GEN. SICKLES' AIDE

MAJ. HOUGHTON, WHO RODE AT HIS SIDE, DIES VERY SUDDENLY.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED CITIZEN

PASSES AWAY, PROBABLY FROM EXHAUSTION DURING THE RECENT ENCAMPMENT.

HE WAS A PROMINENT MASON,

As Well as Conspicuous in the Grand Army and in Civil Life.

O. Cleveland Houghton, for twenty-five years an esteemed citizen of St. Paul, died very suddenly at his apartments at the Albion yesterday afternoon at 3:15 o'clock, from a complication of acute bronchitis and pneumonia.

The sudden demise of Mr. Houghton was a terrific blow to the only surviving member of his family, Percy Houghton, employed by the Dispatch. For some time the deceased has been afflicted with bronchial troubles and asthma, but not even the sufferer himself had any suspicion that the affection was of a serious nature. Saturday afternoon at 6 o'clock Mr. Houghton returned to the Albion and complained of feeling severe pains in his chest and a difficulty in breathing. He grew worse, and the attendants at the hotel, with the assistance of his son, succeeded in getting Mr. Houghton to bed. Later, as the trouble appeared to become more aggravated, Dr. Hutchinson was summoned and succeeded in making the suffering man easier. Sunday, however, Mr. Houghton was no better. It was with the utmost labor that he breathed at all, and he frequently expressed the fear that he was going to die. Yesterday his condition was about the same until shortly after noon, when he rapidly grew worse, dying, as above stated, at 3:15 o'clock. The remains were prepared for burial and removed to Dampier's chapel, from where the funeral will take place at 2:30 this afternoon under the auspices of the Masonic orders, in which the deceased had reached the thirty-second degree.

O. C. HOUGHTON.

Mr. Houghton was a prominent man, both in civil affairs and in the Grand Army of the Republic. In fact, it is thought that it was at the recent encampment that the deceased overworked himself and so weakened himself that his bronchial affections secured a stronger and a fatal hold upon him.

Mr. Houghton enlisted in the Twenty-fifth New York volunteer infantry at the opening of the war, and served with distinction throughout that conflict. He was chosen an aide-de-camp to Gen. Martindale, and served through many battles in this capacity. Later he was promoted to the rank of major and finished the war with this title. At the battle of Antietam he was wounded. In the face of the enemy he was a brave soldier. During the encampment of the G. A. R., Maj. Houghton was a familiar figure. He was always surrounded by a coterie of old comrades, of whom he was always the gayest. During the encampment Gen. J. A. Graham appointed Maj. Houghton upon his staff, the general being commander of the department of New York. Mr. Houghton received the rank of colonel, and during the encampment was constantly by the side of Maj. Gen. Daniel Sickles and rode with that famous soldier in the grand review of the veterans.

O. Cleveland Houghton was born in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1838, and was therefore fifty-eight years of age. He came from a prominent family in the Empire state. His father was Judge George Houghton, of the superior bench, and a noted jurist of his time. The son followed in the footsteps of his father, and was a member of the legal profession. At the time of his death, Mr. Houghton was a special attorney connected with the land department of the Northern Pacific. He was connected with this road for over sixteen years, and was not only popular with every employe of the road, but had what is still better, the utmost esteem of the management.

His wife, Lillian B. Houghton, died in St. Paul four years ago. Her death threw father and son more closely into comradeship, and the two were as nearly chums as the relationship would allow. Percy Houghton, whose age is twenty-three, is now the only survivor of the family. His father's only remaining male connection is a junior brother residing in New York city. The deceased had a rare faculty of making friends. He was a man of the highest character and attainments, whose sense of honor amounted to rare old chivalry. The remains will be interred at Oakland cemetery.

MINOR COURT GRIST.

Doings of a Busy Day in Judge Orr's Chamber.

Charles Hume, Willie Brandeau and Herman Brandeau, charged with burglarizing the candy store of H. Wolf, on University avenue, were given a hearing yesterday afternoon. The evidence was to the effect that a front window had been broken and a lot of cigarettes, candy and mouth organs had been carried off by the burglars, Willie Brandeau, being only nine years of age, and Charles Hume, two years younger. Judge Orr discharged them and held Herman Brandeau until Wednesday, when his case will be determined, as will also the question of whether he will go to the reform school.

George Bennett and James Palace made off with an album from Sansome's second hand store on Minnesota street. They were given thirty and sixty days in the workhouse.

August Lescinski, John Setra, Charles Youngett and John Lescinski, the young boys charged with stealing lead pipe from a number of houses, will have a hearing on Wednesday. All of the lads, with the exception of August Lescinski, acknowledged that they have been doing the work and claim that they have given the money received from the sale of the junk to their parents. This is denied, however, by the parents, and to give the officers a chance to look the matter up, the hearing was postponed.

Fay Stickney, arrested on complaint of Mamie Gates, was discharged from custody after Judge Orr had made the couple man and wife in a legal way. There was some doubt about the ceremony coming off yesterday, owing to Stickney not having the price of a license in his clothes. The bride, however, came to the rescue and forked over the $2 necessary for the license.

Frank McCloskey, who, the police say, is a crook, was given thirty days in the workhouse on a charge of vagrancy.

Three bicyclists who were caught riding on the sidewalk in the prohibited district paid $2 each.

Charles Arnson, the youth arrested for grabbing a lady's purse, will have a trial on Wednesday. Arnson has been arrested a number of times for petty crimes and an effort will be made to send him to the reform school.

BROKERS GO FREE.

Scalpers Are Discharged in the Municipal Court.

Henry Ferrin, charged by the special detectives with having sold liquor at the Chicago garden on Mississippi street, during encampment week, had his case dismissed. Attorney Kueffner, who appeared for Ferrin, explained that the place was run by Ferrin's wife, and as the lawyer agreed to have Mrs. Ferrin in court Thursday, the case against her husband was dismissed, and he was discharged from custody.

A. A. Reeder, M. Coriat and W. N. Murphy, the ticket brokers arrested for larceny, were discharged on motion of City Attorney Darragh. Mrs. Mary Horning purchased a ticket from Murphy for Crookston and paid $6.80 for the same. The ticket was refused by the conductor on the Northern Pacific train and Mrs. Horning returned to St. Paul and wanted Reeder to make good the amount she had paid. Reeder denied selling the ticket and Murphy was then arrested. The matter had evidently been straightened up outside of the court as the defendants were dismissed when the cases were called.

CLARK WILL BE HELD.

He Is Needed as a Witness Against O'Neill.

There were sixty-three cases on the tab in the police court yesterday morning. Of this number twenty-six were continued over from last week and thirty-seven were new ones caught in the police net between Saturday night and yesterday morning.

Frank Clark, the youth who was with McDonough the night he was shot by Patrolman O'Neill, was arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. At the request of the county attorney, the case was continued to Oct. 5, and Clark remanded to jail. Clark will be used as a witness for the state in the prosecution of O'Neill, who is charged with homicide, McDonough having died from the effect of a shot fired by the policeman.

MAY BE CRIPPLED.

Thomas Beranek Cuts His Hand in a Window.

Thomas Beranek, a tailor living at 247 Richmond street, accidentally thrust his right hand through a window at his home last night. The glass cut the veins and chords on his right wrist in a shocking manner, and the chances are that his right hand will be crippled for life. Dr. E. W. McCord dressed Beranek's injuries.

A BICYCLE SENSATION

The famous '96 MARCH in all colors of finish and choice of equipment; a strictly $100 bicycle; none better sold. With factory guarantee (with our guarantee $5.00 extra) at..... $45.00

THE TRUMAN—Another $100 Wheel, at..... $42.50

We have other Bicycles of high grade, '95 and '96 patterns, that we can sell you at $25.00

Also a large line of good second-hand Bicycles at corresponding low prices. All wheels sold for CASH ONLY. If you want a wheel, now is your time to buy.

F. M. SMITH & BRO., 325 Wabasha Street.

FOES OF SUFFERING

ST. PAUL WILL HAVE AS GUESTS SEVERAL THOUSAND VISITING PHYSICIANS.

SOME HAVE ALREADY ARRIVED.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OPENS AT THE CAPITOL TODAY.

They Will Be Welcomed by Archbishop Ireland, Gov. Clough and Dr. A. J. Stone.

The citizens of St. Paul are free from any danger so far as succumbing to any disease is concerned. No matter how mysterious the origin of a sickness may be, no matter how grave the symptoms may apepar, no matter how complicated the disorder, they can all be driven away by the medical brain and skill that will be found in this city for the next four days.

At 10 o'clock this morning the twenty-second annual convention of the Mississippi Valley Medical association will convene for four days at the state capitol. The programme of the convention was published in the Globe of Sunday. For today it is as follows:

The convention will be called to order by C. A. Wheaton, of this city, chairman of committee of arrangements.

Invocation by the Most Rev. Jno. Ireland, D. D.

Address of welcome on behalf of the state of Minnesota, by Hon. D. M. Clough, governor.

Address of welcome on behalf of the profession, by Alex J. Stone, M. D., LL. D.

Announcements of committee of arrangements.

Report of the secretary.

Report of the treasurer.

Reports of committees.

Miscellaneous business.

Appointment of special committees.

Address by the president, H. O. Walker, of Detroit, Mich.

The Mississippi Valley Medical association is an organization of national character, it's members being the same as represented in the American Medical association. It includes among its members the most prominent men in medical science, while its code is the one adopted by the American Medical association.

Among those who have already arrived are: Drs. H. O. Walker, president of the association; Gustavus Bleach, and Henry Hartz, of Detroit, Mich., who are registered at the Windsor hotel. Dr. Joseph Muir, of New York; Dr. Charles Thiemes, of St. Louis, and Dr. C. H. Hughes, Honorary Fellow of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, honorary president of the Pan-American Congress and professor of Neurology, at St. Louis, are quartered at the Metropolitan. Dr. C. B. Baker, of Columbus, O., is registered at the Ryan.

A special train of five Pullman coaches arrived over the C. M. & St. P. R. R. at an early hour this morning, while large contingents from St. Louis, Omaha, Memphis, New Orleans and other Mississippi valley points are due to arrive at 8 o'clock this morning.

The senate chamber at the capitol is beginning to assume the aspect of an exposition of manufactured goods, a number of exhibits of proprietary preparations having been installed in anticipation of the arrival of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, which is to hold its annual meeting in the hall of the house of representatives near by. Baby foods, nerve tonics, and other proprietary preparations, which either have secured or desire the indorsement of the medical profession, are conspicuous in the exhibits.

A new feature in journal representation will be inaugurated at the meeting of the Mississippi Valley Medical association, which convenes in the state capitol today. Heretofore but few of the medical publishers have been in attendance at the sessions of this and other national societies, and on account of the expense, but few sent representatives. Mr. Chas. Wood Fassett, who is manager of the Medical Fortnightly, of St. Louis, conceived the idea of a medical press bureau of information and publicity, and with the co-operation of some twenty-five of the leading medical publishers, will open this bureau in the capitol building this morning. Here the leading journals and text-books will be found on file. Also dictionaries and enclyclopedias, for consultation. A dictionary of all the physicians in the United States, as well as writing tables and materials, have been placed at the disposal of visiting physicians.

FOR A PALTRY $12.

Pensioners Made to Suffer by Police Pension Trustees.

Hereafter those ex-members of the police department who are on the pension roll will draw one-half of the compensation now paid to members of the force of the same rank as the pensioners held at the time of their retirement from active duty. In other words, the pensioners must stand the consequences of the reductions in the salaries in the police department made last spring.

Such was the action yesterday of the board of trustees of the police pension fund. The board was not unanimous, however, as Assemblymen Lewis and Arosin and Ald. Bell and Donahower voted against any change in the pension roll. They were outvoted, however, by Mayor Doran, City Treasurer Horst, Ald. Bigelow and Assemblymen Reardon and Thompson. The majority justified their action by citing the provision in the charter which provides that a retired policeman, when placed on the pension roll, shall be paid "an annual sum during his life time equal to one-half the full pay of a member of said police force of the rank of the member so retired."

Under this provision Ald. Bigelow and the mayor maintained that the pensioned members could draw only one-half of the present salaries paid to active policemen of corresponding rank.

Messrs. Lewis and Arosin were opposed to changing the pension roll, as they considered the present reduced scale of wages only temporary and not "full pay" in the sense intended by the charter.

The pensioners who will be affected by this action are Henry Galvin, William O'Keefe, Robert Palmer, John Vogtle and Edward Shields, all of whom were retired as patrolmen when patrolmen were paid $75 a month, and who received $37.50 a month pension. They will now draw $36.25. Isaac D. Morgan, a retired lieutenant, will now draw $45.83 instead of $50 a month.

The entire saving accomplished by this stroke of economy will amount to almost $12 a month.

THINKS HE SHOT HIMSELF.

Capt. Rouleau Discounts Willie Arrigan's Story.

Willie Arrigan, who was shot in the head by a youth who was handling a "didn't know it was loaded" revolver, Sunday night, was reported as doing nicely yesterday. The lad suffered a deal of pain yesterday from the wound, but Dr. Marquis says he is not in any serious danger from the effect of the bullet.

Young Arrigan claimed Sunday night that the shot which struck him was fired by a much larger boy than he was, and a couple of other youths who were standing near the scene of the shooting, gave an accurate description of the boy who was supposed to have fired the shot. Detectives Gruber and Murnane have been looking for the fellow but have not been successful in locating him. Capt. Rouleau has a theory to the effect that the pistol was discharged by Arrigan himself and that the story about the unknown boy shooting off the pistol is not correct. Capt. Rouleau figures it out that Arrigan, while looking at the pistol with the business end toward his face, pulled the trigger and shot himself. The detectives working on the case, however, make light of the captain's theory, and claim they will soon have the youth who fired the shot in custody.

ARMY IS INTERESTED

In the Wild West Show Which Comes Tomorrow.

Probably nowhere in St. Paul is the advent of Buffalo Bill and his Wild West show the subject of more interested comment than at army headquarters. Col. M. V. Sheridan, of whom it has been remarked from time to time that he is part of the building, has known Col. Cody intimately for a quarter of a century or thereabouts, while the two or three generations of young officers who have grown up under the genial adjutant's tutelage have been regaled from time immemorial with boundless tales of the Platte hero's prowess. This fact only adds to the natural interest that would attach to a show which was a feature even when matched against the incomparable attractions of the world's fair in Chicago, and last year spent a successful season in New York. This year the strength of the management has been augmented by the addition of James A. Bailey, of Barnum's show, who joins his skill, experience and enterprise with that of Nate Salsbury and Col. Cody. This triumvirate have thoroughly revised the entertainment and added new features to the already excellent and varied programme of previous years. Of course the main interest in this exhibition centers around the marvelous reproduction of frontier life during the pioneer days, with its excitements, displays of skill, endurance and courage, which brings into the arena an army of cowboys, scouts, frontiersmen and Indians, all of them bona fide, and therefore historically truthful.

The congress of rough riders includes numerous specimens of the hardy and fearless horsemen of the various nations of the world, including vaqueros from Mexico, gauchos from South America, Bedouins from the Arabian desert, Cossacks from the steppes of Russia, and mounted battalions of the finest horse-soldiery in the world, representing five of the greatest armies of the globe; the cavalry of the United States, the Royal Irish lancers, the German Uhlans, the Frech Cuirassiers and the Russian dragoons. Each gives a magnificent display, affording an object lesson to every military man in America.

In Minneapolis yesterday the show gave two exhibitions to immense crowds. Its arena is new in this section, having, instead of the usual circus tent, a canopy ranged about the sides of a hollow square. While this protects the spectators from the possible rain, it leaves the arena uncovered, and the pushers of the show insist that it is even more weird a spectacle in the rain than under the clear blue sky, although they admit that rains usually have a depressing effect on the attendance, which appeals particularly to the treasurer.

The show exhibits at University avenue and Victoria street tomorrow and Thursday. Previous to the first performance there will be a parade, which will leave the grounds at University avenue and Victoria street at 9 a. m., passing over the following route:

University avenue to Wabasha street, to East Summit avenue, to Cedar street, to East Seventh street, to Robert street, to Third street, to Seven corners, Seventh street to Sixth street, Sixth street to Nelson avenue, to Farrington avenue, to Dayton avenue, to Victoria street, to camp grounds.

DORAN WOULD NOT HEAR IT.

Mayor Refuses to Recognize the Board of Public Works.

Though the supreme court has not yet passed upon the constitutionality of the law substituting a commissioner for the board of public works, the mayor has made up his mind that the law is all right. In his capacity as chairman of the conference committee, his honor refused yesterday to even entertain a motion that the monthly report of the board of public works be received. His reason therefor was that every other department of the city government had refused to recognize the board of public works.

The roll call of the committee was answered by nine members, including the commissioner of public works, whom the mayor recognizes as a member, though the law under which he acts does not make him a member of that body. The roll as prepared did not include the president of the board of public works. The official was not present, owing to illness, but in the absence of President Gorman, Vice President Quinby, of the board, attended the meeting, bringing with him the report of the board for the month of August.

After the roll call, the heads of departments, including Mr. Quinby, submitted their monthly reports. The secretary thereupon announced that he had received nine reports, and that Mr. Quinby had handed him a report of the board of public works.

President Bement, of the water board, moved that all the reports, including that of the board of public works, be received. The motion was not seconded, whereupon Ald. Bigelow moved that the nine reports be received. The motion prevailed, and then Mr. Bement moved that the report of the board of public works be received. City Engineer Rundlett seconded the motion.

Mayor Doran—I decline to entertain the motion. Every other branch of the city government has refused to recognize the board of public works. I fail to see how a refusal to entertain this motion can prejudice the case of the board of public works.

Mr. Bement, in reply, said that a prominent banker of this city had given it as his opinion that the city government ought to treat the board of public works and commissioner of public works alike, in order to insure the validity of all assessments, contracts and other proceedings instituted or executed by both. Otherwise, by refusing to recognize the board of public works, there was danger of invalidating all proceedings in case the supreme court should declare unconstitutional the law creating a commissioner of public works. There could certainly be no harm in recognizing both, while to ignore either might be attended with serious results.

But the mayor was not susceptible to any argument and the conference committee adjourned. Mr. Quinby left his report with the secretary, who asked the mayor what he should do with it.

"I don't care what you do with it," responded the mayor, with a contemptuous laugh.

AND THEY LET HIM GO.

After Shooting to Get Him, Police Relent a Bit.

Fred Smith, whom the detectives call "Putney" Smith, was arraigned in the police court yesterday. Smith was shot in the leg the day of the G. A. R. parade by Special Policeman Hewitt. At the time the charge was made that Smith was trying to pick the pocket of a woman who was standing near the corner of Wabasha and Seventh streets.

Smith, according to the story, endeavored to escape when Special Policeman Hewitt started after him, and the result was that Hewitt fired a shot, which struck Smith in the leg, inflicting a flesh wound. Smith was sent to the city hospital and until Sunday was a patient at that institution. When arraigned yesterday morning it was on an old charge of assault and battery, but the complaining witness refused to prosecute and the case was accordingly dismissed. The case charging Smith with larceny for attempting to pick a woman's pocket was called, but continued to the afternoon session of the court. The police officials, however, did not push the case, and as the woman they claim Smith was attempting to rob lives in Dakota, the case of larceny was also dismissed and Smith discharged. Smith has not entirely recovered from the effects of the bullet wound and walks very lame. Special Hewitt, who, before his appointment as a special by Mayor Doran, was employed by Thiel's detective agency, is not now a member of the police force. Smith talks of bringing suit against Hewitt for damages.

MATTRESSES STILL THERE.

Irving School Children Have Strange Surroundings.

In spite of all the hullabaloo that the encampment committee has made about the mattresses being thrown from the schools into the streets last week, it seems that not all of the beds have been removed from the schools even yet. In one case, the Irving school, Miss Pitts, the principal, was averse to opening the school to the children, and in her position she was upheld by Ald. Markham, who said he did not want his children exposed to contagion. Inspector Scholle, of the school board, who was looking after the detail of the school opening yesterday, directed Miss Pitts to open the school, as he said the rooms had been fumigated, and assured her that the buildings were as safe as medical science could make them.

HE MUST LIKE COMO.

John Gilladorff Accepts the Workhouse Alternative.

John Gilladorff, arrested Sunday night as a drunk and disorderly, claims that he had been attacked by highwaymen. The facts brought out in the police court yesterday showed that Gilladorff had a row in a saloon on the upper flats, and James Petrosack and Julius Clifsky also engaged in the scrap. Gilladorff was given a fifteen days' sentence at the workhouse, and although he had money to pay his fine, said he knew of no easier way to save $15 than to not pay the fine. Petrosack was assessed $25, which amount he paid rather than serve thirty days in the workhouse. Clifsky escaped with a fine of $10 for drunkenness.

There are other hats besides the Gordon but none you would put beside it and pay more for.

HE EVEN EXPLAINED

COMPTROLLER M'CARDY WAS UNUSUAL TRACTABLE AT LAST NIGHT'S MEETING

OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

DEADLOCK RESULTS OVER A MOTION TO AMEND THE BUDGET.

FIGHT TO BE RESUMED TODAY.

Mchanic Arts and Night Schools Are Threatened With the Guillotine of Poverty.

For three hours and a half last night did the joint council committee and six members of the school board wrestle with the school budget and City Comptroller McCardy without getting a single fall out of either of them. The lengthy session ended in a tie vote on the first motion made, which was to reduce the teachers' salary fund from $360,000, as provided in the mayor's proposed ordinance, to $356,000. The vote stood 4 to 4, and the joint committee accordingly adjourned until 10 a. m. today, when the struggle will be renewed.

The session was profitable in one respect. City Comptroller McCardy was present and in a communicative mood. So much so, that the councilmen and school inspectors enjoyed the rare privilege of ascertaining not only the present condition of the school fund, but actually obtained from the comptroller a statement showing what the income of the school fund would be for the next fourteen months during which the schools will be operated, that is until Jan. 1, 1898. It was ascertained that the income would amount to $658,500 and the expenditures to $630,000.

There were present all the members of the committee, which consists of Aldermen Markham, Allard, Kenny and Bigelow and Assemblymen Arosin, Lewis, Thompson and Reardon. By common consent Ald. Markham acted as chairman. All of the school inspectors were on hand save Inspector McNamee. Mayor Doran and Comptroller McCardy were also present, although they did not remain until 11:30 p. m., when the committee adjourned.

The committee first turned its attention to the ordinance recommended by the mayor, which reduces the amount of the appropriation mentioned in the budget from $494,000 to $455,000. The ordinance, which the Globe has previously published, fixes the teachers' salary fund at $360,000, which is not a reduction, but cuts the "salaries of all others," such as janitors, engineers, laborers and mechanics, from $59,000 to $40,000, and reduces the amount needed for fuel, supplies and repairs from $75,000 to $55,000.

President Abbott, of the school board, said that the sum of $362,466.43 was expended for teachers' salaries last year, including the night school teachers, whose salaries amounted in round numbers to $4,000.

Mr. Lewis wanted to know if the school board deemed the night schools necessary. Dr. Abbott replied that they undoubtedly met a certain want, but whether they justified an expenditure of $4,000 was a matter of opinion. They were certainly of great benefit to the foreigners who attended them for the purpose of learning the English language. But it was true that many others took advantage of the night schools. The average attendance, so Dr. Abbott said, during the entire term was about 1,000.

Ald. Bigelow then asked Comptroller McCardy a question that involved that official in a lengthy explanation of the school finances that proved most inexplicable to the committee for at least an hour, but finally became clear after putting a multitude of questions to the comptroller.

Comptroller McCardy began by lecturing the school board for keeping books on a plan at variance with his own. Its fiscal year should begin like that of all other municipal departments—on Jan. 1, not Sept. 1. It was time that the charter provided that the school board should submit its estimate on or before July 1 of each year, but "on or before" July 1, meant Jan. 1 as well as June 30. If the school board would submit its estimate on Jan. 1, then there would be no confusion of accounts as the fiscal years would coincide. As for the teachers they could be hired from January to January as well as from September to September. The comptroller proceeded:

"It was stated repeatedly that the income of the school board would be made up as follows: From the sale of the tax levy certificates, $120,000; from the state apportionment, $75,000; from the tax receipts, $200,000; from balance on hand Jan. 1, 1896, $80,000, making in all $475,000. There has been received of that amount up to Sept. 1, 1896, $303,000. That leaves as the income of the board yet to be received in 1896, $172,000. This, by the way, is no new discovery (this sarcastically). For the same period in the year 1895, viz., from Sept. 1, 1895, to Dec. 31, 1895, the board received $171,527.

"Inasmuch as the school board's business is run on the two half years principle," continued Comptroller McCardy, "there is no better way of determining how they will do for the next fourteen school months than by judging from the past. An average of $45,000 a month, for the maintenance of the schools, will mean an expenditure of $630,000 up to Dec. 31, 1897. The valuation of city property has been reduced and the state board of equalization may change it, but, figuring on the present valuation, the following will be the income from Sept. 1, 1896 until Jan. 1, 1898:

"Balance of income for 1896, $172,000; the maximum school levy of two and a half mills on a valuation of $93,500,000 will yield in 1898, $233,000, against which tax levy certificates will be issued in 1897; county tax levy of 1 mill, $93,500; state approtionment $80,000; excess that the two and a half mill rate will produce over the amount necessary to take care of the tax levy certificates of 1896, $30,000; total, $658,000. Deducting from this the $630,000 to be expended for maintenance of the schools during the 14 school months and you have a balance on hand of $28,500."

After an hour spent in explaining the second item of $30,000, the committee then proceeded to consider the budget. Mr. Lewis suggested that it would first be well to decide whether the committee was going to favor new buildings and free text books, a committee from the trades and labor assembly being in attendance for the purpose of advocating free text books.

Comptroller McCardy informed the committee at this juncture that no funds for new school buildings would be available in 1896. The question was therefore dropped.

Harry Franklin on behalf of the trades and labor assembly then addressed the committee. He said that the trades and labor assembly had often petitioned the school board to provide free text books. The labor organizations believed that a free text book system was absolutely necessary for the education of the children, especially the children belonging to large families dependent upon small wages for support.

President Abbott, of the school board, said that the board was heartily in favor of free text books if the system could be adopted. The board had saved about $7,000 out of the teachers' salary fund, in the hope of securing a fund sufficient to inaugurate the system in the grade schools. Dr. Abbott believed that the children ought to have free text books as well as free tuition.

Comptroller McCardy called the committee's attention to the fact that the excess of nearly $10,000 in the expenditure of money for fuel and supplies, more than offset the saving in the teachers' salary fund. The matter of free text books could only be considered at the time when the tax estimate is made up in December, for the ensuing year. For that reason, Mr. McCardy thought that the school board ought to submit its budget at the same time.

Mr. Lewis took occasion to remark at this point that it was to be regretted that two departments of the city government could not get together and agree upon their figures so as not to contradict each other every time they met and confuse those obliged to listen to their statements.

Comptroller McCardy then arose and quoted from his bible—the Bell charter—the provision providing that the fiscal year of all departments shall begin Jan. 1. Mr. McCardy added that the proper time to consider the subject of free text-books was in December, when the tax estimate is prepared, and that he would see that it was considered at that time.

This matter disposed of, the committee proceeded to discuss the budget, taking up first the item of "teacher's salaries." The amount proposed by the ordinance for this purpose was $360,000.

Mayor Doran explained that he did not recommend the reduction of teacher's salaries for fear of impairing the efficiency of the schools.

Dr. Abbott called attention to the reduction of the item "salaries of all others," which includes janitors, engineers, mechanics and laborers, by the sum of nearly $20,000, and said:

"Such a reduction would greatly impair the efficiency of the schools. We would prefer to give up the night school rather than the janitors, mechanics, engineers, etc.

Ald. Bigelow then moved that the sum of $355,000 be allowed for teachers' salaries.

Mr. Lewis, in discussing the motion, favored the retention of the night schools, though he did not feel that he was as competent to judge of their value as were the school inspectors.

Dr. Abbott repeated his assertion that the board would prefer to dispense with the night schools than cut down the janitors, engineers and other employes. As it was understood that the board could have only $455,000 the members preferred to have the teachers' salary fund reduced to $355,000 and the fund for supplies reduced, rather than cut down the janitors and engineers.

School Inspectors Yoerg and McNair both expressed themselves as in favor of abolishing the Mechanic Arts school.

A ten-minute recess was taken at this time, during which the school inspectors and members of the joint committee got their heads together over the budget.

Upon reassembling, Ald. Bigelow moved that the teachers' salary fund be fixed at $356,000, instead of $360,000, as named in the ordinance.

Mr. Lewis wanted to know how the school board stood on the night school question, as it appeared that the night school teachers were to be dropped. To ascertain this, the secretary of the school board called the roll and it resulted in a vote of five to one against retaining the night schools, Inspector McNair casting the affirmative vote.

Ald. Bigelow's motion was then put to a vote. It resulted in a tie, Alds. Bigelow, Kenny, Allard and Markham voting in the affirmative and Assemblymen Arosin, Lewis, Thompson and Reardon voting "no," as they were strongly opposed to dispensing with the night schools.

The committee then adjourned until 10 a. m. today, when it is proposed to ascertain whether there is not an insurance fund of $7,000 to the credit of the school department in the city treasury. If there is, the council can repeal the ordinance setting it aside for any specific purpose and give it to the school board, and so increase the proposed appropriation of $555,000 to $462,000.

MRS. PORTEN DEAD.

Thomas Street Fire Resulted Fatally After Hours.

Mrs. Henrietta Porten, who was fatally burned at her residence on Thomas street Sunday night, died at the city hospital yesterday morning. She was partly conscious after her removal to the hospital, but not able to give a very clear account of how the accident occurred. Her husband, Peter Porten, who is working at his trade, that of a bricklayer, in Wisconsin, has been notified by wire of his wife's death.

WHO KNOWS THESE PEOPLE?

Australians Seek Information of Lost Relatives.

Frances Cragen, of Oxford street, Leaderville, Perth, West Australia, has written to the Globe asking information, if it can be given, in regard to the whereabouts of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Burns, formerly of Highlands, N. C., who came from London. It is stated in the letter that Mr. Burns did some journalistic work.

New Incorporations These.

The North Branch Fire association filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The offices are as follows: E. M. Dahlby, president; James Donahue, vice president; Thomas Zelen, secretary; M. F. Vaughn, treasurer; F. F. Murray, George W. Rowell, C. F. Engelke, trustees.

The Heimbach Lumber company, capital stock $50,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday, the incorporators being William P. and Joseph H. Heimbach and Paul F. E. Weiland.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Membranous croup is reported at 540 Lafayette avenue.

Bills of the encampment committee aggregating $6,000 were paid yesterday.

A. E. Chantler, editor and proprietor of the Northwestern Miner and Marine Review, published at Duluth, is in the city.

Dr. John E. Voak, aged sixty-eight, was committed to the Rochester insane asylum yesterday on information filed by his daughter, Mrs. Lowell Pierce. Dr. Voak used to be a practicing physician.

A horse belonging to Frank Illinquist ran away on East Seventh street yesterday afternoon. The animal became frightened by a supply car on the electric line and at Minnesota street dashed on the sidewalk and broke a window and knocked down a sign. It was captured before further damage was done.

Comrade L. L. Cadwell, of Decorah, Io., lost the medal awarded to him by congress for distinguished services during the war, at the St. Paul G. A. R. encampment. The engraving on the medal is as follows: "The Congress to 1st Lieut. Luman L. Cadwell, Co. B, 2d Veteran N. Y. Cav., for gallantry at Bayou Alabama, La., Sept. 24, 1864." The finder will be suitably rewarded for returning the medal to the above address.

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Special bargains always on hand in slightly used Pianos, from $50 upward.

W. J. DYER & BRO., 21-23 West Fifth Street.

Field, Schlick & Co.

Successors to Field, Mahler & Co.

Silks for Tuesday at Prices that You Never Dreamed of.

Yesterday's sale was the Silk success of the year. More than 400 pieces are left for today's selling. You may thank yesterday morning's rain for the good assortment left for today.

Silks Worth From 40 cents to $2.25 Will be sold today at 9 o'clock for 19c, 38c, 48c, 58c and 69c.

There are **Black Silks** and **Novelty Silks, Changeable Silks** and **Plain Silks**—all strictly new and strictly first-class. And all were bought for **less than fifty cents on the dollar.**

SILKS FOR 19 CENTS; Worth up to 50c.

Checked Taffetas in bright combinations.
Striped Silks.
Plaid Silks.
Checked Silks.

SILKS FOR 38 CENTS; Worth up to $1.50.

That no one may be misled, we state that these are mostly remnants, 2, 3, 4 and 5-yard lengths, suitable for Trimmings and Fancy Waists. None of these will be cut. Ready at 9:00 o'clock.

SILKS FOR 48 CENTS; Worth up to $2.00.

These are longer lengths—6 to 20-yard pieces, and there are more than 100 styles in the lot.

SILKS FOR 58 CENTS; Worth up to $2.25.

This is the gem of the sale. Nearly 200 pieces of Highest class Novelty Silks at the lowest price ever touched in the country. Only 58 cents for Silks that cost twice as much and more than twice as much to make.

Nearly 200 pieces and no two pieces alike.

The Greatest Event of All.

BLACK SILKS AT LESS THAN HALF-PRICE.

We closed out a leading manufacturer's stock of loom ends, short lengths running from 2 to 16 yards, at almost one-third their regular prices by the piece. They are lengths suitable for all purposes—Trimmings, Facings, Waists, Skirts and Dresses. The regular prices of these Silks would be $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50. We'll put them all on two big center tables and almost give them away for

69 Cents

a yard today. Some of the kinds:

Black Peau de Soie, 21 to 24 inches wide.
Black Satin Duchesse, 21 to 27 inches wide.
Black Satin Rhadame, 21 to 23 inches wide.
Black Armures, 21 to 23 inches wide.
Black Almas, 21 inches wide.
Black Taffetas, 24 to 27 inches wide.
Black Surahs, 27 inches wide.
Heavy Black Brocaded Satins.
Heavy Black Brocaded Taffetas.
Heavy Black Brocaded Gros Grains.
Heavy Striped Satins and Gros Grains.

A Dress Goods Wonder.

40 Pieces of Strictly Pure Wool Serges, in all the standard colors (no Blacks), full 45 inches wide, for

23 Cents

a yard, at 9 o'clock today. It's the lowest price ever quoted in the United States—less than the mill price in case lots.

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