THE AMERICAN NAVY.

Its Past, Present and Future as Outlined by Hon. S. S. Cox.

An Interesting Address Before the New York Chamber of Commerce-Some Naval Problems.

At the 116th annual dinner of the New York chamber of commerce, at Delmonico's, the other night, the Hon. S. S. Cox responded to the toast, "The Navy, the Guardian of Commerce." He said:

Chamber of Commerce: As I am in the neighborhood of a clerical friend (Mgr. Capel) may I not follow the custom of gospellers and divide my subject into several pellers and divide my subject into several our time and country? This involves the heads—first, Navy; second, Guardien, and present condition of the mechanical and third, Commerce? [Laughter.] Were I to call in alliteration's artless aid I would say that our commerce is based on corn, cotton and cattle, or that our navv should have courage, cannon and caloric. [Laughis my purpose show that there is an interdependence between commerce and the navy, even as a helpless ward depends upon a stalwart and wise guardian. Commerce does not fight. It thrives best in peace. War is its bane, but it flourishes upon the assurance of the strong arm. Its ventures are never haggard, however hazardous, when protection is guaranteed. The primary suggestion to the sentiment which I respond is that we must have a navy; with or withou commerce, a navy. Perlaps the suggestion is broader than the sentiment. A pavv ould be, and is a costly plaything without the existence of a commerce. One is the correlative of the other. England's navy was the outcome of her mercantile greatness. Over three hundred years ago her merchants banded as 'adventurers, to discover lands, isles, and seigniories unknown and not by seas and navigations commonly frequented. King Edward VI. gave them an epistle to be read and known by all men, for protection and hospitality, and forth they sailed. Out of these and similar adventures came that aggressive enterprise and naval power which give to England her supremacy on the mo-bile element. As the privateer is called the militia of the seas, so the navy is its regular army--to be used not for show but for fight in the dire emergencies of the interchange between nations. As well talk of a constable or sheriff, or a posse comitatus, to keep order and arrest 'vagrom men' in an uninhabited prairie as a navy without a commerce. "From the absence of ships or ship-ownership, you must not necessarily infer the

that because our flag floats upon few or no ocean vessels or because our Atlantic carrying trade is done by foreign steamers that we have no foreign commerce. Our foreign commerce-exports and imports-amounts to \$1,500,000,000. This is immense. Of the merchandise imported and exported, how-ever, only 16 per cent. of this vast business is done in American bottoms, and even this small portion of transportation in our own dollars for this carrying trade which goes into foreign coffers. Better than navigation laws, better than subsidies, more marvelous than the vapor of water and the 'subtle flame' which are harnessed by man for shortening the paths on sea and land, would be the assurance of a grand policy of naval and commercial progress. As our population rises to its hundred millions in 1900, who shall drive the energy of transportation or inspire the energy of production for the markets of the world and for the enhancement of our values and the employment of our labor. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, no nation can depend on foreigners to carry its wares and do its exthe earth. We may well demand—if not for great ocean conflets, yet for domestic secur--an increase of our naval force. Be-

PROTECTION FOR OUR CITIZENS ABROAD, the guardianship of ist mian waterways on ted, our navy may protect and pioneer us,

Guard of our life and partner of our way. Besides there are honorable enterprises to be wrought out of the waters of Japan, China, Siam, and along the costs of the dark continent, fast opening to the dawn under the explosives which physics have recently deimpulse and illumination of the colonial am- veloped, to the terror of Russian dynasties bitions and physical progress of other

"A navy whose srmament may not be of the last model or of the highest advance. ment in these fresh fields, may still be in-calculable utility. Even if its tonnage be ever so small and its guns ever so feeble (and ours could not be much smaller or feebler), still with officers like Greely, Schley, Emory and Reynolds, who dare all dan- a butcher's trade, let our admirals and gengers-as the second growth of that heroic worthies baptized of our war-we may open with its magic key the enchanted lands outside the ordinary realms or interchange. I am reminded by these two clgars" (Mr. Cox held up two bound together), "of the rem rks of a Tennessee member of congress. It was effusive rhapsody. He said all the navy we needed were two logs wythed together and the stars and stripes ever them. [Laughter.] As a hyperbole this was rare, rhetorical, and rapturous-if not rational, redundant, and remarkable. But the advancement of our | nium. time requires such factors and motors as steam and electricity. Chemistry in all its forms and forces must unite in a navy to mate the tempest in its elemental fury the jealous enemies of the great republic in

its future struggles. [Cheers.]
"The day when the Duilios and Dandalos of Italy, the Devastations and Dreaduaughts of Eugland, the Duperres of France, or the Kaisers of Germany, or even the Foo-Soo-Kivan of Japan, the Almirante Cochran of Chili, or the Brazillian man-of-war whose name I cannot adapt to alliteration's artless aid (for I do not know it,) shall begin the work—singly, in couples, or all together along our defenseless coasts, for ravage, ra-pacity and rapine—will be a day of everlasting regret. Have we not on our Atlantic t alone 5,000,000 of folks and \$2,000,-000,000 of property at the mercy of one of these vessels, whose calibre of every inch means a mile of destruction inland? It is very pretty, if it be alliterate, to talk of our unaggressive isolation and unsuspicious in-tentions, but the Republic is a standing menace to autocracy and kingcraft. It is too late to say that we can go forth, like Jesse's good little son David, with a shepherd's crook, a sling, and a bag of pebbles against these Goliaths of the sea. [Cheers.] Still a navy of small proportions, if composed of a big iron-clads-like those of Italyequipped and armed with the last improvements of machinery and artillery, and some of swift speed, if not metalically mailed, may, by the genius of our officers and the sympathetic aid of our merchants, guard our coasts and protect us en route to new countries for the development of our commerce and for the sale or of the increasing surplus production of our

soil and factories. What navy have we? What do we need? What may we expect? What sort of a navy have we? card the caricatures by Puck and others of our tubs tumbling about in the yeasty seas. [Laughter.] I make no account of the strange handling of our festive Tallapoosas and their succumbing before that sluggerlugger from Maine. [Laughter.] I com-miserate our secretary of the navy on the loss of his wardrobe and wines. I come to the facts. The Naval Register shows that since the act of 1882 the officers on the active list number 1,562, for about thirty naval vessels in commission; being over fifty officers for each ship. We furnish one officer to each five seamen, or enough officers for sev-enty ships. Besides, we have the surplus graduates fram Annapolis. These officers cost us \$3,500,000. This is what is called

A TOP-HEAVY CONCERN. It is plethoric and unhealthy. Either we

its surplus officers, or else keep drones in that our Republican friends had looked into office. I do not regard a surplus of exper- the involutions of their navel ienced naval officers or of seamen in the affairs land as the worst calamity. Even if out of Evarts employment, they may be of use. The been so concerned about the count. [Laugh-French and German government after their ter.] This is the legend I have instituted in war increased the personnel of the navy be- our committee room of naval affairs-viz., yond its requirements. This increase was a providential reserve for the emergencies of war. Besides, we do use these officers as navel of the earth. The oracles were there. inspectors of lighthouses and in scientific re- Milton makes his sorcerer dwell in the navel searches, and since there is no likelihood of of a wood. He sat in the center and swept our cutting down the official roster-would it the not be the wisest for other paramount rea-sons to build more ships and of the right ommerce." He said:
"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the naval committee, of whith I am chairman, that we have 1,700 naval officers, with not one modern ship or gun for them to com-

What, theu, is the naval necessity of chemical motors in navigation, gunnery, rams and torpedoes, etc..and thus we are launched upon the waste of experiment and uncertainty, and in this vast domain there eign or for the sea service. Our harbor deis danger of doing nothing, or worse. fenses would be incomplete without a sys-The truth is, we have lost nothing since the war by not constructing a navy. Why? Because, since the combat between the Merrithe parapet, the fortification, the em mac and the little Monitor and the astoundlong reaching gun, naval architecture and large charges and with the best exposured the toppedoes, moveable and stationary, and the appliances of force for attack and the toppedoes, moveable and stationary, and the floating battery; these are the armament the floating battery. This varied employtionized. Other nations—England, France, of shore and harbor. This varied employ-Spain, Germany, Italy, and even Chili—have ment is not altogether within the scope of a Spain, Germany, Italy, and even Chili—have ment is not altogether within the scope of a made splendid and costly navies. Many of navy; but it should be in alliance with that their vessels and armaments are already ob-solete or of doubtful use. While we have seaboard and its cities. Any expenditure happily had no war and saved vast outlays, we now observe that these nations began where we left off at the close of our war, and we now take up the problem where they leave it with all the marvelous and accumulated advancement of the past twenty years. Another yet, and the old problem remains. whether the gun or the target is the more potential. It is just determined at Spezia that the 120 ton gun is irresistible. Its steel projectile penetrated thirty-six inches of solid is very well in its way, but Whiteworth, iron backed with heavy wooden frames. Guns are ahead of armor. The problem seems kiss may not be without some thundering solved; for we are limited in the heft the armor of a vessel; but we see no limit as throw fourteen miles and more; machine yet to the explosive and penetrating power of gun-cotton, dynamite or powder. In fact, have appeared. I fired a shot last spring at Annapolis from our last and best gun of sixinch caliber, which would have carried six miles but for the earth, into which it sank thirty-five feet. That gun has been fired 148 times since, and it stands the enormous strain. I never entirely recovered from th report of that gun (laughter) although we have had an election-and the thunder thereof and the shouting of the captains! (Laughter.) What next? Will the vessels of the world d-op their coat of mail Are the days of chivalry gone by? Then what? Every vessel will be unarmed and the battle will be to the best if not to the biggest guns or the fleetest heels. 'THIS INTRODUCES ANOTHER PROBLEM.

and that is the swiftness of the vessel for flight. Hence, the advantage of foreign powers who have the fast six-and-a-half day steamers of the Clyde. They can be run away from the biggest iron clads, or be passenger fares, there is a hundred millions transformed into the most aggressive of Alabamas. They can run out of range of muzzle loaders to fire salutes to distinthe best guns. Then what becomes of the guished visitors, and the hulks as curiosities, picnic cruisers we are now building, intended for the destruction of commerce? days, when the battleship was handled under The only commerce they can destroy will be canvass with a magic that wrought victory in that carried in the slow "tramps" of the sea, spite of size and numbers. Now steam does who, when caught, are not worth catching. So that, gentlemen, if you would have a navy as a fit guardian of commerce, you must no imitate the Dogberrys of Messina, and bid all suspicious crafts steal out of your company. You must not only arm your constable with the best club and the best revol ver, but you must equip him with the stout-est physique and with the winged feet of Mercury. Then he may run away from the enemy if the enemy be est physique and with the winged changes abroad and expect to have either a mercantile or belligerent navy. [Cheers.] Having this immense commerce under the German, Norwegian, Italian, Freuch and English flags, with over twenty Pacific steamers and our coast wise, lake, and gulf tonnage, we are more or less at the mercy of invaders in case of war, and in imminent peril on sea and coast, whereon we are less protected than some of the lesser powers of the earth. We may well demand—if not for great ocean conflets, vet for domestic search of the complete of the power of the complete of the power twenty and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped with steel—how thick and fast come these two twists, the bottom to destroy. Other nations are profiting by the advance of our time. Russia has 120, England 119 torpedo crafts for coast defense. Europe has 315 armored wessels. Already France, uniting with an if so my criticism on cruiser policy in the last session of congress was well taken. And if it appears that the monster guns of Italy and Germany, not to speak of the machine guns of Gatling and Hotchkiss, recently used by France in Chinese waters with the winged and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped with steel—how thick and fast come these two these and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped with steel—how thick and fast come these two the cometing and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped with steel—how thick and fast come the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled with steel—how thick and fast come the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled to the office of the Clerk of themes, and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the serve and the gun of larger caliber coiled or hoped with steel—how thick and fast come the complaint. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled to the offi cently used by France in Chinese waters with such terrible devastation of life and vessels, render any armor, and therefore any vessel, vulnerable to the steel shot, the problem of sea fights above water is solved. The navy which should guard commerce is already our continent and for the extension of com- idealized. The vessel with its heavy plates merce to realms where we are not represen- and the cruiser with its slow speed will lose much of their old appreciation. The government, therefore, will be most provident and wise if it perfect the gun. Aiready money is appropriated to try various models. Ordnance experiments are being made with and English policemen, are becoming better known by their work of destruction and death. So that after all, gentlemen, commerce—which bears its bloom and fruit best when peace sends out her dove upon the -may have an unexpected incentive waters and a glorious development by the deadly lessons of chemistry which teach the highest refinement of the art of butchery. If war be erals go to the shambles, and there learn that the highest skill is the greatest humanity, for the butcher does not destroy by piecemeal or mangle in detail. He is more fatelly merciful. He aims at once at the vital point. His work is then easiest, and if he were a warrior he would be a factor in civilization and peace. Dynamite is not the gospel of ruin, retribution and rebellion, or of desolation, devastation and death. It is, as some good man would say, the evangel of mechanism, mildness and the millen-

> "But is peace to be forever vanishing? Are the multitudinous seas to be forever incarnadined—as the phrase goes 'painted red?' One would suppose so, were it not that nations are rivaling each other in the art of destruction. The Austro-Prussian war was ended speedily by the needle-gun of the successful belligerent. Germany now excels in torpedoes, Russia in commerce eripplers, France in rams, Austria in the personnel and training of the navy, Scandanavia in defensive gunboats, Italy in huge iron clads and big guns, and even Greece is building armed corvettes of a neat type. Perhaps we shall remain as we are, derelict—even when England, our jealous friend, is combining all the offensive and defensive methods. Truly, Punch may well represent the Yankee as bigger than his garments. It may be, however, that we have magnificent elements of peace and liberty which, with isolated poli-cies, are better for safety than would be the best equipments for war. But it is best to b prepared, after all. Suppose we are not in so much danger from war as some nations, and that our gospel is that of unentangling Suppose that our wars at will be of self defense, and that self defense is more than Krupp or Hotchkiss, or greater than Duilios or Devastations. Suppose we are slow in obtaining the best means of maritime warfare, and that we can better af-ford to wait for them than any other maritime power But while we may maintain ourselves by the inherent power that pertains to freedom and intelligence, let us not leave all to arbitration, diplomacy, or Providence. I have promised in a debate with Mr. Calkins, that I would aid, and I believe the committee on naval affairs will aid, in a osition to build not more commerce de stroving cruisers, but to begin with some first-class iron-clads, after the Italian type or the Brazilian pattern recently recommended by Admiral Simpson. And let us have such guns with these powerful penetrating qualities as to make us the equal, if not the superior of other naval powers, even if we have to learn from abroad, and like Ham-

let's engineer:

It shall go hard,
But we will delve one yard below their mines,
And blow them to the moon.

3. "What then is to be

THE FUTURE OF OUR NAVY? The Brahmans believed that the navel represented both the past and the future. Please spell the word 'naval' aright. [Laugh ter.] It is the scar left at birth. It is the emblem of life. The Bagvaat Gheeta holds that it is one of proper caste, should sit crosslegged for twenty-four hours and gaze steadfastly into the involutions of this natal scar, must have more ships or reduce the navy of the could read the future. [Laughter.] Oh, BEAUTY the Corners Soar.

[Great laughter.] Then Mr. and others would not have vaticination. [Laughter.] It begets presci-ence. It was not altogether a Hellenic fancy when the Greeks fancied that Delphi was the borizon. [Laughter and cheers.] that, taking this meaning, and I speak without delicacy [laughter]—may not one of the naval committee predict the future of our commerce an association with its guardian of the sea? What, then may be expected of vessels that can equal the Alaska or Oregon in speed—eighteen or nineteen knots? Iron-clads like the Ajax, Iuflexible, Italia, and Lepanto? Of this I cannot say; but this I may say-that all will be useless so long as the harbors of our seaboard are left to the

tender mercy af invading foes.

"The use of a navy is not altogether fortem which includes many parts of naval arm-ament. The earthwork, the battery, ployment of great guns using weighty promilitary arm which is the defense of our made in this direction-and it is already being tried-is a policy of insurance. sures the immense values which depend on the guardianship of force in the emergencies of foreign conflict. I need not repeat re what I urged upon congress on the 12th of December, 1879, and also in the last session, that we ought not to rely altogether on chance, luck, stone torts, or divine provi-dence for the protection of this city. That admonitions. Big guns there are that can throw fourteen miles and more; machine guns there are in which the hopper, receiving balls by the bushel, throws them with immense velocity and incalculable destruction—forty discharges, or six hundred balls a minute—with a precision which no smoke obscures, for the sight is remote, and which no gyesight blurs, because infallible machinery does its perfect work. So that if we would make the navy guardian of the commerce of the great metropolitan entrepot of this hemisphere we must study heedfully the gunnery and maritime problems of our time, and legislate accordingly. [Cheers.]

"It is now no longer the Essex against the Alert, the Constitution against the Guerriere and Java, the Wasp against the Frolic, the admonitions. Big guns there are that can

United States against the Macedonia. our Porters, Hulls, Decaturs and Perrys made their ships, other things being equal, the superiors of the best of other nations. The days of Trafalgar and Put-in-Bay are THEY READ LIKE ANCIENT ROMANCES. The vessels that once bore our banners are used to imprison hazing cadets, the to invite incredulty as to the prowess of early its work. The ram does its work. The torpedo in and under water and in air, does its terrible work. Artillery, not statesmanship-the engineer, not the sailor-the breech, not the muzzle loader-become the other guardians of commerce. The swift cruiser and the long "How long can we afford to remain in this helpless condition? With our isthmus con-

and Java, the Wasp against the Frolic, the

nection in our own and not in other hands and our inland and outland trade assured, our exchanges with the world mutual, ther is nothing to prevent New York having and being, in two senses, the cap-the world. It is said that Venice, being in 45 degrees north latitude, midway between the poles and the equator, vaunted herseif. New York has a more precious ring wherewith to wed the nations in commerce than that with which Venice was wont to wed the Adriatic. [Cheers.] Emerson says he saw a chart ice, in which it was shown that Philadelphia was in the same thermic belt as Athens. ome and London. He said that it pleased the vanity of Chestnut street, but when carried to Charleston, New Orleans and Boston It somewhat failed to convince the scholars. [Laughter.] So let us, while not too confident, remember that, while Europe arms continually, America has, in addition to the nius of her inventions, an overflowing treasury, the attractive forces of immigration,

whoever is thus armed is thrice armed and Invincible. [Cheers.] I would recommend Ely's Cream Balm to any e having Catarrh or Catarrhal Asthma. I have suffered for five years so I could not lie down for weeks at a time. Since I have been using the Balm I can lie down and rest. I thank God that

infinite farming capacities, an intelligent liberty, and an isolated and unaggressive

policy which arm her in self defense; and

you ever invented such a medicine.—Frank P. Burleigh, Farmington, N. H.
My son, aged nine years, was afflicted with Catarrh; the use of Ely's Cream Balm effected a complete cure —W. E. Hamman. Druggist, Easton. Pa. 50 cents a package. See adv't.

INFALLIBLE BLOOD PURIFI-ERS AND WKIN BEAU-TIFIERS.

A GROWTH OF HATE.

While using your CUTICURA for chapped hands, occurred to me to try it for dandruff, from which I suffered a great deal, and it not only speedily cured the dandruff, but restored the hair to a large baid spot previously entirely destitute of hair. It is now an inch in length.

JOHN H. PARKE, Master bark "John E. Chase," Boston Harbor. SORE HANDS.

Your CUTICURA RENEDIES are justly receiving great recognition. The miners find the CUTICURA SOAP splendid for cleansing the skin, and those who have for years suffered from sore hands cannot say enough in praise of it and CUTICURA.

C. BUDDEE, Scofield, Col.

CHAPPED HANDS.

I have been using the CUTICURA SOAP for Chapped Hands and field it gives better satisfac-tion and operates more quickly than anything I have ever tried. Its cleansing qualities and deli-cate perfume recommend it as a most desirable

W. F. PARKER. Charlottesburg, Ky.

DOING G 10D. I was sick a long time and tried several doctors. They could not do me any good, and then I tried Curicura Remedies and they cured me. They are doing a great deal of good in this coun-

H. SALLEE, Cornishville, Ky.

WORK - LIKE MAGIC. Your CUTICURA SOAP I prescribe in all eruptions of the skin and it works like magic.
T. H. WHITING, M. D.

14 Central Music Hall, Chicago, Ill. For sale everywhere. Price Cuticura, 50c. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Cuticura Besolvent, \$1. Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

"I was taken sick a year ago
With bilious fever."
"My doctor pronounced me cured, but I got sick again, with terrible pains in my back and sides, and I got so bad I Could not move!

I shrunk! From 228 lbs. to 120! I had been doctor ng for my liver, but it did me no good. I did not expect to live more than three months. I began to use Hop Bitters. Directly my appetite returned, my pains left me, my entire system seemed renewed as if by magic, and after using several bottles, I am not only as sound as a sovereign, but weigh more than I did before. To Hop Bitters I owe my life." R. FITZPATRICK. Dublin, June 6, '81.

Malden, Mass., Feb. 1, 1880. Gentlemen-uffered with attacks of sick headache." Neuralgia, female trouble, for years in the most terrible and excruciating manner.

No medicine or doctor could give me relief or cure, until I used Hop Bitters. "The first bottle

Nearly cured me;" The second made me as well and strong s when a child "And I have been so to this day."

My husband was an invalid for twenty ears with a serious "Kidney, liver and urinary complaint, 'Pronounced by Boston's best physicians-

Seven bottles of your Bitters cured him "Lives of eight persons"

In my neighborhood that have been saved And many more are using them with great benefit.

Do miracles?" — Mrs. E. D. Slack. How to Get Sick.—Expose yourself day and light; eat too much without exercise; work too hard without rest; doctor all the time; take all the vile nostrums advertised, and then you will want to know how to get well, which is answer-ed in three words—Take Hop Bitters. None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous, stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY -ss. In Probate Court, special term, November 18, 1884. In the matter of the estate of William Morrey, de-

WM. B. McGRORTY. Judge of Probate.

Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk. nov19-4w-wee STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY Myers, plaintiff, against Marion M.

Myers, defendant.

SUMMONS FOR RELIEF.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant. You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in the above entitled action, which is on file in the office of the clerk of the said court, at his office at Saint Paul, Minnesota, and serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on e subscribers, at their office in the city of St. Paul n the county of Ramsey, within twenty days aft the service of this summons upon you, exclusive the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and, if you fall to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the

relief demanded in the complaint.
O'BRIEN & WILSON, nov5-7w-wed Plaintiff's Attorneys, St. Paul, Minn STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF POLE STATE Out. Eleventh Judicial District Carl Kretzschmar, plaintiff, against The Red Lake Falls Milling and Lumber company, a corporation,

The state of Minnesota to the above named defend

per 11th, A. D. 1884. P. A. DUFOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, Crookston, Minn. oct29-7w-wed

Confirmation of Assessment for Relay ing Pavement on Jackson Street.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS. CITY OF ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21st. 1884.

The assessment of benefits, costs and expenses arising from the relaying pavement on Jackson street, between south line of Fourth (4th) street street, between south line of Fourth (4th) street
and Seventh (7th) street with pine blocks and
constructing granite curbs on both sides of said
street between said points in the City of St. Paul,
Minnesots, having been completed by the Board of
Public Works, in and for said city,
said Board will meet at their office in said city at 2 p. m. on the
Sth day of December, A. D., 1884, to hear obsections (if any) to said jections (if any) to said assessment, at which time and place, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, said assessment will be confirmed by said Board.

The following is a list of the supposed owners' names, a description of the property benefited and the amounts assessed against the same, to-wit:

St. Paul Proper. Supposed owner and

Lot. Block. Benefits description. First National Bank, St. Paul, S½ of.......13&14 V DWalsh, N½ of S‰of13&14 Chas Friend, S½ of .13&14 Adam Decker, N 17% ft
of S 25 ft of 1&2
E C Belote, N 25 ft of
S 50 ft of 1&2
R Comforth, N 25 ft of 17 17 S 75 ft of. 1&2

Jos Austrian, N 25 ft of

S 100 ft of. 1&2 48 55 Dan'l Hopkins, S 25 ft of N \$20 75 291 4

N 75 ft of ...

.6&7 A H Wilder, N 25 ft of ... 6&7

Henry Haie, S½ of ... 14&13

M E Parker, S 25 ft of

N 100 ft of ... 14&13

S Bergman, S 25 ft of

N 75 ft of ... 14&13

M Dornieden, N½ of ... 14&13

A L Mayall, S½ of ... 1&2

C C Miles, S½ of N¾ of *1&2

Bank of Minnesota, N½

of ... 1&2 .1&2 Wm F Davidson, S 125 ft

20 75

of......8&9 Wm J Godfrey, N 25 ft of 8&9 A L Mayall, N 100 ft of.. 7&6 Geo W Armstrong, N 25 ft of 8 50 ft of....... 7&6 Mary F Holabird, S 25 ft 49 00 7&6 22 50 83 00

94 90 98 00 upposed owner and description.

St Paul City Railroad Co. That part of Jackson street occupied by St Paul City Railroad company between Fourth (4th) and Seventh (7th) streets \$859 00 All objections to said assessment must be made in writing and filed with the clerk of said Board at least one day prior to said meeting.

ast one day prior to said meeting.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President. R. L. GORMAN, Clerk Board of Public Works. 829-881 Notice of Mortgage Sale.

Whereas William Murphy and Garetta M. Murphy, his wife, mortgagors, did duly execute and celiver to Sarah Jane Hill, mortgagoe, a certain indenture of mortgage, begring date the 24th day of June, 1878, whereby said mortgagors did grant, bargain, sell and convey to said mortgagore her heirs and assigns, the follawing described land and appurtenances, lying and being in the city of St. Paul. county of Ramsey and state of Minnesota, to whit the east erly fifty (50) feet of lot six (6), block eighteen (18) Robert & Randall's addition to St. Paul, according to the plat thereof on record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Ramsey, to secure the payment of the sum of \$500, and interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, according to the conditions of a certain promissory note therein deacribed, which said indenture of mortgage was on the 29th day of June, 1878, at 12 o'clock M. duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said county of Ramsey, in book 56 of Mortgage Deeds, page 50.

And whereas said mortgagors did covenant and agree in said mortgage, in case of a foreclosure thereof, to p-y said mortgage, her heirs or assigns, the sum of twenty-five dollars, attorney's fees; and whereas default has been made in the conditions of said mortgage, by which the power to sell has become operative; and there is now due on said mortgage, at the date of this notice, the sum of \$753.90, and \$25 attorney's fee as aforeasid, and no action or proceeding at law has been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage or any part thereof.

And whereas Sarah Jane Hill, the mortgagee above named, afterwards, on the — day of — 188-dled intestate, at Cornwall, Orange county, New York, and on the 18th day of June, 1884, letters of administration on the goods, chattels, credits and estate, which were of the said Sarah Jane Hill were duly

York, and on the 13th day or June, 1884, letters or ad ministration on the goods, chattels, credits and estate which were of the said Sarah Jane Hill were duj-issued to Daniel T. Hill, Jr., who is now the admin istrator thereof, and an authenticated copy of hi appointment as such administrator, was on the 27th y of October, 1884, duly filed for record in ice of the Re-ister of Deeds in and for said cor

suant to the power of sale in said mortgage contains and the statute in such case made and provides said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of th norigaged premises aforesaid, together with the ap-surtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise ap-ertaining, which sale will be made at public vendue pertaining, which sale with oe made at public venaue, to the highest bidder for cash, by the sheriff of said Ramsey county, at the front door of the office of the Register of Deeds, in the city of St. Paul, in the county of Ramsey aforesaid, on the ETGHTENTH DAY OF DE EMBER, 1884, at 10 o'clock in the fore-

noon, to satisfy the amount then due upon said mort-gage and all legal expenses.

Dated October 29th, 1884.

DANIEL T. HILL, Jr.,

Administrator of the Estate of Sarah Jane Hill, deceased, Mortgagee.
Sanford & Sanford, Attorneys for Administrato
St. Paul, Minn. oct29-7w-we

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY -ss. In Probate Court, special to In the matter of the estate of James R. McNally, de Whereas, an instrument in writing, purpe the be last will and testament of James R. McNaily deceased, late of said county, has been delivered t

And whereas, Mary A. McNally has filed he James R. McNaily has filed her petition, representing among other things that said James R. McNaily died in said county, on the 4th day of October, 1884, testate, and that said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, that no person is named in said last will and testament, as the execution thereof, and praying that the said instrument may be admitted to probate and the instrument may e admitted to probate, and that letters of admir ration with the will annexed be to her issued the

on; It is ordered, that the proofs of said instrum the Probate office in said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,

December, A. D. 1884, atten %clock in the forenoon, when all concerned may appear and contest the probate of said instrument;

And it is further ordered, that public notice of the time and place of said hearing be given to all persons interested, by publication of these orders for three weeks successively previous to said day of hearing, in the Dailly Globs, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul in said county. ished at Saint Paul in said county.

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY, [L.S.] Judge of Probate.
Attest: Frank Robert, Jr., Clerk. nov12-4w-wed

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