ITS TENTH ANNUAL

St. Thomas College Celebrates the Feast of Its Patron Saint.

MANY CATHOLIC CLERGYMEN

Witness the Ceremonies and Enjoy the Sermon of Rev. Wm. Turner,

WHO AS A STUDENT AT ROME

Received High Honors for His Attainments -- A Musical Programme.

Yesterday the faculty and students of St. Thomas college, Merriam Park, suitably celebrated the feast of its patron saint—Thomas Aquinas. It was the tenth annual celebration, for it is ten years since the college was built and put under the protection of the Angel of the Schools. At 10:30 a. m. the slow strains of Gregorian music, emanating from the college chapel, were evidence that the day was being begun with solemn high mass. Former students of the college officiated. The Rev. Gabriel Andre acted as celebrant; the Rev. Joseph Creminski, deacon; the Rev. J. Cermah, subdeacon. Mr. Shumacher, a present student of the college, acted as master of ceremonies. At the offertory the Rev. L. Simon and M. A. Doland, both of St. Paul seminary, sang "Attende Domine."

Among those present in the sanctuary during mass were noticed the Most Rev. Thomas L. Grace, archbishop of Sinma; the Right Rev. Mgr. Caillet, V. G., president St. Paul seminary; the very Rev. J. C. Byrne, president St. Thomas college; Rev. J. F. Dolphin, Rev. J. Yorl, Rev. J. F. MacEwan, Rev. A. Hurley, Rev. J. J. Lawler, Rev. John Conway, Rev. T. Moore, Rev. T. F. McGuire, Rev. F. Polaschi, Rev. H. Moynihan, Rev. M. McIntyre, Rev. A. J. Gerhard, Rev. A. McNulty, Rev. A. Cestelli, Rev. F. Shaefer, Rev. Patrick Danehy, Rev. M. McCaffrey, Rev. R. T. Burton, Rev. P. J. Boland, Rev. I. Santgeratti, Rev. J. E. Martin, Rev. James J. Woods, Rev. J. J. Fitzpatrick, Rev. T. J. Gibbons, Rev. P. Charegre, Rev. T. Kennedy, Rev. George Doyle, Rev. William Calbert, Rev. C. Genis, Rev. J. H. Busch, Rev. James Trolies, Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Rev. P. Hart, Rev. P. Gaughran, Rev. J. Cunningham, Rev. J. Harrington, Rev. T. Venn, Rev. P. F. McCarron, Rev. T. Gleason, Rev. Richard Cahill, Rev. Alphonsus Carey, Rev. Patrick Shea, Rev. Dennis Barrett, Rev. John Gleason and Rev. F. Kissan.

The sermon of the day was preached by the Rev. William Turner, a young clergyman who, as a student in Rome, received the highest honors for his attainments in Thomastic theology and philosophy.

FR. TURNER'S SERMON.

After speaking of the natural and the supernatural as side views, partial, imperfect, surface presentations of the One Divine Idea, views distinguished only by the application of a relative test, the capacity of our created nature, the speaker went on to draw attention to the solicitude with which God has preserved the supernatural truths which He has revealed. He said:

"If such be God's care that men should know and love the truth which is above them, what shall we say of His care for truth of the natural order? Saul, by the express command of Jehovah, was anointed at the hands of a prophet; ambition, corruption, civil strife placed Augustus on the throne. Think you that the Roman empire was, therefore, less an object of solicitude to the Ruler of the destiny of man than the establishment of a kingdom in Judea? Think you that the rise and fall of nations, the growth of industry, the development of art, are not a part and an important part in the plan of Divine Providence? We have the Bible, and we are thankful for the lessons which it teaches. It is God's own book; nay, rather it is one of His books. The other is that broad book of nature whose laws proclaim to them who can read them the existence, the power, the goodness and

MERCY OF ITS CREATOR.

"It is, thus, God's design that the natural and the supernatural should blend in one harmonious system of thought."

Then followed a brief sketch of the life of the saint. "It was not what one would call an eventful life; rather, let us say it was a life in which ideas were events.

"They fail, however, to appreciate fully the work of St. Thomas who see in his writings a mere refutation of the errors of his time. * * * In the writings of St. Thomas one may see not a purely negative influence, a simple arrest of a counter current, but a natural, long-looked-for step in the direction of

INTELLECTUAL PROGRESS,

a true evolution. Raphael, the master-artist, has represented in his "School of Athens" a group of the philosophers and scientists of antiquity. In the center stand Plato and Aristotle, the one looking up in rapt contemplation of

THE SUPREME GOOD,

the other, with a gesture of calm unimpassioned love of truth, speaks by his attitude the great tenet of his system that all our knowledge avails not unless it be founded on experience. Plato's conceptions are grand, sublime, far-reaching; Aristotle's are solid and scientifically exact. Where Aristotle is deficient Plato supplies his deficiency; where Plato is weak, Aristotle furnishes the support of evidence from experience. St. Thomas saw the defects of both, and, with a confidence born of humility, viewing both systems on a higher plane than that in which they were conceived, he evolved a synthesis of natural truth which, apart altogether from its bearings on revelation, is the crowning and consummation of the best efforts of human thought."

In answering the question what would St. Thomas do with modern thought did he live today, the speaker contrasted the marvelous progress of science in modern times with the ill-success which has attended the efforts of philosophers since the days of Descartes. Modern philosophy is chiefly destructive. Its openly professed inability to cope with the great problems of the mind precludes the possibility of its standing to Christian revelation in the same relation in which the philosopher of Plato and Aristotle has no long stood. Consequently, in metaphysical questions St. Thomas would most likely have taken the same stand which he took 600 years ago.

The preacher referred in glowing terms to the revival of Thomastic studies inaugurated by the present pope, "the most liberal-minded ruler whom the church has seen for centuries."

At the close of the devotional exercises the guests were entertained at dinner by the rector and the faculty. After dinner a musical programme was given by the students in honor of the guests.

Charles Gounod

the well-known Composer, wrote of

VIN MARIANI

THE IDEAL TONIC:

"Honor to 'Vin Mariani,' that admirable Tonic-Wine, which so often restored my strength."

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PARIS: 41 Bd. Haussmann. LONDON: 239 Oxford Street. 52 W. 15th St., New York.

THEY DO PROTEST

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS MAKE THE CLAIM

THAT GARBAGE CONTRACT

Discriminates Against Them in Not Providing for Collection of Their Refuse.

A delegation of wholesale fruit and vegetable dealers and commission merchants appeared before the joint garbage committee yesterday and protested against what they insist is a discrimination against them in the form of the new garbage contract.

Mr. Robertson, the principal speaker, said that it was unjust to the commission houses not to compel the garbage contractors to collect their refuse. It was a discrimination against them and in favor of the hotels, restaurants and retail fruit and grocery stores.

"We want to get rid of our refuse," declared Mr. Robertson, "but we have no place to dump it. Knowing our predicament, garbage collectors are after us thicker than flees on a dog, trying to bleed us, but we won't be bled. All we want is a place where we can take our refuse and dump it, and you have not given a place."

Chairman Johnson admitted that the commission merchants were placed in a trying position in having no place given them in which to dump their refuse, but that, as far as the garbage contract was concerned, it had already been approved and let, and it was too late to change it.

The committee deliberated a while after the delegation had departed, and finally decided to report that nothing could be done to relieve the commission houses from the duty of disposing of their own refuse. The committee disclaims any intention of discriminating against the commission houses. They simply excepted them from the contract on the ground that the refuse created was a part of their business, and that as such they should take care of it.

Strictly Fresh Eggs 12½c

A dozen at the Andrew Schoch Grocery Co., Seventh and Broadway.

Why Is It Thus.

When ignorant minds go looking for faults in one against whom they are prejudiced they can find faults by the score, whether they exist or not. A reporter whose work requires him to spend the greater part of his time at the central police station has been in the habit of eating his frugal lunch up there, and as a rule seeks a retired spot in the large hall where the prisoners are brought and searched. Last night when eating his cold midnight lunch he was confronted by a burly officer who, with a string of oaths, accused him of having dropped a few crumbs on the floor. He denied it. The very idea! What right had he to deny anything? Two other officers with nothing to do "chipped in" and with volleys of their favorite oaths informed him that there were restaurants down town. This is but a sample of the treatment accorded reporters and others by officers who are civil and polite when Chief Clark is around. The reporters, not being tale bearers, do not care to annoy Chief Clark with trivial complaints, hence that officer never hears of them. If so, there would be a radical change. If those officers will emulate the example of their chief they will be gentlemen under all circumstances.

Sprinkling Contracts.

The board of public works yesterday awarded contracts for sprinkling three districts of the seven in the city. The awards for the remaining four were laid over until March 14 at 10 a. m. Nicholas Feyen secured the contract for sprinkling Districts 2 and 9 at 23½ cents and 23.45 cents per week per 100 feet respectively. The contract for sprinkling District 3 was awarded to John T. Morris for 21½ cents.

Christian Bussyaeger being the only bidder, was awarded the contract for planting trees on Evergreen avenue, from Lexington avenue to Victoria street, at $4.45 per tree for 115 trees.

FIRM STAND AGAINST IT.

State Printing Commission Opposes Geological Reports.

The state printing commission has decided to put a stop to the reckless expenditure of state funds for printing the reports and bulletins issued by the state geological survey. As stated in yesterday's GLOBE, the matter was discussed at a meeting of the commission Wednesday, but no definite action was taken, the commission taking the matter under advisement for a day.

A statement of the cost of printing these reports and bulletins for a number of years past was laid before the commission. This report shows that since 1885 $51,321.91 has been expended in this manner, the amount thus expended since 1890 being $32,408.01. Profs. Winchell and McMillan were given a hearing, and the matter was considered at great length. The attorney general advised against any further drafts on the printing and binding fund for this purpose. Consequently at yesterday's meeting the commission decided not to authorize the payment of any more money from that fund for the publication of geological reports.

A large amount of uncompleted work of this kind is now in the hands of printers, and the legislature will have to make special provision for paying for it if the work is to be finished.

TALK ON DANCING.

BARNEY FAGAN TELLS HOW THE ART IS RETROGRADING.

DEPRAVED TASTE TO BLAME

The People Prefer High Kicking Ballet Girls to Graceful Dancers.

Barney Fagan, undoubtedly the best general dancer in this country, and now playing at the Grand, gave last evening some sound and interesting opinions on the subject of his art. For the past thirty years, in fact, ever since he was a little Boston boy of five, Mr. Fagan has been executing and teaching all varieties of legitimate dancing. Among his pupils are counted such excellent artists as Helen Dauvray, Lucy Daly, Lizzie Daly, Annie Pixley and others.

"The chief trouble with the dancers of the present time in America," said Mr. Fagan, "is that they don't dance. Out of 1,000 female dancers, in all the various lines, not more than ten could be criticised according to the rules of legitimate dancing. The art of the dance is the art of graceful motion. So it was understood and practised by the ancients; so it is still taught by the great masters of the foreign schools. Indeed, it's only of late years that the public have failed to appreciate genuine dancing in the United States. Undoubtedly, we'll return to the legitimate field after a little while, but just now the eye of the people is more delighted with contortion acts and novel, sensational and risque accessories than it is with the beauties of mere graceful motion."

"No one pays any attention to the dancer's feet, to the character or accuracy of her steps; but if she can twist herself into a double bow knot, if she can kick like an ostrich, or if she can invent a new method of shocking the conventional sense of propriety and modesty, she is sure to be styled a graceful and artistic dancer. In making this last observation, of course, I'm not setting myself up for a censor of morals. These are usually very short-sighted and rather tiresome people. The world, as the Irishman said, is always the same, except that it is growing better. The same weakness used to show itself before in other ways, but it's useless to disguise the fact that the more shocking and reckless a female dancer is now, so long as she retains a thin veneer of being unconscious of immodest behavior, the greater her success is with the male public.

"The men can make the most noise in a theater, if they are pleased, and then, you know, the women are not all averse to joining in the applause; first, because they often like to agree with the men, but, above all, because they imagine that this sort of thing is the proper caper—quite Parisian. Besides, the progressive woman likes to stifle her natural instincts and harden herself to what she believes is art for art's sake. I wouldn't for a minute, you understand, think that women in general, either in the audience or on the stage, prefer this blush-raising exposure. The women down in front consider that to object would be to show themselves unfamiliar with society and foreign ways, and the girls who do these turns are forced into the prevailing fashion by the pressure of circumstances and competition

None have more contempt than they for the spirit which renders it necessary for them to turn somersaults in evening dress, or to lift up their skirts as if they were about to undress on the stage. One of our ladies asked me not long after I joined the company, whether she had better do a little contortion dance turn that she has, with long or short skirts. 'Long skirts,' I said, 'every time. If you want it to go well, you must dress as properly and act as improperly as your conscience will let you.'

"Although popular enough here, all these sensational effects have been introduced from France. They've a natural genius there for being innocently horrifying. Many of the famous dancers, let me say, that have delighted America in the last decade, are the happy victims of a little newspaper conspiracy. Carmencita, for instance, has been described as a famous foreign dancer before she came over here. She was nothing of the sort. She was only a little obscure girl in the second line of the ballet, when she fortunately had a row with her manager. She got the sympathy of the press—most newspaper men sympathize with the ballet, you know—and pretty soon her story came out in sensational form. Then a cut of her shoe was published, a picture of the buckles on her garters, and a wild, weird account of her marvelous abilities. Koster and Bial took her up, and her good figure, pretty face, and natural Spanish-French sensuousness did the rest. Other knowing managers came out with the only rival of Carmencita. These were 'on to' all her Midway Plaisance tricks, and possessed, perhaps, just as much real art, for she was never more than a fairly good dancer.

"Loie Fuller doesn't dance. She does some pretty sort of Delsarte movements with her arms, and she was a cute enough little American girl to catch right on to the marvelous mastery of colored stage lights which they have over in Paris. I myself first introduced, in one of Corinne's performances, the white costume under a brilliant white light and against a dead black background. Two or three years later Loie took up the idea, and when she went abroad she improved and varied the scheme by employing colored and blended lights. By the way, I also originated the 'pickaninny' scheme. I taught the original Pickaninnies in the 'Passing Show,' composed Miss Daly's song, and arranged all her business.

"Another reason, I may add, for the temporary neglect of artistic dancing on this side of the water, is, that while a poor girl in England may take a lesson of a good teacher for four shillings—$1—here I would charge $7 or $8, and the prices of all competent teachers are about the same. Very few girls can afford to master the art thoroughly at that rate. Again, there is scarcely any genuine, first-class ballet-dancing to be seen on the American stage, which might serve as examples. The so-called 'premieres' are merely chorus girls with foreign make-ups and assumed foreign names. They dance badly, and they use their muscles so awkwardly that their calves are as gnarled as an oak tree.

"Yes, sir, when the great public has at last been shocked into insensibility by an artistic young woman who can kick herself from a walking costume into a night gown, the beauty of graceful motion will again be recognized."

Cadets Will Entertain.

The St. Paul T.A. cadets will present "Uncle Sam and His Presidents, Past, Present and Future," "The Lost Bank Note" and "The Brigand and His Son" this evening at Cretin hall, corner Fort and Sixth streets. Music by the High School orchestra, under the direction of Ira Donnelly.

WATER FRONTAGE TAX.

Mr. Gribble Tells Why He Thinks It an Outrage.

To the Editor of the Globe.

The time is rapidly wearing away restricting legislative action, and yet nothing is done to relieve the overburdened taxpayer; a vast deal of talk is indulged in, but no definite action seems to be taken. The Ramsey county delegation, elected for the purpose to carry out the wishes of the people, are supine and inactive, and it looks very much as if nothing would be done. Meetings are held all over the city and views and desires expressed in presence of some of the delegation; promises are made, but performances are delayed. The voice of the people is outspoken and must be obeyed, or socialistic revolution will be the inevitable consequence. St. Paul for more than two decades has been governed by despotic misrule, the people's substance has been recklessly wasted, and the end is not yet. A part of the Ramsey county delegation has been sent to the senate to oppose the interest of the people in the interest of combinations, which was made apparent when a bill was introduced in the senate to overthrow that outrageous combination known as the water board, which has been crushing the populace for fifteen years. The bill was immediately killed by a senator who, it is understood, is one of the water board of commissioners, and no doubt owns some of the bonds. The unholy frontage tax is also upheld by the same class, and who can have no true interest in the welfare of the city when it is apparent they have no respect for the taxpayers. The so-called water board of St. Paul is a peculiar and anomalous institution, and, from conversation with a number of the citizens, the writer finds that its workings and organization are but little understood. With the kind indulgence of the editor, I will briefly explain. A great many years ago, when it became necessary to obtain a supply of water, the council gave C. D. Gilfillan the franchise of the whole city, including parks and all other privileges, free forever, without any restrictions; the donee furnished the people with the cheapest kind of a plant, putting down sheet iron pipes and wooden fire hydrants, and then, finding that at some future time they would have to be replaced with something more substantial, conceived the plan of unloading upon the city, to escape further expense. The council, upon application, made the purchase and gave bonds to the amount of nearly half a million, which was absolutely a dead loss to the people, for the reason that as soon as practicable the old plant was ripped up and replaced with a substantial lay of pipes, for which other bonds were issued, and upon which the people now have to pay interest. In order to get even, the plan was conceived to institute a frontage tax, which was carried out by a constitutional amendment engineered by the then city attorney. This tax was made perpetual, and which, if taken to the courts, would long ago have been wiped out, because it was so unequal and so unjust. If each lot had been assessed the mere cost of the mains no one would have complained. While under the law, as it now exists, it runs forever, making, with the tax for use of water, one of the most onerous in the United States. The wiping out of this frontage tax is what the people are fighting for, and they demand its repeal.

EDWIN GRIBBLE.

MORE OF THE SAME.

To the Editor of the Globe:

What can the taxpayers hope or expect in the way of relief from taxation, from any man or set of men who write, or approve of such an article as that on "The Frontage Water Tax" in the Pioneer Press of Thursday? If the present board cannot manage the water works and abolish frontage tax (and if city is allowed to increase in population) also reduce water rates, then it is high time that the common council take hold of the water works, and manage them; and I will make the prediction that, if the water board is abolished, these same men who are fighting so hard to keep up the frontage tax will be the first to show that they can also reduce water rates. The writer of the Pioneer Press editorial desired to make out a strong case, i. e., to retain the water frontage tax, and so instead of consulting water report, he let loose the lofty flights of his imagination; but he evidently thought that the people were so used to the "juggling" with city's official financial statement that he would give them a dose that would fairly paralyze them. To think that any one should have the temerity to contradict an editorial in the Pioneer Press or that any one should examine into a water report did not seem to enter his mind. It was not intended originally that the water frontage tax should continue but for a short time, it was considered as a temporary expedient. The time has passed when it is necessary for it to be retained. One ex-member of the water board stated that he had been in favor of reducing it to five cents per foot. If tax is not required after 1900, then why place it on again; why this great anxiety to accumulate an immense sinking fund in these hard times? As to raising the water rates, if frontage tax is abolished, that is used merely to frighten people; they do not have to raise water rates. The Pioneer Press writer ignores the fact that the board had on hand Dec. 1, 1894, $52,812.16 cash and $206,076.08 due on frontage tax, etc., or $258,888.24 which can be kept as a contingent fund, or a fund to be used for obtaining more water, if necessary. He ignores the fact that there is $25,000 already in the sinking fund; he ignores the fact that no bonds are due until 1909, or for fourteen years; he ignores the fact that the present revenue for water rates pays maintenance and interest on bonds, and leaves a yearly net revenue of over $43,000; he ignores the fact that the people who own property "in the business and older residence portions of the city" are not hunting work at $1 per day; he ignores the fact that people are poor and need relief from taxation at once; in short, he ignores all facts and figures; but one thing is self-evident which we cannot ignore, and that is, that he and a few others are "hell bent" on keeping in vogue the present state of ruinous taxation. Whether these people are acting through ignorance of the true state of affairs, or are so wedded to their idols, or for what reason they want to stifle the growth and energy of this city is a marvel to me. Cannot self-interest be lost sight of for a short time for the general good? It is a critical time now for all cities. Will they not let up on the brakes and allow this city to grow? I have the greatest confidence in the future of this city, if wise counsels prevail; but it cannot grow with the same mismanagement as in the past. It is time for others to take the wheel; the old pilots are "color blind" and will run us on the breakers. Will not the people arouse and grasp the situation? Now is the time to act, reform, and reduce taxation all along the line. Do you desire a reduction of taxes or do you think the same as the classic expression of one of the "patriots" of the water board, that no one wishes the repeal of the frontage water tax except a few "damned old cranks." If the people want the frontage tax repealed, let them speak out so loud that all can hear.

C. W. HORR.

BATTLES IN CUBA.

Insurgents Claim to Have Defeated Troops with Heavy Loss.

TROOPS CAPTURE BAIRE.

Detachment of Insurgents Near Guantanamo Routed.

RECALL IS NOT CONFIRMED.

Authorities at Washington Know Nothing of Hostility to Consul Williams.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 7.—The report is received here of the engagement on Tuesday near Santa Clara, Cuba, between a band of insurgents and a battalion of Spanish soldiers. The government forces, say the advices, were defeated, with the loss of several men. A corporal was wounded. The Cuban loss is not stated.

BAIRE CAPTURED.

Troops Rout Bands of Cuban Insurgents.

MADRID, March 7.—An official dispatch received here today from Cuba states that Gen. Garrido has captured the town of Baire. Two of the rebel chiefs were wounded. Forty-three of the insurgents surrendered to the Spanish troops. The remainder fled and are pursued by the government forces.

News has been received from the governor of Santiago that Lieut. Col. Bay, in seeking for insurgents near Guantanamo, came upon a large party near Ullao. They were soon joined by two other parties under command of Perquito Perez and Henry Brooks. The government troops, commanded by Lugo Bay, attacked the insurgents. There was a fierce fight. The Spanish troops succeeded in partly surrounding the insurgents, who gave way after a sharp resistance. They retreated and were soon routed. The government troops took a prisoner who was wounded, and also captured some arms, clothing and ammunition.

The insurgents carried off the field many who are known to have been wounded. The government troops sustained no loss. Bay continued the pursuit in several directions. The insurgents lacked ammunition. Alfrado and Arango, insurgents from Havana, surrendered in Rodas, and another insurgent leader in Palma Soriano has surrendered.

In the chamber of deputies today Senor Lema questioned the government as to the attitude of the United States towards Spain in regard to Cuba. The minister of the colonies, Senor Abarazueza, said that he had only spoken to the United States minister, Hannis Taylor, respecting the penalties enforced upon American citizens in Cuba. He added, however, that the relations between Spain and the United States were cordial, as the reception of the Spanish cruiser Nueva Espana at Tampa demonstrated. The commander of the cruiser had spoken warmly of the friendly demonstration in favor of the Spanish flag which had been made by the authorities of Tampa.

Recall Is Not Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Neither the state department nor the Spanish legation here have had any confirmation of the reported demand for the recall of United States Consul General Williams at Havana.

Duluth and Superior Grain.

DULUTH, Minn., March 7.—The wheat market was extremely dull today and ruled slightly lower. There was absolutely noting doing in the cash stuff and trading in futures was very small. May opened at ¼c advance, but soon eased off ½c and ruled steady to firm. One trade in September was reported at 58⅜c, and July opened at 60⅛c and sold up ⅛c. There was no trading at all after noon. The close was ¼c lower than yesterday for cash, ⅛c higher for May and July and unchanged for September.

Following were the closing prices: No. 1 hard, cash, 59¾c; March, 59⅝c; May, 60⅝c; July, 61⅜c; No. 1 northern, cash, 58⅜c; March, 58¾c; May, 59⅝c; July, 60⅛c; September, 58c; No. 2 northern, cash, 55¾c; No. 3, 52¾c; rejected, 49¾c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 59⅞c; No. 1 northern, 59⅛c; rye, 46c; No. 2 oats, 30½c; No. 3 oats, 30c; barley, 44@46c.

Receipts Here and at Superior—Wheat, 109,554 bu; oats, 789 bu. Shipments—Oats, 759 bu. Car inspection today—Wheat, 115; oats, 2.

Give Deaf Mutes a Chance.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, in a lecture here on the public instruction of the deaf, has advanced the idea that deaf children should be placed in classes in the public schools instead of secluded institutes. He said that the chances are that if the deaf are taught with other children many of them would speak, even though they could not hear. Such a method Prof. Bell said would largely lessen the tendency to intermarriage among deaf mutes, and thus materially decrease the number of those who are born deaf.

Sugar Trust Divy.

NEW YORK, March 7.—The directors of the American Sugar Refining company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the common stock. The directors also declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, both dividends payable April 2 and both are free from the income tax.

No Contest of Douglass' Will.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The following statement was made today by the two sons of the late Frederick Douglass: "The statement telegraphed to the morning papers of the country that there is or has been any antagonism between us and our father's wife, or his widow, at any time, is without foundation. That there has been any consultation with any one, at any place or at any time, in regard to any will of Frederick Douglass, our father, we have no knowledge. We are absolutely unable to account for the statement made.

Li Hung Chang Vindicated.

LONDON, March 7.—A special dispatch to the Times from Tien-Tsin says: The emperor of China has completely vindicated Li Hung Chang from the charges that were brought against him. His majesty confesses that after trying others, he has found that Li Hung Chang alone is trustworthy. Therefore he grants Li Hung Chang the fullest powers to treat with Japan for the restoration of peace. The central government publicly assumes the entire responsibility for the condition of the national defense, which is the result of blindness on the part of the Chinese to the progress of other nations. This action of the emperor places all future reforms in the hands of Li Hung Chang.

FALL OF NEW-CHANG.

It Resulted in the Loss of Two Thousand Lives.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—A telegram from Tokio has been received by the Japanese minister confirming the report of the capture of New-Chwang by the first army under Gen. Nodzu. The old town of New-Chwang was taken by assault after thirteen hours hard fighting, the Chinese offering a stubborn resistance. Within the town itself 1,880 Chinese were killed and about 500 surrendered. Large quantities of war material were captured, including rifled cannon. The Japanese lost 206 killed and wounded.

ENDED HIS SORROWS.

New York Man Puts Two Bullets Through His Head.

NEW YORK, March 6.—A man who from papers found on his body is supposed to have been William Simon, a guest of the Vanderbilt hotel, committed suicide in front of the Museum of Arts building in Central park tonight by shooting himself twice in the head. In the inside pocket of his coat was a postal card addressed to Dr. A. Rixa, and on the back of the card was written the following:

"Forty-second Street and Lexington Avenue, March 4, 1895.—I hope when this reaches you I will at least be at rest. I have tried my utmost to overcome my unhappy life, but it is getting worse every day. I cannot stand it any longer. Please let my wife know of this, and oblige your true friend,

"WILLIAM SIMON,
"Room 210, Vanderbilt Hotel."

Adam Fetsch, Fifth and Robert.

The finest brands of Key West Cigars at Adam Fetsch's.

The Gordon! At your hatter's! $3.50 and the fashionable hat is yours.

La Grippe

And rheumatism. Try Turkish baths at 316 Wabasha street.

Off with the old hat! On with the new! The Gordon, the graceful $3.50 Gordon hat! The latest!

Adam Fetsch, Fifth and Robert.

After dinner go to Fetsch's, Fifth and Robert, for fine Cigars.

DIED.

GUY—In this city, March 7, 1895, at 306 West University avenue, Frank Guy, aged fifty years and eight months. Funeral Sunday, March 10, at 2 p. m., from family residence.

ATHEY—In this city, March 6, 1895, Bridget, beloved wife of H. H. Athey, aged fifty-five years. Funeral Saturday morning from family residence, 419 Ravoux street, at 9:30. Services at the Cathedral at 10 a. m.

MARRIAGES BIRTHS DEATHS.

Marriages.

Gustave Larson.....Augusta Benson

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Johnson..Two Boys
Mr. and Mrs. Edward Linda.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. James Lillian.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Jaschiniak.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Alvin.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Svanson.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Walter Jones.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Axel Johnson.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Lorbercher....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Metlter.....Girl

Deaths.

Mrs. Katie Zinial, 803 Butternut.46 yrs.
Thomas Gibbons, 541 Martin.....26 yrs.
Ernest G. Hansen, 6 7 Whitall....5 mos.
Terence McNally, St. Joseph's....55 yrs
J. P. Kirby, St. Luke's hospital..57 yrs.
John Nelson, St. Luke's.....22 yrs.
Ludwig Albert, East Fourth.....35 yrs.
Charles H. Reichow, 623 Aurora.7 mos.
Charles Becker, 651 Wabasha....28 yrs.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

GERMANIA BANK, LOCATED IN its own building, opposite postoffice. Paid-up capital $1,000,000; pays interest on time deposits; sells drafts on all parts of the world; special attention given to sending money to Germany, France, Switzerland and the British empire. William Bickel, President; P. M. Kerst, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan.

TONIGHT. Mat. Tomorrow. Prices, 25 and 50c. | MR. ROBERT HILLIARD | ..LOST!.. 24 HOURS.

Preceded by the one-act play, THE LITTLEST GIRL

Reserved Seats Now on Sale.

RICE'S SURPRISE PARTY..... IN THE OPERATIC EXTRAVAGANZA... 1492

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

The GRAND Popular With Everybody

Matinee Tomorrow.

YOU SHOULD HAVE SEEN YOUR FRIEND LAUGH LAST NIGHT AT DUFFY'S BLUNDERS

Seats now selling for Effie Elisler.

Northwestern .....Chronicle

A High-Class Weekly Journal of Current Events, Modern in Every Sense. This Week's Issue Now for Sale by All Dealers.

Mannheimer Bros.

FOR TODAY—HOUSEKEEPERS' DAY

ATTRACTIVE OFFERINGS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

Any of these lots that remain unsold this evening will be continued tomorrow.

LINEN DEPARTMENT!

Cream Table Damasks, 64 inches wide, at 49c; *ordinary value, 65c.*

Bleached Napkins, ⅝x⅝ size, at $2.69; *ordinary value, $4.00.*

Hemstitched Huck Towels, largest size, at 57c; *ordinary value, 75c.*

India Linon, 40 inches wide, at 12c *a yard; ordinary value, 20c.*

Muslin Pillow Cases, size 45x36 inches, at 11c *each; ordinary value, 15c.*

From 8 a. m. to 12 m.—*1 case 10-4 LOCKWOOD BLEACHED SHEETING at* 16 Cents Per Yard.

This is less than wholesale price by the case, and the sale will close promptly at 12 o'clock.

DRAPERY AND FURNITURE DEPARTMENT.

In order to keep our full force of men employed we will offer today and Saturday a special discount of

25 Per Cent on All Furniture Coverings.

This special discount is made as an inducement to those who may think of having old furniture re-covered to decide now. We do all kinds of furniture work and reupholstering in the best manner at moderate prices, and will be glad to receive your orders, but if you prefer to buy the materials and take them elsewhere to have your work done you can have the benefit of this special discount.

This sale includes many beautiful designs in SILK DAMASKS, BROCADES, BROCATELLES, WOOL TAPESTRIES, and other imported fabrics. We will also include a lot of choice DRAPERY SILKS and stuffs for hangings to make the opportunity more attractive.

Cotton Fringes for 1c (one cent) per yard.

ART DEPARTMENT.

CUT GLASS AT CUT PRICES.

Five thousand dollars' worth of A1 Cut Glass at one-half to two-thirds the ordinary prices.

CUT GLASS WATER SETS.

Water Bottle and Six Tumblers, beautifully cut in the strawberry, fan and star patterns. Special price for the set, $5.39.

1 dozen Tumblers, without bottle, $4.75.

Half-dozen Tumblers, without bottle, $2.50.

Bouillon Cups, with or without covers, at one-quarter off (25 per cent) regular prices.

Wash Goods Departm't.

BEST AMERICAN ZEPHYR GINGHAMS, Ten Cents per yard.

Indian Dimities, in designs of extreme beauty, only 10 cents.

Irish Dimities at three times the price are not prettier.

See our matchless assortment of new yard-wide Percales. We have probably more of them than all the other retail stores of both cities combined. Hundreds of beautiful styles and uncommon colorings, all perfectly fast.

We Undersell and Outsell All Competition in Our

MARVELOUS SALE OF SILKS!

High Novelties and Standard Weaves from 25 to 40 per cent under ordinary prices. We will sell you today—

1-yard-wide Pure Japanese Habutai Black Silk, extra quality, for one day only, at 59 Cents Per Yard.

2,000 yards of GENUINE KAI KI WASH SILKS at 20 Cents a Yard. *Not one-half of ordinary selling price.*

20 pieces of New Colored Changeable Taffetas, for Skirts and Linings, the regular 85c quality for 63 Cents.

500 yards Japanese Plisse Taffeta, just the thing for Fancy Waists, 49 Cents.

New Black Brocade Taffetas, full 24 inches wide, for 88 Cents. *This is the regular $1.25 grade.*

Sixth and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

NOT AN EXPERIMENT

The use of Ripans Tabules for headaches, dyspepsia and other stomach disorders is not an experiment but an assured success. They will do all that we say they will.