuesday.

Miss Lillian Gibson gave a dance on Friday evening in Churchill hall.

The Ladies' Reading Circle met with Mrs. Hunter Friday.

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