MINNEAPOLIS.

"A LIFE FOR A LIFE."

That Is What Witness Hoover Swore the Tribune Printers Had Resolved.

Building Inspector Hazen and Chief Engineer Stetson Tell Their Stories.

City Editor Hudson Describes the Progress of the Flames.

A Letter by A. B. Nettleton in 1885 Put in Evidence.

Promptly at 10 o'clock yesterday morning Coroner Towers and the jury selected met in the chapel connected with Connelly's undertaking establishment and continued the inquest on the bodies of the seven men killed in the fire at the Tribune Saturday night. One witness followed another, and the testimony so far adduced has led to the indisputable conclusion that, had the proper means of escape been provided, at least two of the men would have been alive to-day. The sensation of the day was caused by the testimony of Frank Hoover, ex-president of the Typographical union, who swore that when the printers employed in the Tribune office found they could not get more fire escapes, they resolved that, if any of the men were killed in a fire in that building, they would have "a life for a life."

THE FIRE ESCAPE LAW.

Building Inspector John M Hazen testified that he had been the inspector for about eight months. The duties of my office require me to issue permits and to see that the buildings are constructed in accordance with the ordinances. A permit is a permission from our office to erect a building under certain restrictions in certain limits. There is nothing in the ordinance requiring an inspector after the building is up. The present ordinance in regard to fire escapes has been in force about four years. I think the law was passed some time in 1884. The ordinance requires that All buildings, except such as are used for private residences exclusively, in the city of Minneapolis, of three stories or more in height, shall be provided with one or more metallic ladders, or metallic fire escapes, extending from the first story to the upper stories of such building, and above the roof, and on the outer walls thereof, in such location and numbers and of such material and construction as the inspector of buildings may determine.

After such determination by said inspector of buildings, he may at any time, by a notice in writing, served upon the owner, lessee or occupant of any such building (by leaving with such owner, lessee or occupant or at his, or their residence or place of business, a copy of such notice), require such owner, lessee or occupant, or either of them, to cause such metallic ladder or fire escape to be placed upon such building within thirty days after the service of such notice.

Provided, however, That all buildings more than two stories high, used for manufacturing purposes, shall have one metallic ladder for every twenty-five persons, or less, employed above the second story, or a fire-proof stairway.

Juror Bonelle—Was that ordinance in force for four years?

"I am sure it hasn't been changed for two years, anyhow. I cannot say when it was passed without looking at the records."

Juror Ward—Does the state law compel the erection of three escapes at present?

"I think not."

Coroner Towers—Did you say you did not know what the state law was?

"I cannot tell without having it with me."

"Did you ever examine the Tribune building?"

Yes; the seventh floor. About three months ago the printers' union sent for me, and said they were afraid the building was coming down from the jar of the presses. I examined the sixth floor as to its stability, and made some measurements. I found the side walls of the seventh floor was one inch wider in the center than it was at either end on the inside. I inquired as to the floor, and was told that it consisted of iron beams and terra cotta, which I supposed was fire-proof. I informed the committee that there was no danger of the walls coming down from the jar of the presses which were in the building. I advised that the big presses be turned lengthwise with the building, and to set them close to the wall. They told me that only a year before the inspector had told them to set the presses crossway. The examination I made was to tell whether the building was faulty in construction. I never examined the building for fire escapes. I considered the building well constructed for the purpose it was used. But I said that those presses were too heavy to go up so high from the ground. There was no law to prevent them going there. I always considered the building a fire-proof or slow-burning one, but never made a special examination.

Coroner Towers—Do you consider one fire escape enough for sixty or seventy men working in a building like that?

If it was a fire-proof or slow-burning building one escape would be enough, but it would be better to have two. I do not consider one escape sufficient for a building of that height. The building was poorly arranged as to means of escape, with the stairs winding around the elevator shaft. In this respect I consider the architecture bad. I would not want to build a high building that way for myself. The stairway was much nearer the escape than the other end. It is the duty of the building inspector to order fire escapes to be erected. I never notified any one personally, but my deputy, Mr. McHale, has received orders from me to see that all buildings above three-stories in height, and where twenty-five persons were employed in a building, two escapes must be put up. The people look upon fire escapes as a luxury, and it is almost impossible to make them put up escapes. The Tribune building was classed as an office building and not as a manufactory.

Juror Ford—Have the owners of the Tribune building complied with the law in regard to fire escapes as it has been in force for the last two years?

I think they have. If it had been classed as a manufactory an escape for every twenty-five persons would have to have been erected; but the law requires one or more escapes for a building over three stories, and they had one.

Coroner Tower—Is there an ordinance now requiring the building inspector to examine buildings as to fire escapes?

No, sir. The ordinance, however, requires all buildings now over three stories in height to have fire escapes on. I have the authority to cause the arrest of people who do not comply with the law. When I was in the Tribune building I noticed that the floors were saturated with oil under the presses.

STETSON'S TESTIMONY.

Frank L. Stetson—I am chief of Minneapolis fire department since March 1, 1882, and and was in charge of fire department at Tribune building on Saturday night. I received the alarm about 10:15 p. m. I was there in less than five minutes after the alarm was sent in. Some of the companies were already on the ground when I arrived. Three companies were there. They were Chemical Company No. 1, Engine No. 3 and Hook and Ladder No. 1. No attention was paid to extinguishing fire on my part, for the first half hour. Immediately after my arrival I sent out 22, the call for a general alarm, calling the entire department to the ground. This was the first time I have ever sent out a general alarm in an experience of nine years. My first act was to raise the big ladder. The captain of the company said: 'Chief, there are a lot of people in the upper stories on the corner.' I went to the ladder and personally managed its operations. We took from the upper stories a dozen or more persons. The wires interfered with the raising of the ladder. We had to take the ladder down once and swing it under the wires. It made a delay of about a minute or two in getting the people out, and they were compelled to move to the windows further south. We had to cut some of the wires to get the ladder up. When I heard that men were in the building, I told my men to get the people out first and then we would fight the fire. The ladder was not long enough to reach the windows the people were in; then a pompier ladder was taken up and hooked into the window, and on that the people came down to the main ladder and all escaped but one. One man came down a piece of belt and swung into the window. Another one tried it; his feet rested on a ledge. He fell, and went through the net and was instantly killed. A man stood on the sill as if about to jump. I called to him to stay there, and called to my men to catch him in the net if he fell. The people in the building were crazy, and the crowd on the street were worse than they were. My men could not tell half the time who was giving orders. We could not have used any more ladders if we had had them. Engine No. 10 was disabled by the bursting of the air chamber; this caused some delay in getting water on the fire. The chief engineer has no authority by ordinance to enforce the construction of fire escapes. There is a state law which I enforced until after the ordinance was passed taking the matter out of my hands. The law requires one metallic fire escape for every twenty persons occupying the rooms above the second floor, or one non-combustible stairway for every forty persons, located on the outside of the building from the first story to the roof. The law mentions hotels, boarding-houses, tenements and manufactories, but says nothing about office buildings or printing offices. About three years ago John Swift, now county commissioner, told me that he had been to see Mr. Nettleton about providing more fire escapes for the upper floors, and he wanted me to do what I could to make the owners of the Tribune building erect more escapes. I told him I would do what I could to get another escape on, but said that the building did not come under the law. I notified Mr. Nettleton and also sent him a copy of the law. I have the correspondence which passed between us. In substance it was that they did not see the necessity for the escapes. I saw Mr. Cross, the attorney for the Tribune Building company, and he got me to go down and look the building over. I suggested where to put another fire-escape on the building. I mentioned three locations, one on Fourth street, near First avenue, or on the First avenue end or on the back. They thought it would disfigure the building if it was placed on the front or side, and then I suggested that it should be built on the back, where it would not be seen. This was in the early part of 1886. They said they contemplated completing the building to the full width of eighty-eight feet, which was originally intended. Mr. Nettleton said he would put in a portable ladder, and I told him that if a fire occurred in the building some of the men on the upper floors would be cut off. I did not consider the Tribune building a slow-burning building, in fact I do not consider any a slow-burning which has a wooden stairway and floor. There are a number of other buildings constructed similarly, with stairways of stone and iron, with the elevators of iron. The Lumber Exchange is one of these. I do not consider it fire-proof. It may be considered slow-burning. A building with a wooden stairway cannot be considered slow-burning.

VERY SENSATIONAL.

Frank Hoover, one of the printers who was at work in the building at the time of the fire, testified as follows: "The frame where I worked was at the extreme end of the room at the First avenue south side. I have an unobstructed view of the door. I saw a large crowd of men run to the door and some one said the building was on fire. I saw a number of the men return to the room. Very soon after this I heard the foreman say to the chairman of the chapel, 'Call time, Jerry, and have the boys get out.' Shortly after that he called time, according to the rules of the chapel, when the chairman calls 'time' everybody must cease work. Then I saw some smoke outside the door at the other end of the room. When I looked again a large mass of smoke and flame came with a rush. I collected my personal effects together, put my head out of the window and hallooed for a ladder. There was no possible chance of escape except through the windows at the end of the room and at the side of the room. We made no effort to escape any other way for we knew it was useless. Had there been a fire escape, or an apology for a fire escape, we would have had an abundance of time to get out. I heard the fireman call to go over on Fourth street, that there was a ladder there. I drew away from the crowd at the window and rushed through the fire and smoke to the Fourth street side. When I reached the window one of our boys was tying a ladder to one of the frames. I faced around and called to the men I had left to come over where I was, as there was a ladder there. I took hold of the rope, got out on the ladder, and reached the ground in safety. I have worked on the seventh floor ever since the paper has been in the building. There was one of the patent folding escapes put in the corner of the room near the stereotype room some two years ago, but it was not tested to anything. It hasn't been there for over a year. I think it was put there after our committee had waited on Mr. Nettleton. I belong to the printers' union and Knights of Labor, and have been a member for about twelve years. We have an organization in the office called the chapel. We had a chapel meeting two and a half years ago, and a committee was sent to see Mr. Nettleton, the building inspector, chief of the fire department and city attorney about more fire escapes. The committee reported that they could not secure the escapes. Then a resolution was offered by A. S. Capehart that in case of fire, and any of our boys were lost, we pleged ourselves one to another that we would have a life for every life lost by such a fire. We appealed to the union and then to the trades assembly. They all appealed to Mr. Nettleton, but were unable to get any escapes erected. If there had been a fire escape on the First avenue end of the building I had plenty of time to get out. A fire escape which could only be reached from the windows in the water closets would have been of no use to us.

HOW THE FLAMES SPREAD.

Horace B. Hudson, City Editor of the Tribune—I was in my office on the seventh floor of the building when I heard a noise in the hall. I went out and inquired the noise of the disturbance. Some one said there was a fire down stairs. I looked over the railing of the stairway. I could see nothing, but could smell smoke. I went down to make an investigation about one minute after I first heard the alarm. On the third floor I found the fire in the League rooms. At that time the fire was confined to a pile of papers on the floor near the window, the fire not covering a space of over three feet in diameter. There were a number of men and boys there, but Mr. Mannix was leading the crowd. The door of the room was open when I got there. Hand grenades were thrown in, but apparently had no effect on the fire. I remained there about a minute and a half. It was a comparatively trifling blaze. Just before we left I heard the glass in the window crack. As soon as that glass broke the flames filled the whole office. Mr. Mannix was in the room at the time. He jumped out and tried to close the door, but the flames had made so much headway that they broke all the glass which separated the hallway from the office, and a moment later were rushing up the stairway. I have seen water pails on the seventh floor, but they were empty. There was nothing to carry water in on the floor in which the fire occurred. The opening of the door was not what caused the spread of the fire; it was the breaking of the window. When I went down the stairs I met firemen with a hose on the steps I directed them to the third floor, but they went out into the street without going up to where the fire was. I stopped and hooked the storm doors to allow the firemen to get in, but when I got into the street the flames were coming out the roof. It was only about three-quarters of a minute from the time the fire burst out of the room. There was no water thrown on the fire for at least ten or fifteen minutes.

COMPLIED WITH THE LAW.

Gen. A. B. Nettleton stated that he wished to correct a part of the testimony he had given the day previous. He said that in looking over his books and papers he found that in reference to his conference with the committee of the trades assembly he would have to go back further than two years. The iron folding ladder he had referred to was in place Oct. 6, 1885, and he offered the following letter of that date to Chief Engineer Stetson in evidence:

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 6, 1885.—Dear Sir: During the absence of the writer from the city several communications from you came addressed to me personally, calling my attention to certain provisions of the laws of Minnesota respecting fire escapes, etc., on buildings of certain defined classes. The Tribune building is owned by a corporation named the Tribune Building company, hence notices to me personally are not notices to the owner of the building. But aside from this permit me to say that we have the written opinion of competent counsel to the effect that the Tribune building is not a manufactory within the meaning of the statute. The officers of the Tribune building fully believe they have complied with the law, and that it is practically impossible for human life to be seriously jeopardized by fire in the Tribune building. The elevator shaft is composed of fireclay, tile, plaster and iron, hence it cannot act as an avenue for the communication of fire. You are also aware that the building is fire-proofed throughout in the most thorough manner, all partitions and ceilings being of solid fireclay tile, all floors double and grouted with two inches of mortar, the roof metal above and tile below, with no attic. We have a substantial iron standpipe ladder fire escape extending from the roof to the first story on west end, double iron folding ladders permanently fastened and ready for use, on seventh and fifth floors near northeast corner of building, a Babcock extinguisher on each upper floor, abundant glass extinguishing grenades on every floor and in elevator, and constantly filled galvanized iron water buckets on every floor in plain sight and easy and instant reach. Besides this, the building is occupied every hour of the twenty-four, seven days of each week, by no less than forty or fifty able-bodied men, ready at a moment's warning to use these various appliances, and a watchman is on duty all night. Finally, if you are of the opinion that the company has not complied with the existing law, I suggest that the question of fact be referred by you to the law officer of the city for an opinion on the law point. Yours truly, A. B. NETTLETON.

He also put in evidence the following telegram from J. R. Gifford, the former superintendent of the building, who left in June last to accept a position at Hot Springs, Ark.:

"Folding ladder escape in composing room on seventh floor and in Booth's room on fifth floor when I left."

OTHER TESTIMONY.

J. M. Hart, of 1715 Sixth avenue north, testified that he was a member of the plumbers' union. In the spring of 1885, after a committee of the printers' union had complained of the lack of means of escape in the Tribune building, I offered a resolution that a committee of three be appointed to look into the matter. On that committee there was a man named Hughes and myself and John Swift appointed to wait on Gen. Nettleton. I did not see Gen. Nettleton, but I saw Chief Stetson with Mr. Swift. The chief said he could not compel the owners of the Tribune to erect more escapes. Chief Stetson claimed that the Tribune building was well fixed in regard to fire escapes. I was foreman.

Martin McHale, a deputy building inspector, testified: "I look after the masonry part of the building, and I have been looking after fire escapes especially this summer. It has been the policy of the office to look after buildings which have not had fire escapes on. We all knew that the Tribune building had an escape on it, but there were a good many buildings which had no escapes on them. I have had considerable difficulty in getting persons to put on anything in the shape of a fire escape. The law requires that all buildings not exclusively used for dwelling purposes over three stories in height shall be provided with a fire escape. I do not know that we could compel the erection of escapes; in fact, it has never been tried. The only time my attention was called to the Tribune building was last spring when the printers complained of the vibrations caused by the presses. I have received positive orders from Mr. Hazen to look after the erection of escapes. There is hardly a building in the city which has more than one fire escape on it now. The public were apparently indifferent about the matter. I think preparations have been made this year to erect about thirty escapes. Mr. Hazen may have been under the impression that I notified the Tribune building to put up another escape. I think this matter should receive the undivided attention of one man, whose duty it should be to look after fire escapes and stairways. In other cities it is one man's duty to attend exclusively to this.

WHO WAS IN THE ROOM?

Evidence That Spoils the Spontaneous Combustion Theory.

To all appearances the actual origin of the Tribune fire must ever remain doubtful. As is usually the case, when no substantial cause can be given as originating the holocaust, it is laid to the strange natural phenomenon of spontaneous combustion, and, unless more evidence is brought to bear upon the fatal affair, the mystery will have to go unriddled. There is a story afloat that may eventually bring some light upon the cause. O. M. Torreson, a resident of Elbow Lake, a gentleman who is familiar with the rooms where the fire was supposed to have originated, says that last Saturday afternoon, at 5 o'clock as he was passing the room, he saw that the door was open some three or four inches. When he arrived at the home of the friend whom he is visiting in Minneapolis he told him that he noticed that the door of the old Republican league room was standing open, and that he had started to go in to see if any of his old political friends were about, but had gone to the room of Arles T. Ganster, instead. This statement was made before the fire, and so the room was open Saturday afternoon, after all, though it had not been before in months. This is bad for the spontaneous combustion theory. The next question is, who or what communicated the fire to the contents of the room? P. M. Dahl, county surveyor, who is an occupant of the building, is quite positive that the room has not been open before in months. What person opened the room, and what did he open it for?

"POSITIVELY FALSE."

A. J. Blethen Roundly Scores the Elevator Man's Story.

The stories told by Charles A. Smith, the elevator man, of his desperate work in rescuing the prin ers from the upper floors after Mr. Blethen had ordered him not to run the elevator, have been widely circulated, and Mr. Smith has passed as a hero all over the country. Mr. Blethen not only denies that he ever issued the orders Smith says he did, in the most emphatic terms, but last night he said that Smith deserted his post and left the men on the upper floors without any means of escape as soon as the smoke got into the elevator shaft. In his conversation with a GLOBE reporter last night Mr. Blethen said: "The statement made by Smith before the coroner's jury to the effect that I ordered him not to run the elevator above the third floor when I left it is preposterous, and the man deliberately lied. I didn't remember it at the time, and wouldn't, perhaps, if my attention had not been called to it by men who were there when I got off the elevator. One man wanted to go up, and I pushed him back saying, 'There are enough up there now,' and closing the door I said to the elevator man 'Go on up.' The true here would perhaps never have been known had it not been for the men he brought down telling it. Charles Holt, one of the stereotypers, is the man who deserves the credit of saving lives and making the last trips. Smith deserted his post, and Holt, who had come down, found the elevator deserted. Then the shaft was filled with smoke and fire, but men were at the top. He didn't run away, but jumped into the cage and went up to the sixth floor and brought down five men. Then he made another trip and got three more. He tried to make another one, but the heat and smoke were unbearable, and he couldn't make it. All this will be shown by the sworn statements of the men to-morrow. Then Smith says he took a woman up there and she didn't come down. She did come down, and rode down in the elevator fully ten minutes before any sign of fire was discovered. Smith has told so many stories that he has not only contradicted himself, but he has lied outrageously about the part he took in saving people from the top of the building."

CLEARING THE WRECK.

Arrangements Made to Begin With the Work To-Day.

The morbid curiosity of most people was never better exemplified than by the crowds that continue to surround the dismantled Tribune building. All day long yesterday the streets on all sides of the ruins were thronged with curious watchers who seemed to take delight in gazing at the place where human lives were lost. Persons hurrying to and from business seemed to contrive to pass the scene of Saturday night's disaster, and, almost without exception, would always stop to take a look at the mass of debris. Clouds of steam arose from the bottom of the confused mass, showing that there was still some heat left underneath. Building Inspector Hazen had granted to several of the firms who had quarters in the building permission to search the debris for whatever might have been saved from the general wreck. A few men were searching for whatever might have escaped the range of the flames, but no general attempt has as yet been made toward clearing away the debris. Greygla & Selden have been awarded the contract for tearing down the unstable portions of the walls. Before staging can be erected on the inside, a good deal of the debris must be removed, and the clearing away will begin this morning. Building Inspector Hazen says that Mr. Selden expresses the belief that there is no immediate danger of any part of the walls falling, and that he is willing to go on the inside personally and superintend the work. Mr. Selden promises, that should he detect any signs of danger he will immediate pull down the tottering portions be means of grappling hooks and ropes. The erection of staging will be commenced to-day or to-morrow. A good part of the walls are as high as the fifth story solid, and there is no necessity for pulling them down yet awhile.

WERE THERE MORE?

Still a Matter of Conjecture Whether All Bodies Are Recovered.

The idea of there being any bodies in the ruins is scouted by nearly all who have had any close connection with the disaster. The report of a man having shot himself in front of one of the windows, when the flames were surrounding him, seems quite authentic from the fact that at least a half dozen eye witnesses claim to have seen him. Who he was has not yet been discovered. The elevator man's story of the man whom he saw shoot himself as the elevator was starting down on its last trip is not generally credited. It is argued that he was so excited, that he might easily have been mistaken. Some believe that the man he saw might have been Miles or Pickett, as both were badly burned, particularly Miles. It is said that the man, whoever he was, was blinded and crazed by the flames and staggered back, only to regain his senses later and make a last desperate fight for his life by means of the fire escape. The police have received no inquiries concerning missing persons who might have been in the burned building, and this leads many to doubt the other story told by the elevator man of the women who went up with him just before the breaking out of the fire. Police officers and firemen express the belief that not more than one or two bodies will be found when the ruins are searched. About the only ground on which it can be said that more lives were lost than have already been reported is that there might have been some printers, who had recently came here, working as "subs" on that fatal night. Whatever the search may reveal will not be known for several days.

AT THE UNIVERSITY.

The Alma Mater's Tribute to Milton Pickett.

President Northrop conducted the exercises at the chapel yesterday, it being the first meeting of the winter term. In his prayer he touched with much feeling on the recent deaths of two of our alumni. He spoke afterwards of Frank D. Jones, who graduated last summer with the seal of death upon him, yet very hopeful; more so, perhaps, than the seriousness of the case seemed to warrant.

The president then introduced John F. Goodnow, '79, who, at the request of J. E. Miner, '75, president of the alumni association, and President Northrop, spoke to the students of Milton Pickett. He said: "One of the strongest characteristics of Pickett was his intense loyalty and affection for the university and the alumni association and for all of the alumni of the institution. He was always ready to help us." Mr. Goodnow then spoke of the many sterling personal qualities which had won Milton Pickett so many friends and made his untimely death so widely mourned.

Dr. Folwell, who was president of the university when Mr. Pickett graduated, followed Mr. Goodnow. Speaking of Mr. Pickett he said: "His whole life was so admirable, so gentle, so full of purpose, that it is difficult to single out anything in particular and say that was any more admirable than his whole life. His student career was without event. He was always in his place attending to duty, always prepared in his work, loving everybody and beloved by all." Continuing, Dr. Folwell said that Mr. Pickett particularly excelled in English literature and as a writer. This was noticed by his instructors and was early discovered by Pickett himself. After leaving the university he continued a well planned course of study. Dr. Folwell said the trait which had made this young man so generally beloved, so that many professional men, ministers and prominent business men vied with each other in paying tributes to his memory, was his indefatigable devotion to duty, and the doctor closed with an earnest appeal to the students to "do your duty and make all men your friends." The faculty met at the close of the exercises and appointed a committee to attend the funeral of Dr. Edward Olson. The two funerals occurring at the same time, all who wished could not attend.

TWO SIMPLE REMEDIES

To Check Fires Running Up Elevator Shafts and Stairways.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The terrible loss of life Saturday night in the Tribune building fire would perhaps have been avoided had there been a ready means of cutting off the draft which carried the flames to the upper floors. Two simple remedies for this and similar fires have often been advocated by the writer, and he wishes that the daily press would give them wider circulation than is possible in the columns of a technical journal. First—Engineers and men in charge of elevators should be instructed that the elevator, when abandoned, should be run to the first floor above the fire, and there stopped, thus quite completely cutting off the draft. This, of course, can be done from the engine room, or from any floor above or below the fire. Second—In all enclosed stairways trap doors should be hung at two or three points in such a manner as to fall when the heat rises to a certain point, say 150 deg. This could be done by the use of a metal clasp, fusible at that temperature, or by small cords to be burned off. These simple remedies commend themselves, because they cost almost nothing, and would always be an aid in stopping the progress of a fire up elevator shaft and stairway. Respectfully,

W. L. KLEIN.

St. Paul, Dec 2.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Cross, Carleton & Cross have taken law offices at 53 Temple Court.

Daniel Paulson, who was struck by an I. & M. train on the Milwaukee road, died at midnight at the city hospital.

George Lambert a teamster for Robinson & Mead, had his ankle broken Monday in the Manitoba freight yards. He is at St. Mary's hospital.

The funeral of Rankin M. Morrison, who died of blood poisoning, will occur this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the late residence, 1101 Twenty-eighth street south.

It is said that G. H. Holdridge, general passenger agent of the St. Louis road, has been tendered a similar position by Hon. Calvin S. Brice, of the Lake Erie & Western.

A concert is to be given at the Eighth ward Relief hall next Monday night for the benefit of the stricken families. Prof. H. Priestley is to be the conductor. An excellent and vocal programme is to be arranged.

Dudley P. Chase post, G. A. R., has elected W. P. Chase commander; William Leitz, senior vice; L. E. Howes, junior vice; S. C. Olmonn, surgeon; D. H. McAllister, quartermaster; E. A. Tagler, officer of the day; G. W. Lester, officer of the guard.

Supt. D. L. Kiehle is not prepared to reply to the answer of Bishop-elect McGolrick, but he will do so at some early date. The answer he considers was well written and substantially answers his question. There is, however, considerable new matter added which Supt. Kiehle would like to consider before answering.

According to Observer W. Cheny's report of mean temperature for the month just past it was only half a degree below the average for twenty-five years, but five degrees colder than November of last year. The water deposited was nearly three-tenths of an inch less than the average for twenty-four years. The total water deposited for the year 1889 is 17.109 inches, or 11.749 inches less than the average for twenty-two years past.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. George S. Knight is drawing fair houses at the Harris theater.

Manager Conklin leaves for Chicago this evening on a short business trip.

Charles L. Andrews, representing Louis James, was in the city yesterday.

"The Waifs of New York" will be given at the matinee, and this evening at the Bijou opera house.

Frank Daniels, in "Little Puck," closes his Minneapolis engagement at the Grand with a performance this evening.

The great Madison Square theater success Gus Thomas' four-act comedy drama will begin an engagement at the Grand Thursday evening. The sale of seats will commence at the box office this morning.

There was a very light attendance at the concert by Liberati's band at the Grand opera house yesterday afternoon, and the receipts, that went to the fund for the benefit of the families of the fire victims, were not large.

An Error.

In an interview with Secretary Bishop, of the American Building and Loan Association, printed in Sunday's issue, the statement was made that non-negotiable mortgages to the amount of $2,255,000 had been deposited with the state auditor. The figures should have read $2,025,000, and deposited with the auditors of Minnesota and Wisconsin and the Metropolitan Trust company, of New York. Mr. Bishop wishes this matter thoroughly understood.

LOCAL MENTION.

AT THE HOLMES.

A Hotel That Entertains in a Most Acceptable Manner.

The most distinguished people who visit Minneapolis. Absolutely fireproof, and perfect in appointment. American and European plans.

For Sleeplessness, Exhaustion, Nervousness, Headache, Malaria, Paralysis, Neuralgia, &c., &c. $1.00. Every Druggist.

C. F. GORDON, President. J. R. GORDON, Treasurer.

MINNEAPOLIS

DRY GOODS

COMPANY

Our Holiday Goods

Are now ready, and you are invited to call and see the hosts of pretty things which ere long will gladden the hearts of the little ones, young folks, grown folks and old folks.

Our special exhibit will be held in the basement of our store, recently remodeled and fitted up for the occasion.

While there are Dolls and Toys, Games, Bric-a-Brac, Toilet Sets, Shaving Sets, Smoking Sets, Work Baskets, Writing Desks, Blackboards, Papeterie, Albums, etc., etc., almost without limit, a very prominent feature of our holiday exhibit will be Books and Booklets, of which we have ten, yes, twenty times the assortment we had a year ago. Books singly and in sets. Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Eliot, Cooper—but what's the use? Come and see. We guarantee to save you money.

Something pretty for your sideboards or bureaus.

THREE SPECIALTIES:

FIRST—An 18x50 Momie Linen Scarf, with tied fringe, in very handsome colorings, present price 50 cents; former price 65 cents.

SECOND—An 18x60 Scarf, similar to the first, but larger, 60 cents; former price, 75 cents.

THIRD—Still larger, 18x72, is 75 cents; former price, 90 cents.

FOURTH—Same size as last, but with lots of pretty open work, hand-wrought, $1; good value at $1.25.

A large variety of other styles. These four lots are special bargains well worth your attention.

Quilted Satins in colors expressly suiting to fancy work for the holidays, both in 18-inch and 27-inch.

Here are some of the colors: Red, old gold, pink, shrimp pink, cream, light blue, electric blue, brown, black, etc.

A very large assortment also of Quilted Sateens, Quilted Farmers' Satin, etc.

Our DRAPERY DEPARTMENT offers some rare attractions:

We offer one line of Plain Chenille Curtains, with handsome fringe at both ends, in seven different colorings, at $6.50 a pair; regular price $9.

Very handsome All-Chenille Curtains, with deep dado, $6.50.

One of the prettiest Curtains ever shown is a line which the manufacturers give to only one house in a city. We have the control for this city. They are a peculiar stripe Chenille, and handsome does not begin to express it. The price is $12.

A new thing in Ombre Chenille, just received, at $9.

The department is crammed to overflowing with pretty things.

Plain and Figured China Silk in rich assortment.

Fire Screens in three different woods; very tasty and pretty, to say nothing of their convenience. Price for the frames, $2.50.

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Nicollet and Fifth.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND NEW OPERA HOUSE!

Last Performance To-Night—Great Hit.

FRANK DANIELS

(Old Sport) in His Funny Comedy,

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Coming—"THE BURGLAR."

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One Week, Commencing Monday, Dec. 2. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. The Charming Comedienne,

MRS. GEO. KNIGHT!

Presenting on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday matinee, the amusing farce-comedies, "Beauty Bess," "Hoop La," and "My Lord in Livery." Entire change of programme the remainder of the week.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE

Matinee To-Day at 2:30, 10, 20, 25 cents.

KATIE EMMETT | An Instantaneous HIT. A GREAT PLAY WELL PLAYED! | The Waifs OF New York

To-night, 15, 25, 35, 50 cents.

Next Week—"A Soap Bubble."

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Positively Closes January 1.

Admission, 25 Cents. Children, 10 Cents.

LECTURES EVERY HOUR.

Open daily from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sundays from 2 to 10 p. m.

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SITUATION OFFERED.

A YOUNG MAN of good address, not afraid of work, can find employment for six months at $65 per month by calling at Room 65, Minnesota Loan and Trust Building, Nicollet av. Must have $10 in cash. 338

SHOEMAKER—Wanted, a good shoemaker. 503 Central ave. 337

Male.

DRUG CLERK—Wanted, registered Scandinavian drug clerk. Address X 42, Globe, Minneapolis. 1

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HOUSEWORK—Wanted, good girl for general housework in small family. 220 Fifth st. south. 338

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—A complete rubber stamp outfit; easy payments. G. Davitt, 805 Fifth st. northeast. 338

MONEY LOANED on life insurance policies; or bought. L. P. Van Norman, Box 75, Minneapolis. 270*

WANTED—$500, second mortgage on good house and four quarter-acre lots, worth $4,500; first mortgage, $2,000, or will make it $2,500, first mortgage; will pay no commission. Address X 40, Globe, Minneapolis. 337-43

TO EXCHANGE—Minneapolis property for unincumbered farm lands in Minnesota, Iowa, Dakota or Nebraska. Minnesota Agricultural company, 203 Kasota building. 338-5

ANNOUNCEMENT.

PENSIONS—ATTENTION, OLD SOLDIERS—R. R. Odell, United States Commissione, 327 Hennepin av., will fill out your vouchers.

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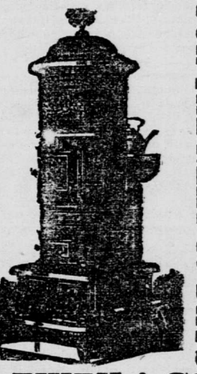
WE GIVE YOU BARGAINS IN



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Reduced from $48 to $43.

Reduced from $45 to $40.

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Every Fur-Trimmed Overcoat in our stock, which we have sold all through the season for $15, $18, $20, $23 and $25, marked down to $12, $15, $18 and $20. All our own manufacture. The best to be found in the market.

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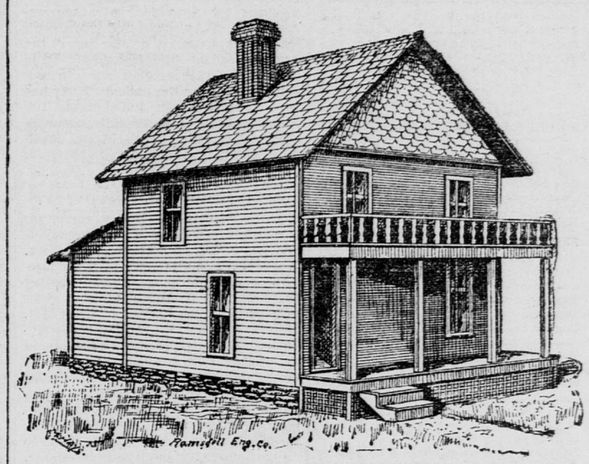

store, no matter what the amount, entitles you to a ticket in our Grand Public Drawing of the $2,500 house and lot, which takes place Feb. 3d. Our prices are the same, whether you take the ticket or not. We promise and agree to deed this property, free of mortgage, to the holder of the lucky ticket.

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Ladies will notice advertisement of Rare Turkish Rugs at the West Hotel for two days only this week—THURSDAY and FRIDAY. The last opportunity of the season to get rare specimens of the choice Oriental weaves. The goods came direct from the custom house to us and have not been culled of the best colorings in New York or Chicago, as is always the case when we do not take them direct from the custom house ourselves. We have advanced the cash to pay duties, etc., on this consignment, and shall sell without limit.

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