

HAPPY BEGINNING.

Of the Convention of the North American German Catholic Central Society.

Welcomed to St. Paul by Mayor O'Brien With a Brief Appropriate Address.

High Mass Celebrated at Assumption Church, With an Address by Bishop Ireland.

The Street Procession of Societies, a Grand Parade, Witnessed by Many Thousands.

The first Sunday in September, in the year 1884, will be long remembered as one of the notable days in the history of St. Paul. It marked the beginning of the twenty-ninth annual convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Society of North America, and its initial proceedings were marked with imposing ceremonies that will not be soon forgotten by the many thousands who took part therein, or who spectators on the occasion. Although during the morning hours, and in fact all through the day, the skies were a threatening appearance of rain, yet no rain fell. The streets were free from dust, the canopy of clouds shielded both the sun and the cool breeze, and the air was as comfortable and pleasant as possible. All the streets along the line of march of the great procession wore a gala appearance, most of the business houses and many of the private residences being more or less elaborately decorated with flags, streamers, evergreens, etc., etc. The arrival of the first train in the morning brought with it visiting societies from near and far, and each successive train added to the swelling numbers of visitors. In fact, from early dawn to dewy eve the music of "doe little Sherman bands" was heard all over the city, as they paraded the streets and from the Union depot, and about the city in the grand procession. Upon the arrival of every train the visiting societies were met by a delegation of the local reception committee and escorted to the hotel, where a bounteous lunch was served to all those who desired to partake of the same. There was enough for each and enough for all, and the hearty welcome the compliments paid to the ladies who had provided and dispensed this beautiful feast. Nearly all the delegates to the convention had arrived by the night and early morning trains, the last to arrive being those from Hastings, Watasha, Winona and La Crosse. As fast as the different societies reached Market hall, they were seated in sections reserved for them on the left of the hall, the delegates occupying the right. By 8 o'clock every seat in the spacious hall was filled, and hundreds were congregated on the Union platform was seated upon. H. J. Spannhorst, of St. Louis, president of the national association; George Steckle, of Milwaukee, secretary of the same; Gregory Ritt, Sr., president of the local committee, and Mayor C. D. O'Brien.

PROCEEDINGS AT MARKET HALL. Shortly after 8:30 a. m. the assemblage was called to order by Gregory Ritt, Sr., president of the local committee of arrangement, who, in his opening words, introduced Mayor C. D. O'Brien, who, in behalf of the city, made the welcoming speech substantially as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the German Roman Catholic Central Society: Upon behalf of all of our citizens I give you a most hearty welcome to the city of St. Paul. It is only a year ago since our people assembled to greet a most illustrious countryman, Mr. Villard, and to mark with appropriate ceremonies an important epoch in the march of our progress and national prosperity. Then, as now, our city was decorated, the streets filled with our people, and music and rejoicing on every side. Now, when we are gathered here, we are reminded of the prosperity and national advantages we should give a share to those who are less fortunate than ourselves are the worthy objects of our benevolence, and it is peculiarly appropriate that your celebration for this object should be held in this city. It is, after the great apostle, the most self, the great advocate of charity, for as it has not been said, "But the greatest of all these is charity," and how much more blessed it is to give than to receive. Our holy church, who receives you today with her solicited arms, teaches you so well the reverence due to good and charitable works like yours that no words of mine are needed to apprise you how fully we appreciate them. You are now about to pass through the sacred portals to the throne of God, and to receive from His hands the blessing which we all so justly deserve. Again I thank you for this visit, and your celebration ended you will proceed to your homes, carrying to your friends and neighbors the assurance of the esteem and good will of our people, and you may say to them from us that there are no brighter jewels in the crown of our fair city than our German fellow citizens, foremost in all works of public good, and honor to the church, themselves and our country and city.

Mayor O'Brien's remarks were received with evident appreciation, and at their close he was greeted with hearty applause.

Mayor O'Brien's speech of welcome was responded to by President Spannhorst, who, after a few words in German, spoke in English, thanking the mayor for his words of welcome and the people of St. Paul for their kind reception. He said that for the first time the society had met in annual convention in the northwest. There were historical facts connected with the city of St. Paul and the state of Minnesota which would always endear them both to every Catholic here. That was one reason why they had come here to greet their St. Paul brethren and extend to them and the brethren of the state of Minnesota the hand of fellowship. He trusted that the deliberations of the convention would be such as would tend to promote the good of the society, and ultimately extend its influence from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and this would soon be done if the brotherhood were true to themselves.

Mr. Spannhorst's remarks, of which the above is a very brief synopsis, were loudly applauded.

It was expected that Gov. Hubbard would be present and welcome the delegates and the societies on behalf of the state, which fact was stated by President Ritt, when Mr. George Reis, from the committee on invitations, read the following communication:

Governor HUBBARD'S LETTER.  
Red Wing, Sept. 5, 1884.  
GEO. REIS, Esq., St. Paul, Minn.

My Dear Sir—I regret to say that it will not be possible for me to attend your convention on the 7th inst. as I have hoped to do. This is a greater disappointment to me than it can possibly be to your society, and in yielding to the imperative necessities of the situation I feel that I am being deprived of a pleasure that I would highly appreciate. In the best wishes for the prosperity of your society and a hearty sympathy with its objects, I remain yours very truly,  
L. F. HUBBARD.

The balance of the meeting was occupied with informal business conducted in the German language, and consisted principally of calling the roll of delegates, when

it was found that out of 357 societies, 330 of them were represented, each society being entitled to one delegate. A full list of these delegates, together with the names of the officers of the central society, was published in the Globe yesterday morning. As each delegate responded to his name he was presented with a beautiful badge, printed on red satin with gold fringe and a silk rosette of red and white. This closed the morning proceedings at Market hall, when the assembly adjourned and repaired to the Church of the Assumption to attend the religious exercises.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASSUMPTION. At 10 a. m. pontifical high mass was celebrated at the Church of the Assumption, by the Right Reverend Bishop Ireland, assisted by a large number of the clergy. The auditorium was tastefully decorated with evergreens and around the sanctuary was a profusion of plants and flowers. The large edifice was densely packed and hundreds were on the outside unable to obtain admittance even within the outer doors. The services were of an unusually solemn and impressive character. All the delegates to the convention and most of the visiting societies were present in addition to the regular congregation.

At the end of mass the bishop directed himself of his pontifical robes and, advancing towards the sanctuary rail, accompanied by the deacons of honor, he addressed the delegates. He said: "Gentlemen—I beg to extend to you in the name of God's church a cordial welcome, and to assure you that the prayers and benedictions will be invoked upon you and your counsels during your sojourn in this fair city of St. Paul. You have proved yourselves deserving of her favor, and I am confident that you will be able to begin the work of the convention by assisting all together at the holy sacrifice of the mass, thus proclaiming yourselves able all the church of God. The object of the convention is to exalt the noble inspirations of the altars of the living God. I congratulate you on your public and unmistakable manifestation of Catholic faith, and the noble character of your association has always been a strong attachment to the principles of religion and a zealous desire to foster in the hearts of individuals the noblest characteristics of the human mind. My observation of your works in past years, my reading of your rules and your deliberations have led me to this conviction, to wit: that I am this morning to be able to give expression. This characteristic has endeared you to all Catholics in the land, and has been the cause of the whole hierarchy in America take a deep and abiding interest in the working of your association, and view it as one of the most hopeful factors in the building up among us of the great Catholic Church of the future."

Your strong faith, more even than ties of blood and of language, links you into a sacred brotherhood with those valiant Catholics in fatherland who for more than a century have in private life and in legislative halls have undauntly confronted despotic laws, conceived and executed with the full design to destroy the church in Germany, and are to-day the fruits of their will fought battle, in seeing the imperial parliament compelled to recede from its ungenerous and illiberal position, and to give back her rights to the church. We Americans have no such noble example and our combat for truth and justice is not of the same nature as it has been in Germany. But the combat remains, and the same spiritual arms are needed. Our Catholic missionaries, confronted with the poisoned air of unbelief; opinion at times frowned upon; human respect tempts the weaklings to pass a coward hand, from the ranks of the faithful, and the noblest of our citizens, temporal advantages may even be held out to wean us from the faith and the promises of our baptism. The salvation of Catholics amid those dangers, and the maintenance of an unbending temper in giving, as we may be called upon to give, our own lives, is a noble and praiseworthy expression of our principles.

Much help is received in our battles for religion from the associations of our countrymen. In union there is strength. It is an age of associations, and men feel to-day that they do not move or act with effect except in bodies. Error has its associations, and it rewards membership with temporal prizes. Truth should not be invidious, and while having as its own exclusive inheritance, the rewards of eternal life, it should be generous enough to share with the weaker ones, offer its temporal rewards. Such, I understand, is the purpose of your societies, which in addition to the maintenance of correct principles and the promotion of the standards of the Catholic religion, have as their object the prompt succor to the sick and to the bereaved families of deceased members. I can but praise your labors and pray that success may ever attend them.

You have come to a city and a state where it will be your gratification to find your fellow Catholics, in large numbers, prosperous in the march of our progress and national prosperity. Minnesota is in the annals of American Catholicism a classic ground. The discoverer of the fertile prairie lands, the first Catholic priest, two centuries ago, was a Catholic priest, Father Hennepin. The first geographical name attached to a point in the northwest was given to it by the first Catholic priest, and it was a name borrowed from a Catholic saint—St. Anthony of Padua. When civilization in the early half of this century directed its march towards the west, the first Catholic priest were in the vanguard, and the city of which you are at present the honored guests, was christened in the year 1842 by a Catholic priest, who consecrated the log chapel and the city which he foresew should grow up around it, to the apostle of the gentiles, St. Paul. Both city and state have had a marvelous development, and you can hardly realize, the church has kept pace with this development, and her future as bright as her past. Our Catholic fellow citizens are generous and liberal in their bearing towards her. There is in Minnesota no bigotry, no unfair discrimination. The state always laws and the constitution of the statute book, a liberty of conscience bill, which honors beyond all words the North Star state, and puts her in the front ranks of freedom loving and freedom-giving commonwealths.

The field is open to the church; it remains with her children to cultivate it. And here arises for the layman a question no less than for the priest. The layman, no less than the priest, must be the soldier and the apostle. He will be all this by his noble and pure life, by his example, by the virtues which he church commands in her teachings and her precepts. Let the Catholic layman be ever the best citizen. Let him be most loyal to the institutions of the country, always law-abiding, always honorable in his relations with others. A special duty devolves upon us in America. The principles of the Catholic church are those that will build up and guard the Republic. We are misrepresenting the church when we do not in our individual conduct exemplify those principles. Be model men, model citizens, and be questioned as to the reason of your noble life, point with pride to the altar of your faith. This is the mission of the Catholic layman.

I bid you welcome, and I pray that the spirit of light may direct your deliberations and make them fruitful of good for yourselves, your country and your church. Bishop Ireland's sermon was followed by one from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Seidenbush, of St. Cloud, who spoke from the text: "Seek first the Kingdom of God and His Justice, and Other Things shall be Granted unto You." The following is a synopsis of the Bishop's remarks:

Rt. rev. prelates, dear clergy, beloved delegates—This is the age of societies and unions. Everywhere people approach each other, one learns from the other and aids the other. There are good, bad and indifferent societies. We have had and indifferent societies solely warning all good minded people to stand aloof from them. Secret societies are to be avoided on principle, are to be shunned, because even later forbidden by our holy father, Leo XIII. In the middle ages guilds were called into existence, and these established orphanages, founding asylums, hospitals, homes for the poor and aged persons. They were largely local however, on account of the difficulty of communication. The Catholic German Central Union society ought to continue the work begun by the medieval societies. Of course your society consists of laymen who have no voice in strictly ecclesiastical affairs, but to whom a very wide field is open on all other questions. The aim of the Catholic German Union does certainly not only consist in aiding their members in sickness and their families after death. This aim would be too narrow and too egoistical. Your society must have higher aims unless destined to destruction. According to all rules of spiritual life regress steps in the progress has ceased. The Italian spoliation of our Holy Father of the propandias, schools, the civilization of the Indians and the negro, form fit topics for

your deliberation. You have an excellent pattern in the general meetings of Catholics in Germany. To reach grand success the best men ought to attend as delegates. We are all familiar with Windthorst, Reichensberger, Ulminkrat and others who fought nobly for the cause of God and his church. If men of the above character meet it is undoubtful that great things may be achieved. A triple blessing will crown their efforts, they will reap a blessing for themselves and their societies, they will bring a blessing to the city in which their meetings are held, will be a blessing to the German Catholic community of America. To-morrow is the feast of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Recommend your work to her patronage, begin your session in the names of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost. Amen.

After the conclusion of the religious exercises the vast assemblage dispersed, and the delegates and visiting brethren began to prepare for the great procession in the afternoon.

The Grand Parade. One of the principal features of yesterday's exercises was the grand parade, which commenced at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and was disbanded about 6 o'clock. The delegates had been advised to meet at Market hall at 2 o'clock, preparatory to taking the positions assigned them, and an hour before that time, the streets surrounding the square upon which the building is located was crowded with a good natured, jostling crowd of citizens and delegates. The sky was overcast with clouds, and at intervals a few drops of rain fell, causing the spectators and delegates to indulge in a few muttered complaints.

But before the parade had been formed the skies cleared and the bright sun, as the prospects of fair weather, became assured. The rain in the morning had made the streets slightly muddy, but those forming the procession marched for three hours without uttering a complaint. After a short delay, which seems indispensable in getting a large body of men together, and the confusion incident to such processions, the divisions formed in the places which had been assigned to them. There were eighteen divisions to the procession, each under command of a marshal, twenty bands of music, and thirty-eight stands of colors. Each delegation was designated by a badge, some of them being elegant in design, and especially noticeable for the richness of the material from which they were manufactured. The number of persons participating in the parade was not less than 3,000, the procession being twenty-five minutes in passing a given point.

ORDER OF FORMATION. The following are the positions to which the different divisions were assigned for forming and the marshals commanding:

- Division one, under command of Marshal Koch, formed at West Seventh street, a short distance west of Market hall.
- Division two, Marshal O'Connor, north side of Seventh street, right resting on St. Peter street.
- Division three, Marshal Schlick, north side of Seventh street, right resting on St. Peter street.
- Division four, Marshal Strohs, east side of St. Peter street, right resting on Seventh street.
- Division five, Marshal Dowlan, west side of St. Peter street, right resting on Seventh street.
- Division six, Marshal Heck, east side of St. Peter street, right resting on Ninth.
- Division seven, Marshal Bantz, west side of St. Peter street, right resting on Ninth.
- Division eight, Marshal Herries, east side of Washington street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division nine, Marshal Bantz, west side of Washington street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division ten, Marshal Winkel, east side of Market street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division eleven, Marshal Schill, west side of Market street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division twelve, Marshal Schill, east side of St. Peter street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division thirteen, Marshal Lefebre, west side of St. Peter street, right resting on Seventh.
- Division fourteen, Marshal Peyer, north side of Sixth street, right resting on St. Peter.
- Division 15, south side of Sixth street, right resting on St. Peter.
- Division 16, Marshal Matz, east side of St. Peter street, right resting on Sixth.
- Division 17, Marshal Ruchard, west side of St. Peter street, right resting on Sixth.
- Division 18, Marshal Bantz.

At 3 o'clock the procession took up the

POUND'S ARRAIGNMENT.

A Republican Leader Gives Many Strong Reasons for Referring Cleveland to Blaine.

The Hon. Thad C. Pound is perhaps the most distinguished Republican in Wisconsin, and his opposition to Blaine causes a profound sensation throughout the northwest. He has for years been an unwavering leader in the Republican party, always supporting the entire ticket, and has been very prominent in its councils for twenty years. He was a leading member of the state legislature in 1864, 1866, 1867 and 1869. He was elected lieutenant governor in 1869, and was in 1876 elected to congress from the Eighth district, then embracing more than half the area of Wisconsin. He served three terms in congress, taking a prominent part. He was chairman of the committee on public lands in the Forty-seventh congress. At the end of his third term he voluntarily retired from private life to devote himself to public enterprises. His reputation of Mr. Blaine proceeds from no personal grievance or disappointment, but from a firm conviction that the Republican nominee is not the man for the place. Mr. Pound has thousands of friends in Wisconsin. He was a close friend of Garfield, and was strongly urged for a cabinet position. Following is Mr. Pound's letter:

MILWAUKEE, August 25, 1884. General E. D. Bryant, Madison: My Dear Sir—Your favor of the 23d inst., asking an expression of my views of the political situation, is received. So many friends of varied political bias have addressed me in person and by letter touching my attitude on the presidential question that I am constrained to make a pretty full response to you. I am, with permission, to publish the same if you deem it wise to do so. After much earnest and solicitous deliberation I deem it to be my duty, while abating naught of loyalty to the Republican party, but rather to promote and strengthen it for the future good work, to support the Democratic nominee, Governor Cleveland, for president at the approaching election. My judgment disagrees with, and my conscience rebels against, the action of the Republican convention in the nomination of Mr. Blaine, and without arrogating to myself wisdom superior to a majority of representative Republicans convened to voice the determination of my party, I am compelled to obey my own best judgment and sense of duty in this single and extraordinary instance. Being a life-long Republican, and a supporter of its distinguished honors, state and national, it is due my political associates, so often my cordial supporters, and myself, that the reasons for departure from conventional cooperation be frankly stated.

No one will deny that the essential worth, if not the security of the Republic depends upon the maintenance of political and personal integrity as well as prudence and justice in its legislative, judicial and administrative branches. It is true that detection and correction of crookedness and infidelity in the executive branch are most difficult, while long untroubled control is certain to invite abuse of power and opportunity. The Republican party has enjoyed nearly twenty-four years of continuous administrative authority, and while its history is replete with glorious achievements and unblemished patriotism and progress, there have crept into its human machinery many grievous abuses and ailments, demanding correction and cure, which may or may not be accomplished by the party in which they are engendered. Happily, the work of purification and reform has been progressing most satisfactorily within our party under the present chief magistrate, and with such eminent success as to command the unexampled approval of the press, the people and our party, expressed in the State Convention and the extraordinary declaration that "We believe his eminent services are entitled to and will receive the hearty approval of every citizen." What, then, does the party have to regret? It is to be earnestly, the continuance of the faithful servant, common honesty and a decent recognition of fidelity and wisdom demand it. Little shroud of hypocrisy would deny it. But being denied, the alternate should be a man whose public life is a guarantee that the good will go on to the highest and best type of political integrity, statesmanship and Republican principles.

Mr. Blaine is not such a man, but, in my opinion, embodies most in American politics that is menacing to public morals and integrity in government. With a long public life, and a record in the part of declamatory and pugilistic state craft, he is not the inspiration of a single valuable policy, or the author of an important statute, but on the contrary, has often suggested and supported unwelcome and bad and opposed good legislation. With a record clouded by suspicion and accusation of jobbery he has never defended, he brings to us personal antagonisms, which have torn and weakened our party in the past, invading the administration of the lamented Garfield with demands of personal vengeance so virulent as to inflame the spirit of assassination, and culminating in the defeat of Judge Folger and consequent election of Grover Cleveland governor of the empire state. Mr. Blaine's friends justified their defection, which defeated a most excellent ticket. "Tammany hall has always been, is now, and always will be a Democratic organization," he said "and as such must endorse the nominee of the Democratic convention. This must be done, not only as a matter of policy, but because we are Democrats and should be consistent with our record. This support is meant in good faith." He candidates honestly and will go to the polls and vote for Cleveland and Hendricks."

No formal vote was taken, but the opinion was unanimous after Mr. Kelly's speech that the organization should support the Democratic ticket. The committee on organization will meet Monday evening and appoint a committee to prepare resolutions endorsing Cleveland and Hendricks. These resolutions will be presented to the Tammany general committee on Tuesday evening next.

An informal talk at last night's conference brought out the fact that the prevailing sentiment among the district leaders was that Tammany should run a straight city and county ticket this fall.

St. John at Home. OLATHE, Kas., Sept. 6.—Gov. St. John returned home to-day for the first time since his nomination by the Prohibition party to the presidency. An effort was made to tender him a reception irrespective of party, but the mayor and council refused to have anything to do with it, so the management of the reception was confined almost exclusively to his personal friends. The ex-governor was met at the depot by a delegation of citizens and a band of music, and from thence was taken to the public square, where an address of welcome was made by Mr. Picher and responded to by St. John, both speeches being very brief. The number of people present did not exceed 400, including women and children. The ex-governor is addressing quite a large audience at the Opera house to-night.

Crooked Postmaster Arrested. CHICAGO, Sept. 6.—The postoffice inspectors have arrested a man named Hargus, assistant postmaster of Alvin, Illinois, on the charge of rifling registered letters. He has been suspected for a long time, and decoy money was sent for the purpose of detection, but all attempts failed until three days ago, when it is claimed some decoy money was found in his possession.

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Manager J. N. Scott begs to announce the re-appearance here of the latest and most notable success from the

MADISON SQUARE THEATER, N. Y., ENTITLED "THE RAJAH!"

The sale of seats will commence Saturday Morning, Sept. 6.

Grand "Rajah" Matinee next Wednesday.

TAMMANY CHIEFS CONFERENCE.

And a Majority Admit That Cleveland is the Favorite.

NEW YORK, Sept. 6.—The Tammany hall leaders in the various districts held a conference with John Kelly in Tammany hall Saturday evening. Among those present were Register Reilly, Coroner Martin, Gen. Spinola, City Commissioner Crooker, Ex-City Clerk Gumbleton, Police Justices Duffy, Gorman and White, Senator Plunkett, Aldermen Kirk and Grant, Col. E. T. Wood, and John Devine. Every assembly district was represented. John Kelly, in opening the meeting said he was desirous of learning the feelings of those present, and the feeling of the voters about the Democratic nomination for presidency. Each district was heard from in turn. When the majority of the gentlemen present stated that Cleveland was the favorite in their districts they spoke without hesitation. Several declared their people were for Butler. No formal action was taken but it was tacitly decided that the committee on organization, which meets Monday night, shall prepare an address and a series of resolutions, which shall be submitted to the general committee Friday for discussion. Positive action will not be taken until the general committee meet. The meeting of the committee on organization will be private. It is stated that Tammany has worked to run a straight county ticket without coalition.

Clerical Parade Stopped by a Mob.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 7.—Clericals from all the provinces, and numbering many thousands, paraded here to-day amid vehement hissing and howling of the dense crowds of lookers on, who soon became more demonstrative, blocked the passage of the procession and tore down their banners. Fierce scuffles ensued, and many persons, including policemen, were injured. The police were powerless to stop the disorder, and the gentlemen and civil guard were called out and attempted to organize the procession. Their efforts were, however, in vain, and the confusion became general. The mob stopped the procession at various places. The clericals finally finding themselves unable to advance, slowly dispersed. The melee gradually subsided, but great excitement prevailed the whole evening. One hundred and eighty-two arrests were made. It is reported that three of the injured have died. Troops are stationed at various points to preserve order.

Rape Fiend Arrested.

SAVANNAH, Mo., Sept. 6.—Oliver Bateman was arrested to-day on the charge of the outrage and murder of the two McLaughlin girls at Flag Springs. A blood stained shirt, presumably his, was discovered in the field where the bodies were found. The prisoner was brought here for safe keeping.

WALKER'S ROYAL TONIC BITTERS

The most elegant Blood Purifier, Liver Invigorator, Tonic, and Appetizer ever known. The first Bitters containing iron ever advertised in America. Beware of cheap imitations. Get the name; look out for brands. See that the following signature is on every bottle, and take none other:

NOTICE. P. MADISON, Chimney Sweep AND CARPET CLEANER, OFFICE—No. 64 East Seventh street.

BOSTON "ONE-PRICE" CLOTHING HOUSE.

Cor. Third and Robert Sts., St. Paul. We are now opening our fall goods. The Red-Figure sale still continues. Solo St. Paul agents for Youmans' Dress and Shift Hats, the best hat in America. Fall styles now in.

