MINNEAPOLIS.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Of all the contemptible falsehoods that the Evening Tribune has been guilty of towards citizens who happen to vote the Democratic ticket the following is the meanest:

> Many an old Republican and an old soldier has casually dropped into the Republican headquarters on Second avenue south since the campaign has opened. The old American flags which hang on the wall have been eyed with the peculiar interest which only the free patriot can cast upon the flag he loves so well, the flag which stands to him as the emblem of freedom, the representative of his beloved institutions.
>
> But few of the men who gazed on those flags identify them as the same ones that trailed in the mud of Minneapolis only four years ago.
>
> That disgraceful scene will never be forgotten. The melee on Washington avenue will always be a black stain on the fair escutcheon of Minneapolis. That occurrence is a part of Minneapolis' eventful history. At that time Flag Officer George Seaton, then a member of the Minneapolis police department, deliberately cut down the American flag which hung across the street at Washington and First avenues north. The American flag was trampled upon by whisky-mad Democrats and only the valor and patriotism of the Republicans saved the city from a disgrace second alone to open rebellion against the Union.
>
> Those flags will ever be interesting to the old toldiers and their sons, who know full well what it cost to maintain the free institutions of the land of the free.

In the first place, the flags that were cut down were those of foreign nations, which were hung out to creat nationality prejudices. In the next place, cutting them down was simply a drunken freak of a veteran of the late war, who was alone to blame, although the Democrats suffered from the odium by the lying misrepresentation of the Republican papers. The American flag was "never trampled by whisky-mad Democrats" in Minneapolis, and never will be. The person who wrote the Evening Tribune screed deserves to be horse-whipped.

Since John C. Yawkey killed a man Frank Booth has begun to swell up and tell how all the great men of the world have been little fellows "like me and Napoleon."

Last night S. P. Snider went down and "explained" to the trades and labor assembly. Next week he will endeavor to explain his explanation.

W. S. Harwood, of the Journal, is as mild-mannered a man as ever lived, but he emphatically declares that the "pine spot" is large enough to never let "the deuce take it."

Any observer will have noticed that the slight "bag" at the knees of the trousers of the candidate for office is now about half-way between knee and foot. Constant pulling caused it.

"Sliver," the assistant secretary at fire depatment headquarters, missed the opportunity of his lifetime Thursday night. There was a fire next door to his boarding place and he didn't wake up.

The Minneapolis Journal(ists), who recently visited New York, have apparently "caught on in great shape." R. E. Park and his pompadour are pounding out blood-thirsty stories on a Detroit paper, while the Iowa journalist is distributing cards about Minneapolis reading as follows:

> W. H. Wright, Everett house, New York, representing Maj. J. B. Pond's attractions: Henry M. Stanley, George Kennan, Frederick Villiers, George W. Cable, Bill Nye and his company of musical stars.

The N. P. Pine Sale.

It is doubtful whether the lumber trade as a rule fully comprehends the meaning of the purchase by the Weyerhauser syndicate of all the standing pine in Minnesota acquired by the Northern Pacific road with its land grant, says the Lumberman this week. The timber upon which the syndicate begins operations will approximate 600,000,000 feet. The deal will net the Northern Pacific $1,000,000 on the sale, something like $400,000 of which has already been paid. This timber, by the terms of the contract, must be manufactured at some point on the line of the Northern Pacific, although any point for manufacture that will guarantee to the Northern Pacific the hauling of the product will be deemed a sufficient fulfillment of the terms of the agreement.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The total bank clearings yesterday were $1,597,158.60.

Leighton & Co. are going to rebuild the saw mill burned down about three weeks ago at a cost of $40,000.

J. A. Wright will build a three-story brick veneer tenement row on University avenue, between First and Third avenues southeast, to cost $10,000.

Workmen are engaged in replanking and repaving the Washington avenue bridge preparatory to the laying of the tracks of the St. Paul electric line.

The consolidation of the First and University Methodist churches is now complete. Rev. J. A. Wright yesterday took out a $4,000 building permit for the remodelling of the old church into a dwelling.

Leighton & Barrows will rebuild the Leighton mill at the foot of Plymouth avenue, which was burned some time ago. Yesterday they took out a $40,000 building permit for this purpose.

A meeting of the board of trustees of the Minnesota Baptist state convention was held yesterday, and applications for aid from forty mission districts were considered. A total of $13,000, varying in amounts from $100 to $300, was appropriated.

David Haverstruck, a cooper employed in the Hennepin shop, was arrested yesterday afternoon for putting a dog's eye out. The dog attacked him and he drew a pocket knife, with that result. The owner, G. W. Preston, caused his arrest. The trial will be held to-day.

Canton Minnesota, I. O. O. F. held a meeting last night at which the officers of the grand lodge and cantons from St. Paul, and Ft. Snelling, and delegates from Winona, Kasson, Owatonna, Mankato and Brainerd were present. At the close of the meeting a banquet was served.

Elmer F. Fowler, the telegraph operator who had a lively time at the Milwaukee depot a few nights ago, paid a visit to his wife yesterday and took posession of his personal property. He did not care to go alone and accordingly Assistant City Attorney Hall accompanied him.

The city clerk's office was crowded yesterday with incompetent judges of election, principally Republicans, who were endeavoring to avoid a term at Stillwater by copying all of the names from the registers of 1888, work that should have been done last Tuesday.

Scarlet fever is reported as existing at 1508 Thirteenth avenue south, and diphtheria at 623 Ramsey street northeast and 2309 Twenty-third avenue south. The latter case is that of one of the little children of Mrs. William Woodward, who died of diphtheria at the quarantine hospital last Saturday.

Connections between the First and the Fourth avenue electric lines are being made by the street railway company in order that the latter may receive its power from the general power house on Third avenue north. Large feeder cables have been strung from one line to another at the corner of Third street and First avenue south.

The overhead wires are rapidly going down. Along Nicollet and Hennepin avenues where they were the thickest, it is now possible to see the sky as many of the wires have been removed. Several gangs of men are engaged at this work in the business district. The police signal boxes have just been connected with the underground system.

Some time ago Rev. D. D. MacLaurin was reported to have had a call to a Chicago church. He didn't go and rumor had it that he hadn't received any. This time the little Scotchman who presides over Immanuel church shows a telegram to the effect that he has been called to the Church of the Epitbany at New York. The salary is said to be $6,000 annually, but MacLaurin has as yet made no decision.

Yesterday was an eventful day for Washburn home. The first electric car made a trip over the line which on Monday will be opened for travel. This is the first of the branches of the motor line to be opened up. The line to Lake Calhoun and Harriet will be pushed to completion. Workmen are engaged upon the construction of the Lyndale line on lower Hennepin avenue. By to-night the tracks will be laid to Washington avenue. Work will then be commenced on the Sixth street line.

That we sell other things doesn't lessen our ability to do the best Hat business well. On the contrary, it enables us to sell Hats cheaper; and we do. The Plymouth Clothing House.

THIS IS NO APOLOGY.

C. S. Darrow, of Chicago, on the Beauties of the Protective System.

How Everything About the Workingman But His Labor Is Protected.

Fallacy of the Argument as to the Size of Wages Exploded.

More Kicking Against the Registration Law--Politics in General.

Harmonia hall was packed again last night by Democrats and Republicans, who wanted to hear C. S. Darrow, of Chicago, on the tariff. The hall should have been larger, for there has not been a speech delivered in Minneapolis this season abler than that of Mr. Darrow. His logic was true, his arguments clear, his illustrations apt and his eloquence threw a charm over the whole, setting it off as a beautiful landscape is brought out by the brilliancy of the setting sun. He is an orator, a logician and, judging from his effort last night, a lover of man.

O. T. Erickson, secretary of the Cleveland club, presided in the absence of George E. Ledgerwood, president of the club. In a few words he explained the objects of the Cleveland club, which had charge of the meeting, and introduced Mr. Darrow. Mr. Darrow is a young man, not over thirty-five, but looking younger. Smooth-shaven, he looks more like a theological student than a political speaker. That he is a student was evidenced by his speech. In clear, strong tones he addressed the audience on the tariff measure. His manner was most convincing and his arguments indisputable.

At the outset Mr. Darrow unhesitatingly declared that he was a free trader. If free trade is wrong, he thought tariff reform must be wrong. He invited questions from the audience and then launched into his subject.

"It might be well," said he, "to inquire, in the beginning, as to the nature of a tariff; for I believe that if we all understood just what a tariff is, we would git rid of it just as soon as possible. If we believe thoroughly in the theory of protection we should draw a lesson from China and Japan—from Japan, which is but recently beginning to blossom under the sun of civilization. If we believe firmly in protection we should build a wall along our border. We should get rid of all this dickering about schedules, bar out foreign goods entirely and live alone. We should isolate ourselves from the world. Last year $247,000,000 of tariff, ostensibly for the government, were collected. Hence, you see, a tariff is a tax and a tax is a tariff. When people are talking to you about the beauties of the tariff, they are explaining the beauties of a tax."

Mr. Darrow then took up the illustration of a ship load of goods upon which there is a high tariff. The tariff is first paid by the importer. The importer sells to the wholesaler, charging up what he paid for tariff upon the latter. The wholesaler does the same by the retailer and the retailer by the consumer, the poor consumer in the end paying every cent of it. More than that, all these dealers,

From Importer to Retailer,

Takes advantage of the tariff plea and exact a little extra profit, the consumer, in some cases, paying an excess of twice the original tariff. Speaking of what the Republican party has done to prostitute its power, the speaker said, among other things,

"They have taken up the Grand Army of the Republic, for years an organization which was a source of pride to this country, and have made of many of its members mendicants, begging for alms."

Returning to the tariff, Mr. Darrow continued:

"Now, how does that tariff affect Minnesota. This state is an agricultural country. Take away the farmers, and the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul would vanish in a night. There is not an industry in the state worth considering that does not depend upon farming. We do not buy grain and beef and cheese we sell it. Your wheat is sold in England, and it is there sold in the market of the world, in Liverpool, at the Liverpool market price. Does the tariff add one penny to the price which you get for your wheat? Not one. The most ingenious protective system in the world would not add to what your wheat will bring in competition with that of Russia and India. Now there is a tariff of 25 cents a bushel on wheat. It has been raised a nickel. You should all vote for your congressman, for he has raised the tariff on your wheat, of which you import so much, and for the raising of which you need protection. And so it is with everything which the farmer raises, with the possible exception of wool. Now that woolen subject is small, too small to be considered. But if there is a farmer who wants to add to the cost of a poor man's pants, or steal the woolen blanket from a babe in the cradle, he doesn't want politics talked to him; he wants religion.

"The farmer takes his wheat across the water and there sells it. He wants to buy something to take home to his wife and children. The United States government

Lays Its Heavy Hand

upon him and says: 'You can't buy your clothes where you sold your wheat. You must go back and pay out your money for a few necessaries to that gang of robbers which has put a fence around your country.' We stand this iniquitous system because we have become used to it. We have been educated up to it. Why, even the little babe, when it opens its eyes upon the world, looks out through a window pane that is taxed 60 per cent. Even the American flag is taxed. That must be why there are so many red flags carried in this country. When this little child grows up and goes to school, the government puts a tax upon his school books, for if there is any one thing that the protectionist hates, it is knowledge.

"We would naturally suppose that men should be taxed according to what they are worth. Under the protective system every man is taxed according to his needs, according to the size of his family. If he has ten children he is heavily burdened. If he is an old batchelor his tax isn't mentioned. His generosity is taxed. If he is mean and stingy and makes his wife wear her summer dress in the winter, and his son his old clothes, the tax lets him alone. If he be a farmer, he goes out to the field with a plow taxed 40 per cent; he goes home to dinner and eats off taxed dishes; he goes to bed and pulls up a sheet taxed 40 per cent, and dreams of the beauties of a tax. The Indian follows his victim to the grave, then breaks his bow and forgets his revenge. The tariff follows the American to the grave by taxing his coffin and headstone, and goes even beyond by placing a tax of $10 a ton on brimstone. In justice to the author, I should say that the McKinley bill takes this off now. They propose giving us h—l free.

"When was this burden placed upon us? In those dark days, between '61 and '65, it was done, but with the express promise that when the exigency had passed it would be removed. When some of you were braving death at the front, monopolists were getting rich off you. When you had returned, when the war was over, when the debts had been funded, these men who had become millionaires off your sweat said, 'This tax which has been imposed for the

government must be allowed to remain for us.'

Protection and Labor.

"Now what does this tax do for the laborer? The men who support this tariff infamy would never support it if it would put a dollar in the laborer's pocket. That would make him too independent. Labor is to-day a commodity. Every man knows it who has been told that his services are no longer required because some one can be secured who will do his work cheaper. It depends upon the law of supply and demand. I'll try to show you how the workingman is protected. Here is a good man who wants to protect the laborer. He buys a stove which under tree trade would cost $10. But he wants to protect the laborer, so he pays $15 for it—$10 for the stove and $5 for protection. He can't give $5 to the workingman, so he sends it around another way, by giving it to the retailer, who passes the $5 to the wholesaler, who sends it to the manufacturer. This gentleman doesn't give it to his laborer. He goes out and buys labor where he can get it the cheapest. But he has to buy his raw material from the mine owner. That fellow wants some of the $5. So the manufacturer and the mine owner split the $5. That is how your protection goes to the laborer.

"It is said that wages are higher in this country than anywhere else. But that is not on account of protection. England is nearest to being a free trader of any of the great countries, yet

Wages Are Higher in England

than in any other European nation. Italy has a tariff much higher than ours, yet wages are lower there than anywhere else in Europe. France and Germany have protection, yet wages are much lower there than in England. Another illustration: Your workingmen have learned that the tariff does not raise their wages, but goes into the employer's pocket. Then they say to the manufacturer, 'Raise our wages or we strike.' They strike, and their employer goes over to Europe, picks up a load of Italians and Hungarians and other 'arians. He brings them over here. There is no tariff on Italians, so the American laborer is thrown out upon the world. The clothing of the American laborer is taxed, his food is taxed, his fuel is taxed, but his labor, aye, his life, is free and he must compete with the world. Everything is protected but his labor. The American laborer gets more for his work because he earns more. But labor needs a chance. Give her the freedom of the seas and America can take care of herself.

"Years ago, before the days of Garrison and Phillips, men were preaching against slavery because it didn't pay. Then arose those noble men, who said: 'We don't care whether it pays or not. It is wrong.' So we say about the tariff. We don't care whether it pays or not. It is wrong, and must not exist. Every law, every movement, which seeks to divide man from man is a step toward darkness and ignorance."

A Word From Castle.

Not a speaker who has been thus far heard in Minneapolis has received more tumultuous applause than awarded the close of Mr. Darrow's brilliant effort. J. N. Castle followed. His address was brief.

"I want to say just one word," said Mr. Castle, "about something which has occurred within twenty-four hours. Look at the platforms. Up in the Fifth district they declare for free trade; down in the First the don't declare for anything; In the Second they say they don't like the McKinley bill, but that they had to take it; in the Third, "Dar" Hall's district, they say it tasted strongly of crow, but they were forced to eat. I've been waiting to see what my—I'll call him my predecessor—my predecessor, Capt. Snider, would say about it. He says it's good, and he likes it. Then they get my friend, Senator Davis, out to explain it. The senator is a brilliant man, but he doesn't know much about politics. What Gov. Merriam doesn't know about politics isn't worth knowing. He goes before the Farmers' Alliance and declares for free trade. Then he comes up to Minneapolis, as he goes over the state, and says; 'I've made a pretty good governor. I'm running on state issues. I've nothing to do with the tariff which these other fellows tinkered up. I've indorsed the Alliance platform. I stand on the Democratic platform, and I've been nominated by the Republicans. You'd better elect me governor.' He takes Senator Davis around the state to explain the McKinley bill and laughs in his own sleeve. When I read the report of Senator Davis' speech this morning, in which he referred to those fool foxes, meaning the Alliance, and read his explanation of the McKinley bill, it occurred to me that Senator Davis is tied to the tail of a crafty fox and is being rushed around the state making a spectacle of himself."

SNIDER'S SOFT SAYINGS.

He Addresses the Trades and Labor Assembly on the Tariff Bill.

At an open meeting of the trades and labor assembly last night Congressman Snider spoke upon recent legislation of interest to the people of Minnesota, together with a short and incoherent talk upon the famous McKinley and force bills. Among the bills that he spoke upon were several bearing upon the labor question, such as those prohibiting contract labor upon government work. He also called attention to the bills providing for a federal court and custom house in Minneapolis; the improvements upon the upper Mississippi; the improvements of the Soo and of Duluth harbor; the relief of the settlers on the Northern Pacific lands; the anti-trust bill; the meat inspection bill; the land forfeiture bill. Then he opened upon his talk on the tariff bill.

"From the foundation of our government," said he, walking half-way down the hall, "the revenue necessary to carry on the government has been levied by duties on imports. The difference between the parties has been how this should be raised."

After delivering this interesting bit of information, he said that when he went to congress he went as a protectionist. The McKinley bill was framed, he said, first, to reduce the revenue, and it does this by cutting it down about $70,000,000. The idea was to tax such articles as are considered luxuries, and this bill increases the duties upon these articles have been increased, while articles which are not produced in the United States are admitted duty free. Sugar has been protected about thirty years, but this country produces but 8 per cent of the total amount used in the country. This bill ought to reduce the price on brown sugar about 3½ cents a pound, while refined sugar should be retailed at about 4 cents a pound. The free list has been increased from 400 to 600 articles.

He digressed from the subject of sugar and spoke of the free importation of binding twine material, while binding twine is taxed seven mills a pound. This small duty was imposed to protect the twine interests in the United States. After finishing up the reduction of duties he took up that part which is particularly interesting to the laboring classes. Tin was not manufactured in this country last year, while, on the other hand, Great Britain manufacturers were paid some $20,000,000. The reason for this increase was to build up industries in this country. If the Dakota mines do not turn out the quantity of metal expected, he thought that the manufacturers could import block tin from Sumatra, as England does to a certain extent.

The duty on wool was increased to enable the building up of sheep-raising "in that portion of the country where the wheat crop is doubtful." This "beneficent bill" will be the up-building of the plains of Minnesota, Dakota and Montana. Wherever there is an excessive amount of imports of any one article there the duty is laid—the hose is turned on the fire. The duty on pearl buttons was increased to shut off the product of Austria. "If there have been any mistakes in the bill," said he, "the committee did not mean to make them."

The farmers have been assisted by the increased tax on barley, flax and flax fiber. "It was thought better," said he, "to put out the fires that annually consume tons of flax fiber, and light them under the boilers of St. Paul and Minneapolis manufactories. My support of this bill is candid. It is honest."

In closing he announced that he would be pleased to hear from the assembly upon all matters that come might up before congress.

After the address questions were declared in order. J. L. McDonald was the first one who propounded a query. He wanted to know if Mr. Snider voted as his constituents desired when he voted for the McKinley and force bills. He thought that when Snider voted for these bills he gave his constituents a stone when they asked for bread. The former obliges a laboring man to go to bed while his linen is washed, while the latter affords a better opportunity for election frauds than formerly. "There is no need for a misrepresentative of congress," said he, "to come down here all smiles and hand-shaking, and deal out taffy to us. We have had chaff long enough."

President McGaughey called the speaker down and said that Mr. Snider was not on trial. Mr. Snider, in explaining, said that when he voted for the force bill he did what he thought was to the interests of his constituents. The Australian system of voting he said was incorporated in the original force bill. His actions were open to criticism and he did not even object to having his motives called into question. Another member thanked Mr. Snider for voting for the tariff bill, but Mr. McGaughey said that he didn't propose to have the assembly digress from a discussion of the bill and take up personalities.

H. B. Martin wanted to know what steps the committee took to ascertain the returns labor receives in different countries when it compouneed the bill. Mr. Snider said that to a great extent been secured from the consular reports. Another question was, how is it that duties are laid upon what manufacturers have to sell, while nothing is said about duty on foreign labor? Mr. Snider did not know how this could be considered in a tariff bill. The only way to govern this would be by a bill to restrict immigration.

Numerous questions bearing upon some of the bills mentioned by Mr. Mr. Snider early in the evening were propounded, but for some reason whenever a delicate question was asked the bill had been omitted from the bundle he brought with him. "I intended to bring it," he would say, "but it is not here."

POLITICAL PICK-UPS.

Denunciation of the Registration Law Continues in Loud Tones.

Do you realize that you should register next Tuesday? It is time that you begin to think about it. Every voter should go to the polling place in his district next Tuesday and see that his name is on the poll list. You can't vote unless you register. Old registrations don't "go." That is one of the beauties of the Austalian law. Register early.

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The more people one meets in the course of a day the more complaints he will hear against the registration clauses of the Australian law. The clause which provides for the certificate of removal is the one receiving the most general condemnation. On every hand is it meeting with denunciation as clumsy, misleading and entailing a vast waste of time. To illustrate: Suppose there are 10,000 voters who have removed from their former precincts within the last two years. Not one of them can get a certificate of removal in less than one hour, counting the time spent in going from place to place, and in waiting for judges of election to appear (in most cases three hours would be consumed), that makes 10,000 hours given up to securing certificates of removal. Ten thousand hours are equal to 416 days, over a year of time absolutely wasted over a little formality. No one will attempt to deny that a secret ballot is a desideratum. Around the ballot box all possible safeguards should be thrown to prevent repeating and fraud. Duplications in registration should be avoided and prevented. But why are thousands of people, people who can ill afford to lose the time, put to unending trouble which could be reduced to a minimum. Three judges of election preside in each district on election day, look after the poll lists and the registration on the proper days and see that the election laws are followed. They are paid for doing this work. An additional duty, one which they would not feel to any considerable extent, might well be imposed upon them. Why cannot the judges meet and compare the poll lists after the registration is over, or from week to week while it is in progress? In the city of Minneapolis there are 351 judges of election. That number of men, by following a system could easily compare the lists, make all needed corrections and prevent duplications. The ballot boxes would be as well protected then as now. And the great public would be immeasurably benefited. Many Minneapolitans believe that the Australian law, as now in force, is susceptible to amendment.

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The voter should not make the mistake of thinking that by giving his name to the party canvasser he is registering his name for election day. These canvassers are merely counting noses for their respective parties. There is but one way to register. The voter must go to the polling place of his district and register in the presence of three judges and two clerks. At least the law says so. He will probably find there not more than two judges and one clerk. But that is the fault of the judges, not of the voter. But you must register.

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It behooves the Democratic committees to do a little hustling, and spread the news that a sort of a road out of the certificate of removal wilderness has been found. Blanks may be furnished to the judges in the various precincts, and a voter may give his name and present address for registration and then take oath as to his removal, stating the ward and precinct in which he voted at the last election. These facts will be recorded on the blanks referred to and certified to by the judges. Such blanks may then be sent to the judges of other precincts, who will, if the names are found on their books, certify to that fact and return the blanks. When this is done the judges in the first precinct may then enroll the citizens as voters.

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The citizens of the Twelfth ward have instituted a fight against Ald. Adams that promises to result much to the advantage of Mr. Peterson, the Democratic candidate for alderman. Adams has partly apologized to his constituents for his unprecedented action in the council, i. e., defeating two important measures that would have greatly benefit the Twelfth ward. Adams has been urging his claims for a re-election by stating that he was one of the largest property owners in the ward. but since the taxpayers have become aware of the fact that he only pays taxes on a very small amount of real estate, he has begun to realize that his constituents are not easily infatuated.

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The lesson which Matt Quay instilled into the brain of Republicanism two years ago has not been forgotten. It is, on the contrary, bearing fruit. Matthew's idea was to pour money into the doubtful districts. The Republicans are now doing that same. Over in the Thirtieth legislative district the Republicans are on the anxious seat. On that account they are pouring the money in there. Said a prominent Second ward man yesterday:

"I'm going to throw up business and pretend to be a doubtful Republican. There's a fortune in it. I can make more that way in two weeks than I can in a year in business."

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If the Democrats of the other wards will make up and work as the Seventh warders are there will be no doubt of

the election of the whole Democratic ticket, city and county, and substantial pluralities for the state congressional and judicial tickets. The two clubs of that ward held a joint meeting last night and decided to hold another grand rally latter in the month. It will be probably along about the 17th or 28th.

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The Ninth Ward Democratic club will hold a business meeting at 509 Third avenue northeast next Monday night. All members are requested to be present.

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Capt. J. N. Castle will speak at Elk River to-night.

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There will be a big meeting at Turner hall, Fifth avenue north and Washington, to-night. P. B. Winston, Matt Gallagher, L. R. Theon, S. A. March and others will speak. The Third ward club will meet at Plymouth and Washington and march to the hall, preceded by a band.

THE LURLINE BALL.

The Affair a Very Pleasant Social Affair as Usual.

The Lurline ball occurred last evining at the West hotel, and although the attendance was not quite as large as might have been expected, the event was a highly pleasurable one, a fit opening for the season's gaiety. About 200 couples were present and the floor of the dancing hall was just comfortably filled with the dancers. Many of the toilets of the ladies were elaborate, and socially the affair was a great success, while about $1,000 was realized for the club's building fund. The committees officiating were:

Committee on Arrangements—M. H. Eddy, chairman; H. C. Collins, E. A. O'Brien, A. W. Daniels, C. B. Wright.

Floor Committee—C. B. Wright, chairman; L. T. Watson, H. P. Watson, G. K. Taylor, M. C. Hamer, W. S. Ankeny, H. C. Collins, A. M. Bailey, L. B. Elwood, A. W. Daniels, E. A. O'Brien, H. W. Commons.

Among those present from abroad were Miss Fletcher, Genoa, Italy; Mrs. H. E. Dickman, New York: Messrs. Kelly, St. Paul; Frank Cadwell, Ipswich, S. D.; Miss Bishop, Los Angelos; Miss Potter, Johnstown, Pa.; Among the Minneapolis people present were Col. John T. West and daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Charles K. Sidle, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Thresher, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Fred T. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Roderick Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Larrabee, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Conkey, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Pineo, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McMullen, Mr. and Mrs. Bidwell, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Worman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Holly, Mr. and Mrs. Will Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Merriam, Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. Frank Peavey, Miss Barnaby, Miss Hawkins, Miss Pierce, Miss Tindolph, Miss Wiggins, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Williams, Miss Williams, Mrs. Summers, Miss Ada White, Miss Hobbs, Miss Helfellfinger, Miss Jessie Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bailey, Messrs. J. R. Corrigan, John H. Long, Dan Gallagher, R. C. Kalkhoff, Frank Holmes, Charles Peavey, Judge M. B. Koon, Theodore L. Hays, E. W. Goddard, Will Moulton, D. W. Chisholm, H. H. Eliel, Scott Woodworth, Frank Heffelfinger, H. C. Collins.

THREE MISFIT COUPLES.

Abuse, Desertion and Falsity Breaks Cupids Bonds.

Martha E. Stephens has been married to Frank E. Stephens for nineteen years, and they have lived in Minneapolis all the time. She is now forty years of age and he is forty-six. They have two boys, seventeen and fourteen years of age respectively. For many years he has ill-treated her, and latterly has opened up an account with the notorious Dora Quinlan. He was false in many quarters, and has contracted infectious diseases in consequence. Once he was arrested in a raid on a low dive at 257 Third avenue south, in company with the most lascivious of female characters. She also says he is an habitual drunkard, and she wants a divorce and the custody of the children, also a share in the $150 per month he draws as inspector of wheat for C. A. Pillsbury.

Dora Mansell was married to Edwin P. Mansell in Brownville, Me., when she was but fourteen years of age, and she is now just double that, while he is forty. They lived together until November, 1889, when he became filled with a desire to be tough, and was convicted of grand larceny. She wants the custody of their four children.

Carl Madler is sick and tired of Sophia Madler, and he wants to cut loose. He is now fifty-six years of age, and she is thirty-two. They were married in Sauk Center, Minn., in 1877, and have had two children. In 1887, just ten years after, she deserted him, and about six weeks ago she took up and went to living with one Gagnew, whose first name the plaintiff does not know. He wants a divorce and the children.

THE LESLIE RECEPTION.

It Will Occur on Monday Evening at the West Hotel.

The arrangements for the reception to Mrs. Frank Leslie next Monday evening, tendered by Col. John T. West and daughters, have been completed. The hour has been fixed at 10 o'clock, so that it may in no manner interfere with Mrs. Leslie's lecture at the Grand opera house. Carriages can be ordered at the Grand for 9:30. Danz's orchestra will furnish music for the reception, Prof. Danz leading in person. The parlors will be handsomely decorated with flowers for the occasion. The Misses West will be assisted by Miss Georgia Kelly, Miss Corinne De Laittre, Miss Bessie Chute and Miss Sue C. Fletcher. No formal invitations have been issued, Col. West extending a public invitation to all friends to attend the reception. Mrs. Leslie will arrive in Minneapolis Sunday afternoon at 2:30 in President Miller's private car over the Milwaukee road.

DISTRICT COURT BRIEFS.

The Village of Wayzata Wants the Great Northern to Vacate Streets.

The village of Wayzata vs. the Great Northern railway company is on trial before Judge Young. The action is brought to compel the corporation to vacate certain streets designated on the plat of the village. It seems that the residents of the little town want the two streets opposite the Wayzata depot to run down to the lake as was originally intended, and one end of the depot and platform, and also the engine tank and pump house stand in the streets. The company also has three tracks laid on Lake street, and the village asks that two of them be removed in order that the street may run past the lake its full width. They also want the cross streets put in shape so that teams can get to the steamboat landing. Hence the action.

The suit of Herbert Breden against the Minneapolis Street Railway company, and also an action by the boy's father, Henry Breden, against the company are on trial before Judge Hooker. The boy sues for $20,100 personal damages, on account of the loss of his right leg. He claims that a Fourth avenue conductor forced him off a car near Thirty-first street, while it was going at a high rate of speed. The father brings his action for the loss of the services of the boy. He is a bright little fellow, now eight years of age. The argument in the admission of the father's suit consumed nearly the entire day.

Robert S. Murdy has brought an action against Hilda Clausen to recover $200 on a promissory note, and also to set aside a claim of a lien by Olive P. Lee upon the mortgaged property.

George L. Monahan has sued J. W. Ryan to recover for fifty days' labor in driving logs on the river. An order for an attachment against the logs has been issued.

The Cargill Elevator company has brought an action against the Bank of Cleremont, to recover $593.70 held by the bank as the company's agent. The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator company has been attached in the action.

The suit of William H. Adams, against E. W. Backus, an action to set aside a mortgage connected with a note for $14,500 is on trial before Judge Lochren.

Autumn styles now ready in all departments at the Plymouth Clothing House.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Hess Grand opera troupe closes its engagement at the Lyceum theater to-day with "Il Trovatore" in the afternoon, Camille Muori appearing as Leonora, Mertens as Count di Luna. In the evening "Martha" will be presented, Miss Guthrue appearing as Lady Henrietta, M. Guille as Lionel.

There was a big sale of seats yesterday for the Leslie engagement at the Grand.

The engagement of the Sparks Comedy company in Hoyt's "A Bunch of Keys" closes at the Bijou with this afternoon and to-night's performance. Commencing to-morrow evening Hamlin's Farce-Comedy company will present "The Fakir," which is meeting with such a great success this season. The cast numbers twenty-two people, something unusual for a farce-comedy organization, including Alice Harrison, who is well known, and has a host of friends in this city.

Frank Daniels carries the biggest farce-comedy company in America, numbering over forty people. In his company this season is charming Bessie Sanson, who will be remembered as Venus in "A Rag Baby." She has been dubbed the queen of farce-comedy. In "Little Puck," Daniels' latest play, opportunities are given that droll comedian for full scope for his abilities. It is reported that last season he made $20,000 out of "Little Puck."

That interesting stage spectacle, "Around the World in Eighty Days," will be seen at the Lyceum all of next week. As the prices are very cheap and the production includes sixty people and entire new scenery, packed audiences are expected. Matinees will be given Thursday and Saturday at 25 cents to all parts of the theater.

The double bill at the Pence opera house last evening drew a full house, and the minstrels proved an attractive addition to the programme. In order to bring the entertainment within the proper time, a few of the minor specialties in the Novelty bill were dropped out. The performance as it was given last night is a good one, and filled with pleasing features. The golden wedding opens the first part of the minstrel programme, and it is filled with pleasing melodies, notably the plantation songs of the quartette, which were especially fine, and the numbers were repeatedly enrored. There are some fine dancers and comical acts, and the double bill was a success. The same performance will be given until Sunday night, with a popular Sunday matinee. Next week, the Rose Hill Folly company and packed houses.

E. E. Rice's financial troubles seem to continue, and the "World's Fair," it is said, is to lose Herbert, the lean comedian, and George K. Fortesque, the fat comedian, when the engagement closes to-night at the Grand. Rice has sent for other people and will continue.

Before Judge Emery.

Miss Annie Johnson stood before Judge Emery yesterday wearing a sort of a nondescript suit of men's clothes and a black eye. Annie had been arrested Thursday afternoon for being drunk, very drunk, in an alley off from Washington avenue. She called a young man some pet names, and thus purchased a black eye. In answer to the inquiries of the court as to how she came to masquerade she said that a man asked her to help him move, and she therefore dressed herself in men's clothes. Judge Emery gave her thirty days at the workhouse, and for the next month she will have to appear in her proper apparel.

Jennie Menard was given thirty days under the Scheffer habitual drunkenness law.

Ed Thompson, who was charged with stealing some clothing from Falconer Bros.' laundry, was discharged. George Felt, who was arrested yesterday, pleaded guilty, and was given sixty days.

The examination of John Russell, of St. Louis Park, who was charged with stealing a sewing machine, resulted in his being held to the grand jury in $300 bonds.

The cases of L. Higgins, who was charged with cruelty to a horse, and David Hoversbock, who wos charged with abusing a dog, were continned to to-day.

The Milling Output.

As a result of seven fair-sized mills not doing anything last week, the flour output fell off nearly 15,000 barrels, says the Northwestern Miller. The aggregate product of the sixteen mills in operation was 151,400 barrels—averaging 25,233 barrels daily—against 170,250 barrels the week before, 168,030 barrels for the corresponding time in 1889. The shortage of cars continues to hamper the mills more or less. The grain men are even more hindered. The water power, under the systematic handling of Mr. Pillsbury, continues at a very good stage, and only one mill is now using steam. More flour is being made than sold, and some of it is going into store here.

The directors of the Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance company held a meeting Friday and decided upon the following officers of the new company: Ex-Gov. A. R. McGill, president; L. Christian, vice president; F. R. Pettit, secretary, and L. W. Campbell, treasurer. J. R. Hall will be general agent and inspector.

He Robbed the Mails..

Anthony K. Wilson, son of James K. Wilson, living at 2513 Second avenue south, has been arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Sheehan on the charge of robbing the mails. The complaint alleges that Wilson took a letter from a postal car on the Northern Pacific railroad in the summer of 1888, containing a check of $408.23 sent by the Becker County bank to the Northwestern National bank of Minneapolis. Wilson waived examination before Commissioner Odell, and was held to the federal grand jury in $2,000 bonds. It is charged that the offense was committed when young Wilson was taking his brother's run on the mail car between Minneapolis and Detroit, Minn. He has always borne an excellent reputation.

Judson Institute No More.

Judson institute is no more. Miss Judson and Miss Jane Usher who purchased it have had a falling out, and the deal has been canceled. The school did not have as many students this year as formerly, and Miss Usher commenced suit to have it set aside, alleging false representations. Miss Judson was averse to figuring in the courts, and accordingly made a settlement. The portion of the purchase money that has been paid is retained by Miss Judson, and Miss Usher keeps the apparatus, the former having the right to revive the school when she sees fit.

Should Obtain Permits.

Building Inspector J. M. Hazen is of the opinion that people who build private sewers should take out permits. He has been looking up the matter, and finds that some of the sewers are not properly constructed. There is an ordinance requiring that all such sewers shall be constructed according to the directions of the building inspector, where the same has not been prescribed by the council. The ordinance lacks one featnre which nullifies it. There is no provision for the issuance of permits.

A Big Convention.

Bridge Engineer Cappelen has returned from Chicago, whither he went to attend the meeting of representatives of the various engineers' societies to arrange for a grand international civil engineers meeting at Chicago during the

world's fair. Engineers and displays are expected from all parts of the world. It is expected that the world's fair management will furnish rooms for a headquarters and the exhibit. The engineers themselves expect to raise $10,000 from the profession by a per capita assessment toward making the meeting a success.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Miss Lottie Rosenfield will spend the winter in Chicago.

Rev. Dr. R. M. McKaig has returned from a trip to Omaha.

City Engineer Rinker has returned from a North Dakota trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Morrow left for New York last night.

Mrs. Fred A. Pride returned yesterday morning from an Eastern trip.

Mrs. Dexter Thurber and Mrs. A. B. Nettleton entertained their friends last night.

Mrs. W. A. Nimocks has gone to Fargo, N. D., to visit her daughter, Mrs. G. T. Thomas.

W. B. Palmer, of Minneapolis, and Miss Anna Stevens, of New York, were married Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer will come direct to Minneapolis, and will be at home at Ninth street and Sixth avenue south.

E. J. Nally, chief clerk in the office of Supt. McMichael of the Western Union, has resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 23d. Mr. Nally has been offered and has accepted the position of assistant to the general superintendent of the Postal Telegraph company in Chicago.

The marriage of Miss Mabel Maddock and Will Sullivan will occur next Tuesday morning at the Church of the Immaculate Conception. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at Dorner's. After Nov. 1 the couple will be at home at 912 Hawthorn avenue.

The marriage of Miss Hunter, of this city, and F. B. Brace, of St. Anthony Park, will occur next Thursday, at the residence of the bride's mother, 423 Fifth street southeast. The wedding will be a very quiet affair, only the relatives being present. After an Eastern tour the couple will be at home in their handsome residence which has just been completed in St. Anthony Park.

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The Log Cut.

The estimate of the lumber cut is put at not less than 325,000,000 feet and not over 350,000,000 feet. Many lumbermen do not intend to cut as many logs next year as they did this, but some think that next year will be the banner sawing year, and that the cut will reach 4,000,000 feet. The reason for this is that it is thought that about 175,000,000 feet are hung up along the river. The log supply is estimated at about 217,000,000 feet.

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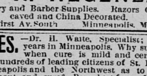

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DINING ROOM GIRLS wanted. Hotel Brunswick.

ENGINEER—Licensed engineer, with good references, wants position. Address C 100, Globe.

GASFITTERS—Wanted, two gasfitters and two plumbers; none but first-class men need apply. 2901 Nicollet av. Wilkins & St. Leyn.

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SECOND COOK wanted. Hotel Brunswick.

STEAMFITTER — Wanted, first class steamfitter at good wages. H. Kelly & Co., 256 Second av. south.

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COACHMAN—Situation wanted as coachman in private family; best of city references given. Address S 48, Globe, Minneapolis.

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ROOMS—For rent, five or six unfurnished rooms. Call at 257 Nicollet av., fruit store.

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POCKETBOOK LOST—Pocketbook, containing small change, knife and lady's gold ring. Return for reward, 9 North Fifteenth st.

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SAFE—For sale, a good sized Marvin safe. Address D 48, Globe, Minneapolis.

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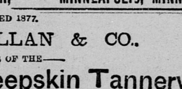

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