SAINT PAUL.

ECHOES OF THE STREET.

Allan I. Ferrae, a teacher in one of the Indian schools on the Winnebago reservation, passed through St. Paul yesterday en route to Alton, Ill., where his home is. He referred to the Indian outbreak in Nebraska as a "flurry." The military operations, he says, have have been grossly mismanaged ,and the newspaper accounts of the outbreak highly colored.

† † †

The travel on the Wabasha street and West. St. Paul car line has increased 25 per cent since the electric motors were placed in operation. The loop line will probably be brought into play to-day or to-morrow.

† † †

The skating was almost spoiled yesterday by the sleet which fell on the preceding night and froze on the surface. There was, nevertheless, a large crowd on the river all day.

* * *

Up to 6 o'clock p. m., yesterday, the patrol wagon at the central police station had not made a run. A short time later, however, a solitary drunk was corralled and locked up. The day was one of the most orderly of recent date, the annual resolves of the populace having apparently had a good deal to do with the deatrh of happening in police circles.

* * *

The plan to furnish all police boxes with a surmounting light for signaling purposes is being put in effect. The old plan of ringing the ancient city hall bell to summon the officer on the beat has been consigned to fathomless oblion. An electric light in a blue glove now attracts the attention of that worthy in a much less demonstrative matter.

† † †

A party of young ladies and gentlemen embarked on an ice boat yesterday, and scudded before the stiff breeze prevailing several miles up the river. The craft and its freight attracted a great deal of attention from all who witnessed the skillful evolutions of the yachtsmen.

† † †

A guest at the Clarendon who is registered as coming from "the rural district," yesterday rung in a fire alarm in the effort to post a letter in one of the red fire boxes. The astonishment depicted on the countenance of the worthy visitor when the electric bell began to rattle is said to have been painful.

† † †

The officers of the Minnesota Educational association have apparently failed to profit by the educational manifesto issued once upon a time by the St. Paul Industrial union. There appears at the bottom of the association programmes the legend, "Moore & Langen, printers, Terre Haute, Ind." This great educational body might have made a hit as a patron of home industry by the employment of a home printer.

AMONG THE TRANSIENTS.

The hotel registers gave evidence of the holiday yesterday. At the Merchants' Gen. Cross talked a little on horses, especially on the fast stock that Supt. Robinson is handling at the South St. Paul horse exchange. S. B. Pettingill, the Tacoma boomer, was in, and S. M. Owen, of Alliance fame, put his autograph among the arrivals. Gen. James B. Brisbin said that he had dropped in at the Merchants' with his son W. S. on their way from a visit to their Minnesota home. At the Ryan were J. N. Searles, of Stillwater, Dr. F. A. Dodge and wife, of Le Sueur, and Edwin Dunn, of Eyota, president of the state prison board, were among the prominent Ryan guests. The Clifton hotel showed the largest patronage of traveling and theatrical men, also A. W. James and wife, of Heron Lake; C. P. Carpenter, Farmington; C. C. Haines, Wabasha; Jesse Palmer, Sleepy Eye, and Hon. Thomas Cole, the eagle-eyed representative from Fergus Falls. At the Clarendon a former St. Paulite, D. A. Murphy, now registering from Seattle, is visiting his relatives, the Foley brothers, proprietors of the hotel. He goes West next week. The Clarendon register bore the names, among others, of H. L. Loucks, Clear Lake, S. D.; J. H. Hughes, Grand Forks, N. D.; Hon. M. F. Williams, a North Dakota representative, and Robert Emmet Keenan, of Langdon, N. D. At the Windsor were J. D. Bronson, of Stillwater; Rev. George Keller, Germania, N. Y.; Keppler Tracy and others.

FOYER AND FOOTLIGHTS.

Lillian Lewis will be at the Harris next week. The costumes worn by Miss Lewis in "Credit Lorraine" are models of artistic grace and excellence. As she stands in the first act, from diamond aigrette to satin slippers, her rich and gorgeous outfit represents an outlay of $10,000. Miss Lewis has a special costume for every scene. Her gowns are renowned for beauty, grace, and form-fitting perfection.

"McCarthy's Mishaps" was presemted to two crowded houses at the Grand yesterday, and they laughed themselves hoarse at the funny complications of this amusing skit. The engagement closes on Saturday with the matinee and night performances. On Sunday night "The Great Metropolis," a scenic production dealing with life among the life savers in and about New York, opens for a week, and will be presented with special scenery and mechanical effects, including the life saving apparatus in use among our life saving corps at the present time.

"Robin Hood" in the afternoon, and "Suzette" in the evening were given by the Bostonians before crowded audiences at the Metropolitan yesterday. "Robin Hood" will be repeated this evening.

"Oh Woman, Lovely Woman,
Nature made thee to temper man:"
also to cook him Puritan Griddle Cakes.

ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

The public has become used to the operation of the stub cable line to Dale street, and now realizes that the cars carrying the green flag are a boon to down-town people.

A man named Carl Huddig was knocked down by a mail wagon on East Third street last evening. He was rendered unconscious, but recovered shortly, and is none the worse.

An iron bolt fell from the superstructure of the Wabasha street bridge yesterday afternoon, and buried itself in the ice less than five feet from where a group of young ladies were standing.

Door yard thieves are becoming troublesome in the neighborhood of St. Anthony avenue. Mrs. Hoffman, a resident on the street, lost her entire week's washing on Wednesday morning.

The active superintendent of the St. Paul Union stockyards and mayor of South St. Paul, William G. Denney, was presented with a heavy ebony gold-headed cane yesterday by the stockyards employes.

Rev. W. S. Vail will preach a sermon in the Grand opera house on Sunday on "Genesis and Modern Thought," reviewing the ideas of the recent book of Mr. Gladstone and the forthcoming volume of Gail Hamilton.

Mrs. Mickles, who was carved and shot in a barbarous manner by her suicide husband, is on the road to convalescence. The wound in her throat is healing well, and the other injuries are progressing in a similarly favorable manner.

Hon. Mr. Williams, of Dakota, says he knew Cy Wellington when the latter was a blacksmith, and that the physical development of blacksmithing only aided "Cy" in his legal work in Iowa, which he began in his fortieth year of age.

PERSONALS.

J. H. Farren leaves for Hector, Minn., this morning.

William Krebs, more familiarly known as Billy of the Seven Corners, left Wednesday evening for Wabasha to spend New Year's with old friends and acquaintances.

Annual Red-Figure Mark-Down Sale.

The Plymouth Clothing House.

THE PEDAGOGIC CRY.

Educationists Take Important Stand Upon the Vexed Text Book Law.

Free Text Books Demanded and a Series of Complicated Bodies Suggested,

As Well as an Extra $45,000 Appropriation for Training Teachers.

Child Labor Denounced and Other Questions Skimmed Over.

The sessions of the Educational association and the Association of County Superintendents ended yesterday afternoon, and late last evening the trains bound north, south, east and west were heavily freighted with the pedagogues. The meetings of the two associations were declared to have been exceedingly profitable and interesting. That of the Association of County Superintendents yesterday was of considerable interest to citizens, as the vexed text book law came up for discussion. The recommendations made respecting this law are of a wide-reaching character. The machinery which, if the recommendations were framed into a bill, it is proposed to be created for the working of a text book law is so cumbersome as to seriously weight it, and may be ultimately kill it when discussed in the legislature. The recommendations are:

1. That a state text book commission be created, consisting of the state superintendent of public instruction, who shall be secretary; one president of the normal schools, to be chosen by lot; the superintendent of St. Paul or Minneapolis schools, to be chosen by lot; the superintendent of a state high school, to be chosen by lot, and two county superintendents, to be chosen by lot from among those who have been re-elected. It shall be the duty of this commission to select not less than five nor more than seven text books or series of text books on each subject pursued in the common and graded schools of Minnesota and to make contracts with the publisher. The books selected and contracted for by said commission shall be the text books for use in all public schools of the state below the high school, for the term of six years immediately following their selection.

2. That a county text book commission shall be created, consisting of the county superintendent of schools,county auditor,chairman of the board of county commissioners, and superintendent of high school in the county returning the largest enrollment of pupils, and one teacher whom they shall choose from those who have taught in the county at least nine months. That in those counties where no state high school exists, the county superintendent of schools, county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners shall choose two teachers from those who have taught within the county at least nine months to complete the commission. It shall be the duty of the county text book commission to select from the books selected by the state book commission one book or one series of books on each subject pursued in the public schools of said county below the state high school, and the list of books so chosen shall be binding upon said county for a term of six years. Provided any school district may at any time purchase such books as it may desire for supplementary reading and work in literature: and, provided further, any of those districts in which state high schools are established shall have power to purchase at any time such text books as the superintendent and board of education in charge of such schools shall decide to use in those branches appertaining to the high school course of study.

3. The county superintendent of schools, county auditor and chairman of the board of county commissioners shall constitute a purchasing board, whose duty it shall be to purchase all books in common and graded schools in the county, and all orders for such books not signed by at least two members of this board shall be null and void. It shall further be the duty of this purchasing board to keep a reasonable supply of the books in use in the county in stock in the office of the county treasurer, from whom the districts shall purchase their supply of books.

4. That in all common, independent and special school districts the text books shall be purchased by the district in which they are used, and shall be the property of said district. And we respectfully ask the legislature, in making provision for the establishment of a new text book law, that it make a standing appropriation as shall enable the state to pay one-half the cost of such books; the other half to be paid by the districts.

The committee making these recommendations was composed of Alvin Braley, W. F. Rochelan, J. Q. McIntosh, M. A. Stone, L. Bliss, F. B. Chapin, and E. T. Fitsch.

To Train Teachers.

But this was not the only important subject handled by the superintendents, as will be seen from the following resolutions:

Resolved, That there exists an imperative demand for better provision for the preparation of the 2,000 teachers that annually enter for the first time upon the work of common school teaching;

Resolved, That this preparation shall consist of, first, thorough review of the common school branches; second, of observation and practice in the different grades of the schools; and, third, of an elementary course in the theory and practice of teaching; and,

Resolved, That we ask the legislature to make provision by a sufficient appropriation to award $500 to each county in the state that can and will do the work hereinbefore specified to the satisfaction of a board designated for that purpose.

There was a spirited discussion over this, in which the following participated: Superintendents Engstrom, Chapman, Gaines, Mitchell, McConnell, Schultz, Bargen, Covel, Hammer, McKelvey, Winnings, Clinch, Davis, Edwards, Miss Barker and President Searing, of Mankato normal. The resolutions were adopted.

Having done this, the superintendents elected officers of their association for the ensuing year: J. H. Chapman, of Rochester, president; F. B. Chapin, of Detroit, vice president; Gertrude E. Ellis, of Austin, secretary; F. B. McKelvey, of Lakeville, treasurer.

KIEHLE INDORSED.

Child Labor Denounced and Free Text Books Favored.

Several very valuable papers were read before the members of the Educational association. Principal S. A. Farnsworth, of Cleveland school, St. Paul, was allotted the subject of "What Constitutes a Teacher," and his forceful and weighty remarks were cordially indorsed. The discussion, opened by Supt. M. A. Stone, of Anoka, was productive of many useful hints to teachers, and also the superintendents, and even principals present. Prof. H. L. Osborn, of Hamline university, was assigned "High School Physiology," and President J. Carhart, of St. Cloud Normal, enlarged upon "The Aims, and a Hint as to the Method of School Reading." The discussions upon these two papers were respectively opened by Supt. W. F. Webster, of Moorhead, and Supt. R. E. Denfeld, of Duluth. A number of resolutions were adopted, among them being:

Resolved, That we recognize the eminent service to the cause of education in Minnesota rendered by Hon. D. L. Kiehle, and that we heartily indorse him for a reappointment.

Resolved, That this association wishes to place itself on record in favor of some system for the certification of teachers, whereby deserving teachers may receive due recognition by way of a state professional certificate.

Resolved, That we heartily favor a system of free text books.

Resolved, That child labor should be discontinued and that all children have the benefits of education, and the project is hereby earnestly commended to the legislature.

The railroads were thanked for the liberal rates granted members, and to Nathan Ford for the use of a piano.

Officers were elected and the final adjournment taken.

In the Departments.

In addition to the two associations—the county superintendents and the educational—short sessions were held at the capitol yesterday by the high school council and the primary department. The members are drawn solely from the Educational association, consisting of those engaged purely in high school and primary work. Offshoot organizations were formed merely to give special attention to the needs of high school and primary work. The two departments met in the morning.

Mr. Bryant reported to the high school council an executive committee, consisting of Profs. Carman, of St. Paul, J. A. Vandyke, of Plainview, and the president of the council, had been appointed to perfect the organization for a state declamatory contest. It is expected to make this contest a permanent adjunct of the high school council. Miss Dora Wells, of St. Cloud, presented a valuable paper on "History in the Public Schools." Miss Emily R. Harris, of Faribault, read a strong paper on "How Shall We Teach English in the High School?" Discussion followed. Supt. A. Engstrom, of Goodhue, appeared before the council in behalf of the committee appointed by the county superintendents to encourage the movement looking to the establishment of a normal training course in the state high schools. The resolution offered by him was referred to the committee on legislation. The committee on nominations reported as follows: For president, Supt. J. H. Lewis, of Hastings; for vice president, E. T. Fitch, of Austin; for secretary, J. M. Richardson, of Le Sueur. The report was adopted.

Olive A. Evers, of Minneapolis, read an exhaustive paper on language before the primary department, in the discussion of which Mary F. Hall, institute conductor, and Elizabeth Share, of Minneapolis, took a prominent part. A spirited debate upon "The Efficient Teaching of Elementary Geography" concluded the practical work of the department, and Dr. McMurray, of Winona, and Miss Place, of St. Paul, having been elected president and secretary respectively, the session closed.

CUT THIS OUT.

The Signal Bureau Issues a Valuable Report on the Year's Weather.

Observer Lyons, of the United States signal office, last evening issued his review of the weather in the vicinity during the year just ended. The review shows precisely average temperature, but deficiency in rainfall. In other respects there was no material departure from the averages. The mean temperature was 43.5 deg; highest, 94 deg on June 27 and July 30; lowest, 22 deg below zero on Jan. 22. Temperature went below zero on thirty days of the entire year, and above 90 deg on eight days. There were sixty-nine days with temperature at or below 32 deg, or freezing point, at all times, and 160 days that it went to or below that point at some time. The last killing frost of spring was on May 17, and the first of the fall came Sept. 27, making four and a third months that the temperature was not adverse to vegetation. The precipitation—rain and melted snow—was 23.38 inches, making a deficiency of 5.61 inches. There were 128 days on which .01 inch or more of precipitation fell. The character of the sky on a scale of 0 to 10—"0" representing an entirely cloudless sky and "10" an entirely cloudy one—gave 100 cloudless days, 157 partly, and 108 cloudy. The average cloudiness of the year was 5.4. Total wind movement in miles, 60,371; prevailing direction, southeast; maximum velocity, southwest, thirty-seven miles an hour on June 28. Electric disturbances of the nature of thunder storms were very frequent during the warm season, and quite common in June. The total number was thirty-five, or more than double that of the preceding year. April had two; May, July and August, five each; September, seven; October, one; and June ten. The same agent showed its activity only once in the character of the aurora, there being a display in November. The stage of water in the Mississippi river, though higher than during the spring season, was lower during the fall season than for corresponding periods of the previous year. The extremes were 7 feet in June and .6 foot in December. All that is of additional importance is contained in the following tables:

Temperature.

Month.	Mean.	High-est.	Date.	Low-est.	Date.
January	9.9	42	30	—22	22
February	18.5	51	13	—12	20
March	22.4	51	20	—16	6
April	47.8	83	11	19	1
May	52.2	86	28	27	4
June	69.8	94	27	51	7
July	71.9	94	30	51	4
August	65.0	92	2	43	22
September	58.2	84	6	31	28
October	46.4	71	1	22	31
November	35.6	59	20	9	10
December	24.0	53	22	—3	7
Sums	54.7				
Average	43.5				

Note—The minus (—) sign placed before the figures in the temperature column means below zero.

Mississippi River.

Stage of water given in feet and tenths.

Month.	High-est.	Date.	Low-est.	Date.
January	...	...		Frozen.
February	...	...	....	Frozen.
March	3.0	28	1.8	31
April	5.5	13	1.5	2.3
May	3.6	31	2.7	17,18,19
June	7.0	23	3.7	1
July	5.7	1	2.7	31
August	2.4	1	1.3	11,18
September	2.3	9,10	1.6	29
October	2.6	20,21,22	1.6	6
November	2.3	1,4	1.0	29,30
December	0.7	2	0.6	1

Wind Data.

	Total Wind Movement in Mile	Highest Velocity	Prevailing Wind
January	3,949	26	W
February	5,412	35	W
March	5,789	34	W
April	4,678	27	SE
May	5,798	35	NW
June	4,740	37	SE
July	5,222	25	SE
August	4,971	26	SE
September	4,837	28	SE
October	4,913	29	SE
November	4,839	26	NW
December	5,223	29	NW
Summary	60,371	...	....

Deserves to Be Jugged.

Some uproarious celebrant of the birth of the new year fired a shot from a revolver through the window of a residence occupied by John A. Schmidt, on Jackson street. The ball entered the room in which the family was gathered, but providentially injured no one.

Dyspepsia

Would be a thing of the past if Flaked Hominy was in daily use.

Off For Oregon.

Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Roche returned to St. Paul from their Baltimore trip yesterday. They leave here Saturday afternoon for Portland, Or., where Mr. Roche becomes night editor of the Oregonian. With them go the best wishes of the newspaper fraternity of the Saintly city.

FIRED BY FREEDOM.

Colored Citizens Royally Celebrate the Anniversary of Their Freedom.

Forceful Speeches and a Toothful Banquet at Armory Hall.

Archbishop Ireland Would Everlastingly Tear Down the Color Line.

Rev. S. G. Smith Predicts That Whites Will Sit at Feet of the Blacks.

The Afro-American League of St. Paul last evening celebrated the twenty-seventh anniversary of the emancipation proclamation by President Lincoln in an appropriate manner at the armory. Speeches were made by distinguished persons and an elegant banquet was served. Those attending comprised the leading colored people of the city, as well as a number of other prominent citizens. Addresses were delivered from the stage in the armory hall. Sam Hardy presided over the meeting, and, with his usual suave manner, volunteered a neat speech at the opening of the exercises, as well as one at the close. Among those having seats on the stage were:

Archbishop Ireland, Father Harrison, Rev. S. G. Smith, of the People's church, Judge Louis William Kelly, Rev. D. B. Brown, F. L. McGhee.

J. Q. Allen read letters of regret from Gov. Merriam, Daniel R. Noyes, and others. The audience joined in singing "America," with J. H. Hickman as leader.

F. L. McGhee delivered the opening address and acquitted himself with credit. He discussed the race problem and stated that the enlightenment of the colored people had begun in the West, and would spread throughout the land. He made a happy reference to the stand taken by Archbishop Ireland, Rev. S. G. Smith, and Ignatius Donnelly as leaders in encouraging the colored people to greater progress and privileges.

J. H. Hickman read the emancipation proclamation in a clear and distinct voice.

Archbishop John Ireland spoke in an eloquent strain for a half hour. He commenced by alluding to the occasion as being one of which to be proud, as it was the twenty-seventh anniversary of the day when the chains of slavery fell from over three millions of slaves. He regretted that history had to record that slavery had ever existed in this country, as he thought it was a sad commentary on the plan and principles of the government of the United States, the whole theory of which was

Opposed to Enslaving

man by his own kind. Said he:

"Slavery was not introduced by the republic. It was brought to the colony of Virginia by the English in 1620."

The trouble was in that the virus had been inoculated into the body politic by a foreign theory. The archbishop alluded to the statement having been made that slavery, in the abstract, was but a life contract for labor, and asserted that in the concrete it was founded on a principle of ownership of the body and soul of the slave. The highest gift of man was the privilege to know and to act; but slavery took away the freedom of the will. Emancipation began with Christ, and the slavery of the blacks was against the theory of the Christian religion. The emancipation of the blacks did not stop at freezing the body,but it is being extended to-day in a social way. He referred to the ostracism from hotels and cars, and entered a protest against it. He continued:

"Slavery was a wrong, and we should do all in our power to cause it to be forgotten, because it was a disgrace. Color is the merest accident. The color of the face is made up of various shadings in the races of man. Why select one color and place a bar upon it? It is baseless prejudice." Some whites were inferior in intellect to some blacks, and he advocated intelligence and social graces as the basis of equality."

"Give them their opportunity, and if they are inferior the white people will profit by it; if they are superior, give them place. It is simply impossible to build up a wall of separation in this country between the whites and the blacks. I say admit the blacks on the same principle that you admit the white brother. Let marriage be a question of taste. The law is not right when it absolutely prohibits the intermarriage of the races. I would make them equal socially. I would say let all people in America be equal socially and politically."

Rev. S. G. Smith, the next speaker, also spoke for a half-hour. He began by referring to the absence of Ignatius Donnelly, who was to have been present, and spoke of his election by the Farmers' Alliance, alluding to the passage of Scripture in reference to dancing in the market place, adding: "Mr. Donnelly stood in the market house and piped to the farmers, and they danced to his music." The blacks had advancement in the past twenty-seven years, and so had the white people of the South; but the blacks had outstripped the whites in progress. He continued:

"If this audience was representative of the colored people of America, the problem of their future could be predicted, but it is not. You must wait for the advancement of the Afro-American."

"One of the duties of the colored people is to carry the gospel into Africa, and to bring that country forth into the light of Christianity." Concluding:

"The time will come when there will not be a black child born which shall not be educated, and when there shall not be a trade or profession in which they will not be gladly admitted. The colored people are born orators, and I have heard it said that they were born to talk. I predict that one of the great wonders of the next century will be the artistic development of the colored people. The time will come when the white people shall take their places at the feet of the negro and learn of him."

Rev. D. B. Brown delivered a sensible speech, in which he said he was not ashamed of being a colored man. He did not ask to be admitted to the homes of the whites upon equal terms unless wanted. He urged his people to acquire homes and improve opportunities for culture, and not force themselves upon any one, but to act like honest people who had self-pride.

Nelson Russell read "The Death of Slavery," by William Cullen Bryant, and the audience joined in singing "John Brown's Body Lies Mouldering in the Grave."

After the foregoing exercises were concluded, President Hardy thanked the audience and the speakers and invited them to the banquet, which was served in the arsenal. After the appetites of the people had been satisfied, dancing was indulged in for a couple of hours.

A DELICATE OPERATION,

But It Failed to Give John Hoeffler His Life.

John Hoeffler, the man who shot himself in the head last Tuesday evening in the yard of Mrs. Ryder's residence, at 122 West Sixth street, died at the city hospital yesterday. That death has ensued in his case is less surprising than that he survived for so long injuries of such a nature. The revolver with which Hoeffler shot himself was a forty-four-caliber, navy pattern. The ball entered his skull at the base of the brain, made a circuit of the inside of the cranium, and lodged just above the ear on the left side. Dr. Ancker probed for the bullet, but was unable for some time to trace its course. Having at length located it, a piece of the man's skull was cut away from the region of the bullet, and it was removed. Hoeffler was unconscious during the operation, but rallied, subsequently regaining his senses, and discussed with the attendants his chances for life. These up to yesterday morning seemed tolerably good, despite the nature of the wounds and the intricacy of the operations performed. From that time, however, the man became rapidly worse, and he died at 3:30 in the afternoon.

AT THE POSTOFFICE.

The Financial Transactions at St. Paul for 1890.

Received from sale of stamps, envelopes and cards	$315,656 19
Received from box rent	1,736 75
Received from sale of waste paper and boxes	274 03
Received from postmaster's postal deposits	100,594 17
Paid postmaster's salary	3,700 00
Paid postoffice clerks and incidentals	47,939 90
Paid letter carriers and expense of service	74,103 39
Paid railway postal clerks and expense of service	111,921 43
Remitted to assistant treasurer of the United States at New York	181,673 87
Total postal	$337,599 73
MONEY ORDER BUSINESS.	
Received from sale of money orders, postal notes and fees	$316,340 38
Received from postmasters (money order deposits)	1,697,084 54
Amount paid out on money orders and postal notes	749,448 60
Amount deposited at New York and Chicago	1,252,400 00
Total money order business	$4,015,273 52
Total of postal and money order business	$4,852,873 25

STILL A MYSTERY

How Theodore Aschen Was Killed by a Short Line Train.

The body of the unfortunate man who was killed a few hours before the birth of the new year by a short line train, was identified yesterday by his wife. His name is Theodore Aschen, and he was an employe of the St. Paul Foundry company, residing at 489 Bay street. The appearance of the body is sufficient to show that death was due, as surmised, to injuries received from a short line train. The body was found lying beside the track at the West Seventh street crossing. The right arm and left leg were broken, the body bruised, and the skull fractured. The remains are still at O'Hallorhan & Murphy's morgue, where it is probable an inquest will be held this morning to discover, if possible, by what train the man was struck. It is understood that Mrs. Aschen has expressed a desire that no inquest be held.

TABLES TURNED.

Husband Has His Wife Arrested for Beating Him.

A man named Schmelzer yesterday charged his wife in the municipal court with having beaten him with a broomstick. Schmelzer had his head bandaged and seemed much the worse for wear. Mrs. Schmelzer is a midwife. She endeavored to explain matters in German through an interpreter. After hearing the evidence Judge Cory put the lady under bonds to keep the peace.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A Season of General Whole-Souled Conviviality.

New Year's day of 1891 proved to be more pleasant than the average days of the season. Just enough snow to make it look like winter contrasted pleasantly with the exceedingly mild weather that has prevailed of late. There has been scarcely any winter thus far, and it was hoped by many that the mild weather hold over so that steamboat excursions and basket picnics would have been possible at St. Paul and proclaimable to the rest of the world. While the day was not bitterly cold, it had some features that, probably, curtailed the number of New Year callers somewhat. It was more conducive to home enjoyments than to promiscuous visiting, and the latter is getting to be a trifle out of order. Good old friends made it a point to hobnob together, but the general introduction of strangers was to a large extent omitted. Notwithstanding the snow the electric cars were well filled, the skaters enjoyed the glassy surfaces of the Mississippi and of the lakes, the theaters were crowded and the day was generally enjoyed.

South St. Paul Business.

Receipts and shipments at South St. Pau for the year ending Dec. 31, 1890.

WHAT R. R.	No. of Head. Cattle.	C'lve.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Kansas City	6,436	1,349	60,100	20,760
Milwaukee	11,208	1,334	93,484	8,567
Mpls. & St. L.	3,645	441	37,328	3,043
Omaha	9,498	1,520	109,302	11,908
Grt North'n	34,551	484	4,677	89,091
Burlington	547	47	6,123	1,495
Soo	1,582	23	1,217	345
Duluth	1,295	13	69	474
Nthn Pacific	23,279	272	1,522	48,560
D. I.	1,366	46	2,165	5 350
Tot'l rec.'90	93,227	5,529	315,987	189,605
Tot'l rec.'89	64,546	4,114	249,099	121,564
Increase,'90	28,681	1,415	66,888	68,039
Ttl. shps'90	77,075	2,512	35,745	126,366
Ttl. shps'89	43,442	1,890	21,495	102,971
Increase,'90	33,633	616	14,250	23,395

Also received in 1890, 2,454 head of beeves. Total number of cars in 1890 (aside from 8,947 head driven in) 9,783 cars received and 4,804 cars shipped. These figures do not include live stock that was shipped through without stopping at the Union stockyards. About 15 cars of hogs were received yesterday, and market prospects are fair to-day.

PLEASED THE GIRLS.

Seasonable Entertainment at the Y. W. F. A.

Yesterday was a day of great things at the rooms of the Young Women's Friendly association. The reception given was one of the finest, and the exercises throughout were of special merit. Among those receiving were Mesdames Manson, Condit, Luley, Hubbell, Brayley, Parrado, Wormwood, Brimhall, Lichtennberg and Cook, and Misses Hilton, Kelly, Hermuth, Naughton, Harrison, Bunker, Luley, Deacon, Torrance, Cook, Roche and others. Those contributing to the musical were Mesdames Brimhall, Baker, Fanning, McCarron,and Misses Cook, Fasolt, Dye, Lake, Fanning, Bunker and Messrs. Swift, Walpole, Smith and Springer. Miss Lulu Jones, teacher of elocution in the Northwestern university at Evanston, Ill., gave several selections very finely. Several selections were also given in the sign languago, by Miss Bergrall, and Messrs. Brant and Tousley. Brief addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Craig and Prof. Baker. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. also assisted.

STATUTES OF MINNESOTA.

New and Timely Volumes Announced by Judge John F. Kelly.

The people of the state are to be congratulated upon the new and systematic edition of the General Statutes of Minnesota, compiled and annotated by Judge John F. Kelly, of the St. Paul bar, a law writer of twenty-five years experience, and who has compiled and codified the statute law of half a dozen states.

The secretary of state certifies that the laws, as printed in this compilation, have been compared, examined and verified with the originals, and that the same are true and correct. This certificate makes it prima facie evidence under chap. 6, sec. 7, and chap. 73, sec. 72, General Statutes, which provides that the secretary of state is the custodian of the original laws, and that copies thereof certified by him "are admissible in the evidence with the like effect and to the same extent as the originals." In addition to this, the state librarian also certifies that the law as published in this edition is correct, and that it contains all the law now in force, which by virtue of the act of 1879, chapter 89, providing that the certified copy of the state librarian of any document, paper, report or proceeding in his custody may be used and read before any judge or court, or in any legal proceeding, to the same effect as the originals, gives additional authentication to this work.

The state revision of 1866 has nothing but the certificate of the secretary of state to give it authentication. This is the fact with the printed session laws, or any state law. This was all that gave the revision of 1852 and 1858 a legal status. It is the only legal method—1 Greenlf. Ev. §§ 91, 485, 507, and judicially as strong as the direct law which made Bissel's statutes and the statutes of 1878 prima facie evidence of the law without the certificate of the custodian, because the law making power can provide a method of authentication, whereby copies of the law can be compared with and used in place of the originals, so that the originals may always remain in the archives of the state. But it may be a serious jurisdictional question whether the legislature can make correct and authentic that which was never compared with the original by the legal custodian. Jurisdiction exists to say that when a copy is compared with the original by the legal custodian that copy shall be received the same as the original. But can the law making power say that a copy shall take the place of the original without the certificate of the legal custodian?

All the laws in the state revision of 1866 not repealed or superseded and now in force, and all the laws amendatory or supplementary of that revision, as well as all the laws of a general nature passed since that revision and now in force are contained in this work. A table of all the general laws, commencing with the session of 1866, is also given, which shows where every law can be found in this compilation. A number of laws passed prior to the state revision in 1866, but not repealed or superseded by that revision, are also found in this work.

The notes to the sections and chapters show all the changes which the law has undergone, citing all the repealed, superseded and abrogated laws, and the decisions of the supreme court. It, in fact, gives a history of the legislation.

The work is in two substantial, royal octavo volumes of about 2,000 pages. There is an index to each volume, accurate and copious.

RAHILLY DENIES

That He Was Connected With the Irish-American Circular.

Hon. P. H. Rahilly was busily engaged with Alliance committee work New Year's eve, and it was for this reason a GLOBE reporter failed to gain an interview with him relative to the letter of W. M. Campbell, charging him with being a responsible party in the issuance of the notorious Irish-American circular during the late election. Mr. Rahilly was similarly engaged yesterday but his whereabouts were run down and a reporter searchingly interviewed him respecting his connection with the circular. Mr. Rahilly courteously and freely answered every question put to him—that is so far as it referred to himself. He stoutly and vigorously denied the statements conveyed in Mr. Campbell's letter. To use his own words:

"It is a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end."

A question put to Mr. Rahilly was: "Did any Republican or Democrat request you, prior or during the late election, to use your influence in Mr. Merriam's favor and against Judge Wilson?" His reply was:

"That is a leading question which I decline to answer. About any private interviews Republican or Democratic gentlemen had with me during the campaign, or since, or any other time, my lips are closed and will go with me to the grave."

Mr. Rahilly was questioned as to whether he ever informed Mr. Howard that Judge Wilson had done certain things against him, and that he was going to get even?

"Never; never," Mr. Rahilly replied vigorously planking his hand on a table near by. "It is false, absolutely false."

DONE BY THE ROADS.

Official Statement of Live Stock Receipts at South St. Paul.

It is evident that the railroads are all doing a good business with the South St. Paul stockyards. The official statement of receipts of live stock during 1890 just issued makes the following showing:

Railroads—	Cattle.	Cars.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	88,814	1,269
Chicago, St. P. & Kansas City	114,695	1,926
Minneapolis & St. Louis	44,277	724
C., St. P., M. & O	132,242	2,081
Great Northern	129,484	2,051
Northern Pacific	75,086	1,444
Burlington & Northern	8,212	134
Soo	3,192	92
St. Paul & Duluth	1,851	62
Driven in	8,947	.....
Total No. head, 1890	606,800	9,783
Total No. head, 1889	442,156	......
Increase	164,644	

If the stock which was driven into the Union stockyards had gone in cars the number of carloads would, without doubt, have been about 50,000.

The Next Denial.

Munsey's Weekly.

"They say now that William Tell never shot that apple from his son's head," remarked Mrs. Livewayte, of Chicago, as she looked up from the newspaper.

"Hm!" snarled Livewayte, who is a member of the Chicago Literary society; "the next thing they'll deny that Daniel Webster wrote the unabridged dictionary."

Quite a Difference.

Texas Siftings.

Justice—Madam, you are charged with having assaulted your servant girl. On the morning of the 28th of this month you threw a cup of water in her face, kicked her, and finally you threw a dishful of butter at her head.

Mrs. Testy—Yes, but it was the rancid butter, not the fresh.

The Plymouth Clothing House

Annual Red-Figure Mark-Down Sale.

Two Giants

On the one hand—Scrofula, the ancient disease, known the world over, gnawing at the vitals of every nation, existing in the blood of nearly every family—descended to us from our fathers or acquired by our wrong habits and indulgences—powerful, obstinate, almost impregnable.

On the other hand—Hood's Sarsaparilla, the modern medicine, the great enemy of impure blood, accomplishing the most wonderful cures of scrofula, salt rheum, etc.,—the conqueror of disease, economical, reliable, sure.

If you suffer at all from the Giant of Disease, conquer him by the aid of the Giant of Health.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

THE POSITION

—AND—

POWER OF THIS STORE

WERE

Never So Completely Proven

The gratifying response of the masses to our great and genuine clearance "ad" testifies that WE'RE FOR THE PEOPLE AND THEY'RE FOR US! Our sales grandly successful! Everybody amazed, but delighted. Competition paralyzed at the "Leaders'" unmatchable cut prices on their entire stock of

FINEST CLOTHING!

No such prices, considering qualities, have ever before been seen in any city on this continent. Such miraculous bargains will convince any one that we are the "Kings of the Clothing Business." ELEGANCE AND CHEAPNESS ARE THE GRACES OF THE GATHERING. 'Tis Town Talk! Everywhere and everybody testifying his appreciation of these kings of value cut to the

LOWEST PRICES ON RECORD

Note These Prices. No Trash! Come Now for Choice.

SUITS THAT WERE	$30.00 $28.00	CUT TO $20.00
SUITS THAT WERE	$25.00 $22.50	CUT TO $16.50
SUITS THAT WERE	$20.00 $18.00	CUT TO $13.50
SUITS THAT WERE	$15.00 $13.50	CUT TO $9.00
SUITS THAT WERE	$12.50 $12.00	CUT TO $8.00
Overcoats That Were	$38.00 $35.00	CUT TO $28.00
Overcoats That Were	$35.00 $32.50	CUT TO $25.00
Overcoats That Were	$28.00 $25.00	CUT TO $18.00
Overcoats That Were	$20.00 $18.00	CUT TO $12.50
Overcoats That Were	$15.00 $13.50	CUT TO $9.00
ULSTERS That Were	$28.00 $25.00	CUT TO $18.00
ULSTERS That Were	$22.50 $20.00	CUT TO $15.00
ULSTERS That Were	$18.00.	CUT TO $12.50
ULSTERS That Were	$15.00	CUT TO $9.00
Otter-Trmd That Were	$50.00	CUT TO $40.00
Fur-Trmd That Were	$20.00	CUT TO $13.50
PANTS THAT WERE	$10.00 $9.00	CUT TO $7.00
PANTS THAT WERE	$9.00 $8.00	CUT TO $6.00
PANTS THAT WERE	$7.00 $6.00	CUT TO $4.50
PANTS THAT WERE	$5.00 $4.50	CUT TO $3.50
PANTS THAT WERE	$3.50 $3.00	CUT TO $2.00

BOYS' and CHILDREN'S

SUITS AND OVERCOATS!

Go in same proportion. ALL ARE CHOICE! THERE IS A CHOICE! FIRST GET CHOICE! Any description can be no more than a hint. The whole story is told in our store and in our

☞ ***MAGNIFICENT WINDOW DISPLAY!***

Come prepared to exclaim and rapture. The show is a revelation, both as to beauty and price. The price-list on these lovely garments may be dry reading, but let this give the pitch to the chorus of bargains.

WE GUARANTEE

Them 25 PER CENT LOWER THAN THE LOWEST PRICES OF ANY RETAILER IN EXISTENCE. Come at once for Choice and Fit. STARTLING VALUES in every department. OBJECT: A thorough clearance at once.

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN SPECIAL ATTENTION.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

ST. PAUL, MINN.