

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1893.

We Aim to Be Accurate.

The Globe Prints the Associated Press News.

CITY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Carrier, Daily only, Daily and Sunday. Prices listed for various subscription durations.

COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Table with 3 columns: By Mail, Daily only, Daily and Sunday. Prices listed for various subscription durations.

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BRANCH OFFICES: New York, Chicago, St. Louis, etc.

The Democratic State Ticket.

- Governor: JOHN LIND, Brown county. Lieut. Gov.: J. M. BOWLER, Renville. Sec. State: J. H. HEINRICH, Hennepin. Treasurer: ALEX. M'KINNON, Polk. Auditor: GEORGE N. LAMPHIER, Clay. Attorney General: JOHN F. KELLY, Ramsey. Clerk Supreme Court: L. A. AUSTIN, St. Louis. Judges: THOMAS CANBY, Hennepin; DANIEL BUCK, Rice; WM. MITCHELL, Wisconsin.

SATURDAY'S WEATHER.

Fair; warmer. By the United States Weather Bureau. MINNESOTA—Fair; warmer; southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA—Fair; continued high temperature; variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA—Fair; continued high temperature; variable winds. WISCONSIN—Fair weather; warmer; light southerly winds. IOWA—Fair; warmer in eastern portion; southerly winds. MONTANA—Fair; probably cooler in western portion; variable winds.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Temperature. Locations include St. Paul, Duluth, Huron, etc.

YESTERDAY'S MEANS.

Table with 2 columns: Measurement and Value. Measurements include Barometer, Mean temperature, etc.

RIVER AT 8 A. M.

Table with 4 columns: Station, Danger, Line, Change in Level. Stations include St. Paul, La Crosse, etc.

ATLANTIC LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Patria, from Hamburg. LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Britannia, New York. NEWCASTLE—Arrived: Britannia, New York. NAPLES—Arrived: Alba, New York. COFENHAGEN—Arrived: Nomadic, New York. SALES—Arrived: Qu'Appelle, New York. GENOA—Arrived: Aller, New York. QUEENSTOWN—Arrived: Euryma, New York, and proceeded.

TODAY'S EVENTS.

GRAND—Lady of Lyons, 2:30 and 8:15 P.M. METROPOLITAN—Lady of Lyons, 2:30 and 8:15 P.M. Bicycle races, Lexington park, 3 P.M. Entertainment for Acker post, Sixth and Seventh streets, 3 P.M. Annual picnic, Church of the Messiah, Como park, all day. Bazaar, Getty's hall, White Bear, benefit of St. Mary's of the Lake Church, evening. Yacht races, White Bear, 2:45 P.M. Rally, St. Andrew's Brotherhood, St. Mary's Episcopal church, Merriam park, 5 to 9:30 P.M. Societies meet, Seventh and Cedar streets, 7:30 P.M.

Travelers unable to buy The St. Paul Globe on any train entering St. Paul will confer a favor on The Globe company by promptly notifying them of each instance.

It cannot be said that August doesn't know when he has enough.

What will be Admiral Camara's position in the Hispano-American list of heroes?

Tobogganing is not wholly a winter sport. Look what the Cincinnati base ball team is doing.

Times ought to get better pretty soon. Howard Gould is to be given his share of the Gould millions.

Hurrah for the Thirteenth Minnesota! It moved steadily forward in the face of a rain of Mauser bullets.

The people of Wisconsin are going to have a good deal of trouble to hear the Republican convention of that state.

Gen. Lee is going over to Cuba with 50,000 men. He will put them on parade in Havana just to make Gen. Blanco feel good.

So Spain objects to Senator Davis. This makes it certain that Senator Davis will go on the peace commission and remain there.

Now that Dewey has picked up the Manila cable, he can send Madrid the first truth it has had from the Philippines in several months.

Before the next war, suppose we have it understood that there shall be no barbed wire fences, or that every private shall be equipped with a pair of nippers.

Are they getting the woodyards to go to work down at Cleveland? A dispatch from that town says ten Poles have been induced to go to work at the wire mills.

People all over the country will be glad to know that Mr. Sauerhering has been renominated for congress over in Wisconsin. It would be an everlasting pity to lose that name to statesmanship.

We can at least heap coals of fire upon the head of France for her attitude in the war with Spain. The school children of America are to build a \$25,000 monument over the grave of Lafayette.

The war records will read a bit queerly.

ly a few years hence. They will state that peace was declared between Spain and the United States Aug. 12, and that Manila was bombarded and captured by the Americans Aug. 13.

Choate and the Jury System.

Just as the clouds of war are disappearing, a magnificent strong voice, representing the best elements of peace and law, gives candid expression to the sense of justice and fairness which governs every human heart in this republic.

There is no more eminent, learned or acute representative not only of the legal profession, as measured by the true standard of American jurisprudence, but of the actual sense of justice dominating between man and man, under the constitution and laws of the United States, than Joseph H. Choate, of New York.

Mr. Choate delivered an address before the American Bar association at its annual assembly at Saratoga Springs, N. Y. This address was a mere incident of the gathering of the representatives of the bar of that state; but historically the address of Mr. Choate must assume, through the analysis which it is destined to receive, an important place in the law literature of this country.

Mr. Choate is one of those clean-cut, intellectual, scholastic, collegiate and learned Americans who, cleaving only to the line of professional and national duty, has done as much in his day to elevate the standard of respect which the world at large must pay to the laws of this republic as any man living or dead. It may seem invidious to appear to discard learned gentlemen like James C. Carter, Frederic R. Coudert, George H. Hoadley, Francis Lynde Steiwer, and other men of that quality, now living or Samuel J. Tilden, Jeremiah S. Black and others who are dead, but who were inspired by the same exalted spirit which has controlled Mr. Choate in his splendid advocacy of the jury system of the United States. But Mr. Choate is only the type of those above mentioned who are either now living or have gone before.

It is not only an unfortunate circumstance, but it is one clothed with a mischievous cloak, that the public, and the editors of the newspapers, have looked upon the jury system prevailing under our own constitution with a sense of waning confidence.

The nation is suffering from the shadows of a war begun and prosecuted in the interests of human liberty. It is peculiarly fitting that at the close of this struggle, when an entire world is looking upon this country as a great merit, the voice of one of the greatest, but at the same time one of the most modest jurists of the land should be elevated to proclaim and emphasize the sanctity of trial by jury and to assert its purpose rather than to invite the advisability of the jury system in the direction of maintaining this elemental principle of justice between men.

Mr. Choate has never held any political office. He has never sought any such preference. He has been a quiet, professional citizen of New York throughout the period of his useful manhood. He has in no way been a self-seeker. He has carried with him through life what may be styled the burden of a distinguished name, but he has done honor to that name, and likewise contributed much to the general welfare of his country. Mr. Choate is a comparatively obscure man, and there is really something pathetic in his remarks, in which he takes occasion to say, "I cherish as the result of a life's work, nearing its end, the belief and confidence that the old-fashioned trial by jury of twelve honest and intelligent citizens remains the best and safest practical method for the determination of facts as the basis of judgment of courts, and proclaim that all attempts to tinker or tamper with it should be discouraged as disastrous to the public welfare."

Here are the candid expressions of opinion offered by one of the most distinguished lawyers of this country, and of the century, in support of that pre-eminently theory of our forefathers, that the best and safest practical method for the determination of facts as the basis of judgment of courts, and proclaim that all attempts to tinker or tamper with it should be discouraged as disastrous to the public welfare. Mr. Choate recognizes the possibility of weakness on the bench and in the jury box; but the responsibility for all this he flings back upon the shoulders and into the hearts of those who create judges and who appear on juries. In other words, Mr. Choate simply demonstrates the fact that in the control of government, as well as in the administration of the law, the verdict must be just, what the sense of the people through their representatives will that it should be. There can be no more striking exemplification of the necessity of obedience to the law of a republic than that which is afforded by the language of this great jurist.

The power of the law ought always to be recognized. It is, indeed, the only symbol before which the citizens of a republic will consent to bend their knees or bow their heads. Its authority must come from the people; and if, according to Mr. Choate's views, the people are honest who are chosen on juries, their verdicts must, of necessity, be honest. A judge is created by those who elect him. He represents in his authority the honesty of his creator. The jurors are men of his own community. They are selected through court processes. Presumably they are honest, and they are chosen from the American citizen can be relied upon as a juror or as a judge to distribute exact justice among his fellow men. One cannot avoid admiring a patriotic and manly position like this, or the intellectual personality of the man who occupies it. If Americans are going to deride and sneer at the sources from which they hope to compel justice to be administered among them, they are not true or honest American citizens. Their confidence in the developing power of their own virtue should be their guarantee always that no harm will come from any contact whatever in this life with or by any individual who walks uprightly among his fellow men. This is the beautiful arch which is above the people of this country, and which is nothing but the expressed confidence of the people of this republic in the fact that they are bound to receive under a proper administration of our laws.

This contribution on the part of Mr. Choate on the relations of the people to the sources of justice and its administration is most timely, and especially so as we glance along the line of the horizon and witness the figures of tyranny, starvation and injustice which are now deeper and more deeply into space until they are, to be hoped, eternally lost in oblivion.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A decision that will interest several hundred thousand families in this city was announced by the internal revenue commissioner on Friday. It is, in brief, that every rent receipt that states what premises the rent is paid for must bear a 25-cent stamp. It merely acknowledges the receipt of money for rent, and it is not to be used, but if it "contains any phrase or clause which describes the premises or 'that can be construed as a contract for the hire, use or rent,'" then it must be stamped. The rent receipt is not to be stamped if the rent is paid for certain premises, and if in advance of the premises during the time for which rent is paid, all tenement and flat house receipts and receipts for the use of a room or land must be stamped. But no landlord is obliged by law to give a receipt, and the enforcement of this stamp act will result in a large amount of dissatisfaction.—New York World.

"The suspension of hostilities furnishes an opportune occasion for a change at the head of the war department," says the Philadelphia Record (Dem.). "Unless the president shall dismiss Alger he must shoulder Alger and become responsible to the country for Algerism."

The one serious drawback in the conduct of our brief war with Spain was mismanagement in purely administrative work for the army. It was wholly due to partisan and personal politics, where all attention should have been given to careful system, and to capacity and fidelity for the service to be done.

The consequences were bad, and were saved from being scandalous by the fortunate turn of events. If we had been in a serious struggle with a powerful nation, they would have been disastrous in cost of life and treasure. In permanent results, it was the infection of politics that did the mischief. The navy was in the esteem of the world. So has the heroism of the army, even while the markets were put us to shame.—New York Times.

President McKinley has lived at perfect peace with the senate, finding it, on the whole, a kind master. Perhaps he has not perceived, however, that he has now established the senate in the usurpation of power at which it has long aimed. We refer to the treaty-making power, which now has passed away from the executive to the senate. The senate has taken the place of the executive at last worked into a position where it practically initiates and negotiates treaties. This intention was clearly revealed in the senate's action on the treaty, one of the favorite amendments being that arbitration should not apply to subjects except those to which the senate might have agreed in advance. That proposal fell with the will of the who treaty; but now, in practice, the senate's consent is granted. Mr. McKinley agrees that no treaty shall be submitted to it except in such terms as it shall see fit to accept. This makes the work of ratification easy, if a good deal of a farce. It would be an obvious senate that would not ratify what it had dictated.

It may be said that this new way of making treaties is a violation of the spirit of a democracy. The president sounds the senate, the senate sounds the country, and so in a slow and pondering way the will of the people is executed. This may be so; but it is certainly not the method by which a democracy is to be led, in the sense of being given his head; it is certainly not the way of making treaties which the framers of the constitution contemplated.—New York Post.

"If the ideal could be had, not a man in congress or connected with the administration would be allowed to occupy a pecuniary benefit by the military occupation of conquered territory," the Boston Advertiser (Rep.) says. "Such a condition is not to be expected. The military occupation of a country have reason to expect that no special favors will be granted, directly or indirectly, to syndicates of senators, or to those who are in a slow and pondering way the will of the people is executed. If this public expectation is not fulfilled, the suffering of the honest men who have been elected to congress will be increased. Freedom to these islands will be staid by the grasping selfishness of such men."

We cannot "hold" anything which we neither possess in fact nor claim in our protocol. If President McKinley had desired to annex the Philippines or to free them from independent government, his terms of peace would have been different. He would have offered, as they do in regard to Porto Rico and Cuba, to the lesser West Indian islands and an island of the Ladrones. The committee on the subject see that the treaty of peace provides for the retention by us of "the city, bay and harbor of Manila, together with the suburbs and other appurtenances of the same, and the right of navigation to the islands. Beyond this the president has shown no disposition to go, and in his still earlier and more explicit terms of peace, he has not asked for anything more. We cannot "hold" anything which we neither possess in fact nor claim in our protocol. If President McKinley had desired to annex the Philippines or to free them from independent government, his terms of peace would have been different. He would have offered, as they do in regard to Porto Rico and Cuba, to the lesser West Indian islands and an island of the Ladrones. The committee on the subject see that the treaty of peace provides for the retention by us of "the city, bay and harbor of Manila, together with the suburbs and other appurtenances of the same, and the right of navigation to the islands. Beyond this the president has shown no disposition to go, and in his still earlier and more explicit terms of peace, he has not asked for anything more.

Peace and Prosperity.

Nature is assisting in the work of preparation in a remarkable way, reports received by interested railroads and business men stating that the harvest, wheat crop in the history of the United States will be harvested within another fortnight, while from the co-adjacent districts reports are all optimistic.—Baltimore Commercial Bulletin.

Throughout the great West prosperity seems to be in the saddle. In Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, unless conditions speedily change, the crop output will far exceed the average, while in California and Nebraska the harvest will be without precedent. Away out in Washington the yield of grain will be abnormally large. Oregon, too, stands well to the front, and taken all in all, the West has never known so prosperous a season.—St. Louis Star.

The amalgamation of the sections, which seemed a distant dream in 1855, is a glorious fact in 1893. And this something of a Europe to take to heart. A unitary people in this republic is inevitable.—Boston Post.

There is every indication that the close of the century will be marked by the activity in the shipyards of the country, which may be taken to mean the rehabilitation of the American merchant marine. Orders have already been largely placed for vessels to take the place of those bought by the government for war and transport purposes, in Indianapolis News.

One of the surest indications that the country is in a healthy financial condition and about to enter upon a season of great prosperity is the general tendency of merchants in all parts of the country to buy fuller stocks of goods than they have done for several years.—Detroit Free Press.

With the declaration of peace and the ceding of the Spanish possessions in the Southern and Western seas to the government of the United States, and the peaceful acquisition of the Hawaiian islands, an expansion of export and import trade, together with the opening of fertile fields for the investment of capital, will give a new impulse to every branch of business.—Philadelphia Call.

New and permanent markets will be created in the acquired possessions, and the established volume of trade will be increased. It will give a fair promise of good business, for which the country was already prepared when the war began.—New London (Conn.) Day.

Contracts for building will now be let for full work. There will be no hesitations in closing arrangements for long-contemplated improvements in manufacturing and work-shops. From all the leading iron centers, reports of business of a steady increase, beyond all precedent in the past. This is a sure indication of firmness in the tone of all business centers.—Buffalo News.

The public will not concern itself much about the losses of the speculators, but every right-thinking man will rejoice in the success of the country, since it means prosperity for all the afflicted interests of the country.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

informed quarters are that an era of very great prosperity is opening for the United States.—Washington Evening Star.

That the United States will control the trade in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Hawaiian islands is to be taken as a matter of course. The Atlantic and the Pacific coast will share alike in the increased trade and the demand on shipping facilities. All our ports will be capable of great possibilities when once development is started in the proper direction.—Denver Post.

The war has opened up new and important lines of consumption, all of which will be supplied by our own people. Hundreds of millions of money are ready to seek investment in a money enterprise and in satisfactory securities.—Philadelphia Times.

Capital will receive new energy; corporations will throw overboard their conservatism and expand their industries; manufacturers, who have felt their way step by step, will gather to a faster pace in view of increased demand for their products, and the passing day will come a new tide of confidence and prosperity.—Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

We have now gone into the world, and it follows a matter of course that we will no longer stand in the way of progress by injudicious tariffs.—Baltimore American.

Epistles to St. Paul.

When Stan Donnelly was assistant county attorney he had so many "bunco" watch dogs to dispose of that he became something of a watch dog. A detective would go into Stan's office and show him a watch with the information that it had been sold to a countryman for \$4. Mr. Donnelly would fix the watch to impress me, and then he would go out of office he had certain fixed ideas of his own knowledge of watches.

One day early last year an old Irishman came to me to buy a watch. He had a watch brought his aid to get her son out of jail. The son had been accused of a petty crime of some sort. She had no money, but he would not let her under such conditions. He would not let her under such conditions. He would not let her under such conditions. He would not let her under such conditions.

"How much is it worth?" he asked. "Well, I don't know just what it is worth alone," answered the jeweler. "I think that it is worth \$20 for them when I buy them by the dozen."

A young lady, who knows Dr. Stone quite well and has a great admiration for him as a public man, met the doctor yesterday morning in the city. She was accompanied by a man who she said was a doctor. "I want to congratulate you, doctor," she said. "Thank you," rejoined the doctor, "but in what particular do you want to congratulate me?"

"Why you ungrateful man! Weren't you elected vice president of the Jefferson club last night?" "Oh," said the doctor, "yes, I was elected, but it didn't impress me much. The Republicans were well, the ideal I am sure that you can be so delighted that I would go wild if I had seen elected an officer of a club named after such a great actor as Joseph Jefferson."

The Minnesota Press.

"Eustis clubs are getting to be numerous, where others are Lindt?" asks the Clara City Herald, to which the Montevideo Leader writes: "On his soldier uniform, where they ought to be."—Alexandria Citizen.

With the two factions of the Republican party, the Democrat pulling and other pleasant things, the strength of the party is a chance of winning out at next election time. According to all reports, the g. o. p. anticipates a "bad but glorious day" this fall. We are not sure, however, that the Republicans are as desperate as Spaniards, but a good substantial defeat would do more toward purifying the party than any other thing.

There is a rumor in circulation that the Great Northern is buying up land in the vicinity of McCreese for the purpose of erecting shops. The trouble over vacating streets in St. Paul lately has been a great deal of the shops at McCreese, and it is well known that the Great Northern is a well-to-do man, and of course, he is greatly benefited thereby.—Delano Eagle.

There is not a monopoly in the state whose influence was not exerted for Eustis in the Republican campaign. The influence of the party of feudalism call him an anti-machine candidate. It is the dishonest eye of machine politics. Vote for John Lind.—Preston National Republican.

LIGHTNING STRUCK IT.

Michael Sterba's Residence on Duke Street Destroyed.

A one-story frame dwelling at 373 Duke street, owned and occupied by Michael Sterba, was struck by lightning shortly after 1 o'clock this morning and almost totally destroyed. The loss will be about \$500; insurance, \$40. The inmates narrowly escaped cremation.

Penic in Praise of Peace.

The Arion Singing society, assisted by the Concordia, Mozart club and Eintracht singing societies of St. Paul, and the Maennerchor of East Minneapolis, will celebrate the consummation of peace between the United States and Spain by a grand musical scale tomorrow afternoon on a grand musical scale. The different societies will sing alternately the patriotic songs, "The Star-Spangled Banner," and will during the afternoon render combined some of the choruses and songs of the war.

A good band, composed of members of the Arion Singing society, will play the music. A good and joyful afternoon is in store for the visitors as well as the participants.

Pair of Small Bases.

A gasoline stove flare-up in the dwelling at State and Fairfield avenue called out the fire department at 8 o'clock yesterday. At 11 o'clock the fire department was notified that the Westminster street bridge was on fire. A hose cut, sent to the scene extinguished a smoldering fire in the planking of the roadway.

Hackmen Will Contest It.

Attorney Heriman, Oppenheim will make a test case as to the legality of the hack ordinance. The ordinance is that the hackmen will stand for the arrest and trial. The hackmen's union is taking the case. The ordinance is that the hackmen will stand for the arrest and trial. The hackmen's union is taking the case. The ordinance is that the hackmen will stand for the arrest and trial. The hackmen's union is taking the case.

THEY ARE ALL STRONGER

DEARTH'S REPORT ON TOWNSHIP MUTUAL COMPANIES

They Reduce the Cost of Rural Fire Insurance to the Minimum, and Yet Are Increasing Their Reserve Funds Every Year—Some Suggestions as to Their Bookkeeping.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth has just received from the state printer advance sheets of the department's record and summary of business done by township mutual fire insurance companies in this state, which will be embodied in his annual report to be ready for distribution early in September.

The report shows that there has been a large growth in these home companies, and while not increasing in members very rapidly, most of the mutual concerns have strengthened their assets and capital stock since the last report of the insurance commissioner, and are in much better shape than two years ago.

"The business written by the farmers' township insurance companies," says the commissioner, "during the year 1892, largely exceeded that of any other single year in the history of this class of companies. The total amount of insurance written during the year was considerably in excess of \$30,000,000, and the total amount of insurance in force at the end of the year exceeded \$86,000,000, or an increase of nearly \$14,000,000.

The cost to members on each thousand dollars of insurance for the year was \$1.50, or 15 cents on each hundred dollars, and this rate proved to be the average cost to the farmers over a period covering the years from 1878 to the close of 1892.

"The enactment of the statute providing for the organization of this class of companies has beyond question saved to the farmers of the state vast sums of money.

"The business of these companies is conducted at merely a nominal cost, in most cases not more than two persons receiving any remuneration in the way of salaries or compensation for their services.

Welsh will report to the Margaret street station, and Tony Kostolov, Swan Lindgren and Herman Bunde to the Rondo street station.

Mayor Kiefer said yesterday that there was a legal objection to the fact that a son-in-law of Peter Miller, who, the mayor said, was one of the best citizens in St. Paul.

Secretary of the Freeholders' association, who was not in the city directory, he was not in the city directory, he was not in the city directory, he was not in the city directory.

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ROSE WILLY GREET JONES

LARGE ATTENDANCE PROMISED AT DEMOCRATIC BANQUET

Prominent Members of the Party Will Be Present From All Parts of the State, and It Will Be Made an Event in the History of Minnesota Politics—Chairman of National Democrats Committee.

It is already evidenced by the interest that is being taken in the matter by the Democratic press and Democratic leaders all over the state that the reception and dinner to be tendered to Senator Jones at the Ryan hotel next Wednesday will be an event of importance, and that it will be the occasion of the coming together of all the well known men in the party in Minnesota.

The idea of the committee was to have the gathering large enough to make it so complimentary to the guest of honor that he would have occasion to long remember his visit to the North-west, and they have received already plenty of evidence that there will be no lack either of number or quality in the guests. No invitations were sent out, no formal invitations. It was understood that the Democrats would be welcome to the feast, and that it would not be possible to make the affair formal as to invitation, without making some omissions that might be considered invidious.

The list of toasts for the banquet has not yet been completed, but the occasion will be notable in the flow of eloquence. The absence of Lieut. Lind was the state will be made up in the feast, but that will be made up in a great measure by the presence of Charles A. Towne, who will respond to the toast "The Republican Party."

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