MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The Minneapolis cooper shops are beginning to use oak as a substitute for elm heading.

Nine warranty deeds were filed with the register of deeds yesterday, aggregating $10,525.

"The White Squadron" will be presented at the matinee at the Grand today at popular prices.

Three hundred Scandinavian books are on the way to this city to be placed in the Franklin avenue branch library.

It is now said that the total loss to the Hennepin Barrel company by fire is but $7,500. About 15,000 barrels in stock were uninjured.

Fred C. Joslyn, a deserter from Fort Meade, surrendered himself yesterday to the recruiting officers. He was formerly in Troop I, Eighth cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, S. D.

The Minneapolis lodge of Elks will give a ladies' social at the Nicollet hotel, April 12. The committee in charge consists of Dr. Neil Downey, F. H. Waterman and F. A. Cothran.

The executive council of the Minnesota Grand Court of Foresters has decided that the session of the grand court shall be held in Minneapolis the second Tuesday in May instead of in St. Cloud.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Gustav Bloom and Albertine Bood, John A. Skarin and Minnie C. Johnson, Charley Wallon and Johanna M. Lind, and Ole Jackson and Johanna Paulson.

President Goodnow, of the Republican state league, has called a meeting of the executive committee in this city April 5. Action will be taken for representation at the Louisville gathering.

A joint committee of the United Norwegian church and the Hauge synod is in session this week at the Augsburg seminary for the preparation of a hymn book for use in the Norwegian churches in America.

Inspector J. W. Lawrence, of the United States secret service, says he has a "tip" that Capt. Thomas I. Porter, of Chicago, will succeed Chief Drummond, the present head of the United States secret service.

There will be no inquest in the case of S. P. Lyons, who was killed Thursday in an elevator accident. The coroner investigated the matter, but could get no evidence, as there had been no witnesses to the accident.

A warrant was sworn out yesterday by Albert Thudelson against Henry Lamare, porter at the Brunswick hotel. Lamare is charged with kicking Thudelson's son, who is a newsboy, and with seriously injuring him.

A popular matinee today at 2:30 and an evening performance tonight at 8:15 will terminate the engagement of Kate Claxton in "The Two Orphans" at the Bijou. Commencing with a matinee tomorrow at 2:30, Lillian Lewis.

For the present at least the street railway company does not intend to use the Hennepin avenue loop. This loop would carry the cars up Hennepin to Sixth street, and thence back to Washington via Sixth street and First avenue south.

Marshall P. Wilder, the humorist and entertainer, will appear at the Lyceum next Tuesday evening, March 28, assisted by Miss Carlotta Gilman, soprano; Miss Cecelia A. Woolsey, a musical phenomenon who performs on twelve musical instruments, and M. Edwin F. Kendall, pianist.

Harry Waring, formerly stage manager of the Bijou, who is at present connected with the Sol Smith Russell company, left for Chicago. It is likely he will take part in putting on the elaborate production of "Black Crook" at McVicker's, which is to hold the boards in Chicago for twenty weeks during the world's fair.

Mrs. Ware, of the Breck school, Wilder, Minn., and Miss Sybil Carter, in charge of the Indian schools for lace making, White Earth, Minn., will address the women at St. Paul's parish rooms, Hennepin avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, Monday, March 27, at 2:30 p. m. All women interested are cordially invited to attend.

HIS DESOLATE HEARTH.

Damages Wanted for a Wife's Truant Affections.

Nicholas J. Thienleng states in a lengthy complaint that once upon a time he dwelt at 3224 North Third street with a loving and affectionate wife. She continued to be so until one fatal day, when Benedict Smith came upon the scene. Nicholas says that Benedict stole away the affections of his wife until she was false to him. His house became desolate. Now he wants $10,000 damages, which, he thinks, will compensate him for his loss.

Aaron B. Hambleton wants Emily M. Clement to pay him $5,000 damages because some property she sold him was lost to him by a sheriff's sale on a judgment.

C. M. Johnson, aged thirty years, wants the court to give him a decree of divorce from May D. Johnson, of the same age, who, he says, left him, and is now living with a man at Eau Claire.

George E. Young, assignee of John R. McDermott, has brought suit against Littlefield & Moore and W. K. Morrison in separate actions to compel them to give up for the showing of other creditors certain sums of money which it is alleged the insolvent paid to them before he assigned.

J. L. Hickson has brought an action against Ida M. Conkey to recover $310.60 alleged to be due him for services in the sale of real estate. The defendant claims Hickson was the agent for the purchaser.

Joseph Smith has petitioned the probate court to prove the will of the $3,000 estate of William Smith, left to three heirs.

Sarah S. Phetteplace wants the probate court to grant letters of administration to Rufus Roberts upon the $2,500 estate of Henry S. Phetteplace.

A final accounting filed yesterday in the matter of the guardianship of Caroline M. Christian shows the total value of the estate to be $86,781.36.

An order was filed by Judge Hooker yesterday granting a new trial in the suit brought by the Pioneer Savings & Loan Association against O. A. Freeburg to recover on a contract bond, on the grounds that the verdict was excessive.

Pocketbooks and Babies.

The pickpockets are having a harvest at the exposition, and many of those who find religion during the Mills meeting lose their pocketbooks. Complaints are made to the police every day. Two little children got lost in the shuffle last night, and up to a late hour their identity had not been discovered. The little ones were found by a police officer in one of the waiting rooms.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Why? Pearline—the only Washing Compound ever imitated.

READY FOR BATTLE.

Both Sides Prepared to Test the Legality of the Council's Work.

What Charter Provisions Each of the Contestants Is Depending Upon.

Another Bank to Be Started on the East Side of the River.

Dickey Has Sued the City--General News of the Courts.

Both the Democratic and Republican forces of the city council are preparing for action. The latter have already signified their intention of bringing the matter of the recent council reorganization before the courts, and, in fact, it is understood proceedings are already under way. Mayor Eustis is, of course, the head of the attacking party, and no doubt the financial end. President Kiichli does not intend to allow the battle to go by default, as he has engaged the services of Judge Frank A. Brooks, who will look after his interests and those of the Democratic portion of the council. The mayor has engaged D. F. Morgan and W. E. Hale. The writ of quo warranto upon which the case will be tested will be issued in the names of the state of Minnesota, ex rel. Henry W. Childs, attorney general, vs. Joseph L. Kiichli.

Since both sides are prepared to carry this question of the legality of the council reorganization to the courts, it may be interesting to know just what the claims of each side are based upon. The matter of the appointment of the new set of council committees does not enter into the case, as the city charter says nothing about committees. It has to do merely with the legality of the deposition of ex-President Brazie and the election of President Kiichli. Mayor Eustis holds that the president of the council is elected for two years, and that the council cannot remove him except for cause. After specifying what officers shall be elected by the people, the city charter says regarding terms of office:

"All other officers necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the city shall be appointed by the city council, unless in this charter otherwise provided. The appointment of such officers shall be determined by ballot, and it shall require the affirmative vote of a majority of all the members of the city council to appoint such officers.

"All officers required to be appointed by the city council shall, unless otherwise provided, hold their respective office for the term of two (2) years from and after the first (1st) Monday in January of the year of their appointment; and all officers elected by the people or appointed by the city council, or otherwise, shall continue in office until their successors are appointed and have qualified."

The charter has this to say about the election of the president of the council and his duties:

"At the first meeting of the city council in January of each year after a general state election, they shall proceed to elect by ballot from their members a president and vice president. The president shall preside over the meetings of the city council and during the absence of the mayor from the city, or his inability for any reason to discharge the duties of his office, the said president shall exercise all the power and discharge all the duties of the mayor. In case the president shall be absent from any meeting of the city council, the vice president shall discharge the duties of such president, and act in his place."

The mayor and Ald. Brazie believe that this last quotation makes the president a city official, one of the "other officers necessary for the proper management of the affairs of the city." They think therefore, that the president of the council's term is governed by the two-year provision, and that the council had no right to remove Brazie so early in his term.

Here is the provision in the city charter upon which the Kiichli side of the case is based, and it seems to give President Kiichli the "long end:"

"The city council shall have power to remove from office any officer of said city, whether appointed by the city council or elected by the people; but no officer elected by the people shall be removed except for cause, nor unless first furnished with a copy of the charges, nor until such person shall have had reasonable opportunity to be heard, in person or by counsel, in his own defense."

The meat of this provision is in the first clause. Here it is specifically stated that the council has power to remove any officer of the city. The prohibition of removal of an officer except for cause is clearly made to apply only to those city officers who are elected by the people. The natural construction of this provision is that any other officer of the city—any of those elected or appointed by the council—can be removed by the council at any time that the council chooses to do so.

Chief Justice Gilfillan yesterday ordered a writ of quo warranto to issue requiring President Joseph L. Kiichli, of the Minneapolis city council, to appear before him at 10 o'clock a. m., April 4, to show by what right he exercises the rights and privileges of the presidency mentioned. The order is issued upon information given by ex-President Henry W. Brazie, who sets forth that he was duly elected president, and that he was deposed without any charges being preferred, and for no other reason on the face of the proceedings but that one Lars M. Rand, also an alderman, said that he believed in the principle of rotation in office, and he thought that Brazie had been in the chair long enough.

ANOTHER BANK.

One Will Be Started on the East Side.

A new bank is to be established on the East side, and a new bank building will be put up for the purpose. The papers have not all been signed yet, but everything is practically settled. Included among the founders of the bank will be City Treasurer A. C. Haugan and John G. Field, both of the Washington bank; Senator Frank G. McMillan, Joseph E. Ware, W. F. Decker and a leading banker of Southern Minnesota. The bank will start with a capital of $50,000 and will be a state bank. The name has not yet been decided on.

Failing to find such quarters as they needed, the parties decided that the bank should own its own building. On the corner of Fourth street and Central avenue will be erected at once a pretty two-story brick block, with an arcade encircling the banking quarters at the corner. If possible the building will be completed and the bank opened by July 1.

DICKEY SUES.

He Will Try to Collect His Bill From the City.

Thaddeus S. Dickey wants to recover $1,060.95 from the city of Minneapolis. He claims that in June, 1891, the city contracted with him to audit the tax books of the county, and especially the special assessments for 1884 to 1890, with reference to whether transcripts had been properly made. He says that he was to receive in payment therefor 15 per cent of the amount he saved for the city. He claims that he saved the city $27,499.25, and that he has been paid to date only $3,965.93, the amount claimed being his proper balance. This suit is brought to recover that part of Dickey's bill which the council refused to allow. The council thought he had too fat a thing and cut down his claim.

DEATH'S VICTIMS.

Mrs. John C. Oswald and James H. Atwood Carried Off.

Mrs. John C. Oswald, wife of John C. Oswald, died at 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning, after an illness of six weeks. The fatal malady was gastrites. Mrs. Oswald was sixty-eight years old. She was one of the pioneers of Minneapolis, having came here with her husband in 1857, when Minneapolis was but a village. She shared all the hardships and privations of the early settlers. She was a woman who cared nothing for the attractions of the social world, living for her family alone. She was beloved for herself by all who knew her. Of a large family but four survive her: Mrs. Bosting, Mrs. F. M. Laroway, Mrs. W. L. O'Brien Jr. and Miss Oswald.

Consumption carried off James H. Atwood yesterday morning. He was a well known business man, and was especially prominent in Masonic circles. He was a member of Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, A. F. & A. M., St. John's Chapter, R. A. M., Zion Commandery, and Zurah Temple, A. A. N. M. S., of this city. The funeral will be conducted by Zion Commandery tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Wesley church.

DOG PARADISE.

A Place Where Dogs Will Be Allowed to Die.

The Humane society has decided to adopt the Philadelphia pound system, and the plans for the pound are practically completed. The main yard will be 100x100 feet in size, divided into two sections, one for male and the other for female canines. It will be surrounded by a fence ten feet high, and in the center of the yard will be located the asphyxiating and cooking apparatus. Extending on one side of the yard will be the forty-five kennels, large and roomy. Water will be supplied at four places, and an attendant will always be on hand.

The dogs will be killed by means of carbon-oxide gas administered in an air-tight room. They will be kept in the pound three days and then killed. It will take one minute to kill them, and they will give only one short yelp after the gas is administered. Every arrangement will be made for their convenience and for taking care of and killing them without cruelty. The accomodations of the yard will be for several thousand dogs.

RABBI MARKS' CALL.

He Is Wanted By a Wisconsin Unitarian Church.

Rabbi Marks seems about to furnish an illustration of a Jewish rabbi cutting loose entirely from the faith of his fathers. Rabbi Marks has received a call to fill the pulpit of a Unitarian church at Menomonee, Wis. The call is only for temporary pulpit supply, but is extended with the understanding that it shall be made permanent if satisfaction be mutual. Rabbi Marks has not yet accepted the call. He could not be seen yesterday, and it is not known what he will do. His friends think he would prefer a connection with a Jewish reform church. He hesitates to break away entirely from Jewish forms and observances. But it will be difficult for him to find a Jewish congregation which will be in accord with his ideas. He is liberal in his faith, but has heretofore always observed the Jewish ritual. The members of the Menomynee Unitarian church are said to be quite radical. They have failed to find a Unitarian pastor who is radical enough for them. Rabbi Mark's idea of the divinity of Christ is said to be in accord with their views, and on other religious questions he is broadly liberal.

POHL AND NASH.

The Police Officer and the Cigar Man.

Patrolman Pohl's salary will be tied up for some time, for yesterday the city was garnished on an order from the district court to satisfy a judgment found for G. M. Nash, the cigar man. About a year ago Pohl arrested Nash for being drunk, and locked him up at the central station. He was found not guilty by the police court, and the district court awarded him damages for being falsely imprisoned. During the latter part of last February Nash was arrested again for being drunk, this time by Patrolmen Pohl and Bean.

When Nash was arraigned in the police court he was again discharged, and again he commenced suit for damages against Pohl. Nash claims it is a case of spite work on part of the police officers.

"CHECK, MADAM?"

Evangelist Mills Knows How to Handle the Babies.

Evangelist Mills has decided to add another new feature to the revival meetings in the exposition building. It is a check room for babies. Mr. Mills does not want to bar young mothers from his revivals, neither does he like to have his meetings disturbed by boisterous babies. Hence the check room, or nursery. Nurses will be on hand at all meetings to relieve mothers of the care of the little ones. Mr. Mills says that, when the number of babies becomes too great to be cared for by the nurses, the gentlemanly ushers will be detailed to assist. Monday a special meeting for mothers will be held. On that day a special corps of 200 young ladies will be organized to assist the nurses in the infantile check room.

The Flour Output.

The larger capacity in operation last week resulted in increasing the flour output 14,000 barrels, the total being 174,025 barrels—averaging 29,004 barrels daily—against 159,995 barrels the week before, 167,920 barrels for the corresponding time in 1892, and 133,720 barrels in 1891, says the Northwestern Miller. The same number of mills are running this week, but the capacity represented is rather larger, and the chances are in favor of a small gain in the week's output. The water power continues unusually poor for this time of year, and about as much flour is being made by steam as in midwinter. The direct export shipments by the mills last week were 47,630 barrels, against 35,645 barrels the preceding week.

Two Nice Fellows.

Inspectors Hoy and Lawrence arrested Henry H. Baine yesterday on the charge of forgery. Baine had made out two checks, one for $5 and the other for $15, and affixed the name of Page, the manager of the Casino, to each. Then he passed them on Larson, the saloonkeeper at the corner of Washington avenue south and Third street. Hoy and Lawrence also arrested Bob Blakie, a well-known character about town, and locked him up at the central station. Blakie was registered on the books as a vagrant.

He Never Came Back.

J. N. Anderson, a farmer from Little Falls, fell a victim to a sharper yesterday afternoon. He was sitting in the union depot waiting for his train when a well-dressed man approached him and asked him to cash a check. The check looked genuine and the man looked respectable, so Anderson cashed it. The amount was only $37.50, but it was more than Anderson could well spare. He presented the check at the City bank, and was told it was worthless. The stranger never came back.

RESCINDED THE CALL.

Special Meeting of N. P. Stockholders Will Not Be Held,

A Syndicate Offers to Take Proposed Collateral Trust Notes.

Representation on the Board of Directors Asked by the Syndicate.

Former Relations Between Drexel & Co. and the Reading Resumed.

NEW YORK, March 24.—The call for a pecial meeting of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad April 30 has been rescinded. The purpose of the meeting was to vote on a proposition to sell the company's holding of St. Paul & Northern Pacific stock to pay off its floating debt. It is now expected that the collateral trust notes will be issued to take up the debt. Henry Clews, the chairman of the special committee of the stockholders of the Northern Pacific railroad, said this afternoon:

"The stockholders have made a proposal to the management for taking up the floating debt of $9,000,000 of the Northern Pacific. It is to issue $12,000,000 collateral trust notes, running for five years, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Thus the company could pay off its floating debt and have a balance in addition. A syndicate stands ready to take the whole lot of notes. In consideration for furnishing money it desires representation in the board of directors, which would necessitate the retirement of some of the present members. The St. Paul & Northern Pacific stock in the company's treasury, which the management proposed to sell for its securities now behind the floating debt,

Could Be Used as Collateral

for the notes. St. Paul & Northern Pacific last year earned 8½ per cent on the stock, and it does not seem like sound financiering to sell so good an asset as that."

The Herald says: "It is said that Mr. Villard has abandoned his scheme to sell the St. Paul & Northern Pacific stock in the treasury of the Northern Pacific road in order to pay off the floating debt of the latter company. It is reported that Mr. Villard has been asked to name a price for the balance of the Northern Pacific stock now held by the North American, presumably for the purpose of securing his retirement in the easiest possible way."

Vice President George S. Jones, of the North American, said this afternoon:

"The report that the North American company is to sell some of its assets is true to this extent: When the market is in a favorable condition, its holding of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000 of the bonds of the Milwaukee street railway system will be offered. The proceeds will be used to pay off the floating debt, which is represented entirely by borrowed money and ranges from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, and also to make investments which appear advantageous to the company. All our loans are made on time, and none expire for two months yet. The North American has nothing else to sell."

BACKING THE READING.

Drexel & Co., the Bankers, Will Do the Road's Financing.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—The important announcement is made today that Drexel & Co., the well-known bankers, have resumed their former intimate relations with the management of the Reading Railway company, which were disrupted some months ago by the action of President McLeod in endeavoring to make the Reading a competitor for traffic to and from the New England states, thus directly antagonizing the interests of J. Pierpont Morgan, the head of the New York house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. The Drexels had previously been recognized as the fiscal agents and financial backers of the Reading company, and the absence of their support was severely felt in the Reading's hour of need. The reunion of Drexel & Co. and President and Receiver McLeod is the more significant in that it foreshadows the undertaking by that firm of the prospective reorganization of the Reading company. The rehabilitation of the Reading is probably some two years or more distant, but it is generally certain that in the meantime the financing of the company will be under the direction of Drexel & Co. The reconciliation is understood to have been accomplished a few days before the Reading went into the receiver's hands, when the critical condition of the company compelled President McLeod to ask assistance from his former supporters. It was then too late, however, to avert the catastrophe; but it is said Drexel & Co. consented to aid in the future restoration of the Reading's solvency on the condition that they should be permitted to name one of the receivers. This was soon agreed to, and Edward M. Paxon, then chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, was the one chosen.

DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

Left in the Path of the Demon of the Clouds.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—The first heard of the cyclone was in North Louisiana and Southern Arkansas. It crossed the Mississippi a few miles above Greenville, devastating plantations, wrecking farm houses and uprooting giant forest trees. The path of the storm was about a half mile wide, and nothing was left standing in its track. The first fatality occurred near Shaw's station, Miss., where the house of Driar Summerell, a prosperous and industrious colored farmer, was leveled to the ground, killing the entire family of nine persons. The cyclone passed through the suburb of Shaws and demolished several residences and small stores, but no one was killed. The hurricane then changed its course slightly and traveled the right of way of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley railroad until it entered Cleveland, Miss., where the public school building and several stores and residences were razed to the ground. No fatalities occurred at Cleveland, but several people were struck by flying timbers and more or less injured. Leaving Cleveland, the cyclone passed within a mile of Clarksdale, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, and next struck Tunica, the county seat of Tunica county. Nearly every building in the place was wrecked. The newly completed court house went down before the wind's fury. The colored school building was wrecked, and over thirty children maimed.

As the cyclone left Tunica, it divided, one portion traveling in a northeasterly direction, while the other took a northwesterly course, and again crossed the Mississippi river into Arkansas, where it spread ruin through three counties. The towns of Crawfordsville and Vincent were nearly wiped off the face of the earth, and the storm then took a northeasterly course, reaching Kelly, Miss., about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Here the greatest damage was done. Six people were killed outright, and scores injured. Not a building was left standing, the fragments being strewn over the country for miles. The damage to property in the vicinity of Kelly will reach $150,000. After leaving Kelly the cyclone passed into Tennessee, the next place to fall into its path being Spring Creek, a small town in Madison county, where several people were injured, but no one was killed.

The damage done by the cyclone in the Mississippi valley is enormous. While the loss of life is not as great as at first reported, the damage to property will reach $2,000,000. The telegraph wires are still demoralized and reports are coming in slowly from the storm districts, and will be several days before the full extent of the disaster will be known. The death list at 1 o'clock foots up eighteen, while the list of injured will run up into the hundreds.

HASTINGS' CHOICE.

Nebraska's Governor Asks for the Attorney General's Resignation.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 24.—It is learned tonight from an absolutely reliable source that Gov. Crounse has determined to take active steps in the prosecution of the state officers who are just now under a cloud. He is doing this, it is said, to protect his own administration. Yesterday the governor called Attorney General Hastings into his private office, and, after a long and rather excited conference, laid before him the choice of resigning or going before the legislature and defending himself against a warrant of impeachment preferred by the governor himself. Hastings made a plea that he could not be expected to resign when he had a chance of vindicating himself, and refused to resign. Gov. Crounse then stated positively he would prefer charges against the attorney general and the conference ended. To the third party who overheard the entire conversation the governor said now that the work was commenced he would push it until the government of the state had been cleared. Hastings is concerned with the other members of the state board of public lands and buildings in the frauds at the various state institutions, and especially the cell house fraud, on which the report was made to the legislature that led to the adoption of a resolution calling for the impeachment of the members of the board. Today the house received a report from the committee on legislative appropriations, which shows that the funds appropriated for the maintenance of the state house have been shamefully misapplied. The affair has created a great sensation.

Earthquake at Helena.

HELENA, Mont., March 24.—An earthquake shock lasting thirty seconds was felt here today at 6:15 p. m. No serious damage has been reported.

ALL OVER BRUISES.

Suicide of a Pretty Woman in a New York Theatrical Boarding House.

Letters She Left Reveal a Painful History of Bad Treatment and Love.

NEW YORK, March 24.—There was a mysterious death at a theatrical boarding house here tonight. A pretty woman was found dead in her bed, and she left letters behind her which reveal a painful history of bad treatment, love and suicide. At 8 o'clock tonight a messenger came to the house with a telegram which the landlady received. It was addressed to Mrs. C. E. Stevens, and the landlady took it to her new tenant's room. She was in bed and feemed stupid as though under the influence of drugs. When she had been aroused she read the message. After reading the message the young lady fell back on her pillow and the landlady left the room. Later she made another call at her lodger's room. She walked over to the bed, and was startled to find the young woman dead. The landlady's eyes next fell on a piece of paper. On it was scribbled:

"The letters which were written by me are all to be delivered as addressed. I know you will read them and see what is in them. I am calmly and deliberately taking my life. No one is to be accused of such except Fred A. Ahmot.

"LIZZIE WILSON."

With this paper there were three letters. The dead woman's body was marked all over with bruises as though she had been badly beaten. In a coal scuttle near the door was found the charred remains of many letters, and underneath this burned paper were hidden three vials, all of them with red labels. The police were notified and immediate steps taken to arrest Ahmot if such a person existed at the address given on the envelope of one of the letters the woman had left behind her.

Coolidge Refused a New Trial.

WAUPACA, Wis., March 24.—In the circuit court a new trial was refused by Judge Webb to Evan Coolidge, the banker who failed two years ago and was arrested, tried and convicted of receiving money on deposit, knowing himself to be insolvent. The court imposed a fine of $1,000 and the costs of two suits, which amounted to about $400 more. This was promptly paid.

Outlet Lease Void.

WICHITA, Kan., March 24.—In the district court of Summer county this afternoon Judge Ray rendered a decision in the case of the Cherokee Nation against the Cherokee Live Stock association, declaring the lease of the outlet to the association absolutely void.

Ashore Near Fire Island.

NEW YORK, March 24.—Fire island reports late tonight that word comes from Blue Point island by telephone that the steamer Gluickas is ashore near that point. The German tank steamer Gluickas, which left Stettin March 4 for his port, is probably the one ashore.

Asking for a Receiver.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 24.—Suit was brought here this evening for the appointment of a receiver for the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern road, and for an accounting from the Northern Pacific, alleging fraud in the management of the latter road.

Slaughtered Forty.

VALPARAISOT March 24.—A correspondent telegraphs that a band of revolutionists entered the town of Allegretta, which they sacked. The residents resisted the ravages, and, in a fight which followed, forty persons were killed. Then the revolutionists abandoned the town.

DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

Paine's Celery Compound Cures Where Physicians Fail.

The position of the physician who deals with the nervous and the feeble, the pain-worn, the hysterical, the sleepless, is one of the utmost gravity.

Prolonged strain of mind and body, or of both, is apt to result all too quickly in sudden collapse.

One of the greatest physicians the world has ever seen, who was for years the most prominent man upon the faculty of Dartmouth, realizing the extent of the physician's responsibility, set about to discover a remedy that should build up the nervous system, and cure the ills that result from impoverished blood and diseased nerves. He discovered that greatest of all remedies, Paine's celery compound, and submitted the formula to fellow physicians.

There was no secret about it. The formula from that time till now has been furnished, whenever asked for, to reputable physicians, and they have time and again examined it, and, knowing that it is good, have recommended it to those who are sick.

No other remedy was ever so highly indorsed, and so generally used and recommended by physicians.

MR. J. LITTLEJOHN.

Dr. William Horne, who for a dozen years has been one of the most prominent editors of, and writers for, medical journals, writing in May of last year, said:

"I have been using Paine's celery compound for six weeks for myself and wife. I am like all graduated M. D.'s, opposed to proprietary remedies. I was induced to try the celery compound after reading Commodore Howell's letter. I feel conscientiously inclined to testify to the building-up qualities of the celery compound. I am just finishing the sixth bottle. I have recommended the compound to many.

"For five years I have been afflicted, each season, with exeessive nervousness; so sensitive was I that any little noise caused me to start and flutter. This extreme nervous condition induced an unpleasant affliction of eczema, a partly nervous disease with me. For five seasons I have been full of itching, red, eruptive spots. Three weeks ago this condition came upon me again, but with much more excessive nervous prostration. I commenced taking the Paine's celery compound. My unpleasant nervous condition is entirely gone. I sleep well and have a good appetite. My dyspepsia is gone and I easily digest all I eat.

"I inclose the case of Mr. Littlejohn, of Janesville, Wis.

"Some four years ago last June Mr. John Littlejohn complained to me of a peculiar sensation in his head and neck, right side. I examined him closely and told him he had a blood clot at the base of the brain, I thought, or a small tumor pushing upon the nerves at the base of

DR. WILLIAM HORNE.

the brain. I recommended him to one of the best physicians, Dr. J. B. W. He went, and the doctor made his diagnosis. I saw the doctor the next day, and he said he had found some undue pressure at the base of the brain. Dr. W.'s diagnosis was the same as my own, although we had neither of us known anything about the other's diagnosis. There was some unsteady twitchings of the facial muscles on the right side, and especially of the right eye.

"Mr. Littlejohn seemed to be completely unbalanced and 'jerky,' and quite unsteady. This is a truthful statement of Mr. Littlejohn's condition. He tried every conceivable remedy, by the recommendation of some eight or ten physicians in Janesville, Chicago, and Milwaukee and other places. All the treatment failed to relieve him. I recommended Paine's celery compound.

"He tried it, and by a steady, persistent use of the celery compound, he completely cured himself of the worst case of extreme nervous prostration and excitability that I ever saw. Mr. Littlejohn informs me that he has spent over $5,000 in doctoring, without good. He thoroughly tried celery compound. It completely cured him."

Mr. Littlejohn himself writes:

"I have been a traveling man for a great many years, and the exposures and worry that follow business transactions, caused me to break down with nervous prostration so that for several days they thought I was dying. Besides this, I had the creeping paralysis in my left arm, hand and side so that they were almost entirely useless, and I had a most severe case of catarrh to the extent that it almost destroyed my eyesight and ruined my hearing. I had no sense of taste whatever for two years. I had all this so that I was used completely up for five years, so you can judge of my condition. And after all of these doctors failing, I finally cured myself by using Paine's celery compound."

Is there a sick person who can afford not to try a bottle of this wonderful remedy?

The Superior MEDICINE

for all forms of blood disease,

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the health restorer, and health maintainer.

Cures Others will cure you.

GLOBE, March 25.

FIFTH STREET Entrance Bargains

At our Fifth Street Entrance--our Lovely New Entrance--you will find the following Culled Bargains:

FROM OUR RUG DEPT.

200 Smyrna Rugs, fringed, measuring 16x30 inches and reversible.

"F. S. E." PRICE, 50c.

Comment is unnecessary.

FROM OUR CROCKERY DEPT.

Strictly Fire-proof English Brown Tea Pots, decorated in colored enamel, warranted to stand the hottest fire this side of—that place—and not craze or crackle one particle: worth $1 sure; our

"F. S. E." PRICE. 48c.

You know by this time, don't you, that we do not deal in bastard Crockery.

FROM OUR BEDDING DEPT.

1,000 pairs Pillow Slips, full size, some slightly soiled.

"F. S. E." PRICE, 18c Per Pair.

These also make most excellent pudding bags, if your pillows are all slipped.

FROM OUR DRAPERY DEPT.

1,000 Curtain Poles, 5 ft. long, complete with brass trimmings, consisting of one pair brass ends, one pair brass brackets, 10 brass rings. Poles are finished in mahogany, walnut, oak, ash and maple; at 50c (?) No! Just 15 CENTS each, complete. If you don't need one for that window or doorway, buy one for your baby; he will appreciate it.

FROM OUR STOVE DEPT.

A lot of Extra Heavy Tin Stew Pans with Riveted Handle. This is a case where it is proper for you to be "in the stew." Multiply our prices by three, deduct six, and you have the regular price of the goods. Our "F. S. E." prices are:

2-quart	7 cents
2½-quart	8 cents
3-quart	9 cents
4-quart	10 cents
5-quart	11 cents
6-quart	12 cents

FROM OUR CARPET DEPT.

We have nothing more startling to offer you than these Standard Genuine Body Brussels, with and without Borders, at **95 Cents** per yard; cheap at $1.15. We are only waiting for the Beautiful Snow to leave us, and 95 cents will be no more.

Also 200 NEW ENGLAND "Misfit" Carpets. Twice last week we had to put out the sign, "Standing Room Only," in our "Misfit" Carpet Room.

All of the above at our Fifth Street Entrance, our lovely new entrance.

ONE DIME brings you to Minneapolis in a comfortable and commodious Interurban Car. Come and enjoy the hospitality of the NEW ENGLAND, and sit down to its Banquet Table of Bargains.

HERE IS A SAMPLE DOZEN IN STOCK TODAY:

No.	Description.	Size.	Price.	No.	Description.	Size.	Price.
2	Moquette	6x8	$12.00	485	Ingrain	13.6x15	$13.50
4	Brussels	6.0x6.8	8.00	401	Ingrain	9x14	5.50
7	Brussels	6.0x8	13.00	404	Brussels	14.10x15	32.00
12	Velvet	15.2x17	55.00	405	Brussels	15x15.4	22.00
19	Brussels	12.11x15.9	38.00	406	Brussels	12.10x13.8	27.00
21	Velvet	10.6x12.8	27.00	407	Brussels	12.1 x14.0	27.00

CATALOGUE COUPON.

Send for our Mammoth Portfolio, 100 sheets 12x18 in., showing best things in each Department.

TWO CONDITIONS:

1st, Name some one who is building, has built or will build; 2nd, Cut out and send us this Coupon. Goods on our Partial Payment Plan anywhere this side the Pacific. Samples Carpets sent; state kind and price. We pay 160 miles Freight, except on goods advertised at Special Prices. One price to all. 231

NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY,

Sixth St., First Av., Fifth St. **Minneapolis.**

THE LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

CARNOT'S SON DRAGGED IN.

He Is Charged With Receiving Panama Canal Boodle.

PARIS, March 24.—Although President Carnot has kept silent under all charges and insinuations coupling his name with Panama, members of his family are not inclined to be equally patient. Ernest, son of President Carnot, has written to the Eclair a cammunication complaining of the quotation published in that journal from a German newspaper to the effect that he, Ernest, received money in 1888 from the Panama canal bribery fund. Ernest states in the communication that, at the time mentioned, he was only twenty-one years of age, and a student in the school of mines, and was entirely unknown in political circles. He therefore denounces as an infamous falsehood the statement that he received any Panama money.

The newspaper which published the article against President Carnot quoted by the Eclair is the Berliner Tageblatt. The indignation caused by the insinuations against the president is being exploited by the government. It is reported that the decree for the expulsion of Herr Brandes, the Tageblatt's Paris correspondent, has been signed. Brandes denies, however, that he sent the obnoxious paragraph in his correspondence. The anti-German feeling runs high. All the Paris newspapers unite in denouncing the Tageblatt.

In view of the Berlin Tagenblatt's assertion that Ernest Carnot was the mysterious "X." credited on the Reinach list with having received 500,000 francs of Panama money, the Temps prints an official denial that anybody related to President Carnot received money or bonds from the Panama company.

Hit a Bonanza at Last.

Detroit Free Press.

"Very original man—very original, indeed," he said, in commenting on an acquaintance. "He has some of the cleverest ideas imaginable."

"Regular genius, is he?"

"Yes, indeed. He writes well and gets some of the most unique conceits you ever heard of. His work will attract attention anywhere."

"And like other geniuses I suppose he has had a hard time of it?"

"Well, I should say so. Many a time he has not had money enough to buy what he needed to eat. But he's all right now."

"Making money, is he?"

"Lots of it. His struggles are over, and he has a certainty now."

"What particular line of literary work is he engaged in?"

"The only really paying line, he says. He's writing advertisements for a new brand of soap."

A Queer Wedding Ring.

New York Advertiser.

The reason why the ring is placed upon the fourth finger of the blushing bride is said to be because a small artery in that digit connects it with the heart.

When she is married with a curtain ring, as sometimes happens when the bridegroom is forgetful, or his assets do not run to a golden circlet, the principle is maintained, though the practice is inconvenient, but the being married with a door key is objectionable on both grounds.

A young Irish bride was thus united the other day to her swain, who, with the carelessness of his nation, had mislaid the more usual article.

The parish clerk remembered the vestry door key, which accordingly was hung on her finger as on a door nail.

He Had Forgotten Something.

New York Press.

Waiter—Haven't you forgotten something, sir?

Departing guest (slapping his coat pocket)—By Jove, I have. My wife gave me a ribbon to match, and the fact had entirely slipped my memory. It is queer, though, that you should know about it. However, I'm much obliged to you. Good day.

Bargains in Pills.

Washington Evening News.

A Washington druggist has a sign out announcing "Bargains in Pills." It is, indeed, grateful and comforting to know that a man has at last arisen who recognizes the crying needs of the hour and is equal to emergency.

SPRING SHALL REVEAL.

When the deeply drifted snow
In the thaw begins to go,

Then shall all the vacant lots
Bloom like blushing garden spots,
Bloom with boots and broken pots,

Oyster cans and cast-off hats,
Paper boxes, lifeless cats,

Old umbrellas, broken plates,
Overshoes bereaved of mates—
Whatso'er the housewife hates.

—Detroit Tribune.

DIED.

OSWALD—Lisette U., wife of John C. Oswald, of gastrit