MEN WERE NOT IN IT.

Notable Women Assemble to Discuss the Advancement of Their Sex.

Julia Ward Howe Is Emphatically for America for the Americans.

Anti-Pyrine and Quinine Kill More People Than Original Disease.

Women in College and in the World Discussed by Their Own Congress.

There was a time, not so far in the past, either, when the woman who had ideas—the blue stocking—was popularly pictured as a very dreadful creature, with inky fingers, unkempt hair and gown of unconventional cut and no fit at all. The audience that filled Westmoreland hall yesterday to hear the papers read at the supplementary meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women was an audience of exceptionally well dressed women. The argument that the intellectual woman is a dowdy was forever and utterly refuted by that gathering of quiet but elegant and eminently appropriate fall gowns. The rostrum had little of parliamentary stiffness about it. It was surrounded by a green jungle of palms, begonias and potted plants. Palms and banana plants stood on the corners of the platform and formed a green background for the speakers. On the secretary's table was an immense punch bowl filled with La France and Catherine Mermet roses, mingled with smilax and maiden hair ferns.

In the audience were all sorts and conditions of women, a number of school girls and three uncomfortably conscious men. On the rostrum sat Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, the president of the association; Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, its secretary, and the speakers of the day. Mrs. Howe, wearing lightly the crown of her seventy-two years, presided with dignity and great simplicity of manner. Her gown was a black India silk, with sprays of heliotrope flowers printed on it. The same combination of color was repeated in her bonnet. Mrs. Howe has very beautiful hands, and about each wrist was a heavy gold bracelet. She made a very brief address of welcome, saying that while the association is not identified with any one of the great questions of the day, it is interested in every thing that has as its object the advancement of women in any way.

Idealism and Literature.

The first speaker was then introduced, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, of Colorado, professor of philosophy in the University of Denver. Mrs. Mitchell's subject was "The Influence of Idealism in Literature." Nearly all the beacon lights of poetry were considered, and random extracts from the paper follow:

In a picture by Raphael, called "The School of Athens," the eyes of Plato are lifted upward, those of Aristotle are fixed upon the ground. President Seelye thereupon remarks that Plato, beginning with the heavens, looked so comprehensively that he saw the earth shining in the light of the skies, and Aristotle, beginning with the earth, looked so deeply that he saw the heavens beneath it, the same heavens which Plato saw above. Thus idealism and realism, though relatively opposed, are one truth. Idealism as a philosophy is identified with the name of Plato. Plato was born to behold the self-evolving power of spirit, endless generator of new ends, a power which is the key at once to the centrality and the evanescence of things. It is this power of spirit in its influence upon literature that I have chosen for my theme. All the greatest poetry of the world owes its power to idealism. Idealism implies dissatisfaction with past attainments. We find the essence of idealism in Dante's Divina Commedia. In the renaissance of art and literature Plato was studied, and Platonism passed into the verse of Spenser. The Faerie Queen is an allegory of the human soul struggling toward perfect love and perfect beauty. Shakespeare blends in perfect union idealism and realism. He reveals the moral grandeur of this world, Dante leads us to a country beyond the stars. Milton, like Dante, is more spiritual than Shakespeare. From his childhood he dedicated himself to an ideal—the ideal of duty. With the verse of Milton imaginative poetry said its last word for a weary space of time. The eighteenth century subjected everything to logical analysis, collected facts, studied the real, attained great perfection in writing prose, but had no gleam of aspiration, no belief in idealism. Voltaire, in France, and David Hume, in England, are the typical children of this century. Pope is its poet, unideal, unimaginative. Goethe, Schiller and a number of lesser poets represent the tendency of idealism in Germany. Byron's quality is one of poetical worldliness. Browning is an idealist, but does not oppose the realistic movement of science, except when it leads to intellectual arrogance. Tennyson, like Browning, recognizes that human love is a revelation of the Divine love. The greatest thinkers that the world has ever known, philosophers and poets, have been idealists. Wherever we turn in the history of literature, idealism holds the field, and on its banner is the name of God.

After Mrs. Mitchell had read her paper, Mrs. Mary Adams, of Dubuque, Io., was called on for a five-minute discussion. She declared herself rather confused at attempting to speak five minutes on a paper every sentence of which was a text, but told a very interesting story of a cousin, Miss Harriet Bishop, who came to the site of St. Paul before the town was founded to "get at the headwaters of things." Miss Bishop had been much impressed with the ideality of the Indian women. "It was a woman," said Mrs. Adams, "who first compared good with evil, and aspired to be as the gods. If man is not divine, if all this is not a part of the great system of God, then our great republic is founded on sand." Mrs. Adams was listened to attentively, and the enthusiasm shining from her lovely face beneath its crown of silver hair was responded to by all the house.

ALIENS IN AMERICA.

The Author of the Battle Hymn of the Republic Is Radical.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's paper on "Aliens in America" followed. It was a masterly discussion of the dangers that threaten the United States from promiscuous emigration, and set forth the great necessity of educating the voters:

America for Americans, some have said. The fiat of fate seems to be against this. The earth is the Lord's, and if a certain race or society shall seem to have pre-empted one of its vast and fertile regions, the irresistible currents of commerce, bringing with them a varied emigration, will soon introduce into it new elements. The Old World discords will thus be renewed. The ancient battles will be fought over again. Celt and Saxon, Latin and Teuton, Slav and Semite will all look up out of what may have appeared to many the interregnum of history. In the old time they fought hand to hand. They displaced and disposed each other. What will they do now?

The day of the world is meantime advancing. The son of civilization is well above the horizon.

Now, we Americans are very far from uniting in ourselves all the high traits to which our race stands pledged before the world. We have developed much truth and ingenuity, a great power of utilizing our unequalled physical resources, a certain rough belief in our fathers, and an overweening faith in our children. Our political system has necessitated a general good level of practical education, for as our government is of, for and through the people. It is not for our interest that we should be governed by ignorant fools.

Mrs. Howe believes that the present condition of affairs is dangerous, and calls attention to the fact it was the Russian settlers who defeated woman suffrage in South Dakota, and that aliens hold the balance of political power in large cities of the Western states. The speaker dwelt upon the assassination of Chief Hennessey by dagos in New Orleans. "We can develop enough crime of our own," said Mrs. Howe, "without importing it." She dwelt upon "Democrats without Democracy, Republicans minus Republicanism, mugwumps whose mugs we do not like," the latter clause one which was greeted with hearty applause. "How to prevent these foreign elements from overthrowing our American institutions is not the only question," added Mrs. Howe, "but how to train them to value and uphold them."

Mrs. Howe's remarks were epigrammatic in the extreme. "Our elections are gigantic struggles between separate and opposed tyrannies." We must analyze those with whom we have to deal." "Some of our young people who go to Europe forget they are Americans."

STORIES OF IBSEN.

Mrs. Colby's Interesting and Poetical Effusion.

Mrs. Clara Berwick Colby, of Nebraska, editor of the Woman's Tribune, was the last speaker of the morning session. Her paper was heartily applauded, and the excellence of her delivery added much to its form. To repeat all she said would require too much space, but among other things she did say this:

The story of Nora, as told in Ibsen's drama, "A Doll's House," is so familiar to the reading public that it may be used as a text without going into detail. It is a simply drawn sketch of family life. Helmer is a thoroughly good, upright man in all his business and social relations. From the daily work of his law office he returns to his well-furnished home, his romping children, and his merry hearted beautiful life. He is honored by his fellows, trusted by his friends, adored by his wife, favored by fortune. Nora fits admirably into this charming domestic scene. She is the type of women that men delight in. She is bright, accomplished, piquant, confiding; a child with her children, romping, dancing, yet with it all having such a pretty matronly dignity that her household is well managed, her servants respectful, her children obedient, and her husband gives her an allowance for the family expenditures. Helmer calls Nora his lark, his squirrel, and Nora says: "It is indeed wonderfully delicious to live and be happy." Is not this the typical home where we have so often heard a woman's place is? This is marriage that the world would call thoroughly respectable. Yet Ibsen sets to work to show that it is no marriage at all—nothing but a social sham, and no more nearly related to true marriage than are the scenes of brutality and degradation that terminate in the divorce courts. The incident which develops the story is the fact that Nora had borrowed money from Krogstad to enable her husband to travel in the south that he might regain his health. She signed her father's name to the acknowledgment, although her father had been dead three days, and innocently committed forgery. The fact of the borrowing of the money she keeps from her husband deceiving in a thousand petty ways. Finally, through Krogstad's resentment at losing his position in the bank of which Helmer is manager the story becomes known to Helmer. When Nora knew that her husband had learned her secret she was about to rush from the house. Helmer restrained her and upbraided her vehemently. She tried to check him by saying that she loved him better than anything else in the world. His happiness is destroyed, he continues. He must sink to ruin for the sake of an unprincipled woman. She can no longer be trusted with the care of the children. "A note arrived from Krogstad promising not to betray Nora's forgery." "Helmer is at once relieved, but Nora retains her strange calm. She shows how she has been wronged by both husband and father, first being mated as a doll child, then as a doll wife." "The awful difference between a man's love and a doll woman's love is shown when Helmer says, 'No man sacrifices his honor to a person he loves,' and Nora replies, 'That is what hundreds of thousands of women have done.'" "The gleam of hope which relieves the despair of Nora's departure from her husband's house is a hint that the greatest miracle may happen which would be that they may both so change that their living together would be a true marriage." After a history of the Ibson drama, Mrs. Colby continued: "Helmer's faults are those that come from inherited sex dominance; Nora's those that grow out of inherited sex subserviency. Ibsen has dared to show the logical outcome of such a union. Since it seems to us that Nora does well to go forth, losing home and husband and children, what shall the hundreds of thousands of Noras about us do?

"Suppose that from every doll's house in the land the doll wife should go out. Then suppose from every fireside where the wife's freedom of mind and body is curtailed, what desolate hearthstones there would be today." Mrs. Colby briefly reviewed George N. Miller's book, "The Strike of the Sex."

"Let us answer our question fairly, and deal with husband and wife as individuals of the human family. Then if the home does not admit of the personal freedom, intellectual growth and moral responsibility of women, I should say, 'Open the doors and inaugurate a strike of the sex!' It is so much more important for the good of our generation and the welfare of coming æons that the relation between the sexes be fairly adjusted than that the women of any particular age or nation should be at ease. I could not say this so cheerfully did I not believe that the home with its life union of two will, when its monogamy shall have been perfected, afford the most perfect conditions for both its units. I do not see danger to the home and destruction to the interdependence of the sexes in the battering rams with which woman suffragists are wont to beat down the walls of prejudice." Mrs. Colby stated, as a proof of the advantage of woman suffrage in Wyoming, that the rate of divorce in Wyoming had steadily decreased to one-sixth that of the whole United States. "In the evolution of the race it has been necessary for woman to lose the primeval freedom of the matriarchate and to pass through the stages of degradation and experiment. If woman surrenders herself for the sake of selfish comfort to the dominance of man, civilization is arrested and true manhood becomes impossible." "The changing ideals of these later years of the nineteenth century with regard to womanhood were beautifully expressed by the late gifted English poet, Emily Pfeiffer, in her poem, "Peace to the Odalisque," which may be taken as a prophecy of the final disappearance of the doll woman from our national life:

"O woman! Sacrifice may still be thine—
More fruitful than the souls ye did resign
To sated masters; from your lives, so real,
Will shape itself a pure and high ideal
That ye will seek with sad, wide-open eyes,
Till, finding nowhere, baffled love shall rise
To higher planes, where passion may look pale,
But Charity's white light shall never fail."

WOMEN IN COLLEGES.

Mrs. Wolcott and Miss Bates Add Their Contributions.

The hall was crowded when Mrs. Howe's gavel fell at 2 o'clock. Two more men, looking as much out of place as a toboggan suit at a Fourth of July celebration, had added themselves to the congregation. Mrs. H. T. Wolcott, of Massachusetts, the eminent botanist and biologist, who is treasurer of the association, read the first paper—"The Importance of Keeping Close to Nature in Education." Her paper for the most part was taken up with an account of the furthering of flower culture by children in Massachusetts, and the distribution of flowers among the poorer classes. Her experiences were interesting in the extreme, giving an account of the way different children had won prizes for plants and flowers. The association, the said, was interested in anything that would better the condition of women first, men next, and children afterward. Her paper was listened to with attention and heartily applauded.

Mrs. Wolcott was followed by Octavia W. Bates, B. A., of Detroit, who spoke on "Women in Colleges." Miss Bates is a very handsome, intellectual-appearing woman, and presented her views simply and forcibly. She said:

Half a century ago, the propriety of girls attending even our high schools was a disputed question, and, save in Oberlin, it was an unheard-of proposition to admit women to colleges. When one considers these facts, he realizes what enormous strides the education of women has made in our country during that period of time. The desultory methods, want of system, petty aims, false views of life, insufficient preparation for life and narrow outlook into the future that the old-time ordinary boarding school gave to women belong to the past. The most advanced thought of to-day concedes that women need for their own highest growth and the good of humanity all the discipline in character, development of talent and preparation for life which have been deemed necessary for men. The universities abroad are opneing their doors. All the universities of Australia are coeducational. In the United States colleges founded distinctively for women are overflowing. Bryn Mawr, Vassar and Wellesley colleges are taxed to their utmost capacity. Women's colleges are doing good work in educating girls whose parents would not be reconciled to their attending coeducational institutions. Whatever may be the advantages of the annex, a disinterested observer, or one who is familiar with the every-day workings of the natural common sense system of coeducation, cannot help thinking that a great loss of money in carrying out the plan is incurred, and most useless expenditure of time and strength on the part of professors and tutors is engendered. The annex is a compromise. It has been called the back door of the college. Prominent educators who are familiar from their own experience with the results of co-education give their unqualified approval of it. Prof. Folwell, of Minnesota university, writes: "Some of the best work in my department, 'political science,' has been done by women." After instances of what women have done, and the general advantages of a collegiate education, Miss Bates said: "Women are employed as tutors or instructors in the following colleges: Bryn Mawr, Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, the Woman's College of Baltimore, Oberlin, Northwestern university, Boston university, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Wisconsin, University of Kansas and the Syracuse university." Miss Bates neglected, however, to mention in the category Carleton college, at Northfield, whose representative, Miss Evans, was present, and the University of Minnesota. Miss Bates' closing paragraph was: "The question of women in colleges in all its bearings means much to the world. It means more than simply educating a few women for their own personal pleasure or profit. It means their appointment to positions of trust and honor. It means a new force sent out into the world to purify the festering slums and spots dangerous to the young and the ignorant. It means co-operation among women, and sacred friendship among them. It means the development of women who will strengthen and foster the noblest aspirations of men. It means purer marriages and better regulated homes. It means useful lives for unmarried women. It means the evolution of a finer, stronger type of woman, and through her and hers a higher civilization for the world."

QUININE AND ANTI-PYRINE

Kill More People, Ladies Declare, Than the Diseases.

Mrs. Maude Howe Elliott, Mrs. Howe's gifted and beautiful daughter, read extracts from the report of the vice president of the association for New York. Mrs. Elliott was strikingly gowned in dark red figured India silk, with old rose scarf about her throat and a profusion of pink flowers on her black hat. She gave an interesting account of the work done by a society of college alumnæ in New York city, and related their amusing experience in persuading the people in the slums to patronize free hot baths.

Ella V. Mark, M. D., a young girl who has established for herself a large homeopathic practice in Baltimore, read a paper on "La Grippe," which, its medical dryness relieved with a great many witty little remarks, was much enjoyed. Dr. Mark classed la grippe as a germ disease, and said that as yet no preventive had been discovered. She declared that the ignorant and indiscriminate use of anti-pyrine had killed more people than the disease itself, and that were it not for the reckless use of quinine there would not be need for half so many insane asylums. Dr. Mark's account of some of her experience in the practice were very amusing, and she declared that another season of la grippe would enable her to build a house.

Miss Ripley, of Nebraska, who read a paper on "The Wise Economy of Time and Strength as a Part of Education," is perhaps the most striking looking woman of the association. On the street she wears a loose, black cloak, and a large, black velvet Tom O'Shanter, and with her close-cropped silvery hair looks like a priest. She is scientific instructor in the Nebraska public schools, and delivered a most powerful discourse. She dwelt on the necessity for good workmanship, and on the inestimable importance of hygienic culture. It is as much a crime to break a law of Nature, she said, as to break a moral law. It is as wicked to ruin the stomach as to steal money. Against alcoholism, kindred vices and the social evil Miss Ripley waged earnest and thoughtful war. Her discourse was beautifully closed with quotations from George Eliot's poem, Stradivarius, which the speaker advised all her audience to read.

Miss Margaret Evans, the lady principal of Carleton college, Northfield, was called on by Mrs. Howe and spoke for a few moments on thoughts suggested by Miss Ripley's paper. She urged cultivation of an earnest simplicity and modulation in all things. Applause interrupted her frequently, and greeted the close of her brief address. Mrs. Colby also made a brief comment on Miss Ripley's paper in well chosen words and in an interesting way.

By request Mrs. Howe closed the session by reciting her famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

WOMEN PRESENT.

A Distinguished Congregation—St. Paul's Contribution.

The women who have come to attend the supplementary congress are:

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts; Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, Massachusetts; Mrs. Henrietta L. T. Walcott, Dedham, Mass.; Mrs. Elizabeth Lord Tifft, Buffalo; Mrs. Clara Bewick Colby, Nebraska; Miss Octavia W. Bates, A. B., Detroit, Mich.; Mrs. Bigelow, Syracuse; Mrs. Stearns, Syracuse; Mrs. Ellen Mitchell, Denver, Col.; Ella V. Mark, M. D., Miss Ripley, Nebraska; Miss Aurilla Furber, Mrs. Winslow.

They are being entertained by different ladies of the city. Yesterday Mrs. W. R. Merriam gave a lunch in honor of the officers of the association, and Mrs. C. A. Severance served a luncheon for her guests, Miss Ripley and Dr. Mack. This morning at 9:30 the delegates will assemble at 217 Summit avenue, and after a visit to J. J. Hill's art gallery, will drive about the city, leaving for Minneapolis at noon.

Some of the ladies who were in attendance on the congress were:

Mrs. Edgerton, Miss Howe, Mrs. George C. Lord, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Mrs. Metcalf, Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Mrs. Norrish and Miss Norrish, of Hastings; Mrs. W. R. Merriam, Miss Cook, Mrs. Flandrau, Mrs. R. M. Newport, Mrs. Mary N. Adams, Mrs. Ransom, Mrs. Maurice Auerbach, Miss Stickney, Miss Farwell, Miss Minna Wanzer, Miss Oakes, Mrs. Selmes, Mrs. Schadle, Mrs. Gilfillan, Mrs. John White, Miss Elizabeth Howe, Mrs. Granger, Mrs. Hodge, Miss Hammond, Mrs. Furness, Mrs. Hoxsie, Mrs. Schurmeier, Mrs. Frederick Driscoll Jr., Mrs. Shaw, Miss Newson, Miss Bronson, Miss Armstrong, Miss Lenore Austin.

Money to loan on good security at the State Savings Bank, Germania Life Building, Fourth and Minnesota streets. No commission charged.

PATTI IS COMING.

The Diva Will Sing in Two Concerts in January.

The divine Patti will be in St. Paul in January, and will sing in two concerts at the Metropolitan opera house. The contract in special form was closed with Messrs. Oppenheim & Kalman yesterday, and the amount guaranteed reaches high in the thousands. This is said to be actually—and without joking—the farewell appearance of Mme. Adelaide Patti-Nicolini in America. It was reported last night that boxes would be held at $100, and seats at from $5 to $20 on that occasion.

CRUSHED BY A CAR.

The Folly of Jumping Onto a Street Train in Motion.

Joseph Perron, of Wheaton, Minn., had his foot crushed by an interurban car yesterday, at Milton and University avenue, by falling to the ground while attempting to jump on the moving car. He was conveyed to the city hospital in the Rondo street patrol wagon, where the injured limb was amputated. He was reported last evening to be resting easily.

It Will Pay You

To attend the Big Meat Sale going on at the St. Paul Provision Company, 421 Wabasha street, between Sixth and Seventh streets. Square dealing, good goods, fair prices. Our instructions are to sell the Meat.

John Kelly, the sneak thief who went to the workhouse for ninety days for stealing the umbrella of Hon. W. W. Erwin, was released on Monday and arrested shortly afterwards by Detectives Gruber and Enright for prowling around on St. Anthony Hill. Yesterday he received a sentence of thirty days for vagrancy.

Woman's Winter Wear.

It is the wise woman who is planning her winter wardrobe now.

And she should remember how easy it is to use Diamond Dyes, and how inexpensive a dress will be when made from one recolored with their fast blacks. There are three kinds, for wool, for cotton, and for silk and feathers, but they are all alike in being absolutely fast, non-crocking, and improved by washing with soap.

IN SCHOOL TRANSFER.

Changing the Control of Parochial Schools to Boards of Education.

Supt. Kiehle Issues Instructions for General Guidance Therein.

Where and Where Not the Bible May Be Used in the Schools.

Distinctions Drawn Between Religious and Educational Training.

The transfer of parochial schools to the control of the board of education has deservedly attracted much attention. It is important, as an experiment in uniting all American children in the system of state schools satisfactory to a large class of our fellow citizens who have hitherto expressed great distrust of the influence of the public schools upon the religious character of their children; and also important in the possible danger of putting the public school administration in compromising relations with a religious body. Therefore such an experiment requires on all sides a spirit of intelligent confidence and entire frankness. It is in this interest and in answer to many questions that I call attention to such matters as may be helpful in studying and directing this experiment.

First—The state has made ample provision for the education of her youth. It is her policy to make her schools satisfactory to her best citizens, and helpful to them in their highest ambition in training their children for the duties of life. She therefore requires all the people to share the expense and desires above all else that all the youth of the state enjoy the advantages afforded.

Second—The attitude of the state is one of entire organic separation from religion as represented in denominations; and she therefore requires that the distinctive work of the churches be entirely excluded from the public schools. The language of the constitution is very explicit, and is as follows:

"But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property, be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught."—Article 8, Section 3.

To take this as showing indifference, or, still more, opposition of the state to matters and institutions religious, is farthest from the truth; for in every way possible the state expresses the greatest interest in those religious bodies whose purpose, with that of the family, is to elevate and purify the character of the people. While the state must forego the exercise of authority in matters religious, in order to protect the rights of all religious bodies, she speaks in no uncertain sound requiring that the principles be carefully inculcated in the minds and habits of the youth. It is her purpose in the administration of her public schools, to express the spirit of the ordinance of 1787 for the government of the territory of the Northwest.

"Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged."

So decided in this attitude of the state as to the superior importance of character building that she allows to those other teachers who fully appreciate their high calling all possible liberty in their choice of methods.

With this preface I proceed to define the limitations within which the public schools must be conducted.

I.—Limitations by Statute.

A board of education may not lawfully bind themselves to require or apply any religious test in the selection of teachers; neither may they distribute or classify pupils in departments, grades or classes according to their religious faith. To do so would have no other explanation than the purpose to propagate the tenets of a distinctive Christian sect. And what may not be done directly, may not be done by indirection; that is, the board may not occupy the apartments of a parochial school, and have control of it with an implied or unexpressed understanding that the teachers shall be selected from those of a particular religious body, or that the children of a particular sect shall be sent there. Such an understanding must be regarded as sacredly binding by all honorable persons, and in the eye of the law and at the bar of public sentiment would be condemned as a violation of the law, and would, therefore, work a forfeiture of all rights to any share in the public funds. The board of education must be absolutely free in the exercise of its authority for the organization and conduct of a good public school; and if the results are not satisfactory, the board must not be able to say that they were limited by implied conditions which the public understood and approved.

II.—Questions of Expediency.

Beyond limitations and duties determined by statute there are many other questions which must be determined by the board consistently with the purposes for which the school is maintained. Some of these have religious elements and others have not. For example:

First—The Bible is a religious book, and as such it has no place in the public schools to promulgate religious doctrines; but, having merit of great historical, moral and literary value, it may be used for these qualities. If, however, to any class of patrons this is obnoxious, the board should require the discontinuance of its use.

Second—Sisters of Charity are religious persons, and, as such, have no place in the public school to propagate religious doctrine; but if they be women of education and teaching ability, it lies wholly within the authority of the board of education to employ them to do the legitimate work of the school. If, however, to any class of patrons their presence is obnoxious or unacceptable by reason of the significance of their religious garb, the board must either retire them or require them to wear the usual garb of teachers in the school room.

Third—The same principle requires that in case the color, or nationality, or personal peculiarities of a teacher, otherwise well qualified, make him so unacceptable to patrons as to interfere with the purposes of the school, his employment must be discontinued.

Fourth—While public funds and public property may not be used to propagate religious doctrine, the interest which the state has in all voluntary organizations of a benevolent and philanthropic nature has always disposed it to allow such bodies any use of its buildings that would in no wise interfere with their public use. In country districts it has been customary from time immemorial to allow the use of school houses for religious worship and Sabbath schools as well as other meetings. This practice is one of expediency and propriety to be decided by the judgment of the board.

The Faribault Schools.

In view of the public importance of the action at Faribault, I have visited the schools there, and by the courtesy of the board of education and the city superintendent have become acquainted with the plan and purpose of the board in accepting the pupils of the parochial schools under their supervision. I feel warranted in expressing to the public my entire confidence that the board have acted intelligently and in no way to compromise their authority as public officers; that they have used their independent and best judgment in the choice of teachers, in grading and promoting pupils, and that they are determined to give the children in these grades advantages equal to others in the city.

This experiment, for such it is, is being conducted in such a spirit of consideration that if at the end of the year the Catholics conclude to reassume the education of their children it will be done without disturbing the friendly relations of mutual respect which now prevail.

D. L. KIEHLE,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

THE KNOT TIED.

A Society Wedding Interests Citizens on the West Side.

J. B. Waschenberger, a clerk in the city treasurer's office, and Miss Tillie Steger, a charming young lady and well known to society of West St. Paul, were united in marriage yesterday. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. J. Soluce, at St. Matthew's church, West St. Paul. The bridal party entered church in the following order: The two ushers, Messrs. George W. Stenger and Peter Pohl; the bridesmaides, Misses Leonie Waschenberger and Theresa Steger; the bride leaning on the arm of her father; the bridegroom guided by the groomsmen, Messrs. Henry Steger and George E. Waschenberger. A reception was tendered to many invited guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. John Waschenberger, the groom's parents. Amongst others were present City Treasurer Reis and the entire clerical force of the city treasury. Mr. and Mrs. Waschenberger will be at home to their numerous friends after Nov. 10 at 80 East Dearborn street.

Petit Jurors for Mankato.

The United States circuit and district courts will convene at Mankato Nov. 3. The petit jurors drawn to serve at that time are as follows:

W. H. Burns, St. Paul; E. E. Elsham, Henderson; J. M. Boardman, Round Lake; F. W. Betz, Fairmont; Robert Shore, Bigelow; J. T. La Due, Rochester; George Normand, Mankato; M. E. Lawton, Worthington; C. E. Patterson, Marshall; Henry M. Palm, Worthington; S. D. Peterson, New Ulm; C. H. Cabot, Heron Lake; George M. Berdel, St. James; R. B. Platts, Worthington; W. M. Culleran, Caledonia; William Vandergrief, Austin; Daniel Haines, Caledonia; Jed Pope, Caledonia; J. D. Welron, Heron Lake; William T. Erridge, Pipestone; E. A. Kellett, St. Paul; C. N. Stewart, Stewartsville; Ole Holt, Delavan; James Johnston, Mansfield.

Gratifying to All.

The high position attained and the universal acceptance and approval of the pleasant liquid fruit remedy Syrup of Figs, as the most excellent laxative known, illustrate the value of the qualities on which its success is based and are abundantly gratifying to the California Fig Syrup Company.

How's Your Liver

If sluggish, painful or inactive, causing debility and That Tired Feeling, invigorate it to healthy action, and restore your strength by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

We use Alcohol

pure alcohol to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING. Alcohol is good for leather; it is good for the skin. Alcohol is the chief ingredient of Cologne, Florida Water, and Bay Rum the well known face washes. We think there is nothing too costly to use in a good leather preservative.

Acme Blacking retails at 20c.

and at that price sells readily. Many people are so accustomed to buying a dressing or blacking at 5c. and 10c. a bottle that they cannot understand that a blacking can be **cheap** at 20c. We want to meet them with cheapness if we can, and to accomplish this we offer a reward of

$10,000

for a recipe which will enable us to make WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING at such a price that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. a bottle. We hold this offer open until Jan. 1st, 1893.

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Isn't this pie delicious Mamma made it in 20 Minutes

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Do you find any difficulty in getting a suit that suits you? If you do, what is the trouble? Whatever it is, we will take the trouble to remove it. We sell no unsuitable suits; they are not in our line. We make it our business to hold the lead by keeping ahead in fit, material and price. Whatever else happens, you can make up your mind to one thing—there will be no mistake about the fit, and in all other respects we will guarantee to give you perfect satisfaction as well as a perfect fit. Absolutely faultless are our

$16.00 Double-Breasted Suits.

$22.00 and $25.00 Dress Suits.

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Mail orders solicited. Catalogue free. Goods sent on approval.

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We place on sale to-day very remarkable values in high-grade

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PLUSH CLOAKS

The grade is high, for they are made of Edward Lister's fine Mohair Plush, but the prices are very low, and that is why we invite attention to them as very great bargains; indeed, extraordinary bargains. The prices are $22, $25 and $30. We will not say how much they are or have been worth, but it is certain that the prices the manufacturer held them at were much higher than we offer them for. Do not forget our Black

ASTRAKHAN

FUR CLOAKS

AT $38.50

AND OUR

ASTRAKHAN

FUR CAPES

AT $12.75.

Such bargains as these are not likely to remain long in stock, and Astrakhan Furs are steadily advancing.

New Capes were received yesterday of Black Raccoon, Black Marten, Russian Marten, Skunk, Mink, Beaver, Krimmer and Alaska Seal, all in our own improved shapes.

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$575,000 Capital and Surplus!

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All kinds of Durable Shoes, in any size or width, can be had to fit your little one perfectly at prices that are reasonable and just for solid leather goods.

Special Sale of Ladies' Extension Sole Street Boots.

Our $3.50 Shoes For Men Outwear All Others for the Money.

Special care taken in waiting on the children, whether they come alone or not.

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We desire to state that we are in no way whatever connected with the Shoe Department at Schuneman & Evans', as some people are led to believe.

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GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.

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In our Art Rooms on the Second Floor will be found the latest importations in **CLOCKS, BRONZES, LAMPS, DECORATED CHINA, CUT GLASS, FINE FANS, MIRRORS, FRAMES, FANCY FURNITURE-LOUIS XV and LOUIS XVI STYLE, TABLES, WRITING DESKS, INLAID WOOD CABINETS, ONYX AND MARBLE PEDESTALS.**

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The Dispatch says that owners of real estate, on account of the good crop prospects, are stiffening in their prices. But that is not the case with us. We are selling cheaper than ever before, and we intend to keep it up. We have a large amount of the best property, and we are going to give somebody else a chance to make money on it. Property that is for sale at all is really 50 PER CENT cheaper than it was a year ago, and there is no use denying it. The hoarding up of money all over the world, as a consequence of the London panic of last December, was the cause of this fall in prices, and the continued scarcity of money since then has kept them from rising. This is really a good thing for us all, for it gives people a chance to buy cheap and make money, and will bring on activity very soon. Hence, when the money comes in from the crops towards the end of the winter, there will be an active market, and prices will soon rise; so buy now, while you can.

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