find the Royal Baking Powder far superior to the others. It is pure, contains none but wholesome ingredients, is of the greatest strength, and should be used in every household in preference to any other.

"F. X. VALADE, M. D.,"
Public Analyst, Dominion of Canada.

The United States Government Tests.

The official tests recently made by the United States government showed 160.6 cubic inches of leavening gas per ounce of Royal, which was 27 per cent greater than the strength of any other cream of tartar powder sold in Minnesota. The official tests by the Canadian government give the same superior results for the Royal.

The greater the leavening strength the more economical and valuable the powder, and the less residuum left in the food.

This great array of evidence is unprecedented in the history of any article of food of the present day. When we have a preparation of such character as here shown—absolutely pure, its ingredients most approved and wholesome, of greater strength and entirely uniform in its work—here, indeed, is pure food for all.

Thad C. Jones & Wright,

Men's Furnishers and Shirt Makers, Pioneer Press Building, import direct all their Fancy Shirtings, viz: Linen, Madras, Percale, Cheviot, Tennis and Silk; the qualities are the best, the patterns the newest, and in many instances are confined to them.

IN THE SOCIAL REALM.

Miss Agatha Ouimette and August Ottzinger were married yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Ouimette, the bride's parents, 291 Sherman street. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Charles Konin, and was very private, those present being only the intimate friends and relatives of the contracting parties. A reception was held from 7 to 9 o'clock, at which about thirty friends of the couple were present. Mr. and Mrs. Ottzinger left on the Milwaukee train for Chicago, where the groom resides.

† † †

Miss Maggie Held, of East Fourteenth street, gave a pancake party last evening to a large number of her lady and gentleman friends. The fun consisted in the demolition by the guests of relays of pancakes baked by the hostess herself in full view of the company. The fair cook seemed to have plenty of fun in the operation, and the others unquestionably had plenty of amusement.

* * *

Miss Lucy Fish, of 481 Ada street, gave a card and dancing party Thursday night. Those present were Misses McKinney, Rouleau, Rose Rouleau, Carroll, Myers, Brunner and Krieger; Messrs. Foster, Pelling, Beck, Enwright, Kolb, Wood, Chase, Krieger, Dr. Hawkins, Schrappell, Petterson, Johnson and Cartwright, of Minneapolis.

* * *

A very pleasant entertainment was given last Thursday evening by the I. O. G. T. Wideawake Lodge 122. A musical and literary entertainment was rendered, among the numbers given the most noticeable being those of Miss Anna Dye and Boyd Joy. Miss Dye in her recitation, "Jean Carnot," was excellent, putting a spirit and enthusiasm into her delivery that elicited rounds of applause. Mr. Joy, in the "Alphabetical Sermon," rendered it especially well, receiving a perfect ovation of hands at its close. After the programme a necktie social was held, during which lunch was served. The evening, as a whole, was a fair success.

† † †

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Kieffer, of Iglehart street, gave a party last evening in honor of their daughter, Miss Teresa Kieffer, whose sixteenth birthday it was. The guests numbered about twenty, and the entertainment consisted chiefly of vocal and instrumental music.

† † †

A surprise party was tendered to Miss Frida Overbeck at her home, 375 Wabasha street, Thursday evening. The evening was spent in singing, music and games. Those present were: Misses Tillie Rossberg, Rosie Bereiter, Louise Gneibert, Millie Pottgieser, Lulu Lambert, Mabel Phillips, Julie Overbeck, Flora Overbeck, Messrs. Johnnie Miesen, Eddie Bereiter, Fred Lambert, Stewart McMillan, Renie Gnibert, Johnnie McAllister.

Miss Adamson entertained a few friends at her home, 787 Iglehart street, last Tuesday evening, when a very enjoyable time was spent. Among those present were the Misses Dries, Hopkins, Donavan, Buxabel and Langtry, and Messrs Lillie, Young, Schmall, Pherris and Hopkins.

Mrs. C. D. Stewart, Hoffman avenue, gave an elegant luncheon to a number of her lady friends last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ladd, of East Third street, have gone to Denver on a two weeks' visit.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Atlantic church gave a social in the church parlors last Friday night. A fine programme was given, which all enjoyed.

For Easter Gifts—New Novelties in Gold and Silver, at Myer & Co.'s, 71 East Third st.

TO RECEIVE GOMPERS.

Retail Clerks Ask Merchants to Close on Monday Evening.

The trade and labor assembly held its regular meeting at Labor hall last evening, and completed arrangements for the reception of Samuel Gompers on Monday evening, March 30. Owing to the fact that the clerks desire to take part in the parade, the following resolutions received the unanimous endorsement of the assembly.

Whereas, Monday evening, March 30, is the occasion of the lecture of President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor.. Whereas, The labor organizations of St. Paul have decided to celebrate the day by holding a parade, be it therefore

Resolved, That the trade and labor assembly earnestly urge upon the retail merchants to close their stores on the evening of March 30, in order to enable their employes to take part in the parade in honor of President Gompers.

Resolved further, That a general invitation be extended to all organized workingmen to join in the parade.

Hotel Ryan.

New Spring Neckwear imported; also fine line Fisk, Clark & Flagg's latest styles. Clancy, Hotel Ryan Hat Store.

SEED GRAIN FOR SUFFERERS.

The Governor Makes the Appropriation Authorized by Law.

The apportionment of grain to the five counties which have suffered from disastrous crops in past seasons was made yesterday by Gov. Merriam under the act passed by the present legislature.

The apportionment was made as follows:

COUNTIES.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Amount Asked.	Amount Granted.
Big S.	3,185	1,470	....	$4,138 60	$3,793 72
L. Q. P	4,965	1,360	152	4,968 50	4,582 79
Pope	2,227	468	....	2,461 00	2,255 92
Stev's	6,782	3,695	179	8,805 40	8,071 67
Trav.	6,528	565	59	6,868 25	6,295 99
Totals	23,487	7,828	390	$27,241 80	$25,000 00

Only a Limited Number

Of each style of our finest Spring Overcoats have been made: so, although there are scores of styles to select from, no one pattern can become common.

The Plymouth Clothing House.

The St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company has sued Michael Jennings et al. to foreclose a mortgage for $1,264.23 upon lot 10, block 2 of Ransom's addition.

Miller Hats.

Leading young man's Hat of New York City. Clancy's Hotel Ryan Hat Store.

Gen. Ord post, G. A. R., held a meeting at the hall on Wabasha street.

Harbingers of Springtime.

Easter specials at "The Plymouth."

LITERARY ATHLETES.

Famous Scholars Debate the Authorship of the Shakespeare Plays.

Senator Donnelly Tells Why Bacon Was Perforce the Author.

Professor Freeman Discloses Errors Precluding Such a Possibility.

A Rattling Discussion, in Which the Sage Has the Best of It.

There was a meeting of two noted athletes last night. But they were mental, not physical athletes, and the audience that assembled at the People's church was of cultured ladies and gentlemen. The athletes were Ignatius Donnelly, the noted champion of the theory that ascribes to Lord Bacon the authorship of the so-called Shakespeare plays, and Prof. Freeman, of the University of Wisconsin, a famous Shakespearian scholar and champion. Gov. Merriam was prevented, by illness in the family, from being present, and Senator W. B. Dean gracefully presided and introduced the disputants. The subject was: "Did Francis Bacon write the Shakespeare plays?" and the arrangement was that Donnelly should have forty-five minutes to open, to be followed by Freeman for the same time, and each to have fifteen minutes, in turn, to close the debate. A little more than that time was allowed each, and two notable arguments resulted. While the applause was liberally distributed, it was the consensus of opinion that Donnelly had the best of the dispute. The space allowed was too short for anything like a fair exposition of either side of the question, but the Sage resorted to argument and left the ridicule to the collegian; the ridicule reacted somewhat and the professor was the sufferer thereby.

The Sage's Opening.

Senator Donnelly began with an argument to show that the author of the Shakespeare plays could not have been a man of Shakespeare's meager attainments. He paid an eloquent tribute to the genius of that author and took up the first head: The author must have been a man soundly versed in the law. Whenever a layman attempted to handle law terms he blundered, but Chief Justice Campbell has declared that "from the law of Shakespeare there is no appeal." That author was also a profound philosopher, and such was Bacon and such was not Shakespeare. The speaker gave quotations to show the knowledge of physics that the author must have possessed. That author must also have been an aristocrat, as every line of the plays shows his feelings and sympathies to have been against the lower classes. This also fitted Bacon and could not have applied to the "butcher boy," Shakespeare. The author must also have been a philanthropist and must have had an ingrained opposition to kingcraft. He painted monarchs in the most repulsive colors, and selected of the English kings only those—save Henry V.—of despicable character. The same feelings came out in his deification of tyrant murder in the tragedy of Julius Cæsar. This was all characteristic of Bacon, not Shakespeare.

In flowing language Mr. Donnelly went on to show the evidences of refined scholarship in the works. He showed the results of work by English lexicographers, in which the letter "a" alone was covered, showing Shakespeare's plays had added in that letter 238 new words, or, in proportion, 5,000 new words to the English language, adding one-third to its power. The evident effort to select elegance of language was a type of Bacon and not of Shakespeare, and this point was admirably eulogized upon. The author of Shakespeare, he proved very conclusively, must have been a Protestant, as was Bacon, and not a Catholic, as was Shakespeare. He must also have been an adherent of the Essex party, as Bacon certainly was. Here followed some remarkable parallelisms from Bacon's works and the Shakespeare plays. The famous letter of Sir Toby Matthews' was given and Ben Johnson's famous tribute to Bacon, which appears in the same language on the title page of the early Shakespearian edition. The speaker also cited the fact of Bacon's refusal to try Essex for playing part of Richard II., and the reasons given as plainly showing Bacon's authorship. Considerable time was interestingly occupied in showing how impossible it was for any but the cultured, classical and traveled Bacon to have produced the plays, and the speaker turned to a diagram illustrating his "Great Cryptogram." In this he showed the system of combining page numbers and italics and producing words showing the hidden authorship. As an example he produced the words "Francis Bacon, son of Nicholas Bacon." He was in the midst of this explanation when his time expired.

Freeman Responds.

Prof. Freeman, who was received with loud applause, followed Mr. Donnelly, and in a satirical manner proceeded to show that the plays of Shakespeare could not have been written by a man so pre-eminently philosophical and learned as was Sir Francis Bacon. His opening remarks were made in the form of a pleading by an attorney before a court, and were strictly legal in phraseology. Remarks were made on some of the works of his opponent, which were not strictly in the line of the debate, but personality was soon forgotten and the speaker attacked the keystone of the Baconian arch, which was, "that a man without scholastic training could not have written the plays of Shakespeare." If such a proposition held good, why then it might be said that Abraham Lincoln, who never received any college education, could not have written any of his inaugural addresses or composed any of his famous speeches. Yet no one ever doubted that Abranam Lincoln had composed these works, or was the author of the famous short speech delivered at Gettysburg. Prof. Freeman then read a number of quotations from the Shakespeare plays, showing that in "Pericles" a reference was made to a "pistol," when the time of the play was hundreds of years before the pistol was invented. In "King John" the word "commoner" wss used, yet in King John's time commons were not in existence. In the same manner Jack Cade is made to speak of printing, a generation before its invention by Caxton. Aristotle is quoted in "Troilus and Cresseda" centuries before the time when the action of the play takes place. So in "Coriolanus," the characters of Alexander, Cato and Galen are introduced some hundreds of years before they saw the light of day. Bohemia is made a seaport country when it is inland, which is as grave an error as if Mr. Blaine in a dispatch stated that Colorado bordered on Lake Michigan. These errors, said Prof. Freeman, proved conclusively that a man so learned in all the arts, classics and geography of the time as was Sir Francis Bacon could never have written the plays. Could a learned man like Bacon have spoken of Chrisilan burial as being contemporary with an emperor of Russia and the heathen worship of the oracle of Delphi? Yet these glaring inconsistencies existed in the "Winter's Tale." Bacon, the student of Grecian and Roman history, would never have placed Spanish raplers in the hands of Roman soldiers or introduce a clergyman into Rome centuries before the birth of Christ.

These grave errors proved that the book learning of the author was very defective, and that no historian like Bacon would have ever made these mistakes which caused Ben Jonson to laugh at them.

The writer of the plays was indifferent to time, place and circumstence to which Bacon was devoted. The plays show that they contain the scholarship of wisdom and not the scholarship of the college.

Mr. Donnelly had undertaken to prove that the writer of the plays must have been a brilliant lawyer because the legal phrases were perfectly correct, and legal aspects introduced into the plays could not be controverted. Twenty-four vocations claimed Shakespeare as a member, which proved he belonged to none. If he was a lawyer, he must have been a clergyman, soldier, sailor, doctor, etc.

Shakespeare was not a college-bred man, and it was claimed that on that account he could not have written the plays. Neither Jonathan Swift nor Sir Walter Scott were university men, yet they had written most brilliant works.

Shakespeare had played with his company many times before the court of Elizabeth, and he mixed with the nobles of the day in the court, clubs and famous inns, and it was from these associations he had obtained his insight into the workings of the various callings which claimed him.

As to the reference in Mr. Donnelly's "Cryptogram" that St. Albans was frequently mentioned, showing that Bacon had inserted the word intentionally, as it was his home, there was no proof that he had ever lived there, while Warwickshire, where Shakespeare lived, was mentioned twenty-nine times. Of the names used in the plays, 95 per cent were names which can be found in the records of Stratford on Avon, showing that Shakespeare had used the names familiar to him from his youth. If Bacon had coined 5,000 new words in the plays, as stated by Mr. Donnelly, it would have resulted in the plays being unintelligible to the audiences before which they were played, and for whom they were written. Goethe had said of Shakespeare, "He drew a sponge over the whole table of human knowledge."

Prof. Freeman was greeted with loud applause at the close of his address, and Mr. Donnelly then replied in a fifteen-minute speech.

Mr. Donnelly in Response.

Mr. Donnelly, who was in a very happy frame of mind, said that his opponent had proved to the audience that the man who wrote the plays was the most ignorant of his time. As to the game of billiards mentioned in "Anthony and Cleopatra," the human encyclopedia who wrote the plays knew that the game was older than the time of Cleopatra. How could Shakespeare have written the plays when it was admitted that he was not a college-bred man? Why whole sentences and scenes were written in French, and words and phrases translated from Italian, Spanish, Latin and Greek, and, though Shakespeare might have had the faculty, he never conid have done this by hanging around the grogshops of London. As to the introduction of certain words in the plays, such as "pistol," "cannon," "printing," when such things did not exist at the time of the play's action, why this was done to preserve the internal narrative which demanded it, for he cared but little for the plays themselves as he did for his hidden purpose. The reference to Abraham Lincoln was not well taken, said Mr. Donnelly, for if Mr. Lincoln had embellished his speeches with quotations from the classics and foreign languages, instead of using plain Anglo-Saxon, the natural assumption, knowing the story of his life, would be that some one had written them for him, Chauncey Depew for instance. (This remark gave rise to loud laughter.) Stress had been laid by Prof. Freeman on the mention of Warwickshire in the plays, yet not a mention was made anywhere to Stratford on Avon, yet St. Albans was mentioned frequently.

The reason that Bacon did not admit his authorship of the plays was that he was a noble, connected with the noblest families of England, and he would have been disgraced and ruined if it were known that he was the author of plays presented in the low theaters of the time, which did not even possess a roof, and were the rendesvous of the apprentices of that day.

The Professor Closes.

The fifteen minutes having expired, Prof. Freeman once more took the rostrum and said he would show that Francis Bacon was not a poet, as had been claimed. He wrote three masques which were so wretchedly bad that they were expunged from the fifteen volumes of his works. As to his poems, they were doggerel of the worse kind, and would not reflect any credit upon a child in any school in St. Paul. Bacon was claimed as a poet, and he wrote verses for Essex, who desired by that means to be reconciled to the queen, who was very romantic. The verses must have been very bad, for Essex died upon the scaffold.

Mr. Donnelly had undertaken to prove that in the letter which Sir Toby Mathews had sent to Sir Francis Bacon, acknowledging the receipt of a valuable book, that the book was a copy of the plays, and that the postcript. "The best wit I know of our nation, this side of the sea, is of your lordship's name, though known by another," really referred to his authorship of the plays, which he had confided to his dear friend Mathews. Such was not the case. What the postscript really meant was that the best wit, who at present is in Spain (this side of the sea), is Sir Francis Cottingham (of your lordship's name), who was traveling as Mr. Smith (though known by another), in company with the princes of the blood and the Duke of Buckingham.

Miller Hats.

Clancy's Hotel Ryan Hat Store: undoubtedly the nobby Hats of the season.

THE SECRET OUT.

"Federal City" Is a Story of St. Paul and Minneapolis United.

The secret is out at last.

For some days past the public has been mystified, and its curiosity, whetted by the appearance in the daily papers of ambiguous advertisements in relation to "Federal City." They ran, "Federal City has 900,000 population;" "The loveliest women on earth live in Federal City," etc. Considerable speculation was indulged as to the meaning of the lines. But the secret is at last out. "Federal City" is a book, or rather a pamphlet, which was issued yesterday. It is anonymous, and the incognative production is credited to "An Optimist." The impression is that the writer is a Minneapolitan, as the sentiment leans in that direction, but it is possible that a St. Paulite penned the work, and in an effort to be perfectly fair, leaned toward the other side.

The book purports to be "a reminiscence of the time before St. Paul and Minneapolis were united," and at length reviews the causes which led to actual union. After the census row was over the wiser heads of both cities were led to see the advantages of a union, which was accordingly effected. Great difficulty was experienced in the selection of a name for the united cities, and Federal City was finally agreed to. The story is dated twenty-five years hence, when Federal City has 900,000 population, and is still booming. The story has every pen element of originality, but is brightly and cleverly told, and, as the author suggests, contains several very valuable hints for our own times.

Thad C. Jones & Wright,

Men's Furnishers, Pioneer Press Building, have in stock a great number of Double Texture Mackintosh Coats; qualities from $5 to $23. All are guaranteed water-proof.

Officer Delosso yesterday arrested John Bettrashek and James Kotner for larceny. They are accused of stealing blacksmith's tools from a West Seventh street shop.

Rich and Elegant Colorings.

Spring Overcoats at "The Plymouth."

A GAME OF SEVEN-UP

To Be Enjoyed by the New School Inspectors After May 15.

Synopsis of the New Law Which Disposes of the School Board.

Surprise That the Murnane Jury Did Not Quickly Get a Verdict.

No Danger of a Scarcity of Hen Fruit for Easter Egg Purposes.

Perhaps the most important bill to which the governor has placed his signiture during the present session of the legislature, is House file 804, introduced by the Ramsey county delegation. "H. F. 804" may to many, and, in fact to the majority of persons, simply mean a number and nothing more, but its title shows that every person in the city of St. Paul is deeply concerned in the new law, for it is "A bill for an act to abolish the board of education of the city of St. Paul."

This measure was signed a few days ago by Gov. Merriam, and the chief executive's characterteristic caligraphy numbered the days of the present board of education, which to quote a distinguished senator of Ramsey, "is a confounded board and has run the city into millions of debt."

Whatever may have been done by the board of education which is about to pass out of existence, its successors will have no chance to emulate its example, as will be seen from the appended synopsis of the new bill, which places the whole care of the schools in the hands of the city of St. Paul. The term, "Board of Education," will, after the 15th of May, simply be a memorized phrase, for on and after that date the "Board of Inspectors" will see the light of day.

The chief provisions of the bill are as follows:

The New Law.

On or before May 1, 1891, seven persons shall be appointed by the mayor of the city of St. Paul as school inspectors of the city. Three of the inspectors shall hold office for the term of one year, two for two years, and two for three years, their respective successors to be appointed by the mayor on or before the 1st of March of each year for the term of three years. Each inspector is required to take an oath on entering office that he will faithfully discharge his duties, and support the constitution of the United States and the state of Minnesota.

The board of education as now constituted shall remain in office until May 15, 1891, when the term of its existence shall expire.

The several school inspectors will meet on May 15, 1891, and on the second Tuesday of March of each year thereafter and elect a president and vice president and secretery, whose term of office shall be one year. They shall also, in June, 1892, elect a superintendent of schools, whose term shall be for two years.

The board of school inspectors shall possess and exercise, under the supervision of the city, all the powers and rights now vested in the board of education, except the right and power to be a corporation, but shall be vested as the head of an executive branch of the government of the city of St. Paul with all the powers vested by this act, or by the general laws of the state, as a separate and independent school district and no other powers. Said board of inspectors shall have power to adopt rules and regulations for its own government as it may deem best not inconsistent with the provisions of this city.

The city of St. Paul is made a separate and independent school district, with power to contract and be contracted with, sue and be sued, and vested with all rights relating to school districts specified by the general laws of the state.

The board of inspectors must on or before June 1, each year after 1891, make a report to the mayor of all work done in the schools during the previous school year extending from Sept. 1 to July 1; also a statement showing the number of teachers and employes of the board and the compensation paid. All teachers must be appointed not later than June 15 each year. The report of the board shall be sent by the mayor to the common council with his recommendation of his approval or disapproval, the council to have the power to reduce the total amount of salaries for the ensuing school year; but they shall have no power to increase or fix the amount of any salary, the board of inspectors being required to fix salaries as they may deem wise and just and most conducive to the public welfare.

Salaries shall be paid monthly by a requisition from the president of the board upon the city comptroller, who shall issue his warrant upon the city treasurer as provided in this act.

Teachers appointed shall serve during the pleasure of the board, and shall not be subject to an annual election.

When the board may find that new schools are required, they must make a report to the common council, and if there are sufficient funds available for the purpose, the council may by a three-fourths vote order the mayor and the president of the board to select a suitable site, and erect a building in accordance with the plans provided by the board of inspectors. All proposals for materials and building and furnishing must be advertised for by the mayor and president of the board for at least three weeks, and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, who shall be required to give bonds that the contract will be faithfully carrsed out.

Before the proposals are advertised, all plans for said ouilding shall be open to the inspection of all people in the office of the secretary of the board of inspectors.

All contracts for the purchase of sites, the erection and furnishing of school buildings shall be made between the contractor and the city of St. Paul, the same being paid for out of the city treasury on a requisition upon the city comptroller from the mayor and president of the board.

All new buildings must be inspected in course of construction by a building inspector appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the council.

All property now in the possession of the board of education as a corporation is divested from it, and vested in the city of St. Paul in trust for the uses of education solely, forever.

The expense of the public schools in any year must not exceed the amount appropriated and set apart by the common council, and the council is prohibited from making a greater tax levy in any one year for the support of the schools than two and a half mills on the dollar or less than two mills on the dollar, of which amount the council may set apart one-half mill on the dollar for the erection of new school houses, or for creating a fund for that purpose.

The board of inspectors shall have no power to create any indebtedness against the city of St. Paul in any manner whatever until the common council has by ordinance ordained the expenditures for school purposes, and must then not exceed the amount so apportioned; and any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction any party so violating the law shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for six months.

All school supplies shall be purchased by a committee consisting of the mayor, the president of the common council and the city treasurer, who must be supplied by the board of inspectors with an annual estimate of what is required for the schools. Said supplies to be awarded by contract, after having been bid for, to the lowest bidder.

The city of St. Paul is charged with the payment of all bonds issued by the board of education, as well as all legal outstanding and floating liabilities, and is required to make provisions for the payment of the same. Any vote, act, neglect or omission by or on the part of any member of the board or any officer thereof, as in this act prescribed or prohibited as the case may be, shall be prima facia evidence that the same was done with willful intent to evade the provisions of this act; and upon the prosecution of any person for the commission of any offense in this act defined, it shall not be necessary to prove the willful intent of the person offending, and upon such prosecution, upon the wrongful vote or act or omission being shown, the willful intent shall be presumed until the contrary appears.

The board of inspectors are empowered to make rules and provisions to compel the attendance at school of truant children, and may require the police of the city to assist in enforcing such rules.

Selection Is Important.

To secure simplicity with beauty, beauty with shapeliness, and shapeliness with refinement, is to know the countersign to polite taste.

The Plymouth Clothing House gives much the largest stock in town for you to make your own selection from.

A SURPRISING DELAY.

Contrary to General Expectation There Has Been No Verdict in the Murnane Case.

The case of W. R. Murnane went to the jury at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was a matter of some surprise that a verdict was not reached promptly, but no agreement was reached up to 10 o'clock, the latest hour fixed by Judge Kerr for receiving the verdict. In his address to the jury County Attorney O'Brien said it was not a pleasant task to him to prosecute an old schoolmate and who afterwards held a superior position to him when engaged in a bank of this city, but he had tried to do his duty fairly. He thought that a fair interpretation of the evidence shows that Murnane had not conducted the office in a business way. He had himself admitted that a balance of $1,312 of the county's funds were in his hands Dec. 1, 1890. The question is as to his right to use that balance. If there was no intent to defraud the county in the judgment of the jury he would not ask a conviction upon a mere technicality. Mr. Durment, in his address, claimed that there had been no appropriation of money to his own use by Murnane. He had funds in his hands at all times sufficient to settle with the county. He had been doing extra work and the county owed him for it. He was willing and had offered to settle with the county, but the board of commissioners had delayed making settlement with him. Judge Kerr delivered an exhaustive charge, in which he called attention to the principle that a mere holding of the money in his possession was not an appropriation to his use, and it was the province of the jury to determine from the facts whether or not Murnane had actually appropriated the funds to his own use, as charged in the indictment. Judge Kerr, the attorneys, and a number of friends remained in the court room until 5 o'clock, thinking the jury would be in at any time. Judge Kerr then left word that he would be found at home until 7 o'clock, but that after that hour he need not be sent for until 10 p. m. At the latter hour, no verdict having been reached, the jury was locked up for the night.

Federal City has 900,000 inhabitants.

A Letter of Credit.

You never fail to take a letter of credit when you go abroad. But does it occur to you, that wise, clever people never go without a letter of credit even at home?

That letter of credit is good dressing, and it is honored on sight in every spot and place. It secures proper recognition at all times. The Plymouth Clothing House.

NO EGG FAMINE.

Hen Fruit More Plentiful, and There Is No Easter Scarcity.

The somewhat alarming price of 22 cents a dozen charged for eggs during the past week gave rise to a rumor yesterday that there was a corner somewhere, and that the price would be still higher until after the Easter demand had been filled. The fact that the price per dozen for eggs fell from the above figure to 18 cents yesterday is, however, reassuring, and after conference with a number of commission dealers it may be confidently asserted that to-day eggs will be plenty at 15 cents. John De Camp, the Robert street commission dealer, gives probably the true reason for the recent scarcity of hen fruit. Since the thawing weather set in, country roads all over the West have been in a well-nigh impassable condition, and farmers have held the product of their hennery's for future marketing. Recognizing that the price for eggs just now would be more than usually good, they have placed any number in the market in the last couple of days, and the break in prices has resulted. Mr. De Camp thinks there is no reason to anticipate an egg famine. He admits, though, that the commodity has been scarce all through the season, and advances as the principal reason that the scarcity of grain last fall in the Dakotas and some parts of this state induced farmers to kill their chickens in preference to wintering them, which latter process would have cost more than the value of the eggs to be obtained.

Tasteful Dressing.

Not what you pay for dress, but what good dressing pays you, that is the real test.

You must go to "The Plymouth" for the best and the newest.

Edward Haltigreen and Joe McDermott, who were arrested several days ago for breaking into Barrett & Barrett's establishment, 242 East Fourth street, were arraigned in the police court yesterday. Haltigreen turned state's evidence and made a very clear case against McDermott, who was convicted and sentenced to the workhouse for ninety days. Haltigreen was rewarded for his duplicity by being discharged from custody.

The State Savings Bank,

Germania Life Insurance Company's Building, corner Fourth and Minnesota streets, has received a new supply of miniature safes. These safes will be given to child depositors only, who are under twelve years of age and have not been supplied before. Children wanting safes must present their bank books.

Officer Cogan has a very singular case pending in the police court. The defendant is M. L. Bridges, who is charged with having served oleomargarine to the patrons of his restaurant, at 414 Jackson street. The trial comes off Wednesday, April 10.

Easter Sunday Is the Annual Time

For drawing on a pair of new spring gloves. The gloves must be purchased this week at the Plymouth Clothing House.

In the police court yesterday Catherine Fried was charged with assault and battery by Josephine Rodman. The evidence tended to show that it was nothing more than an ordinary neighbors' quarrel. Mrs. Fried gave bonds to keep the peace.

A Wonderfully Rich Line

Of Spring Overcoats at "The Plymouth."

AFTER "THE GRIP."

Nearly all Experience

That Tired Feeling

Which is quickly Driven off by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The great Toning, Building-up Medicine. It really

Makes the Weak Strong

While it Vitalizes, Enriches and

Purifies The Blood

Be sure To get

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 debility and prostration which follows attacks of "the grip" is really the most dangerous stage of the disease, because in the weakened condition of the body and decline of the health-tone, the system is very susceptible to relapse, pneumonia or typhoid fever. That

Tired Feeling

is soon overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which possesses such toning and health-giving qualities that the entire after-effects of the epidemic are overcome and the system is put into good condition.

After Typhoid

fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, pneumonia or any other prostrating disease, Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine to restore robust health.

This Spring

Take this excellent medicine. It really does purify the blood, create an appetite and make the weak strong.

"My daughter received much benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla as an excellent tonic after a protracted attack of bronchial pneumonia." REV. F. H. ADAMS, New Hartford, Conn.

N. B. Be sure to get

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar

In The Period of Weakness Following

Typhoid Pneumonia,

Diphtheria, or Other severe Diseases

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is of the Greatest Value For giving

Vigor And Vitality

It Possesses Just the qualities Desirable in a

Spring Medicine

Try it This season

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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

100 Doses One Dollar.

CHILDREN'S DAY —AT— LOVERING'S TO-DAY.

In our Children's Department we shall give away a beautiful little souvenir with every sale, no matter how small. We also have a special sale of Ladies' Cloth Top Button and Lace Boots at $3.

LOVERING'S $3.50 Calf Sewed Shoes for Men Sent C. O. D. on Approval to any address. We pay express when money comes with order.

We Run the Largest Custom Shop In the West.

IMPORTER, MAKER AND RETAILER LOVERING THE SHOEMAN ST. PAUL.

Our Patent Hygienic Shoes Always Keep the Feet Warm and Dry.

All goods sent C. O. D., on approval, to any part of the United States.

MANNHEIMER BROS.

Easter Gloves!

4-Button Extra Quality Glace, in modes, tans, grays and blacks, at $1.

4-Button Perrin Walking Gloves for Ladies, all shades, for $1.25.

8-Button Paris Suede Mousquetaires, in all the new spring shades, $1.50.

TREFOUSSE PREMIERE QUALITY, the best Kid Glove made in France, in all the new tints.

Kid Gloves for Misses and Boys in Button and Mousquetaire styles. All our Kid Gloves are warranted.

Third and Minnesota Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey, ss.—Probate Court.
In the matter of the estate of Hubert H. Mollers, deceased.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Hubert H. Mollers, deceased, late of the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, being granted to Nicholas Hermes:

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the first Monday in October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at a general term of said Probate Court, to be held at the court house in the City of Saint Paul, in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, that notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate, by forthwith publishing this order, once in each week for three successive weeks, in the St. Paul DAILY GLOBE, a daily newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Saint Paul this 20th day of March, 1891.

By the Court: JOHN B. OLIVIER,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court.
In the matter of the estate of Anna Mollers, deceased.

Letters of administration with the will annexed on the estate of Anna Mollers, deceased, late of the County of Ramsey and State of Minnesota, being granted to Nicholas Hermes;

It is ordered, That six months be and the same is hereby allowed from and after the date of this order, in which all persons having claims or demands against the said deceased are required to file the same in the Probate Court of said county, for examination and allowance, or be forever barred.

It is further ordered, That the first Monday in October, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., at a general term of said Probate Court, to be held at the court House in the City of Saint Paul, in said county, be and the same hereby is appointed as the time and place when and where the said Probate Court will examine and adjust said claims and demands.

And it is further ordered, That notice of such hearing be given to all creditors and persons interested in said estate by forthwith publishing this order once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the St. Paul DAILY GLOBE, a daily newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated at Saint Paul this 20th day of March, 1891.

By the Court: JOHN B. OLIVIER,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.

DR. FELLER,

180 East Seventh Street.

ST. PAUL, - - MINN

Speedily cures all private, nervous, chronic and blood and skin diseases of both sexes without the use of mercury or hindrance from business. NO CURE, NO PAY. Private diseases, and all old, lingering cases, where the blood has become poisoned, causing ulcers, blotches, sore throat and mouth, pains in the head and bones, and all diseases of the kidneys and bladder, are cured for life. Men of all ages who are suffering from the result of youthful indiscretion or excesses of mature years, producing nervousness, indigestion, constipation, loss of memory, etc., are thoroughly and permanently cured.

Dr. Feller, who has had many years of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curing any cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicines sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.

CONTRACT WORK—SEWER ON FISK AND OTHER STREETS—Office of the Board of Public Works, City of St. Paul, Minn., March 18, 1891.—Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 m. on the 30th day of March, A. D. 1891, for the construction of a sewer on Fisk street, from Martin street to Dayton avenue; on Martin street, from Fisk street to Dale street; on St. Anthony avenue, from Fisk street to Dale street; on Rondo street, from Fisk street to St. Albans street; on Carroll street, from Fisk street to Dale street; on Iglehart street, from Milton street to Dale street; on Marshall avenue, from Victoria street to Miller street; on Dayton avenue, from Victoria street to Miller street; on St. Albans street, from Iglehart street to Rondo street, and from St. Anthony avenue to Martin street; and on Victoria street, from Marshall avenue to Dayton avenue, in said city; said sewering to be done under one contract, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board. A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of at least twenty (20) per cent of the gross amount bid must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

R. L. GORMAN, President.
Official: J. T. KERKER,
Clerk Board of Public Works.
mar19-10t