

Martin N. Kellogg papers.

# **Copyright Notice:**

This material may be protected by copyright law (U.S. Code, Title 17). Researchers are liable for any infringement. For more information, visit <a href="https://www.mnhs.org/copyright">www.mnhs.org/copyright</a>.

from on to Livo are truly copied from the original in the Office the Commissioner of Pensions.

That Ofile

Commissioner of Pensions,

it remembered, That Charles Gilles, who has signed the forecing certificate, is Commissioner of Pensions, and that to his attestions. It faith and credit are and ought to be due.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department to be affixed, on this 23% day of Fibruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-Qry.

Secretary of the Interior.

Consider of Columbers, thousand eight hundred

Honorably Discharged

Cecesses, 18\*\*

And out of the service on the service of the service on the service of the service on the service on the service on the service of the service on the service on the service on the service of the service on the service on the service of the service of the service on the service of the service of the service of the service of the service on the service of the service of

CONCERN

on the State of Lew York

on the State of Lew York

y of December, 1850

m milit for the Army.

from the Commissioner of Pensions.

That Phile

Commissioner of Pensions.

signed the foregoing certificate, is Commissioner of Pensions, and that to his attestations full faith and credit are and ought to be due.

my name, and caused the seal of the Department to be affixed, on this 23 in day of Fibruary, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy- or .

Secretary of the Interior.

CONCERN

Chousand eight hundred
Honorably Discharged

December, 18x00,

tered out of the service on many mences, and is known to exist.\*

in the State of Kew York

y of December, 1850

m onfit for the Army.



Know Dr. That Martin Tellogg, a Covale of Confitain the Band Company [ ] Sight Regiment of Enfants Volunteers, who was entitled on the Smuly engeth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and Josep Jive, to serve DURING THE WAR WITH MEXICO, is hereby Honorably Discharged from the Service of the United States, this Limity with day of December, 18 x 000 at JoA Inelling M. J. by reason of being mustired out of the service on the expiration of his term. (No objection to his being re-enlisted is known to exist.\*) Said Martin Kell of was born in Clawan County, in the State of Kew York is Smith seven years of age, Five feet five inches high, Nark complexion, Every eyes Branch hair, and by occupation, when enlisted, a Carpenler Given at Fort Sielling M. J., this hunty muth day of December, 1850 \* This sentence will be erased should there be anything in the conduct or physical condition of the soldier rendering him suffit for the Army.

	OATH OF	IDENTITY.	
1	4	<b>»</b> ·	
mlong	of Monnesota		
0000	nty of Ramsey		
Cour		0	
On this	downth day	of Lancary	, in the year
	eight hundred and fuf		
	e undersigned, a Justice of	1	
	ned, Markin Tella		
to law, declar	es that he is the identical	Maxim Telle	who
	in in		
	inth		
	comman	nded by porton and	in the second
c 1000 1	; that he en	listed on the county	and was
of recense	Fort Quelling To	The years	, and was
discharged at	ber 1830 by reason of E	about in A You	ag simon day
or excern	wer took by reason of	gerran og es	my seven
		Marin,	Tellas
Suram to	and subscribed before me	the day and year aho	ve written
Sworn to	and subscribed before me	o the day and year abo	vo willbon.
	8 hours	17 /	-1
	India Orbo	bale gramm	out Constit
I CERTIF	y that	, before v	whom the above
affidavit purp	orts to have been made, is	a Justice of the Peace	duly authorized
to administer	oaths, and that the above	is his signa are.	
In	witness whereof, I have l	nereunto set my hand	and affixed my
	official seal this		
outin.	the year , at, at		, in the
	State of		
			<u>, N</u>
		Olerk of the	

he wishes to receive scrip in lieu of land, and the relinquishment must be witnessed by some one who writes a legible hand.

No assignment of land or scrip can be made until after a land warrant has been issued from the Pension Office, or a certificate of scrip, as the case may be.

# copy

# MEXICAN WAR.

### CLAIM OF SOLDIER FOR SERVICE PENSION.

This must be Executed before a Court of Record or some Officer thereof having Custody of the Seal.

State of Minnesola
County of Rausey Sss. On this fourtheenth day of March
A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty - seven personally appeared before me
a belief of the Suprime Cours
a court of record within and for the County and State aforesaid, (1)
martin Newton Kellogg
aged Sicty - five years, who, being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical
martin n- Kellogg
who served under the name of (2) Martin Kellogy as a (3) Musician
in the company commanded by Captain in the Bank of in the Suct regiment
Rober T. Jackson commanded by Band master
in the Mexican War; that he enlisted at New York City on or about the
twenty-ninth day of december A.D. one Thousand
sight Hundred on fifty-five for the term of five (5) years
and continued in actual service in said war for the term of (4) fine [5] years
and was honorably discharged at It Inelling, Minn on the twenty-nint
day of December A. D. lighten hundred and fifty
That since his discharge from said service he has resided as follows, viz.: (5)
of It Pour ever suce discharged
The following was his description at the time of his enlistment, viz.: Age, 27 years; height, feet
5 inches; color of hair, brown; color of eyes, gray; occupation, Carpenter
Furthermore, he alleges that he was born in the County of Selaware in the State of
New york on or about the twenty-minte day of June 1822
and that he is at this time years of age, (6) [and that being under 62 years of age he is at this time subject
to some disability or dependency equivalent to some cause prescribed or recognized by the pension laws of the United
States as a sufficient reason for the allowance of a pension, to-wit: that he now suffers from
and that said disability was not incurred while in any manner
voluntarily engaged in, or aiding or abetting the late rebellion against the authority of the United States.]
He further declares that he is not now under the political disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment to
the Constitution of the United States.
He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the pension to which he may be entitled, and hereby
appoints, with full power of substitution and revocation, The Seeley Adj. General
of Minnesota, his lawful Attorney to prosecute his claim.  He also declares that he has heretofore made application for (7) Bounty Land
He also declares that he has heretofore made application for (1) be of the second of t
which was allowed by warrant to 72, 667
266-11
and that his residence is No. 26 Callege av street, city (or town) of State of Montes County of Raury State of Montes Ta
and that his post office address is Are Rauce
Attest: (Two Witnesses who write, sign here:)  Martine Killons
Claimant's Signature.

, AV	1. Arlans	aged 60 years
Also personally appeared		CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF
residing at No.	street, in	and
Simeon O. Folson		rs, residing at No
street, in	se oul	persons whom I certify
to be respectable and entitled to credit, and	l who, being by me duly sworn, s	ay that they have known the said
	for	years and years,
respectively; that they were present and sav	bim sign his name (or make his	mark) to the foregoing declaration;
that they have every reason to believe, from he is the identical person he represents his	mself to be and they further say	that they are able to identify him
as the identical person who rendered the	service alleged in the above appli	ication (in the company of Captain
Cady, 6th U.S. Ing	in the regiment of and	- transferred to
Regunial Band in the war	with Marias) by the following per	med facts and circumstances, viz: (8)
Veginion Volume war	with Mexico), by the following har	(C)
one was in The Ba	ud When the b	Regiment arrive
from mucies and	was discharge	Jui 1850.
		rest in the prosecution of this claim.
	D 21-	Dolmon
[If affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sig	\ -O-P?	Folsom
[If affiants sign by mark, two persons who can write sig	n here.]	[Signature of amants.]
Sworn to and subscribed before me this.	day of	March A. D. 188)
		ove declaration, &c., were fully made s before swearing, including the words
known and expl		
		erased,
[L. S.] and the words	T1 : 11 : 1 : 1: 1	-t in the appropriate of this glaim
added; and tha	t I have no interest, direct or indire	the prosecution of this claim.
	(/- 2)	Signature.
	Re 11-1	barrell has
	-ceuse Si	Official character.
To be executed before the Clerk of a Court of	decord.	and the second s
	NOTES.	
<ol> <li>Here allege full name of the claimant.</li> <li>Here allege the exact name under which the</li> </ol>	service was rendered.	
3 Here allege the rank under which the service	e was rendered.	to down heing the aboutest period for which
4. Here allege the number of days or months Service Pension is by law allowed, unless the claims	of service rendered by the claimant; six nt was actually engaged in a battle. If t	the claim is made for battle service the blank
should be so varied as to allege such service in addit	ion to the allegation of term of service.	
5. Here state all the places of residence; if in a 6. If the applicant is 62 years of age, all of the	city, giving the street and number, and from is allegation in brackets may be stricken.	om and to what dates he resided at each place.
7 If any application for bounty land or pension	on has previously been made state the fact	t here, giving the date and number, if possi-
ble, and designating whether it was a claim for bour	nty land or pension, and whether a warran	it for the land or a certificate for the pension
8. Here name all the facts and circumstances	which enable the witnesses to swear that	they know the applicant to be the identical
person who rendered the service alleged.  If the applicant was a regimental or staff office	er or served in the Navy the declaration	on must be varied according to the facts of
the case.		
If the claimant was discharged in consequence must vary his declaration so as to set forth the facts	of disability incurred by the service, or	if he was in captivity with the enemy, he
All services rendered by the soldier in the war	for which claim is made, or in any other	war, with the names of officers in each ser-

MEXICAN WAR.

Application for Service Pension.

Museum Reserved of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

Adj. General of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.

phonese press 50., printers, 57 ATONOL, MINN.

vice, must be given in the application.

If the service was rendered as a substitute the name of the principal for whom the substitute served should be given.

# HEAD-QUARTERS.



## Delhi, Delaware County, N. Q. DECEMBER 24, 1845.



Jursuant to an Order of the Commander-in-Chief, bearing date the 16th day of December instant, by which the Military Forces of the State stationed at Delhi, who were called into uctive service in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled " An act to enforce the laws and preserve order," passed April 15, 1845, are directed to be discharged from further service, Martin Hellogy a Brook in Gapt John R Baldwis

25th Brigade of Infantry of the Militia of the State of New-York, having served from the 28th day of August 1845, to and including the 24th day of December instant, is hereby honorably discharged.

Witness my hand.

Thos Mervin

Major commanding State Forces.

This is to Gertify, That I. B. Whitney is entitled to One Share in O & B & Davis County, Minnesota Territory. All transfers of shares to be made on the Books of the Proprietors. PRESIDENT. For Value Received, I hereby assign and transfer the nuthin one Share in "Onavia," and authorize the Secretary of the proprietors of said Tonun Site to make the transfer as the Books of the Proprietors. a new Certificate or Certificates shall be ifsued. In witness whereof the seal of the Company is hereby affixed this Illung light day of January Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thifty Light Bray tin President. Instruction Secretary. Attest:

ST. PAUL TIMES PRINT.

This is to Certify, That Be is entitled to one Share in the CITY OF MANGHESTER, and Capital Stock of the West Branch.

Be Dam Company, located in Benton County, Minnesola. Dam Campany, located in Benton County, Minnesota. All Iransfers of Shares to be made on the Books of the Proprietors. THE THUMPS wording). John Juckins Guident. For Value Received, I hereby Assign and transfer the within Share in the City of Manchester, to and authorize the Proprietors of said City to make the transfers upon the Books of the Proprietors. Witness hand and seal this Certificate or Certificates shall be issued. In witness whereof the seal of the Company is hereby affixed this Menty Eighth day of January Anno Domini One Thousand Eight Hundred and This Eight 1. Brunton President.

ST. PAUL TIMES PRINT.



Value Receibed, hereby sell, assign and Phare COMPANY, AND MARION LAND Regulations and day Dated this April and the same and and Land Company. Which Thing to the manufamile by adignoment on the dark thereof The Premines of said Compliancy and whom delivery of Mitrosporal sharolyno who in sund Charles indicated the sent of the Company is hereby officed the はは ECHOTA AND MARION LAND CO. ovort erapestock Certificate. Thurd to Mr. I. Hellogo No. 166 The of tropping such appropriate of this Certificate NOISAM UNA ATORES SAS Son Bules and

### UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

### ANNUAL TAXES, 1865.

By the eleventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, it is made the duty of any person made liable to annual tax, on or before the first Monday of May in each year, to make a list or return to the assistant assessor of the district where located, of the articles charged with special duty or tax, including income and articles in Schedule A.

Every person failing to make such return by the day specified will be liable to be assessed by the assistant assessor according to the best information which he can obtain; and in such case the assistant assessor will add twenty-five per cent. to the amount of the tax.

In case any person shall deliver to an assessor any false or fraudulent list or statement, with intent to defeat or evade the valuation or enumeration required by law, the assistant assessor will add one hundred per cent. to such duty; and in such case the list will be made out by the assessor or assistant assessor, and from the valuation and enumeration so made there can be no appeal.

The assessment list, when completed, will be returned to the collector, who will advertise in some public newspaper published in each county within the district, "if any there be, and by written or printed notices to be posted up in at least four public places within each assessment district, that the said duties have become due and payable, and state the time and place within said county at which he will attend to receive the same;" and to any sum unpaid after the thirtieth day of June, and for ten days after demand, there will be an addition of ten per cent. as a penalty for such neglect.

Guardians and trustees, whether such trustees are so by virtue of their office as executor, administrator, or other fiduciary capacity, are required to make returns of the income belonging to minors, or other persons for whom they act as guardians or trustees, and the income tax will be assessed upon the amount returned, after deducting such sums as are exempted by law; provided that the exemption of six hundred dollars shall not be allowed on account of any minor or other beneficiary of a trust except upon the statement of the guardian or trustee made under oath that the minor or beneficiary has no other income from which the said amount of six hundred dollars may be exempted and deducted.

Articles embraced in Schedule A must be returned in the list printed on this sheet.

The following table may be used for converting Avoirdupois into Troy ounces:

100	unce	s Av	oirdupoi	is equa	19	ounces	Troy.	60 0	ounces 2	Avoirdupoi	s equal	. 55	ounces	Troy.	100	ounces	Avoirdupois	equi	al 91	ounces	Troy.
20	6.6		. 66	6.6	19	6.6	6.6	70	166	66	6.6	64	6.6	66	200	4.4	16 0	4.6	182	66	6.6
40	64		66	4.6	37	6.6	4.6	80	44	4.4	6.6	73	6.6	66	500	6.6	6.6	4.6	456	5. C	6.6
50	66		66 ,	66	46	6.6	4.6	90	6.6	6.6	6.6	82	6.6	66	1000	66	66	6.6	912	66	6.4

Where any articles named in Schedule A are owned, possessed, or kept by a partnership, firm, association, or corporation, they must be returned to the assistant assessor of the district in which such partnership, firm, association, or corporation has its office or principal place of business.

When such articles are held by an individual, the return will be made in the district in which he or she resides.

Was any portion treated as worthless, and, if since paid, have you included it in this return?

#### Assessors should ask the following Questions:

Had your wife any income last year?

Did any minor child of yours receive any salary last year?

Have you included in this return the income of your wife, and salary received by minor children?

Have you any stocks, and what are they?

Is your report made on the basis of gold?

Have you bought or sold stocks or other property?

Have you any United States securities?

Do you return the premium on gold paid you as interest on United States securities?

Have you kept any book account?

Is your income estimated, or taken from your book?

Have not the expenses, &c., claimed as deductions, already been taken out of the amount reported as profits?

Did you estimate any portion of your profits in making your return for 1863?

			RECEIPTS		INCOME.	
m profits in a	by trade, business, or vocation, from which income is actually wherever carried on	derived, or any	2100	-		
		'B ( ) ( ) ( )	1950.0	0		
	1st. Rent of store, shop, manufactory, &c	30000	1			
	2d. Insurance upon	do				
Deductions.	3d. Fuel consumed in	2	N. T.			
	4th. Freight and expressage	300				
	5th. Wages of employees	22500				
*	6th, Other expenses	3300		San Maria	- Agus	
	Total deductions	1295,59	6541	11		
	Income.		AUI	H		
			9		.9	
om rents of lan	ds					
	1st. Repairs of fences, not exceeding the average paid out for					
Deductions.	such purposes for the preceding five years, and not in- cluding amounts paid for permanent improvements					
	2d. Interest on incumbrances upon					
	Total deductions					
	Income					
om rents of hi	ildings		1			
om remarka						
	1st. Repairs of, not exceeding the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years, and not including		Maria da			
Deductions.	amounts paid for permanent improvements thereon					
Deductions.	2d. Insurance upon, paid by owner					
	3d. Interest on incumbrance upon, paid by owner					
	Total deductions					
	Income		amenin with the			
rom profits reali	zed by sales of real estate purchased within the year for which inco	me is estimated				
	perations, including the value of live stock sold					
alue of agricul	tural products sold					
employed in c						
	Total receipts from farming operations as by above					
	(1st. Hired labor, including the subsistence of laborers when					
	subsisted by the farmer, planter, or other person hiring the same.  2d. Repairs upon farm or plantation not exceeding the average	4	*			
	naid out for such nurnoses for the preceding five years.				9	
er Deductions.	and not including amounts paid for permanent improve-					
	3d. Insurance upon buildings		37.	-		1
	4th. Interest on incumbrances upon lands and buildings					
	Total deductions					
	Income	0				
From interest o	n notes, bonds, mortgages, or other personal securities.	nol trumpth				
rom interest of	n any bonds or other evidences of indeptedness of any famous, ca	mai, turnpixo, canar			1	
From interest of tution, insura	dividends on stock, capital, or deposits in any bank, trust compance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation, or slackwater co	ompany				
	of any incorporated company other than those above mentioned					
Duam maima and	profits of any incorporated company not divided					
From interest of	n bonds of gas, bridge, express, telegraph, steamboat, ferry-boat npany or corporations other than those above mentioned.	, manufacturing, or				
						1

4		RECEI	PTS.	INCOM	E.
				al	
From the payn	Amount of income brought forward			65-4	41
income tax	ther than as an officer or employee of the United States				
	or pay as an officer or employee of the United States				
	on sales of stocks, whenever purchased				
	ces not above enumerated				
o. Fiom all source					
	Gross income	DEDUCT	TONG		
		DEDUCI	TONS.		14
	1st. Losses on sales of real estate purchased within the year for which income is estimated			100	
Supplementary eductions autho	or-				
ized to be made.		84	14		
51 14	5th. Amount actually paid for rent of homestead	61	,14		
1.14		6	- 111		
7 1 1	Total supplementary deductions	01	1,14	593	12
	Net income			75-3	H
		\$600	0 00		
xempt by law	** A* 600 1' 1' F	<b>\$</b> 00.		253	2
mount in excess	s of \$600, and not exceeding \$5,000, subject to 5 per cent			1	
	5,000, subject to 10 per cent				
	Total tax			PF	.6
educt amount of	f tax withheld by institutions under sections 120 and 122				_
Cuttos amount of					1
ARRIAGES,	Amount tax due  GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y.  GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.	ACHTS,			
ARRIAGES,	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT OF THE CAPACITY	ACHTS,			
ARRIAGES,  IST OR S	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT OF THE CAPACITY	ACHTS,			L
ARRIAGES,  AST OR S  Con	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y.  GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT of Many of the Community of Authority, of the Community of Authority, and State of Taxable articles.	ACHTS,	cn.	Dan —	L
ARRIAGES,  IST OR S  Con  No.  Carrie an on si e:	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y.  GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  Note of the Committee of	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not	cn.	Dan —	L
ARRIAGES,  IST OR S  Con  No.  Carrie  Si  Carrie  Carrie	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT Of , and State of , and State of , and State of , and State of  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Taxable arricles, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us sively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars arceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not	RATE.	Dan —	e
No.  Carrie Carrie Carrie	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT Of the Committee	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not	RATE.	Dan —	L
No.  Carrie Carrie Carrie	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT Of , and State of , and State of , and State of , and State of  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Taxable arricles, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us sively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars arceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not	RATE. \$1 00 2 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carris Carris Carris Carris Carris Carris	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT of , and State of , and State of , and State of , and State of  TAXABLE ARTICLES.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars	RATE. \$1 00 2 00 3 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carrie	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TATEMENT ————————————————————————————————————	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars	RATE. \$1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00	Dan —	l
No.  Carrie Carrie Carrie Carrie Carrie Gold Gold Gold Color Carrie	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars and dollars do dollars do hundred to hundred	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00	Dan —	l
No.  Carris Carris Carris Carris Gold Gold Piano	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT of , and State of , of the Carany coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us exceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith.  A second of like description valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two hundred is ages of like description valued at above three hundred dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one hundred, or gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one hundred dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one hundred dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars  ad dollars  be dollars  chart ding those	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 1 00 2 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carrie Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT OF TAXABLE ARTICLES.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars and dollars	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 1 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carrie Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  Note of the Company of th	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not addollars and dollars and dollars ars and dollars ars and hundred and hundred and hundred and above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 1 00 2 00 2 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carris Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  N. Killey, of the Cymunty of American Schedule A—Section 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Inge, gig, chaise, phæton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, reckaway, or other like carrany coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests upon famy description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us sively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars acceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith  lages of like description valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two hundred ages of like description valued at two hundred dollars and not above three hundred dollars of like description valued at above five hundred dollars and not above five hundred in the second of like description valued at above five hundred dollars and not above five hundred dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars.  Watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars.  Watches, organs, pelodeons, or other parlor musical instruments kept for use, not included the churches or public edifices, valued at not less than one hundred dollars and we hundred dollars.  We at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  We at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  We at above four hundred dollars.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars. It is an and not dollars. It is an	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00	Dan —	L
No.  Carrie Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  "TAXABLE ARTICLES."  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE A	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars and dollars and dollars and dollars are hundred in hundred in hundred to hundred to hundred to the hundred	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00	Dan —	L
No.  Carris Carris Carris Carris Gold Gold Piano Piv Value Value Vacht Excee	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Itage, gig, chaise, phæton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, reckaway, or other like carrany coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us vively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars exceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith liages of like description valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two hundred ages of like description valued at above three hundred dollars and not above five hundred dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one offortes, organs, melodeons, or other parlor musical instruments kept for use, not included the churches or public edifices, valued at not less than one hundred dollars and wow hundred dollars.  ed at above four hundred dollars and not exceeding twenty tons.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars ed dollars ed dollars et hundred e hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carria Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE ART	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars do dollars do dollars do hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carris Carris Carris Carris Gold d Gold Piano P tv Value Vacht O Excee Excee	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE ART	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars de dollars de dollars de hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00 25 00	Dan —	L
No.  Carris Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT of A SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Itage, gig, chaise, phæton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, rockaway, or other like car any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us vively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars exceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith  tages of like description valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two hundred ages of like description valued at above three hundred dollars and not above five hundred dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  ed at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  ed at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  ed at above four hundred dollars.  ts. pleasure or racing boats, by sail or steam, measuring, by custom-house measurement or less  eding ten and not exceeding twenty tons  eding forty and not exceeding eighty tons  eding ighty tons and not exceeding one hundred and ten tens  eding one hundred and ten tons.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars de dollars de hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00 25 00 50 00	Dan —	e
ARRIAGES,  Con  No.  Carria Carria Carria Carria Gold d Gold d Piano P t Value Value Value Value Excee Excee Excee	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  TAXABLE ART	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars de dollars de hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00 25 00 50 00 75 00	Dan —	e
No.  Carria Carr	GOLD WATCHES, PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, MELODEONS, Y. GOLD AND SILVER PLATE.  SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  STATEMENT of A SCHEDULE A—SECTION 100—ACT JUNE 30, 1864.  TAXABLE ARTICLES.  Itage, gig, chaise, phæton, wagon, buggy wagon, carryall, rockaway, or other like car any coach, hackney coach, omnibus, or four-wheeled carriage, the body of which rests up of any description, which is kept for use, for hire, or for passengers, and which is not us vively in husbandry or in the transportation of merchandise, valued at fifty dollars exceeding one hundred dollars, including harness used therewith  tages of like description valued at above one hundred dollars and not above two hundred ages of like description valued at above three hundred dollars and not above five hundred dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  watches, composed wholly or in part of gold or gilt, kept for use, valued at above one dollars or less.  ed at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  ed at above two hundred dollars and not above four hundred dollars.  ed at above four hundred dollars.  ts. pleasure or racing boats, by sail or steam, measuring, by custom-house measurement or less  eding ten and not exceeding twenty tons  eding forty and not exceeding eighty tons  eding ighty tons and not exceeding one hundred and ten tens  eding one hundred and ten tons.	riage, and on springs sed exclusion and not dollars de dollars de dollars de hundred ding those not above	*1 00 2 00 3 00 5 00 10 00 2 00 4 00 6 00 5 00 10 00 25 00 50 00 75 00 100 00	Dan —	e

STATE OF COUNTY OF , being sworn according to law, deposes and says, that the within statement contains a full, true, particular, and correct account of his income for the year A. D. 1864, which he has received, or to which he is in any manner entitled, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends, or salary, or from any profession, trade, employment, or vocation, or from any other source whatever, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1864, both days inclusive, and subject to an income tax under the excise laws of the United States; and that he has not received, and is not entitled to receive, from any or all sources of income together, any other sum for the said year besides what is herein set forth in detail; and that he is honestly and truly entitled to make the deductions from his income for said year as specifically stated in detail, in accordance with the true intent of the excise laws of the United States; and that the statement of the number or weight and value of the articles enumerated in schedule A of the act of June 30, 1864, owned, possessed, or kept by him, or of which he had the care or management, on the first day of May, A. D. 1865, is also Hth Sworn and subscribed, this D. 1865, before me District, State of within, as far as the same may be applicable to your case, and deliver the same to me, at my office, WITHIN TEN required to make out a List or Lists, according to the forms five per centum will be made to the proper duty OFFICE at DAYS FROM THE DATE HEREOF, or an addition of twenty-UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE pursuance of the acts of Congress, you are TAKE

Mo



# Stoves and Tinware,

Jobbing of COPPER, GALVANIZED AND SHEET IRON.

Saint Paul July 15th 1874

This is to certify that Mr M hellogg has sewed fine years at an active member of Hope Hose No 3 & is entitled to his exemption papers and is still active as an active member of said company

Sohn Chur Chill

Toreman

Thomas Markly sevetory

of Hope Hose No 3

Exempt grotaficules

## Hope Hose Company, No. 3.

This is to Certify, That M. M. Stellogg.

was elected a member of Hope Hose Company, No. 3, on the

day of July A. D. 1868, and is now
a member of said Company in good standing.

Gaull Kelly secretary.

Min R. Sloan

7	7	
H	01	70
.1.	Ul	io

ESTABLISHED 1849.

All Accounts must be settled first of every month.

Saint Paul, Minn.

188

M....



M. N. KELLOGG,

DEALER IN

Boys' Wagons, Carts, Hobby Horses, and Velocipedes,

Foreign and Domestic TOYS and FANCY GOODS of every Description.

FLAGS, LANTERNS and FIREWORKS.

Terms.

BASKETS,

Willow Ware.

No. 48 East Third Street.





J. J. LEMON, PRINTER, ST. PAUL.

# THE DEATH OF THE OLD YEAR.

Full knee deep lies the winter snow, And the winter winds are wearily sighing. Toll ye the church bell, sad and slow, And tread softly and speak low, For the old year lies dying.

Old year, you must not die; You came to us so readily, You lived with us so steadily, Old year, you shall not die.

He lieth still; he doth not move; He will not see the dawn of day. He hath no other life above. He gave me a friend, and a true, true-love, And the New Year will take 'em away.

Old year, you must not go; So long as you have been with us, Such joy as you have seen, Old year, you shall not go.

He frothed his bumpers to the brim; A jollier year we shall not see. But though his eyes are waxing dim, And though his foes speak ill of him, He was a friend to me.

Old year, you shall not die; We did so laugh and cry with you, I've half a mind to die with you, Old year, if you must die.

He was full of joke and jest, But all his merry quips are o'er. To se him die, across the waste His son and heir doth ride post-haste, But he'll be dead before.

Every one for his own.

The night is starry and cold, my friend,
And the new year, blithe and bold, my
friend,
Comes up to take his own.

How hard he breathes! Over the snow I heard, just now, the crowing cock. The shadows flicker to and fro! The cricket chirps! the light burns low! 'Tis nearly twelve o'clock!

Shake hands before you die.
Old year, we'll dearly rue for you.
What is it we can do for you?
Speak out before you die.

His face is growing sharp and thin! Alack! our friend is gone! Close up his eyes, tie up his chin. Step up from the corpse and let him in, That standeth there alone,

And waiteth at the door.

There is a new foot on the floor, my friend,
And a new face at the door, my friend,

A new face at the door.



MOCK TURTLE.

CHICKEN WITH RICE.

BAKED WHITE FISH, au fine herbs. Parisienne potatoes.

YOWL AND SPINACH.

TONGUE, tomato sauce.

CORNED BEEF.

LEG OF VENISON, currant jelly.

YOUNG PIG. liver sauce.

LOIN OF PRIME BEEF.

LAMB'S TONGUE. ROAST BEEF. HAM.

SPICED CORN BEEF. LOBSTERS.

LAMB CHOPS, BROILED, French peas.

TENDERLOIN OF BEEF, mushrooms. QUEEN FRITTERS, champagne sauce.

ORANGE ICE.

NEW POTATOES in cream. ASPARAGUS.

WAX BEANS.

SPINACH.

NEW BEETS.

SPANISH OLIVES. YOUNG ONIONS. CUCUMBERS. LETTUCE.

BAKED INDIAN PUDDING, wine sauce.

STRAWBERRY PIE. LADY CAKE,

RAISIN CAKE.

RHUBARB PIE. SMALL SPONGE CAKES. ASSORTED CAKE.

LEMON FELLY.

STRAWBERRIES AND VANILLA ICE CREAM.

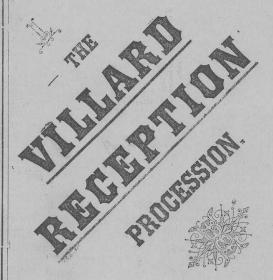
ASSORTED NUTS. ORANGES. RAISINS. WATER BISCUIT. TEA. EDAM AND ENGLISH CHEESE. COFFEE.

NOTICE. -Butter from Crescent Creamery.

MERCHANTS HOTEL, ST. PAUL, JUNE 1, 1886.

### PROGRAMME

OF-



#### COMPLIMENTS

OF THE

# ALBERT LEA ROUTE

SEPT. 3D, 1883

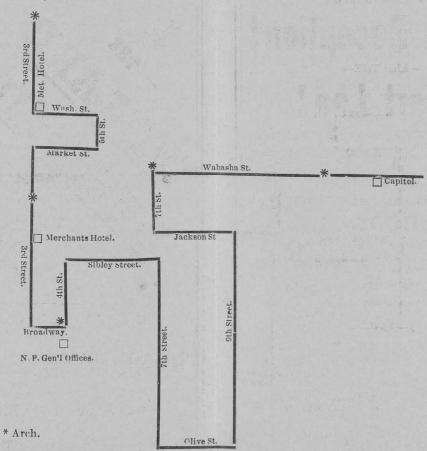
For Extra Copies apply at City Ticket Office, cor. Third and Sibley Streets, St. Paul.

L. F, KIMBALL.

Gen'l N W. Agent.

### LINE OF MARCH.





# W. H. TRUESDALE, Vice Presidend.

T. E. CLARKE,

Assistant Superintendent.

S. F. BOYD, Gen'l Ticket & Pass. Agt. THE

# POPULAR ROUTES

Of the Day!

# Villard Reception!

-AND THE-

# Albert Lea!

The Eastern connection of the Great Northern Pacific R. R. from and to all points in Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Oregon, California, British Columbia and all points on the Pacific slope.

Two daily trains between ST. PAUL and

### CHICAGO!

Through Trains via Short Line to

### ST. LOUIS!

Through Trains via Air Line to

### DES MOINES

---AND---

### OMAHA!

Reclining Chair Cars! Palace-Dining Cars!
Pullman Sleepers! Connections in Union
Depots! Baggage Checked Through!

For information regarding Sleeping-Car accommodations and for Time Tables, Maps, &c., address or call on

E. A. WHITAKER, City 1kt. & Pass. Agt, Cor. Third & Sibley Sts., St. Paul.



# ANNUAL BANQUET

→ AT ↔

Merchants Hotel,

February 22d, 1884.

## Ramsey County Pioneer Association.

#### aun->=oXXo===

#### FELLOW PIONEER:

The Ramsey County Dioneer Association will give a Banquet at the Merchants Hotel on February 22, 1884, at 9 o'cloch D. M. You are cordially invited to attend.

If you have not already become a member of the Association, we hope you will join at that time. The fee is One Dollar. There are no annual dues. Any gentleman who lived in Ramsey County prior to the admission of the State, and was of age at that time, is entitled to join, provided he is still a resident.

Tichets to the supper, Two Dollars. If you design attending, please notify, AT ONCE, the Secretary, either by postal card or in person.

D. W. INGERSOLL, President. J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

### ROLL

OF THE

### OLD SETTLERS

OF

### Ramsey County, Minn.

On May 11, 1858, and supposed to be still residents of the County.

Allen, Alvaren Allen, E. L. Amos, Jacob Armbruster J. Armstrong, Albert Anerbach, Morris Baker, D. A. J. Baldwin, S. C.
Banning, Wm. L.
Barney, Thos. J.
Bass, J. W.
Beaumont, J. I.
Beaupre, Bruno
Beck, Edwin S. Becker, Geo. L. Bell, Edwin Bell, John Belote, E. C. Benson, L. L. Benz, Geo. Bergfelt, Joseph Berkey, Peter Bigelow, H. R. Bingham, Francis Bingham, Francis Birmingham, Thos. Blackman, W. H. Bond, J. Wesley Borup, Theo. Botzet, A. Borer, U. Boyd, Dr. E. A. Brackett, A. B. Braden, W.m. H. Bradshaw, E. H. Brannan, G. W. Brannan, G. W. Breuer, Frank Brisbine, Dr. A. G.

Brisbin, Jno. B. Bresett, John Brimhall, Wm. E. Brooks, Rev. Cyrus Broughear, Dan Brousseau, F. X. Brunson, B. W. Buneman, S. F. Burbank, H. C. Burch. J. M. Burke, Dav. P. Butler, John Campbell, T. B. Capehart, A. R. Carpenter, C. W. Carver, Henry L. Cathcart, A. H. Catheart, A. H.
Cavender, A. H.
Chrest, J. P.
Clark, M. D.
Cleary, Jas.
Cum, M. J.
Colgrave, G. H., Sr.
Colter, Charles
Cotter, Wm.
Combs, Wm. S.
Counolly, Thompson
Comway, Isaae H. Conway, Isaac H. Constans, Wm. Cook, John B. Cooley, D. C. Costello, Mark Covington, E. G. Crosby, Thomas Cullen, O. O. Dames, Rich d

Davenport, James Davison, A. D. Day, David Dean, Wm. B. Decker, Adam Defiel, M. Dieter, Wm. F. Delaney, Martin Delaney, Timothy DeMeules, Louis DeRochebrane, Philip Devereux, J. C. Dewey, Dr. J. J. Dodge, Jno. H. Donaldson, W. T. Donohue, John Dougher, Patrick Dowlan, John Dreher, Otto Dubeau, Alex. Eaton, Sam'l S. Edgerion, Albert Edgerton, E. S. Egan, James J. Eibert, Max Elfelt, Ab'm S. Erd, Thos. Faber, Paul Fairchild, H. S. Falkensheld, A. Farrell, M. B. Farrington, Jno. Field, Thaddeus C. Fink, Adam Fischer, Louis Fisher, Louis E. Folsom, S. P. Folsom, W. W. Forepaugh, J. L. Friend, Charles Gale, Artemus Galusha, T. B. Galvin, Henry Gardner, J. W. Gates, W. G. Gates, Hiram D. Getty, Daniel Gies. Wm. Giesen, Joseph P. Gilfillan, C. D. Gilfillan, James Gilman, John M. Gill, Austin Good, Emanuel Gooding, Rodney C. Goodrich, Aaron Gordon, Richards Gray, M. S. Grace, Thomas Grant, H. P.

Griggs, C. W. Gross, Nich. Grube, Wm., Sr. Habighorst, Henry Haggenmiller, C. Haggenmiller, J. Hart, Gideon R. Hale, Henry Haslett, A. D. Hazzard, G. H. Heard, I. V. D. Heck, Jacob Hall, Amos W. Hallowell, E. M. Hamm, Theo. Hammer, Jacob Hand, Dr. D. W. Hardy, N. Haus, Reuben Heyders adt, F. V. Heimbach, C. C. Hendrickson, W. G. Higbee, Dr. C. G. Hill, Alfred J. Hill, James J. Hill, Wm. A. Hinkel, Jacob Holl, M. Hough, Sherwood Horn, Henry J. Howard, Thomas Hoyt, Lorenzo Hoyt, J. F. Hughson, E. E. Hullsiek, J. H. Humphrey, J. K. Igo, Thomas Ingersoll, D. W. Irvine, Benj. F. Irvine, C. G. Jebb, Thomas Jenks, J. R. Jennison, S. P. Jerome, Peter Johnson, E. A. Johnson, Gates A. Justus, H. Kahlert, Chris. Keigher, Patrick Kelley, Wm. H. Kellogg, M. N. Kiefer, A. R. King, C. C. Kittson, N. W. Kleiner, John Knauft, Ferd. Knight, A. F. Knight, Caleb Knox, Henry M. Koch, M.

Kohl, John LaChance, C. Lambrecht, Fr nz Langevin, E. Langford, N. P. Lanpher, Morris Larpenteur, A. L. Larpenteur, E. L. Leip, Wm. Lesch, John Leue, Gustav Lewis, Joseph Long, Peter Lunkenheimer, J Lyons, Maurice McCloud, D. Hance McClung, J. W. McCormick, Findley McConnell, Samuel McMenemy, Robert Mabon, J. W. Madden Samuel C. Mahler, Chas. F. Mahler, Chas. F.
Mainzer, Jacob
Markoe, Wm.
Marshall, Wm. R.
Martin, J. Cole
Marvin, R.
Mason, Wm. F.
Mathes, Jacob
Matheis, John
Mayall, Samuel
Mayo, Charles E.
Mend, R. J.
Marvick, A. H. Merrick, A. H. Merrill, D. D. Meier, Alois Merrill, G. W. Metcalf, T. M. Meyerding, Henry Miller, O. G. Miller, C. T. Milner, Isaac Mitchell, John Mitsch, Geo. Michaud, L. A. Michel, B. Miles, C. C. Monfort, D. A. Moore, Geo. W. Moore, John Mergan, Isaac D. Morris, Henry Moss, Henry L. Mullen, Dan. Munger, R. C. Murphy, Dr. J. H. Murray, James C. Murray, J. Brice Murray, Wm. P.

Myrick N. Nash, Patrick Neill, Rev. E. D. Nelson, Martin Newell, Stanford Newson, T. M. Niehaus, Wm. O'Brien, Patrick O'Connor, M. J. Officer, Harvey Ogden, H. S. Olivier, Jno. B. Orleman, H. Paar, Adolph Palmer, E. C. Palmes, Geo. Parker, John Parker, Judson Patterson, John Pendergast, J. C. Pfankuch, H. Pierson, A. T. C. Pollock, S. L. Pollock, J. D. Pomeroy, J. H. Pond, J. P. Postel, Richard Presley, Bartlett Price, Dr. D. C. Prince, John S. Pusey, Pennock Putnam, Clark Quinby, J. C. Rumaley, David Ramsey, Alex. Randall, Jno. H. Rayoux, Rev. A. Ray, Henry Reardon, T. Reed, L. E., Reis, Gottlieb Remetter, Lorenz Renz, F. A. Rhodes, Ephraim Rice, Edmund Rice, Henry M. Richards, Edward Ribeldaffer, Rev. J. G. Riley, Cornelius Robert, Joseph Robertson, D. A. Roche, John W. Roche, Michael Rogers, Orlo Rogers, Wm. D. Rose, Isidore Rowe, John Russell, Wm. Ryan, Patrick Sachse, Charles

Sanborn, J. B. Sanford, David Schurmeier, J. H. Seibert, Geo. Sewell, J. S. Sheig, Charles Shelley, E. Y. Shelley, Wm. H. Shepard, D. C. Sherman, Marshall Shields, Edward Simmon, Adam Simons, Orlando Simonton, Dr. T. D. Smith, Dr. F. R. Smith, Dr. F. R.
Smith, James, Jr.
Smith, Truman M.
Smith, Chas. E.
Smith, Robert A.
Speil, Joseph Spencer, Geo. H. Stahlman, Chris. Starkey, James Stadfield, N. Steele, Dr. John Stees, John A. Stees, John A.
Stees, W. M.
Stewart, Dr. J. H.
Stilles, Wm.
Stillwell, Hiram
Strong, R. O.
Strong, Julius A. Summers, John Sweeny, R. O. Taylor, James W Terry, Jno. C. Thulien, Aug.
Thulien, H. H.
Tinker, Wm. H.
Tostevin, J. F.
Trombley, M. Troy, Wm.

Turnbull, Geo. W. Turnbull, Geo. W Tuttle, M. C. Upham, H. P. Vansyke, W. A. Vitt, Henry Wagner, John Wakefield, Wm. Walther, Charles Warner, John M. Warner, E. F. Warren, G. H. Waters, James Way, Evan J. Way, Evan J. Way, John
Weide, Charles
Weide, J. R.
Weis, Wendelin
Weller, Emory A. Wellman, D. W. Western, H. H. Wharton, Dr. A. Wharton, R. L. Wheelock, J. A. White, True S. White, Joel E. Wiley, R. C. Wilkin, Westcott Wilkin, Westcott
Williams, Chas. H.
Williams, J. Fletcher
Williams, John J.
Williams, L. M.
Williams, H. L.
Williams, H. L.
Williams, Ferd.
Williams, Ferd.
Williams, Gustav
Wilson, Alex.
Wilson, James A.
Wilson, Wilford L.
Wood, E. H.
Wood, Chas. L.
Wright P. Wright, I. P.



#### Officers of the Association.

→ ※ 1884. ※ ←

D. W. INGERSOLL,
President.

H. S. FAIRCHILD, T. REARDON, and EDWIN BELL,

Vice Presidents.

J. F. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

W. T. DONALDSON,
Treasurer.

WM. A. VAN SLYKE, A. H. MERRICK,
MARK COSTELLO, DAVID RAMALEY,
and MAURICE LYONS,
Executive Committee.

### architect Tart in burth

-

A. C. P. P. Book

MOSATING I DE

dreside near Hastings, Datola County, minnesota Gerriting - I have known M. A. Kellogg. for the applicant for pre-emption, for over two years - he is a single man-about years of age - and a native-born citizen of the United Stales - he is a resident upon the I and he now Deels to pre-empt, viz. on the lot Noy of the S. E. /4 of Dec 27, Range 17, Sounds 115 - he claims also lot NOG and the S. W. /4 of the Dame granter Section—he first came on the land april -- 1855, marked out his claim, and commenced building a log chouse and I am a carpenter and he employed me to finish the house - it is a good bog house. 124 by 15 feet in Rize with a tight shingle roof, two windows and a door - he moved into this house with his bedding and cooking setensels on the day of may, 1855 - and continues to reside therein - he has commensed on altingafence on Lot No 6 - he did not leave his own land in this state or der-= ritory, to make this cettlement - I am not interested, derectly or indirectly in procuring for this applicant the right of knownthin.

of this amonth. It offer the less

MURPHY & HOYT,

ST. PAUL, MINN. DE a 30 " 188 7

Jammy my man

Hon CICDavis

Dear fir
This is to certify that I am
gersountly acquainted with mn Kellogg of this City- for the pash Eight yrun he has bun totally blind - or agrices the election sprendist of ny liey examinal him in my office about 5 years ago aug pronounced him meuroble \_ el /how That he is entroly dependant upon a wife & Two minor children for support, except a purion of Eight Kollars per month- He is a velevou of The Mexican wan of I take pleasure in testifying to the fach that he is an honesh Couperate + worthy man - James ving Respy -



Blue Points on half shell. Celery.

Consomme, Lady Morgan.

Hoiled Oregon Salmon, Anchovie Sauce. Chicken Salad. Pommes Hollandeise. Lettuce.

Fillets of Beef, aux Champignons,
Asparagus,
Mashed Potatoes,

Steinberg Cabinet.

Sweet Breads Pizua, Financier Sauce,

French Peas.

Clicquot.

Beaune.

Chateau de Thau.

Imperial Punch.

Saddle of Venison, Currant Jelly.

Pine Apple Salad.

Broiled Quail on Toast, Sweet Potato Chips.

Chambertin.

Assorted Cakes. Charlotte Russe.

Neapolitan Ice Cream.

Tea.

Coffee.

Cognac.

### WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it REPEATED; that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one half the regular rate is charged in addition. It is agreed between the sender of the following message and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unstratable message, whether happening by negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the amount received for sending the same, in or for mistakes, or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any unstratable message beyond lifty times the sum received for sending the same, unless specially insured, nor in any university of the same unless specially insured, nor in any instruction of the same and the same and the same and the same unless specially insured, nor in any its Company, is hereby made the agent of the center, without liability, to forward any message over the lines of any other Company when necessary to reach its destination.

Correctness in the transmission of message to any point on the lines of this Company can be insurably contract in writing, taking agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz; one per cent. for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance, ho employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

No responsibility regarding messages attaches to this Company until the same are presented and accepted at one of its ransmitting offices; and if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as Lice agent of the sender.

Messages will be delivered free within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office.

The company will not be liable for damages in any case where the claim is not present

Receiver's No. Time Filed. Check.  end the following message, subject to the terms, which are hereby agreed to.	
ve terms, which are hereby agreed to.	
1 10 10 11 ···	188
To Denator CK Davis	
Mashington	City d
Your telegram recomed Ke	
oy is unbounded. He joins	me in
most grateful acknowledgment	5
byen	
Hm R marsha	

was remarshall. (Capy,) ST. PAUL, MINN. 21/4, 1888 How. Edmund Rice Washington City. Diar Sir: My wife and Children foir me in heartfelt thanks for your great Kindness in getting passed the bill giving me meneral pensine - \$72 pr. month- on account of my blindness. Mr will alway shold you in grateful remembrance I receive a telegram from Senator Daves informing me that the lile had brown a law, Ving Soulifully yours, (Signra M. N. Kellogg)

#### Mnited Stales Senate,

washington, D. c., Dec% 24, ,188.

Hon. Wm. R. Marshall,

St. Paul, Minn.

near Sir:-

I wish you would have Mr. Kellog's friends prepare and send to me affidavits giving quite a full history of his blindness and to what extent he is dependednt upon others for support, if at all.

Yours very truly,

CK Davis

Gen RM. Johnson
Hom Alex. Ramory.
Gru H. H. Sibling

Gar. C.K. Davis Liller

ges 40.

DRS. FULTON & STEWART WABASHA & FOURTH STREETS,
ST. PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn. Jan. 10,1888.

Senator C. K. Davis.

My Dear Sir: -

eyes in 1882. At that time there was marked atrophy of both optic nerves, and a well advanced choroiditis of both eyes. I have examined him from time to time since then, only to witness a continued progress of the disease. At that time he could see a little when objects were focused on certain parts of the retina; his field of vision being extremely limited. This finally closed, so that he is almost completely blind to-day, recognizing only the direction of bright light. At first examination it was only too apparent that his case was absolutely hopeless. Its cause was probably some intercranial trouble. His history indicates that it may have been due to meningitis, although this cannot be said with certainty.

Very sincerely yours,

John & Julling

## House of Representatives,

(Cashington, D. J., April 17, 1888. , 188 .

W.R.Marshall Esq.,

202 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.,

Dear sir:

Yours letter of the 14th instant is received. I will Yours truly, Charlantupaled your nignest by affaring before mr momel of the Hour, who has the bell in charge and feling my own affidavit an suffert of Killeyjs clave evhick afremen will be granted, but if tereapy a presidential Veto he will be fortunale. Thurly Young Commend Rici

## United States Senate,

DICTATED TO STENOGRAPHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 7, 1888.

elly dem Grown: The benefit lill penning Mulin N. Killogg at 72 for month propert the House but night. I hope that the Printed will appear it, I have no reasons to their that he will not do to, but he seems to hit the but cases indiscionnality with those upon which There may be come doubt-Miffellogg - CHArui Than written the Pariet title them that you tibbe you Ranny volley had personal Knowledge of the Case July 9/88 - appendiction the beer marshall

In The me 1 1888 Theyeur 1849 my health has So Impurell + the loss of dightin April of they year that I call give no direction to miner children that the vening of process accumbled to such an ey tout the language of had to be sold to salve by the clements of cretiton x C.S. Obnen has chosen to settle up the affine of the sermen which were done in Augustore During nobullance to the ones mulcellegg, I have no income from any siene accept a Pensann of 8 or for month from You on the treety much by my trife 4-2 minor childres by Renting The must with 4 to 6 Benders to your Part & Lum, Copper so man Italing

018967

The Ladies Committee of the G.A.R.

## AtHome

to visiting and resident ladies of the

Grand Army of the Republic=

National Encampment ar Sr. Payl, Minnesora.

1896=

Corner Dayron and Summit Aves.

Up a man

Mexican War

+ CERTIFICATE DIVISION.

b-10 m

3-567.

ACCRUED PENSION NOTICE.

## Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., June 22, 1896
You are hereby notified that the U. S. Pension Agent
at Washington, has been this day directed
to pay to you as the widow
of Martin N. Kellogg, deceased, pensioned by
Certificate No. 2619, whatever pension has accrued
in the case up to and including the date of his death.
Very respectfully, D. I murply
Commissioner.
Frances J. E. Kellogo
Frances I. E. Kellogg. It. Paul,
Merin!

mer. War. Widow.

CERTIFICATE DIVISION.

(NOTICE OF ISSUE AND FEES.)

### Department of the Interior,

BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

June 22, 1896.
Trum,
Inclosed herewith is a Certificate, No. 10.235
for Orig. pension, this day issued in your favor.
The Pension Agent at Wilwankel, upon
whose rolls your name is to be inscribed, will forward to you prop-
erly prepared rouchers, and, when these shall have been duly executed
and returned to him, will transmit directly to your address a check
for the pension then due.
Your recognized attorney is some
La martin de la ma
dollars, which is payable by the
Pension Agent.
Very respectfully,  Many Commissioner.
Commissioner.
Frances I. E. Kellogg, St. Paul,
min.
The Act of July 4, 1884, provides that the fee for the prosecution of a pension claim shall be \$10 only, unless a larger fee, not exceeding \$25, is agreed upon under a special written contract. The fee will be paid to the attorney, or other person entitled thereto, by the Pension Agent out of the pension allowed. Should the attorney or other person

demand or receive for his services any greater compensation, he would subject himself to the penalties provided in the statute, as follows:

Any agent or attorney or other person instrumental in prosecuting any claim for pension or bounty land who shall directly or indirectly contract for, demand, or receive or retain any greater compensation for his services or instrumentality in prosecuting a claim for pension or bounty land than is herein provided, or for payment thereof at any other time or in any other manner than is herein provided, or who shall wrongfully withhold from a pensioner or claimant the whole or any part of the pension or claim allowed and due such pensioner or claimant, or the land-warrant issued to any such claimant, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offense be fined not exceeding \$500, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

# SAINT PAUL ASSOCIATION PUBLIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Mch 16 1917

The next meeting of the

CITY GARDENING CLUB

will be held at 12:15 o'clock, TUESDAY, MARCH 20th

at ST PAUL ASSOCIATION

COMMERCE BLDH

Your presence is requested. If for any reason you cannot attend, please notify us by phone.

E. M. McMAHON,

General Secretary.



Luis

MRS J L WATSON, SECRETARY
HOME GARDEN CLUB OF WOMEN
1173 ASHLAND AVE

23/58 23

SAINT PAUL ASSOCIATION PUBLIC AND BUSINESS AFFAIRS T. D. O'BRIEN. - - - PRESIDENT COMMERCE BUILDING S. W. DITTENHOFER, - VICE PRESIDENT CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE SAINT PAUL C. P. BROWN. - - - TREASURER G. C. LAMBERT, TELEPHONES | N. W. CEDAR 2852 TRI-STATE - 22867 VICE PRESIDENT PUBLIC AFFAIRS C. H. BIGELOW, VICE PRESIDENT BUSINESS AFFAIRS ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS F. C. LISTOE, VICE PRESIDENT ASSOCIATION AFFAIRS TO THE GENERAL SECRETARY E. M. MCMAHON, GENERAL SECRETARY March 9, 1917. Mrs. J. L. Watson, City. Dear Madam: -The various garden clubs of the City of St. Paul, co-operating with the St. Paul Association, invite you to send representatives of your organiza-tion to an informal conference on an organized City wide gardening program, to be held at the St. Paul Association Dining Rooms, Commerce Building, TUESDAY, MARCH 13th, 12:15 NOON Luncheon meeting. We hope to get one or two representatives from each of the civic and commercial organizations within the City. A well planned, carefully organized gardening program will mean a great deal to the City at this time. May we urge you to co-operate. Very truly yours. ST. PAUL ASSOCIATION. President. EFM JB P.S. Telephone for reservations to E F MacDonough, C 2852, Tri-State 22 867.

#### AN ADDRESS

BY

# SENATOR C. K. DAVIS

TO THE

CITIZENS OF SAINT PAUL.

AUGUST 4, 1896.

ST. PAUL; PIONEER PRESS COMPANY. 1896.

#### AN ADDRESS

BY

### SENATOR C. K. DAVIS

TO THE

CITIZENS OF ST. PAUL.

AUGUST 4, 1896.

Mr. President and Fellow Citizens: This great assemblage, convened under conditions of temperature so unpropitious, admonishes me that you have met here to deliberate upon matters of serious and most pressing import. I am here, standing face to face with you, to speak in a perfectly plain way, without any attempt at rhetorical exaggeration, I hope without any error of fact, and I trust without any error of judgment, upon issues which concern the American people more deeply than any that have been presented to their consideration since the first election of Abraham Lincoln. I must confess, my fellow citizens and neighbors, that I appear before you tonight under feelings of uncommon responsibility and with somewhat of self-distrust. I feel that to you I am under a peculiar pledge, not only to give you the best fruits of my reflection, but to assist you to direct your steps and vision in the right direction and upon the right path. It almost overpowers me when I think that perhaps in some particular I may fail; I am sure I shall not attempt to mislead you; and intending, as I do, to give you a discourse not garnished with any flowers of rhetoric, but to deal in plain speech, historical facts, and well authenticated examples; I say I ask your calm attention, and if you do not agree with me at once in what I say to you take it home with you and reflect upon it. I shall doubtless this evening say some things that will not be sweet to the ears of some persons who hear me. I say them in the conviction of truth. I love popularity as well as any man, but, in the language of a great judge delivering a great decision, when the waves of popular uproar were beating at the doors of his court, "I desire the popularity which follows, and not that which is run after." / (Applause.)

My fellow citizens, I am here as a Republican. I have been a Republican ever since that party was formed. (Applause.) I believe in its principles. I have the utmost toleration for the honest political convictions of any other man. The limitations of this occasion and the peculiar state of

feeling which has called you together do | not permit me to apply my remarks to the personnel of this campaign. I only ask you to apply everything I say as a reason why you should support Mr. McKinley and the principles of protection, for as a Republican I believe that they lie at the foundation of our prosperity. (Applause.) I also ask you, for the same reason, to apply every argument I shall adduce to the support of the state ticket, nominated fairly and placed before the people. For the same considerations which lead you to support the national ticket will lead you to support that. I also, my fellow citizens, ask you and ask the people of this state who may read my words to stand by the Republican congressional nominations, for there never was a time in the history of the Republican party, perhaps not in the history of the Union, when the congressional election was of such overpowering importance.

With these preliminary remarks let me go into my subject in the perfectly plain way in which I promised to consider it.

My friends, the American people in their great tribunal of elective jurisdiction are going to determine the questions which are submitted to their consideration by the platforms of the various parties. They will listen to argument on all sides, and will. as is their habit in later years, weigh every consideration well. And in addressing any audience upon this subject, or in considering it, it is well for us to look back of the surface of this campaign, back of the loudsounding assertions of politicians and the glittering generalities of things, and see just exactly where we stand, what menaces us. and what we ought to guard against. For things have had a wondrous change within the last year. In former presidential elections where the two great parties arrayed themselves against each other upon issues of contention which were a generation old, well understood and well defined, however acrimonious the debate, however earnest the convictions, and however, for the purposes of discussion, dire the prophesies of disaster in case one party of the other should achieve success, the American people knew and felt instinctively that whichever party prevailed the great securities of government, the great foundations of property, the obligations of contracts which bind man to man, the currency itself, were safe and would not be irreparably endangered.

It is not so to-day. For the first time since the election next preceding the great

civil war, we are required to guard the very foundations and bulwarks of national stability, commercial honesty and financial honor. The Democratic party, which convened at Chicago suffered a wonderful change in that convention. The old oracles and leaders of the party were rudely turned aside. That convention was occupied and demoniacally possessed by a spirit which has not raised its head in the political conventions of either party for thirty years.

If there was any one result which the two

million of men who went out to defend this country thirty years ago thought that they had entirely secured when they returned. It was that the malign doctrine of state rights, which lay at the bottom and was the impetus of the greatest rebellion which ever reared its head against a civilized government, had been exorcised forever. Lo. and behold! in that convention, coming from the State of South Carolina, as of yore, you find the declaration of the same state rights, in the same spirit as in the ancient time, and appearing in a connection which must arouse the resentment and repugnance of every liberty-loving and country-loving man. Every one who knows anything about me knows that I am not a political admirer of Grover Cleveland; but if there was any one act of his administration, which, after the contentions of history have ceased to rage about his acts and his memory, that will remain star-bright forever, it was his action, when the pulse of business beat low, when commercial intercourse was cut off by rioters in Chicago, by which upon principles and precedents laid down by George Washington one hundred years before, he raised the strong arm of the United States to restore law and order in this country. (Applause and cheers.)

This act is covertly (and covertly is too mild a word) denounced in the Chicago platform. More than that. If there is an institution in this country or in any nation upon which the stability of government depends, the very keystone of the great arch upon which the ranged empire stands, it is the organ and function of final decision that must exist somewhere in all governments. It is the courts of our land where men sequestered from political concerns and political ambitions, holding the scales of justice even between contending passions and contending rights, decide for their fellow citizens what the law is. And for more than one hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sat in that exalted position, midway in the capitol of the

nation between the senate and the house of representatives, typical of the embodied law, and of its sublime capacity to restrain either, and it has done more to conduct this government to the high plane which it occupies, I was going to say, than all the statesmen whom this country has ever produced. (Applause.) The Chicago platform strikes at that court, strikes at all courts, and enunciates its malign prophecy of the reorganization of that court and all other courts, if necessary, to compell them to register the fitful and passionate and repudiating edicts of mistaken and misguided parties.

And worse than that-worse than that. If there was another thing which the veterans of the last war thought they had achieved and which the loyal sentiment of the North thought it had achieved, it was the obliteration of all sectionalism in this country. We were to have no South, no North, no East, no West any more. The whole country was to be a unity. But in these later days, we see the solid South coming up to the banks of the Ohio and the Missouri as before the war, with sectional demands upon an economic issue, precisely as before the rebellion. And now, with the pitchfork of Tillman stirring up the doctrine of state rights, with the bomb of Altgeld in the denunciation of our courts and of President Cleveland thrown under the very fabric of our government, they have chosen to put forward an issue something which touches most immediately the conviction, the passions, the cupidity and the honesty of men, and which in itself contains more disintegrating influences to our prosperity than all the causes combined that I have mentioned. The Democratic party, as now organized, has joined the Populist party in bonds of unholy wedlock, upon the demand that the United States shall take a position upon the currency of this country which I, speaking to you under the responsibility of a man who is speaking to his neighbors, say that I believe is fraught with more disaster to this country that the greatest foreign war could possibly bring about. (Applause.)

And that is the subject that I have been asked to talk to you to-night about. I am going to do so, as I said in the beginning, not with any attempt at decorative speech, not denouncing any men who may choose to differ from me, for I tell you, my fellow citizens, that many and many a thousand men who differ from us to-day on this matter, one year from now will be wondering

why and how they came to do It. (Applause.) I shall give you facts and figures. I shall not draw on my own imagination for my facts at all. The facts that I shall give you will be impregnable. It is for you to judge whether the deductions I shall draw from them can be refuted.

Now, what is the question? For a correct understanding of the question is always the first step toward the solution of any controversy. The question is not whether there should be free and unlimited coinage of silver in the mints of all the nations, by the consent of the principal commercial nations of the globe upon a ratio to be agreed upon. That is not the issue. We all might agree that when that is brought about, as it will be, if the United States conducts itself with judgment upon this question it would be an excellent thing. The Republican party has pledged itself in successive platforms to labor to bring about that international agreement. Many of the most advanced thinkers upon financial questions in both hemispheres are advocating, especially in foreign lands, the resumption of the coinage of silver by united action of nations who, long ago, independently of us, and uncontrollable by us, suspended or limited the further coinage of silver. But I want to say one thing to you, that not one of these professors in foreign universities, not one of these great economists whose name and fame are world-wide, not one of those financiers who have given days and years of thought to this subject, not one and nobody except the leaders of the modern Democracy and Populism has ventured to advise his own country to undertake that task alone. (Applause.)

The question is this, and nothing more: Shall the United States alone undertake the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1? (A few cries of "Yes" and "No," and repeated cries of "No.") Now you gentlemen over there who called "yes" and you gentlemen here who called "no," illustrate the difference of opinion upon this subject (laughter), and to you over there who come to listen to me, you will listen dispassionately, you will digest my arguments, and I hope that by the time you have done so thoroughly you will be inclined to shout "No" with the gentlemen who responded when you shouted. (Cheering and applause.)

Now, let us be entirely good natured about this. I am going to try to give you the facts, and I repeat it, the issue is whether the United States shall attempt to do

that thing alone, in the face of the controlling fact that every civilized commercial nation upon the face of the earth, except the Central American and South American states years ago abandoned it utterly. And if I shall seucceed in convincing any of our friends that we are not in position to do it without inflicting upon the country and upon us all injuries which it will take a generation to repair, I shall be more than rewarded for the pains that I have taken, the observations that I have made, the studies that I have gone through and the reflections which have brought me to my present convictions. (Applause.)

Shall we, for our own interests, stand along with those nations with which we have classed ourselves and who are leading the march of humanity, or shall we go with Mexico, South America, China and Japan-the rearward half of the army of human progress-and join those imperfect and rudimentary civilizations, which are an ocular demonstration that no nation ever undertook alone the coinage of free silver that did not deprive itself of gold entirely. (Applause.) And you have but to glance upon the map and books of the school boy or school girl, your little son or daughter, to see the facts recorded there for the education of youth to know that every one of those nations stands upon a lower scale of progress than the nations which have declared the policy upon which the United States stands.

My fellow citizens, the warnings of history are all against our making the attempt. The present examples of nations who singly are endeavoring to sustain themselves under a single silver standard forbid us to enter upon a voyage upon, I was about to say, untried waters, but no-upon a voyage which we can plainly see other rations are making at the present time where we can plainly view rocks of distress, the shoals and quicksands of their course from the secure mainland upon which the American people now stand and from which our opponents are attempting to lure them by false lights and false alarms. (Applause.)

We must take the facts exactly as they are. We are not building Utopia. We are administering society and human concerns—society, a being perfectly concrete, infinitely practical, somewhat selfish. I shall, therefore, appeal to the enlightened selfishness of this audience to know whether they will assist in bringing about that which I think I can prove will result from the

endeavors of the gentlemen who are attempting to mislead them.

The world is divided, just as sharply as it is by oceans and mountain chains, between the gold standard countries, who employ, concurrently with gold, more silver money than all the silver countries contain or circulate, and the silver standard countries which have no gold currency at all. (Applause,) I say that the gold countries of this world, including the United States (and I call them gold countries for the purpose, not of definition, but of clearness of expression), employ and circulate more silver than all the silver countries of the world employ, contain or circulate.

I make another proposition. I appeal to history and to contemporary facts, which no man can dispute, that every free coinage country is on a silver basis. Isn't that so? (Cries of yes.) I make another statement for you to think of, for I shall not here elaborate it-I am going to get to the figures pretty soon-every gold country uses gold and silver in amounts nearly equal by many nations. Isn't that so? (Cries of yes.) Isn't that so in the United States? (Cries of yes.) In France? (Voices, yes.) I make another statement for your calm and cool reflection. that no silver standard country has any gold money as currency whatever. (Applause.) Don't take my word for it. Go and investigate this subject. I say that no silver country has any gold whatever as currency, and you can search from Mexico to Cape Horn and find that this statement is correct. Within the last two years Chili and Venezuela have been preparing, so the newspapers state, to suspend or limit the coinage of silver and to coin gold.

Another statement, and I make it upon a sense of responsibility, after an exhaustive examination of statistics, investigation and records, that in every silver standard country wages are pressed down to the minimum of wretched subsistence. It is so in Mexico; it is so in Japan; it is so in South America. I say that in every silver country wages are pressed down to the very minimum of wretched subsistence. (Applause.)

Now, if it is true (1 will not go into the reasons for it), but if it is true as a concrete, absolute fact, that no silver country, no country which has adopted the silver standard has any gold in circulation whatever, I say that it follows that the only practical bimetallism on the planet is by the nations with which the United metallism in the United States which the new Democracy and Populism are endeavoring to destroy by substituting a silver monometallism. (Applause.) The bimetallism which this country and the nations of which I have spoken enjoy is the bimetallism of fact and actual enjoyment, extending to that full extent which human judgment, human experience, human apprehension-call it what you will-teach the proportion to be in which the metals can be coemployed in a degree that one will not destroy or drive out the other and that both can co-exist and work together. (Applause.) For there is an unquestionable dividing line-I shall prove it further along, although it is not necessary to prove it to men who have read history, even cursorilythere is a dividing line beyond which you cannot pass in the employment of the metal of less value without its driving out the other and entirely supplanting it. And I say that he who insists that the United States shall or can, acting alone, coin silver without limit, as required by the Democratic and Populistic platforms, is not a bimetallist, he is a silver monometallist, who after spending years in attacking what he deems the dark idolatry of monometallism, ends by immolating himself upon its altar. (Applause.)

Let me right here-not exactly in the logical connection-throw out a thought which, to me, has a great deal of consequence. It is represented that gold has become a tyrant; that its power has become omnipotent, absolutely selfish and cruel; that it has become a metal which great combinations, perhaps of nations, perhaps of capitalists hoard and gather for the oppression of mankind. Now, let me call your attention to one fact. The free coiners assert, when they are told that the increased output of gold is going to tend very much, and by natural processes, to solve this question, that from one-half to one-third of the gold annually produced in the world goes into the arts. This statement is probably an exaggeration. It is probable that one-quarter of the gold of the world produced annually goes into the arts, and it has been doing so for centuries. Consider for a moment what an enormous aggregate this is-two billions, perhaps three billions of dollars worth exist in the shape of golden ornaments, thousands of dollars of them are in this room to-night. Now, I want to ask you this question; if there is a gold famine, if the power of gold is so

States has classed itself, and it is this bimetallism in the United States which the new Democracy and Populism are endeavoring to destroy by substituting a silver monometallism. (Applause.) The bimetallism which this country and the nations of which I have spoken enjoy is the bimetallism of fact and actual enjoyment, extending to that full extent which human judgment, human experience, human apprehen-

But we hear a great deal about the demonetization of silver and one would think to hear our free-coiner friends declaim, that silver has been entirely demonetized, that by some malign influence the money functions of silver throughout the world have been entirely abrogated. It is a very catching phrase. It has been a very catching assumption, for I will not call it an argument.

Now, I say, my feliow citizen, that, properly considering the facts, that statement is inaccurate, not to say untrue. I assert that silver has never been demonetized in the sense in which that charge has been made. (Applause.) Demonetization means to divest of standard value as money, and I say this has not been done with any dollar of silver coin that was ever coined at any mint. (Applause.)

It is true that many nations who have approached the danger line of which I spoke a few moments ago where one metal drives out the other, and thereby produces a disastrous contraction, have told the owners of silver which lay concealed in the earth, we will no longer buy it or coin it Even that has not been entirely done, and I repeat my statement that the assertion that silver has been demonetized is one calculated to mislead, and is not true in fact.

All our woes are dated from 1873, the period when the free coiners persuade their disciples that, to use their stock expression, "silver was demonetized, or that one-half of the aggregate metal money of the world was struck down at a blow." Let us bring this statement to the crucial, absolute test of figures; let us confront it with what records and statistics say upon this subject, and not trust to the vague declamation of any person. The value (and I will give you my authority for this statement in a moment) of all silver coin in the world in 1873 was \$1,-817,000,000. In 1895 it was \$4,100,000,000. The value of all the gold coin in the world in 1873 was \$3,045,000,000; the value of all

the gold coin in the world in 1895 was \$4,200,000,000; of this quantity of silver current in the world in 1895, \$3,439,300,000 was full legal tender. By this statement it appears that the quantity of gold coin in the world increased between 1873 and 1895 only about \$1,200,000,000, while the increase of silver coin for the same period was \$2,283,000,000 -more coined in the twenty-three years since 1873 than remained up to that time of all the silver coinage of the world since Noah left the ark. (Applause.) And nearly double more silver has been coined than gold since 1873. What becomes, then, of the assertion of the equal and equable production of silver and gold from year to year since time began, and of the demonetization of silver since 1873, in the face of this showing that betwee 1873 and 1895 the coinage of silver was nearly twice greater than that of gold? They talk of the demonetization of silver since 1873 in the face of a silver coinage throughout the world since that year of over \$2,000,000,000, of which \$538,-444,467 was minted by the United States! (Applause.) And of gold the United States minted during the same period \$937,460,633. And here, also, is answered a statement confidently made and plausibly maintained and yet erroneous in fact, that there has in all this time been an enormous contraction of the currency all over the world. These figures conclusively demonstrate that the statement is not true.

I have not taken this from the statistics of any other speaker or from any book. I know where such statistics are gathered with the care which commands the respect and confidence of the civilized world, and on July 29, only a few days ago, I telegraphed to the director of the mint requesting information upon these subjects, and he answered me:

"Washington, D. C., July 29, 1896.—Hon. C. K. Davis, St. Paul, Minn.: The total value of all silver coins in the world in 1873 I estimate to have been one thousand eight hundred and seventeen million dollars, and in 1895 four thousand one hundred million. The world's stock of gold in 1873 is estimated to have been three thousand and forty-five million, and in 1895 about four thousand two hundred million. "—R. E. Preston, Director of the Mint."

The figures I have just given you are the figures which I have just read. The greatest business transactions in the way of finance on the face of the earth are based upon official statements like that, and when what

I have said is discussed, the only answer that will be made to it is probably that Mr. Preston, and the officers generally of the United States government form one general-universal gold-bug. (Laughter.)

Now let me give you another statement. The coinage of the nations of the world for 1892, 1893 and 1894 was as follows: 1892, gold, \$172,473,124; silver, \$155,517,347; 1893, gold, \$232,420,517; silver, \$157,952,690; 1894, gold, \$227,921,032; silver, \$113,095,788; a total in three years of \$1,039,380,498. With all deductions for recoinage this output of coined money is of immense volume.

I have thrown out these suggestions and will pass from that branch of the discussion and call your attention to another assertion of the free-coiners; I alluded to it cursorily a few moments ago, but I propose now to treat it in the same manner in which I have treated the last preceding question. The free-coiners assert that contraction has inflicted all the financial and economic miseries that mankind has endured since 1873. I have shown that there has been no contraction. I say, further, that they themselves coolly propose to bring about a contraction of currency in the United States unexampled in the world's history, and fraught with more evils than are recorded in the annals of financial woe. In that case, if that is the logical result and inevitable consequence of what they propose, I want to know wherein the gold bug is worse than the silver eel?

You ask me for my proof, and I will give it. The unlimited and free coinage of silver in this country will drive out the gold. This is as indisputable as any law of physics such as the law of gravitation. It has driven out gold in every country which has unlimitedly coined silver. In fact, there is not an enlightened gentleman who will talk to you in advocacy of the free coinage of silver who does not admit that this will be the inevitable result, but they say it will only last two or three years, and that the patient will probably survive to take the new medicine in abundance. But I say that they admit themselves-any intelligent speaker upon that subject admits that the inevitable and irresistible tendency and result of the free coinage of silver in this country will be to drive out the gold.

Now let us see how they propose to obviate it. It has always struck me that one of their ablest champions is Mr. St. John of New York. He has been largely and coplously quoted by them—he was president of a national bank and was president of

the recent silver convention at St. Louis. By the bill which he procured to be introduced in congress and drafted and which had the endorsement of the silver sentiment there, they proposed to bridge over this yawning chasm which they themselves admitted would open beneath our feet, by issuing interest-bearing treasury notes of the United States, secured by deposits of uncoined silver or gold bullion, or by deposit of United States bonds to be issued of course for that purpose. Let us look at this coolly and calmly and calculate upon it a little, like men of sense who are infinitely interested in this matter as one of business concern and let us see how this project would work; whether it would not merely

"Skin and film the ulcerous sore
Whilst rank corruption mining, all within
Inects unseen."

We have \$620,000,000 of gold in the United States; I think more. It would disappear at once in the face of free silver coinage, or even the certainty of it. Let this election go Democratic-Populist; let the American people record their will that the coinage of silver shall be free and unlimited, long before Mr. Bryan and his cohorts could place the edict into the form of law the just financial fears of mankind-of people here in this audience and people everywhere, at home and abroad, would draw that gold from every channel of circulation, from every vault wherein it lies protected and it would sink into the earth as the waters which came down from the heavens last night. I say it would disappear at once. This bill of Mr. St. John so admits, and that disappearance is the very ailment which he proposes to remedy. But in this universal absconding of gold there would be no gold bullion to deposit; people would not take it out of hiding to exchange it for any paper money whatever of the government which proposed to make its obligations and all private obligations payable in silver. (Applause.) This remedy, therefore, is counteracted by the assumption and admission that gold will disappear.

Now as to the deposit of silver bullion. The world's product of silver in 1894 (commercial value) was \$216,892,200. If we could get the world's entire product (as we could not) it would take three years to fill the void of \$620,000,000 of vanquished gold. The nations of the world will not melt down their coined silver to deposit the United States treasury and receive merely a silver certificate.

But the third alternative is one of most malign portent. It is proposed to use the interest bearing bonded debt of the United States in order that the miner or owner of of silver may take his bullion to the mint meanwhile and get evidences of government debt two for one-a privilege not granted to or claimed by any farmer, artisan, manufacturer or producer upon God's heritage. I say it is proposed to so use the interest bearing bonded debt of the United States. Now, what does that mean? It means an increase of the bonded debt. People who have got their bonds as investment to derive their living from in the way of annual incomes, or any one else, are not going to put up their bonds in deposit in the treasury to get a treasury silver certificate.

And so the chasm could not be filled in that way, neither by gold, by silver, or by the issue of bonds. So this chasm could not be filled They admit it will last three years. What will take place meantime, in the very face of the danger of it? We are in the midst of commercial distress almost unexampled in our history. A panic such as the world has seldom seen. It would throw 3,000,000 men out of employment. It would depress and starve the wage-earner, and it would deprive him of being the best consumer and purchaser that the American farmer has, and by that means inflict ruin upon our agricultural population. (Applause.)

In that state of things the abvss must be filled. No nation could stand such a contraction. The most radical remedy would be absolutely necessary to restore it, and there would be two only-one would be to get back to the honest, solid standard on which all the commercial nations, including the United States, stand now, or to issue an irredeemable paper money, perfeetly limitless or illimitable in its amount. And when that comes to pass silver will vanish in the face of paper as gold will vanish in the face of silver. (Applause.) And then you would have another chasm, another issue of money. The wreck is complete and the United States stands entirely on an irredeemable paper money basis. precisely the place that we occupied after the war, and from which we struggled with so much passion of honesty and love of national honor to emancipate ourselves. Do you want that again? (Cries of no, no.)

But to look a little deeper into this subject, the misery goes further that would be inflicted. We have been talking here-

tofore about lawful money, and I mean by that money issued by the governments of the world, the United States included. But did you ever think how little of the business of this world, or of any community like St. Paul, is done on what is called lawful money? Statistics would seem to show that 95 per cent of the transactions between man and man in the United States is by way of checks. In cities they are balanced against each other in the clearing house, and a few thousand dollars balance money closes the day's transactions. Where clearing houses do not exist -I mean in towns and villages-the depositing of the checks in the banks and the collections by the banks adjust balances in the same way.

Now, this is the greatest currency of civilization. Numbers are inadequate to express its infinite superiority in numerical relation to the lawful money of which we have been talking. This is the currency that no statutory flat can expand. although it can cause it to contract. It is a currency which will contract instantaneously to its very minimum by the operation of the Democratic and Populistic theories as announced in their platforms. What does that mean? It means simply that the merchants, the manufacturers, the employer, the man of every kind who pays out money to his fellow men or for labor, either for material or for labor, or for farm products, will cease, so far as he is concerned, to issue that currency, and that the lack of confidence will produce a disastrous contraction in that cur-

The clearings in the United States last week were \$811,000,000-in the clearing houses alone, mind you, and not through the influence or interposition of the banks where there are no clearing houses. The clearances of the city of St. Paul last week were something over \$4,000,000. Does any man think that any such amount of money as that was actually passed from hand to hand in payment in St. Paul last week-\$4,000,000-or in the nation-\$811,000,000to adjust their business transactions? It was done by this currency of civilization which no nation can produce, which no nation can regulate or control, and I say that this currency, more important than silver or gold or national paper, will be struck down at a blow if the Democratic and Populistic platforms be realized.

But you have heard from our free coinage

cessfully coined silver freely and without limit. And there are many good people who believe that France is doing it, and that the Latin Union, so called, is doing it. I would like to know why they can not tell the entire truth about this thing. Let us not deceive each other, and let nobody deceive us. The Latin Union was composed of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland and Greece. It was formed in 1865 by treaty between those powers, whereby each agreed to take the coins of the other signatory powers at its mint at the ratio of 151/2 to 1.

But Germany suspended the coinage of silver. She had ceased to coin it, and so, in 1873, after those great nations, headed by France (the most scientifically governed country in the world, and the one which has the most accurate financial ideas), I say those countries, after Germany suspended the coinage of silver limited their silver coinage in 1873, and by 1876 they suspended it. France, the strongest monetary nation in the world, with her allies undertook with all her power, to do precisely what the free coiners of the United States are asking this government to undertake alone in the light of such conspicuous failures of other nations.

Everybody admits-I think the most rampant free coiner declaimer would admit, that the money unit should remain as nearly invariable as possible. Gold has so remained. Silver has fallen commercially like other articles. This is denied. They say silver has not fallen. They assert that gold has risen. Now, that is in the way you look at it. You can look at it through the deluding glass of idealism, and it may appear that way, but it is an optical illusion. Let me put an illustration from nature, The waters of Lake Superior, that great inland sea which floats so much of our commerce and is such an element in our prosperity, have for many years been falling, until now they are lower than they have been at any time for fifty years, and everything on their surface has fallen. The waters of Lake Superior, like the universal, spread out plane of humanity, bearing everything upon its surface, those waters bear the fleets, vessels and craft of all kinds, and vessels and craft and fleets of all kinds have fallen with the water. What would you think of a man standing on the deck of one of those vessels, saying, "This vessel has not fallen; this vessel stands just where it did, but the universal shore of Lake Sufriends here that other nations have suc- perior has risen?" (Laughter and applause.)

Since the Latin Union, from 1873 to 1876. abandoned free coinage, there has existed in European nations, and in the United States, the only practical bimetallism. Let me repeat this-I feel that I cannot bear it into your minds too often or too urgently -that these nations, including ours, are the only nations on the face of the earth that have any bimetallism whatever. And why? Because they went to the danger line, as we went, and then stopped. (Applause.) The universal teaching of history demonstrated that there was a dead line. beyond which silver could not be pressed without the immediate annihilation of its companion, gold, as a useful, working money medium. And when any man gets up and dreams and soliloguises, and philosophizes before me, and tells me he knows it won't be so if we try where others failed, I tell him that an ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory, and that something bodily is worth a million of disembodied ghosts. (Applause.)

And yet these gentlemen favor, in the face of these historic examples and warmings, that the United States shall make the unit of our coinage the silver dollar at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, what is the ratio? Is it not \$16 to \$1, as some people claim? (Laughter.) Ratio means this: that there shall be sixteen times more silver in weight in a silver dollar than there is weight of gold in a gold dollar. Or, to put the definition in another form, that sixteen ounces of silver, when coined, shall be the equivalent of one ounce of gold when coined. When gold measured by silver is worth \$16 per ounce. no disparity in value can exist; but when measured by silver the ounce of gold is worth \$31, a commercial disparity results. Such is the present condition, and yet the free silver men assert that it will be no such thing in case legislative flat endeavors to make two and two five, instead of the old-fashioned result, two and two, four.

The trouble is that our friends have confused the ratio of weight with the ratio of value; that they do not or will not see that the ratio of value and the ratio of weight have parted company, and they are trying to confuse the people with their own confusion of ideas. The ratio of weight and the ratio of value were once the same but they have changed. They changed nearly thirty years ago. Other nations saw it and obeyed the imperious behest of that change, and the ratio is now throughout the world 32 or about 32 to 1.

No legislative fiat whatever-it does not lie in the power of man to cause by enactment that a given dimension, volume or capacity shall be a hair's breadth greater than the laws of the Almighty have fixed it from the beginning. (Applause.)

It is necessary that the ratio or proportion of value should be invariable. It is necessary for the production of money, speaking of it in its great volume as the volume of money in the United States. We see analogies everywhere; we see an analogy in nature. Take for illustration the air we breathe. It is a compound substance made up from oxygen and nitrogen at the ratio of 77 to 23, and while this ratio lasts it is from it we all draw our lives and have our being. But change that proportion in any material degree, and instead of being the vital, lifegiving air, it becomes becomes a deadly and destructive miasma.

But the free coiners assert that unlimited coinage of silver will restore it to a parity with gold. It has ben tried by many nations of the world. Has it restored that parity in a single instance? Not one? They said the same thing when congress passed the Sherman act of 1890. They said: Buy of us freely 4,500,000 ounces a month, or 54,000,000 ounces a year, and you will see that silver will go to \$1.29 an ounce immediately. In the face of clamor, in doubt as to what might be the result, in willingness (it went too far) to give such claims every opportunity to be demonstrated whether they were correct or incorrect, that legislation was enacted. And silver did go within a short time thereafter to \$1.19 an ounce (applause by one man), and the free coiners exulted and said, "I told you so." But, my friend who applauded at that delusive statement. I will say to you, it lasted but a short time. Silver proceeded to fall lower than it ever went before. (Great applause.)

It did not take long to do it. The annual average production for ten years before that act was passed was 44,000,000 ounces, and in 1891, it run to 54,000,000 ounces, and in 1892, to 62,000,000 ounces, nearly 20,000,000 ounces more than were produced in the average ten years up to the time when that bill was passed, and it was then seen by all wise men, by all men who had the stability of the currency and the prosperity of their country at heart, with intelligent vision, that that immense volume would break down-indeed it did break down-the very theory upon which the bill was passed. (Applause.) It, operating with other causes, produced the panic of 1893, put distrust in the minds of men. The silver men said before we passed that bill in 1890, that silver would go at a parity of gold if you will only purchase of us 54,000,-000 ounces a year. It did not go to a parity. It fell from a monetary and delusive rise. How con they say now, and look the American people in the face with steady eye, that where it falled then it is going to succeed now?

Let me repeat that this suspension of coinage is universal among the leading civilized nations. And yet the free silver people say that infinite distress prevails over the world. It does not. Great Britain was never so prosperous in all her history as she is to-day. Estimating revenues closely, as the chancellor of the exchequer does in that country, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, reported a few months ago that the surplus in the treasury of Frgland was \$20,000,000, a fact unexampled in her recent history. We hear no computant from Germany or France.

I want to ask any man in this audience, taking the condition of the United States especially as it was in the twenty years preceding 1893, whether he would exchange those for any twenty when the free and unlimited coinage of silver was in use throughout the world?

Do you say that the United States can carry off this burden alone? I say that no one nation can do it.

Plant yourself on the line which divides the United States from Mexico, and look south over to Mexico, the states of Central America, and the states of South America, containing a population, I should say, of nearly, if not fully, sixty millions of people. They, from the beginning of their independent organization have indulged in the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and I say now, as I said before, they have no circulating gold money whatever, and their paper money is not entitled to credit in any market of the world.

If you add to that force of free and unlimited silver coinage the market and aid which India did give and which China and Japan now give to silver and that all that combination has been unable to sustain the free coinage of silver and have both kinds of currency, I ask what reason is there for any man to say at the same time that with all our prosperity, or power, or wealth, or greatness, the United States can do it alone? Who wants to exchange conditions with those people? What Amer-

ican artisan goes to Mexico, that halcyon summer land of the free coinage of silver? Who invests money there? Who goes to South America as a laboring man, as an artisan or farmer, or takes his family there? And yet those are countries which from the beginning of their organization have coined silver freely and unlimitedly; and they are not competitors in the race of human progress with other nations.

But these free coiners assert that we have been going down the steps of misery into the waters of poverty and desolation, steadily, since 1873. I propose to prove that this is an incorrect statement. If that were true, we would have had no intervals of prosperity in that time. The declination would have been plainly visible, and we could have looked back and seen the happier times from which we came and from which we descended. But between 1880 and 1893 we had years of prosperity, such as no nation ever saw before. Who then heard and where was the cry of misery and distress? Who said anything about free silver, or the free and unlimited coinage of silver except as an academic, agitating question?

In 1893 came one of those crises which are incident to all commercial nations of active business life. And we look around and ask, what is the matter with the age and what caused it? The sober historian who reviews these matters impartially will say that over-speculation, over-trading and living beyond means and the attempt to coin silver in excess did it. But the prolific and pernicious agitators of to-day tell the American people that it happened because they did not join and go in for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Mere assertion, no proof, the facts of history are against it, the recollections of men during that period are all against it; and yet in a period of commercial distress and discontent, when men are angry, passionate and excited, and not in condition, many of them, to judge as freely and fairly as they would under other circumstances, they are decuded by these false lights and false alarms.

I say that the last thirty years has not been a period of disaster or distress. Humanity has been steadily going forward for the last thirty years. The lapses back have been comparatively insignificant and nothing in proportion to the ascent. If it were true that our course for the last thirty years has been downward there would have been less and less opportunity for human

effort during that time. Yet does not every man in this audience know that since 1873 the opportunities for human effort have been opening up wider and wider all the while? Schools and universities have increased their function. New vocations have been created—that of the electrician, for instance, and the telephone, from that marvelous genius of invention, which seems somehow or other to be in alliance with the welfare and prosperity of the American people.

Why, take one thing since 1870. Speaking of these assertions of lack of opportunity and of contraction of the currency, and of the general downward progress of mankind, I say since 1873, one of the most blessed features of the present century has come into existence and efficacy and expanded in operation, and that is the employment of women in industrial pursuits. whereby the forces of production have been reinforced infinitely. Look back in your memories, you who are able to remember back that far. In 1873 what and how few were the opportunities offered to a woman: and now how many and how vast they now are, by which women live independently, in self-respect and selfsupport, without being dependent on any man. And yet if we had been having a period of contraction and descending misery men would have crowded women out of employment and then have crowded each other in that competition; but they have not done it.

A Voice—Will the senator kindly explain why and how the two metals parted?

Mr. Davis-The two metals parted in this way (and I shall have to be brief in my explanation, for I am proceeding along a line of argument): In 1871 Germany demonetized silver. She sold her marks in the markets from time to time thereafter, turning loose a flood of silver upon the nations who were indulging in free coinage. France and the Latin union, who were then coinin silver at the ratio of 151/2 to 1, unlimitedly, tried to stay it until 1876, and then stopped entirely, having begun to stop in 1873 by limiting their silver coinage. We took the alarm and stopped in 1873. (Applause.) I will go on and say further, in answer to the gentleman's question, that the nations which did that thing have prospered, and that the nations which have not done it have not prospered. (Great applause.)

These crises in business affairs recur continuously. We had one in 1873, we recovered from that. We had one in 1893, and are

enduring it yet, and we shall recover from that. But they are all marked with this same headstrong, unreasoning hallucination which I am combating. Preceding 1873, and about 1867, men of the same way of thinking as those whom I am arguing against to-night, took it into their heads that it was right, proper and honest, and for the benefit of the people of the United States to pay the United States bonded debt in paper money. The same arguments were made that are made now. And some of the survivors who are to-day defending the Populist and Democratic theories are the same men who were advocating them then. In 1873-along there, in the midst of a great commercial depression such as now is distressing us, the cry for the unlimited issue of greenbacks was taken up (and is reiterated in the Populist platform in St. Louis), and we had to fight that out. The American people fought it out in audiences in this city and in every city of the land, until that question was settled; and it remained practically settled until the next calamity in the way of a commercial crisis came in 1893; and that dead and buried spectre arose in complete steel again to confront the American people and to call on them for their best efforts to lay it in an eternal repose. (Laughter and applause.)

The free coiners indulge in another statement which is erronous and a fallacy. They date the decline of prices arbitrarily, from 1873. I appeal to history, and will ask you when you go home to go to history upon this subject. That statement is not correct. Prices began to decline at the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars in 1815, and with a short exception covered by the period of our civil war and the discovery of gold in California, they have been declining ever since. And this decline continued up to 1870, while silver was being coined freely and unlimitedly with gold in all the mints of the world excepting that of England. When anybody talks to you about decline of prices since 1873, tell him, and you will tell him truly, that the decline began shortly after 1815, it became acute in 1820, and it has continued to the present day; that there was a slight rise from 1848 until a period in our civil war, and that there was a greater decline from 1865 to 1873, than there has been from then to the present time.

Oh, but they say, "prices depend upon the per capita; if we had more money, prices would be better (I will consider in a min-

ute how that would affect our people), and if the United States, instead of \$21 or \$22 per capita, had what the Populists demanded at Omaha, and, I suppose, at St. Louis, a per capita of \$50, prices would be higher, and people would be better off."

The volume of money, compared with other causes, is of inconsiderable moment in the regulation of prices. Do not confuse value with a diseased and dropsical inflation. But I say that in regard to a true rise of prices, in the sense of value, the volume of money is of infinitely less moment as a producing factor than many other causes. The per capita in England is \$18; in France it is \$35.77; in Switzerland it is \$9.97; in the United States it is \$21.15. Are prices any lower in Switzerland with \$9 per capita than they are in France with \$35? By merely crossing a boundary line, do you make the difference? Is not this conclusive proof that there is some mistake somewhere in the assertion that you will be able to raise prices by a legislative fiat?

There are two sides to this question of prices. Low prices, in some respects, we have thought a pretty good thing. What has been the Republican theory of protection? Have not I, for the last twenty-five years, and speakers of the most distinguished character, in other parts of the Union, been telling the American people that is they would introduce the system of protection they would not only give the laboring men higher wages, but that from the effect of domestic competition, they would get lower prices than when our market was at the mercy of the foreign producer? And did it not come out just that way? Did not prices of all manufactured articles sink under the influence of protection, from year to year, and did not the wages of the laboring man rise from year to year? Did not the value of farming lands in Minnesota rise from year to year? And yet, if the idea of the free coiners is correct, that higher prices is the thing, then I ask: Has this policy of the Republican party, upon which presidents were elected and senates and houses of representatives have been chosen, been a delusion and a snare? Is it wrong that from month to month, and year to year, for nearly thirty years, a day's wages should, as they increased, buy more and more, and that money should do the same thing?

Let me put another instance. Wages, the cost of production, is the measure of all values. And wages is the measure of the cost of production. Now, what is the prime article that mankind sells to man? It is labor. And what is the price of that prime article which mankind sells to man? It is wages, Has the price fallen in the last thirty years? No. Larger day's wages are paid than prior to that time. Wages have been steadily growing (I do not speak of periods of temporary distress), and at the same time that man's wages would buy more for his family and for his support and for his home as year after year went by. So there is one prime article of price that has not fallen with the demonetization of silver.

Let us turn this question and look at it from the other end. Our declamatory antagonists call gold, or money, a tyrant; they are seeking to array the people against it. But if money is a tyrant what is its power? What does money get for exercise of this tyrannical function? It gets interest; that is the wages of money. And yet, my fellow citizens, interest has fallen within the last thirty years; fallen on the statute books, fallen in the markets, fallen in the banks, fallen everywhere. And yet if money is this tyrannical power and has these powers which people attribute to it-if it is true that it controls the destinies of nations and crushes and oppresses menhow is it that in the course of thirty years this power has suffered its wages, namely, interest, to fall while the wages of those whom it oppresses, as they say, namely the wages of the laborer, have continually risen?

I wish to say a word to our farmers about the price of wheat. It is necessary to say a few plain words about it. They may not be entirely gratifying to all ears, but they are the truth. The reason for the decline of wheat has been overproduction. In 1873 the United States had no exporting competitor; in 1873 Russia exported only about 20,000,000 bushels; in 1891 it exported 50,000,000; in 1894 its production was 297,700,000 bushels. In 1873 India exported only 294,000 hundredweight. In 1892, 30,000,000 hundredweight, or eighty times more than in 1873. In 1894 her production was 237,875,000 bushels. The world's production in 1894 was 2,363,350,-000 bushels, of which the United States produced 453,750,000 bushels. So you see the enormous mass gainst which the Minnesota farmer has to contend. The fact is, my fellow citizens, the best consumer and

customer of the Minnesota farmer is the people of the United States. (Applause.)

If our monetary and economic affairs were so conducted that the rest of all the people of the United States should be kept employed, the farmer of the United States would have a certain market. If men are thrown out of employment, as they have been to a large degree since 1893, conditions now happily bettering, however, the power of the American laborer or wage earner or salaried man to buy of the farmer, is diminished; and the farmer suffers by it with all the rest. If you have a currency under which wages will grow no better, so that men cannot buy where they buy now. it strikes the American farmer a more deadly blow than could possibly be aimed at him from any other source.

Let me give you some statistics as to the growth of the United States, to meet this calamity cry, to set off something against these charts of misery and diagrams of distress, set up on walls to delude the eyes and judgment of men. Statistics show that in 1888 the total steam power of the world, estimated in horse power, 50,150,000. The United States and 14,400,000, or 20 per cent of this. In 1870 the steam power of the world was only 18,460,000. I would like to ask our adversaries where is the foundation for this growth in actual power of production, in the face of this cry that we have been descending on the plane of misery since 1873?

In 1860 the total world's manufacture was \$12,000,000,000. In 1888 it was \$23,000,000,000, of which the United States produced \$7,125,000,000; a product far exceeding the increase in population. Does anyone say that the human race as a whole has been growing poorer; especially in the United States of America, in the face of that increase of production, which means employment to millions of men, and the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars.

Here are some figures in regard to the increase of wealth in the United States, since 1870, to meet this talk that the nation and the people have yearly been growing poorer and poorer. I have divided them into groups of states. The New England states, from 1870 to 1880, increased in wealth from \$3,237,000,000 to \$5,223,000,000, or 60 per cent. The middle states, from \$9,683,000,000 to \$17,819,000,000, or 88 per cent. The Southern states, from \$2,827,000,000 to \$9,928,000,000, or 350 per cent. The prairie states, including Minnesota, from

\$7,642,000,000 to \$25,256,000,000, or 330 per cent. (Applause.) The Pacific states, from \$9,240,000,000 to \$21,210,000,000, or more than 1,000 per cent.

My fellow citizens, in the face of these stupendous figures, speaking with the voice of mathematical truth, what becomes of this talk of those who stand up and declaim before you that the people of the United States have been yearly becoming poorer and poorer for the last thirty years, and that under a system which you are asked, by one ruthless blow, to strike down and array yourselves against all the forces and functions of commercial civilization throughout the world?

Between 1870 and 1890 there was expended in the constructions of railroads more than \$1,000,000 a day. That is an astounding statement, but I have verified it from the books and by the best authority in this city upon that subject.

In regard to debt, in 1880 the national, state, county, municipal and school debt of the United States was \$3,045,796,011. In 1890 it was \$2,027,170,546; a decrease of \$1,018,615,465.

Now, let us look at it in another way. Nobody wants to be unjust, nobody wants to confiscate or take away the earnings of other men. And yet I think, and I say, that is what is produced and will result from putting into operation of 50-cent dollars.

Take the state banks, trust companies and private banks in this country. They owe \$1,346\$00,000 to 1,500,000 people. The national banks owe \$1,700,653,521 to 1,900,000 depositors, of whom 1,724,000 have less than \$1,000 each. Of 6,000 building and loan associations in the United States, 1,800,000 shareholders have paid dues of \$500,000,000. Two million people have taken out life insurance policies, equaling \$4,202,857,353. Co-operative and fraternal associations represent large amounts; industrial associations the same way.

Thirty years ago, 2,000,000 men capitalized their valor, their lives, and their patriotism to preserve the Union; and they did it, and to them there is an annuity of honor of \$150,000,000 a year, due annually.

The Minnesota school fund amounts to about \$5,000,000; and Mr. Koerner informed me yesterday that of this school fund there was invested in Tennessee and Alabama securities \$3,371,000, of which \$2,880,000 is invested in the bonds of the state of Tennessee, and \$632,000 in bonds of the state of Alabama, and these are free coinage states.

Taking these vast amounts, the savings banks, the life insurance, the building association, the pension roll, the Minnesota school fund, invested in the bonds of Tennessee and Alabama, does it accord with the honor and honesty of the American people to say that they can be paid off in a currency of 50 cents on the dollar? For that is what it amounts to. Does not the sense of American honor revolt at such a proposition?

Who is most interested in this question? Is it the laboring man, the wage earner? If any man is entitled to the best dollar that the world affords, it is the man who earns it by the sweat of his brow. (Applause.) He ought to be enabled to become the best customer of the American farmer. The wealthy man can get around this matter and make money out of it; if a change comes, he is not the man to be distressed. It is the man who goes home at sunset with his day's earnings who will suffer. If I have been correct in showing that the policy of the free coiners is contraction, on their own theory it reduces prices, and that would reduce wages.

I say it will throw men out of employment; it will not be a question of wages at all, it will be a question of starvation. But concede that they be employed, it will reduce wages.

What are wages in Mexico and Japan? In Japan the blacksmith gets 60 cents a day, the bricklayer 88 cents, the carpenter 50 cents and so on. Mexico is a little better. Is any American mechanic or laboring man going to Mexico—that paradise of 16 to 1? (Laughter and applause.) And if he gets there, don't you suppose we would pass a hat around in St. Paul to raise money to bring him back? (Laughter.)

There is an invariable rule in violent changes of currency-of monetary standard, that when currency fluctuates prices vary, and it is also a rule, attested by all experience-I appeal to history and to the memories of men here over sixty. that wages are always the first to fall and the last to rise. In other words, the rise in prices may benefit employers in two ways; by rapid rise in what they produce and by wages meanwhile remaining stationary, or rising slower than prices. This was never more convincingly illustrated than in our own experience as a nation. And I am going to read you some figures, not mine, I have not invented them, I have invented nothing here to-night. I want to go back to the history of the war, when there was the most violent change in our currency, and yet nothing so violent as that which is sought to be brought about by the free coiners. In 1862 legal tender paper money was issued and metal money immediately vanished. Of course it did. Don't you know that, you old soldiers? (Cries of "Yes.")

Mr. Davis: Did you see a silver half dollar or dime for years? (Cries of "No.")

Mr. Davis: And as for a gold piece, why, it appeared to have gone into the ground; it was as invisible as if it had returned to the mine from which it came. Wages thereafter were paid in depreciated paper. Then came a rise in prices, to the disadvantage of wages; for those wages rose very much slower than the prices for those things which the wage earner was compelled to pay to support his family. Here are the results of the report of the senate commission upon that subject, carefully and exhaustively made, and not yet challenged by anybody: In 1862 wages had risen 3 per cent, commodities had risen 18 per cent; in 1863 wages had risen 101/2 per cent. commodities 40 per cent; in 1864 wages had risen 251/2 per cent, commodities 90 per cent; in 1865 wages had risen 43 per cent, commodities 116 per cent. The laboring man, under those circumstances, always carries the heavy end of the stick; it is lightened last, if at all, for his benefit. The reason is an obvious one. Changes of currency produce distrust in 'nvestment, and laboring men compete with each other. Anyhow, the cupidity of men caused that most evanescent object of human sale-wages- to be the last given to rise .

Now, my fellow citizens, I want you to consider these matters. They are the words of a neighbor, and I hope, you know, of a friend. I would not for the world mislead one of you, and if my convictions were different from what they are, I think you know I would fearlessly express them. I am oppressed, my fellow citizens, with feelings of foreboding for the safety of the government and the perpetuity of our institutions, as I have not been since the day I closed my office to go forth to war to aid to preserve the Union. (Applause.)

I have the greatest faith in the intelligence, the honor, the integrity, the fairness of the American people. One hundred and twenty years ago last fourth of July our forefathers sent forth this glorious republic as a divine, and it is to be hoped, a perpetual creation. It has shone like the star of the dawn in the sky of civilization ever since. Let it not be said that any Minnesota voter would extinguish one single ray of its glory. (Applause.)

y ankton double Darkola Dya 15 79 22 Dear Melas Kallung family find words to express the gratilizeds 4 febt on morable of your kind message of dyrapathy, on account of the chaith of Men Dais, There is nothing that will house the heart organizated dozen overthe somer, or quick as Armser sympathy friends, and I have especial reason to be gratiful, not only the friends of our rarlier years, but referency to via friends in Saint Parel who have in large numbers favorend me with Assistances of temploteries. Please uccept my gratified askinoreladgement of your kind favor. Yours bruly Andavis, I can only nils with a provide died Feb- 1907- father of Beneston C. IX. Davis died Feb- 1907-