VIGOROUS IN OLD AGE.

Mary E. Brown, of Concord, in Her 83d Year.

The Mother of Ten Children, Five of Whom Are Living.

The Good Old Lady Has Quite Recovered--Paine's Celery Compound Did It.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 10.—Very few women in their eighty-third year are as hale and vigorous as Mrs. Mary E. Brown, one of Concord's oldest and most beloved inhabitants. She is now living a happy old age at her home on Grove St., in full possession of her mental faculties, bright and cheery as can be.

Mrs. Brown's maiden name was McCauley. She was born in Fryeburg, Me., in 1811, of a good old New England family. Her husband, who was engaged in the shoe and leather business in this city, died in 1888. She is the mother of ten children, five of whom are now living, one of whom is Mrs. H. W. Ferrin, of Concord.

Mrs. Brown, although so well now, suffered some time ago, as old people often do, from rheumatism, but like many others in Concord has been cured by the use of Paine's celery compound, the discoverer of which is held in grateful memory by scores of people here.

MRS. MARY E. BROWN.

The following letter from Mrs. Ferrin appeared last week in the People and Patriot, and should be read by old people everywhere who are subject to rheumatism.

"My mother, Mrs. Mary E. Brown, was taken sick last September with rheumatism. She could hardly walk and could not dress or undress without my help. She had two different doctors, and one's medicine seemed to help her for a time, but only for a time. Then she took some sarsaparillas, but without benefit. Mr. Sabin, of St. Albans, who was visiting my sister at the time mother was sick, was using Paine's celery compound and recommended it very highly. Mother took it and has used several bottles. She is loud in her praises of it. She has had no pain as formerly since taking this compound and will continue taking the medicine. I think it superior to anything that she has ever taken and shall get more at once."

Mrs. Brown's case and others like it are well known here, and there is a great demand for Paine's celery compound in consequence.

If Your Cistern Is Out of Order

or Soft Water is scarce,

don't worry yourself for a moment—go right ahead and use hard water with

KIRK'S WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP

and you'll never know the difference. The clothes will be just as white, clean and sweet-smelling, because the "White Russian" is specially adapted for use in hard water.

JAS. S. KIRK & CO., Chicago.

Dusky Diamond Tar Soap. Best Soap for the Hands.

SCOTT'S EMULSION has been the means of multiplying almost indefinitely the uses of cod-liver oil. It proves its value in the treatment of any and all forms of wasting diseases.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.

LEAVE St. Paul.	"ALBERT LEA ROUTE." STATIONS	ARRIVE St. Paul.
9.50 am	For Waseca, Mankato, Albert Lea, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Chicago, Kansas City and West. St. Louis Special.	*7.15 pm
†7.05 pm		*8.15 am
†7.05 pm		†8.15 am
*8.05 am	Watertown & Redwood Falls Ex.	*5.40 pm
*4.45 pm	Albert Lea Express.	*10.40 am

† Daily. * Ex. Sun.

Health Is Wealth.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa, caused by overexertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1 a box, or six boxes for $5, sent by mail prepaid. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order for six boxes, accompanied with $5, we send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if it does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by W. K. Collier, successor to Hippler & Collier, druggists, Seventh and Sibley sts., St. Paul, Minn.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT —FOR— Internal and External Use

BENEFITED NO ONE.

Opinion of the House Committee on the Sherman Silver Law.

Friends of the Repeal Doubt if They Get a Vote in the House.

Discussion of the Question by the Senate Finance Committee.

Defeat of the Bill to Change the Time of the Meeting of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Representative Cale, of Arkansas, has prepared the report of the majority to accompany the Sherman silver bullion purchase repeal bill agreed upon by the subcommittee on banks and currency yesterday. It asserts that the circulation will be increased between $15,000,000 and $16,000,000 by the first section of the bill, which provides that national banks may issue bills to the par value of bonds deposited. The committee submits its report of the bullion purchase clause of the Sherman act with no other comments than that the experience of the past two years has demonstrated that the policy entered upon at the time of its passage has failed to afford substantial benefit to any one and that its continuance is a menace to the prosperity of the country. The committee realize that is proposition will stop the increase of the circulating medium by the issue of treasury notes in purchase of silver, but the first section of the bill furnishes a large increase of circulation, and one which, in its opinion

Is Much Safer

and more likely to supply the needs of the country at large. The committee also believe that the cessation of all silver purchases by this government will not merely efficiently aid in the effort to reach an international agreement fixing the ratio between gold and silver for coinage purposes throughout the civilized world, but that such legislation as it proposes is a prerequisite to reaching an international agreement.

With respect to the senate amendment providing for the coinage of silver bullion now in the treasury into dollars, the report says this will also furnish a considerable increase to the circulating medium of the country. There were on Dec. 31, 1891, in the treasury 34,631,720 standard silver dollars coined out of bullion purchased under the Sherman act. None of these dollars have ever been issued. On Dec. 31 last there remained in the treasury, of the bullion purchased under the Sherman act, an amount which has cost the government $96,499,989. The market value of this bullion on the date named was $85,446,064, showing a loss on the purchase of $11,053,925 to that date. Its coinage value was $133,103,205.

Will Increase Circulation.

There will remain in the treasury, therefore, after the coinage of enough bullion to provide for the redemption of all the treasury notes, an amount of bullion out of which silver dollars amounting to more than 40,000,000 are required to be coined and converted into the treasury for its use in the payment of appropriations hereafter to be made. These coins will not be a mere commodity stored in the vaults of treasury, but actual circulating medium to be used by the people as soon as and whenever they elect to take the same, and will, with the added national bank circulation, supply all the increase of circulating medium needed by the country until this bullion shall be absorbed or until congress shall provide further legislation. It will also provide a fund out of which deficiencies in the revenue can be supplied, if any such should arise.

The friends of the silver repeal bill are confident that they can get it up in the house for consideration, but are in doubt as to their ability to bring it to a vote. They expect a special order from the rules committee giving the bill a day in the house, and so ardent a silver man as Mr. Pierce, of Tennessee, says he thinks this expectation well founded. The free coinage men believe that in the house an attempt will be made to amend the special orders so as to fix a day for a vote on the bill and amendments. This would be closure by vote of the house and not closure by means of a report from the rules committee. The free silver men believe they are strong enough to prevent such a thing.

An Informal Discussion.

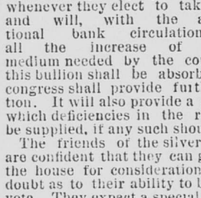
The senate finance committee today began an informal discussion of the silver question that indicated thoroughly the bent of the committee and the outcome of the proposed repeal of the silver purchase law, commonly known as the Sherman act of 1890. The members present were Senators McPherson, Harris and Vance, of the Democratic, and Senators Sherman, Morrill and Allison, of the Republican side. A regular meeting of the committee will be called for a day later in the week, when the McPherson resolution will be called up for serious consideration. It developed that there was no perfect unanimity among the Republicans regarding the strategic move of yesterday on the part of Mr. Aldrich.

Party lines have been obliterated in the discussion of this matter, and the attack indulged in by the senators who were at this meeting showed that the proposition was being considered upon the broad basis of statesmanship, rather than the narrow plane of party policy or political expediency. It was freely asserted in the committee room that the Sherman act was what the Democratic party in its platform called it, "a makeshift," but the Republicans pointed to the fact that such a measure, or something akin to it, was absolutely necessary to prevent the passage of free coinage legislation at the time the Sherman act was passed, or at least to prevent legislation that would have been far more pernicious in its effect upon the country than that which became a part of the law of the land.

Changed Terms of Payment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The house committee on Indian affairs today made a favorable report on the bill for the purchase of the Cherokee strip in an amended form. The original bill appropriated $8,500,000 for the purchase of this land, the money to be paid at once. The committee amended the bill so as to provide for the payment of $500,000 in cash, the balance to remain in the treasury at 5 per cent, payable in five years, or sooner should the government desire to do so.

HOW DO YOU DO



when you buy shoes or clothing? Don't you go to the place (if you can find it) where they tell you that you may wear the articles out, and then, if you're not satisfied, they'll refund the money? Why not do the same when you buy medicine?

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold on that plan. It's the only blood-purifier so certain and effective that it can be *guaranteed* to benefit or cure, in every case, or you have your money back.

It's not like the ordinary spring medicines. The year round, it builds up and invigorates the system. If you're bilious, run-down, or dyspeptic, nothing can equal it as a remedy.

BLAINE IS STRONGER.

He Passed a Quiet Day Without Incident.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—At 10 p. m. the doctors gave out the following bulletin: "Mr. Blaine has passed a quiet day without incident. He has shown more strength than yesterday, and his conversation and manner have been unusually bright and cheerful." The doctors stated in addition to this that they had left for the night, and should not return unless sent for.

From 10 to 12 o'clock no one went in or came out of the Blaine mansion. At 11 o'clock the front door was closed for the night, the lights in the house were put out in all the rooms except the one occupied by Mr. Blaine and in the kitchen. Only once was the light in Mr. Blaine's room turned up, and that was about 10:45 when the nurse came into the room.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Defeat in the House of the Bill to Change the Time.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The joint resolution changing the time for the meeting of congress and for the inauguration of the president gave rise to a rather interesting discussion in the house today. Mr. Cockran (Dem.), New York, led the opposition to the measure. Mr. Cockran said it was quite true that the proposition provided for the coming in of a congress to settle the very questions which had arisen in the election of members themselves, and that was his objection to it. The superiority of the constitution as it stood, as against the constitution as it would be under the operation of this amendment, was that congress, which under the existing constitution must pass upon all questions relating to a presidential succession, had been chosen years before the question could arise. This measure would substitute for that a body in the very contest out of which had arisen the dispute with regard to the presidential succession. The constitution was an instrument which should not be lightly tampered with. The country had had an instance in the Tilden-Hayes contest, when a man who had never been elected president had been seated in the presidential chair, and yet there had been no jar to the constitution.

Mr. Springer (Dem.), Illinois, believed that the reforms proposed by the joint resolution would conduce to the interest and well-being of the people. Mr. Reed (Rep.), Maine, seconded Cockran's attack upon the measure. The vote then came on ordering the joint resolution to a third reading. The vote resulted: Yeas, 49; nays, 121; thus defeating the measure. The house then adjourned.

SUNDAY OPENING.

The House Committee Listens to Its Advocates.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The hearing of the world's committee of the house on the Sunday opening was begun this morning. The committee room was filled with members of the city government of Chicago and other persons, including four women, interested in the subject. Mayor Hempstead Washburne opened the hearing and introduced City Clerk Van Cleve, who read the memorial of the city council of Chicago, praying that the gates of the world's fair be not closed Sunday; that the buildings be kept open for the inspection of exhibits, and that full opportunities be had for the holding of religious ceremonies by all creeds. Mayor Washburne then addressed the committee, in support of the memorial. President Gompers, of the Federation of Labor, appeared in pursuance to the instructions of the organization and urged Sunday opening. Rev. Dr. Jones, of New York city, began an argument when he was interrupted by Representative Robinson, of Pennsylvania, who had come in, who asked to what church he belonged. Dr. Jones did not know that that was in point, but Chairman Durborrow said a member of the committee had a right to ask a question, and Dr. Jones said he was a Seventh Day Adventist. He appeared, however, as a citizen, but as congress had gone into religion, he might properly follow it there and might speak as a Seventh Day Adventist. He read with comments long Chicago newspper reports of the capture by Seventh Day Adventists of one of the four protesting mass meetings called by the other side. Chairman Durburrow sharply called him to order and directed him to get to the point. Fortunately, 12 o'clock arrived, and the meeting, which was beginning to develop into a burlesque, adjourned for the day.

As soon as the committee concluded its hearing the representatives of the American Sabbath union held a meeting and mapped out a line of opposition to the Columbian exposition opening on Sunday. The matter was discussed for two hours and a half, and speakers were appointed to address the world's fair committee Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. A committee, with Dr. Brooks, of Brooklyn, as chairman, was appointed to draft a short letter protesting against opening the fair on Sunday, and send it to all members of the senate and house; and a committee of four, with Col. Shepard as chairman, was appointed to wait upon the secretary of the treasury and attorney general regarding the leading aspects of the case.

QUARANTINE POWERS.

Harris' Bill Gets Safely Through the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10 — The bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the secretary of the treasury and the Marine hospital service was passed by the senate today. An important amendment was adopted to the section giving the president power to suspend immigration from infected countries; and now the section gives to the president power not to suspend immigration, but to prohibit in whole or in part the introduction of persons and property. After the quarantine bill was passed the special order, the bill prohibiting immigration for one year, was permitted to lapse. The anti-option bill was then taken up, and Mr. Vilas completed his argument against it. There was no action on the bill, the senate adjourning for lack of a quorum.

SUFFERED A RELAPSE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senator Kenna, who was so much better this morning that strong hopes of his ultimate recovery were entertained, suffered a relapse this afternoon about 3 o'clock. He suffered intense pain for hours from the spasmodic action of the heart, and his condition was said to be such late this evening as to cause the gravest anxiety of his friends.

"There's no better train and no better route," is often heard from those who travel on the Michigan Central's famous North Shore Limited. It leaves Chicago daily, 12:20 p. m., and pulls into the Grand Central station, New York, at 3:45 p. m. sharp, next day, and at Boston 6:05 p. m.

Billy Myer Declines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Billy Myer decided today not to fight in New Orleans this spring. So much time has been wasted in trying to arrange a satisfactory match that Myer feels that he could not now get into condition by March. Today Alf Kennedy telegraphed President Noel, of the Crescent City club, to count Myer out.

IGNORED SAINT PAUL

Continued From First Page.

the grain market of the state involves so unusual a proposition that the complete measure will be read with interest by all. It follows:

Section 1. That there is hereby ordered to be established a permanent place for exhibits, wholesale market and warehouse and elevator rooms, of the capacity of 2,500,000 bushels of grain, for farm products; said institution to be located in the county of St. Louis and on the shore of the St. Louis bay or river, or Duluth harbor, where there is navigable water, or where docks can be established for the largest vessels in the carrying trade on Lake Superior.

Sec. 2. Said institution shall be under the control and management of the board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, who shall locate same and procure the necessary land, erect the necessary buildings thereon, with the proper equipment and facilities to carry this act into effect. Building or procuring all necessary spur tracks, terminal yards and other facilities to receive and ship grain. Commencing work so as to have said elevator ready for business on or before Sept. 1, 1893. Said elevator shall have facilities for weighing, unloading, cleaning and the safe keeping of grain in separate bins of 500 or more bushels, also for placing grain of the same grade together. Also commission shall build other buildings for permanent exhibits, and office room to establish a produce exchange and exhibits of farm products to aid in the development of the resources of the state of Minnesota, and to exhibit samples of grain and farm and manufactured products.

Sec. 3. The board of railroad and warehouse commissioners shall fix the rate of charges for the services rendered by the state in furnishing space for exhibits, use of market places, yards and storage rooms, grading, weighing, unloading, cleaning, care of and loading grain or products, and such charges shall be based upon the cost of service, repairs of building, tracks and equipments, and five (5) per cent interest on the capital invested by the state of Minnesota in said grounds, yards, docks, tracks, building and equipment established by this act. The said commission fixing the salaries for all employes necessary to run the said institution.

Sec. 4. The said commission shall keep on file for public inspection publications showing the market price of grain and farm products in the markets of Liverpool, London, Hamburg, New York, Buffalo, Quebec, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis and Duluth. Also the freight rates between said markets, either by railroad, lake, ocean or other means of transportation. They shall publish a bulletin or market report showing the price paid in said markets for farm products weekly. Said market report to show the prices as reported by the publications received from the other cities for one week and immediately preceding the date of said publications as near as practicable; also the rates of freight between Duluth and Minneapolis and said markets. Said bulletin to be kept on file in said institution and in the office of said commission in St. Paul and the other state offices; also to be furnished by mail to all persons who shall order the same and pay the price fixed by said commission, which shall not exceed one ($1) dollar per annum.

Sec. 5. Said board of railroad and warehouse commissioners shall send samples of the different grades of grain being exported to Buffalo, N. Y., in the state of New York; Liverpool and London, England; Paris, France, or any other market in the world they may deem advisable, for inspection and to secure prices as to their market value, that they may know whether the markets of Minnesota are within a reasonable difference in price of the markets of the world. Said commission shall have the power to purchase and export a quantity of grain to any of the said markets, if they deem such a course advisable, in order to ascertain the facts in the case, it being the intention of this act to prevent monopolization and unjust control of the market of this state for farm products.

Sec. 6. The income from the charges made for services rendered and use of buildings and facilities shall constitute a revolving fund to pay expenses, repairs and increase of buildings and other facilities which may be needed to carry into effect the intention of this act. It being the particular and specific intention of this act to aid in keeping the grain markets free from monopoly, to furnish elevators and warehouse facilities at reasonable cost, as well as to establish a permanent exhibit of farm and manufactured products.

Sec. 7. Said commission shall make to the governor and publish at the end of each year a report of their doings under this act during the present year.

Sec. 8. There is hereby appropriated out of the general revenue fund the sum of three hundred thousand ($300,000) dollars for the purposes of establishing the elevators and other buildings, docks, tracks, facilities and grounds contemplated by this act.

Sec. 9. There is hereby appropriated seventy thousand ($70,000) dollars out of the grain inspection fund, and also said fund shall be consolidated with and made a part of the fund of this institution on July 31, 1893.

TO RAISE REVENUE.

Senator Day Introduces a Bill for an Inheritance Tax.

More popular than Senator Hompe's grain bill is Senator Day's measure providing for an inheritance tax. This subject has been discussed with great ability by A. B. Ovitt, a leading attorney of this city, and the introduction of this bill will lead to even greater interest than ever. An abstrat of the measure follows:

Sec. 1. A tax shall be and is hereby imposed upon the transfer of any property, real or personal, of the value of five hundred dollars or over, or of any interest therein or income therefrom, in trust or otherwise to persons or corporations in the following cases:

1. When the transfer is by will or by the interstate laws of this state from any person dying seized or possessed of the property while a resident of the state.

2. When the transfer is by will or interstate law of property within the state and decedent was a non-resident of the state at the time of his death.

3. When the transfer is of property made by a resident or by a non-resident, when such non-resident's property is within this state, by deed, grant, bargain, sale or gift made in contemplation of the death of the grantor, vendor or donor; or intended to take effect in possession or enjoyment at or after such death. Such tax shall also be imposed when any such person or corporation becomes beneficially entitled, in possession or expectancy, to any property or the income thereof by any such transfer, whether made before or after the passage of this act. Such tax shall be at the rate of 5 per centum upon the clear market value of such property, except as otherwise prescribed in the next section.

Sec. 2. When the property or any beneficial interest therein passes by any such transfer to, or by the use of, any father, mother, husband, wife, child, wife or widow of a son, or the husband of a daughter, or to any lineal descendants of such decedent, grantor, donor or vendor born in lawful wedlock, such transfer of property shall not be taxable under this act unless it is of the value of $10,000, in which case it shall be taxable under this act at the rate of 2 per cent upon the clear cash market value of such property.

Section 3 makes this tax a lien upon the property until paid, and no executor or administrator will be allowed a final accounting until it is paid.

All taxes imposed by this act shall be due and payable at the time of the transfer, provided, however, that taxes upon the transfer of any estate, property or interest therein, limited, conditional, dependent or determinable upon the happening of any contingency or future event, by reason of which the fair market value thereof cannot be ascertained at the time of the transfer, as herein provided, shall accrue and become due and payable when the persons or corporations beneficially entitled thereto shall come into the possession or enjoyment thereof.

Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, and on up to section 22 provide methods for the collection of this tax. Section 22 and following sections provide for the disposition of the revenue. This part of the bill follows:

Section 22. All taxes levied and collected under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the state for the use of the state, and shall, after the expenses of collecting are paid, be applicable to the expenses of the state government, and to such other purposes as the legislature shall by law direct.

Sec. 23. Seven per cent of the moneys paid in on account of this tax shall be paid out by the state treasurer for the purpose of providing assistants for himself and the state auditor, to aid in collecting and accounting for said tax and in the enforcement of this law, to wit: One per cent shall be paid on demand to the state auditor for additional clerk hire, 1 per cent to the state treasurer for a like purpose, and 5 per cent to an attorney at law, to be known as the inheritance tax attorney, who shall be appointed by the state auditor to assist in the enforcement of this act and who shall hold his office for the term of four years from the time of his appointment and until his successor is appointed. The percentage above named shall be the full compensation allowed to said officers for their services under this act, except bills for printing, postage and stationery, and except that whenever it becomes necessary for the inheritance tax attorney in the performance of his duties in connection with this law to appear at some place other than his place of residence and other than the capital of the state, he shall be allowed, and the state treasurer shall pay, out of any money in his hands paid in by virtue of this act, the necessary traveling expenses of said attorney and mileage at the rate of three cents per mile each way; provided, that no such traveling expenses shall be paid until the state auditor has certified that the items thereof are correct and reasonable.

Sec. 24. The fees of judges of probate for the duties required of them under this act shall be as follows:

For each appraisal $2; for each order or decree $1; for filing papers, making copies of records and other duties required of them in this act, the same fees as are allowed by law to the clerk of the district court of the county for similar services. Said fees shall be paid upon the approval of the inheritance tax attorney by the state treasurer out of any funds in his hands received under this act, and shall be in addition to the compensation now allowed by law to the judge of probate.

Sec. 25. The words "estate" and "property" as used in this act shall be taken to mean the property or interest therein of the testator, intestate, grantor, bargainor or vendor passing or transferred to those not herein specifically exempted from the provisions of this act, and not as the property or interest therein passing or transferred to individual legatees, devisees, heirs, next of kin, grantees, donees, or vendees, and shall include all property or interest therein, whether situated within or without this state, over which this state has any jurisdiction for the purposes of taxation. The words "inheritance tax attorney" wherever they occur in this act shall be construed to mean the attorney at law who shall be designated by the state auditor under the provisions of section twenty-three of this act.

Sec. 26. This act shall take effect on May 1, 1893.

Northwestern Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.— Northwestern patents issued today, reported by Paul & Merwin, patent attorneys, 660 Temple Court, Minneapolis; 924 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul, and Washington, D. C.: Minnesota—Meat or bread cutter, Murdick C. Ameron, Minneapolis; metallic lathing, Mason H. Crittenden and F. V. Emery, Minneapolis; advertising device for glass vessels, Azrea S. Crossly, Duluth; capo fasto, Henry Dahlman, Cambridge; securing sheet metal fronts to building walls, Philip A. Deslauries, St. Paul; starching machine, Charles J. Dean, St. Paul; reversable gate for waterways, George W. Dorence, St. Paul; machine for welding plow irons, Andrew M. Erickson; cork sash holder, L. A. Hathaway, E. W. Elkins, Kenyon; electric lamp hanger, Charles S. Hume, Detroit; fire screen, Gilbert H. Jessup, Tracy; combined flax thresher and card, John McGrath, Minneapolis; automatic brake adjuster, Martin E. McKee, St. Paul; sheet-metal moulding machine, Clarence D. Spruder, St. Paul; closed circuit electric railway, Charles A. Stark, Duluth; grain meter, Jacob Owyman and O. L. Engel, Fargo, N. D.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Lieuts. McCleur and Masterman, of Company K, attended a meeting of the historical association in St. Paul yesterday.

Martin A. Graham, a son of W. S. Graham, of this city, died Monday night at the home of his parents of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Annie Berdtland claims to be an abused wife and has brought suit in the district court for a divorce from her husband, Nelson Berdtland, on the ground of desertion and refusing to support her.

A public installation of the officers of the A. O. U. W., of this city, occurred last evening, and was followed by a programme consisting of songs and recitations, after which a banquet was served.

An accident occurred on the Omaha road near Stillwater Junction early yesterday morning by which two flat cars were derailed and others were broken. The accident was caused by a rear-end collision, but fortunately no one was injured. All east-bound trains from St. Paul were obliged to run over the west-bound tracks from Lake Elmo until the debris was cleared up.

The following officers of Cook post, G. A. R., were installed Monday evening: James Mulvey, commander; John Goodrich, S. V.; C. A. Grant, J. V.; Sol Fuller, chaplain; F. C. Cutler, adjutant; Ernest Borsch, quartermaster; John Cover, O. D.; John Tingley, O. G.; David Carmichael, surgeon; J. M. McKusick, S. M.; George O. Haskell, Q. S.; A. M. Lesher, sentinel.

An adjourned regular term of the district court was held yesterday and the action of J. C. O'Gorman vs. The Stillwater Union Depot and Transfer Company was taken up. Mr. O'Gorman brings suit to recover $11,000, which amount he claims is due him. The transfer company claims that it has paid Mr. O'Gorman his claim and $8,885.71 more. Two large tables were placed in the center of the court room on which are scattered books and papers to prove the various claims. This case will probably be concluded today, when the action of J. C. O'Gorman vs. D. M. Sabin will be tried.

80 in the Shade Yesterday.

At San Diego, Cal., the temperature has been 80 in the shade at midday for several days past. Excursion tickets now on sale to all points in California; to Mexico; to Texas; to Louisiana; to Florida, and to Cuba. Agency for Grafton's personally conducted Mexican and Hawaiian Island Tours. All trains run into union depots in Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City. City ticket office removed to 365 Robert street, corner of Fifth. F. H. Thorn, City Ticket Agent.

BARBAROUS SAVAGES.

Four Men Murdered and Their Heads Put on Poles.

VICTORIA, B. C., Jan. 10.—Information brought down from North by passengers on the steamer Danube say that natives cut off the heads of three whites and an Indian near Cape Barry, whom they had murdered, then stuck them upon poles and danced around in their revolting savagery.

PRATHER IN GOOD FORM.

He Captures the Long Race at Gloucester.

GLOUCESTER, Jan. 10.—Race results:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Comrade won, Honest Tom second, Little Phil third. Time, :58¼.

Second race, six and a quarter furlongs—Plevmar won, Poet second, Hattick filly third. Time, 1:24¾.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Brown Charlie won, Cloverdale second, Minnora third. Time, 1:27¾.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Rafter won, Pete second, Verboa third. Time, 1:21.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth—Prather won, Pelham second, Vendetta third. Time, 1:51.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Darius won, Philander second, Seager third. Time, 1:21½.

BOOKIES MADE A LITTLE.

Betting Lively and Well Distributed at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10. — Fine weather, a fast track and a large attendance were the conditions of today's racing. Three favorites won. The betting was lively, and so well divided tha the books broke better than even. Summaries:

First race, five furlongs—Lady Tom won, Little Billy second, Foxhall third. Time, 1:04.

Second race, five furlongs—Modjeska won, Hubert O'Neill second, Remus third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Little Addie won, Ada May second, Miss Gilkey third. Time, 1:18.

Fourth race, seven furlongs—Rally won, Warplot second, Flora McDonald third. Time, 1:33.

Fifth race, seven and a half furlongs—Gen. Marmaduke won, May Hardy second, Blaze Duke third. Time, 1:39.

Are You Going South or West This Winter?

If so, consult the inducements offered the traveling public in rates and service by the Chicago Great Western Railway and connections. Round-trip rates are now in effect to all principal points in the South and West. City ticket office, 195 East Third street.

SPRINTERS HAVE A DAY.

Short-Distance Races Make Up Guttenburg's Card.

GUTTENBURG, Jan. 10.—The results today were:

First race, four and a half furlongs—Lizzie T won, Ada B second, Narka third. Time, :57.

Second race, six and a half furlongs—Airplant won, J. McLaughlin second, Julia T third. Time, 1:26¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Kirsch won Blackburn second, Persistence third. Time 1:16¾.

Fourth race, four and a half furlongs—Susie Fuller gelding won, Cocoa second, Trump third. Time, :57.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile—Lucy Clark won, Kenwood second, Orton third. Time, 1:18½.

Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Fanhandle won, Harry Ireland second, Bullfinch third. Time, 1:32½.

Pears' Soap

Which would you rather have, if you could have your choice, transparent skin or perfect features?

All the world would choose one way; and you can have it measurably.

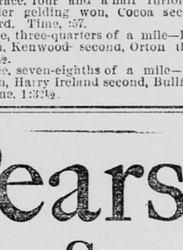
If you use Pears' Soap and live wholesomely otherwise, you will have the best complexion Nature has for you.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

Economical Practical and Dainty Dishes BY USE OF Liebig COMPANY'S Extract of Beef.

Send a postal for the Company's Cook Book to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York.

This Shows a jar of the Genuine Liebig Company's Extract, with Justus von Liebig's signature across the label in blue.



BE SURE THAT YOU GET IT.

OFFICIAL.

Proceedings of Board of School Inspectors.

[Published in THE GLOBE of Jan. 11, 1893.]

Regular Meeting.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 4, 1893.

President Pyle in the chair.

Present—Inspectors Auerbach, Bridgman, O'Brien and Mr. President—4.

Absent—Inspectors Dickson, Smith and Stamm—3.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same approved as published.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From the Proprietor of a Local Paper—"Truth"—

Offering to furnish gratis said paper to school libraries.

Laid over until next regular meeting.

From the Edison Electric Company—

Proposal to heat and light High School building.

Referred to special committee, comprising Inspectors Pyle, Auerbach, Dickson and O'Brien.

From the Superintendent of Schools—

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3, 1893.

To the Board of School Inspectors.

GENTLEMEN: In connection with the statistical report which is herewith submitted I desire to call your attention to one or two facts.

The number admitted into day schools up to the end of December, 1892, exceeds the number admitted at the same date in 1891 by 2,000.

The increase in the same item since December, 1890, is 2,870, so that every indication points to an excess by the end of the year of from four to five thousand over the enrollment in 1890, when the legislature passed an act prohibiting the erecting of school buildings in this city for two years.

The time has come when more school buildings are imperatively needed. Many of the children in the schools are improperly housed in small rented rooms, badly lighted and illy ventilated, dangerous to the lives of the children and not fitted for securing the best results educationally. This condition exists, moreover, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the reduction of the funds available for the maintenance of the schools during the current year, the number of pupils assigned to each teacher was increased from forty to between forty-five and fifty. It it were possible to return to the standard of forty, which is high enough for the interests of the children, the need for more rooms would be even more evident than it is now.

I submit herewith a statement of the number of class rooms in each building, the number occupied, the number vacant, and the number of additional rooms rented. It will be seen that there are a few vacant rooms in some quarters, but a glance at the map will make it evident that these rooms cannot be used to relieve the overcrowded buildings. In very few buildings are more than one or two vacant rooms to be found, and these were nearly all occupied before the reduction in the number of teachers, and would be again if we could return to the proper standards. A few exceptions are to be found in buildings located in the suburbs, built years ago in anticipation of a growth which did not come. But it is a source of very little comfort to parents whose children must attend school in a rented storeroom in Arlington Hills to know that there are seven beautiful, airy, vacant rooms in a building located at the Fair Grounds.

As appears in the report, the buildings needing relief are the Lincoln and Cleveland in the First Ward, and the Jackson, Gorman and Scheffer in the Eighth Ward. Relief can be best furnished in all these cases by erecting additions to the buildings mentioned, except that in the Eighth Ward, in the vicinity of the House of the Good Shepherd, a new building should be erected where the city owns a lot purchased for this purpose, to provide accommodation for the children now attending school in rented rooms on University avenue.

In view of these pressing needs, which will be still more pressing in another year, I recommend the passage of a resolution by this Board, requesting the City Council to add to the tax levy for 1893 the half-mill provided in the law for building purposes.

I further recommend that the Real Estate Committee be requested to investigate the possibility of selling some of the unoccupied school property, particularly the old Humboldt school on the West Side, and the Washington school in the Third Ward, and, if it be found possible and advisable, that the City Council be requested to sell the same and place the amount received to the credit of the Building Fund of the Board.

C. B. GILBERT,
Superintendent of Schools.

December, 1892—	Day Schools.	Night Schools.	Total.
Whole number enrolled	15,265	737	16,002
Average daily attendance	13,618	457	14,075
Whole number admitted	16,718	1,161	17,879
December, 1891—			
Whole number enrolled	14,084	1,572	15,656
Average daily attendance	12,315	876	13,191
Whole number admitted	14,763	2,003	16,766
December, 1890—			
Whole number enrolled	13,076	1,210	14,286
Average daily attendance	12,572	699	13,201
Whole number admitted	13,893	1,613	15,506

Accepted and filed.

REPORTS.

From the Committee on Fuel and Janitors—

BOARD OF SCHOOL INSPECTORS.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Jan. 4, 1893.

To the Board of School Inspectors—

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Fuel and Janitors would respectfully report that since the last meeting of the Board we have made the following appointments, viz.:

Lincoln School—John Shilleto, fireman, vice Alfred Anderson, resigned, to date Jan. 1.

High School—Patrick Diffley, assistant janitor, vice Daniel Mortimer, resigned, to date Jan. 1.

Tilden School—A. O. Walden, janitor, vice Philip Peteler, resigned, to date Dec. 29, 1892.

Respectfully submitted,

MAURICE AUERBACH, Chairman.

Approved and confirmed by—

Yeas—Inspectors Auerbach, Bridgman, O'Brien and Mr. President—4.

From the Committee on Schools—

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 3, 1893.

To the Board of School Inspectors, St. Paul, Minn.

GENTLEMEN: Your Committee on Schools begs leave to make the following report:

Since the last meeting of the Board we have received the resignation of Miss Dorothy Maguire, First grade Adams school, to date from Jan. 1.

We have granted leave of absence, without pay, to Miss Gertrude Stoker, teacher of the Seventh grade, Sibley school, for the remainder of the school year.

To Mrs. G. W. Fanning, kindergarten directress, Humboldt school, until April 1.

To Miss Cora Caret, First grade, Hawthorne school. All to date from Jan. 1.

We have made the following transfers:

Miss Isabel Roth, from the First grade, Webster school, to the First grade, Adams school, in place of Miss Maguire, resigned.

Miss Susie Green, from the position of assistant kindergartner, Maxfield school, to the same position in the Lincoln school.

Miss Gertrude Noyes, kindergartner, from the Smith school to the Maxfield school.

Miss Mary Hayes, assistant kindergartner, from the Jackson school to the Jefferson school. All at their present salaries.

We have promoted Miss Clara Everett, assistant kindergartner, Lincoln school, to the position of kindergarten directress Smith school.

We have appointed Miss Maggie Plummer, assistant kindergartner for half day at the Jackson school.

We have appointed Miss Alice Baker, substitute kindergartner at the Humboldt school, in place of Mrs. Fanning, granted leave of absence, at $35 per month.

We have appointed Miss Minnie Beswick, now out on leave of absence, teacher of the First grade, Webster school, at maximum schedule salary.

We have appointed Miss Lenora Comnick teacher of the Fourth grade, Sibley school.

We have appointed Miss Minna Bartleheim teacher of the First grade, Hawthorne school. All the above appointments and transfers to date from Jan. 1, and to be at minimum schedule salary, except as specified.

We have appointed Miss E. L. Pratt, principal of the McClelian school, at schedule salary for a four-room building, to date from Dec. 1.

Respectfully submitted.

G. H. BAUMGMAN, Chairman.

Approved and confirmed by—

Yeas — Inspectors Auerbach, Bridgman, O'Brien and Mr. President—4.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Inspector Auerbach—

Resolved, by the Board of School Inspectors of the