

The Glass Block An Alteration Sale of Rugs

"Seems to me," said a customer yesterday, "you're always improving and enlarging the Glass Block! A while ago it was the Second Floor, then it was the Shoe Department, and now it's the new Department of Floor Coverings! Yes, and she might have added 'a new Wall Paper Department,' on the top floor! For the carpenters are busy again, and this week sees another step forward in the steady upward progress of this store.

Again we have occasion to repeat the old Glass Block maxim—"The sound of the carpenter's hammer is the best evidence of a store's progress." This time we are enlarging our big Rugs and Draperies Department on the Fourth Floor! And in preparation for the rearrangement of stocks thus made necessary, we announce this important Alteration Sale of Rugs. These are some of the price reductions:

Bagdad and Shuttleworth Rugs

High-Grade Wilton Rugs.

- Size 27x54 inches, regular \$5.00 quality, special at.....\$3.95
- Size 36x63 inches, regular \$7.50 quality, special at.....\$5.95
- Size 6x9 feet, regular \$27.50 quality, special at.....\$19.75
- Size 8-3x10-6 feet, regular \$42.50 quality, special at.....\$34.75
- Size 9x12 feet, regular \$45.00 quality, special at.....\$38.75

Royal Ka-Shan and Karnak

The Very Finest French Wilton Quality Rugs.

- Size 27x54 inches, regular \$7.50 quality, special at.....\$5.95
- Size 36x63 inches, regular \$10.00 quality, special at.....\$7.75
- Size 6x9 feet, regular \$37.50 quality, special at.....\$29.75
- Size 8-3x10-6, regular \$57.50 quality, special at.....\$46.50
- Size 9x12 feet, regular \$65.00 quality, special at.....\$52.50

Beautiful New Rag Rugs

Carotiser designs, colorings and quality entirely removed from the so-called rag-rugs. These will please you.

- Size 27x50, \$2.50 value, special at.....\$1.95
- Size 30x63, \$3.00 value, special at.....\$2.25
- Size 36x72, \$4.00 value, special at.....\$2.95

Ask to See Our Curtainings At Sale Prices!

Beautiful Beauvais Axminster Rugs

Superior and Sandford's Beauvais Axminster Rugs.

- 27x54 size, \$2.50 quality, special at.....\$2.05
- 36x70 size, \$3.00 quality, special at.....\$2.35
- 6x9 size, \$17.50 quality, special at.....\$14.75
- 8-3x10-6 size, \$27.50 quality, special at.....\$23.75
- 9x12 size, \$35.00 quality, special at.....\$26.75

Khorassan and Candahar Axminster Rugs

High-grade Quality. Excellent Patterns.

- 27x54 size, \$2.50 quality, special at.....\$1.95
- 36x63 size, \$4.50 quality, special at.....\$3.45
- 6x9 size, \$15.00 quality, special at.....\$12.95
- 8-3x10-6 size, \$22.50 quality, special at.....\$19.75
- 9x12 size, \$25.00 quality, special at.....\$21.75

YOUNGSTOWN STRIKE MARKS NEW LABOR ERA

(Continued from page 1.)

is General Secretary Hanson of the Charity Organization Society."

Their First Opportunity.

"The prevailing demand for unskilled labor in many large industries has given the unorganized workers in the steel industry the first opportunity accorded to them in many years to register their protest against these conditions without danger of starving.

Discussing the riot of January 7, in which three strikers were killed and twenty-five others wounded by armed company guards employed by the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, the report says:

"The riot was the natural outgrowth of a spontaneous, unorganized rebellion against an economic and industrial regime so oppressive and brutalizing as to overshadow the immediate provocation and render it comparatively insignificant.

What Followed Massacre.

"What followed the massacre by company guards was the action of a mob already flaming with resentment and infuriated by the sight of blood and the death or wounding of their companions. All the rebellion and bitterness of years flamed up, and among those who had saturated themselves with whiskey or rum in celebration of the Greek Catholic Christmas, the lust for destruction knew no bounds."

Summing up the strike, the report says:

"Your investigator finds that the strike at the Republic Iron and Steel, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plants won a ten per cent increase in wages not only for 14,500 strikers, but for all of the employees of the Steel Corporation, so that it will eventually benefit directly nearly 300,000 men."

"Neither the strike at the Republic plant or that of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube plant was instigated or in any way directly brought about by the American Federation of Labor, although the campaign began three years by the American Federation of Labor with the object of reaching the unskilled and helpless steel workers with the message of organization undoubtedly had considerable influence. "Prosecuting Attorney Henderson of Youngstown declared publicly after his investigation that organized labor had nothing to do with the strike and riot at this plant, although its representatives did try in vain to reach the strikers with restraining influence."

CHOICE ANY SUIT OR OVER-COAT \$15. VALUES UP TO \$25. THE BIG DULUTH.

LARGE UNFILLED TONNAGE. NEW YORK, Jan. 27.—The unfilled tonnage of the United States steel corporation on Dec. 31 totaled 1,806,220 tons, an increase of 815,731 tons over November. These orders is the largest total reached by the steel corporation since Jan. 31, 1913.

WOMAN TEXTILE WORKER GIVES GOOD ADVICE ON INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Tells Delegates to National Society for Promotion of Industrial Education in Minneapolis Something About Factory Girl's Views on Vocational Training in Schools.

At the convention of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education at Minneapolis last Thursday, Sara A. Conboy, secretary-treasurer of the United Textile Workers of America, delivered a stirring speech on "Vocational Training in the Public Schools" to a thoroughly appreciative audience.

Miss Conboy did not mince her words when criticizing some of the methods now employed in training children in our schools. She sounded a voice of warning to school officials that they must study community needs before they decide upon the subjects to be taught. She advised that a careful survey be made in each locality to determine whether or not the industries were overcrowded. She said that a great danger would arise if there was an over-supply of semi-skilled workers on hand. Her address was in part as follows:

They May Work Evil.
"Industrial education in vocational schools can be made to work for the positive evil of any given community, providing sufficient thought is not given to the needs of that particular community in the selection of the subjects to be taught.

A careful survey of the industries already established there should be made to determine whether the industries are already crowded with a surplus of labor, if so, industrial education confined solely to these overcrowded industries would have but one effect, namely, to create artificially an over-supply of semi-skilled labor in these particular industries.

"The aim and ideal of the wage worker whose wages earning power is after all, their principal asset, cannot be expected to look with favor upon industrial education along these lines.

Where Industrial Training Runs Wide of the mark of industrial needs and fails to meet the needs of any given community, it means an unbalanced system of industrial training, which if continued will pour into certain employments which are already over-supplied, a new supply of labor which though efficiently trained, have been trained in the wrong pursuits.

"Too much care cannot be taken in the selection of the proper vocation for the boys and girls who will eventually enter the life of our industries. Most children develop a natural tendency along certain lines, which if put under proper observation can be ascertained. I believe that this natural instinct forms the best foundation for subsequent industrial training for the reason that the child is then following natural inclinations.

Specialized Workers.
"The attempt to specialize the wage workers and tie them down for the balance of their industrial life to one particular portion of any trade, will and always should be avoided. The ambition of the wage worker is to get both practical and theoretical knowledge of all that pertains to the industry in which he is employed.

Where this ambition does not exist industrial education will have a tendency to arouse such an ambition. This knowledge makes the worker of more value not only to himself but to his employer.

"He then acquires a knowledge of the value of his labor, coupled with a knowledge of the value of the product upon which he is employed. Let me give you an instance of the importance attached to the wage worker having a knowledge of the value of the product upon which he is employed.

I visited a silk mill in a city in Pennsylvania, a short time ago and the superintendent called my attention to the large amount of waste that was made by what he termed the negligence and indifference of the employees.

"The waste as it came from the spinning frame was worth sixty cents a pound. Not one of the girls employed at this work had the slightest knowledge as to whether this product was worth five cents or sixty cents a pound, neither had the operators charged with the keeping of these machines in order. As a result they were indifferent as to the amount of waste they made.

"I called a meeting of the following night for the purpose of discussing this question of 'waste.' Every worker employed at this mill at that time, I pointed out the injury they were doing both the employer and themselves in the course they were pursuing. The employees in the mean time informed me that if the percentage of waste could be decreased to a certain standard, he could easily afford to grant an increase in wages by the money saved from the reduction in waste.

How Employes Helped.
"The employees who had then a full knowledge of the whole question adopted a resolute pledgeing every one to do his level best to make as little waste as possible. In the meantime, the men who had charge of keeping the machines in perfect order were taken to task by the employer, with the result that the amount of waste was reduced to a minimum; the employer made good his pledge and gave a substantial increase in wages to his employees.

Labor Endorsement.
"This is industrial education which our trade union movement has always endeavored to promote. "I have specialized during all my career in a textile mill at one particular occupation, the weaving of the carpet. I was never given the slightest opportunity to acquire any knowledge of the other branches of the industry leading up to the preparation for the weaver. This is the general condition that obtains throughout the

numerous branches of the textile industry.

"Many times one department was ahead of the other and instead of being placed at work in the department which was behind, we were forced out of employment waiting for the other departments to catch up. Had we not been confined as specialists in that particular branch, but given an opportunity to secure a knowledge of the other branches, our wage earning power would not have been cut off.

"More than one million men and women and children are employed in the textile industry in this country. Two-thirds of these are women and minors under the age of 18 years; a very large percentage of these workers are engaged in more or less monotonous tasks, doing the same identical thing a thousand or more times every day in the week.

"There is practically no opportunity for advancement, and on account of the speed developed on a particular machine, the employer has no desire to put the operator on another machine, even though it would give him better wages.

"This is one of the evils of specialization. "Of course considerable and wholesome legislation has been enacted in regard to child labor in factories and in shops, and in this regard we have here in Duluth hardly any problem to face. But what about the number of children engaged in our city as well as all over in our land in all sorts of street traffic? What about the little boys and sometimes girls, too, hawking newspapers sometimes during school hours, but generally from the time school closes until late in the evening? What about the delinquent children and errand boys, boot-blacks, messenger boys? They are still with us and we do not yet realize how we offend against these little ones.

"We will not realize how the boy thus employed is often in much greater danger of body and soul than the child working in a shop. Indeed so far as the boy's money is concerned, his trade has the interest of the newspaper behind him and legislation may find itself running against a hard proposition. And it will be still more difficult to educate the mind of the public and make it see how it wrongs childhood by patronizing the little vendor.

Messenger Boys.
"Still greater is the danger that faces the boy, who acts in a large city as messenger or delivery agent for some commercial establishment or messenger agency. Such employment often puts the boy directly in touch with the dark and putrid side of social life. He is very apt to become acquainted with the inmates of houses of ill-repute and immorality. He is likely to befriend the light of the demimonde in matters of money, their habit of giving liberal tips will often establish a regard for the women, which is bound to lead to the ruin of the boy.

"A great and needed work is before us and it will only be accomplished when we deeply realize our responsibility as sons and daughters of God.

"Indeed the problem of child labor can hardly be considered without taking into consideration our social and industrial life as a whole. It is perhaps possible to legislate the child off the street and clothing upon the late bread and butter of the homes, which are dependent upon the labor of the children. The very fact that there are so many families, which send forth their children into the streets to help earn a living, should call to our conscience the duty we owe to society in general. Certainly there is something rotten in the civilization in which the children have to support their parents. In no country can we claim to be Christian in any true sense, in which no serious attempt is made to do away with the shame of pauperism and destitution due to social injustice. The man who is led by the spirit of God, takes a living interest in all that concerns the well-being of his fellows."

TUBERCULOSIS HITS BREWERY WORKERS

Leads In Causes of Death Among Men Employed in and About Breweries.

Duluth Brewers' union has elected T. Fitzgibbon as its representative on the Labor Forward General Committee. At its last meeting a report from the international secretary of the Brewery Workers' union gave an interesting table of the causes of the death of members of the union during 1915. The average membership of the Brewery Workers International union in the United States last year was 56,000. Taking this figure for a basis, the death rate for 1915 is only 13.30 per 1000 members.

The six leading causes of death during 1915 were exactly the same as in 1914. They were: Consumption, pneumonia, liver and kidney trouble, heart disease, accident and cancer; then following dropsy, stomach trouble, heart disease, paralysis and rheumatism in the order named.

Of the 746 deaths reported, 157 were tuberculosis, pneumonia 84, liver and kidney trouble 79, heart disease 78, accident 66, cancer 32, dropsy 31, stomach trouble 23, suicide 23, paralysis 20, rheumatism 14, heat 2, old age 2, miscellaneous diseases 30, cause not given 41. More than 20 per cent of the deaths were from tuberculosis. Of 65 accidents occurring in 1915 occurred while the members were at work.

The report of which the above is an excerpt, is being carefully analyzed by the members of the local union.

HERE'S RECEIPT FOR POCORONTAS WEDDING CAKE

- All measures level.
 - The half-pint cup, dry measure, is used.
 - Winter wheat flour makes a cake of greater delicacy.
 - Nine cups flour, sifted.
 - Four cups sugar, granulated.
 - Two and one-half cups butter, uncolored, unsalted.
 - Three cups milk, skimmed.
 - Nine level teaspoons of slowly acting baking powder.
 - One-half teaspoon each violet and vanilla extract.
 - One teaspoon rosewater.
 - Three drops lemon extract.
 - Eighteen egg whites.
- CHOICE ANY SUIT OR OVER-COAT \$15. VALUES UP TO \$25. THE BIG DULUTH.

CHILD LABOR MOVES ONE LONE PREACHER

Most Churches Too Busy Discussing Foreign Missions to Observe Child's Sunday.

Rev. G. R. Gebauer, pastor of the First Unitarian church, was the only Duluth preacher to speak on child labor last Sunday, the day set apart for the churches of the United States to protest against the employment of children in the factories and mills of the country.

If there were other child labor sermons delivered last Sunday the daily papers neglected to make mention of them. In most of the churches foreign missions held the pulpits on account of the meeting of the Laymen's Missionary society here.

Rev. Mr. Gebauer held that it was the duty of the church to throw its whole influence on the side of the child. "The church," he said, "is turning from dogmas to deeds." Discussing child labor, he said:

"Today the pulpits throughout the land have been urged to speak on the vital subject of child labor. Certainly the churches ought to be interested in that great problem. Has not the master said: 'Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones? That child labor problem is very near to us, but just because it is so near and so obvious we do not realize its seriousness. We have become inured to the thought and sight of it.

Duluth's Problem Light.
"Of course considerable and wholesome legislation has been enacted in regard to child labor in factories and in shops, and in this regard we have here in Duluth hardly any problem to face. But what about the number of children engaged in our city as well as all over in our land in all sorts of street traffic? What about the little boys and sometimes girls, too, hawking newspapers sometimes during school hours, but generally from the time school closes until late in the evening? What about the delinquent children and errand boys, boot-blacks, messenger boys? They are still with us and we do not yet realize how we offend against these little ones.

"We will not realize how the boy thus employed is often in much greater danger of body and soul than the child working in a shop. Indeed so far as the boy's money is concerned, his trade has the interest of the newspaper behind him and legislation may find itself running against a hard proposition. And it will be still more difficult to educate the mind of the public and make it see how it wrongs childhood by patronizing the little vendor.

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"A great and needed work is before us and it will only be accomplished when we deeply realize our responsibility as sons and daughters of God.

RAILROAD WIREMEN GET GOOD ADVANCES

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 27.—President Perham, of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, announced that since his last report wage scale revisions have been secured from nine railroads in the United States and Canada, while fourteen committees postponed their negotiations on account of the holidays. During the year 1915 nineteen revised schedules were secured.

President Perham predicts a successful year for the railroad telegraphers.

PROTECTION EXTENDED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 27.—The court of appeals has upheld the extra territorial phase of the workmen's compensation law. This means that a workman employed by a New York state concern is entitled to compensation under the laws of this state for injuries received while temporarily working in another state.

INCREASE FOR STAGE EMPLOYEES

WHEELING, W. Va., Jan. 27.—State employes have raised wages approximately \$4 per week per man. Stage carpenters with \$25 per week receive the highest rate.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a default has been made and now exists in the payment of that certain mortgage made, executed and delivered by Elizabeth Welburn, and Wallace W. Welburn, her husband, as mortgagors to Frank McCormick, as mortgagee, bearing date October 3rd, 1909, which said mortgage was thereafter and on October 8th, 1909, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, and now appears of record therein, in Book 263 of Mortgages on page 220, whereby the sum of \$300.00, together with interest thereon, was secured by said mortgage as to the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: The Eastery Three-eighths (3/8) of Lot numbered Sixteen (16) and the Westery Five-eighths (5/8) of Lot numbered Seventeen (17), in Block numbered Twelve (12), all in Long View Addition to Duluth, according to the record thereof, together with estate in said premises, and said real estate is situated, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, in the Sheriff's office in the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1916, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest thereon, together with the additional sum of Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars as and for Attorney's fees, as stipulated for in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of such sale, as provided by law.

DON'T COAST ACROSS A STREET CAR LINE

REMEMBER THAT A STREET CAR CAN'T DODGE

Winter brings coasting weather with its pleasures and its dangers. We want to impress upon the children of Duluth, and upon their mothers and fathers as well, the dangers of coasting. Every year brings its toll of accidents and sometimes fatalities, due to coasting. We want to eliminate that list if it can be done, and that is possible if parents and children will give us their co-operation.

Coasting across street car tracks is inviting a fatal accident. A street car CAN'T DODGE, and when a loaded bob sled comes skimming down an avenue, a motorman has little or no warning, no matter how careful he may be. The sled is under the fender almost before he can think what to do. Often the rails are slippery with frost, or snow, or sleet, adding to the difficulties of the motorman and making it impossible to stop the car within several times its own length.

THINK "SAFETY FIRST"

There is only one rule to follow: "Don't coast across a car line."

There are many hills in Duluth suitable for coasting, where the street cars do not run and where the sport may be enjoyed in safety. We ask the parents of Duluth to see that their children use these hills and only these. It may save you the horror of having a mangled little body brought home to you some afternoon or evening. It may save your child from being a helpless cripple all of his life. You owe it to your child to protect him from this danger. We owe it to the people of Duluth to issue this reminder and to instruct our motorman to use every possible precaution. We have tried to do our part, but there is only one way to prevent coasting accidents and that is to observe this rule, which is also a police regulation:

"DON'T COAST ACROSS A STREET CAR LINE."

THE TWIN PORTS ELECTRIC LINES

OLDEST BANK AT THE HEAD OF THE LAKES. INCORPORATED 1879

DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS IN

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK

OF DULUTH, MINN.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND PROFITS—\$2,000,000.00

Three Per Cent Paid On Savings Accounts.

ing date October 3rd, 1909, which said mortgage was thereafter and on October 8th, 1909, at 3:15 o'clock P. M. duly filed for record in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for St. Louis County, Minnesota, and now appears of record therein, in Book 263 of Mortgages on page 220, whereby the sum of \$300.00, together with interest thereon, was secured by said mortgage as to the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: The Eastery Three-eighths (3/8) of Lot numbered Sixteen (16) and the Westery Five-eighths (5/8) of Lot numbered Seventeen (17), in Block numbered Twelve (12), all in Long View Addition to Duluth, according to the record thereof, together with estate in said premises, and said real estate is situated, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, in the Sheriff's office in the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1916, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest thereon, together with the additional sum of Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars as and for Attorney's fees, as stipulated for in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of such sale, as provided by law.

Now Therefore, Notice is hereby given that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a public sale of the premises described in and conveyed by said mortgage, to wit: The Eastery Three-eighths (3/8) of Lot numbered Sixteen (16) and the Westery Five-eighths (5/8) of Lot numbered Seventeen (17), in Block numbered Twelve (12), all in Long View Addition to Duluth, according to the record thereof, together with estate in said premises, and said real estate is situated, which sale will be made by the Sheriff of said St. Louis County, in the Sheriff's office in the Court House in the City of Duluth, in said County, on Wednesday, the 8th day of March, 1916, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt and interest thereon, together with the additional sum of Seventy-five (\$75.00) Dollars as and for Attorney's fees, as stipulated for in and by said mortgage in case of foreclosure, and the disbursements allowed by law, subject to redemption at any time within one year from the date of such sale, as provided by law.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1916.
FRANK MCCORMICK,
Mortgagee.

JOHN E. SAMUELSON,
Providence Bldg.,
Duluth, Minn.,
Attorney for Mortgagee.
L. W. Jan. 29, Feb. 5, 12, 19, 26, March 4, 1916.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss. District Court, Eleventh Judicial District.

In the Matter of the application of John E. Samuelson, Plaintiff, vs. Frank McCormick, Defendant. The following described real estate situated in St. Louis County, Minnesota, to-wit: The South half of the South East Quarter (SE 1/4) of Section Seven (7), North West Quarter of North West Quarter (NW 1/4) of Section Seventeen (17), and East half of North East Quarter of Section Eighteen (18), all of said land being in Township Forty-nine (49), North of Range Fifteen (15), West of the 4th P. M., being fifty feet on each side of the center line of the right of way of the Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company, as the same is laid out and located over and across said premises, containing three and one-quarter acres, be the same more or less and also except a tract, parcel or strip of land

containing two and one-quarter acres, more or less in the West half of the South East Quarter of the North East Quarter of section eighteenth (18), Township forty-nine (49) North, of Range fifteen (15), West of the 4th P. M., being all that portion of said land which is east quarter of North East Quarter of Section Eighteen (18), Township forty-nine (49) North, of Range fifteen (15), West of the 4th P. M., over, upon and across which the right of way of the Spirit Lake Transfer Railway Company is laid and located. Applicant.

vs. Northern Pacific Railway Company, The Minnesota Canal and Power Company, H. Runham and S. Driver co-partners as A. H. Runham and Co., Ellen Robertson, Helena Larson, Maggie Jones, Anna Day, John E. Greiner, Moses Stewart, Jr., Ines A. Caulkins, Nanny E. Johnson, and all other persons or parties unknown, claiming any right, title, estate, lien or interest in the real estate described in the application herein. Defendant.

The State of Minnesota to the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the application of the applicant in the above entitled proceeding and to file your answer to the said application in the office of the clerk of said court, in said county, within twenty days after the date of service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said application within the time aforesaid, the applicant in this proceeding will apply to the court for the relief demanded therein.

Witness, J. P. Johnson, clerk of said court, at Duluth, this 24th day of January, A. D. 1916.

J. P. JOHNSON, Clerk.
By R. JOHNSON, Deputy.
HARRY W. LAMMERS,
Attorney for Applicant.
(Seal District Court, St. Louis County, Minn.)
L. W. Jan. 26, Feb. 5, 12, 1916.

Order Limiting Time to File Claims, and for Hearing Thereon.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss. In Probate Court, at Duluth, Minn., Edward J. Hoppmann, Decedent. Letters Testamentary this day having been granted to Christina Hoppmann.