THE DAILY GLOBE

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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Indications—For Minnesota and Iowa: Fair weather; easterly winds; warmer. For North and South Dakota: Fair weather, followed by light rains; easterly winds; warmer. For Wisconsin: Fair weather; westerly winds; stationary temperature.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.	Place of Obs'vation.	Height of Barometer.	Exposed Thermometer.
St. Paul....	30.18	30	Helena.....	29.68	52
La Crosse..	30.16	34	Ft. Totten.	.....	....
Duluth.....	30.14	30	Ft. Sully...	30.16	42
Huron. ..	30.24	34	Minnedosa	30.10	28
Moorhead..	30.24	28	Calgary....	29.70	30
St. Vincent	30.22	22	Edmonton.	.....	....
Bismarck..	30.18	34	Q'Appelle.	30.00	32
Ft. Buford.	30.04	42	Medic'e H.	.....	....
Ft. Custer.	29.76	54	Winnipeg.	30.20	12

LOCAL FORECAST.

For St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair weather; warmer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Waverly, Minn., has quite a blaze.

The dictatorship in Brazil may be prolonged.

The St. Paul council names the judges of election.

Sheriff Flack and other conspirators are convicted.

Fourteen houses are blown down at Edgemoor, S. C.

Base Ballist Pickett will be sent back to Kansas City.

A Connecticut couple take a bridal tour over a precipice.

McAuliffe's victory over Carroll was gained by a chance blow.

The Ohio river and its tributaries are swollen by heavy rains.

A St. Louis girl gets married while her mother goes shopping.

A tariff reform league is formed in the First Minnesota district.

The National league takes the brotherhood men to task for desertion.

There is a scheme on foot for a commission on the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Two Caledonia, Minn., boys looking for Indians are caught in Minneapolis.

King William's intermeddling is said to have caused Bismarck's withdrawal.

A Rhode Island young man asks Stanford Newel, of St. Paul, for an accounting.

THE PROSPEROUS ERA.

The complete review of the situation, as presented from the various business standpoints in this city, which appears in this issue of the GLOBE, shows not only a most satisfactory condition of affairs, but likewise a most cheerful prospect for the future. Gentlemen who are most thoroughly representative of the various industrial, commercial and financial interests of the city speak candidly and intelligently of the past, the present and the future of St. Paul; and it is a noteworthy fact that there are no croakers among them. In the splendid summing up of the situation made by Mr. COCHRAN, the universal opinion is expressed when he says the recuperative era has set in, and from this time forth we will be freed from the experimental conditions which hampered the prosperity of the city in its past eras. The boom period and its reactionary effects are all bygones. We have safely passed the crucial period in the development of all new cities, and now feel sure of our footing. We have reached bedrock, and are building on the everlasting foundation.

The fact that we have entered upon the era of genuine and perpetual prosperity affords no reason for a relaxation of our efforts. On the contrary, there is all the more incentive for renewed exertion and a fresher zeal in the great work we have undertaken of metropolis building. We are not, as we were a few years ago, seeing through a glass darkly. The faith of the past years has borne rich fruition in the splendors of the present, while that which lies ahead of us is no longer conjectural or speculative, but a certainty assured, if we only perform our part. The pioneer work has been done. The achievements of the future can be calculated with mathematical precision.

THE LIMIT OF LIFE.

One of the most eminent New York physicians thinks there is no necessity for people to leave the earth at so early an age as most of them do. In his view, the fairly well gotten-up human machine ought to run 100 years. He finds that the average of life is much greater than it was in the good old days of our forefathers, but might be extended a number of years by closer observance of the laws of the physical system. He gives a variety of suggestions calculated to promote longevity. Among them there is little new. The candy shop he regards as one of the great dangers to juvenile life, by its damage to the stomach. The excessive use of tobacco or liquors has before been suspected to be injurious, but this authority would not entirely discard the use of either. Ice water, overeating and lack of sleep are to be avoided, as well as too much medicine. Good humor and laughter are lubricants of the machine. Consumption can be cured by going to the mountains and keeping away from the drug stores. These theories are reasonable, and the logical deductions of anatomical philosophy. Still, of those who reach extreme age, it is a matter of observation that very few get there by following any specified hygienic system. Dr. HUMPHREY conceived the idea that he could evolve a path to longevity by gathering the experience of the very aged. He secured the names and sent out circulars containing many questions to over 900 persons who had passed their eightieth year. He obtained an abundance of information, but it was too variable and conflicting to elaborate into formulas for right living. The sober and intemperate were jogging along together. One man 103 years of age had been in the habit of getting drunk, and had no intention to reform. Cases of irregularity in sleep, small eaters and big eaters, tobacco users and abstainers, were well divided. There were those who had never had need of physicians, and others who had survived their frequent attention. Invalids were found who had not seen perfect health in a half-century. The only general deductions of this inquirer were that the modern conditions of life were adding to its duration, and the alleviations of modern science were making extreme age less a period of pain and discomfort. The wisest man of the old time understood the physical economy to be arranged for a continuance of seventy years, and only those of exceptional natural strength got up to eighty years. The greatest aid to longevity is probably cheerfulness and freedom from all disquiet; not, however, mental stagnation. But if it could be that a large number of people might be made to totter along for thirty or forty years beyond the limit of the Psalmist, it may be doubted that it would be of advantage to the world or the individuals. Persons of 100 or more years seem to be mummies that their friends have forgotten to lay away. Old age in the abstract, and at times in the concrete, is an object of veneration, and in some instances has been of inestimable value to society. But as a rule, the man or woman who gets up toward the centennial mark is out of gear with the surroundings. All the early associates have passed on, and the juices of life have evaporated. The mind has faded, probably; and the second childhood, without the buoyancy and physical activity of the first, has made the party a burden to those about. It would disarrange many of the conditions of society if there were much of the 100-years business. It is more desirable to make people healthy and happy while they do live.

WILL GET TOO SHORT.

There has been a full supply of the prophets of evil for man and foreboders of the end of the world, but they have lacked the ingenuity of the Frenchman who finds data to show that the race is to run out because men become too short to live. He has collated information from army records and many other sources at different periods, to show that the height of man has been steadily growing less. He finds the solution of questions in the past that were obscure, and is able to compute the future and the conclusion of the present human family with some exactness. The facts, he alleges, are surprising and alarming. He goes back three centuries, or nearly so, and finds that in 1610 the average height of man in Europe was five feet nine inches. In 1790 it had fallen to five feet six inches, and thirty years later it was five feet five inches, and at the present time it is a fraction over five feet and three inches. The ratio seems to be a shortening of about one inch in forty years. It will be easy to compute from this the duration of life, if it can be presumed that the process is to continue until nothing remains to shorten. GULLIVER perhaps discerned one of the later stages. Unless animals and other things are subject to the same law, difficulties will appear in the Lilliputian eras. It is probable that the mixture of races and the fresh blood of the new world will temporarily delay the shortening process on this side of the water, so that the old nations will first disappear. It is noted that Chinese and Asiatics, not having mingled with other races, are shorter than Europeans. The rule works backward, and proves that the early races were giants, as the Scripture relates. OG and GOLIATH could not compare with their ancestors. There is no record as to the height of ADAM, but, by the computation of the Frenchman, he could have easily kicked fruit for EVE from trees twenty feet high. It is to be regretted that he was not embalmed and preserved for the Chicago fair. A new race will probably be created when the present one runs out.

THE UNIVERSAL PEACE.

One of the most important conventions of modern times is the labor congress now in session at Berlin; and as a result of its labors, and matters incident thereto, there is a fair prospect of a complete revolution of the social status of Europe, and with it a radical change in political affairs. There is a good deal more in this conference than appears on the surface, and its results will be more far-reaching than is popularly imagined. The ostensible work of the conference is to attempt an adjustment of the relations between capital and labor in all the European countries just so far as employer and employe come in contact. There will probably be a plan suggested for the arbitration of differences between them; it is possible that a scale of wages in the several industrial departments may be proposed; it will be recommended that the employment of children and women in the factories be prohibited by law, and other demands made by the recent labor congress at Paris will be acceded to. The fact that the Berlin conference is being held under the direct auspices of the German emperor, and that it is attended by delegates formally appointed by the various European governments, gives it an importance that no similar convention has ever had.

But, as we have said, there is more in this conference than is to be seen on the surface. Under it is a movement looking to the simultaneous disarmament of all the European nations, and the conversion of their swords into ploughshares. Some time ago the German emperor wrote an autograph letter inviting Pope LEO to send an ambassador to the Berlin conference. In reply the pope sent an autograph letter saying he could not take part unless his representative were given precedence over all the delegates. Then the emperor wrote another letter, urging his holiness, in the interests of mankind, to take part in the conference so far as he could, and at least give it his moral support. The pontiff's reply to the emperor's last letter is said to be a document of vast importance, dealing with the entire problem at Berlin and proffering his assistance as a mediator in disbanding the armies of Europe. The New York Herald's special Rome correspondent cables what he claims to be, on the authority of the Vatican, an outline of Pope LEO's last letter, which is likely to have great influence upon the Berlin conference, to which it will be diplomatically communicated this week. The pope recognizes this as a great opportunity for the church to put itself at the head of the world-wide reform demanded by organized labor, and holds that the nations must adopt the principles of Christianity, and that the church is the only power competent to deal with the tremendous issues involved in the social and industrial movement.

The pope furthermore recognizes that it is useless to attempt a solution of the labor problem in Europe so long as the fields and shops are drained of laborers to fill the ranks of the immense standing armies who are trampling the prosperity out of all European countries. Hence, as the vital prerequisite to all further efforts to deal with the universal labor troubles, there must be a simultaneous disarmament of the European nations. The universal peace must first be established and maintained, which can only be done by stripping the soldiers of their arms and equipments, and then setting them to work. When this is done, and the European nations shall realize that the time is come to learn war no more, a simple application of the principles of Christianity will perform the rest.

It is said the young emperor of Germany has been deeply impressed by Pope LEO's communication, and has frankly avowed his belief that the governments of Europe can accomplish nothing unless organized Christianity comes to their aid. It is also hinted that the emperor's convictions upon this point were the real cause of the split between himself and the iron-willed chancellor. BISMARCK has always held to the Napoleonic faith that heaven in usually on the side of the heaviest artillery, and, acting upon this principle, has had but very little use for the church, except as an instrument to accomplish his plans.

THOSE LABOR RESOLUTIONS

The platform of principles laid down by the labor organizations of this city, and to which the candidates for all municipal offices are asked to subscribe, will bear some investigation and discussion. In what we shall have to say in relation to these resolutions the GLOBE speaks only for itself, and not for any party or candidate; therefore we shall discuss them from a strictly impartial and independent standpoint. There are four resolutions embodied in the platform—the first declaring for a rigid enforcement of the eight-hour system; the second for an amendment to the city charter requiring all work to be done by the day instead of letting by contract; the third favoring a system of making all appointments solely on merit, and the engaging of all city employes on the same basis; and the fourth demanding the purchase of the street railway, and for operating it under municipal authority.

There can be no objection to the first and third resolutions. Eight hours a day is long enough for labor in any industrial department, whether it be in public or private service. Nor will any one gainsay the fact that all appointments in the public service should be made solely on merit. That is the kind of civil service reform that should be applied to all government, whether it be national, state or municipal.

But, when we come to investigate the second and fourth resolutions, we are not so sure that they embody correct principles. As to the second resolution, we confess to be somewhat at sea, because we do not know which is the best system—to have the public improvements done by contract, or have them done by the day. It is conceded that the contract system has its faults and abuses, yet it is not sure but that the other system would be still more faulty and subject to still grosser abuses. So far as the public is concerned, they are interested in getting the best service at not the least expense, but at a proper expense. If the workingmen have the data to demonstrate that their plan will give the city the best service at a reasonable expense, the GLOBE is not only open to conviction, but will extend to them the opportunity to show the fact. Until, however, they present the arguments and statistics to demonstrate the correctness of their position, they have no right to ask the city to abandon a system that is doing fairly well and giving satisfaction and to substitute for it an untried experiment.

As to the fourth resolution, declaring in favor of the purchase of the street railway system by the city, we find a number of insuperable objections. In the first place, there is no provision in the street railway franchise by which that corporation can be compelled to sell to the city. If the city should undertake to negotiate a purchase, the probabilities are that the street railway company would ask a most exorbitant price. If the terms of sale were agreed upon, and the city were willing to make the purchase, another difficulty would present itself in the city's inability to raise the amount of money necessary to complete the purchase. The price would run away up into the millions—so that with the debt on hand and the improvements that are imperative, it would be a burthensome task for the city to assume this additional expense. And then again, if the city were willing and able to make the purchase, it would be bad policy to do so. There is no more reason why the city should engage in the street railway business than it should embark in the business of publishing a newspaper, or in any other business enterprise. It would simply result in placing the management of the street railway business under control of political rings, and would, in the end, prove to be a hot-bed of corruption.

It would be infinitely better for the working classes of the city to take the amount of money necessary to buy the street railway and invest it in manufacturing industries, where it would be useful in creating wealth instead of absorbing it, and where it would increase the opportunities for giving employment to those who labor. We think that, upon careful reflection, our friends the working people will revise their resolutions and stand for something that is practicable and that will be beneficial to the labor interests. It is possible that they may get the signatures of all the candidates to their resolutions, and just as probable that the subscribers will never give them a second thought; yet that is not the way to get at reforms. The way to do is to agree upon what is just and reasonable and practicable, and then stay there until the reform is accomplished.

IT HAS been the impression that the storage battery system had not developed sufficient power for street car service in cities, but a writer has investigated a line in operation between Beverly and Danvers, in Massachusetts, and reports it an entire success, although the numerous grades were so steep as to require four horses to pull one car. The speed was great, and the car without a particle of jar and jolt, and none of the noise or buzzing of the trolley system. Electric buttons are placed between each window for the passenger to press when he wants the car to stop. This would be a convenience on any system.

IN THE better time coming a mechanics' institute or art school will be one of the prevalent institutions in all considerable communities that are keeping up with the times. In a recent pulpit programme for the industrial millennium, or approach to it, this was given a conspicuous place for St. Paul. One is being inaugurated in Boston.

THE governor of Massachusetts recently delivered a speech at a New York dinner occasion without being personally present. The phonograph was his substitute. There are palpable advantages to this plan that should insure its popularity. People who did not want to listen would not mortify the speaker by inattention, and then the machine could be turned off when the crowd had enough. The seven days' speech of BLAIR in the senate, if put in a phonograph, could have been ground out in a side room without disturbing the senate.

MISS JENNESS usually gives her hearers good advice, and does not forget the loyalty of her sex to fashion. A large waist is apt to be punished by painful constraints. Miss JENNESS tells its possessors that there is a better expedient than corsets. Exercise of the arms and shoulders in a systematic and regular way, she says, can be made to reduce the waist measure two inches in six months. It will also improve the system and involve none of the evil effects resulting from the corsets. The physical culture tendency is one of the promising signs of the coming of the more graceful and shapely woman.

ONE of the daughters of BRIGHAM YOUNG has made an argument in favor of the plural wife system. She finds some encouragement for the iniquity in the statement that out of the fifty-six children of YOUNG not one had any mental or physical defect. She admits that polygamy brought gloom into the domestic sky at times, but evolves the novel theory that this sorrow for the woman "deepened the channels of her being and watered into existence the lovely flowers of unselfishness and charity." There are queer women, as well as men in the world.

MRS. LIVERMORE, or perhaps SUSAN B. ANTHONY, is able to remember that in 1820 even in Boston the high school was not open to girls. It was not until after the war that any university was open to women. The Chicago university and Oberlin led the way, and now there is no attainment in any branch of learning or culture that a woman may not hopefully aspire to. So many of the barriers of prejudice have fallen that it is doubtful that any will prove durable.

THE Wisconsin people are pulling themselves apart over the law passed a year or two ago compelling the use of the English language in all schools, both public and private. It is not a party issue, but the present governor thinks there is big game in it for him. He claims it as his special capital.

IT IS objected to the admission of Arizona that only one out of ten of the violators of law is punished. If the statistics of the states could be had, it would be found that the rate is not much greater.

BURLINGTON in Iowa is elated over the passage by congress of the bill for its public building. There is no fear of a veto, as Iowa is a somewhat dubious state in politics.

A HARVARD student now has one foot less than he might have if he had not insisted that there was no danger in getting off the electric street cars when in motion.

SEVERAL persons have noted of late that daylight is now getting the larger share of the twenty-four hours. It often does at this time of year.

THE light snow the past week was in the interest of the farmer, but no credit is given the signal service.

THE Chinese are to count in the census, just like other people. They are of some account.

FOUR LEADING MEN.

At the Windsor hotel, New York, the other evening I met President R. R. Cable, of the Rock Island, who has probably had more harsh things said about him of late than any other prominent railroad official. He has been accused of selling out his holdings, making the stock of his road a speculative football on Wall street, and doing all manner of things that incurred the censure of his associate directors. To all these derogatory rumors Mr. Cable turns a deaf ear, and, to quote his own words, says: "I have not bought or sold a share of Rock Island in two years." Referring to the approaching annual election, he said it reminded him very much of the last time he was bitterly attacked, nine years ago, when the late William H. Vanderbilt, on behalf of his family, with a representation of 29,726 shares, issued a circular soliciting proxies. That appeal only succeeded in influencing the proxy on 300 shares, owned by the wife of a rich Louisiana planter, and the opposition was so completely routed that the Vanderbilts parted, out of spite, with two-thirds of their holdings. Mr. Cable is equally confident of the result of the next election, and predicts that not even a corporal's guard will raise their hands in opposition to the regular ticket.

* * *

At Delmonico's I met Frank Thomson, the first vice president of the Pennsylvania railroad. He is quite a familiar figure on Wall street. Mr. Thomson is a man of medium size, with a lithe build of body and a keen-cut face, lit up with a pair of very sharp eyes, and decorated with a sandy mustache. His manner is quick and his expression positive. He was born and raised up at Chambersburg, in the Cumberland valley, near where the great Tom Scott first saw the light of day. His father was a distinguished judge in that community at the same time that the late Judge Jerry Black was. Like nearly all the officials of the Pennsylvania railroad, Mr. Thomson began his career in a very humble capacity—I think as chain carrier in the engineer corps. He is now near the top of the ladder, and is regarded as one of the ablest railroad managers in the United States.

* * *

As I saw Alexander Graham Bell at the Victoria, I could not help but recall the fact that fifteen years ago he was having a mighty hard struggle to get along in life. Every one looked upon his ideas about the telephone as ridiculous, and even after it was patented most people regarded it simply as a plaything. He was going about Washington trying to hold on and push his enterprise, and he labored with the newspaper men incessantly to get notices of it in the newspapers. One twenty-dollar-a-week reporter was very friendly to him, and said all the good things about him and his invention that he could crowd into the press. Bell remembered the service, gave him a few shares of stock and they made the journalist a rich man. I suppose that Mr. Bell is many times a millionaire, and he is now able to live in Washington in magnificent style, where he once had to hustle for the necessaries of life. Funny what changes a few years will bring.

* * *

The Fifth Avenue hotel has just now ex-Gov. Charlie Foster, of Ohio, for a guest. This interesting politician does not seem to age much under his burden of business cares and political ambitions. While he represents the big interests of Brice, Thomas and the Standard Oil company in the natural gas fields, he still keeps a weather eye upon the senatorship, which he is exceedingly anxious to capture. In three years from now, when the successor to John Sherman is to be elected, Mr. Foster will be found a lively and dangerous candidate. Had the Republicans elected their legislature in Ohio last fall he would have carried off the senatorial prize despite the combination of Foraker and Halstead against him. Mr. Foster created Gov. Foraker, and then Foraker set up in business for himself and tried to down Foster. Of course Foraker is dead now, and Foster is the liveliest Republican in Ohio.

TO HANDLE BALLOTS.

Council Wrestles With the Selection of Judges of Election.

The List Only Partially Completed After Much Labor.

Two New Precincts Made in the Ninth and One in the Sixth.

Routine Business Transacted at the Council Meeting Yesterday.

It was a quarter after 8 o'clock when the council was called together last evening. The appointment of D. H. Moon as a workhouse commissioner was confirmed. Col. Barr asked that a new ordinance in reference to "T" rails on University avenue, a copy of which he presented, be passed instead of the one reported favorably on by the committee on streets. The changes related to the boulevard to be laid and the term for which the "T" rail was to remain on the avenue. Mayor Smith's recommendation that $5,000 be divided between North and South Dakota for the benefit of the sufferers was passed.

An ordinance was introduced providing for the confirmation of judges in the several election precincts of each ward and for the location of voting stations in each precinct. Few of the aldermen had their judges and precincts properly prepared, and the result was everybody was at sea for a time. Finally, after the confusion of names and stations had been reduced to a system by the clerk, it was found that the aldermen had submitted the following names for judges:

First Ward.

First precinct, G. A. Knauft, J. J. Miller, M. H. Flarsheim; voting station, 512 Mississippi street. Second precinct, August Johnson, E. F. Kralmer, T. J. Mullane; station, corner Bradley and North streets. Third precinct, August Ekblad, M. C. Schuler, Mike Mullane; station, corner of Bedford and Beaumont streets. Fourth precinct, E. R. Nafie, John Whaley, O. G. Wilson; station, 664 Mississippi street. Fifth precinct, John Copeland, James O'Brien, Louis Johnson; station, 511 Case street. Sixth precinct, R. Shane, John Ostman, L. Jahnstad; station, 824 Payne avenue. Seventh precinct, J. E. Froiseth, Peter Mueller, John E. Kjellberg; station, 1076 Greenbrier avenue. Eighth precinct, John Sandell, G. P. Ritt, Michael Imhoff; station, 934 Arcade street. Ninth precinct, James L. Johnson, Henry Boucher, G. A. Danberg; station, 1306 Payne avenue.

Second Ward.

First precinct, F. Aichle, F. Bohn, S. S. Watkins; station, corner Earl and Harting streets; second precinct, J. Dillon, R. Erdenberger, J. Olsen; station, 211 Bates avenue; Third precinct, F. Scott, F. Knauft, J. C. Kelly; station, corner Fifth and Maria; Fourth precinct, A. Schlitz, T. Eggleston, J. Farrell; station, 850 East Third street; Fifth precinct, Charles Leidman, J. Heck, C. Herrmeyer; station, Margaret street police station; Sixth precinct, Ed Camen, P. Keim, F. Sheppard; station, 725 Minnehaha street; Seventh precinct, C. B. Wilgus, J. Bedbury, A. Flournay; station, 1040 East Seventh street; Eighth precinct, F. Heidrich, M. Wakefield, N. Wilmer; station, 1087 East Third street; Ninth precinct, E. H. Hetfield, F. W. Hadfield, H. J. McIntosh; station, Corning Clay Works; Tenth precinct, O. S. Hageman, John O'Connor, J. B. Jett; station, Newport avenue store.

Third Ward.

First precinct, H. A. Simon, G. M. Orr and H. W. Davis; Second precinct, Emanuel Good, Charles Greve and Jason W. Waite; Third precinct, Fred S. Lindeke, James Carroll Jr. and T. Kenny; Fourth precinct, John S. Prince Jr., Patrick Twohy and Herman Trott; Fifth precinct, E. J. Darragh, C. F. Knauft and W. D. Wright; Sixth precinct, H. A. Davis, James Murray and Pascal Pollock; Seventh precinct, F. S. Delano, Maurice Lyon and W. J. O'Brien; Eighth precinct, H. S. Temple, J. S. Daub and E. P. Wade.

Ald. Conley announced that he had presented his list of precinct voting places to the city engineer, to be handed in, but as that functionary was not present and had not handed in the copy, they were not available.

Fourth Ward.

First precinct, Charles Steele, August Hammer, T. P. Grace; station, corner Fourth and Washington streets, Metropolitan hotel; Second precinct, Charles C. Fairchild, James Goodhue, R. T. O'Connor; station, old city hall; Third precinct, H. J. Strouse, J. J. Donlin and P. J. Cauly; station, north side of Fourth, Kolff's wood yard; Fourth precinct, S. J. Ahern, Owen Mullgren and Eugene Mehl; station, across from Ryan hotel; Fifth precinct, W. H. Hopsen, J. E. Flannagan, G. W. Thomas; station, Endicott block; Sixth precinct, George Roedler, John P. Burch, W. P. O'Brien; station, 147 Sixth street, McQuillan's store; Seventh precinct, Martin Bruggeman, J. P. Frey and E. A. Weller; station, northwest corner of Fort and Sixth streets, Barteau building; Eighth precinct, J. T. Kerker, J. S. Horst and William O'Gorman; station, Colonnade block, northeast corner St. Peter and Tenth streets; Ninth precinct, John Kerwin, James O'Brien and M. T. C. Flower; station, southeast corner Cedar and Tenth streets, Roman Catholic church lot; Tenth precinct, D. D. Williams, C. C. King and T. W. McAuley; station, Sherin building, 511 Robert street; Eleventh precinct, C. C. Miles, John Furlong and John Hagenmiller; station, northwest corner Robert and Twelfth streets, vacant lot.

Fifth Ward.

First precinct, C. T. Cardigan, C. Blakeley; station, 254 West Seventh street; Second precinct, W. E. Sansom, J. A. Ritchie, N. Hardy; station, 341 Chestnut street; Third precinct, Walter Ife, William Corlies, R. A. Ringwald; station, 266 West Seventh street; Fourth precinct, N. E. Solomon, H. H. Herbst, A. B. Brackett; station, corner Smith avenue and Sherman; Fifth precinct, H. Schlatter, C. B. Gardiner, Joseph Haag; station, 388 West Seventh street; Sixth precinct, H. M. Nevins, J. H. Horeish, William Noonan; station, 200 Forbes street; Seventh precinct, C. L. Funk, W. J. Wemple, P. H. Thornton; station, corner Dousman and Banfil streets; Eighth precinct, J. M. Morgan, C. A. Sasche, F. Weverka; station, 503 West Seventh street; Ninth precinct, O. E. Dodge, P. Bielen, F. Hammer; station, 723 West Seventh street; Tenth precinct, A. G. Ernshaw, C. Shade, Jos Horeish; station, 87 Colborne; Eleventh precinct, W. T. Barton, Charles Mitchell, G. Schultz; station, 848 West Seventh street; Twelfth precinct, A. Bulena, R. A. Jones, F. Weber; station, 1,019 West Seventh street; Thirteenth precinct, Leo Bruggeman, J. M. Sheire, J. Machovits; station, 1,546 West Seventh street; Fourteenth precinct, W. G. Thorp, William Carter, P. R. Smith; station, 919 Randolph street, corner of Milton street.

Sixth Ward.

First precinct, Godfried Heinbach, B. Mines, J. W. Sainlin; station, corner Moses and Fairfield avenue; Second precinct, J. Mulvehill, J. A. Schuneman, C. McCarthy; station, 143 Dakota avenue; Third precinct, J. J. Ryan, Joseph Guion, William Leyde; station, corner Fillmore and Robinson street; Fourth precinct, John Norman, S. E. Elwell, J. A. Norton; station, corner Fenton and Kentucky avenue; Fifth precinct, Emil Regner, Rudolph Borim and Louis Wynacht; station, corner Pinto and Eva streets. Sixth precinct, H. J. Peters, Jacob Bohrer and George Schroeble; station, 398 Dakota avenue; Seventh precinct, James Carroll, M. P. Monantz and one to be added; station, corner South Robert and Isabel streets; Eighth precinct, Eugene McGuire, Adam Heins and Frank Goss; station, corner State and Dearborn streets; ninth precinct, August Jobst, Morgan S. Grey and John Burch; station, corner George and Hall avenue; Tenth precinct, H. E. Peiper, William Quinn, James Bieler; station, 545 Ohio street; Eleventh precinct, Andrew Schlitz, M. Arbuckle and George Wells; station, corner Morton and Hall avenue; Twelfth precinct, Joseph Smith, William McAndrews, Thomas Seeler; station, corner Oakdale and Page street; Thirteenth precinct, Thomas Tracy, Joseph Ansult, W. J. Sanders; station, corner Concord and Anita streets.

Seventh Ward.

First precinct, Charles Manship, George W. Moore, E. H. Judson; station, corner Dayton and Virginia avenues; Second precinct, voting place, Carpenter's Lookout, at the corner of Summit avenue and Ramsey street; William M. Bushnell, William H. Farnham, John D. Miller; Third precinct, voting place at corner of Oakland and Grand avenue; Walter Holcombe, Russell R. Dorr, Charles Morris; Fourth precinct, voting place, 486 Selby avenue, Arthur E. Clark, Isaac L. Mahan, Milton G. Brown; Fifth precinct, voting place, 491 Selby avenue; E. D. Libbey, D. W. Lawler, Henry Rothschild; Sixth precinct, voting place, No. 621 Selby avenue; Edward H. Turner, W. E. Burton, Edward S. Beck; Seventh precinct, voting place, No. 99 Dale street; George W. Merrill, John J. Williams, H. H. Young; Eighth precinct, voting place, southwest corner of Lincoln avenue and Victoria; Rushton Peabody, Lee Hall, Isaac H. Price.

Eighth Ward.

First precinct, A. Defill, W. J. Lux, John Mulier; station, Parer's Broom frctory, 290 Louis street; Second precinct, M. Dries, J. J. Petter, A. Hanft; station, Rauer's carpenter shop, 215 Carroll, near Summit place; Third precinct, J. B. Chaney, Joseph Morath, W. H. Mead; station, Hoffman's grocery, corner Western and Martin streets; Fourth precinct, H. Bielenberg, William Byrnes, O. Lonegreri; station, Fuller, between Western and Martin street; J. L. Haupt, A. Manke, A. Jackson; Fifth precinct, station, Gerlach's carpenter shop, 266 University avenue; Sixth precinct, George Gerlach, E. M. Holloway, Joseph Rosenthal; station, Rosenthal's grocery, corner Marian and Charles streets; Seventh precinct, E. C. Deppe, F. Schumacher, A. N. Barringer; station, Ellen street, between Mackubin and Kent; Eighth precinct, H. C. Sasche, P. Reddinger, George Gerlich; station, corner Edmund and Dale; Ninth precinct, A. Nicholl, William Esch, John Jensen; station, Esch's warehouse, Minnehaha, near Como avenue; W. P. Hilliard, Fred Bayer, Chris Pleybush; station, Tenth precinct, station corner Kent and Van Buren streets; Walter Nelson, William Duren, Chris Horpke; Eleventh precinct, station, Kauder's hall, Front near Gaultier street; Henry Hoffman, John Kranz, A. Rowe; Twelfth precinct station, milk depot, corner Front and Gaultier streets; C. A. Wallingford, J. P. Wallraff, H. Brantigan; Thirteenth precinct, station, Egan's cigar store, Como avenue, at Northern Pacific railroad crossing.

Ninth Ward.

First precinct, Thomas Reilly, Robert Suhrsen, William Markoe; station, corner of Tilton and St. Peter streets. Second precinct, John Klien, L. L. May, George E. Morton; station, corner Central avenue and Western. Third precinct, William Murphy, William Roche, Ludwig Schulien; station, Temperance, between Graves and Thirteenth streets. Fourth precinct, T. J. Brady, W. G. Jones, David Sanford; station, corner L'Orient and Thirteenth streets. Fifth precinct, Martin Mohler, William Teague, John Kieman; station, corner Mt. Airy and L'Orient streets; Sixth precinct, James Cormican, Walter Gibbons and William Stockton; station, lot 11, block 20, Ashton & Sherburn's addition; Seventh precinct, Ed Fox, Charles Sloake and J. J. Ahern; station, corner Parker and University avenues; Eighth precinct, J. J. Kennedy, C. J. Carlson and A. Henke; station, K. of L. hall, Park avenue, between Lyton and Sycamore streets; Ninth precinct, Thomas Greely, David Fitzgerald and George Schiere; station, corner Jackson and Sycamore streets; Tenth precinct, W. J. Gleason, James Gallagher, James H. Rothwell; station, 994 Cortland street; Eleventh precinct, Henry Hines, John Higgins, Fred Wilson; station, corner of Rice and Marshall streets; Twelfth precinct, R. Vollmer, Richard McNamee, Thomas Howard; station, 107 Martin street; Thirteenth precinct, Bernhard Dolan, Charles Johnson, John Dowlan; station Valley, between Canada and Warren streets.

Tenth Ward.

First precinct, C. L. Sumbardo, T. J. Heard, E. H. Wood; station, corner Ashbury and Hewitt avenue; second precint, D. W. Harper, Christ Bendickser, John Young; station, Hamline Citizens' hall, Wesley avenue, near Snelling; third precinct, H. N. Stephenson, Joseph Chambers, Ernest Moreau; station, engine house, corner Raymond and Hampden avenues; fourth precinct, A. M. Alden, A. D. Condit, J. H. Southall; station, Bayliss avenue, near railway station.

When the Eleventh ward was reached Ald. Sullivan arose and said: "I throw up both hands. I have neither judges or voting stations selected." A question arose as to the limit of time when they could be nominated. The city attorney said the next regular meeting of the council. Ald. Sanborn said that an initial did not constitute a name, and under the law the first name of the judges should be mentioned. As it was uncertain whether all the names read would serve he suggested that the evidence go over until the next meeting, when all necessary corrections and a correct list could be presented. On a vote this action was taken.

An ordinance was presented providing that the Fourth precinct of the Sixth ward be changed from Fenton street to State street, thence over Delos street to the river, thereby curtailing the territory of the Third and Sixth precincts and cutting the Fourth precinct in two parts, the upper part to continue the Fourth and the lower to be the Thirteenth precinct. The same ordinance provided for the following changes in the Ninth ward:

Dividing the First precinct on the line of Central avenue, the lower half to be the First and the upper to be the Twelfth precinct; dividing the Fifth precinct on the line of Linden, Valley for a short distance and Canada to the south boundary of the precinct, the east half to continue the Fifth precinct and the west portion to be known as the Thirteenth precinct.

The ordinance passed.

A resolution to create a public scales for weighing coal provoked a great deal of discussion, the objection to it being that it might create a new office. It finally passed, with the understanding that the market master was to perform the duties of weigher.

Funeral of Alexander Anderson.

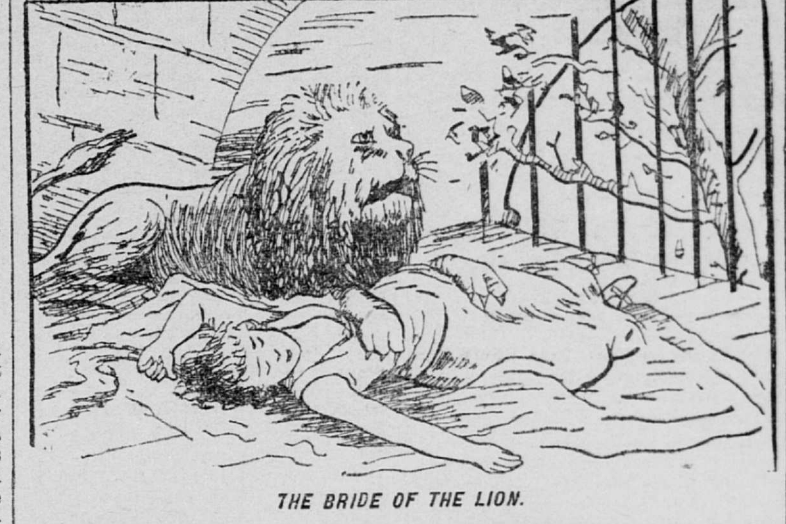
The burial of Alexander Anderson occurred yesterday afternoon at the Union cemetery, between Lincoln Park and Inver Grove, in South St. Paul. The Swedish Lutheran service was read at the residence of his wife's sister, Mas. Orrin Anderson, Lincoln Park. There was a large number at the funeral, among whom the employes of the Kansas City line were particularly noticeable, paying tribute to the memory of the assistant who had always been so ready to attend to his duties. He had an accident insurance in the Standard company for $1,500. It was made out about three months ago in the name of his father, who is in Sweden. His wife's name was Miss Johnson, and her folks live three miles south of Inver Grove station.

There was a meeting at the Omaha offices yesterday morning for the local railroad agents to agree upon a policy to be pursued at the general meeting of lake and rail representatives at New York Tuesday. The following left last evening for New York: General Manager Plough and General Freight Agent Bull, of the St. Paul & Duluth; General Manager Nobles and Assistant Traffic Manager Shelby, of the Great Northern; General Freight Agents Shute, of the "Soo;" Hamblin, of the Burlington, and Clark, of the Omaha, and General Manager Gordon, of the Northern Steamship company.

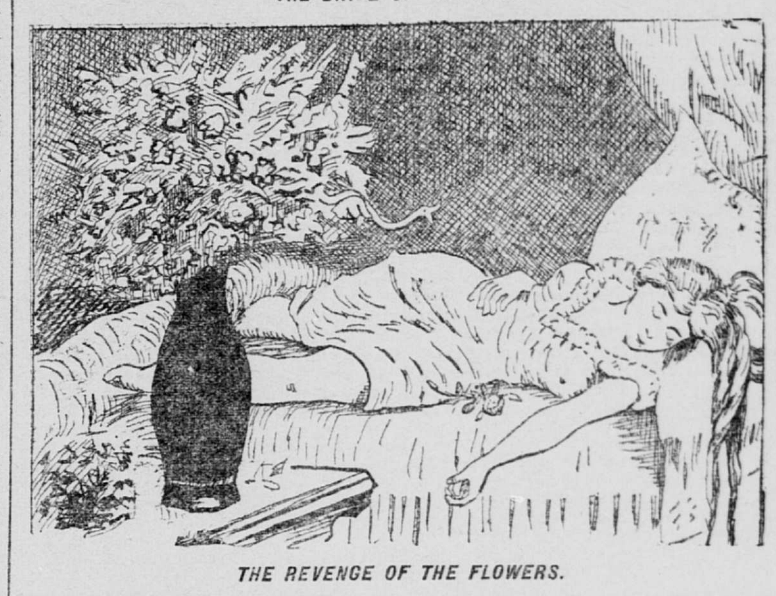
TWO MASTERPIECES.

Viewed During the Week by Art-loving People.

During the past week there has been a mild art furore over the two exquisite paintings—"The Revenge of the Flowers" and "The Bride of the Lion,"—exhibited by Gustave Heinemann. The GLOBE has already published an extensive critique of those two masterpieces of Wertheimer, and there is no necessity for further extolling them. During the week, they were visited by great numbers of the art-loving people of St. Paul, among whom were the following:



THE BRIDE OF THE LION.



THE REVENGE OF THE FLOWERS.

Miss Rose Dale,
Miss Carrie Stevens,
Martin Anderson,
Mrs. L. Scott,
Miss K. Purdy,
Miss C. Jones,
Miss J. Smith,
Major Pond,
Mrs. E. Evarson,
Miss Sadie Adamson,
Miss Edith Hefty,
Mrs. C. B. Palmer,
I. C. Peck,
F. W. Williams,
A. Thulein,
William Dampier,
Mrs. J. S. Punny,
Mrs. Wm. Rodgers,
Miss Julia Mulleny,
Miss Lillian Kusy,
Charles S. Rogers,
J. B. Chapman,
Miss Georgie Simpson,
Miss M. B. Schaffer,
Lizzie D. Hughs,
Mrs. M. Trizell,
Miss Polly Hardwick,
Mrs. W. P. Haynes,
Miss L. Lenoe,
John Shake,
Mrs. Albert Scheffer,
Miss Marie Scheffer,
Frank Ferguson,
Capt. Moffet,
Otto Goldsmith,
Miss Laura Henry,
C. C. Scott,
Eben Oakes,
Mrs. E. F. Knapp,
J. Y. Laraming,
Mrs. Lucy Alt,
Miss Mabel Isish,
Miss M. Anderson,
Miss J. Lindahl,
C. W. Butter,
Miss C. Mason,
Miss K. Knapp,
William Moran,
Mrs. De Muray,
Mrs. Cavilier,
A. Umber,
J. Boyd,
G. L. Brown,
Mrs. F. A. Appleton,
Mrs. Robert Mangler,
Miss A. Sheehy,
Mrs. J. Miller,
Miss Fannie Wise,
A. Polleys,
C. C. Gregory,
Mrs. Oscar Scott,
F. McNamara,
Miss E. Sutmar,
G. G. Hill (the Eye),
Adolph Jarshishek,
Mrs. A. Zsoche,
Miss S. Erd,
Miss G. Lachance,
Mrs. J. C. Taylor,
Mrs. J. Kesler,
Mrs. C. Olsen,
Mrs. Dr. Wilkins,
Mrs. W. T. Low,
Mrs. R. A. Kemp,
M. J. A. Aulrien,
L. J. Wood,
P. A. Sharp,
W. W. Sanford,
Miss Mildred Rich,
Ernst Moreau,
Miss Libbie Lidy,
Miss Nellie Stevenson
Miss Ribly Teasdale,
Mrs. J. H. Mason,
Mrs. G. Johnson,
Mrs. M. Kerr,
Miss S. Klinefelter,
Mrs. G. C. Gilfillan,
Mrs. E. J. Farnum,
Mrs. E. A. Johnson,
Miss A. Rice,
Mas. T. E. Leonard,
Mrs. G. T. Kautman,
Mrs. Leon De Voe,
A. A. Brooks,
Mrs. S. Wilcox,
Mrs. I. Fink,
Miss R. S. Schilo,
Mrs. A. E. Ferriss,
Mrs. B. F. Ferriss,
Mrs. G. E. Adams,
Mrs. J. F. Johnson,
Miss M. Naughton,
Mrs. R. P. Powers,
Miss A. L. Larpenteur,
Miss Mina Larpenteur,
Mrs. M. E. Briggs,
Mrs. D. C. Eggleston,
Mrs. C. W. Miller,
M. Conheim Jr.,
Miss Kittie Davis,
Mrs. C. T. Phillips,
Mrs. F. W. H. Priam,
Mrs. M. J. Russell,
Mrs. A. P. Young,
Mrs. P. Tireau,
Miss Lillie McNamee,
Mrs. C. H. Clark,
W. D. Peters,
Miss H. Schonarth,
Miss Stuart,
Miss Mantay,
Mrs. V. Luther,
Mrs. J. W. Stewart,
Miss C. Noltimier,
Miss A. Reese,
Miss H. A. Coburn,
Mrs. L. B. Brady,
Mrs. J. J. McManus,
Mrs. T. Frank,
Mrs. A. A. Young,
Mrs. Daniel Rogers,
Miss Jennie B. Young,
F. S. Hilton,
C. S. Crawford,
S. N. McAdoo,
Mrs. F. W. Buswell,
Miss Jennie Williams,
Mrs. W. S. Bowen,
Mrs. E. F. Dunock,
H. P. Pettigrew,
C. S. Bradt,
Miss Nellie Delaney,
Dr. Williams,
J. A. Phipps,
Mrs. C. E. Hughes,
S. C. McCoy,
Mrs. W. S. Wood,
Mrs. O. Wood,
J. D. O'Brien,
J. J. O'Brien,
Ed Bresleau,
Hattie Bresleau,
C. S. Bixby,
J. E. Hearn,
Mrs. Lindeke,
Charles Steel,
C. Henry,
John Mourn,
N. Mattocks,
Mrs. B. J. Witte,
C. A. Pitts,
Mrs. J. A. Stewart,
Mrs. G. H. Irish,
O. A. Peterson,
Miss L. Peterson,
Miss Cora Llewelyn,
Miss Rosenthal,
Mrs. A. E. Baysen,
Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Allen,
Miss Mary Nelson,
Mrs. L. Baker Jr.,
R. J. Markoe,
Mrs. M. J. O'Brien,
F. D. Wilder,
T. W. Forbes,
Charles E. Danneberg,
Mrs. L. Stubbs,
Mrs. W. J. Freaney,
Mrs. N. P. Holmenberg,
A. H. Rooke,
Miss W. G. De Vol,
M. Burcher,
Mrs. L. Kauteman,
H. A. Schott,
Miss Pauline Sutmar,
George W. Yoff,
Henry F. Koeing,
Mrs. T. M. Pleins,
Mrs. W. D. Smith,
Miss L. Oliver,
Mrs. D. Bacon,
Mrs. G. H. Allen,
Dr. Wilkins,
Mrs. J. C. Smith,
Mrs. J. E. Conners,
M. Wegner,
M. J. W. Wood,
W. M. Smith,
J. H. Welloby,
Mrs. W. W. Sanford,
Miss Clara Kuse,
William Link,
Miss E. C. Weidlich,
Miss T. W. Teasdale,
Mrs. A. H. Stevens,
Mrs. A. N. Westlake,
Mrs. P. W. Linquist,
Miss M. Doyle,
Mrs. C. W. Corrier,
Miss Carrie Bailey,
Miss D. E. Chaney,
Mrs. Robert Sieger,
J. A. Supple,
Mrs. J. A. Supple,
Miss L. Corcoran,
Miss M. Weinand,
Miss L. Rank,
Prof. Segall,
Miss May Baker,
William Moran,
E. G. Schneman,
Mrs. L. Bramton,
Miss M. Camer,
Mrs. O. Gerstong,
Mrs. C. A. Hollowell,
Mrs. Bresette,
Mrs. F. L. Roberts,
Charles H. Drener,
Frederick De Haas,
Mrs. C. W. Cox,
Mrs. W. A. Truesdell,
Mrs. J. Abel,
J. C. Hanley,
Mrs. A. F. Russell,
Mrs. P. M. Clark,
Mrs. P. J. Reardon,
Miss R. Lobader,
Miss Anna Michel,
Miss Gussin Schoarth,
Mrs. Stofford,
Mrs. Capt. Boume,
Mrs. A. Freeman,
Mrs. C. H. Griffin,
Mrs. Schaub,
F. B. Luther.

CAUGHT BY SCHEFFER'S LAW.

A Reckless Driver and a Dissipated Swede --- Police Court Sketches.

J. T. Montgomery, the man who fell out of his wagon at the foot of Selby avenue hill and was taken to the police station, where he was revived, was before Judge Burr yesterday for being drunk. As it was his third offense he went out for sixty days under the Scheffer law.

A. Evenson, an ex-policeman and whose parents in Sweden are wealthy, was sent out for sixty days. When Evenson first arrived in St. Paul he was a fine young fellow of good address. In the court yesterday he presented a perfect picture of a confirmed bum, and was so filthy and covered with vermin that the officers were cautious about handling him.

C. A. Dudley was given thirty days for playing deaf and dumb and selling songs on the street corners.

Peter Tereau was charged with violating the building ordinance in attempting to repair the livery stable at the corner of Tenth and Pine streets without a permit, and in the face of a protest from adjacent property owners. He demanded a jury trial, and the case will be tried by twelve jurors Wednesday afternoon.

Michael Colwell paid $100 for selling liquor without license.

The case of Ed and Mike Hines, charged with assault upon Officer Stolz, resulted in the sending of Ed to the workhouse for ninety days and the discharge of Mike.

AT SUNDAY BREAKFAST.

There were fourteen births reported yesterday.

To-morrow the city treasurer will make his March settlement with the county treasurer.

A teachers' institute will be held this week at Le Sueur, Fairmont, Winona and Preston.

C. L. Annin, of the city engineer's office, is confined to his residence with a severe cold.

Mrs. F. C. Abbott, of "The Portland," has returned from a three months' sojourn in the South.

St. Luke's Aid society will meet on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock with Mrs. Crombey, 307 Olmsted street.

Scarlet fever is at 682 Edmund street, 299 East Fourteenth street, and in the Colonade, on St. Peter and Tenth streets.

Henry G. Blake, county superintendent of schools, returned from the East Friday, and resumes the duties of his office.

Robert Donahue, while drunk in a saloon on Seventh street, attempted to rob a man named James. He was arrested.

John O'Connor, Frank Sebastian and Dan O'Brien, harness thieves, were arrested last evening by Detectives Daly and Horan.

During the absence of Gov. Merriam, Private Secretary Elliott, assisted by Prime Minister Angell, occupies the chair of state.

W. W. Washburn, Spring Valley, and Representatives Sumner, of Hutchinson, and Fleming, of Brainerd, called on friends at the capitol yesterday.

Matthew P. Gilbert has commenced an action against F. X. Seguin to recover $900, claimed as comission for securing a purchaser for real estate.

H. H. Franklyn and wife will leave Tuesday for Cleveland, O., where Mr. Franklyn has manufacturing interests which compel his presence in their management.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to John Lindquist and Annie Olson, Daniel O. Brewick and Lucia Clarke, Frank Nelson and Mary Nelson, Gustav H. Finck and Augusta H. Smith.

A lamp explosion on Douglas street last night did no damage. It gave the department a run, and in going Chief Jackson's cart was upset. Neither the chief nor his horse was very seriously hurt.

St. Paul Council No. 2, Order of Chosen Friends, meets the first and third Thursday in each month at their hall, Odd Fellows' block, corner of Fifth and Wabasha. Initiation of five new members at the next meeting.

The GLOBE is in receipt of a communication from the local bricklayers' union stating that the union desires no protection from the International Bricklayers' union. The letter reads: "We work ten hours a day, not eight or nine, for which we expect ten hours' pay, and we refuse to submit to examination and classification as mechanics, claiming that our work will compare favorably with that of the International men."

The students of the Curtis Business College gave an entertainment last evening in the lecture hall of the college. There was present quite a large audience of students and their friends, and each number in turn was received with great enthusiasm. The program consisted of songs and instrumental selections, in addition to which several interesting declamations were delivered.

The friends of Mrs. S. F. Rohrer will be pained to learn of the receipt of a telegram advising of her death at Canon City this morning. Mrs. Roher has been in ill-health for some time, and visited California and Colorado thinking a change of climate would bring the desired benefit. Her mother, Mrs. George C. Harper, accompanied her, and will return here Tuesday with her daughter's remains.

Washington lodge No. 124, Independent Order of Good Templars, will celebrate its fourth anniversary on next Friday evening. An attractive musical and literary programme has been arranged, and there will be a collation of toothsome edibles served. The exercises will be held at Relief Society hall, 141 East Ninth street, and will consist of addresses by Rev. D. Morgan, Prof. J. F. Lindblom, and O. Wolf and others. The musical part of the programme will be looked after by Prof. E. Kaluffer, James Shea, F. E. Clidester, and St. Anthony Hill orchestra. There will be recitations by Miss A. Baker, James Howe and P. Oberg.

MY DEAR GIRL.

[Written for the Globe.]

The girl I love is dear to me,
Yes, very, very dear.
Her face is ever near to me,
In joy and hope and fear.
The darling little creature,
I love her every feature—
She's very—very—*dear—to—me.

I call on her three times a week,
Dressed in my Sunday clothes,
When togged up neat, I look real sleek,
With eyeglass, cane and rose.
I buy the flowers rarest,
And bring them to my fairest—
She's very—very—dear—to—me.

I purchase tickets for the show
Whenever she desires;
On Sundays we are on the go,
Behind a pair of flyers.
Perhaps I am a noodle
For blowing in my boodle,
But she's very—very—dear—to—me.

She's fond of bonbons, nuts and such,
And caramels and gum;
Her appetite would beat the Dutch—
She takes things as they come.
Blanc mange and lemon ices
She eats at fancy prices—
She's very—very—dear—to—me.

When Christmas rolls around each year,
A trick that feast has got,
She coyly whispers in my ear
Some things that she has not,
Among them a piano
To match her sweet soprano—
She's very—very—dear—to—me.

I've indulged in marriage cackle
Till I'm weary of the theme,
But she doesn't seem to tackle
Kindly to my little scheme.
Oh, some one come and take her!
I'm rather prone to shake her—
She's very—very—dear—to—me.

*Accent on the "dear."

—M. J. Donnelly.

Fairfield's Playhouse Burned.

FAIRFIELD, Io., March 22.—The opera house block burned this morning. Loss $20,000.

Now Is the Time

That you are looking around for your Spring Suit and Overcoat.

You Cannot Do Better

Than to call and examine our elegant line, for we certainly have the largest and best selected stock in the city.

Pants to Order, - - $6.00 to $15.00
Suits to Order, $25.00 to $50.00
Overcoats to Order, $25.00 to $50.00

Our cutters are A No. 1. We guarantee you a perfect fit, and the best clothes for a moderate price.

J. T. SCHUSLER,

(Formerly Reid Tailoring Co.)

Merchant Tailor and Men's Furnisher,

313 and 315 Jackson St.

DEFECTIVE PAGE