SAINT PAUL.

DRIFT OF THE CITY.

The board of park commissioners will meet Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

The fees of the secretary of state for the month of December amounted to $135.50.

There will be a grand benefit masquerade ball at the Market hall on Monday evening, Jan. 16.

Archbishop Ireland will preach the sermon at high mass in the cathedral at 10:30 this morning.

Mayor Wright went to Minneapolis yesterday, and was the guest of Mayor William Henry Eustis, of that city.

The aldermanic committees on claims and the committee on requisitions will meet at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Diphtheria was reported to the health officer yesterday from 64½ Central avenue and from the city and county hospitals.

Lyle Mahony, the young man caught burglarizing Allen's confectionery store, on Wabasha street, near Fifth, was held to the grand jury in the municipal court yesterday.

The following persons were allowed pensions through Adjt. Gen. Mullen's office last week: Joseph H. Williams, Milwaukee, $12; James W. Williamson, Sumpter, $8; Albert D. Barr, Ellington, $12; Mary L. Glass, Stillwater, $12; Nicholas Faber, Chaplin, $12.

A. E. Kidd has sued William W. Erwin and Cyrus Wellington to recover $150. It is claimed that the attorneys named agreed to go to Iowa and try a case at a compensation of $75 a day and expenses, but did not do so, and refuse to refund the money advanced.

The Minnesota institute for defectives filed the following expense lists for December with the state auditor yesterday: School for the feeble-minded, current, $5,061.91; special improvement, $59.48; school for the blind, current, $222.87; school for the deaf, current, $3,083.55.

There will be a meeting of all the committees connected with the Junior Pioneers' fourth annual entertainment this afternoon at their hall, corner of Third and Wabasha streets. The event will take place on Wednesday, Feb. 8, and all the hustlers should be present today to aid in completing final arrangements.

Insurance Commissioner Smith has received the annual statements and renewed the licenses of the following insurance companies doing business in the state: Northwestern Accident Association of Minneapolis, National Fraternal Association of Council Bluffs, Alamo Fire Insurance Company of San Antonio, Tex., Westchester Fire Insurance Company of New York and American Central Insurance Company of St. Louis.

Five months' interest allowed July 1, 1893, on money put in the State Savings bank, Germania Life Bldg., Fourth and Minn. streets, on or before Feb. 3, 1893.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Clifton—J. J. Cunningham, Helena, Mont.; John O'Neal, Clinton, O.; O. H. Solem, Windom, Minn.; C. W. Parsons, Litchfield, Minn.; M. J. Miller, Dermont, Minn.; W. Wiedmann, Stillwater, Minn.; F. S. Dunn, wife and sister, Shakopee, Minn.; F. S. Campbell, West Superior; J. H. McCormick, W. D. McCormick, Westfall, Mich.; L. Forsyth, Glencoe.

Hotel Metropolitan—H. Woodward, Duluth; B. E. Allen, Chicago; I. O. Golmer, Davenport; S. C. Willard, Milwaukee; J. W. Brewster, Cincinnati; D. B. Chester, Buffalo; Z. C. Calver, Kansas City; I. L. Farmer, Topeka, Kan.; O. F. Elmer, Peoria, Ill.; Al B. Forbes, Detroit, Mich.; C. H. Tongalin, Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Rehan, Chicago.

NO HOPE OF CHANGE.

This Delightful Old-Fashioned Weather Will Stay Here.

Observer Lyons Looks for a Warm, Followed by a Colder Spell.

The intensely cold wave which is master of the situation here at present bids fair, according to the prediction of Weather Observer Lyons, to last until Monday noon. He thinks by that time we shall have a warm wave, and that by the middle of the week another, and perhaps a much colder wave, will reach us. He said last evening:

"This is the first real old-fashioned Minnesota winter weather we have had since the January of 1888. Thursday night it was 23 deg below zero, Friday night it was 21, and I think tonight it will go down to about 25 deg below. We have now had six weeks of pretty good sleighing. The last four winters were not worthy the name of winters. Jan. 19, 1892, the thermometer went down to 25 below zero, and was the only really cold day during the four years. The average thermometer during the last winter was about 20 above zero; the average thermometer of the preceding winter was 21 above zero, and the average thermometer of the first two warm winters was about from 21 to 22 above. Everything seems to indicate that we will have pretty stiff winter weather from now out; and possibly we may have a pretty long siege of winter."

CRIMINAL CASES.

A Dozen Grand Jury Victims Pleaedd Not Guilty.

Several of the prisoners recently indicted were arraigned before Judge Kelly yesterday. Dan Danforth, who is one of the men who held up William Dawson Jr., pleaded guilty of larceny and will be sentenced in a few days. Michael Moore, indicted with Danforth, will plead tomorrow, when he will be represented by an attorney.

Dr. T. J. Pearce, accused of abortion, and J. W. Ham, charged with unlawfully converting to his use the funds of the Bodega saloon, will plead tomorrow.

George B. Whitney, accused of forgery in two instances, was represented by Otto K. Sauer and pleaded not guilty. He was admitted to bail in the penalty of $750, with Jacob Kieffer and P. Abbey as sureties.

John Cole, three times indicted for larceny, was represented by C. Tyson Butcher, and pleaded not guilty.

J. C. Willard, accused of passing a forged check on the Bank of Minneapolis, pleaded not guilty after E. E. McDonald had been named by the court to defend him.

Ed La Chappelle pleaded not guilty to larceny, and F. L. McGhee was appointed to defend him.

Fred Carl and Harold Jackson, each accused of larceny, pleaded not guilty, and will be defended by F. F. Price.

Frank McWilliams, accused of forgery, pleaded not guilty, and Carl Taylor will defend him at the request of the court.

RAILWAY CELEBRATION.

President Fairchild Wants It the First Week in June.

The was a large attendance at yesterday's meeting of the St. Paul real estate exchange. President Fairchild took the floor to advocate holding the celebration of the completion of the Great Northern railway to the Pacific ocean June 7, 8 and 9, that being the date of the annual convention of the Loyal Legion in the city. Col. J. H. Davidson thought the celebration should begin the day after the adjournment of the Loyal Legion convention, as it would tend to keep the visitors in the city.

A form of contract of sale of real estate for general use among dealers was submitted, and laid over a week.

A letter from William B. Cuttler, President of the National Real Estate association, stating that he would soon visit the city, was read.

The matter of making the St. Paul Record the official organ of the association was referred to the reference committee.

The "Plymouth," Seventh Street.
23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale.

COVERS MANY CASES.

A Supreme Court Decision of Interest to All Riparian Owners.

Riparian Rights Cover Land to Centers of Non-Navigable Lakes.

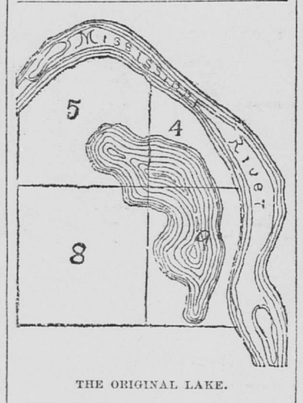
Where the Sovereign Right of the State Ends in Such Cases.

A Valuable Lot of West Side Land Thus Added to Tax Rolls.

Judge Mitchell, of the supreme court, in the case of Lamprey against the state and others, handed down a decision a few days ago of great importance to the citizens of Minnesota, affirming the decision of Judge Otis in the court below, and settling for the first time in the history of our state the extent of the rights of riparian owners and determining to whom the beds of the multitudinous lakes of Minnesota belong.

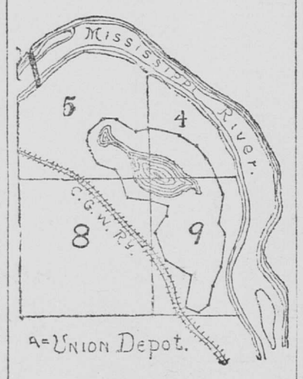
The syllabus of the decision, as published in the routine court news in the daily papers, was in all probability passed by unnoticed by all save the interested members of the legal profession and a few property owners of the city; but as Minnesota has some 7,000 lakes, all disappearing more or less rapidly, the magnitude of the interests involved in this decision is almost incalculable, directly affecting the rights of thousands of people and the title to thousands of acres of land in this state.

The court decide that when the United States sell and give a patent to land bounded by a meandered lake, the government parts with all of its rights to the lands within the meandered



THE ORIGINAL LAKE.

lines, and can never claim any portion of the lake bed, however much the waters may recede; and further holds that the state, by virtue of its sovereignty or otherwise, has no rights in or control over the beds of non-navigable lakes within its borders. The court also decide that the owners of land along and outside of the meandered lines own by virtue thereof all the land to the waters edge of navigable lakes, and also that such owners along non-navigable lakes own the fee in all the land from the meandered line in front to the center of the lake by the same title as that which they have in the lands outside of the meandered line; consequently the farmers and others having farms along such meandered lakes in this state own all the lands to the center of the lake whether covered by water or not. This decision secures to many citizens of Minnesota, by an unquestionable title, many thousand valuable acres of land, and absolute control of their portion of these lakes. The particular lake involved in this suit is familiar to the residents of St. Paul, and is situated just across the river in West St. Paul and east of State street, its north end lying nearer the Merchants' hotel than the Seven corners, thus rendering the lake bottom in question, now dry land, of great value—estimated at more than a million dollars. Before Minnesota became a territory there was a considerable lake there, and the adjoining lands were duly entered by several persons while Minnesota was a part of Wisconsin. The government surveyed those lands in 1853, and meandered this lake, which covered 335 acres, and there are many now living in our midst who remember when the dusky red man, in his silently gliding canoe, with rod and gun, found his principal support within its waters. In 1869 the lake, having partially dried up, a land speculator by the name of Gilmore quietly induced the land department at Washington to survey the lake within the original meandered line, and designate the interior portion by fractional lots. This was done without any notice to the parties interested, and several patents were issued under this second survey.



THE LAKE AT PRESENT.

This decision of the supreme court, however, holds the second survey and the Gilmore patents void, the land department having no jurisdiction to resurvey the lake, as the government by its patents of the shore lands under the original survey had parted with all of its rights, and thereby had conveyed the bed of the lake under such original patents to the riparian purchasers. Several railroad companies whose roads run into St. Paul in sight of this lake bed have for years eagerly endeavored to hold about one-half of it on account of its great value, claiming, if the lake had not been meandered, about one-half of these 325 acres would have fallen within odd sections, and hence that portion of the land would have fallen under some of the numerous railroad land grants, all of which date long subsequent to the original survey, and after the shore owners' rights had vested. This decision squarely gives the bed of this lake to the riparian proprietors, and all other claims are completely swept away. This is fortunate for the city also as now the whole tract will be listed for taxation, though the riparian owners have paid taxes for many years on about one-half of the lake bottom. The court says that the riparian owners are justly entitled to such land, for to hold otherwise would open the door to "prowling speculators" to seize in this state all lands between the meandered line and the water line of non-navigable lakes, many of which are fast drying up, and thus deprive the shore owners of the use of water, which the law always gave them as part of their original purchase and which constitutes a great element of value of their possessions, and to secure this right the law places in the riparian owners the fee of such lake bottoms, whether covered by water or not. A number of years ago four citizens of St. Paul, Uri L. Lamprey, Warren H. Mead, Philip Reilly and T. B. Campbell, bought all the land surrounding this lake and have since held it at great expense, knowing they had purchased and owned by the rights of riparian owners the bed of the lake, and now the supreme court of the state of Minnesota has confirmed their title to this large tract of land in the very heart of our city.

SPECIAL TERM WORK.

Five Judges Unravel the Legal Technicalities.

The business transacted in special term of the district court yesterday is as follows:

Before Judge Brill—Elisha H. Robinson vs. John Haley; hearing of contempt proceedings; ordered that John Haley be adjudged in contempt and be fined $50, one-half of which goes to Robinson to pay expenses of the proceedings.; the warrant of commitment stayed two weeks. G. Middonts was granted final naturalization papers.

By Judge Kelly—H. Schifferman et al. vs. C. E. Barnard; heard on appeal from restraining order and case settled by stipulation. Julius H. Stone et al. vs. C. F. Muller, as assignee; taken under consideration upon an appeal from a taxation of costs.

By Judge Otis—The habeas corpus case of Grace Loomis against May Loomis was continued one week. Rushton M. Dorman vs. William H. Fisher et al.; partly heard on motion of plaintiff to dismiss, and continued to give plaintiff an opportunity to show that C. C. Joslyn was not authorized to begin action. Martha J. Lyon vs. Asa P. Lyon; submitted on a motion for change of venue. Minnesota Savings and Loan Society v. N. B. Ganyan et al.; leave given to amend complaint.

By Judge Kerr—George W. Martin & Co. vs. W. H. McMillan and G. Presley & Co. as garnishee; referred to take disclosure. Dennis Griffin vs. St. Paul Brick Manufacturing Company; order to show cause signed. The West Publishing Company vs. W. F. Carroll and the Pioneer Press Company, as garnishee; heard on motion to dismiss. In re assignment of Martin Jacobson to E. W. Shiek; account of assignee allowed. In re assignment of Minnesota Sash and Door Company; submitted on an application to allow preferred claims. Alice Hewett vs. William C. Rice; partly heard on a motion to admit new parties and continued to February term.

By Judge Willis—Carl Wirth vs. H.C. McCartey et al.; leave given to pay money into court and to permit other parties to interplead. Emma E. Mollers vs. Otillie Hecker; motion for new trial dismissed. The Netherland American Land Company vs. Nels J. Ness and others; application for injunction denied. Netherland American Land Company vs. John B. Dow et al.; mortgage foreclosure ordered. Netherland American Land Company vs. Herman Knutzke et al.; continued until Monday on hearing for mortgage foreclosure.

THE COURT INTERFERED

And Intimated It Was a Case for the Grand Jury to Probe.

Singular Developments in the Rosenbaum Assignment.

"It seems to me that the evidence discloses a case of larceny on a large scale. The county attorney is here and the grand jury is in session. I think this is a case for the action of the county attorney and this man ought to be ordered to jail."

The foregoing is part of the comment of Judge Egan yesterday when hearing evidence in the application to declare Samuel Rosenbaum insolvent, and to appoint a receiver of his effects. The court room was well filled with creditors and friends of Rosenbaum yesterday, and there were several occasions for derisive smiling during the investigation—with Rosenbaum on the witness stand. The application for a receiver was made by L. B. Lehman & Co., Cane, McCaffrey & Co. and H. Swisky, who claim to be creditors to a considerable extent, and who alleged that Rosenbaum owes large sums of money for goods bought in several Eastern cities within the past few months.

Rosenbaum is an East Seventh street dry goods merchant, and has been in business for a quarter of a century. Last fall he started a branch store at St. James, a small town in Watonwan county, on the Omaha railroad. The evidence disclosed by Rosenbaum on the stand yesterday was rather conflicting until he was straightened out to some extent and greatly confounded by the rigid examination of attorneys and the exhibition of documentary evidence. Rosenbaum had been notified to bring all his books of account, his bill book, etc., into court, but he appeared with only his bank book as the evidence of his business transactions. The attorneys for the petitioners were, however, well supplied with bills and papers to make a strong showing. The hearing was not completed yesterday, but Judge Egan made a remark to the effect that enough had been shown to warrant the appointment of a receiver unless the current shall be changed by evidence to be produced by the defense.

Mr. Rosenbaum declared he was not able to tell the amount of goods bought by him in the past few months, nor what amount he had disposed of. He thought he had not bought more than $2,000 worth of goods since the latter part of August, and denied that it would amount to $30,000. At this juncture one of the attorneys asked leave to refresh the memory of Rosenbaum, while his face shone with a confidence that made him feel sure of having trapped his man. Selections were made from a large bundle of papers and shown Rosenbaum, who admitted the genuineness and correctness of the papers. From these and the statements of the men it was gleaned that Rosenbaum had a stock of goods valued at $15,000 Aug. 22 last. He then owed about $3,000. A few weeks ago he made an assignment to Bernard Simon. His liabilities then footed up $50,000 and his assets about $3,000. Early in September last he started the store at St. James and put his son in charge. After Aug. 22, he purchased from merchants in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities goods valued at about $30,000. The St. James store was stocked with goods from the St. Paul store.

Rosenbaum was asked what he had done with his goods and denied that he had bought to the extent charged, but said he had sold to a number of parties whose names he could not remember. He was asked if he had not sold in lots ranging from $200 to $800 goods valued at $25,000 since Aug. 22 last. He admitted that he might have sold to Lazarus & Moses, of Jordan, a bill of goods, and Burton, of Little Falls; A. Goldman, of Minneapolis, and to a number of others, but denied that they amounted to as much as claimed. He claimed that he did not remember to whom he sold several boxes of goods that were shipped over the Omaha road.

It appeared by schedules prepared by Bernard Simon, as assignee of the St. Paul and St. James stores, that the liabilities of Simon are now about $50,000, and the visible assets about $3,000. It was after the points above had been brought out that Judge Egan made the remarks relative to the duty of the county attorned in bringing the matter to the attention of the grand jury.

23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale
At the "Plymouth," Seventh street.

THE TREND OF TRADE.

Steady, Potent Influence of the Booming of Home Manufactures.

St. Paul Men Feeling the Benefits of Certain Home Investments.

Trade in Its Relation to the Markets and to the Railroads.

Views of the Situation as Expressed by Bankers and Jobbers.

In trade circles the friendly feeling between the wholesale merchants and the manufacturers has grown greatly of late, and the retailers of the city have shown more disposition than ever in favor of St. Paul products. In quality, price and adaptability to the demands the manufacturers of St. Paul are able to compete—in their lines of goods—with any Eastern city, and it is not surprising that a growing interest is noticeable on the subject of home industries.

The efforts of the Commercial club, the Jobbers' and Business Men's unions have been very beneficial to the manufacturing concerns. It has been the policy of the Commercial club members to seek articles of home production, and they have done a great deal to stir up loyalty among the merchants, both retail and wholesale, in regard to these products. Their calls for St. Paul-made cigars have had a marked effect upon that line of trade. It is only one line out of the many in which they have exerted their influence. For instance, one of its members, who also belongs to the jobbers' union and business men's union, now has his lithographing done here instead of sending to Milwaukee, as heretofore. He is well satisfied with the results. Chicago men stand firm in favor of their manufacturers—why frown upon that policy elsewhere? The contiguity of the Twin Cities should make their relations quite reciprocal, but the reciprocity doesn't appear to extend much eastward of Hennepin county. The moral support of the home trade is a great help to business, however, even if it is not as far-reaching as should be expected. It is certain that the manufacturers must and will market their goods. They would rather work amicably with the home departments of trade, but in a few lines the old-fashioned notion of sticking to Eastern brands has not been materially changed, and this minority of manufacturers naturally feel that their excellent goods and fair prices have not received as much attention as they deserved. They are moving forward, though, with good success. Their establishments are growing; but how much greater they would grow, and how their forces would increase, if all the elements were at work for the home concerns. They sell some of their goods elsewhere than in St. Paul. Goods manufactured here sell well in Washington and California, and the particular lines of goods to which reference is made just now go into competition with the old-line products of the East. The manufacturers here have the latest and best machinery, all kines of materials, up to the highest grades, and their workmen are first-class. They can supply home trade quickly in lots to suit the demand. In ordering from the East specified contracts in reasonably large quantities are often made when the buyers would not have thought of such a thing as giving a definite order to a home manufacturer. But the situation is changing, and the jobbers are disposed to assist in developing many interests that help to increase the wealth and population of the city.

Home Investments.

Many of the bankers and real estate men, together with other wealthy men in different lines of business, have investments in home industrial enterprises, where they have the business right under their eyes and can have knowledge of the management. There is a field here for considerable money in small manufactures and in increasing the established and large concerns. Manufacturing can be started here on a moderate investment. The sentiment and moral support of the community are favorable, and, furthermore, the surrounding territory is rapidly developing into a rich and prosperous domain, providing a great outside demand for a long list of manufactured articles. Competition with the East is successful, and the profits are, generally speaking, far greater than those made by the holders of Eastern industrial shares.

The Risks Are Less

on home investments, as a rule, than those of stock market speculation, where one story sways a market one day, only to be denied the day after. A speculator loses a few thousand dollars on mess pork. He calls it bad luck and says nothing. If he loses the same amount in some department of his home manufactory he raises a racket, and ten to one he secures a new superintendent or clears the manager and other subordinates out. When he invests his money at home he improves his property and the property of his home people. The business and the plants in which he is interested are, most likely, of two-fold benefit. Yet, should he, perchance, lose a trifle on one, he has had the satisfaction of making on the others.

The Financial Field.

Money is close at the banks, even for good business paper, and exchange continues to bring a premium about equal to the cost of forwarding the currency. The bankers look upon this week's improvement in the wheat market with some interest in view of its probably favorable effect upon the wheat-raising sections. Money closed easy in the New York market, but there has been a disposition lately toward speculative manipulations. If they are carried forward they will require a large amount of cash.

Railroad Notes.

A contract was closed yesterday for the movement of three trainloads of lumber for one party via the Northern Pacific from Washington state to Michigan. The lumber will be in timbers and dimension stuff. The party wants the three trains to move close together so that they will make a showing at Chicago.

In the fruit line during the past two years 50,000 acres of orchards have been set out in Washington. In the course of two or four years their products will be a valuable source of supply for the Twin Cities and the intermediate country. The fruits of Washington and Oregon are large, beautiful and luscious. The St. Paul markets handled such products to good advantage during the past season.

In the Wholesale District.

Another handsome new wholesale house, fronting on Smith park, is about completed. So, also, is a neat one on Sixth street, corner of Cedar. Others are to be built in both of the localities mentioned early next spring.

Messrs. Arthur & Abbott have moved from Third street to the corner of Fourth and Wacouta.

The conditions of business can be summed up from the following interviews:

Powers Dry Goods Company, Wholesale—The cold weather and snow has brought in additional orders for heavy goods. Our traveling men are starting out now with spring lines for the trade. On cotton goods the market is very firm. The manufacturing department in lumbermen's supplies showed a handsome increase last year, and when we move into our new building about the 1st of next month, we shall have more than twice as much room, and the requisite facilities for doing a greatly increased business. St. Paul can compete successfully with the Eastern houses, and the trade prospects look good.

Charles F. Konants, Konantz Saddlery company, wholesale and manufacturers of harness, etc.:

"Our prospects are very good for the coming season and last year's trade was entirely satisfactory; the increase was 40 per cent over 1891. We will have a new building sood, three times as large as this one, and shall put in improved machinery of the most modern styles. The force and facilities will be increased accordingly. Our collections are very fair. They kept up well up to about the 1st of December."

George W. Freeman—C. Gotzian & Co., manufacturers boots and shoes:

We feel very comfortable here in the new corner, with everything spick, span and clean, all ready for business. The cold weather and last fall of snow are helping the trade in Arctics very nicely. St. Paul can manufacture just to suit any one, and we feel very comfortable concerning the business for next season.

C. W. Hackett—C. W. Hackett, Hardware company, wholesale:

Trade is opening up very nicely this new year, in our line—fully as good as last year in the corresponding period. Our men have started out, and judging from the orders, they are doing business right along. There has been some apprehension that the world's fair would affect business here somewhat, but that is a question. I have considerable confidence that the trade will have a good year.

John F. Broderick, Manager Ryan Drug company, wholesale:

Our trade has opened very good this year and the collections continue good. The manufacturing departments make an excellent showing. Our business being done over various sections of the Union, makes a very satisfactory outcome.

Daniel H. Moon—Allen, Moon & Co., wholesale grocers:

There appears to be a fair activity. This is generally called a dull season, but we are surprised at the trade this year. It is good, cool weather, and people must eat and keep warm, you know. The Great Northern railway is going to make another great feeder to the business of the Twin Cities. I had a splendid trip over the Great Northern in August last. The scenery was magnificent—incomparable in many respects. It is the coming country. The mines are very valuable, and there is a great wealth of timber, live stock and agricultural districts. Why, the Flathead and Kootenai valleys are like old-settled Eastern sections. The Pen d'Orielle river looks larger than the Mississippi. We sell as far west as Bonner's Ferry, in Idaho, and the country is very grand through there and west to Valencia. The people are full of vim, and with such splendid opportunities for business I am not surprised that they are so contented to stay where the scenery is as attractive as it is in those mountains.

23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale
At the "Plymouth," Seventh street.

NO THIRD STREET LINE.

The Council Committee Opposed to the Proposed Belt Line.

Third Street Merchants Almost a Unit in Opposition.

The scheme to secure a street railway belt line to connect the existing lines with the union depot is now a defunct cause. Property owners on Third street protest very vigorously against that thoroughfare being given up for the purpose, on the ground that it will seriously interrupt wholesale traffic. J. Robertson appeared before the aldermanic committee on streets yesterday and voiced the sentiment of the Third street people. He said that a large number of leases have recently been drawn for the business blocks on that street, but should a street railway line be built there these leases will be canceled. Ald. Ingersoll took the same ground, and after a lengthy discussion the ordinance ordering the belt line was voted to be indefinitely postponed; that is, the committee will so recommend at the next meeting of the board. This action was largely influenced by the following petition, which was presented to the committee:

ST. PAUL, Jan., 1893.—To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of St. Paul: The undersigned property owners and tenants on Third street respectfully protest against building a street car line on Third street, even were it possible to do so, the street being exempt in the original charter.

They further ask that the consideration of the ordinance relating to the building of same be indefinitely postponed immediately, as the agitation of same is thwarting efforts being made to improve and tenant the street, and is preventing leases being made that are about to be consummated, and will compel others to move from the street.

We most respectfully pray for your prompt action.

Street only thirty feet wide from curb to curb.

P. H. Kelly Mer. Co.,	P. V. Dwyer,
Seabury & Co.,	Pioneer Press Co.,
Robinson, Straus & Co.,	Mannheimer Bros.,
	J. A. Presley,
J. B. Tarbox,	De Camp & Beyer,
R. A. Durkee & Co.,	P. F. Egan,
Charles A. Moore,	R. C. Munger,
John B. Cook & Son,	D. P. Rasopoulos,
Weed & Lawrence,	B. Presley & Co.,
Northwestern Fuel Co.,	A. Booth Packing Co.,
	T. D. Simonton,
St. Paul Rubber Co.,	J. S. Simonton,
Myers & Co.,	Pendergast Bros.,
W. T. Maxfield,	Smith Fruit Co.,
Achilles Michaud,	W. H. Burkhard,
Estate of Edward Langevin,	John Bell,
	P. R. L. Hardenburgh Co.,
L. B. Smith,	
John H. Allen,	Allen, Moon & Co.
John C. Graus,	

Of the signers, the St. Paul Rubber company, P. F. Egan, P. V. Dwyer and the Hardenburgh company reconsidered their action in favor of the line.

The committee voted to recommend the passage of the East Side Electric company's franchise, and there was no opposition.

The T railway ordinance next came up, and without debate, it was decided to report in favor of an indefinite postponement. The ordinance regulating sewer connections by private individuals will be favorably reported.

23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale
At the "Plymouth," Seventh street.

THE NEW DEAL.

Hereafter Sheriff's Fees Must Be Paid in Advance.

Sheriff Chapel will hereafter absolutely require all fees to be paid in advance for work done in his office. The necessity for this course is obvious when it is remembered that the sheriff must account to the county at the end of each month, and he is acting as the custodian of county funds, which must be accounted for. This is one of the results of changing the office from a fee to a salaried one. In Sheriff Bean's times if fees were not paid the county could not complain, but under the present system there is no course left the sheriff but to require the payment of the county's money in advance so that there may be no penalties imposed on the sheriff when he makes his monthly settlements.

The "Plymouth," Seventh Street.
23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale.

Damaged by a Dead Horse.

Albert M. Lawton, as administrator of the estate of Nils P. Larsen, has begun an action against the city of St. Paul to recover $5,000. Larsen was driving along the street Dec. 23, 1890, when his horse became frightened at a dead horse lying at the corner of South Robert and Colorado streets. The horse driven by Larsen shied and his vehicle was overturned. Larsen was thrown to the ground and killed by striking his head. The city is charged with negligence in leaving the dead horse in the street.

Pies and Cigars!

The Cigars are to be given away to our male customers, who must use their own judgment in accepting them, as they cost us $20 per ton. The Pies must be purchased elsewhere; but we have: 1,000 bushels choicest Burbank Potatoes, per bu..... $0 70
Famous Haxall Flour, per sack.... 2 40
Extra choice Table Butter (in small jars), per lb..... 25
Hardwood Toothpicks, per pkg.... 5
Fancy Bloater Mackerel, per lb... 25
Smelts (Pan Fish), per lb..... 12½
At FURLONG'S, Eighth and Jackson.

PRACTICALLY KILLED.

The Lateral Street Railway Line Is Not All to Be Desired.

No Sewer in St. Albans, and Objections to a Detour to Milton.

Although upwards of an hour was consumed yesterday afternoon by the aldermanic committee on streets wrestling with the so-called cross-town street railway ordinance, all this labor came to naught. There is a formidable opposition to the project, furthered by the influence of the street railway company, and aided by quite a number of influential citizens. Should this recalcitrant contingent continue as obstreperous as during the past few weeks, the probability of securing any relief that may be afforded by the proposed lateral line is in serious doubt.

Ald. Warren, as in the past, still continues the most enthusiastic advocate of the enterprise. He was on hand promptly at the designated hour yesterday for the meeting, and he took a prominent part in the proceedings. Although it was intimated by other members, Ald. Ingersoll in particular, that the line in contemplation really affects the Seventh ward more than Ald. Warren's constituents, the latter argued at length that the benefits that would accrue would be more to the district that he represents than to any other in the entire city. He made this point upon the hypothesis that the average Seventh warder owns his own carriage, and under ordinary circumstances, cares mighty little whether there is any street car accommodations or not. Besides this fact he went on to declare that Seventh ward citizens already have three lines of road, while Mr. Warren's district only has one.

There were five St. Anthony hill residents present to protest against the occupancy of St. Albans street for the proposed line. They claimed that this thoroughfare is unadapted to the needs of the district, and, moreover, that a line there will work hardships to the property owners along the street. They asked that the line be designated on Milton street instead of St. Albans. The old petition, hitherto mentioned in these columns, was read, and then Ald. Warren introduced a lengthy petition, largely signed, asking that the ordinance as originally drafted be passed. Mr. Warren stated that he had investigated the proposed change to Milton street, and he had discovered that there is a gap where there is no sewer laid. According to the franchise grant held by Mr. Lowry, the street railway company cannot be compelled to build a line of road on a street that has not been provided with sewers. Mr. Ingersoll, in reply, suggested that the short gap can be ordered laid by the council, and then Ald. Warren retorted that an ordinance passed previous to the laying of the sewer might be invalid, and to obviate this Ald. Ingersoll urged a postponement of further action until the sewer question can be settled.

Assemblyman Pike made a lengthy argument in favor of the ordinance. He is the author of the measure, and naturally feels a pardonable pride in advocating its passage. He admitted that it may be possible that the proposed Milton street detour may be desirable, but the delay it would occasion would work a hardship. There was no doubt in his mind that it is the policy of the street railway company to avoid the construction of a lateral line on St. Anthony hill, although the popular sentiment of the people of the city favors the enterprise. The delay proposed by the opponents to the St. Albans street project is dangerous to the consummation of the policy of the council to secure from the street railway company what the citizens of St. Paul want. Should the ordinance be held in abeyance until sewers can be built means to wait until a year from next summer, when the administration may have been changed, and when material changes will certainly have been made in the membership of the council.

After a protracted debate, the ordinance was laid over for two weeks.

The "Plymouth," Seventh Street.
23rd Red Figure Mark-Down Sale.

Barbers' Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the barbers' union will be held at 2 p. m. today at Labor hall, 70 East Seventh street, to protest against the passage of Representative Wacek's bill to abolish Sunday closing of barber shops. Good speakers will address the meeting, and all local unions will be represented by delegations.

Hood's Cures

Mrs. C. Fisher
Of Baltimore.

Sciatic Rheumatism

Severe Pain and Stiffness

4 Bottles of Hood's--Perfect Cure.

"I am not only willing, but anxious to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was taken with severe pain and stiffness in my limbs; at times being hardly able to walk. I consulted a physician, who pronounced my trouble sciatic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I took medicine, I became worse instead of better. I had read so much of Hood's Sarsaparilla's **wonderful cures** that I concluded to give it a fair trial. When I was taking the first bottle I could feel a change for the better; my appetite increased and my limbs became less stiff. I have now taken four bottles and am happy to say I can work as well as ever I could before. I recommended

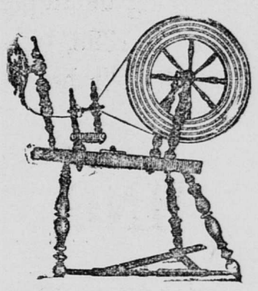
Hood's Sarsaparilla

to my cousin, who has received equally good effects from it. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. CLARA FISHER, N. E. cor. Caroline and McKiderry Sts., Baltimore, Md. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c per box.

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

The third week of the new year begins tomorrow, and with it we open up cases of new goods for the different departments. Dress Goods, Silks, Linens, Ladies' Underwear all clamoring for space to tell of the new and attractive offerings.



Linens command the first attention. It's our way. January used to be one of the dull months. It is now put down on the other side. We can have no dull months. It is the frugal housekeeper's month for bargains in Linens. We help to make it so.

CREAM DAMASKS.

Not the common unbleached sort, but clean flax to stand years of wash and wear; 72 inches wide:

85-cent quality now 66 cents.
$1.00 quality now 77 cents.
$1.10 quality now 83 cents.
$1.20 quality now 95c.
$1.50 quality now $1.18.

Cream Napkins to match:

⅝ size, $2.55; were $3.00.
¾ size, $3.80; were $4.50.

Linens made by *John S. Brown & Sons.* "The best in the world," just out of the Custom House:

⅝ Napkins, 8-10 Cloths, $8.00, formerly $15.00
⅝ Napkins, 8-12 Cloths, 7.86, formerly 10.50
⅝ Napkins, 8-12 Cloths, 9.68, formerly 11.75
¾ Napkins, 8-12 Cloths, 10.84, formerly 13.25
¾ Napkins, 8-14 Cloths, 21.24, formerly 25.00
¾ Napkins, 10-10 Cloths, 11.57, formerly 13.75
¾ Napkins, 10-12 Cloths, 19.80, formerly 24.00
¾ Napkins, 10-14 Cloths, 34.50, formerly 39.00

High-grade Linens, but not low cost.

They are *beautiful* as well as *serviceable.*

IRISH LINEN SHEETS.

Hemstitched by hand:

2½x2¾ yards, $5.50 a pair; worth $7.00.
2½x2¾ yards, $6.25 a pair; worth $8.00.
2½x2¾ yards, $7.00 a pair; worth $9.00.
2½x2¾ yards, $7.50 a pair; worth $9.25.

Irish Linen Pillow Cases, hemstitched by hand:

22½x36 inches, 95c a pair; worth $1.35.
22½x36 inches, $1.22 a pair; worth $1.75.
25x36 inches, $1.85 a pair; worth $2.35.
25x36 inches, $2.05 a pair; worth $2.75.
27x36 inches, $2.35 a pair; worth $3.00.

IRISH LINEN PILLOW CASES

Fancy stitched with drawn work:

22½x36 at $1.45; were $2.00.
22½x36 at 2.30; were 3.00.
25 x36 at 2.55; were 3.35.
27 x36 at 2.70; were 3.50.

TOWELS.

A lot of good Towels were sold last week, but it does not show in the stock:

1,800 Momie Linen, 24x44, at 17c.
1,080 Heavy Huck, 24x42, at 23c; were 40 cents.
1,200 Soft Huck, hemstitched, 22x36, at 28c; were 40c.
1,200 Huck, 19x39, at 14c.
None of the above sold for less price in quantities.

BATH TOWELS

Piled up like cordwood; about 20 qualities from 15 cents to 50 cents.

BATH SHEETS.

54x63 inches, $2.00; were $2.75.

Also in the Linen Room.

Remnants of Curtain Goods.

Swisses, Madras Lace, Drapery Silks, Cretones, Pillow Coverings, Tapestry, Cotton Plushes, etc.

They must be sold; we do not *keep* Remnants; we think the cut prices will do it, and do it quick.

BED SPREADS.

Also in the Linen Room.

10-4 Honey Comb, 95c.
12-4 Honey Comb, $1.65; were $2.00.

Satin Marseilles—

11-4 at $2.95; were $3.50.
11-4 at 3.40; were 4.50.
11-4 at 4.20; were 5.50.
11-4 at 8.00; were 10.00.

English Marseilles—

11-4 at $2.10; were $2.75.
11-4 at 2.40; were 3.00.
11-4 at 2.95; were 3.50.
11-4 at 3.35; were 4.00.
11-4 at 4.40; were 5.50.
11-4 at 6.25; were 7.50.
11-4 at 7.25; were 9.00.
11-4 at 8.90; were 11.00.

WOOL DRESS GOODS.

New things, the very latest, straight from Paris. They are lovely (that's what all the ladies say).

PATTERN DRESSES

At $12.50, $14.00, $15.00, $18.00, $22.50 and $25.00.

A beautiful range of colorings, and so unlike anything heretofore shown.

SPRING SUITINGS,

50 inches wide, in all-wool

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.
CONTINUED.

and silk and wool, at $1.50 and $1.75 per yard.

SILK AND WOOL

Plaids, in the latest color combinations, 42 inches wide, at $2.00 and $2.50.

**SOLID