

SAINT PAUL.

ST. PAUL IN FRAGMENTS.

Prof. Lundquist, the famous baritone, is to give a concert at Center City this evening.

All marshals are requested to meet at Labor hall tonight to draw for positions in the Labor day parade.

Murray & Iseman have reopened the works of the defunct St. Anthony Hill Carriage and Sleigh company.

Acker Post No. 21, G. A. R., meets at the post hall, corner Seventh and Cedar streets, this evening. A good attendance is desired.

The regular meeting of the Central W. C. T. U. will be held this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 o'clock in room 56, Ford Music hall.

W. & J. Sloane, of New York, began an action yesterday against the George H. Lains Furishing company to recover \$922 for merchandise sold.

The state examining committee was yesterday examining candidates for teachers' certificates. There were six applicants.

A dry lay of the annual reports of the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners were mailed to various parts of the Northwest by the clerks of the department yesterday.

The Cornish, Curtis & Greene company has issued the Crystal Creamery company to recover \$2,417.43 for merchandise sold, and has garnished the defendant's funds in the Second National bank.

F. A. Hutcheson, in charge of the state school library books at Madison, for the state department of education of Wisconsin, called upon State Superintendent Kiehle at the capitol yesterday.

The Paperhangers' Union No. 342 will have an open meeting Wednesday night, Aug. 25, at Labor hall, at 8 o'clock sharp. All paperhangers in St. Paul are requested to attend the meeting. Good speakers will make addresses.

The Ladies' Aid Society and Young People's Society of Westminster Presbyterian Church will unite in giving a lawn social at the residence of William Cook, 295 Dunedin Terrace, tonight. Ice cream, cake and other refreshments will be served.

The George H. Lains Furishing company has filed a voluntary assignment in which John W. Laine made the assignee, who is directed to dispose of the stock of goods in the furniture store on Wabasha street and other property, and pay general creditors. The assets amount to about \$65,000.

The Security Grain company filed minor amendments to articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state yesterday, and the Conover-Gee company, of Minneapolis, filed an amendment to articles of incorporation, changing the caption of the concern to G. E. Gee Grain company.

The committee from the labor unions have arranged for their second mass meeting on the unemployed workmen matter for Saturday evening at Market hall. It is expected that a large number will be a very large one and will be of no small interest. W. W. Erwin and Leotius Dunnington will be the featured speakers for the occasion. It is expected that some plan will be submitted to provide work for the men who are now idle.

St. Joseph's Female Academy, St. Paul, boarding and day school, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, reopens Sept. 4. For catalogue address The Directress.

The case of "John Smith," who assaulted A. A. Price, was continued in the police court yesterday to Aug. 29. The police court showed Smith's true name to be John Peace. The charge was assault in the second degree, and the defendant was held in the sum of \$500 for his appearance.

WHAT CAUSED DEATH.

INQUEST ON THE REMAINS OF FRETZY MOLLIE BICKFORD YESTERDAY.

CRIMINAL PRACTICE SHOWN.

Witnesses Agree That the Girl Was in Serious Trouble and in a Desperate Frame of Mind—The Keeper of the House Where She Died Censured for Neglecting to Call a Physician.

A coroner's inquest was held yesterday afternoon on the body of Mollie Bickford, an account of whose sad and tragic death was published absolutely exclusive in the Globe of yesterday.

The jurymen, George M. Miltich, E. W. Wallace, Matt Koch, W. R. Hoag, George Schiller and Patrick Butler, viewed the remains and were sworn in at noon, but the taking of testimony was not commenced until 5 o'clock.

Edward Bickford, the girl's father, who lives at Excelsior, and W. L. Dickey, a brother-in-law, who lives at Wayzata, took charge of the remains after the jury had been sworn, removing them to Wayzata for burial. Mr. Bickford declared his belief in his daughter's innocence, and said he would have nothing to do with prosecuting an investigation as to the cause of her death.

Mr. Dickey stated that the dead girl's mother was dead, and as she had not been able to get along with her stepmother, she had left home to make her own living.

During the morning the undertaking rooms of Willerscheid, on St. Peter street, where the remains lay, were visited by hundreds of people among whom thronged a large number of those acquainted with the dead girl from the West Publishing company. So changed were the features of their former associate, many did not believe the body before them was that of the beautiful girl they had known so well.

The testimony. At the inquest conducted by Coroner Whitcomb and attended by County Attorney Butler seven witnesses were examined, the principal being Mrs. Ina Walker, at whose house the girl died. The first witness was Miss Mattie Shipley, who was employed with the deceased at the West Publishing company. She testified to knowing Mollie Bickford intimately in a business way. Mollie had worked for the firm for nearly two years, except for the time between June 23 and July 25, when she was engaged with the Willbur Opera company. The witness last saw the dead girl alive on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 22, at which time Mollie was on her way to the matinee at the Metropolitan, accompanied by another girl who belonged to the company.

On Monday night the witness had seen Mollie at the home of her mother, but Mollie had not been at work, but was informed that Mollie had not been there since Saturday noon.

Her Conduct Good. Mrs. M. E. Tidball, matron at the Milford home for working girls, at 677 St. Peter street, testified that Mollie had lived there for ten months. She knew nothing of the girl's habits except that she appeared to be a very lady-like and nice young lady. She was generally in to do her work except when she visited the theater, or went out on an evening, on which occasions she always informed the matron where she was going. The girl had a number of gentlemen callers, but the rules of the house were that all callers had to leave at 10 o'clock and when any of the inmates had callers they were always received in the parlors, and at no time were they alone. At one time the witness had spoken to her about the number of gentlemen callers she had, and after that there had been a noticeable decrease in the number of callers. Witness did not recall the names of any of the gentlemen who called on Mollie, but one certain young man who seemed to be a great favorite with her answered to the name of "Bernie." His surname the witness could not recall.

During July Mollie had complained of having boils and a cold, but avoided any examination. Witness had noticed the girl acted queerly during the past week or so, but supposed it was owing to her severe cold. She last saw her alive Saturday morning, Aug. 19, at breakfast. She understood from another girl in the house that Mollie had said she was going to visit a friend Saturday night, but would return in time to go to church Sunday morning. In case she did not return she promised to meet the girl at church Sunday morning.

Mrs. Walker's Testimony. Mrs. Ina Walker, at whose house Mollie died, testified that she was a life reader and clairvoyant, and had lived in St. Paul for over two years. She came to St. Paul from Buffalo, and had been engaged in the same business there. She had first seen the deceased on Saturday, Aug. 12, that she remembered, although Mollie had told her that she had visited her before, and had been given "life readings" at which time the witness had told her she was afflicted with a disease. At the visit on Aug. 12 Mollie had seemed much distressed and worried and asked her assistance. She had a prescription filled and gave it to her on Saturday morning. Mollie came to see her again, shortly after dinner, and she was going to the matinee, and asked if she could come to the house and remain over night, as it was impossible to use the medicine given her at the boarding house where she was staying owing to her roommates. At the time Mollie told her she had no money, but would pay her as soon as she could Saturday evening Mollie came to the house and was given a room; at the same time Mollie told her she was worried about the payment for the room. Sunday morning Mollie ate a heavy breakfast, and during the day seemed very cheerful. On returning Sunday night she told Mollie if she needed anything or felt worse to pound on the door. About 4 o'clock she was awakened, and on going to the room found Mollie suffering from pains in her stomach; she prepared a mustard plaster, which was put on, but at breakfast time the plaster was removed and Mollie ate a heavy breakfast. Having to go out Monday morning she asked Mrs. Osborne, who roomed on the same floor, to look after her for a short time. On returning shortly before noon Mrs. Osborne told her Mollie had insisted on getting up and going to the bath room, and appeared to be worse and slightly out of her head. At 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Osborne told her she had been sitting with her, came down stairs and said the tip of Mollie's nose was getting black. She had then sent for Dr. Sawyer, having telephoned for him. The doctor came after 5 o'clock, and a few minutes before Mollie died.

Examined by County Attorney Butler Mrs. Walker said she had diagnosed the girl's condition by a "life reading" not by a diagnosis. She could not remember the prescription she gave Mollie on Aug. 12, but would have to consult her prescription book. She had not the book, and simply used the prescriptions which she took from a book furnished by a patent medicine concern. The prescription she gave

him of a bond in the penalty of \$100,000. He is also receiver of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road. Before Judge Williams decided to name a receiver he made an order which was a condition precedent to the appointment, and was agreed to by all parties in interest. The general terms of this agreement and the order is that all creditors having valid claims against the company, and who are residents of the district embraced in the state of Minnesota are to have their claims preferred, or that they shall be paid before any claims are paid to bondholders or to persons having claims for personal injuries and such other claims of the nature of liens, which are valid ones. This order and agreement are important from the fact that an appointment of a receiver for a railroad usually has the effect of tying up judgments previously rendered against it and thus making doubtful if not worthless, claims against the road that became insolvent before the receivership begins. It will be an important step in the case to determine if the claims against the road will not be jeopardized by the fact that an order which was a condition precedent to the appointment of a receiver.

FAILURE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO ACT.

The council committee appointed to investigate the allegations having been held by Conrad W. Miller relative to the management of the city treasury by ex-City Treasurer George Reis did nothing at last night's meeting, and after a proposition was made to adjourn for two or four weeks it was decided to meet again until the chairman of the committee shall call the members together. George Reis was not present last night, being out of the city, and the committee did not desire to proceed in his absence. Chairman Daily has received from him, however, a statement in reply to the charges of Mr. Miller relative to the money paid for making out and serving personal notices. In his statement Mr. Reis says:

The claim is made that I am not entitled to the money for personal services and for making out the notices. The contrary was shown in cases tried in the courts where the records were carefully examined. If it were not entitled to the money then the bill filed by the city from 1871 to the passage of the Bell charter in 1892 for these services would have to be returned by the persons to whom the same was paid. If Mr. Reis had not agreed to inform himself he would have found that the money allowed for these services was used in paying for all the work, and that in carrying out the work, as it was then considered necessary, the amount allowed by these bills did not make up for the cost of the work.

Much more stress was formerly placed upon the necessity of a personal notice, and for quite a number of years it was considered an absolute necessity. This continued to be the case until the decisions of the courts showed that such notices were not necessary. The passage of the Bell charter did away with the necessity of any personal notice by allowing postal card notices in place of this.

A long time ago, when but few assessments were made and but few personal notices were to be given, it was easy for one or two men to do all the work connected with the making out and serving of the notices, but with the great number that were made from 1884 to 1890, the rapid changes of ownership during that time, and the continual and quickly-shifting population during this period it was impossible to reach people without making an effort to systematically keep up a record of owners' names and residences and thus enable the assessors to be properly addressed. The money allowed for serving these notices was used to pay the salaries of the men who carried the notices, as well as those who assisted in keeping the necessary books from which the proper addresses were taken. The amount so allowed and received was less than what it actually did cost. As to the legality of the bills allowed by the common council, it ought to be sufficient to satisfy any one, that as members or ex-chairmen of the committee of claims these bills have been examined and passed upon by the following members of the council at different times, namely Judges Cornish, Kerr, Otis and Sawyer. The legal department passed upon the same many different times and the matter extends over the life of many different administrations, common councils and legal departments.

In addition to the above, this very same matter and the salaries paid out of the bills so allowed by the common council, have been fully examined into by the district court and fully gone into by a legal decision (copy hereto attached), which was sustained by the supreme court.

Nothing further can be accomplished but to keep up a malicious persecution, and make a much annoyance and trouble as possible. Any copies of vouchers, papers or decisions which will be furnished whenever desired.

Gen. Mullen Will Try to Collect Fees in the Log Seizure Case. Gen. John H. Mullen has about decided to withdraw his guns and soldiers from the vicinity of Chimney Rock bay on the Mississippi river, and leave the United States marshal in possession of the logs on which he has been making an attempt to collect his fees as surveyor or general. The owners of the logs took the logs under replevin proceedings in the United States circuit court, and asked the logs under replevin proceedings. Exception to the bonds were taken by the Davidson Lumber company, the Lindsay Phelps company, Hersey Lumber company, C. Lami & Sons and the Mississippi Typing company. After investigating the status of the men on the bonds Judge Williams decided that some bonds should be approved, but that other bonds were not sufficient. The bringing of other replevin suits by lumber companies and the commencement of actions to enjoin Gen. Mullen from disposing of the logs in any way, brought the fighting general to a realization of the magnitude of his undertaking, and it became so expensive that he began to see that the fees for sealing would be eaten up in litigation, and it has been concluded that the lumber companies on their bonds for the fees. About \$300,000 has been seized by Gen. Mullen, and he will test his right to fees in the federal court even if he is required to go to the highest court.

W. C. T. U. Entertaining the Delegates to the Coming Convention in St. Paul. The regular monthly meeting of the Willard W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. D. C. Reed, 139 East Congress street.

The meeting was called to order by the secretary, with Mrs. D. C. Reed, the vice president, in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted. Some money was received from the Local Legion society for the use of the union in the coming year.

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STILL ANOTHER VICTIM.

Christine Starlund Dies From a Criminal Operation.

Christine Starlund, thirty years old, employed as a domestic in the house of T. J. Quinlan, at 512 Ashland street, died Tuesday night from the effects of a criminal operation made to conceal her shame. The woman, who has been married and has a young son living in Norway, had been employed at the place where she died for nearly two years. Monday she complained of being ill and kept her bed, and on Tuesday night her condition was such as to cause Quinlan to telegraph for the coroner. The cause being apparent and the woman dead rapidly, Assistant County Attorney Donnelly was called to accompany the coroner, and the woman's auto-mortem statement taken, but before she could sign it her sister died of nearly two days. The body was removed to Quinby & Abbott's undertaking rooms, but last evening at the request of her relatives, was taken to Jacobsen's undertaking rooms on Rice street.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT OF FOREIGN VISITORS COMPLETED.

An erroneous impression seems to have got abroad relative to the reception to be given to the foreign visitors by the commercial club. The officers wish it to be generally understood that the affair will be strictly informal, and that all citizens are not only invited but urged to be present and assist in extending a welcome to our guests. The rooms of the club will be in gala attire, the floral decorations being furnished by May.

The reception committee will leave the city on the 2:35 train today, and proceed to Lake City, where the train will be met and the guests escorted to the city, arriving at the union depot at 9 o'clock p. m. It is again urged that as many of our citizens as possible meet them there or at the Hotel Ryan, where they may be presented. The programme of entertainment has not been changed from the first announcement made by the GLOBE. There is no doubt but the efforts of the commercial club to entertain the foreign nations on this occasion will be heartily seconded by the great body of our public-spirited citizens, and that they will carry away with them a just appreciation of the beauty and commercial importance of this metropolis.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

The Minnesota, Wisconsin & Pacific Under Judicial Supervision. Upon application being made to Hon. John A. Williams, of the United States circuit court, yesterday, W. H. Trues, late of Minneapolis, was appointed receiver of the Minnesota, Wisconsin & Pacific Railroad company. The bill of complaint was filed in Minneapolis, and from there the application was made. The road mentioned is a branch of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, and extends from Morton, Minn., to Watertown, S. D., and is known as the Watertown branch. Mr. Booth, of New York city, appeared as attorney for a number of Eastern creditors, and asked the appointment of the receiver. Mr. Truesdale will take charge as receiver upon the filing by

A Wonder-working Beecham's Pills

—a medicine that in numberless cases, will give relief promptly.

Worth a Box.

(Tasteless.)

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FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

Have You Seen the Big Window Full of Men's Trousers at HUDSON'S?

NEW DRESS GOODS. Lots of New Dress Goods are shown here. They were bought cheap—bought for Cash. There is not a stock in America that was bought on more favorable terms. There are none in this section of the country. If we can buy cheaper than others it stands to reason that we can sell cheaper.

Prices begin as low as 50 cents for Pure Wool Imported (French) Serges, and go up to almost any price for Fancy Novelties. We are closing out Short Lengths of All-Wool Dress Goods for less money than we could buy them in full case lots. These prices can not be matched a few days hence.

CLOAK ROOM. Swivel Silk Waists (Silk and Linen), mostly small sizes, \$2 each; they were \$5. They wash like a Linen Handkerchief, and they'll wear better than any waist we ever sold. The bare material alone is worth considerably more than \$2.

A little lot of Triple Capes for \$4; worth \$8.50. Broadcloth Capes for early fall, \$5; worth \$9. French Sateen Waists, 95 cents. Hundreds of them were sold for \$2.

KID GLOVES. The best Kid Glove values offered in a long time will be found here this week. Another line of first quality French Suede Gloves, navy, red, light and dark green, primrose, heliotrope and other fancy shades, will be sold like this: 4-button lengths, \$1.45; 8-button lengths, \$1.90; were \$2.25.

Genuine "Jouvin" 8-button length Suede Mousquetaires, all shades of tan, \$1.50; were \$2.25. Our best quality White Chamois Street Gloves, the best that come to America, 85 cents a pair.

CORSET COUNTER. Victoria Lawn Aprons, lace edge at bottom, 15 cents; worth 25c. Muslin Skirts with two clusters of tucks, 40 cents; worth 65c. 10 dozen Gowns, V-shaped neck, tucked collar and cuffs, 75 cents. Clearing sale of Skirts. Seersucker Skirts with embroidered ruffle, \$1.65; formerly \$2.50. \$3.00 Skirts for \$2.50. \$3.50 Skirts for \$2.25.

BEDDING. The time for making Sheets, Pillow Cases, Comfortables, etc., is past. You can buy them ready-made for about the retail cost of material and save all trouble and cost of making. 1,000 Cotton Pillow Cases, 22 1/2 x 30 inches, 12 1/2 cents. Cotton Sheets, 81 x 90 inches, 59 cents each. In either case there's no charge for making. And the seams are as straight and as perfect as can be. Challies and Silkaline Comfortables, \$1.75 each. Most merchants sell the same kinds for \$2.75. That means a saving of \$1 in buying them here. We make them, and we know they're first-class in every respect.

Field, Mahler & Co. Wabasha, Fourth and Fifth Sts.

FIELD, MAHLER & CO.

Have You Seen the Big Window Full of Men's Trousers at HUDSON'S?

NEW DRESS GOODS. Lots of New Dress Goods are shown here. They were bought cheap—bought for Cash. There is not a stock in America that was bought on more favorable terms. There are none in this section of the country. If we can buy cheaper than others it stands to reason that we can sell cheaper.