

# SUCCESSFUL SPRING HAT OPENING!

Having secured the Sole Agency for St. Paul of the unexcelled "Miller" Hat, from the celebrated factory of John B. Stetson, of Philadelphia, a make of Hat the excellence of which you are no doubt entirely familiar with, its first appearance in St. Paul, under these new auspices, was a great success.

## HAVE YOU SEEN IT?

We have successfully placed before the people of St. Paul the most popular Derby Hat at \$3.50 ever shown. The shape is exclusive with us for this market. The quality cannot be equalled for less than \$4.00 elsewhere. We are satisfied that our intention to make our Hat Department the most popular in St. Paul is now assured.



### DEATH FOR THE BRITISH.

THREE OFFICERS AND TEN MEN KILLED AND FORTY WOUNDED.

### ON THE AFRICAN WEST COAST.

The English Forces were Making a March Inland, When Owing to the Inactivity of Native Servants, They were Surprised and Fired Upon, in Ambush, With Disastrous Results.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Dispatches of this morning say that the cruise of Raleigh, twenty-four guns, 5,200 tons, the flagship of the British squadron on the African coast, commanded by Rear Admiral Frederick C. Bedford, and the first-class screw gunboat Wilgeon, six guns, 835 tons, commanded by Lieut. Commander William J. Scullard, arrived yesterday at Bathurst, capital of the British West African colony of Gambia, and the rumor spread that the sailors were to be landed in an encounter with the slaves. Exact details of the affair are not obtainable owing to the refusal of the admiralty officials to make public their dispatches at present. But it is not denied that the British sailors have been DEFEATED ASHORE.

Later it was stated that landing parties from the ships had been sent ashore in order to punish Chief Fodiliah, a notorious slave dealer, who had been carrying off into bondage and severely ill-treating the helpless natives of a number of villages along that part of the coast which he rules over.

The British sailors are said to have landed in force and to have marched inland, where they met a severe resistance, losing 3 officers and 10 men killed and 40 wounded. Further details of the disaster to the sailors leaked out this afternoon. It appears that the force of British blue-jackets which landed near Bathurst was composed of men from the flagship Raleigh and from the gunboat Wilgeon. The landing parties went ashore fully equipped for a march inland, and for remaining ashore for some time. Several machine guns were landed in the boats, and the landing parties carried provisions for four days and an ample supply of ammunition. A detachment was left ashore at the landing place, which was thoroughly protected by the guns of the cruiser and the gunboat.

After the blue-jackets and marines had landed, the column began its march inland, and to the nature of the country which the naval detachment had to pass through—swampy land, thick bush, wood and forest land—the advance party and the landing parties were soon compelled to practically fall back upon the main column, which pushed forward in this manner for a distance of a long time after landing and commencing the march inland little or no signs of natives were to be seen. In the neighborhood seemed to have been deserted. But when the British force had advanced inland, and were about to be met by a body of natives, with rising and on both sides, the natives who had been hired to carry the spare ammunition, provisions and water.

BEGAN TO DEPART, and eventually the whole lot of them disappeared. The British force, however, seemed to have continued its march inland, and to have been routed suddenly into an ambush, for fire was suddenly opened on it from all sides, and the sailors were routed before they were able to man any effective use of the machine guns. Chief Fodiliah is a notorious and desperate slave dealer, well known on the west coast of Africa. His force was reported to have been small in numbers, and to have been only armed with primitive rifles. Consequently the British landing parties were thought to be simply able to cope with the force of the latter.

This afternoon the admiralty department admitted that they had received a cable message from Admiral Bedford, on board the flagship Raleigh, at Bathurst, dated yesterday, and practically confirming all the stories circulated in regard to the disaster to the British force.

Admiral Bedford said in his dispatch that the landing force was under the command of Capt. Edward H. Gamble, and that the carriers, by their desertion, caused the loss of all the water supply which had been taken inland.

Continuing, Admiral Bedford reported that the sailors, upon reaching signs of a native habitation, pushed forward and captured two villages which were deserted at once. The sailors occupied these two villages throughout the following night, placing the machine guns at points of vantage, and thus making themselves practically secure from attack. But the loss of the water supply and the ammunition made Capt. Gamble decide to return to the shore with the intention of re-embarking his forces. This movement was commenced early the next morning, and the column was on its way back when the sailors were suddenly attacked on all sides. The force which was directed upon the sailors was so severe

### VICTORIA ON THE STAND.

SHARP CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. WOODHULL-MARTIN.

### BEECHER-TILTON SCANDAL.

Is Revived During the Trial—Henry Ward Beecher Drops on His Knees and Takes Victoria's Face in His Hands—A Question Proposed by Sir Charles Russell.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—In the queen's bench division of the high court of justice today the cross-examination of Mrs. Woodhull-Martin, formerly Victoria Woodhull, against the trustee of the British nation, was continued before Baron Pollock. Sir Charles Russell, the attorney general, this morning continued his cross-examination of Mrs. Martin. During this cross-examination, Sir Charles Russell asked the witness a number of questions in regard to the Beecher-Tilton trial, and questioned Mrs. Martin as to the truth of the story published in the Woodhull-Clavin's Journal, to the effect that the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher dropped on his knees before her as she was seated on a sofa, took her face between his hands and implored her to let him off. Mrs. Martin did not give a direct answer to this question, but said that it required a good deal of explanation.

Sir Charles Russell persisted in his question, and finally Mrs. Martin said that the scene had not occurred so far as she personally was concerned. "What she added," if the Beecher scandal is to be continually introduced in this way, it is unfair to me and unfair to history."

Considerable amusement was caused throughout the examination and cross-examination of Mrs. Martin, by the smart answers which she frequently gave to counsel. But Mrs. Martin was perfectly cool and collected throughout, and insisted upon making direct replies, which were often disconcerting, even to such a distinguished cross-examiner as Sir Charles Russell.

Eventually, Sir Charles Russell took up a book containing extracts from the speeches of Mrs. Martin, a book for which Mrs. Martin had written, and asked her: "Can you point out a single sentence which repudiates before 1881 the filthy passages in Woodhull's 'Veil' of the 18th of Nov. 1872?"

"Allow me to state how that work came to be done," answered Mrs. Martin, beginning a long explanation. After her cross-examination, Mrs. Martin was re-examined at length, repeating the story of her life, her high aims and ideas. Mrs. Martin, during the course of her re-examination, said that she never knew a publisher named Branker, of New York, who had written her name did not believe that such a person existed. Continuing, the witness said that she had never been in the house of Henry Ward Beecher, the husband of the plaintiff, was the next witness, and after his testimony had been taken, Sir Charles Russell began his speech for the defense. Eventually the case was adjourned until Monday.

### How I Became an Actress.

Was born of a family who, from father to son, practiced the dramatic art, writes Madame Adelaide Ristori in the January Ladies' Home Journal. My mother, who was of gentle birth, was not an artist herself, but from having married one, and through constant contact with the profession, became an artist herself.

My paternal grandmother was in her day an actress of much repute, but while still young gave up her profession. Living in her son's family, it came to pass that all her grandchildren became imbued with the love of acting from her influence, and absolutely grew up for the dramatic art. I was the first grandchild who came into the world, and upon me all her care was lavished, and upon me the family founded their hopes. My grandmother's will was a law in the house. As I grew older it was said of me that I showed much brightness and great precocity, accompanied by excessive sensibility. But as my ears were stung from morning till night, as with a perpetual humming of bees, with the ceaseless dialogues which my father, in studying his parts, recited with my grandmother, I had taken a dislike to the profession and had come passionately fond of music. I always clapped my little hands for joy when my father began to sing, accompanying himself with a guitar. Then little monkey that I was, I tried to imitate him, but the instrument being bigger than myself, I had to content myself with pinching the cords, raising my eyes to heaven and uttering small cries, which I was convinced were notes. But my grandmother, although she could not help admiring the microscopic singer who I carried fair hair and blue eyes full of sentiment, had no notion of her lessons being neglected. Thus she did not hesitate to draw me out of my small nest, quite unheeding of my shrugging of shoulders or my long face.

To revenge myself, when she desired me to recite some little part for a beginning I went into tantrums, stamping on the ground and refusing to repeat a word of what she was teaching me. I wanted the guitar at all costs. Then I was punished by being put in the corner with my face to the wall while the rest of the family were dining. This punishment had little effect upon me, for after crying a little I began to sing in a low voice.

### CAN DRAW TWO SALARIES.

GEN. DAN SICKLES, AS A MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

### ALSO RETIRED ARMY OFFICER.

Can Put Both Hands Into Uncle Sam's Cash Box—Treasury Comptroller Mansur Decides an Important Case—The Old Warrior Now Has a Good Craft.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Second Comptroller Mansur, of the treasury department, today decided the case of Gen. D. E. Sickles, the question being his right to draw salary both as a member of congress and as a retired army officer. After long opinion, the comptroller says: "In conclusion, I sum up the status of a retired army officer to be as follows, to-wit: He may hold under any civil office under the government save and except those of a senator or member of the house of representatives, which by the constitution are inhibited to him, or to any officer, civil or military, under the United States; that he can draw his pay as a retired officer, and also draw the salary of any or compensation of any civil office or employment he may hold under the government; assuming always that the duties of the civil office are performed under and by virtue of a commission, and he holds in addition to his rank as a retired officer." The effect of the decision is that congress, when it knew by the common report that Gen. Sickles was a retired officer, has decided that he can be member of congress at the same time that he is a retired army officer, and hence he can draw two salaries. Comptroller Mansur reviews the facts as to

as a representative in congress from the state of New York, and as to his having taken the prescribed oath as such on Aug. 15, 1893, and says that the question of who shall hold a seat in congress is one peculiar to congress, and is not provided for in the constitution, is the sole judge of the qualifications of its members. The opinion then quotes the constitutional provision, prohibiting any person holding any office under the United States being a member of congress.

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### THIS SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

Mr. A. FISHER, St. Paul, Minn. Dear Sir: Yours of the 17th at hand and contents carefully noted. We are pleased to know that you have completed negotiations with Mr. Whitney to take the road in our interest, and believe that it will be mutually beneficial to himself and us as in these dull times a good, sure salary beats the most favorable chances.

In regard to the question you ask as to boxing and returning the pianos and organs now at St. Paul, or disposing of same there at the necessary sacrifice, we have talked the matter over at this end of the line and believe that it will be much less expensive and much more expedient to return the instruments at a dollar profit, than to go to the enormous expense and waste of time necessary to box and return them to Chicago, all of which will take, especially if you have to make a large number of boxes, which we feel satisfied that you can dispose of the entire stock right there, at wholesale cost, in less time than you could make boxes, box them and put them aboard of the cars, and, if so, we would save the entire amount of return freight and handling at both ends of the line.

Therefore would suggest that you get to work immediately, and close out the instruments. Cut down all expenses, except necessary advertising and Pacific, and how quickly you can wind matters up there.

We suggest that it would be better to keep Mr. Whitney with you there in the warehouse until this stock is closed out and delivered; will be content under the allowance of five per cent. on Chicago, all of which will take, especially if you have to make a large number of boxes, which we feel satisfied that you can dispose of the entire stock right there, at wholesale cost, in less time than you could make boxes, box them and put them aboard of the cars, and, if so, we would save the entire amount of return freight and handling at both ends of the line.

Cheerful View. Indianapolis Journal. Mrs. Friendly—"When you speak of your husband you always refer to him as 'my angel husband,' and yet he is enjoying the best of health. Mrs. Ottwell—I know it; but my previous three husbands are dead, and I acquired the habit of referring to them as angel husbands, and I can't break myself of it all at once.

### A TERRIBLE FALL.

SAVING BOTH TIME AND RETURN FREIGHT.

### The A. B. Whitney Stock of Pianos and Organs to Go at Manufacturer's Cost This Week.

To those who may be interested in the purchase of either a piano or an organ, I have a statement extraordinary to make, and one that in all my sixteen years' connection with the music trade I have never but once before been called upon to make, and think I never shall again. It is this: Through arrangements just negotiated with our able representative, Mr. A. B. Whitney, of this city, to give up his retail piano business here and represent us in a wholesale capacity, as general agent on the road, I meeting his terms for said undertaking, besides agreeing to immediately pay back or take off his hands his entire stock of some hundred or more pianos and organs and dispose or return same to our factory at our own expense, that he might be free to enter upon his new duties at once.

The deal and transfer of stock has been made, and we are proceeding to pack same for shipment, and it will cost us enormously not less than fifty hundred dollars) to box, drag and ship this immense stock of instruments to Chicago and I have decided to make a sale of my pianos and organs out right here in St. Paul, at such prices as will dispose of them quicker than could be done and put them aboard the cars, and in pursuance of which I wish to make the following frank statement.

While I regret to make such low figures, or open cut on prices as to discourage the immediate future music trade here, I feel obliged to make such figures as will, even in these hard times, dispose of every instrument we were warehoused in the next ten days, at which time this store will be for rent, and it shall be vacant.

I have for sale eighty-six new upright pianos, mainly the celebrated "Hallet & Davis," and one famous new scale "Kimball" piano (our own make), besides the "J. P. Hale & Co.," "Clavin," "Hilze," "Aehlin," "Huntington" and other cheaper brands. I have twenty-five new and beautiful Klüber Organs, every style of our manufacture, and on any and all instruments, both Pianos and Organs, I offer to take for them exactly the manufacturer's wholesale cost, which means to you at least one half lower than these, or other same grade of instruments regularly retail for; it is this or any other city.

The "Hallet & Davis" and "Kimball" pianos are high-grade, and strictly first-class. I offer tomorrow a beautiful new 71 size grand, fancy rosewood-cased, high-grade upright piano, with four panels, three pedals, (the third a soft, practicing pedal) for \$195, which is less than half-price. Rosewood cases, \$25 less money. I offer the large size grand, fancy rosewood-cased, "Hilze" upright piano, standing four feet and eight inches high, brand new, for \$140; and the "Huntington" upright, in fancy walnut case, with continuous nickel hinges and three pedals. We expect to understand that we are correspondingly low prices. Have several upright pianos that have been rented for non-payment on sale, that can be had at the way from \$190 down to \$110. In the stock of sixty-one new pianos I have three fancy large hand-carved styles, (one of which is our World's Fair Premium "Kimball") on which the actual factory cost slightly exceeds \$300; on these the terms will be \$50 down and \$15 per month, with interest on deferred payments at 7 per cent. On all styles costing less than \$300, the terms will be \$25 down and \$10 per month.

Organ cost from \$32 to \$64, according to work style and design. Terms, \$10 down, and \$5 per month. Several second-hand organs for almost a song, as I want them out of my way. Have also several second-hand square pianos (some beautiful, carved legs, styles) from \$10 down to \$15. If you have any use for either a piano or an organ, come and see me; but don't delay, for at the end of ten days they will either go to Chicago in my pocket or in a box.

A five-years written guarantee will accompany each instrument sold, signed by W. W. Kimball Co., manufacturers, who are worth \$5,000,000, and whose guarantee would be as good as if signed by the government.

I also took of Mr. Whitney, and have for sale his entire stock of new musical merchandise, including Guitars, Mandolins, Banjos, Violas, Auto-Harps, Zithers, Strings, Trimmings, etc., retail value over \$3,500, which I offer in job lot to dealers at 40 per cent less than factory cost. Have also over \$4,000 worth of sheet music, at the catalogue price, amounting to nearly 20,000 copies, that can be had in job lot as a whole for less than \$1,000 in order to get it out of my way at once, and will make it to the buyer of the music, a present of the shipping and counter charges with it.

This sale, as above, will be at Whitney's Music Store, 97 East Third Street, St. Paul, beginning Monday morning; and if everybody in this city could realize the exact situation as it is, nothing would be left for sale Tuesday.

Store and office fixtures, including two office desks (one a cylinder top, one fire-proof safe, musical instrument, showcases, counters, etc., for sale at once, for delivery in ten days, and no decent offer will be refused. Store open day and night till closed out.

General Agent for W. W. Kimball Co., Manufacturers, Chicago.

CHAR LOCKERS. S. F. Boyd, Chicago, first assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, in the city. A number of years ago he was general passenger and ticket agent of the Minnesota & St. Louis.

Heretofore the Western Passenger association required a minimum of 250 attendance at meetings to insure the allowance of fare to the third class. Chicago it was decided this week to reduce the minimum to 100.

A. S. Priddy, Chicago, inspector of agencies for the White Star line of United States and Royal mail steamers, was in St. Paul yesterday.

J. S. Priddy, with family, of this city, left last night for California on the Albert Lea. They will go via St. Louis and El Paso.

C. C. Donnan, the agent of the Great Northern at Grand Forks, spent the day in the city yesterday, returning home last night.

Superintendent of Telegraph Thomas, of the Soo line, came over from Minneapolis for a few hours yesterday afternoon.

Chief Clerk McRee, of the general passenger department of the Omaha, returned from Chicago yesterday.

General Passenger Agent Fox, of the Northern Pacific route, yesterday morning from his Eastern trip.

### PRENDERGAST WILL HANG.

Continued From First Page.

### It is an agony of agonies. A torture of tortures.

It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin. No part of the human skin is exempt. It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases. They are often born with it. Sleep and rest are out of the question. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind. It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure. CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

When the condemned man was taken back to the jail he lost control of himself, and, flying into a passion, broke out in a wild tirade against the court, attorneys, jailors and the press. At last, completely exhausted, he relapsed into sullen silence, and, throwing himself on his cot, refused to touch the dinner brought to him, and would speak to no one.

"Oh, it is just as I expected it would be," said John Prendergast, brother of the assassin, after hearing the court's decision. "Courts don't generally reverse their own decisions. I felt so certain that my brother would be executed that I told mother to remain at home. But it is merely a temporary embarrassment. Eczema is clearly insane, and his remarks to the court will satisfy any doubt that has existed. He will rant in this manner until the day of his death. This is but a part of the plan to send this poor insane boy to the gallows because public clamor demands his death. He expected the sentence, and he spent his time this morning preparing notes for his talk. I tried to converse with him in jail, but he refused to talk with me. I think he blames me somewhat for getting the attorneys to put in a plea of insanity. He did not seem to understand that this was the only plea that he could put in. My brother's denunciation of his attorneys for not defending him and taking the plea of justification shows that he is insane. The supreme court will not permit that boy to be hanged."

Prendergast grew surer as the day advanced after receiving his sentence. Tonight when a reporter called at the jail and asked him if he had anything to say regarding his sentence, he cried out: "No, not to reporters. No man is safe from vilification, abuse and personal attacks for more money than for him. Thomas Higginis, sentenced to be hanged March 23 next, with Prendergast, was disgusted when he heard the news.

"I have a notion to commit suicide," said Higginis. "Won't we be two peach-ers standing up on the gallows? It will be continued with a cry. 'Shine when it comes—my turn to shuffle off to the other side.' I want to be hanged with I and I want a green shroud," went on the prisoner. "But I draw the line on being compelled to pass with Prendergast. Somehow, I don't think I can appreciate that fellow's greatness. Perhaps I am obtuse. Anyway, if I am allowed any voice in the matter, I shall not line up on the scaffold with the man who killed Carter Harrison."

### MACKAY'S DAUGHTER.

Tells of the Insults Offered by Her Husband.

New York, Feb. 24.—Before the Princess Colonna left New York for San Francisco she attracted an interview to the editor of L'Echo d'Italia. She said she was indignant at the facility with which some of the accusations against the prince, when some of the papers said that the prince was one of the most dangerous of gamblers and a cheat. They mistook him for one Lambert Colonna, who was expelled from a club in Rome for cheating. However, she said the prince is a man of terribly violent character.

"One night in Paris," said she, "because I refused to ask my stepfather, Mr. Mackay, for more money for him, he threw a bottle of wine at me, and it was only by a miracle that I escaped being struck. It is not true that Mr. Mackay sent me a million dollars to pay the prince's debts, but it is true that Mr. Mackay often sent me large sums to pay various debts of the prince. It is also true that I was obliged to sell my wedding presents to pay his debts. I was forced to pawn my jewels several times. Like all professional gamblers, my husband had his good and bad days at the gambling table. But when he was wasted large sums of money. That is not all I have against him. His behavior toward me was unbearably insulting. I remained with him eight years in the hope that there would be a change, as I wanted to do all I could to repay the man who kindly acts of my uncle, the Prince Stigliani. Finally I could bear it no longer. I shall start at once for San Francisco, where I shall begin proceedings to obtain the annulment of my marriage."

### HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

Rebel Ship Sunk by the Brazilians.

With a Great Loss. Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 24.—The destruction of the insurgent transport Mercurio, which was sunk by the fire of the guns of the government battery at Ponta Madama, is said to have resulted in considerable loss of life to the rebels. The shots which caused the vessel's destruction penetrated her boiler, which burst and killed a number of insurgents. The ship then caught fire and many of the injured are said to have been burned to death. The transport was burning fiercely when she sank.

### Sixty-Three Rebels Killed.

New York, Feb. 25.—A Herald special from Rio says: The vanguard of the loyal forces under Gen. Hipolito attacked the rebels near Dom Pedro and defeated them. Sixty-three of the insurgents were killed. A detachment of the government army has been dispatched to engage the rebels under Gen. Favres, who are in the vicinity of Puntas de Santa Maria.

### WHAT IS ECZEMA?

It is an agony of agonies. A torture of tortures. It is an itching and burning of the skin almost beyond endurance. It is thousands of pin-headed vesicles filled with an acrid fluid, ever forming, ever bursting, ever flowing upon the raw excoriated skin. No part of the human skin is exempt. It tortures, disfigures, humiliates more than all other skin diseases. They are often born with it. Sleep and rest are out of the question. Most remedies and the best physicians generally fail, even to relieve. If CUTICURA did no more than cure Eczema, it would be entitled to the gratitude of mankind. It not only cures but a single application is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure. CUTICURA works wonders because it is the most wonderful skin cure of modern times.

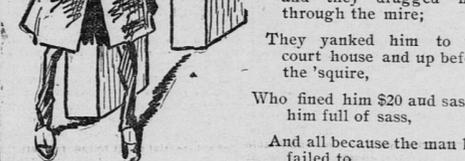
### From the Moment of Birth

Use CUTICURA SOAP

It is not only the purest, sweetest, and most refreshing of nursery soaps, but it contains delicate emollient properties which purify and beautify the skin, and prevent skin-impurities caused by imperfect cleansing and impure soap.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; RESOLVENS, 5c. POTTER, DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

"All about the Skin, Scalp, and Blood," free.



### A HEINOUS CRIME.

He appeared to be a villain of the very deepest dye;

There was treachery in his features there was trickery in his eye;

And as the six big coppers bore him struggling through the crowd,

Of the capture of the scoundrel each man of them felt proud.

They beat him with their billies and they dragged him through the mire;

They yanked him to the court house and up before the 'squire,

Who fined him \$20 and sassed him full of sass,

And all because this man had failed to

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Still there's more to follow—