UNCORK THEIR IRE

G. A. R. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE'S WRATH AGAINST THE SCHOOL BOARD

IS ALLOWED TO EXPLODE.

KEPT IT BOTTLED UP UNTIL THE ENCAMPMENT WAS ALL OVER

AND THE COTS THROWN OUT DOORS

Then It Went Off in a Set of Resolutions Given Below—Abbott and Yoerg's Say.

The wrath of the executive committee of the Grand Army encampment committee found vent in the following resolution adopted at a meeting held last evening:

Whereas, It has been customary in all cities which have heretofore entertained the national encampments of the G. A. R. to cheerfully tender the use of public school houses for the lodging of veterans, a precedent which the public opinion of our citizens, by an overwhelming majority, demanded should be followed in St. Paul; and

Whereas, From the inauguration of the preparations for the Thirtieth national encampment, G. A. R., certain members of the St. Paul board of school inspectors have persistently and continuously placed every possible obstacle in the way of the work of the citizen's committee, showing throughout a lack of public spirit, patriotism and decency, which merits the condemnation of every citizen; and

Whereas, To cap the climax of this obstructive and injurious action these men have, this afternoon, ordered the janitors of the several school buildings where the mattresses owned by this committee were stored in the hallways, awaiting removal, to throw said mattresses into the streets, where they are subject to inclemencies of the weather and the depredations of plunderers; and

Whereas, This property, paid for by the contributions of our generous people, is now thus exposed to weather and depredation by reason of the unnecessary and inexcusable action above set forth; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we unreservedly condemn the whole manifestly hostile sentiment and course of action toward this movement exhibited by the individuals referred to, and denounce their conduct as unworthy public officials and citizens of St. Paul; and, be it further

Resolved, That we respectfully request the mayor and common council of this city to investigate the spirit and action of said members of the board of school inspectors with a view to the removal of men who have thus disgraced their official positions and dishonored the city.

The executive committee is composed of Gen. E. C. Mason, J. H. Beek, H. A. Castle, A. R. McGill, J. J. McCardy, J. S. Pinney, Albert Scheffer and R. A. Becker. All of them were present except Mr. Beek. Just before the meeting, C. W. Horr informed some of the members that the cots which had been placed in the different school houses for the accommodation of visitors during last week had been carried out and left in the school yards through the orders of some member of the school board. The members of the executive committee thought that such action was enough to make any person hot. It made all of them furious and this at first found vent in words and afterwards in the foregoing resolutions. Secretary Pinney, in explaining the action of the committee after it was over, said that the committee felt it had been treated with the slightest possible consideration by the school board from the time that it was shown that the use of the schools would be necessary until this climax. Before the encampment, he said, they had had to put up with anything that was demanded and knuckled down to the board on every question, because they had to have the use of the buildings. They had, however, pledged the school board that the houses would be put in satisfactory condition for use when needed next Monday, and the committee felt that that was enough. The school houses were used up to and including Saturday, and Sunday was the first day they had to begin to remove the cots. They couldn't do anyhing that day and Monday was Labor day. They tried to get teams to begin the work Monday, but could only secure three, as the teamsters were observing the day. The three they had employed they paid double wages. Yesterday was the first day they had a chance to make arrangements to have the houses cleared, and this they intended to have done today, when they heard that the cots had been thrown out in the yards, and if it rained during the night would be spoiled. They were to have made a proposition to Buffalo last night to take the cots, but were compelled to wire the condition of things, so they expect they have lost the chance to dispose of them. When they heard what had been done they telephoned the mayor and he ordered an officer detailed to each school to see that none were carried off during the night. They did not know who had ordered the cots taken out of the buildings, but understood it had been Mr. Yoerg.

Anthony Yoerg, who is the chairman of the committee on school buildings, when seen at his home last night, said: "I do not see any occasion for criticism of the action taken. Last Friday the G. A. R. committee was notified to send teams around the next day to the various schools buildings for the purpose of carting away the mattresses. No teams put in an appearance on Saturday nor were any seen Monday or today. Consequently the janitors of the school buildings were instructed to remove the mattresses, as it was absolutely necessary to begin cleaning up the school rooms at once and replacing the desks in order to have everything in readiness by next Monday, when the schools open. That is all there is to it."

Dr. Abbott, president of the school board, when asked concerning the row, declared that there could be no row on account of the fact that it took two to make a row, and the board had no row to make. He had not heard of the grievance claimed by the encampment committee, and did not know that the cots and beds referred to had been thrown out of the school buildings. He had supposed, however, that they had been removed. One of the agreements made by the committee was to remove the cots as soon as the encampment was over. The encampment had been over three days, not counting Sunday, and he supposed the committee had filled its pledge before this time. The janitors had been notified to clear up the buildings for the opening of school next Monday.

A special meeting of the school committee has been called for tomorrow to fill vacancies in the teaching staff, and the resolution will no doubt be considered informally then, if not before.

STRUCK BY A TRAIN.

Rev. O. A. Snow Terribly Injured at Lake Shore.

A serious, and what may yet prove to be a fatal accident, occurred at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Lake shore station, White Bear lake, on the St. Paul & Duluth, when Rev., O. A. Snow, a resident of that place, was struck by a train. Mr. Snow, who is over sixty years of age, and whose hearing is somewhat impaired, was walking home from a visit to a neighbor along the track, and it is thought that he could not have heard the approaching train. When picked up, it was found that he had sustained a fracture of the skull, beside having two ribs broken. Dr. Clark, the railroad surgeon at White Bear, was summoned, and attended the injured man, who was removed to the home of Mr. Thompson at White Bear village. Last evening it was reported that Mr. Snow was resting easily and hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PINNEY IS CHOSEN.

He Is the New Commercial Club Secretary.

The directors of the Commercial club yesterday afternoon elected J. S. Pinney to the office of secretary of the club to fill the unexpired term of D. R. McGinnis, who resigned three weeks ago. The action of the directors will make Mr. Pinney secretary until Dec. 15, when the regular election will take place.

Immediately upon the resignation of Mr. McGinnis, three weeks ago, an active canvass for the position of secretary of the club was begun by ten or twelve aspirants for the office. Being a responsible position, however, the directors took plenty of time to consider the ability of each candidate. The office of secretary is conceded to require a man of peculiar fitness and the directors decided to elect no one permanently at this time, but to select some good man and put him on trial until the regular election.

Yesterday was the date set for making this selection and when it came to a vote there were twenty-three directors present who were almost equally divided between Mr. Pinney and C. W. Horr. The final vote resulted thirteen for Pinney and ten for Horr. Mr. Pinney is recognized as a man of great ability, and it is expected that he will fill his new office with eminent success. That which probably did more than anything else in Mr. Pinney's behalf, was the splendid record made by him as secretary of the citizens' general G. A. R. committee.

The board of directors passed resolutions commendatory of the work accomplished by the G. A. R. committee and decided to hold its next reception in honor of that body.

READY FOR THE CITIES.

State Board of Equalization May Reach Them Today.

The state board of equalization yesterday discussed the valuations of goods and merchandise, finding that with a few exceptions, the counties report valuations larger than those of last year. The Twin City valuations were not looked into, as it is desired to take up the valuations in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth together, and they may be reached today. There will also be a discussion of the valuations of household goods.

Quite a fight is expected when the board gets to the valuattion for the cities, as they have been greatly decreased, while no similar reduction has been made in the valuation of the rural districts. The inevitable result, if this condition is left, will be the saddling of a heavier burden on the country districts than has been the case, and this its representatives will consider. As there are eleven members from outside and only one from each of the cities affected, three in all, the chances are that a considerable revision may be made.

TOOK THE BODY HOME.

Mr. and Mrs. Cinqmars Pass Through St. Paul.

Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Cinqmars, whose son was one of the victims of the lynching at Glencoe, Sunday, passed through St. Paul yesterday with the body of their son on their way to the family home in Wisconsin. The saddened parents remained in the city but a short time and took the 7 o'clock train last evening.

Diploma Is Enough.

Assistant Attorney General Edgerton this morning rendered an opinion to State Superintendent Pendergast to the effect that the holding of a diploma from a Minnesota state normal school relieves the holder from an examination in physiology and hygiene with reference to the effect of stimulants and narcotics upon the system.

YERXA

Wednesday prices on a few items.

79 cents
for 49-pound sack Yerxa's Extra Patent Flour.

2½ cents
pound for Pearl or Flake Tapioca.

15 cents
for 3-pound cans Clam Chowder.

4 cents
for can of Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce.

4 cents
for can Kidney Beans.

7 cents
pint bottle English style Assorted Pickles.

15 Bars
good Brown Soap for

25 cents

8 cents
for 1-pound cans Good Clams.

15 and 20 cents
per basket for fine Michigan Free Stone Peaches.

45 cents
½-bushel baskets Fancy Free Stone Peaches.

15 cents
for 10-pound baskets best Ohio Concord Grapes.

10 cents
each for large Muscatine Watermelons.

$1.25
for full bushel basket large preserving Pears.

18 cents
per pound for Extra Fancy Separator Creamery Butter in 3 and 5 pound jars.

15 cents
pound for good Dairy Butter in 5 pound jars.

14 cents
pound for first premium State Fair Swiss Cheese.

11 cents
pound for good Swiss Cheese.

12 cents
pound for finest Brick Cheese.

10 cents
pound for Good Full Cream Cheese.

5 cents
pound for Fancy Old Brick Cheese.

10 cents
can for Lily Evaporated Cream.

MEAT.

8 pounds Good Corned Beef (with 1 head Cabbage free.)	25c
Strictly Pure Lard, per pound	5c
Small Sugar Cured Hams, per pound	11c
Boneless Boiled Ham (by the whole ham), per pound	15c
Shoulder Roasts, per pound	6c
Shoulder Steak, per pound	7c
Boiling Beef, per pound	3c

NO SILVER HERESY

HAS UNDERMINED THE STAUNCH LOYALTY OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CITIZENS.

SOUND FOR SOUND MONEY,

AS IS SHOWN BY THE ATTENDANCE AT THEIR STATE MEETING.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM IS SHOWN,

In Behalf of the St. Louis Platform, and Its Financial Plank in Particular.

Any one doubting the enthusiasm of the German-Americans in the cause of sound money should have been present yesterday at the sessions of the Americanized Teutons, who gathered from nearly a score of counties for the purpose of forming a German-American Sound Money league.

The convention was held at Mozart hall, and if the reports presented from the different counties are a criterion, the gold sentiment in Minnesota has advanced to a most gratifying degree. It was all one way. In all the reports submitted there was not a single county where the conditions were unfavorable to an overwhelming sound money victory. It was the unanimous expression that the German farmers in the great Northwest were open to conviction through the use of logical arguments, and that band wagon campaign methods, as utilized by the Bryan forces, had no place in their search for information. For this reason the situation is still more favorable, as there are dozens of very eloquent and convincing speakers of German birth who are now starting out on a tour of every congressional district.

Yesterday's convention was called to order by President Emil Schrader, in a speech in which he enthusiastically called attention to the large representation present. President Schrader said the German-Americans had a big battle before them, and that each could do a vast amount of good in his own district. If the election in November was successful, as it gave every promise of being, the results could be largely attributed to the efforts of the association. Only by a decisive and overwhelming victory could a panic be averted. President Schrader called attention to the encouraging reports from every county, and asked each delegate to renew his efforts in behalf of stable currency.

Immediately after the organization of the session, Dr. Henry Hahn, Hon. Henry Feig, P. C. Schmidt, Otto Keufner and Henry Hoeffken were appointed a committee on constitution and resolutions, with instructions to report at the afternoon session.

A motion was passed authorizing the chair to appoint an additional vice president for each of the seven congressional districts. President Schrader made the following appointments:

First District—John Ludwig, Winona.
Second District—A. W. Schweppe, St. James.
Third District—Hon. Henry Hoeffken, Norwood.
Fourth District—Editor Schermuly, Stillwater.
Fifth District—Anton Grethen, Minneapolis.
Sixth District—Percy S. Annecke, Duluth.
Seventh District—Heinrich Hoefling, Fergus Falls.

Each of these additional vice presidents was instructed to appoint an executive committee consisting of one member from each county in the congressional district.

Reports were then received from different portions of the state. A letter was read from C. E. Schultz, of Washington, in which he stated that there was an enthusiastic German-American Sound Money club there of 168 members, mostly farmers. The people in that section who were not sound money advocates were only waiting for good speakers to make their appearance and tell both sides of the story.

A member from Rice county made a similar report in which he stated that the people in that section were five to one in favor of sound money.

One-half of the voters of St. Louis county seem to be on the fence, but a few conscientious and honest speakers in that district could win over half of the doubters. The Southern portion of the state is believed to be secure.

Hon. Henry Feig addressed the convention in a rousing sound money speech and was roundly applauded. Mr. Feig's address was also full of hope and encouragement.

The resolutions committee reported the following at the afternoon session:

Whereas, It is not the purpose of legislation to create values; and,

Whereas, The gold standard is the standard of this country and of all civilized countries, with whom we have commercial relations; whereas, the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, would immediately drive all the gold and all the gold values out of the market, and whereas, all silver money coined under such a law would immediately sink in purchasing power to the value given to it by the markets of the world;

Whereas, Such a law would inflict this country with silver monometallism;

Whereas, The attempt to repay creditors in this country and in foreign countries in silver, worth only one-half the amount promised in gold, constitutes nothing less than a crime and a fraud, and consequently a defamation of the fair name of our country; and,

Whereas, In the end the perpetrator of a crime must suffer for it; and,

Whereas, The credit of our government and all private persons would be seriously damaged;

Whereas, No one has a more personal interest in the soundness of our monetary system than the workingmen and those less favored with riches, as the rich are always able to take care of themselves, and to profit from the instability of the circulating medium; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the duty of every good citizen to use all honorable and legal means to bring about the defeat of the Populistic and pseudo Democratic candidate Bryan, and to oppose and condemn the measure advocated by him—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted amid cheers.

The evening session of the association was given over to a grand sound money mass meeting. All the delegates from other counties were present and the hall contained a great many citizens of St. Paul. The speakers were Gustav Donald, editor of the "Iowa Reform," of Davenport; Hon. Dr. Mencke, of Chicago; and Daniel Lawler. Mr. Donald was present in place of Mayor Vollmar, of Davenport, who was unavoidably detained. The addresses were all in German except that of Mr. Lawler. Enthusiasm ran high, and all the speakers were frequently applauded. Among those on the platform were A. W. Schweppe, of St. James; John B. Thein, of Buffalo; H. Schroeder, of Shakopee; Hon. Henry Hoeffken, of Norwood; P. C. Schmidt, of Duluth; Eugene Bellar, of Chisago; and other prominent sound money Germans of the state.

Mr. Donald said that he represented Mr. Vollmar, the boy mayor of Davenport, who was somewhat like Mr. Bryan in age, but in every other way the men differ radically. "Mr. Vollmar's brains have grown faster than his body, but Bryan's brains have been outworn by his physical being, and therefore the latter's ideas are rather confused. But these confused ideas are very dangerous. They have been systematically inoculated into the people for the last ten years and must be counteracted immediately, or it may seriously injure the health of the individual. The poison has been distilled into the people of America by those lying pamphlets of the silver men, their lying apostles who preach the false gospel in every corner of the country. They abuse the word 'free.' They use it in a sense which is pleasing to their employers, the silver kings. But the rest of the American people would scarcely relish that kind of a free speech. There are all kinds of queer ideas abroad as to what free silver really means. An old neighbor of mine actually thought that boxes would be erected on the street corners into which you could drop a paper dollar and secure sixteen silver dollars."

Mr. Donald then explained the real meaning of free silver, and gave a striking illustration of the difference of the purchasing power of a silver dollar under free, and under limited coinage.

He said that one of the great arguments of the silver men was that the United States was independent of other countries. "Politically, we are, but commercially we are not," said the speaker. "We have to sell our goods in Europe, and we can therefore be compared to a merchant who is dependent upon his customers, and we can not afford to lose any of them. But we will lose them most surely if the free coinage of silver is established."

In closing the speaker said: "It seems to me I can hear the voices of our dead German soldiers coming from the green hills of the Southern battle fields, warning their countrymen of today to protect the flag from shame and disgrace—the flag for which they had given up their heart's blood."

He appealed to every good German-American citizen to listen to those voices from the dead and to put forth every possible energy for the triump of the great cause. The speaker quoted largely from President Garfield, whom he called our second martyred president. "Garfield 20 years ago denounced the free coinage act as then proposed, as a great crime. Then the silver in the dollar was worth 80 cents. Today it is only 55 cents. If Garfield could rise from his coffin, would he not denounce the present attempt of the silver men as a still greater crime?"

The address was called by those present one of the most eloquent ever delivered in the German language in the city. Mr. Donald is a very scholarly man and may well be called the Carl Schurz of the West.

The address by Dr. Mencke was replete with convincing statistics, but was less eloquent than that of Mr. Donald. Mr. Mencke alluded several times to the tariff platform in the Republican doctrine, and in view of the fact that the meeting was a non-partisan affair, the address did not attain to the popularity that the others did. Yet the speaker's currency arguments were excellent.

Daniel W. Lawler was the last speaker of the evening, and he fairly brought the assembled Germans to their feet by his burst of eloquence. In opening, Mr. Lawler said that he had studied the grand old German language since his childhood, and was very familiar with it, but never, until he heard the masterful address of Editor Donald, did he realize that it was such a beautiful language to speak the truth in.

"We find ourselves today in the midst of a very important, very serious political crisis. For the first time in the history of the nation, we find a presidential candidate seeking to arraign one class against another, one man against another, and attempting to rekindle the fires of sectionalism. When Bryan made his pilgrimage to the East he said in a public speech: 'I am now going into the enemy's country.' I say that any man, be he mean or be he great, is a traitor to the peace and unity of the country to make such an utterance as that. Bryan has tried to arraign the poor against the rich, the unfortunate against the fortunate. He has told them that it is within their power to take what does not justly belong to them. He has said that we are unable to compete with the nations of the world; that we are not able to maintain a 100 cent dollar, and in doing this he practically says that we are an insolvent nation, and ready to go into the hands of a receiver. He has attacked our federal courts, and wants to place the reversal of judgments within the power of a national legislature, which can be corrupted with money. For over 200 years the courts of England and America have been the only places of refuge to which the people can fly with the absolute confidence which goes out to the undefiled; courts which have stood greater than the orders of kings or courts, above the influence of congress or corruption, or war or peace, but have gone on year after year, as steady as the everlasting rock. He would smite this refuge from us. Such a man as this is not only unfit to be the president of the American people, but he is unfit to bear the name of American citizenship.

"I hope I shall never make such a slanderous slip of the tongue as to ever term such doctrine as that promulgated by the Chicago and St. Louis conventions, Democratic. (Cheers). It was not Democratic. It was Populistic and anarchistic sentiment, obtained by packing the convention and throwing out the vote of the sovereign state of Michigan.

"If the spirit of manly sentiment already shown in Minnesota grows in the future as it has in the past, then Bryanism and Populism will be buried under a landslide of eternal oblivion. This campaign is no child's play. The honor of the nation is at stake. We must forget our personal comfort, our own selfish aims, we must forget narrow party fealty, and like the boys of '61, must rally to the defense of American independance and intergrity. What time I shall have to give to the cause, will be given here in my own state, to bring back my misguided brethren from the morasses and sloughs of fanaticism to the sunlight of true Democracy."

At the conclusion of the address, a rousing cheer was given. Seibert's Third regiment band furnished the music for the occasion.

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

HIS TEAM RAN AWAY.

Michael Schaffer, living at No. 1021 East Minnehaha street, was injured in a runaway accident yesterday evening. Schaffer was driving along the country road about two miles east of the city, when his team ran away, throwing him out upon the hard road. He was insensible when picked up, but soon revived and told where he lived, when he was taken to the East Seventh street power house, whence the Margaret street patrol wagon conveyed him to his home at 10 o'clock last evening. Schaffer's injuries are not considered serious.

SUED ON THE NOTES

AND ATTACHED THE PROPERTY IN WHICH THE DEFENDANT HAS AN INTEREST.

ACTION AGAINST STINSON

TO RECOVER $135,000, CLAIMED TO BE DUE ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

HANSON L. WITHERS, PLAINTIFF.

All the St. Paul Realty in Which the Chicago Capitalist Is Interested Tied Up.

James Stinson, of Chicago, whose gigantic real estate operations in St. Paul and its suburbs have made his name familiar to every citizen, is the defendant in an action begun in the district court yesterday to recover the sum of $135,000 on twenty-one promissory notes signed by him. The plaintiff is Hanson L. Withers, who alleges that the notes were indorsed over to him by the St. Paul Title Insurance and Trust company, to which they were made payable.

Simultaneously with the beginning of the suit, application was made before Judge Egan for an attachment of all the real property in St. Paul in which Mr. Stinson owns an interest, on the ground that he is a non-resident. Judge Egan granted the application and issued writs of attachment covering all such property.

The promissory notes, twenty-one in number, exhibits of which are attached to the complaint, were dated as follows: Ten on Noy. 1, 1892; nine on Dec. 15, 1892; one on May 25, 1893, and one on June 1, 1893. The last two were for $25,000 and $10,000 respectively.

The attachments will cover Mr. Stinson's interest in the following property, according to the record in the office of the abstract clerk:

Stinson's Rice Street addition, Frances Street addition and Boulevard addition; Stinson, Brown and Ramsey's addition, Rice and Irving's addition, Lyman Dayton's addition, Bronson's addition, Fairchild's subdivision, Jillson's subdivision, Weide's Subdivisions Nos. 1, 2 and 5, Arlington Hills, and lands in the country adjoining the city limits.

William Pearson has brought two suits against James Stinson on promissory notes aggregating $37,000.

GEER FAMILY TROUBLE.

Judge Kelley Gives the Parents of Little Grace Some Advice.

In obedience to the order of Judge Kelly, those who have had the custody of six-year-old Grace Geer, since last Saturday, produced the child before his honor yesterday forenoon, at the hour set for the hearing in the habeas corpus proceedings instituted by the father to recover possession of the child.

Upon this occasion, Mrs. William S. Geer, the mother of the little girl, was present, as well as the father and his sister, Miss Sarah Geer, of Minneapolis, who has temporary custody of Grace. Mrs. Hollister, the respondent to the writ, from whose custody Grace was taken by order of the court, was also there.

Mrs. Geer was permitted to intervene and make application for the custody of the child. No further proceedings were had, and the hearing was adjourned until next Saturday, when it will be disposed of at special term, unless the parents become reconciled in the meantime. Judge Kelly addressed a few earnest words to Mr. and Mrs. Geer, advising them to forgive and forget and live together in peace and harmony. Then little Grace was once more consigned to the custody of her aunt until next Saturday.

Sues His Former Employer.

Edward B. Kelly, a member of Clement Bainbridge's "Alabama" company, last season, began an action in the district court yesterday against Mr. Bainbridge to recover the sum of $144.02, which the plaintiff says Mr. Bainbridge owes him. The complaint alleges that on May 20, 1896, the plaintiff and defendant agreed upon a stated account in which the defendant admitted that he was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum mentioned.

DISTRICT COURT ROUTINE.

The following new cases were filed yesterday:

66,604—Edward B. Kelly vs. Clement Bainbridge; action to recover $144.02 on a stated account.

66,605—Amy L. Slade vs. Mary P. Morris et al.; action to foreclose a mortgage for $2,000.

66,606—Hanson L. Withers vs. James Stinson; action to recover the sum of $135,000 on twenty-one promissory notes.

67,146—William Barry vs. Isaac Saltpeter; action to recover $10,000 damages for alleged false arrest.

Discussed Japanese Work.

Japan was the subject of study at the Women's Foreign Missionary society held yesterday at the House of Hope church. The meeting was led by Mrs. W. R. Merriam, and papers of interest to the society were read by Mrs. R. C. Stone and Dr. Helen Bissell. There was a good attendance.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the Southern Minnesota Fair

At Rochester, Sept. 8th to 12th, Chicago Great Western Railway (Maple Leaf Route) will sell excursion tickets at one fare for the round trip; good, going Sept. 8th to 12th, returning until Sept. 14th. C. E. Robb, G. P. & T. A., Fifth and Robert streets.

Chicago — Eight Hours — Cincinnati.

Cincinnati Limited, new eight hour train, will make the run from Chicago to Cincinnati daily, on and after Sunday, Sept. 6. Buffet Parlor Car and Pennsylvania high grade standard coaches go through solid. The Pennsylvania is a solid route. H. R. Derling, Assistant General Passenger Agent, 248 South Clark st., Chicago, will answer questions about it.

MARRIAGES. BIRTHS. DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

William Funk	Catharine E. Maxwell
Paul D. Morn	Anna May Kratzer
Leonard Haugen	Josephine O. Asleson
John Schutte	Johanna Solka
Edward Clark	Katie Gilboy
Sanford W. Grant	Julia M. Bueneman
Michael Cox	Rose Wynne
Frank Erren	Theresa Ruprecht
Joseph D. Hahn	Anna M. Schaffhausen

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Buck	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. F. Garder	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Jas F. Paisley	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. McCarthy	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Madson Peterson	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ostedt	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. George J. Freeman	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Hugo E. Driese	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Palm	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Smith	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Shepley	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. H. John Goette	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. William S. Wygant	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Tomlinson	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Max Michnisky	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Flynn	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. E. Kandel	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Willinger	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Elsunger	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Heiman	Boy
Mr. and Mrs. E. Knobel	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Prikner	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Piant	Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Martin L. Polson	Girl

DEATHS.

Edward Carner, 189 Maple st.	28 yrs
Martha E. Saeter, 13th and Canada sts.	11 mos
O. Pherson, Case and Payne aves.	53 yrs
O. Kugawa, 200 Thomas st.	7 mos
Ragina Wielhelme, German Road, West St. Paul	7 yrs
Margaret A. Nevin, Acker st.	18 mos
Frank Shermack, 349 Von Minden st.	74 yrs
Baby Kaluza, 924 Magnolia st.	12 dys
John Glade, Tanner's Lake	18 yrs
Alexander McMaster, City Hospital	30 yrs
Mrs. Annie Thomas, Lake Minnetonka	48 yrs
Mrs. Margaret Dennison, 70 Summit av.	65 yrs

DIED.

GRISWOLD—At 1:30 a. m., Sept. 9th, at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Chas. Webb, 305 Nelson avenue, Martha L., widow of the late G. G. Griswold, in the 69th year of her age. Cleveland and San Francisco papers please copy.

NASH—Sept. 8, 1896, in this city, at the family residence, 721 Euclid street, Sarah D., beloved wife of Patrick Nash, aged seventy-six years. Funeral tomorrow, Thursday, from residence, at 8:30. Services at St. John's church at 9 o'clock.

TIERNEY—In St. Paul at late residence, 652 Cherry street, Tuesday, Sept. 8, at 6:30 p. m., Mrs. Catherine Tierney, aged ninety-three years. Funeral from above residence Thursday, Sept. 10, at 8:30. Services at St. Mary's church at 9 a. m.

BROWNE—On Monday at 214 Arundel street, St. Paul, William Sutton Browne, son of William Browne, organist of House of Hope Presbyterian church. Funeral services from residence as above on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Port Chester, N. Y., papers please copy.

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN!
L. N. SCOTT, Manager.
ENGAGEMENT OF
OTIS SKINNER
MATINEE TODAY...LADY OF LYONS
Special Prices, 25 and 50 cents.
Tonight, ROMEO and JULIET
Thursday Night.... Merchant of Venice and Katherine and Petruchio
Friday.... HAMLET
Saturday.... RICHARD III.
Prices—$1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GRAND
AGAIN TONIGHT...
The laughing success TOWN TOPICS. Matinee Saturday.
Next Sunday Night—CHARLEY'S AUNT.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY!
Boarding and Day School
For young ladies and children, conducted by the Sisters of St. Joseph, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8, 1896. Address
The Directress, St. Joseph's Academy, St. Paul, Minn

The Oldest and Best Appointed Studio in The Northwest.
1850 C. A. Zimmerman 1896
99 and 101 East Sixth Street,
Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.
EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHY!
"The New Photo"
Outdoor and commercial work a specialty.
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A. L. EGE, Manufacturer and Dealer in

Importer of Billiard Cloth and Supplies. Altering and repairing done on short notice. Second-hand tables bought and sold.
220 East Seventh St. St. Paul Minn

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—9-9-'96.
Mannheimer Bros.
Sixth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

SILKS--Rapid Silk Selling.

WEDNESDAY, for 39c a yard, we will sell 200 yards of Warp Printed Crepes, lovely color combinations—formerly sold for $1.25.

WEDNESDAY, for 69c a yard, we will sell 500 yards of 21-inch Evening Taffetas. Colors: White, light blue, cream, pink, lilac, yellow and Nile green, the right thing for lining evening organdies and muslin gowns—worth 85c.

WEDNESDAY, for 49c a yard, we will sell the regular 85c quality of Black Brocade Gros Grains.

WEDNESDAY, for 39c a yard:
30 colors fine quality Japanese Silks.
20 colors Heavy Gros Grain Lining Silks.
20 styles fine Warp Printed Faille Francaise, worth 50c to 75c.

New Fall Dress Goods.

The newest of Fall Dress stuffs right at the season's opening at end of season's prices is what you'll find at Mannheimer's all this week. We mention:

Tweed Suitings in hairline stripes, checks and mixtures, all pure wool, in all the autumn colors. Special, per yard 25c

Novelty Suitings equal in style to the finest goods made. They are in all the autumn colors, excellent value at 75c a yard. Our price 50c

Bourette Novelties, in two and three-tone colorings, 46 inches wide. Per yard 75c

English Curls, rough, shaggy fabrics, very stylish and durable, in all the new autumn colors, 44 inches wide; good value at $1.25 a yard. Our price 85c

Boucle Suitings, in 2-tone colorings, 42-inch wide. Special, per yard $1.00

Marage Zibelines, the latest novelty in the rough, shaggy fabric, 44 inches wide, at 85c, $1.00 and $1.25 a yard.

French Imperial Serge, all pure wool, 40 inches wide, in every Fall Shade and Black, well worth 50c a yard, for 25c

Muslin Underwear Department.
On the Second Floor.
Fine Black Sateen Skirts, lined, for $1.00
Fine Black Moreen Skirts, with deep flounce, for $1.75
Eiderdown Dressing Sacques for $1.00

HER MAJESTY'S CORSETS.
Only Four More Days.
Mrs. F. A. Hickman, expert fitter for the Princess of Wales Co., manufacturers of "Her Majesty's Corsets," will be in our Corset Parlors until Saturday, September 12th. A special fitting room has been prepared, and every woman interested should avail herself of this opportunity to learn the many merits of this celebrated corset. It is distinctly understood that ladies will not be expected to purchase a corset if they do not desire to do so after a fitting has been made.

Fur Department.
On the Second Floor.
New Fur Collarettes, all kinds.
New Fur Capes, all styles.
New arrivals every day.
Also Furs—London dyed and Alaska Seal, Otter and Persian Lamb Jackets—and handsome Astrakhan Jackets and Coats.

WARD DECORATIVE COMPANY
WALL PAPER, FRESCOING, FURNISHINGS.
414 and 416 Robert Street, Second Floor. Take Elevator
Telephone 1398. ELWOOD W. WARD, Manager.

RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Guaranteed to Fit if Proper Size is Given.

We have made arrangement with one of the oldest and most reliable Paper Pattern houses in New York, which enables us to offer our readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns of the very latest and newest designs.

These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely low price of 10 cents.

A paper pattern of any size, of this illustration, may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS.

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

20504.

INFANT'S ROBE—This cunning little dress is made of the finest cambric and trimmed with dainty Swiss embroidery. It possesses a full skirt gathered onto a square yoke, composed of strips of insertion placed between rows of tucks. The neck is finished by a cunning little frill of the embroidery. The full baby sleeves are gathered at the wrists into bands of insertion, completed by full ruffles which fall over the hands. The bottom of the skirt is elaborately decorated with tucking and insertion and is trimmed with an embroidered ruffle. The closing is made in the centre back, tiny buttons and button-holes fastening the yoke. This design is very easy to make, as it may be fashioned as simply as desired and the tucking and embroidery can be omitted.

20,504—Infant's Robe requires 2¾ yards material 36 inches wide. Ruffling required for bottom 3 yards, for neck 1¼ yards. Cut in one size.