WEST IN THE SADDLE

WESTERN BRAINS AND ENERGY ARE RUNNING THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

IOE MANLEY'S PREDICAMENT.

MAINE MAN'S BLUNDER HAS DROPPED HIM BETWEEN THE LINES.

THE DUPLICITY OF PLATT.

Hanna Worked Up Over the Double Candidacy of Morton— Reed's Reticence.

Special to the Globe.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 17.—The convention today opened with a hurrah and was lively all through. Thurston started the enthusiasm. He is a natural orator and he had the convention with him in his every utterance. Thurston is a queer looking man. He is all skin, bones, brains and feeling. He is as thin as a rail, as tall as a steeple and as straight as a pole. His long, thin black hair is brushed up from a high forehead and his straight nose is thin and sensitive. He gestures much as he speaks, his nostrils quiver with excitement and he brings every atom of his six feet in nervous action. Thurston was born in Vermont, brought up in Wisconsin and began the practice of law in Omaha. He was for a time the lawyer of the Union Pacific railway and he has now graduated from the bar to the United States senate.

The gold plank of the platform was gotten up by a western man and not by the East. It was written almost altogether by Kohlsaat of Chicago. The west is really running this convention. Foraker was chosen at the head of the committee on resolutions in order that the prestige of getting up the gold platform might not go to an eastern man. Kohlsaat is a man of high honor. He is worth his millions, but he would rather be a newspaper man than president of the United States and he once told me that if he had $100,000,000 he would still be editor of a newspaper. He is a man of strong convictions and he believes in McKinley.

THE SICKEST MAN HERE

is Joe Manley. He feels that he has lost his hold on Tom Reed and New England and he don't know, to use the words of the congressman, "just where he is at." Sam Fessenden, of Connecticut, rode over Manley rough shod in the Southern hotel today. Fessenden is a Reed man and he is very angry at Manley. He stopped him as Manley was going through the parlors and laid his hand on his shoulder and said: "Joe Manley, you have made the greatest mistake of your life in quitting the support of Tom Reed. I tell you, God Almighty hates a quitter." Some of the Republicans are alarmed as to what Reed will do. They fear he will be sulky during the campaign and would like to make him vice-president yet if he would take it.

The silver men feel very sore. About six states are discussing the advisibility of leaving the convention tomorrow. I met Dubois, of Idaho, and Cannon, of Utah, this afternoon. They think they have been badly treated and one silver delegate expresses the situation in this quotation: "We will admit you had a right to refuse our love, but why did you kick us down stairs?"

There has been some talk about Lodge for the vice-presidency. I asked him this afternoon whether he would take it under any conditions. He said: "No, if I should be nominated I should rise in the convention and decline it. To be United States senator from Massachusetts is good enough for me."

Mark Hanna is mad at the duplicity of Platt. He asked this afternoon why, if Platt wanted to have Morton for vice-president, he did not withdraw him from the presidential candidacy. He says he does not like to see him maneuvering for both ends of the ticket at the same time.

There is a lot of dirty linen being washed on the floors of the convention and there has been considerable washing of the same kind going on in the national committee. Anthony Higgins, of Delaware, showed up the corruption of his state this afternoon, denouncing his opponent. Addicks, as a scoundrel and corruptionist.. There were at least fourteen thousand people in the hall at the time and Addicks feels rather sore to-night. It is stated he has been going around to the McKinley leaders and making corrupt propositions as to the state. One man whom a million dollars or a dozen states would not buy told me to-night how Addicks approached him, saying that had Addicks not been introduced by a friend of his he would have knocked him down for the implied insult which his proposition carried. Said Addicks to this man: "You can influence delegates from your state. Now, I can carry Delaware for McKinley. I know just how many Democratic votes there are. I know just how many Republican votes there are and I know just how many votes I will have to buy to make Delaware surely Recan, and if I am upheld by the convention, will do it." The man—he was a McKinley leader—looked at him with contempt, and told Mr. Addicks he had mistaken his man.

THE VICE-PRESIDENCY.

The McKinley men undoubtedly want Hobart as their candidate for vice-president. This seems to have been a part of the McKinley plan decided upon long before this convention met, and though they are not making any fuss about it you cannot talk with one of the McKinley leaders long before he turns the subject to the vice-presidency, and after first pretending to be for Morton, or for anyone that New York will favor, veers about to Hobart. To-night Hobart has the lead as the vice-presidential candidate, and if the McKinley men stick to their plan he will be the candidate. They are extremely anxious, however, not to anger Platt, and the remainder of the New York element, and if the differences in New York could be patched up Morton could have the place. This is the case with Hanna and the most of the McKinley leaders. There are some, however, who wish to see Platt's tail feathers cut and his wings clipped, and who don't want it said that Platt has had any victories here. The choice of Morton would certainly be a victory for him, and would be the defeat of George Matthews, of the Buffalo Express, and others, and the McKinley men in New York. I can't tell you how bitter the fight is. The New York delegates in discussing it denounce each other in unmeasured terms and the opponents of Morton say that his nomination will lose the party that state.

Now and then you hear Reed talked of. He could be nominated if he wished it, and there is a strong feeling in favor of nominating him and taking the chances of his not refusing the place on the ticket. Those who know Reed, however, protest against this. They say that he is so independent and sulky that he would throw the nomination over and practically tell the party to go to ——. This would result in the national committee naming the candidate, and would put a damper on the campaign. I was told tonight by a man who had served in congress with McKinley, and who has just visited him at Canton, that McKinley has given directions that under no circumstances should such a possibility be risked. The only hope of getting Reed to take the vice-presidency, says Congressman Frank, would be through Dingley, of Maine, or Tom Reed's wife. If assurances could be gotten from either of these persons that he would accept the position, Mr. Frank thinks it will be safe to go on and nominate him. No movement to this effect, however, is being taken and at this hour Mr. Reed is out of the race. The convention will probably adjourn tomorrow night, though there is a possibility that it may last over till Friday. The McKinley men are anxious to get through as quickly as possible. They feel that so far things are going very nicely and realize that delays are dangerous ,as far as foolish utterances in the convention and out of it, are concerned. As it is, they claim to have about 700 votes among the delegates, which is an even greater majority than Grosvenor has claimed.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

BYRNES IS BUSY.

Tim Is Having Any Amount of Excitemnt in His Own Field.

Convention Hall, St. Louis, June 17—It will not do to have convention sessions called as early as ten o'clock in the morning. At that hour less than a hundred delegates were in the hall. After last night's long contests the convention members indulged in a long morning slumber.

Tim Brynes himself took charge of the army of assistants and ushers who are thick as cactus blossoms on the Misscuri prairie. Tim said this morning that he had played foot-ball, run a threshing machine and distributed tracts at a Methodist camp-meeting, but his experience of yesterday and today eclipses all his past records for dealing amicably with rooters of all descriptions.

The Minnesota delegation have made a change in place on the floor of the convention hall. They are now seated as the third delegation from the speaker's platform.

Prof. Stevenson was the first to arrive this morning. He said the work of the committee on permanent organization had been completed, and there had been no friction .

Copies of the St. Paul Dispact, of of Monday, containing a far better illustration of the interior of convention hall than the local papers were handed to members of the delegation when they came in.

NEW LOCATIONS.

Seating Arrangements in Convention Hall Are Altered.

St. Louis June 17.—Many changes have been made in the seats of delegates in the convention hall. The officers of the convention have arranged the seats in alphabetical order, according to states, some of the delegates maintain their places, especially those near the top of the list, but beginning with Maryland the several changes are numerous. Maine remains as before, exactly in front of the speaker's stand, Massachusetts takes the seats immediately behind them and then follows Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico Nevada, New Jersey, crowding the New York delegation far back to the middle section. Oregon is behind New York, also North Dakota. Beginning with the third section North Carolina occupies the first row and all but four seats of the second which are alloted to Ohio and will probably be occupied by the big four from that state: Foraker, Bushnell, Hanna and Grosvenor. Pennsylvania occupies the seats directly behind Ohio and have not been changed but one row back. Yesterday the Ohio delegation occupied the front row of the third section. Some changes have been made which will probably cause considerable feeling. The Virginia delegation which was near the front of the first section have been relegated to the rear of the third section. The states which have been most benefitted by the change are Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, Nevada, and New Jersey.

Every seat has been tagged with the name of the state whose delegate is to occupy it, and it is believed there will be no confusion in seating delegates.

The assistant sergeant-at-arms force entitled to the floor will be decorated with white badges so that there will not be so many employes on the floor of the hall. A re-arrangement of the employes has been made in the hope that there will be more efficient service on the floor of the convention and better order will be preserved in the hall.

FIGHT ON CREDENTIALS.

A Hot Struggle Over the Texas Delegates in Committee.

St. Louis, June 17.—The committee on credentials to-day adopted by a vote of 31 to 13 the resolution to ratify the findings of the national committee in all contests except those from Delaware and Texas. The committee also settled the Texas contest by deciding to recommending the seating of the Grant faction, the vote being 28 to 16. A resolution offered by Sutherland, to seat the Cuney faction was lost 16 to 29, and another motion by Sutherland to seat both delegations giving each delegation a half vote, failed 14 to 29. The Grant delegates are McKinley men, while the Cuneyites support Allison and Reed. The committee will report this afternoon.

A strong effort was made by Delegates McCamant of Oregon and Hepburn, of Iowa, to induce the committee to consider the Kerens-Filley factional differences in the Twelfth Missouri district, but the committeemen refused to do so, aligning itself practically as it had on the votes given above. Delegate Bittinger, of Missouri, voted to take up the case, although stating as his personal opinion that the contestants had no valid grounds for their attempted contest. Motions were also made by Mr. Hepburn, to hear the contests from California, Louisiana and Georgia, but all were settled by practically the same vote on which the Texas contest had been decided.

Then at the close of the meeting, the resolution offered yesterday by Cowan, of Nebraska, to accept the decisions of the national committee on all except the Delaware and Texas cases, which that body had referred to the committee on credentials, was adopted by the vote of 31 to 13.

Most of the session was given to the hearing of the Texas contest.

MARCHED IN MUD.

Pelting Rain Interfered With the Big McKinley Demonstration.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—Wednesday night of convention week was some time ago marked on the programme of the McKinley boomers for a torch-light parade to demonstrate to the people of St. Louis and the convention visitors the popularity of the Ohio candidate. Unfortunately for the plans of the Buckeye enthusiasts, a sharp thunder shower swept across the city about the dinner hour and then resolved itself into a driving rain, which kept up throughout the evening and made marching an exceedingly disagreeable and sloppy exercise. Nevertheless the managers of the affair determined to carry out their programme, and they did so. The display was an interesting and unique one. The feature of the march was the face of Maj. McKinley. Portraits of the candidate blossomed over the marchers and were elevated from the carriages through the whole length of the line. There were hundreds of them. The turnout was twenty minutes passing the Planters hotel, and a rough estimate would put the number of marchers at 4,000 or 5,000. Most significant and interesting was the popular enthusiasm provoked by a flag of the Cuban republic which had a place all to itself in the line bearing the watchword "Cuba Libre," and was followed by a wave of cheering peculiar in its intensity.

TO END TODAY.

Leaders Are Determined to Get Through Without Delay.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—The convention will be brought to an end to-morrow if the plans of the leaders are carried out. The programme which was arranged to-day contemplates reports from various committees at the morning session and a recess till 12 o'clock. The report of the committee on resolutions will be acted upon. Then the nomination of president will be proceeded with, and after that the vice-president. This possibly may result in a late night session, but no one expects a repetition of the long session of the Democratic convention, when President Cleveland was nominated at dawn after an all-night session.

MORTON STILL SILENT.

He Has Not Yet Defined the Position He Occupies.

RHINE CLIFF, N. Y., June 17.—Gov. Morton has watched closely the wavering feeling in regard to his position on the ticket to be nominated. Not one word has fallen from his lips as to his position. Even if the convention should decide to nominate him without his consent, he has not as yet made up his mind to accept.

TOWNE AND PILLSBURY.

Minnesota Delegation Anxious About the Sixth District.

Convention Hall, St. Louis, June 17.—During recess today Charlie Towne held a lengthy interview with C. A. Pillsbury. The two drove from Convention hall to Towne's rooms at the St. Nicholas. What they said could not be learned, but Mr. Towne told me that he would prepare a statement for publication as soon as the convention adjourned finally. The situation in the Sixth district is causing some uneasiness among the Minnesota delegation. There is now a move on to nominate W. E. Lee for congress if he will accept.

McKINLEY AND MORTON.

Every Indication That This Will Be the Ticket.

St. Louis, June 17.—The announcement made just as the convention was called to order that Foraker, of Ohio, would nominate Morton for the vice-presidency just as soon as the ballot for president was finished, practically settled the gossip of the morning. It was the plan that when the motion to nominate McKinley by acclamation was made, to also include the name of Levi Parsons Morton for vice-president. At 10:30 it was believed that this would certainly be the case and it looks as if the plan would carry, although there may be some opposition.

PRIVILEGES ABUSED.

Causing One of Tim's Aides to Lose His Head.

St. Louis, June 17.—There was general confusion in the arrangements for the press representatives which was mainly due to the fact that the second assistant sergeant-at-arms, W. W. Johnson, of St. Louis, lost his head early in the morning. Press privileges have been abused by some who are not entitled to them and Johnson got the special correspondents confused with the corps of the press associations and tried to reorganize the whole system that had been arranged for reporting the convention.

Johnson finally became exasperated and for a time was inclined to be abusive, but the situation was explained to his superiors and order was restored in time to permit the work of reporting the convention to be resumed without disturbances.

PARTED WITH TEARS

Continued from First Page.

has represented his state in the senate of the United States as a Republican, save for two years, and in the cabinet of President Arthur; Senator Dubois, the handsome, stalwart young senator from Idaho, whose father was nominated for secretary of state of Illinois by Abraham Lincoln; young Senator Cannon, of Utah, Representative Hartman, from Montana; Lemmon, of California, and Mott, of North Carolina

The scene was a most affecting one. The gold men in the committee were filled with compassion and there was ator Teller spoke. Senator Bubois, Senator Cannon and Delegate Mott broke down completely and were like children. Senator Lodge, who replied, spoke words of tender sympathy, as if the occasion was some personal bereavement. He eulogized Senator Teller and his colleagues, but declared firmly that the representatives of the party could not falter on the money question. When the platform is presented to-morrow it is not probable that there will be any reply from the silver men, at least not an extended one. If Senator Lodge can have his way, no bitterness will be engendered.

The general belief is that the convention will adjourn to-morrow. The prevailing opinion continues to be that Gov. Morton will be McKinley's running mate on the ticket, although the friends of Hobart and Evans still insist otherwise, and the anti-Platt faction in New York is bitterly fighting his nomination. It is believed that Mr. Hanna is opposed to Morton and this fact furnishes the chief ground for the confidence of the anti-Morton delegates.

SILVER MEN BEATEN.

Platform as Drawn Adopted by Resolutions Committee.

St. Louis, June 17.—Teller, Dubois, Cannon and others of the free silverites have in the committee on resolutions announced their determination to bolt the republican convention in case of adoption of the gold standard plank. The full committee took up the platform promptly after being called together at 10:30 and proceeded with it section by section. The preamble was first read and adopted and practically without debate.

At noon the committee had not reached the financial plank, where the contest was expected between the gold and silver men. The sub-committee reported a complete platform. After reading it as a whole, Chairman Foraker stated that the sub-committee had given the different declarations the fullest consideration during the night and had the counsel of the best thought of the country on these principles of the party, as well as upon the form of expressing the same.

The report was then taken up ad seriatim, for the consideration. The whereas in which the history and mission of the party were told was adopted without opposition. Then came the preamble, in which the indictment of President Cleveland's administration was most strongly expressed. There was some difference of opinion as to the severity of the language in this indictment, but Senator Foraker defended it very earnestly and it was adopted without any change. The next sections were adopted as reported, including the reciprocity clause, and there was no disagreement as to the language in any of the sections, until the sugar bounty question was reached. There was some objection to the form of this resolution, and some brief speeches were made in support of various propositions. One of these was to amend the resolution by declaring for a specific duty on sugar, and another for a specific declaration for tariff protection. None of these were accepted, and the resolution as reported and as sent out last night by the Associated Press, was adopted.

The proposition for an amendment to the resolution committee from Mr. Patterson, of Illinois, and Mr. Lauterbach, of New York, who contend for a declaration for a specific duty. They were replied to by Senator Gear, of Iowa, who contended for the merit of bounty system, saying that the main object was to protect the original producers of sugar in this country and that the bounty system was well calculated to accomplish this purpose.

The committee also adopted resolutions declaring specifically for the adequate protection of wool and woolens, and still another for the encouragement of American shipping. At 12 o'clock the financial question was taken up.

OPENED BY TELLER.

Senator Teller opened the discussion by offering the various substitutes which he had presented in the sub-committee and making a speech in support of them. Senator Teller made a vigorous speech in support of his resolutions, becoming quite animated as he warmed up. He had scarcely begun when the members of the press who lined the hall outside the room in which the committee was meeting were invited to a more distant section of the hotel. The excuse was made that the committee wanted the use of the hall for air, but the fact that the Colorado senator"s voice penetrated the wall and was plainly heard on the outside, was accepted as the real reason for the eviction of the press.

As the senator progressed he was warmly applauded by his followers. He spoke vehemently in opposition to the gold standard plank, declaring his belief that in taking this course they were departing from their vaunted position of defender of the rights of the people and putting itself in the hands of the bond clippers of Lombard and Wall streets. This policy he denounced as un-American, unpatriotic and opposed to all the best interests of humanity. He expressed his sincere regret that such a course should be adopted, not because it affected him personally, but because it was a step that would seriously affect the welfare of the people of the entire country. As for himself he had been a republican since the ante-bellum days. He had assisted in securing the nomination of Lincoln and had supported him in the campaign. Naturally, therefore, the step now proposed was regarded by him in the most serious light and he sincerely hoped that the step would not be taken.

Mr. Teller in the course of his remarks stated in emphatic terms that if the gold standard plank proposed was adopted he would consider it incumbent upon him to sever his connection with the convention. Just as he did upon the subject which was of all questions, the nearest to his heart, he could not consistently continue his relations with a body which was so determined to antagonize his convictions of right and duty and as he believed stultify its own record.

Senators Dubois, of Idaho, and Cannon, of Utah, and Meyers Mott, of North Carolina, and Cleveland followed in similar strain, also announcing their intention to bolt the convention in case of the, to them, obnoxious gold standard plank.

Mr. Darlington, of Pennsylvania replied briefly to Senator Teller, challenging the position of the senator's address referring to the dictation of Lombard street, and saying this was a poor return for the money amounting to many millions of dollars which had been invested in the west by the men of the east in building railroads and in other enterprises.

"We have given you our money freely,' he said, "and are surprised that you should now want to pay us in money worth only fifty cents on the dollar."

"Colorado," responded Mr. Teller, "has always paid her debts and will continue to pay them. What we object to is the paying of $2 for $1 received."

Messrs. Mott and Lemmon were as vigorous as could be in protesting against the gold standard. They did not state in their speches that they would go out of the convention with Senator Teller. They did, however, state to members of the committee afterwards that they would all stand by Senator Teller, and if they were defeated in the convention, thy would declare themselves out of the party and do the best they could for their people hereafter.

Members of the committee who came out of the rooms said they had never witnessed such touching scene in politics. Some of the silver men shed tears while speaking. Senator Cannon wept, crying aloud as he pleaded for Utah. No funeral could be so sad to him. They loved the party that was about to smite them and cast them out. Senator Dubois was the most vehement in his utterances as to the result. He showed no emotion, but was firmly defiaant. Senator Teller was cool throughout the debate.

CANNON PATHETIC.

Senator Cannon's speech was pronounced most impressive and affecting. He pictured in very fine language the hope which had been raised in the breasts of the people of Utah and of the inter-mountain West by the promises of the Republican party, told him the state had been redeemed from the Democratic ranks, and an overwhelming majority overcome, and all for what? Merely to have all the promises made in behalf of the Republicans ruthlessly trodden in the mire and ignored at the time of their greatest need for a sustaining hand. This course was tol them the subject of amazement and the deepest sorrow. He had hoped up to the latest moment that the catastrophe would be averted, but if it could not be, he, too, deeply as the course pained him. His conscience and the interests and convictions of his people demanded this course. In the dilemma offered, no other was open.

The Teller silver amendment to the platform was defeated by a vote of 41 to 10.

In the speeches made during the day Messrs. Cannon, of Utah, Dubois, of Idaho; Hartman, of Montana; Cleveland, of Nevada and Fowler, of Wyoming, were quoted as saying they would follow Senator Teller in withdrawing from the convention after the adoption of the resolutions. In the conference it was understood that the other four would do likewise although Lemmon, of California, and Mott, of North Carolina, are reluctant about saying what they will do.

Ballot Bluffs.

St. Louis, June 17.—It is pretty well settled now how everybody is going to vote. The doubtful ones are very few, so far as the presidential ballot is concerned. Mr. Quay will have about 50, Mr. Morton 55, Allison 35, and Reed about 100, which makes a total of 240 for the opposition and 680 for McKinley. Seventeen of the New York delegation will vote against their governor on the first ballot, and perhaps more. Quay is holding his men a great deal more firmly than Platt, which is probably due to the fact that they believe that he has fixed things up with McKinley and that they will be taken care of anyhow. But, nevertheless, the Platt people are making great bluffs, and will look you straight in the eye and tell you that if the national committee had not seated all the McKinley delegates there would not have been the slightest chance of his nomination. In Mr. Platt's private parlor, Uriah Painter stated that twenty-two men from Ohio, under the lead of Senator-elect Foraker and Gov. Bushnell, would drop McKinley and go for some other candidate at the slightest excuse, that thirty-five delegates from Illinois were ready to follow them, twenty-four from Indiana, seven from Wisconsin, four from Minnesota, fifteen from Missouri, six from Kansas, and, in fact, from his statement one would think that the nomination of the Ohio man was extremely doubtful. But you can get all sorts of interesting information if you keep your ears open, and much of it is interesting only because it is absurd.

HENRY HAS HOPES.

London, June 17—The Chronicle this morning has a half column interview with Hon. Henry Watterson. Of the presidential election he said he did not regard the pending issue in America as directed towards a finality.

"If the republicans come in," he said, 'they will find themselves as little able to setle questions as th e democrats have been in the last three years."

'For the moment," Mr. Waterson continued, "the democrats seem to have gone to pieces ;but when the offices are distributed next year and the battles and resentments begin and the republicans go to pieces, then there will be a complete redistribution of party force and there will be a great and conclusive contest in 1900, between sound and unsound theories of government and finance. The coming general election will be largely a struggle for the offices."

SERENE ON THE SURFACE.

Washington, June 17.—Speaker Reed was about his hotel quarters throughout the morning and read the bulletins of the early proceedings at St. Louis. Close friends of Mr. Reed keep him pretty thoroughly advised of the events beneath the surface. He maintains his usual serenity and appears quite as much concerned with his books and with the rearrangement of the portraits in the hall of representatives as with the developments of the convention.

The speaker is very reticent and while talking freely with his friends as to the situation, positively declines to discuss publicy the platform or other features of the convention.

Do you want the news today? Get it in front of the Globe office from the bulletins of our special correspondents.

REDEMPTION EXPIRING.

City Treasurer's Notice of Redemption Expiring October 3rd, 1896.

City Treasurer's Office,
St. Paul, Minn., May 21, 1896.

The owners and all persons interested in the within described real estate are hereby notified that the time of redemption on the following described property will expire on the 3rd day of October, 1896, and that deeds will be issued by the City of St. Paul on and after the 4th day of October, 1896, in accordance with the city charter, upon presentation to the City Comptroller, of the following unredeemed City Treasurer's certificates of sale, for the property situated in the City of St. Paul, and sold by him on the 25th day of August, 1893, to satisfy judgments against the same rendered in the District Court of Ramsey County, in the State of Minnesota, for the following improvements, unless redeemed on or before the 3rd day of October, 1896.

The sum given below will be the amount necessary to redeem the lot, with interest and cost figured to the day when redemption expires.

Widening Selby Avenue, From Victoria Street to Fairview Avenue.

Boulevard Addition to St. Paul.

No. of Cert.	Supposed Owner and Description.	Lot.	Block.	Am't of Redmp't
A2436.	Chas. W. Hackett et al. (except Selby avenue) west ½ of	13	6	$12.18

JOHN WAGENER,
City Treasurer.

Note—No. of Cert., Number of Certificate; Am't of Redmp't, Amount of Redemption.

May 21-28, June 4-11-18-25.

Notice of Mortgage Foreclosure Sale.

A MORTGAGE WITH POWER OF SALE made by Thomas H. Ivey (unmarried) to William F. Peet, dated February 21st, 1889, and recorded in the Register of Deeds' office of Ramsey County, Minnesota, February 25th, 1889, at 4:35 o'clock p. m., in Book 203 of Mortgages, at page 217, and assigned by the said William F. Peet to Lewis C. Lawton, by an instrument of assignment, dated March 6th, 1889, and recorded in the said Register of Deeds' office on March 7th, 1889, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., in Book 28 of Assignments, at page 116, and thereafter assigned by the said Lewis C. Lawton to Emerson W. Peet by an instrument of assignment, dated August 28th, 1894, and recorded in the said Register of Deeds' office on September 4th, 1894, at 11:20 o'clock a. m., in Book 36 of Assignments, at page 597, will be foreclosed by public sale of the mortgaged premises, to wit: That tract or parcel of land described as follows: The East one-third (E. 1-3) of Lots numbered Six (6) and Seven (7), of Merriam's Rearrangement of the East One Hundred Six and Fifty-five One Hundreths (E. 106.55) feet of the East one-third (E. 1-3) of Lot numbered Nine (9), of Smith and Lott's Outlots in the South half (S. ½) of Southeast Quarter (S. E. ¼) Section Thirty-five (35), Township Twenty-nine (29), Range Twenty-three (23), Saint Paul, Ramsey County, Minnesota, according to the plat thereof on file and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, which now is two thousand one hundred and thirty dollars and nine cents ($2,130.09), together with an attorney's fee of Seventy-five Dollars ($75), the taxes, if any, paid by the subscriber, and the costs and disbursements of said sale as allowed by law. Said sale will be made by the Sheriff of said County at the Cedar Street Main Entrance to the Court House and City Hall, in the City of St. Paul, in said County, on Friday, the 26th day of June, 1896, at ten o'clock a. m.

Dated May 14th, 1896.

EMERSON W. PEET,
Assignee of Mortgagee.
Ambrose Tighe, his Attorney.