# SAINT PAUL.

### HERE AND THERE.

The Winter club, of Duluth, a social organization, has filed articles of association with the secretary of state.

A certificate of incorporation of the Duluth Paper company was filed in the office of the secretary of state yesterday.

At 7:30 o'clock this evening Rabbi Hess will deliver an interesting lecture commemorative of the "Maccabees."

The annual pew rental of Plymouth church will take place tonight. Supper will be served by the ladies of the church at 6:30.

George H. Goodrich, of this city, yesterday filed his oath of office as a member of the state board of pharmacy with the secretary of state.

Henry Weismann, organizer of bakers and confectioners' unions, called at the state labor commissioner's office yesterday. Mr. Weismann will hold a meeting at Labor hall Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The journeymen bakers will hold an open meeting at Labor hall Sunday afternoon at 1:30. Henry Weisman, the general organizer of the international union, will deliver an address. The meeting will be open to all members of labor organizations, and the general public as well.

**Cheap Excursion Rates**

To Canada and the East via Chicago Great Western Railway are now on sale. City ticket office 364 Robert street, corner Fifth.

### AT THE HOTELS.

Mrs. S. O. Merrill, of Laurel avenue, is in Atlanta, Ga., where she will spend the winter at her old home.

At the Sherman—A. S. Duntley, D. Berdan, Grandin, N. D.; A. J. Ames, Toner, N. D.; W. Carpenter, Omaha, Neb.; T. J. Bryan, Miles City.

At the Metropolitan—C. E. Hungerford, Montana; E. R. Herrman, Young America; H. Cummens, Eagle Lake; George Bixby, Redwing; J. W. Perley, St. Croix Falls; H. S. Crippen, Rosemount; J. H. Howard and wife, Sherwood.

At the International—W. Watkins, Miss Krupp, Spooner, Wis.; E. P. Brown, Portland, Or.; Frank Hogan and wife, Northwood, Ia.; J. B. Closner, Pine Island; J. E. Goodman, Brainerd; A. Clark and wife, Duluth; S. M. Holman and wife, West Superior; A. R. McRae, Sleepy Eye; M. Raymond, Courtland.

At the Ryan—T. G. Foster, Burlington; J. H. McNamee, Kansas City; W. H. Robinson, Mayville, N. D.; J. E. Haggart, Fargo; J. N. Parmele, Chicago; E. R. Pope, Boston; Max Brinckner, Rochester, N. Y.; L. S. Cook and wife, Milwaukee; H. L. Gese, Chicago; Miss Powers, Houlton, Me.; George Coon, Philadelphia; D. B. Smith Jr., Duluth; Capt. W. W. Lea, Iron River; H. Haase, Mankato.

YERXA

Prepared at every point to give the best—in variety, quantity, value and service, it is but natural that we get what we deserve—the place at the top. But for our presence it would be vacant.

2c

*Per lb. for good, fresh Stewing Mutton. The sale, at this price, will be from 9 a. m. to 11 a. m. Friday morning (today).*

33 POUNDS
Of Yellow C Sugar for one dollar, all day Friday.

17 CENTS
Per dozen for Fresh Eggs.

17 CENTS
Per can for the famous San Lorenzo brand of Black Cherries. The elsewhere price for any approach in quality is 25 cents per can.

13 CENTS
Per can for the San Lorenzo brand of Apricots. You will pay 20 cents for this grade elsewhere.

15 CENTS
Per can for good California Peaches; good fruit, but not in syrup.

5 CENTS
Per can for good Sugar Corn.

23 CENTS
For a fancy grade of Creamery Butter.

18 CENTS
Per pound for a fancy grade Dairy Butter.

3 to 5 CENTS
Per pound for best Corned Beef. Friday and Saturday sale.

8 CENTS
Per pound for fresh White Fish.

8 CENTS
Per pound for fresh Trout.

4 CENTS
Per pound for fresh water Herring.

12½ CENTS
Per pound for fresh Smelts.

30 CENTS
Per gallon for genuine imported English Treacle or Molasses.

Fine ripe Bananas by express every morning.

12 CENTS
Per box for one-half pound boxes of fancy Marshmallows; for Friday and Saturday's sale.

20 CENTS
Per box for one-pound boxes of fancy Marshmallows; for Friday and Saturday's sale.

10 CENTS
Per can for 3-lb. cans of Baked Beans.

**Mail Orders will be filled at prices current when order arrives.**

Yerxa Bros. & Co.
Seventh and Cedar.

# WAS IT CONSPIRACY?

## White Bear Sensation Developed in the Probate Court

## INVOLVING MANY PEOPLE.

## Station Agent D. J. Leary, Who Is Examined for Insanity,

## IS PROMPTLY DISCHARGED.

## He Charges That There Is a Big Conspiracy Against Him.

The examination of D. J. Leary, on a complaint of insanity, in the probate court yesterday afternoon, developed quite a string of sensational features, but ended in his prompt discharge. It was manifested that the man is not only sane, but is quite an intelligent and self-contained man under very aggravating circumstances. Mr. Leary is the station agent at Bald Eagle Junction, and has had domestic troubles which have stirred up quite a sensation at White Bear. There has been talk of pistols and of "white caps."

The marshal of White Bear, a doctor and a railroad conductor, as well as Leary and his wife, have been mixed up in the sensation.

Mr. Leary had troubles which led up to a separation from his wife on Nov. 7. There has been so much talk of disturbed conditions that Dr. Clark, of White Bear, made a complaint of insanity against Leary. Quite a collection of people attended the examination yesterday. Among them were several lawyers, who had volunteered to help Leary out in case he needed their services, but he developed such a knowledge of the situation and such an ability to meet the charge that the services of lawyers were not needed.

Dr. Talbot Jones and Dr. Xanten were selected to act, with Judge Olivier, in passing on the question of sanity, and a rigid examination was had. Reuben Clewett, the marshal of White Bear, was present as an interested party. Dr. Clark, Daniel Hickey, a conductor; E. A. Jones, station agent at White Bear, and J. M. King, a druggist of White Bear, were present as witnesses, called by Dr. Clark to show insanity.

Dr. Clark was called as the first witness and, testified that Leary had told people that he intended to kill him and Reuben Clewett, the marshal of White Bear.

Mr. Leary asked the privilege of questioning Dr. Clark, and taking a seat near him gave him a rigid questioning that confused the doctor. He asked him about where he graduated, and then wanted to know if he had not been in the conspiracy to have his wife leave him and go to her parents. He also wanted to know if he had not been helping Reuben Clewett and a certain faction in trying to make him lose his position. The doctor was also asked if he had not himself been accused

**Of Being Incompetent.**

At this point Judge Oliver interfered to rescue Dr. Clark from a cross-examination in which he seemed to be getting the worst of the situation.

Mr. Leary was then given an examination by Dr. Jones. He said he had been station agent at Bald Eagle Junction for three years, and has held positions of trust with railroads for years. He had been married seven years, but has no children, for which he is thankful. He gets along well with his neighbors, had never had fits or fainting spells or been ill in his life, except with the measles. He sleeps and eats well. Asked if he had any grievance against the witnesses appearing against him, he said some of them were in a conspiracy to persecute him, but others were all right. He had separated from his wife on Nov. 7.

Dr. Clark, he said, bears a peculiar relation to a man who tried to ruin his wife, and is in a conspiracy to have his wife return to her parents, who live in Pine county. Her father is probate judge of Pine county.

Asked as to the motive of the witnesses, Mr. Leary said:

"Their motive in appearing here is to ruin me and at the same time to shield their own guilt. This is not true as to all of the witnesses, however, I am glad to say."

Daniel Hickey, a railroad conductor, was called as a witness to prove insanity. He said he had noticed that Mr. Leary had been excited lately, and had accused him of being familiar with his wife.

Mr. Leary asked Hickey a question or two, one of which was as to his taking his wife to a dance. This was denied by Hickey.

Mr. Leary turned to Judge Olivier and said he desired to introduce a letter written to him by his wife on Nov. 8. He stated that his wife had confessed to him that Hickey had been intimate with her, and the letter was written as a retraction. With the letter was one addressed to her father at Pine City, which he had forwarded to him. Mr. Leary testified that the letter was in the handwriting of his wife. He could not be mistaken on that point.

C. A. Jones, the White Bear station agent, testified that Leary had been excited

**Over Family Troubles**

lately, but he had known him for fifteen years and never believed him insane. He does not now think him insane. Leary told him recently that two or three persons had ruined his wife, and he had threatened to kill them in case they did not leave White Bear. He always regarded Leary as a level-headed man. His late actions had been those of an injured husband and not of an insane man. In answer to questions by Leary it was stated by Mr. Jones that he had known Leary fifteen years and never had any occasion to question his mental capacity. He knew that he had been a competent man in the employ of various railroads and stood well with them. Mr. Jones said that Leary was excited when he spoke to him about Clewett and threatened to shoot him. He said that Leary had said that Clewett ought to be whitecapped.

Mr. Leary, in answer to questions, said his wife was not present, although he wished she were. His sister keeps house for him. She was not present, and he hoped she would not hear of the disgrace of his being charged with insanity. When asked if he had made threats, he said:

"I may have been excited. There are places where an injured husband would be justified in taking summary vengeance against the traducer of his wife. That is not the rule in this country, however, and I am a law-abiding citizen. I am not the kind of man who takes human life. People advised me to whitecap Reuben Clewett. Several women and men said it ought to be done."

Dr. Jones made a critical physical examination of the head, eyes and throat of Mr. Leary, and also asked as to his health and habits, and then seemed satisfied with the results.

Dr. Clark, however, wanted another witness called in the person of J. M. King, a druggist of White Bear. That gentleman testified that he had noticed nothing wrong with Mr. Leary until the day before, when he talked about having a meeting of the town council called for the purpose of deposing Reuben Clewett as town marshal. He had suggested that the respectable people of the village should demand that Clewett leave the place, and if he did not leave, Leary had said he would shoot Clewett. It did not occur to Mr. King then that Mr. Leary was insane, but was excited against Clewett, whom he accused of outraging his wife. Mr. King never thought Leary insane, and did not think so now.

Judge Olivier announced that Mr. Leary was discharged, and received a hearty "Thank you" from the man. Mr. Leary also shook hands with Dr. Jones and Dr. Xanten, and thanked them heartily for their conclusions.

Mr. Leary talked freely about the matter after his release. He said that family troubles had been brought about by some designing men, who resorted to the charge of insanity against him to shield themselves. He says there is also a conspiracy to ruin him, so that his position as station agent may be given to some one else.

It is said by an intimate friend of Leary that the A. P. A. influence is back of this last move.

John D. O'Brien, George Nelson, Judge Willis and a number of other attorneys were present at the hearing. They were surprised at the tact and ability shown by Mr. Leary in conducting his own defense.

**Men's Fur Overcoats.**

Very low prices and good qualities. "Plymouth" Fur Annex building, No. 309 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

# BLAMED HIS PALS.

## WILLIAM KNOX TESTIFIES IN THE UNITED STATES COURT,

## And Tells Who Burned the Northern Pacific Bridge at Grand Forks.

Thomas Wilson and Thomas Whelan were given a hearing yesterday before Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States circuit court, upon a charge of contempt growing out of the injunction against the strike involving the Northern Pacific system last summer. The men were accused of burning the East Grand Forks railroad bridge. The evidence against them was first heard. Then Henry Johns and Judge Macdonald moved to dismiss the information on the theory that the men had not been connected with the bridge burning by the evidence.

Judge Nelson stated that the case against them was weak, but that he desired to hear any evidence that might be adduced by the defendants. Depositions were then read, which were to the effect that the men were not near the bridge at the time of the burning. Other evidence will be heard today.

William Knox had previously testified for the prosecution to the effect that he was a member of the A. R. U., and had helped to put oil on the bridge for the purpose of firing it. He also implicated Whelan and Wilson in the matter, and blamed them with being the leaders in the burning. He said they had taken a can of oil and some waste to the bridge and prepared it to be fired. Wilson had poured oil on the bridge, Whelan had also smeared the piles with oil. Whelan, he said, had lit the match and Wilson applied it while he boosted him up so that he could reach a crotch in the bridge.

Knox said he had turned state's evidence because Whelan and Wilson had been reported as saying they would throw the blame upon him.

**Special Overcoat and Ulster Sale**
At The Boston.

# JIM HILL PROPOSES

## TO PAVE PART OF THIRD STREET WITH SANDSTONE

## Taken From Kettle River, and the B. of P. W. Postpones Action.

The board of public works opened bids last Monday for the paving of Third street between Broadway and Wacouta street, either with granite or asphalt. Yesterday afternoon a hearing was granted to the interested property owners in order to ascertain their preferences. The majority favored granite as being the most durable under the heavy traffic of that locality, but George Benz made a spirited speech to the board, in which he declared himself in favor of a brick pavement and wondered why proposals for brick paving had not been advertised for. Mr. Benz was assured by President O'Gorman that the majority of the property owners preferred granite. Then Mr. Benz expressed the opinion that there was no necessity for hurrying the matter along, anyway. It could be deferred a few months.

A proposition was then received from J. J. Hill through R. A. Wilkinson, his attorney, in which Mr. Hill offered, without expense to the city, to pave Third street from Rosabel to Broadway with Kettle River sandstone, as an experiment.

The board of public works adjourned the matter until next Thursday afternoon.

St. Paul people visiting Minneapolis are invited to take their lunches and refreshments at the new and elegantly furnished dining rooms recently fitted up by the pioneer caterer, Jacob Barge, at Nos. 47 and 49, "the corner" of Washington and First avenue south. A number of private dining parlors with banquet hall and music room in connection especially to accommodate gentlemen accompanied by ladies. "The Interurban passes the door."

### LOOKING FOR ELSIE.

**Pitiable Condition of Mrs. Mary Egan.**

Mrs. Mary Egan, who was partially asphyxiated by coal gas recently, recovered from the effects of the gas, but it is feared that she will lose her mind. As soon as she was able to leave the hospital, a few days ago, she was informed that her husband, Joseph Egan, and her grandchild, Elsie Fitzgerald, were both dead from the effects of the gas. Mrs. Egan was greatly shocked by the news, but it was thought she would have strength enough to bear the blow. Since returning to her home, however, she has manifested signs of mental disorder. According to the neighbors she goes wandering about the house looking for Elsie, her granddaughter, and sometimes asking for "Joe." The spectacle is a pitiful one. Whether Mrs. Egan is permanently deranged is not known, as she has not been examined by any competent authority.

**Leg Fractured.**

C. Hickey, of Merriam Park, was leading a pair of horses yesterday when he stumbled and fell to the ground. One of the horses stepped on Mr. Hickey's right leg and fractured it below the knee. The injured man was taken to the city hospital.

**Low Excursion Rates.**

On Dec. 31 and Jan. 1 the St. Paul & Duluth R. R. will sell round-trip excursion tickets to Duluth, West Superior and all local points at greatly reduced rates, tickets good for return to and including Jan. 2.

# TEACHERS AT WORK.

## The School Township System Is Unanimously Favored

## AFTER LONG DISCUSSION.

## President MacIntosh Delivers an Eloquent and Able Address.

## COMPARING THE SYSTEMS.

## Four Hundred Trainers of the Mind in Attendance.

When the Minnesota Educational association convened yesterday morning about 400 teachers from all parts of the state were in attendance, a much larger attendance than on the first day. The president appointed the following committees, after which general business was taken up:

On Nominations—Horace Goodhue, L. C. Lord, A. M. Sperry, O. E. McFadon, A. F. Schmitt, George E. Butler, I. I. Bargen.

On Resolutions—Gertrude C. Ellis, Austin; E. T. Critchett, New Ulm; K. W. Buell, Preston; O. H. Hubbard, M. V. O'Shea, G. Krinbill, Edward Searlnz.

Enrollment—J. D. Bond, A. M. Webster, A. D. Gaines, Dora Wells, B. S. Covell, August Farmer, Fannie Lapham.

National—R. E. Denfield, Cyrus Northrop, W. W. Pendergast, S. S. Parr, E. E. Kockerby, J. H. Chapman, Miss Sarah L. Arnold.

Auditing—J. N. Greer, E. G. Adams, G. D. Goodrich, M. A. Stone, J. C. Bryant, H. Johnson, L. H. Wilcox.

Reception—C. H. Congdon, E. A. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Koehler, A. E. Engstrom, W. F. F. Selleck, J. F. Giles, Caroline S. Nygren, C. A. Boston, P. W. Ross, W. F. Webster, C. W. Hobbes, Ella Patterson, Emma F. Allen.

The greater part of the morning session was devoted to the discussion of the school township system, which will be adopted in this state.

**President's Address.**

In his address President MacIntosh said in regard to this matter:

In 1860 there were 372 common school districts; today we have 5,942. In 1860 there were no recognized high schools; today we have a list of eighty-five, supported in part by state aid, and working under a system which bids fair to become one of the best in the Union. In 1860 we had one normal school, poorly attended, and which afterward was closed for lack of support; today we have four, with an enrollment in all departments of 1,839. In 1860 we had a university struggling for existence; now we have an institution that in point of attendance ranks third in its class in the United States, an institution that is drawing from the farm, the city and the workshop, through the common and high schools, the richest of the state's resources. In 1860 the office of superintendent of public instruction had not been created; neither were there any county superintendents to supervise and direct the work of the common schools.

As a representative of the common schools, I may, I think, be pardoned for emphasizing on this occasion

**Some of the Needs**

of these schools.

In treating of the common school system in the State of Minnesota, it is necessary to understand some of the conditions that tend to retard their progress and impair their usefulness. That these schools have not reached the highest limit of their possibilities, it would be idle to deny. There are those even who stoutly proclaim that these schools are not in as good condition, and the results are not as satisfactory as they were a quarter of a century ago. There is a growing feeling that the common schools of the state are not doing the work that the amount expended for their support would seem to demand.

The present district system of schools is one of the legacies bequeathed to us

**By Our Forefathers.**

It was the natural organization which began in a neighborhood, and where a few families by private subscription paid for the education of their children. As this system of supporting the schools gave way to the more advanced system of public schools, so the organization should give way to one that will permit of greater possibility and power.

The present district system of schools in our state is, in many respects, but a few steps in advance of the condition of labor as it existed in its primitive state. The failure of our common school organization to meet the requirements of our centers of population became apparent long ago, when nearly all our larger cities sought relief through special legislative acts, and thus were created our special districts. The independent school law, though general in its nature, was intended to relieve the smaller cities and villages.

The district system usually contemplates but one school building, and when the attendance becomes too large for that, the formation of a new district and the erection of a new building to accommodate the overflow. This is done more as a division of numbers than of labors.

**The Township System**

is not a new idea, as the successful trial of this system in about twenty of the states of the Union will attest; nor is the movement for its adoption in Minnesota new to the educators of the state. The question has been a prominent one for discussion in this association in previous years, but so far all efforts to secure its adoption by the legislature have been fruitless.

In advocating the change from the district to the township system it is not with the thought that it will be the panacea for all our educational shortcomings. Establish this system in Minnesota and there will remain many perplexing problems yet to solve.

Dr. D. L. Kiehle, of the state university, was called upon to express his ideas on the township system, and a few of the reasons given by him as to the necessity of its adoption are as follows:

First—The neighborhood system, such as ours is, makes no economical distribution of pupils among the teachers. While some teachers will have fifty enrolled, others will have from six to ten. In each of two of our oldest and most prosperous counties, Fillmore and Olmstead, there are fourteen schools which enrolled but twelve pupils or less during the past year. These twenty-eight schools have fifty-two officers, and cost not less than $800 for a five months' term. If they could be brought together, giving each teacher a reasonable number of pupils, the business could be done by one-quarter the number of officers and one-half the cost. As a result some districts support their schools at trifling expense, while others, poor and small, have little or no school advantages except with the greatest

**Burden of Taxation.**

Second—When great inequalities get started they tend to increase. The rich man with few children gets out of the poor district, having enough influence to get set off. This contention and shifting of district boundaries is one of the most prolific sources of annoyance and discord in the country.

Supt. Pendergast read a paper on the township system, in which he supported the proposed change, and stated that at the present time only fourteen states have the district system, all others having adopted the township system or some modification of it. In answer to a question from one teacher as to whether the proposed change would be an economical one, the superintendent said:

"There will be less schools, and the poorer teachers will be dropped."

After a good deal of discussion a resolution was passed in favor of adopting the township system, and the papers that had been read were referred to the committee having the matter in charge.

A paper on "University Extension," by Prof. West, of the state university, was listened to with interest.

**County Superintendents Meet.**

At the session of the county superintendents' section President S. J. Race, of Redwood county, presided. A discussion on compulsory school attendance was led by Supt. C. G. Schulz, of Nicollet, followed by K. W. Buell, of Fillmore county, and Supt. Ives J. Lee, of Pope county. The passage of a new compulsory attendance law was favored, and on motion of Supt. T. B. McKelvy, of Dakota county, it was decided to appoint a committee to prepare a new law, or an amendment to the present one curing the defects.

At a joint meeting of educators Supt. Chapman, of Rochester, presented a plan for a system of county high schools, which he proposes bringing before the legislature at the coming session.

At the meeting of the music section Supt. Sperry, of Dodge county, read a paper in which he spoke of including music in the regular common school curriculum. It was decided to petition the legislature to pass a law making music a necessary part of a teacher's education.

The important paper read at the afternoon session and one that called out a good deal of discussion was that of Supt. Porter, on "Quantitive Physics."

**Supt. Porter's Paper.**

Quantitive work has been called the backbone of physics. The old question in this study was "What," the mechanical question is "How much?" Quantitive physics answers both by requiring the student to make careful measurements.

The Harvard pamphlet reads: "The objects are, first, to train the student by means of tangible problems requiring him to observe carefully, to attend strictly and to think clearly; second, to give practice in the methods by which physical facts are discovered; third, to give practical acquaintance with a considerable number of these facts."

Our work cannot be entirely quantitive. To make a problem profitable it must often be preceded by experiments purely illustrative. These are usually conducted by the teacher. And it is not necessary that all quantitive work be performed by the pupil—in many cases the pupils' tests should be supplemented by others better conducted by the teacher.

Quantitive physics is not an independent branch, but closely associated with the illustrative work so much practiced of late and with the theoretical work of the old-time recitation. The recitation is still fundamental, consequently a good text book is necessary, and there are many such. But when we seek books to direct high school quantitive work we quickly recognize the newness of our field. The earliest works of value to us date back only to 1887 or 1888.

Supt. Porter gave the names of a number of valuable text books suitable for the use of high school classes engaged in this study, and, continuing, said:

"Whether experiment shall fellow or proceed text study depends on the topic—to investigate the conditions under which given phenomena occur, experiments should precede; but where the existence of the phenomena is secondary to their relation, that is, is most quantitive work, the text should precede.

"The pupil should know definitely what to do and how to do it; in a general way, what to expect, what errors to avoid and how to handle the results obtained."

In conclusion Mr. Porter said. "But why so much stress on quantitive physics? Pupils without special effort are interested as the best of you never can interest them, either by purely theoretical work or even by individual work in illustrative experiments; minds are made penetrative, rational, precise, as no other method and as no other study makes them; every occurrence around the pupil is suggestive of the study, its practical value is constantly illustrated, a habit formed of systematic and conscientious study that must bear fruit on the scholar's character. And let me go a step further; such physics will do more to keep your boys in school than any five other inducements of which I know."

### THE NIGHT SESSION

**Was Given Up to Music and Literature.**

The evening session of the Teachers' Educational association was devoted almost entirely to the musical and literary programme that had been prepared. To this, C. Baker, of Duluth, contributed several tenor solos, which were very well received. The Apollo quartette also gave several numbers, for which it received much applause. Miss Smith, of Minneapolis, recited a selection from Mrs. Wiggins' delightful story of "Patsy," and Miss E. Estella Ellison, of Wabasha, and Miss Mae Usher Griffin, of Mankato, recited.

Secretary Farnsworth presided at this session in the absence of the president. Outside of the social session the only thing of any note was the paper read by Mrs. Fry on "Scientific Temperance Instruction in the Public Schools." Mrs. Fry treated the subject in a very practical way, and gave the teachers present a great many useful hints. The programme for today is as follows:

**Friday Afternoon.**

Elementary Section—Room 19, High School—2:30. "Metnods," Misses Gillman and Harris and Mrs. Place; 3:15, "Correlation," Dr. D. L. Kiehle; 3:30, Business.

High School Section—House of Representatives—Two o'clock, election of officers; 2:10, "American Citizenship," Supt. Vandyke; 2:40, discussion, led by Supt. Giles; conference with High School Inspector Aiton; 3:10, a general discussion of "Legislation."

Music Section—Assembly Hall, High School—Two o'clock, "Correlation," Miss Smith; 2:45, "The Orators," a paper, illustrated, Miss Ludwig; vocal solos.

**Elected Officers.**

During the evening the State Declamatory association held a meeting and adopted by-laws. The election of officers also took place, and resulted as follows:

Z. N. Vaughn, Anoka, president; C. S. Sawyer, Minneapolis, secretary; W. J. Schultz, Albert Lea, treasurer.

According to the by-laws adopted, the membership of the association shall be confined exclusively to the faculties of the high schools of the state. The new code adopted by the association will make the selection of contestants very particular, and the framers of the constitution have specified very clearly that persons who receive any elocutionary training outside of the schools to which they belong will be barred. In every respect the new rules are very stringent and the adoption of a constitution last night brought out a good deal of discussion.

Money to loan on good security at moderate rates, without charge for commission, at our State Savings Bank, Germania Life Bdg., 4th and Minn. Sts.

**Fireman Injured.**

Gus Swanson, a fireman, stationed at Engine House No. 11, was severely injured by a street car at the corner of Minnehaha and Bedford streets yesterday morning. He had just alighted from a Lafayette and Rondo car, and started to cross the track in the rear of the car when a car going in the other direction struck him. Dr. Robillard was called, and found the man's injuries painful, though not serious.

**Now for Gloves and Mittens.**

Fur-lined, lamb-lined, plush-lined, wool-lined, fleece-lined, etc., at "Plymouth" prices—the lowest, in town. "Plymouth Corner," Seventh and Robert.

# SHE WANTED FOOD,

## BUT THE DELICATESSEN REFUSED TO SERVE HER.

## Rosa Hazard Hazel, Colored, Sues for $5,000 Alleged Damages.

Rosa Hazard Hazel, the colored wife of William A. Hazel, designer for a stained glass company, and herself a teacher of harmony of sounds, has sued J. W. La Barr & Co. for $5,000. It is alleged that she was denied the privileges of the constitution of the United States and of the state of Minnesota, to be served with such dishes of food as she might select, at the Delicatessen restaurant. The refusal to serve her greatly wounded her feelings, causing her anguish of mind and body that she should be reminded of a distinction of color.

**Another Damage Suit.**

Claude E. Burnham, by Harry Burnham, his guardian ad litem, has made complaint in the district court against William Bannon and sued him for $2,000 damages. Claude is thirteen years old, and it is asserted that when he went into the grocery store of Mr. Bannon yesterday the latter assaulted and shook the boy, and took a box of candies from him and threw him out of the store. This was done in the presence of a number of people, and humiliated the boy, in addition to personal injuries sustained.

**Breach in Agency.**

Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States circuit court, has decided the case of J. M. Williams against John McKinley and George A. Rider. It is held that the complainant is entitled to recover as asked for in his complaint. The case belongs to the Duluth division of the district. The action was brought charging a general breach of duty of the defendant while acting as agent of the complainant to lease and manage certain mineral lands. Judge Nelson finds that there has been a breach in the agency.

### COURT BRIEFS.

The demurrer to the complaint of the Cady Mills Land Farming Live Stock Improvement company against the Hekla Fire Insurance company and others has been overruled by Judge Otis. He also denied the motion to strike out the amended complaint filed in the cause.

Judge Otis has denied the motion to strike out the amended complaint in the cause of John Willoughby et al. against The St. Paul German Insurance Company et al. The demurrer to the original complaint was overruled.

Frank Schauls has begun an action against Patrolman Daniel McCork to recover $5,000 as alleged damages caused by an arrest for disorderly conduct.

Marie L. West has sued the city of St. Paul for $5,000 for injuries sustained on Nov. 19 last by falling through a decayed sidewalk on Colborne street.

The Walter A. Wood Mowing and Reaping Machine company asks judgment against August Beulke for $125 due upon promissory notes.

**Winter Overcoat and Ulster Sale**
At The Boston.

### THE MUSIKVEREIN RECEIVES

**And Entertains Its Friends in a Charming Manner.**

An amusing comedy, charming music, a ball, a delicate collation and a Christmas tree were the various attractions enjoyed by the St. Paul Musikverein and its friends at Standard hall last evening.

Much dramatic ability was displayed by the participants in Goerner's little play of "Euglisch." Miss Hansen's personal charms and alluring manners were ample proof of the dangerous qualities of even the histrionic widow; yet it must be admitted that many of the audience fell in love with her maid. Miss Parr. From the parting of his whiskers to the turning up of his trousers Mr. Helmke was the imperturbable awkward and conceited Englishman. His Anglicized German was most delightful.

All the details of a Jewish banker of the vulgar class appeared in the impersonation of Mr. Heckler, and his pathetic contrition when attempting to conciliate his "Liebe Rosa" was a feature of the performance. The costuming of Mrs. von Deyn was sufficiently comical, yet she could illy conceal her natural charms. If his friends hereafter do not address Louis Betz as "Colonel," it will be a surprise to those who saw his Bonifacial excellence last evening. Messrs. Rodenberg, Schlenk and Stierle, as the respective servants elicited admiration.

"O Tannebaum, O Tannebaum," as it was sung, after the grand march, by 150 well trained voices, around the great Christmas tree in the center of the hall, was a picturesque reminder of the Fatherland. Seibert's orchestra supplied the instrumental music.

**Winter Cloth Caps,**
50c, $1 and $1.50 at The Boston.

### SOCIAL AND MUSICAL.

Tonight there will be a pretty entertainment at the Park Avenue Baptist mission, corner of Park avenue and Cook street, which is intended especially for the little ones. This programme has been prepared:

Hymn—"Coronation".....Audience
Prayer—
Pastor Conley, First Baptist church
Recitation..... Della Newton
Christmas song....Primary department
Recitation — "Eva's Xmas Gifts"..... .....Eva McCree
Address.....Pastor Conley
Recitation—"Wishes"—
Little boy and girls
Song—"Jingle Bells"...Four little boys
Recitation..... Rob Johnson
Song—"Builders".....By little tots
Recitation.....Mabel Champ
Cantata..... Santa Claus Stocking club
Advent of 1895.

At the Church of the Messiah, Fuller and Kent streets, tonight, will be held the Christmas festival of the Sunday school. This is Holy Innocents day.

**Anæmic Women**

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

**Scott's Emulsion**

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children.

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There is only one way to fully comprehend the merits of this machine, and that is to have one on free trial and put our claims to a practical test. May we send you one?
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F. M. Hoblitt, Mgr., St. Paul, Minn. N. W. Agents for March Bicycles.

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Briggs, Decker & Son, Decker Bros., Blosius, Lester and Wegman, 25 per cent less than any other house. Also, full stock of Guitars, Mandolins and Banjos.
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Dessert Spoons, per set..... .$1.85
Table Spoons, per set.$1.95
Knives, per set.....$1.50
Forks, per set.....$1.50
Child's Set, plain.....$5
Child's set, fancy.....$1.25
Sugar Shells and Butter Knives, per pair .75
Nut Picks and Cracks, per set.....$1.25
Cream Spoons.. .....75
Gravy Spoons.....$1.00
Berry Spoons .....$1.25
Oyster Forks, per set.$1.95
Coffee Spoons, per set.$1.85

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*See our selection and get the present discount of 20 per cent off our already low prices for fine goods.*

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Dr. Feller, who has had many years of experience in this specialty, is a graduate from one of the leading medical colleges of the country. He has never failed in curingany cases that he has undertaken. Cases and correspondence sacredly confidential. Call or write for list of questions. Medicine sent by mail and express everywhere free from risk and exposure.
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