Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

IS FACING THE JAIL

MRS. CAROLINE M. INGALLS IGNORES THE ORDER OF JUDGE BRILL.

SHE FAILED TO PRODUCE

HER TWO GRANDCHILDREN IN COURT AS SHE WAS ORDERED TO DO.

GIVEN ONE MORE CHANCE TO DO SO

Her Age and Delecate Health Doubtless Being Considered by the Court—Story of the Ingalls.

Notwithstanding that Mrs. Caroline M. Ingalls had been served with a writ of habeas corpus, and that Judge Brill had ordered her to produce her grandchildren, Guy and Ruby Ingalls, in court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, or stand committed to the county jail, the children were not in evidence, and Mrs. Ingalls announced herself ready to go to jail. She was not committed, however, owing to the compliance of the court with the request of the respondent to reopen the habeas corpus proceedings for the taking of further evidence to establish the fact that Mrs. Ingalls was unable to produce the children as ordered. The order of the court was nevertheless not revoked, and, after spending the entire day in rehearsing the case, Judge Brill again took the matter under consideration until today at 2 p. m.

There has, probably, never been a case for the possession of children mare stubbornly fought in the district court of Ramsey county than the one in which the Ingalls family is now engaged. In 1893 Mrs. Clara Ingalls secured a decree of divorce in the Hennepin county courts from her husband, Charles Ingalls, the son of the respondent in yesterday's proceedings. The couple had two children, Guy and Ruby, aged six and eight years, who were awarded to the custody of the mother. Shortly after the divorce was granted Mrs. Ingalls, the children disappeared, presumably carried away by their father. Since that time Mrs. Ingalls has spasmodically searched for them, being aided in her efforts by her brother-in-law, George Schlosser. One week ago last Saturday Mr. Schlosser located the children in the custody of their grandmother, Mrs. Caroline M. Ingalls at St. Anthony Park. The grandmother was informed that the mother desired the possession of her children, ut she referred Mr. Schlosser to her sons, who conduct the Eureka laundry at Minneapolis.

Mr. Schlosser did not care to take forcible possession of the children, though they had been awarded to the keeping of their mother by the authority of the court, and so visited the Ingalls brothers, in the hopes of effecting an amicable settlement of the difficulty. After several meetings with different members of the Ingalls' family, he became convinced that it was their purpose to place the children in hiding, and he immediately consulted Attorney Samuel Baker, with a view to suing out a writ of habeas corpus. This was Monday afternoon, a week ago yesterday. The writ was then secured, but when it was served on Mrs. Caroline Ingalls, the grandmother, the next day, Tuesday, she filed an answer denying having possession of the children, and declaring that she knew nothing of their whereabouts.

When the return of the writ was heard by Judge Brill Wednesday, Mrs. Ingalls told a story of the most mysterious disappearance conceivable. She said she had taken the children for a walk Monday afternoon about 1 o'clock, before she knew a writ of habeas corpus had been issued, and that when near a clump of trees the two little ones had vanished as completely as a specter before the light. She and her sons had hunted high and low for the lost children, but could find them nowhere.

Mr. Schlosser told a somewhat different story, and one which is causing the court unusual hesitancy in deciding the case. He was suspicious that an attempt would be made to hide the children, and on the Monday of their disapeparance watched the house of the respondent at St. Anthony Park. About 1 o'clock he saw her come out accompanied by the children. The grandmother and her charges walked down the road a piece, and were for a moment lost to the sight of Schlosser behind a portion of terraced ground. When he beheld Mrs. Ingalls again she was alone. The children had apparently been swallowed up in the earth.

Rushing up to Mrs. Ingalls he asked her if she knew the responsibility which she had incurred, and she replied that she had nothing to be responsible for. The children had been lost and that was all there was to it. At this juncture, Frank Ingalls and Fred Ingalls, two grown sons of the respondent, drove up in a carriage to which was hitched a team of spirited horses, according to the witness, all ready for an emergency. Mr. Schlosser had seen Fred Ingalls with the carriage at his mother's house shortly before she came out with the children, and took him to task for spiriting them away. The Ingalls boys denied all knowledge of the children and expressed regret that they had been lost. This much was developed in the testimony before Judge Brill last Wednesday, though Mr. Schlosser and Mrs. Ingalls were the only witnesses examined with the exception of Deputy Sheriff Picha, who testified that when he had served the writ on Mrs. Ingalls, she had said she would obey the order of the court and produce the children.

Judge Brill could not reconcile the conflicting testimony and verbally ordered Mrs. Ingalls to produce the children yesterday morning or go to jail. This she did not do as was stated, but instead the case was reopened to admit the testimony of Frank, Fred, Arthur, James and Pearl Ingalls, all children of Mrs. Caroline Ingalls, to prove that none of the family were concerned in the disappearance of the children, or knew anything of their present whereabouts. The evidence of the former hearing was again rehearsed, but with the exception of a mesh of details, developed nothing further. Each one of the witnesses absolutely denied any knowledge past or present, of the children. Deputy Sheriff Frank Picha was recalled and subjected to a most critical cross-examination regarding what Mrs. Ingalls had said when he served the papers upon her, but strenuously maintained that she had promised to produce the children and declared that Fred Ingalls had also told him that he would have both his mother and the children in court in accordance with the writ.

At the conclusion of yesterday's hearing, Attorney Baker declared to the court that there appeared little doubt but that the Ingalls boys and their mother had secreted the children from the order of the court, and asked that Mrs. Ingalls be committed to jail until she disclosed their hiding place.

Mrs. Ingalls is sixty-four years of age and in delicate health, a matter which the court is evidently taking into consideration, and he reserved his decision until today.

CASE OF COLOR LINE.

George S. Hunton Begins an Action Against J. H. Mayall.

Papers have been served in a suit brought by George S. Hunton against J. H. Mayall, to recover $1,000 damages. Attorney F. L. McGhee, who is attorney for Hunton, says that on Sept. 28 his client rented from Mayall the premises at 260 Rondo street, and paid a month's rent in advance. A day or so after this transaction Hunton went to the house to arrange for some carpets being laid and was informed that he could not move in. The explanation given according to the statement of McGhee was that Hunton was a colored man and that the owner had decided that it would not do to allow him to occupy the house. Hunton, who was formerly employed in the office of the county treasurer, and is now in the employ of the Republican state central committee, was much annoyed over the matter and the suit is the result of his feelings. Attorney McGhee claims that Hunton went in person to Mayall when the house was rented and suggested that there might be some objection owing to his color. Mayall said there would be no objection on that score and unless Hunton said something about it no one would know that he was not a white man. The case, if it comes to trial, promises to be an interesting one.

CLARK DISMISSED, TOO.

Being Held as Witness in the McDonough Case.

The case against Frank Clark, charged with resisting an officer, was dismissed in the police court yesterday and the defendant released from custody. Clark was with Martin McDonough the night McDonough was shot by Patrolman O'Neill. He has been confined in the county jail since then, his case being continued from time to time in order that he might be used as a witness before the grand jury when the O'Neill case was considered. The grand jury finding no bill against O'Neill when the case against Clark was called yesterday, a motion was made to dismiss the case, which was granted by Judge Twohy.

SAYS IT'S A PUT UP JOB.

Richard Stanton Has Another Charge to Face.

Richard Stanton had a preliminary examination in the police court yesterday on a charge of larceny. Several witnesses swore that Stanton was seen about the store of Vincent Hubeck on the night of Oct. 5, and shortly afterward ten packages of tobacco and nine packages of cigarettes were missing from the window of the store. Stanton also had several witnesses to prove an alibi, but Judge Twohy said the evidence was sufficient to show probable cause and Stanton was held to await the action of the grand jury. Stanton, according to his own statement, is having a run of hard luck. He was held to the grand jury about two months ago on a charge of assaulting Edward Furnell, with whom he had some trouble on the West side. The grand jury found no bill against him for this offense and now he goes before the same body on a charge of burglary. Stanton says the burglary charge is a put up job.

DISTRICT COURT ROUTINE.

Proceedings Before the Judges—New Cases Commenced.

The following new cases were begun in the district court yesterday:

67,706—St. Paul National Bank vs. The Life Insurance Clearance Company; action to enjoin the sale of certain stock and to establish a lien thereon.

Orders and decisions—

67,365—Sarah Gurin vs. James Bollinger; order denying appellants motion to dismiss appeal and ordering judgment appealed from reversed. Further ordered that defendant and appellant have judgment as previously ordered. —Kelly, J.

Before the Judges—

65,159—Sarah Aronson vs. Louis Aronson; continued. Kelly, J.

65,231—Mattie Brady vs. Edward Brady; decree of divorce granted on ground of desertion. Kelly, J.

65,778—Daniel Day vs. C. D. Bell et al.; continued to Oct. 28. Kelly, J.

—George Hamburg vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company; on trial. Egan, J.

67,792—James K. Keane vs. The Receivers of Wood Harvester Company; suit for personal damages; on trial. Willis, J.

NEWARK GETS HIM

SUPT. GILBERT SENDS HIS RESIGNATION TO THE SCHOOL BOARD.

REGRETS THAT HE IS LEAVING.

WILL CONTINUE IN HIS PRESENT POSITION UNTIL EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

CANDIDATES ARE PLENTIFUL.

His Successor May Not Be Chosen for Some Time—Who Are in the Field.

C. B. Gilbert, superintendent of schools, sent his resignation to the board of education yesterday, to take effect Nov. 1. The board met in special session at 3 o'clock for the purpose of receiving the resignation and discussing the availability of the numerous candidates for the position. All the school inspectors were present except Mr. Wilkes, who is absent from the city. Superintendent Gilbert's letter to the board was as follows:

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 12, 1896.—To the Board of Education: I beg leave to present to your honorable body this, my resignation from the superintendency of the schools of St. Paul, the same to take effect Nov. 1, 1896. My reason for this resignation is the fact that I have been elected to a more lucrative position in a larger city, where there seems to be a most promising field for educational work.

To leave the St. Paul schools is in many respects most difficult. I have given them many of the best years of my life, during which time I have endeavored to serve the public disinterestedly; and have formed the strongest possible attachment to the body of teachers and officials with whom I have been associated, but I believe it is my duty to leave it for a wider field.

I trust that the board will not take it amiss, if I express my great admiration for the dignified and tactful manner in which you have maintained the integrity and excellence of the school system, in the face of financial depression, and often of public indifference, and even at times of stupid, selfish and ununscrupulous opposition in high places: I also desire to express, in a more personal way, my profound appreciation of the sympathetic support which you, both individually and as a body, have invariably rendered me in the many trying times which the performance of duty has brought, and in every effort for the improvement of the public schools of this city. Your obedient servant,

—C. B. Gilbert.

The inspectors accepted the resignation on motion of Inspector McNamee, and then decided to postpone action in the matter of choosing a superintendent until all the members of the board should be present. As Inspector Yoerg is to leave the city tomorrow for a couple of weeks it is not likely that Mr. Gilbert's successor will be chosen for several weeks.

There is strong sentiment that the board should select a St. Paul man for the position. Inspector McNamee declares he will not vote for an out-of-town candidate. Mr. Scholle feels very much the same. Mr. McNair is of the opinion that the best is none too good for the public schools of the city, and if the best man available is a non-resident then that man should be selected. Mr. May feels much the same way. Dr. Abbott is non-committal, and Mr. Yoerg wants a good man, but prefers to have that man selected in St. Paul. It is possible, too, that a successor to Mr. Gilbert will be chosen to fill the office temporarily. In that event it is thought the selection of a town candidate is certain.

The local candidates are Inspector Gustave Scholle, Prof. A. J. Smith, of the Central High school; Prof. Bond, superintendent of penmanship; Prof. Farnsworth, of the Cleveland school; Prof. George C. Smith, of the Madison school, and Prof. Bryant, of the Humboldt school. Communications from the following were read, asking to be considered candidates for the position: C. B. N. Wheeler, of the Barnard school for boys, St. Paul; A. M. Rowe, ex-superintendent of schools of Sioux Falls; Emmet Belknap, of Lockport, New York, and Robert Nix, of Indianapolis. Joseph Carhart, former principal at the St. Cloud Normal school, is also a candidate, and John A. Hartigan, a professor in St. Thomas' seminary, is in the race. It is said that Prof. Farnsworth already has the assurance of the support of three members of the board, which would indicate that his chances for the position are good.

Superintendent Gilbert returned from the East yesterday morning. He expressed great satisfaction at having been chosen to superintend the public schools at Newark, N. J., and at the same time expressed much regret at the prospect of leaving St. Paul. He was desirous of remaining in the city long enough to vote and will leave here on the afternoon of Nov. 3. He will begin duties in his new field the following week. Supt. Gilbert was chosen by the Newark board after his enemies in St. Paul had done all in their power to injure him. The vote in the board was unanimously in Mr. Gilbert's favor. Regarding the libel suits instituted by him against certain St. Paul citizens he said they would be prosecuted, but in this matter he will be guided by his attorneys.

You cannot vote in the election Nov. 3 unless you register anew. The fact that you voted at the spring election will not suffice. Register today! Booths open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BACK TO THE WORKHOUSE.

John Nelson Released Saturday and Sent Up Yesterday.

John Wilson, an ebony-hued individual, was sent to the workhouse yesterday for sixty days on a charge of vagrancy. Wilson was arrested by Patrolman Springer on Summit avenue after an exciting chase. A couple of shots were fired by the officer, but this did not stop his speed, and had it not been for James N. Hill, a son of J. J. Hill, the prisoner would have escaped. Young Hill saw the race and tackled the prisoner, according to the football rules. Both men went to the ground, and during the wrestling match the officer came up and caught his prisoner. A lady residing on Virginia avenue informed the police after the arrest that she heard Wilson and another negro talking about robbing St. Joseph's academy Saturday night. Wilson has served a couple of terms in the workhouse, and was released from that institution on Thursday, after serving a ninety-days sentence.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION NEEDED.

Delay in Naming a Commissioner Sharply Criticised.

Gov. Clough, in the opinion of the insurance men of Minnesota, is doing the insurance interests of the state a great injustice by his delay in filling the vacancy caused by the death of Insurance Commissioner Smith. The department has always been short-handed and all the reports of recent years have called attention to the necessity of additional help. During the year previous to the death of Mr. Smith, that gentleman was unable to do any work, which doubled the duties of Deputy Insurance Commissioner Lightbourne. So long as Mr. Smith was alive nobody made any complaint about the crippled condition of the department, but when the vacancy occurred, the insurance men and those interested in that branch of the state business expected that the governor would fill the place at once. Petitions from the underwriters of both cities were at once filed with the governor, urging the appointment of the present deputy, but for some reason the governor has kept putting it off and for months Mr. Lightbourne has continued to perform the work of commissioner and deputy. It is generally thought that Gov. Clough's delay is to make use of the position in his present campaign. Twenty people want the place and half that many are confident that the governor will recognize their claim if he is re-elected. Nineteen will accordingly be disappointed. On the other hand the governor's friends say it was hardly worth while to fill the position if a new man is selected as chief executive of the state, who will turn over the office Jan. 1. That, however, it is claimed has nothing to do with helping the need at the present time of having the position filled. The office is interested in some legislation which will be necessary at the coming session and it takes time to frame it up. The new insurance law passed last year was full of errors, many of them clerical, which it is thought should be straightened out at the coming session of the legislature. If Deputy Insurance Commissioner Lightbourne has anything to say about it he will try to have the law put in shape.

"But I don't know what to do about it," says Mr. Lightbourne. "I might think that a number of changes would improve the law and spend a lot of time in getting them in shape, when somebody would come in here as commissioner who would have altogether different ideas about it. My work would therefore be useless. I think however, that immediately after election I will commence to give some attention to the matter any way, and if such changes as I think are necessary, together with the corrections of the clerical errors in the present law, should meet the approval of the next commissioner, so much the better. The work will be so that we can have it placed before the legislature early in the session. Our experience during the last legislature emphasized the necessity of getting an early start if we expect to get anything through."

Mr. Lightbourne does not know whether or not the insurance men will also have some amendments to offer which will obviate the use of the various riders now attached to the various policies used. Some of the riders are especially unwieldy, but if the various agents of the state have laid in a supply of the blanks at present used with the riders, etc., and should be compelled to abandon their use, it would in the aggregate represent a little loss. There is little doubt, however, that some tinkering will be done to the bill as it now stands. It is said that an attempt will be made to repeal the valued policy clause in the present law, but it is doubtful if that can be accomplished. If so, it must be done at the suggestion of some other than the insurance interests of the state, for the average Minnesota legislator is more than suspicious of any legislation sought by the insurance people as between the insurance companies and prospective assurers.

One law which the insurance men will endeavor to place on the statue books will be to regulate the licensing of agents at country points. There has been a good deal of complaint because of the cheap competition at these points.

A new law regulating assessment companies will be presented to the legislature this winter and will have as a warm companion a senator who introduced a similar law at the last session of the legislature. He introduced the bill then by request and only took a passing interest in it. The result was that it dragged along through the entire session and, while it did eventually pass the senate, its progress in the house was so delayed that it never reached a final passage. That same senator was in the office of the insurance commissioner Saturday asking about the bill. He has, it seems, had an unpleasant experience with an assessment company since the last session of the legislature, and proposes this winter to make it his business to see that a new assessment law is introduced which will not die a natural death in either branch of the legislature. It will either be passed or the senator will learn the reason why. Then Mr. Lightbourne informed the senator that he had kept a draft of the bill and with that to work upon will frame a new assessment law intended to more thoroughly protect the interests of those who have dealings with assessment companies.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

SUPREME COURT.

Cases Set for Today—Yesterday's Routine Work.

Following are the cases set for today:

Charles J. Hess, respondent, vs. Adamant Manufacturing Company of America, appellant.

Henry P. Barbour et al., respondent, vs. J. H. Upham, appellant.

Marcus F. Bates, respondent, vs. F. A. Bates, appellant.

Mary Sudho, respondent, vs. Johannes Busten, appellant.

The following cases were heard yesterday:

George Pfefferkorn and Otto Pfefferkorn, partners as Pfefferkorn Bros., appellants, vs. C. J. Seefield, respondent; submitted on briefs.

Martin I. McKusick, plaintiff, Windham County Savings Bank, of Danielsonville, appellant, vs. J. C. O'Gorman, receiver of Seymour Salem, respondent; argued and submitted.

Alexander Forin, appellant, vs. City of Duluth, respondent; submitted on briefs.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Best Way to Reach California in Upholstered Tourist Cars.

Other lines, jealous of the enviable reputation established by the sixteen years' success of Phillips' California tours, are imitating our methods, in a crude way. Having carried in that time 125,000 passengers, we assume to know how to do it in the most satisfactory manner.

Our cars leave every Thursday evening, via Omaha, Denver and Salt Lake, the famous Scenic Route, o Nov. 3 and each Tuesday thereafter we will run an additional car via Kansas City, Fort Worth and El Paso, the true Southern route.

Ticket rates very low. Berth rate through only $6.

Don't be deceived into making arrangements before consulting J. H. Whitaker, City Ticket Agent, Ryan Hotel Block.

Cheap Excursion Rates.

The WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE will sell, on Oct. 6 and 20, to nearly all points in the South, Southwest or Southeast, homeseekers' excursion tickets, at one fare, plus $2, for the round trip. For particulars call at City Ticket Office, No. 373 Robert street, St. Paul, Minn.

This is the first day of registration. Get your name on the list. Booths open from 6 a. m. to 9 p. m.

WANT MORE MONEY

PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES OF EXPENSES OF STATE INSTITUTIONS FOR '98 AND '99.

THE PENAL AND CHARITABLE.

STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS TO ASK FOR $215,350 OVER THIS PERIOD'S COST.

OTHER IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

Result of the Inquiry Among State Officers About the Proposed Eight-Hour Day.

It is going to cost Minnesota $215,350 more to run the various state institutions that come under the direction of the state board of corrections and charities in 1898 and 1899 than it is costing in 1896 and 1897, if the preliminary estimates of expenses, which were approved at the quarterly meeting of the board yesterday morning, are allowed by the coming legislature. Secretary Hart prepared the figures and presented them in his report, and the members of the board think they are about right. The largest increase asked for, if obtained, will be expended on the insane hospitals of the state, the increarse being $171,900. The next highest estimate is for the soldiers' home, which is $25,000 over that of the present two years. In the School for the Deaf there is a decrease of $6,800 in the amount asked for, and a decrease in the amount estimated for the state prison of $7,000. Following are the figures:

	Appropriated. 1896-7.	Estimate. 1898-9.	Increase.
Insane hospitals	$1,060,400	$1,234,300	$171,900
Soldier's home	40,000	65,000	25,000
School for deaf	103,900	97,100	*6,800
School for blind	40,650	41,300	650
Feeble minded	190,500	210,000	19,500
State public sch'ls.	68,900	72,000	3,100
State T'rn'g sch'ls	101,100	108,900	7,800
State reformatory.	60,000	[illegible]	[illegible]
State prison	131,000	124,000	*7,000
	$1,832,250	$2,047,600	$171,350

*Decrease.

Another important matter that came before the board yesterday was a digest presented by Dr. Folwell of letters received from officers of state institutions with reference to residence of officers outside the public institutions, and the eight-hour law. As to outside residence of superintendents and other officers, twelve correspondents favor it, but in nearly all cases, with conditions., Summarized briefly the opinions are as follows:

Mott, Secretary Board of Education, Faribault institue—Where convenient and economical.

Crandall, President Board State Public Schools—Each institution to act for itself.

Dow, Superintendent School for Blind—For heads of departments. Presence of some school official necessary.

Knapp, St. Peter hospital—Theory all right. Wouldn't amount to much in practice.

Mason, Trustee Hospitals—No change at present.

Phelps, Assistant Phisycian, Rochester—No sweeping change.

Welch, Superintendent Fergus Falls Hospital—Not feasible at present.

Lewis, Agent State Public Schools—Present time not favorable. Better let each institution act for itself.

Titus, Board Trustees Insane Hospitals—For the future.

Five officials express unfavorable opinions as follows:

Houlton, Superintendent St. Cloud Reformatory—Impracticable.

Werner — Impracticable for state training school.

Pettit, Board Training School—Too expensive.

Brown, Superintendent State Training School—Not feasible now.

Willard, Secretary State Training School—Not advisable. Too expensive.

As to eight-hour day, Byers, Lewis, Pettit and Willard express no opinion. Tomlinson cannot speak with confidence and remarks that his nurses object. Chilgren believes hours for nurses could be advantageously shortened, but not till homes are provided. Remarks that better nurses object.

The remaining eleven persons are opposed, declaring the eight-hour day to be impracticable.

Houlton—Objects to fixing day by law.
Crandall—Preposterous.
Mott—It won't work.
Dow—Would favor if practicable.
Werner—Would increase expense.
Mason—Don't believe it.
Phelps—Don't favor it at all.
Welch—Don't believe in it.
Titus—Not practicable.
Knapp—Wholly unwarranted.
Brown—Not wise.

Dr. Folwell then introduced the two following resolutions, the consideration of which was continued until the quarterly meeting in next April:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the efficiency of the charitable and penal institutions would be promoted if superintendents and officials and employes where practicable were requested to reside in dwellings detached from institution buildings.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this board the efficiency of the charitable and penal institutions of this state would be promoted if the principle of the eight-hour day were introduced in a conservative manner and applied where practicable.

Before the questions come up for consideration, Secretary Hart will correspond with the proper officials and learn the result of the operation of the eight-hour system in other states and in the service of the general government.

Plans for a county poorhouse in Olmsted and one in Itasca county were approved. The board advises against the proposed change in system in caring for the poor in Wadena and Kittson counties.

Mr. Admunson was re-elected as vice president and chairman of the board. The consideration of the question of a civil service law was postponed until the meeting in July, 1897.

Secretary Hart reported that a personal examination of the result of the work of the Minnesota Children's Home society showed that it was satisfactory.

In his quarterly report, Secretary Hart embodied the results of his visits to all the state institutions. At St. Peter, Supt. Tomlinson called attention to the large amount of repairs indispensable to the continued efficiency of that institution. He estimates that it will take $100,000 for the work. At Rochester hospital the new domestic building has afforded great relief. At the Soldiers' home the population is larger than ever at this season of the year, but the board expects to care for the necessary increase without any increase in their accommodations. The number of inmates at the opening of the school for the deaf was 30 in excess of the number last year, but at the present time it is a little less than a year ago. At the school for the blind, the attendance is about the same as a year ago. Supt. Rogers resigned some time ago, having received a business offer, but the directors have asked him to reconsider his resignation. The state public school has suffered from an epidemic of diphtheria without loss of life. The training school is to have much needed additional shop facilities, and it is expected that the technological work will now be established on an efficient basis. The board of managers will renew their request of a few years ago, for a separate school building. At the state prison the result of the twine business of the past year has been much more satisfactory than heretofore. The aggregate business for the past two years shows a net gain of $11,300. During '93, '94 and '95, about $450,000 worth of twine was sold, mostly to the farmers. Of this debt, all has been paid but $6,000.

U. S. Court at Duluth.

The United States court opens at Duluth today. The officials in attendance will be Judge Lochren; C. B Hillis, clerk of the U. S. circuit court; E. C. Stringer, U. S. district attorney; George R. Reilly, assistant U. S. district attorney; R. T. O'Connor, U. S. marshal; J. M. Redding, deputy; George Henry, deputy, and C. D. Spencer, clerk U. S. district court.

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—10-13-96.

Mannheimer Bros.

Sixth and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

ECLIPSING SILK SALE.

4 CAUSES. THEY ARE:

Half of actual cost to make. Yes, even a quarter in a great many instances.

These Silks are all "O. K." A great many of them were made within the last three weeks.

Some of those from our own Fine Assorted Stock you probably have seen and admired.

Peremptory Sale of Seven Thousand One Hundred Pieces of Black Silks from John N. Stearns & Co., New York, largest manufacturers of Black Silks in America.

400 pieces from an overstocked Jobber of Silks—all lengths—of all kinds.

The entire surplus Novelty Silk Stock of one of the greatest exclusive Silk Houses in this country.

$18,000.00 worth of Silks from our own carefully selected and shrewdly bought Silk stock.

All of these immense assortments will be carefully marked in plain figures and sold in different lots.

Lot No. 1 at 15c a Yard.

Ready at 9 a. m.

Extra Heavy, smooth, fine finish Black Habutai. These Black Silks are all perfect, A 1 quality, worth 39c.

24-inch wide White Habutai Silks for Underwear, for Infants' Gowns, for Fancy Work and for Handkerchiefs. These White Silks are firm and strong, very wide, and are usually sold at 50c and 39c.

100 pieces, 4,000 yards, of fresh, choice, stylish Japanese Wash Silks, Stripes and Checks—a very superior quality. The Wash Silks are not a lot of poor styles, but are just as good as those we used to sell you at 39c a yard. Many new color combinations are in this variety.

Lot No. 2 at 36c a Yard.

Ready at 9 a. m.

(Happy indeed will be the woman who secures some of these Silks.)

Good Black Taffeta Silks for Petticoats, Linings, Waists, etc., worth 69c.

Extra Wide Black Japanese Silks, worth 69c.

Heavy Corded Black Bengaline Silks, worth $1.00.

New, Choice design in Black Satin Figured Brocades, worth 85c.

Dainty Pointelle effects in Fancy Colored Taffetas, worth 85c.

Lot No. 3 at 66c a Yard.

Ready at 9 a. m.

1,500 yards new, choice designs in Novelty Taffeta Silks for Separate Waists and for Cape and Jacket Linings.

Black Brocaded Gros Grain Silks (new figures and patterns) for entire Gowns, Waists and Separate Skirts; Black Satin Brocades for swell Separate Skirts.

30 Shades Colored Habutai Silks, 27 inches wide.

Extra Black Velveteens, 24 inches wide.

Extra Black Silk Face Velvets.

It would not have surprised you to have seen some of this lot sold as high as $1.50 and $2.00 a yard. This lot will astonish you.

Lot No. 4 at 79c a Yard.

Ready at 9 a. m.

Not in New York, Chicago, or any other city in the country were Silks as beautiful—or Silks so good—ever sold at such absolutely irresistible prices as these. Magnificent $2.00 and $2.50 Taffeta Imprimes—Ombre Satins—Jacquarded Warp Printed Taffetas—in color arrangements that meet the approval and are the delight of the most fastidious dressers.

And the Most Magnificent Black Silks—for example—$1.50 Black Satin Duchesse, $1.50 Black Peau de Soie, 4 and 5-inch Patterns, $1.50 and $1.60 Black Satin and Gros Grain Brocades, High Class Novelty Grenadines.

FREE—Every lady calling at our Silk Counter this week will be presented with a beautiful embossed memento, with the compliments of the manufacturers of the A. W. B. Boulevard Velvet.

SPECIAL SHADES for Stylish Shirt Waists—The Soft, Lustrous Silk-finished Velvet, $1.00 a yard; Wide Wale Lustrous Corduroy.

Novelty Dresden Printed Velvets.

The Newest Dress Goods.

Our offerings in high class, high art, high cost foreign textiles—calculated to outclass all comparative bargain-giving. The Tuesday Pointers:

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All-wool Homespun Suitings, in all the leading Autumn Colors—not an equal for Bicycle Suitings—40 inches wide. Our special price, per yard..... 31c

Handsome new Imported Fabrics—a grand gathering of popular weaves and colorings, consisting of Panama Cheviots, Silk and Wool Fancies, Two-toned Bourettes, Illuminated Twills and Scotch Suitings with silk bugs—all excellent values at 75c a yard. Our price..... 47c

English Curls, 44 inches wide, in all the leading colorings, at 75c and 85c a yard.

Gunny Sack Suitings, very stylish and popular, in navy blue, Havana brown, myrtle green, olive and purple, 50 inches wide. Our price, per yard..... $1.50

Camel's Hair Canvas, the correct thing, in all the autumn mixed colorings—red and black, olive and black, brown and black and purple and black, 46 inches wide. Our price, per yard..... $1.50

A complete assortment of Plaids for separate skirts and waists, in silk and wool, German Plaids, Canvas Plaids, Bourette Plaids and real Scotch Plaids, at 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c and $1.00 a yard.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

New Black Figured Brilliantine, very high luster, in small and large designs, 38 inches wide, good value at 50c a yard. Our special price..... 25c

Extra quality super French Serge, all pure wool, 46 inches wide, value 75c a yard, for..... 43c

Novelties in Tufted Mohairs, Bourettes, Marage Zibelines, Canvas Broche, Granite Ground Jacquards, Wide Wale Diagonals and Wide Wale Cheviots, 50 inches wide—excellent values at $1.25 a yard. Our special price..... 75c

Camel's Hair Cheviots, 48 inches wide, at $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 a yard.

Pierola Cloths—the latest novelty for skirts and costumes—44 inches wide, the $2.00 quality, for..... $1.50

Millinery Department.

On the Third Floor.

We are showing all the latest Paris Models, English Round Hats and Russian Turbans; also many original and exclusive designs from our own workrooms, which are well worthy of inspection.

We make a specialty of stylish, wearable Bonnets.

A complete assortment of Coques, Feathers, Birds, Wings, Quills, etc.

A full line of Imported and Domestic Fedoras, Bicycle and Tourist Hats—all colors—at reasonable prices.

Muslin Underwear Dept.

On the Second Floor.

Extra Fine Black Sateen Skirts, fleece-lined, 12-inch Umbrella flounce, for..... $1.25

Black Knit Skirts and Knit Divided Skirts for $2.00, $2.25 and $2.50.

Thomson's Fancy Figured Black Corsets..... $1.00

Jenness Miller Waists..... $2.50

Her Majesty's Corsets..... $2.75

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Joseph Cloutier ..... Delena Duchrne
James H. McCauley ..... Addie Jacobson
James M. Quinn ..... Mary E. Cavanaugh
Awin Welding ..... Helene Genz
Morris H. Herscher ..... Ida May Hilderbrand

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Olof Lee ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John Lindstrom ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Engberg ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Hofbauer ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bell ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. F. A. Schultz ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. August A. Kampe ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Hansen ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Lawton ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Goetzke ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Olson ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Yager ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Gustave Sunfelt ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Mehslkomer ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Christian Carlson ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Wenzel Hilgert ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. August Barofush ..... Girl

DEATHS.

Mrs. A. Blonin, 1237 Arkwright st ..... 26 yrs
Phil. McTaggert, 100 S. Wabasha st ..... 34 yrs
Frank Tscheda, 1534 Adrian st ..... 6½ yrs
Joseph Koehl, 405 S. Wabasha st ..... 19 yrs
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