SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Judge Willrich has committed John Vertini to the insane asylum.

Emil F. Sternberg, a traveling man for Scheffer & Rossum, has made an assignment to John Fisher.

Rev. W. R. Lord last evening addressed the history class of the St. Paul Commons. His subject was: "Bird's Eye View of Jewish History."

This evening at 8 o'clock the Countess Wachtmeister will deliver a free lecture in room 216, Endicott building. Her subject is "Devotion in Daily Life and True Power and Meaning of Prayer."

Vero Botkin and Myrtle F. Botkin, aged fifteen and seventeen years respectively, have petitioned the probate court to remove their father, Charles H. Botkin, as their guardian, and to appoint some other person.

The Duluth Bay Express and Storage company filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The capital is $10,000, and the incorporators are A. O. and Oliver Maggard and Perley S. Knowlton.

A Jackon street car going south, and a Maria avenue car going east, collided at the Seventh and Jackson Tuesday, but no injury resulted. The Maria avenue car ran into the other, tipping it up. Both cars were well filled, and the passengers were badly frightened.

Charles Johnson and John McCarthy were arrested in the vicinity of the union depot last evening on the charge of street begging. Complaints were made to Officer Carey about the men accosting pedestrians and abusing them in case their requests for money were refused. They were located in a neighboring saloon, and when taken into custody, abused the officer. The men are strangers in the city.

BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

Grand Jury Investigating Charges Against Jail Prisoners.

The grand jury began its work at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It is probable that the cases of those now confined in the county jail will be disposed of before the jury enters upon the investigation of the alleged coal combine and the disorderly houses. At any rate, the grand jury devoted yesterday afternoon to the consideration of these cases.

Among the cases taken up was that of Frank Bell, who is charged with shooting at Rufus Carroll on Nov. 14 last with intent to kill him. Witnesses were also summoned to testify in the case of Robert Dean, who is charged with entering the dwelling of William Dawson Jr. and stealing therefrom a pair of cuff buttons worth $50. The case of Richard Stanton, who is charged with breaking into a store at 75 South Wabasha street, on Oct. 5, was investigated, as was the charge of highway robbery preferred against Jacob Lutz by Andrew Carlson.

The grand jury made no report, and adjourned until this forenoon.

MR. CLARK LOSES

His Damage Suit for $10,000 Against the City.

The jury returned a verdict in favor of the city yesterday in the suit of P. M. Clark for $10,000 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in consequence of a defective sidewalk on Sixth street, opposite the Ryan hotel. Corporation Attorney Darragh, who represents the city, showed by the records that Clark had secured a verdict some three years ago against the street railway company for personal injuries from which, it was alleged, the plaintiff had not yet recovered. The city also set up contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

Blaze in Merriam Park.

The residence of M. J. Dooley, 1839 St. Anthony avenue, was badly damaged by fire yesterday afternoon which started from the dining room stove while the members of the family were absent. The flames were discovered shortly before 5 o'clock and had gained considerable headway before the fire department reached the scene. The fire burned through the roof of the building, causing a loss of $300 on the house, while Mr. Dooley sustained a loss of $500 on the furniture. The house is controlled by a local renting agency, and is fully insured. The loss on the furniture is also covered by insurance.

Borchers Not a Vagrant.

R. K. Borchers, arrested by Officer Galvin Tuesday night on the charge of vagrancy, was discharged in the police court by Judge Orr yesterday. Borchers is a well-dressed man of prosperous appearance, and an intelligent talker. He resented his arrest as a vagrant and claimed immunity from the chrge on the grounds that he had a place of residence in the city, and was amply able to take care of himself. There was no evidence to the contrary, and the court ordered his dismissal. Borchers claims to be a traveling man whose home is in Chicago.

Will Keep an Eye on Solons.

The First Ward Taxpayers' union met last night at the hall at the corner of Payne avenue and Wells street, and appointed a committee on legislation consisting of the following citizens: Ald. Lindahl, Andrew Berg, Emanuel Johnson, F. C. Nelson and P. J. Eckberg. The committee was instructed to keep watch of the legislature while bills of special interest to the First ward are undergoing consideration, and to report the result of its observations at the next meeting.

There was some discussion over the cutting of ice on Lake Phalen. The members of the union expressed their disapproval of the practice, as they believe that it affects the purity of the water.

Palm Garden Rumpus.

George Heller, Joseph Hopp and John Wynert were arrested at the Palm Garden saloon, Eighth and Wabasha streets, last evening on the charge of disorderly conduct. Wynert is a dispenser of hot tamales, and entered the saloon to dispose of his wares, when he became engaged in a dispute with the proprietor, which led to a fight, in which Heller and Hopp are said to have participated. The latter two are employed at the place, Heller as a waiter and Hopp as a musician.

$5 or More

Deposited on or before Saturday next, Jan. 9, will draw six months' interest July 1, 1897, at 4 per cent per annum. One-dollar deposits received. The Savings Bank of St. Paul, 44 East Sixth street.

Double-Headed Damage Suit.

The two Clausen children, Joseph and Daniel, who, by their guardian, Hans Clausen, have brought an action for $10,000 and $6,000 damages respectively against the street railway company, are on trial before Judge Willis and a jury. The boys, while driving a milk wagon on Westminster street, collided with a street car at Lafayette avenue, and were thrown from the vehicle and injured. They allege that the car was running at a high rate of speed, that the proper warning of approach was not given.

Will Be Tried Today.

The cases of Mrs. Lamont, John Wilson and Oscar Smith, accused of being concerned in procuring young girls to be sent to Crookston for immoral purposes, was to have been tried in the municipal court yesterday, but owing to the press of business was continued until this afternoon.

Law's for Labor's Good.

The executive committee of the State Federation of Labor will hold a meeting at Assembly hall this evening for the purpose of deciding upon labor laws to be presented to the legislature this winter.

Savings Depositors.

To secure six months' interest July 1, 1897, money must be deposited on or before Saturday next, Jan. 9. One-dollar deposits received. The Savings Bank of St. Paul, 44 East Sixth street.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO

Music Teachers, Schools, Colleges, Churches, Etc.

WE HAVE SEVERAL

GRAND PIANOS

including the Steinway and other well-known makes, which have been slightly used at concerts and entertainments, which we will sell at but little over half their usual value, in order to close them out before our annual inventory. This is just the opportunity to get a first-class Grand Piano at a very unusual price. Send us a postal card at once and we will write you full descriptions. Easy terms of payment.

W. J. Dyer & Bro.

21-23 West Fifth Street.

HEARD GOV. CLOUGH

JOINT SESSION OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE TO RECEIVE THE MESSAGE.

THEN THE SKIRMISH RESUMES.

HENNEPIN IS CLAMORING AT THE JONES HEADQUARTERS FOR CHAIRMANSHIPS.

SENATORS ARE QUIETLY WAITING

To See Who Will Be Selected to Make Up Committee on Elections.

Both houses of the legislature met yesterday in joint session to hear the governor's inaugural address. The entire session lasted two hours, and was the only one of the day. The house was assembled at 10:30 and transacted a small amount of routine business before the senate made its appearance, followed shortly by Gov. Clough.

Representative Frederick Schroeder, of the Forty-fifth district, one of the absentees on the opening day, was on hand yesterday and filed his certificate of election with the chief clerk. Representative Dahl, of the Hennepin delegation, offered a resolution urging the name of J. Albert Hagstrum, of Minneapolis, for file clerk. The resolution was referred at once to the committee on legislative expenses. Upon motion of Representative Feig, the members of the senate were notified that the house was prepared to receive them to aid in the joint reception to the executive.

The members of the house received their colleagues, standing, the big room being comfortably filled. In the gallery were a number of spectators, not a few of them of the gentler sex, and scattered about were state officials and politicians.

Lieut. Gov. Gibbs and Senator Yale, of Winona, headed the senators, while with the governor were ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey, Chief Justice C. M. Start, of the supreme court, and the house committee, which had notified the governor that all was in readiness. When Gov. Clough had mounted the speaker's plaform, Chief Justice Start administered the oath of office which formally made him chief executive of Minnesota for the coming two years. Speaker Jones briefly introduced Gov. Clough, who proceeded to deliver his message. The message will be found on another page. At its conclusion the governor's little grandson, Edward Hartley, found his way to the platform and handed him a bunch of roses. The spectators applauded.

Messrs. Littleton, Hartshorn, Laybourn, Reimer and Larson were appointed by the speaker as members of the mileage committee, and some little time was spent securing from the new members, the amount of mileage they were entitled to. The committee will report this morning. Shortly after noon the house adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

* * *

Hennepin's delegation is clamoring at the door of the Jones headquarters for committee chairmanships in the house of representatives, and at the meeting of the delegation yesterday there was a general unification of wants. It is pretty sure that Fred B. Snyder will be slated for the chairmanship of the university committee, for reasons which have already been stated in these columns. It is not so certain that Steve Lovejoy will be rewarded, as he expects to be, by the railroad chairmanship. It has been an open secret for several weeks that that was the one particular prize coveted by Mr. Lovejoy, and Hennepin's delegation has been assuming all along that he would get it. The fact remains, however, that A. F. Ferris, of Brainerd, who, beside being the chairman last session, has been a member of the Jones executive committee during the recent speakership contest, perhaps prefers the railroad chairmanship to any that could be named. It is hardly likely that Jones will throw down one of his best friends, and it is a question whether Ferris will listen with any degree of pleasure to the appointment of Lovejoy to succeed him. An effort has been made to induce Ferris to take the chairmanship of some other important committee, reapportionment, for example.

* * *

Judge Hicks has been mentioned as a likely chairman of the house committee on judiciary. It is conceded that this would be a graceful tribute to the veteran who was in the Minnesota legislature when many members of the house were in knickerbockers, and who long held a position on the bench. Politically, there would be little objectionable in the appointment.

* * *

The judge, incidentally, is quoted as saying that if there is one committee more than any other in the house on which he is anxious to have a vote, some place on judiciary of course being conceded him, that committeee is the one which regulates legislative expenses. The judge is of the opinion that economy is wealth, and he would give the state session expense bills a close trimming.

* * *

A great deal of speculation is being indulged in on the senate side as to who will be chosen on the committee on elections, before which will come the consideration of the Day-Dunn contest from the Sixth district. Lieut. Gov. Gibbs' appointments, therefore, are awaited with anxiety on both sides, for while the disposition of the senate generally seems to be to hear the arguments pro and con for itself before taking final action on the case either way it is equally to be believed that the decision of a decisive majority of the committee either way would have no little weight with the senate.

* * *

Among the bills which are on the card for presentation to the legislature this session is one, which, if passed will provide for the creation of the office of mine inspector.

Such an official, whose duty will be similar to that of a factory inspector, is wanted by the labor people, the unions in Duluth and in other parts of the state being especially anxious. They do not wish however, to have the office under the supervision of any other state department, but ask that it shall be an independent position, and that the inspector shall be elected and not appointed. Such an inspector's duties shall be to go through the mines of the state and see to it that they are properly equipped with safeguards against danger to life and limb. It is expected that the bill may meet with considerable opposition from the mine owners who will contend that a majority of the mines on the iron range are what are termed "open propositions" and that the necessity for safeguards is limited, while in the underground mines the outlay of money for appliances will be much greater than the need for them. The mine owners have quite an excellent hospital system for men injured while at work, and will doubtless set this forth as being as much as should be expected from them when all reasonable precautions against danger have been provided.

* * *

The house committee on rules completed its task yesterday afternoon at the Windsor, and Chairman Simon Meyers, will submit the report the first thing this morning.

Although considerable time and care has been put in by the committee the chairman said to a reporter for the Globe that it had been necessary to make very few radical changes in the governing regulations.

* * *

Among the few absentees on the opening day of the house was Fredrick Schroeder, a democratic member from St. Joseph, in the forty-fifth district. Mr. Schroeder put in an appearance yesterday armed with his certificates of election, and was duly admitted to the august body.

* * *

The representatives from the Fifty-fourth district are wondering just what committees they will be appointed to by Speaker Jones. As already noted in this column it is quite probable that the only member in the house from the iron country will be made chairman of the mines and mining committtee. This is "Paddy" Vail, as he is familiarly called. P. C. Schmidt, the only lawyer in the delegation, will probably find his name on the judiciary committee list, while it is whispered that George R. Laybourn, the third member, will be on the railroad and warehouse committee. In addition to these, it is argued that with their small representation, the members from the St. Louis county section are entitled to positions on the taxes and taxation committee and are extremely anxious to be represented with such of their colleagues as go to make up the committee on reapportionment.

* * *

The Hennepin county caucus for settling upon candidates for a number of minor positions in the house was held yesterday morning just prior to the regular session and was productive of quite a little breeze which showed its edge to the wise ones in the resolution of Representative John F. Dahl, that J. Albert Hagstrum, of Minneapolis, should be named as file clerk of the house. Thereby hangs a tale, and Dahl's resolution will either be withdrawn or killed in committee. It was referred, on motion of Representative Jacobson, to the committee on legislative expenses.

It appears that in the caucus Dahl bolted the decision in favor of C. E. P. Colwell against his man Hagstrum, who was file clerk two years ago, and left the room. He has repented, however, and, so his colleagues say, will be taken back into the fold. Dahl is a Republican, and comes from the Thirty-second district. Other candidates were decided upon, and it is probable that Ed McCall, of Minneapolis, supported by Representative Coe, will be made a page in the house.

* * *

Mrs. M. E. Blaisdell, a daughter of the late Dr. J. H. Murphy, has been appointed assistant postmistress of the house, and has been duly sworn in on her new duties.

* * *

Frank Beaulieu, the fifteen-year-old Chippewa Indian boy who is a candidate for page in the house, was on the floor yesterday with his father, Gus Beaulieu, the interpreter, and attracted not a little attention, his copper-colored skin and long, straight black hair standing out in contrast with the other pages. The youngster has submitted to the speaker a petition which bears the names of White Cloud, the Chippewa chief, and other prominent men from his section of the state, and Representative Douglas, whose constituents are for the most part Indians, has the boy's case in hand and hopes to secure the berth for him. The lad has been to the St. Benedict school for seven years, and is of quiet, retiring disposition.

* * *

The chairmanship of the temperance committee is conceded to Rep. Thomas Thorson, of Watonwan, who it is said has agreed to accept the place and perform the arduous duties in connection with it.

* * *

The Ramsey county delegation held a caucus lasting several hours at the Windsor yesterday afternoon. Henry Johns was chairman and Ferdinand Barta secretary. Both smiled blandly when the caucus was over and said that it was only a frienly meeting to permit the members to become better acquainted with each other. From another source, however, a reporter for the Globe learned that it was not a whit more harmonious than that of Hennepin chronicled yesterday. The bone of contention was that E. E. McDonald, of the Sixth ward, wanted a page appointed. The members declined to do this, some of them saying that they thought the influence of the delegation should be used in behalf of John J. Ryder for reading clerk and not frittered away on appointments of pages. At any rate the controversy waxed so strong that nothing special was done and there will have to be other caucuses if Ramsey is to get its share of appointive offices.

SENATE WILL BE SHORT.

Members Want a Few Days at Their Homes.

The senate will meet this morning at 10 o'clock, but its session will no doubt be short, as the committees have not yet been named, and, in fact, the senate would have adjourned yesterday or Monday morning but for a doubt as to the power of the senate to adjourn over such an interval without the concurrence of the house. There is no doubt, however, after this morning, and after the committee of mileage reports, as appointed yesterday, it will no doubt adopt the report and adjourn to Monday afternoon next, when it is expected that President Gibbs will have his list of committees ready to announce, and business will be taken up in earnest.

All that was done at the opening of the morning session of the legislature was to call the roll and approve the journal. Senator Yale then moved to take a recess till 11 o'clock.

The members spent the intervening time in filling their desks with stationery and supplies which were distributed by the secretary.

When the senators returned at 12:30 Senator Young moved that a committee of three be appointed on mileage. It was adopted and the president appointed Senators Young, Barr and Morgan.

Senator Hale called attention to the fact that the senate might not adjourn until next Tuesday without the consent of the house, but Senator Wyman was of the opinion that an adjournment until Monday would come within the senate's privileges. The president, however, ruled that that would be more than three days, and consequently the senate adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Senator Barr, as chairman of the caucus of Monday night, announced the appointment of the following caucus committee:

First District—E. B. Collester, chairman.
Second—H. J. Muller.
Third—A. W. Stockton.
Fourth—H. F. Stevens.
Fifth—J. T. Wyman.
Sixth—F. A. Hodge.
Seventh—E. J. Jones.

No bank doing business under the savings bank law of the state can receive deposits later than Jan. 3d and pay six months' interest on same July 1st. Deposits made now at The State Savings Bank, Germania Life Bdg., Fourth and Minnesota streets, will be entitled to five months' interest July 1, 1897.

MUST HAVE REQUISITIONS.

As Hard to Get Stationery as Embezzlers.

State departments are considerably exercised over the new system initiated by the secretary of state requiring requisitions for state stationery. In one department yesterday it was said that it was impossible to get a rubber band without getting the signature of every one down from the governor to the janitor of the cellar, but that is probably an exaggeration. As a matter of fact, the chief difficulty with the system seems to be its cumbersomeness. The secretary of state requires that every department wanting stationery have a pass book bigger than a bank account which must be carried into the office along with the request. Then the secretary writes in the book in a bold hand, the name of the individual to whom the truck is delivered, and the messenger returns.

FOR STREET BOYS

SUPT. CURTIS SUGGESTS THE WEEDING OUT OF THE "ARABS"

FROM THE REGULAR CLASSES.

THEY WORK AN INJUSTICE TO THE OTHER SCHOLARS, HE THINKS.

THE SYSTEM OF SUPERVISORS.

The New Superintendent Will Tolerate It if It Is Properly Held in Check.

The board of school inspectors yesterday listened to the plea of a delegation of Seventh warders who want a school built near Ridgewood park. The request was referred to the committee on real estate.

Mr. Scholle, as chairman of the finance committee, was directed to go before the city council to argue in behalf of the budget.

Supt. Curtis presented the following report, his first:

I find in the code of regulations governing the schools of St. Paul a rule requiring from the superintendent a monthly written report of the condition of the schools, together with such suggestions and recommendations as the needs of the schools, in his judgment, require.

I may be able to live up to that requirement only in form, at this, your first monthly meeting since my induction into office. For you must appreciate the fact that sufficient time has not yet elapsed since my entrance upon the duties of superintendent to enable me to thoroughly investigate the workings of so large a system and fully ascertain your educational conditions and needs.

I have had sufficient time, however, to make some general observations, and am able to deduce therefrom certain conclusions.

The schools of St. Paul, no doubt, have shared in the mistakes and defects of all large city systems; but, relatively to other systems of similar magnitude, their management has evidently been liberal, progressive and productive of good results.

I find here a well-arranged system, with a large number of spacious and well-equipped buildings, with a corps of intelligent and efficient teachers, with a curriculum enriched with those elements of culture, of which the older public education had slight knowledge, and for which some of our ultra-conservative educators have still but little use, but which the progressive modern view holds no less essential than the time-honored fundamentals.

I find among the principals abundant evidence of a wholesome professional spirit, an earnest desire to promote the highest welfare of the schools, with, perhaps, some natural difference of opinion concerning the best methods of reaching the desired end.

I find a corps of supervisors, who are evidently experts in their special lines; thoroughly conversant with the best methods, and keenly alive to the demands of modern educational thought. Specialists are liable to be narrow, to expect everything to revolve round their own orbits, and likely at times to demand too much in their special lines. This tendency must be held in check by the superintendent, whose scope covers the whole field in its totality as well as its individuality and particularity.

With a proper corrolation of the supervising forces, as well as of their subjects, there need be no conflict.

So far as to your system, equipments and teaching force, I find, as is invariably the case in a city which has such a rapid growth and development, many schools overcrowded, in some cases obliged to resort to double sessions. Some rooms having an attendance of fifty-five or sixty pupils—too many for any one teacher to do perfect justice to. Some schools on stairways and in rooms altogether too small, and too poorly lighted and ventilated to be sanitary.

These conditions are doubtless familiar to you, gentlemen of the board, and you probably have been for some time earnestly, even though vainly, struggling with the problem.

I shall not at present presume to suggest a remedy. I must have time to become familiar with all the conditions, as well as with the exact state of the financial resources of the city.

If it resolves itself into the problem of making the wisest use of an inadequate amount provided, then it is not easy of solution.

I am particularly pleased to find the kindergarten established and incorporated as an integral part of the public school system.

I will not take the time now to discuss the benefits of the kindergarten, but will simply say that you build wisely, when you base your educational superstructure upon such a foundation.

I understand that the state has a compulsory attendance law on her statute books, but from its imperfect provisions it is practically inoperative. There was formerly some objection to compulsory education, but it must be that with the increasing intelligence of the people, public sentiment would now sustain a strict enforcement of a judicious law, and it would seem to me to be a wise and philanthropic move on the part of the boards of education of the larger cities in the state to see to it that amendments or additional provisions are made for the carrying of such a law into practical effect.

With reference to truants, I note that by the provisions of the charter the board of education has authority to make such provisions and rules concerning children properly enrolled upon the registers of the public schools with said district, who have become habitual truants and who are between the ages of eight and sixteen as will reasonably tend to compel their attendance in such schools, provided, etc., that they have no lawful occupation, are growing up in ignorance, etc.

This is altogether too vague, and I do not wonder that it is a dead letter.

There is a pressing need to which I beg leave to call your attention, and which I think might reasonably be provided for. There are in our city numbers of pupils who, by reason of their street influences, and perhaps hereditary dispositions, are disturbing influences in the schools, who take much more than their proportionate share of the teachers' time, making a positive detriment to the forty other children who are well disposed and eager to avail themselves of the advantages of the schools.

Then there are truants and those who are very irregular in attendance for some cause or another, sometimes from legitimate causes. These must be turned out on the street or be allowed to remain a disturbing element in the school, destroying its efficiency and actually robbing others of their just dues in the way of instruction and attention.

It seem to me that it would be wise and economical to establish in some central portion of the city special schools where such pupils could be cared for and looked after.

There is no intermediate provision for such boys between the public school and the reform school. If there were, many could be reclaimed or turned from evil beginnings, before they were so far on the downward way as to be past reclaiming.

The cost would not be great, if the room can be spared. There are teachers who would be willing to undertake such missionary work, and it could be made an object, and, in my opinion, is worthy of your serious consideration.

With regard to policy and methods, I have no desire to make immedate or radical changes.

There are undoubtedly weak places in your system, and it will be my earnest endeavor to search those places out and strengthen them, if it lies in my power.

I trust that as soon as there is established between the board of education and the superintendent full mutual confidence and understanding of purpose, there will be that earnest sympathy and co-operation, without which the improvement of the schools is impossible.

I present the usual monthly statistics of attendance.

The proposition to change the school boundaries so as to make a general relief of crowded conditions in certain districts was referred to the superintendent.

The report for December shows the whole number enrolled, 20,022; average daily attendance, 18,077; whole number admitted, 21,144.

Leaves of absence were granted Superintendant Curtis and Miss Sarah C. Brook to attend the national educational meeting at Indianapolis.

On recommendation of the school committe the resignation of Miss Helen Sargent, kindergarten assistant, Franklin school, and Miss Elinor Leith, Lafayette school, was accepted. Miss Clara Plechner was made all-day assistant kindergartner at the Franklin school; Miss Florence Hart, half-day kindergarten assistant at the Longfellow school; Miss Minne U. O'Brien, the fifth grade, Hendricks school, and H. P. Farrington, temporarily.

Miss Nellie Buckley was transferred from the fifth grade, Hendricks school, to the fifth grade, Lafayette school.

The spring vacation will be the week March 26 to April 2.

CHAPEL'S CLAIM TURNED DOWN.

County Commissioners Couldn't Face Two Adverse Opinions.

Ex-Sheriff Chapel's claim of $5,154 against the county for the return of warrants for the collection of taxes in the years 1893 and 1894 was disallowed by the board of county commissioners yesterday at their adjourned meeting. At its first meeting the new board, though in receipt of ex-County Attorney Butler's opinion, that the claim was invalid, referred the matter to County Attorney Anderson for his opinion. Mr. Anderson complied with the request by informing the board that he fully concurred with Mr. Butler, and recommending the disallowance of the claim.

On motion of Commissioner Kellerman, the resolution of the old board allowing the sheriff's claim was reconsidered, and the claim was then disallowed by a unanimous vote, all the commissioners being present.

Considerable routine business was transacted by the board, the session lasting from 2:30 to 5:30 p. m. There was one matter, however, a little out of the routine class. It was the bill of Dr. John L. Rothrock for expert services rendered by him in making analysis of the medicines and other liquids administered by Rev. J. C. Hull to his wife, for the purpose of ascertaining whether they contained poisonous ingredients. Dr. Rothrock performed this work at the request of the county attorney. His bill amounts to $250. It seemed to stagger some of the county commissioners. After County Auditor Sullivan had read it to the board, he volunteered the observation that Dr. Rothrock was the deputy health commissioner, in receipt of a salary from the city, and was therefore not entitled to any extra compensation for his services in this case. The board thereupon referred the bill to the committee on claims.

Upon inquiry at the office of the health department, later in the day, it was learned that the expert service in question was performed by Dr. Rothrock in his individual capacity and in his own bacteriological laboratory. Furthermore, the bacteriological laboratory of the health department is utilized for making analysis free of all charge, only in cases where the specimens examined are supposed or suspected of containing some contagious diseases.

The contract for two publications in a legal newspaper of the county of the delinquent tax list of 1895 was awarded to the Pioneer Press company, its bid being six cents per description.

The annual report of the register of deeds for the year 1896 showed the total receipts of that office to be $10,797.85.

BARGAIN FOR TODAY ONLY.

Here's a Chance for a Piano You Will Never See Again.

If you come to the assignee piano sale, at 49 East Seventh street, during today, I will sell you a New England upright piano, old English oak, the very largest and most elaborate case, double paneled ends, triple paneled front, hand-carved trusses and pilasters, which would ordinarily cost $450, for $150. Remember this offer is only good for today. Plenty of other bargains if this don't suit you. I make a specialty of out-of-town orders.

—A. E. WHITNEY, Agent,
Munger Assignee Piano Sale.

VIEWS OF BRITISH STATESMEN.

John Redmond, M. P., Talks of His Colleagues.

John Redmond, M. P., lectured to a house full of Irish patriots last evening at Conover Music hall upon his fifteen years' experience in the British house of commons. The speaker held his audience in the closest attention for over an hour and a half.

Mr. Redmond is a man of striking personality. He has a face which plainly indicates the dogged persistency of his nation, together with all its wit and intellect. There were those in the audience last evening who claimed to have seen a striking resemblance between Mr. Redmond and Mr. Bryan, so far as facial expression goes.

Mr. Redmond's lecture was replete with the most interesting personal reminiscenses of Gladstone, Charles Stuart Parnell, John Bright, Disraeli, Lord Randolph Churchill and others of the leaders in British politics. Mr. Redmond, of course, is an Irish Nationalist. From the time he first entered parliament he stood for the cause of Ireland, and in connection with his entry into British politics, the speaker told a rather amusing and thrilling tale. He was sworn in as a member of parliament, made his maiden speech and was expelled from the floor of the chamber all within two hours. England was in an extraordinary political situation when Mr. Redmond took his seat. Charles Stuart Parnell had just loomed up with amazing strength as a leader of the Nationalists, and behind him he had a mere handful of followers. This was in 1880. England at that time was amazed by the startling audacity of Parnell's policy of obstructing legislative business by endless filibustering, for the purpose of compelling the government to give some heed to the voice of Ireland. Parnell, said the speaker, used all the means in his power to perpetuate debate on every question, no matter how trivial, in order to prevent the transaction of any business. He was the first Irishman who ever compelled John Bull to give Ireland a fair hearing. When Parnell entered upon his career, he was a halting, uninteresting speaker, but the phenomenal force of his character soon asserted itself and Parnell attracted the attention of the entire nation. His skirmishing tactics soon made him the object of the wrath of all England. The house ridiculed him, and frequently he stood unmoved for a half-hour amid the jeers and interruptions of the other members awaiting an opportunity to continue his speech. He was expelled from the floor over and over again, but each time returned to the attack with new courage and persistancy. The speaker narrated how Parnell, fired by the justness of the cause of Ireland, and in his own indomitable courage, dictated even to Gladstone the terms of the first home rule bill of 1886. His unswerving purpose so exasperated the speaker of the house of commons that the latter repeatedly disregarded all rules of procedure and "named the member" for expulsion. Parnell never aspired to be an orator. He rarely used figures or flowers of speech. He was noted for the terseness, directness and clearness of his remarks.

Speaking of Gladstone, Mr. Redmond ignored the grand old man as a statesman, saying he preferred not to criticise the ex-premier on that line. But as an orator, the speaker said that Gladstone was probably the most peerless of the century, and certainly of the Victorian age in British political history. He possessed a wonderful voice, which swayed even the most hostile audience. Gladstone is today in his eighty-seventh year, but, said Mr. Redmond, the grand old man is still writing from ten to twelve hours a day in his private work, and appears to be fully as robust as he did ten years ago. Gladstone's career has been one of strange vicissitudes and glaring inconsistencies. He entered upon his career as a Tory, and closed it as a daring Liberal. At one time in his life he was an advocate of the union of church and state, and later became an enemy of the former. For fifty years he battled against Ireland, and then turned and wrote the first home rule bill, to the astonishment of the world. Now he would be popular in public fancy, and at another period his life would be almost in danger, and he was never safe from insult. But, said Mr. Redmond, Gladstone will shine out as probably the greatest orator in British history.

While Gladstone's political career has been the longest in British political history, that of Lord Randolph Churchill was the shortest. The speaker narrated several instances connected with the leadership of the latter, and said he was a man of the most brilliant intellect. He was possessed of a firy and uncontrolable temper, and in a moment of anger Churchill resigned his control and went to the continent, to return some time later a physical wreck.

In closing, Mr. Redmond said that he looked upon the British house of commons as a body which, in its rough and ready sort of way, aimed at an attempt at fair play and honesty. If it any man would soon find his level. He who possessed intelligence and talent would soon rise among the leaders, and those who were not would fall to their level. Mediocrity was never known to have any influence in the parliament.

DEPOSITORS TO ACT

COMMITTEE, REPRESENTING 400 PERSONS WHO HAD MONEY IN BANK OF MINNESOTA,

MAPS OUT A LINE OF ACTION.

CLAIMED THAT DEPOSITORS OF THE INSTITUTION ARE THE ONLY CREDITORS,

AND THE ONES TO REORGANIZE IT.

Will Be Prepared to Appeal to the Court as Soon as the Schedules Are Filed.

Hiler H. Horton, J. T. Conley, Daniel L. Bell, E. B. Putnam and T. A. Barker, a committee representing a large number of the depositors in the Bank of Minnesota, held a meeting last evening at the Metropolitan hotel. The gentlemen were in session nearly three hours, but were not inclined to talk very much for publication. Mr. Horton stated that they represented depositors to the number of about 400, who, at the time the bank closed, had on deposit in the institution over $400,000.

At the first meeting of the depositors, held several days ago, there were only about thirty of the larger depositors present. Since then the number had increased rapidly and those having deposits in the suspended bank were anxious to join with them. The committee claim that the only creditors of the bank now are the depositors, and they intend to take steps toward a reorganization. The proposed plan will necessarily be one that will do away with the present receivers, and the first step will not be taken until the report of the receivers has been submitted to the court. The committee, in the absence of any statement or figures from the receivers, has been obliged to use such figures as were obtainable from the reports of the bank previous to the suspension.

Mr. Horton said the committee had decided practically on a feasible plan, but for the present nothing could be said as to the details. The committee were satisfied that a showing could be made to the court which would result in the action demanded by the depositors being granted. Those who were interesting themselves in the matter were increasing in numbers each day, and the question of whether a majority of the depositors could be secured to sign the necessary petition was now assured. This committee, Mr. Horton said, was not interested in the reorganization scheme of the shareholders of the bank and had nothing to do with the committee from the stockholders who were planning for a reorganization of the bank.

THE OTHER BANKS.

Business Going Along as Usual—Talk of Reorganization.

Business at the banks yesterday was done in the ordinary way and without a ripple of excitement. All the institutions reported increased business in the way of receiving new deposits. This is a sure indication that the feeling of distrust and panic is disappearing. It now seems probable that the Germania will be reorganized, and that very soon. The depositors seem to want it, and there seems to be no reason why, in the opinion of the directors, the reorganization should not take place at an early date.

O. E. Holman, attorney for the bank, said that there was no doubt of the reorganization of the bank. "The depositors want it, and there is nothing in the way of prompt action as soon as the court will confirm the appointment of P. M. Kerst as assignee. The committee appointed by President Willius is ready to proceed."

Maurice Auerbach, receiver of the Allemannia bank, is being assisted in his work by Capt. Owens, expert accountant, and the entire clerical force of the bank. All the checks that came into this bank on the day of the suspension have been listed by the receiver, and it is probable that they will be returned. They amount to nearly $7,000.

Receiver Staples, of the West Side bank, is preparing a statement that will be made public in a few days. It is generally believed that the bank will be reorganized.

TAX LIST ABSTRACTS.

Hennepin and St. Louis Counties File Them.

State Auditor Dunn has received abstracts of the tax lists in Hennepin and St. Louis counties as follows: Hennepin; 302,373 acres, valuation, $13,833,262; town and city lots, $87,955,517; personal property, $18,919,131; total valuation, $120,707,910; average rate of taxation, 27.5 mills, total taxes, $3,321,439.

St. Louis county: total acres, 1,268,828; valued at $10,360,746, city lots, $24,055,293; personal property, $5,170,272. Total valuation, $43,587,311, average rate of taxation, 27 mills, total taxes, $1,209,180.

COLEMAN, OF ANOKA.

New Member of the Insane Hospital Managers.

Gov. Clough yesterday made his first batch of state appointments for the coming two years. Nathan Kingsley is reappointed a member of the state railroad and warehouse commission; L. G. Powers is reappointed labor commissioner, and John Coleman is appointed to the board of trustees of the state insane hospitals, to succeed Thomas D. O'Brien, of this city. It is customary to give each city which has an insane hospital representatives on the board.

MILES OF WIRE DOWN.

Havoc Created by the Storm on Telephone Lines.

The recent storm of snow and sleet created havoc with many of the long-distance lines of the Northwestern Telephone Exchange company. Fully 600 miles of wire were seriously affected, and a portion of it carried to the ground by the wind and accumulated snow and ice. The region mostly damaged lies between Sioux Falls and this city and sections of South Dakota and the western portion of this state.

Gangs of men were immediately dispatched to the scene, and have been working uninterruptedly endeavornig to open communication as soon as posible. So far, little has been learned of the complete extent of the damage or the headway being made in repairing it, it being difficult to receive authentic particulars from those points. The manager stated yesterday that he hoped to have through service restored again in a short time.

The Last Day

To deposit sums of $5 and upwards in the Savings Bank of St. Paul to secure six months' interest July 1, 1897, will be next Saturday, Jan. 9. One-dollar deposts received. 44 East Sixth street.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

ST. AGATHA'S CONSERVATORY Of Music and Art.

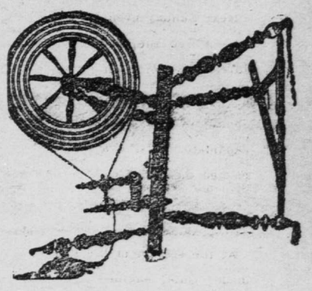
26 East Exchange St., St. Paul. Piano, violin, guitar, banjo and mandolin taught. Lessons given in drawing and painting. Call or send for prospectus.

Field, Schlick & Co.

Important events for buyers of Dry Goods.

41st Annual Linen Sale.
Sale of Cotton Sheetings.
Embroidery Sale.
Half-Price Underwear.
Very Special Silks.

If in want of anything in any of these lines your money will go a long way here.



Some new things will go on sale for the first time today, and they are rattling good things, too.

The first item is a record breaker.

40 pieces Cream Damask Table Linen, 66 inches wide, extra good 65c quality, all you want for

42 Cents

a yard today.

Great reductions of fine bleached Table Linens by the yard.

60 inches wide, **43c;** formerly 65c.
64 inches wide, **46c;** formerly 70c.
64 inches wide, **63c;** formerly 85c.
68 inches wide, **88c;** formerly $1.10.
72 in. wide, **$1.18;** formerly $1.50.

Good buyers will supply their wants for a year.

180 dozen Irish Damask Linen Napkins, full bleached, 5-8 size,

$2.18

a dozen; worth $3.00.

100 dozen Scotch Linen Damask Napkins, large ¾-size, worth $3.50, today only **$2.40**

150 dozen Hemstitched Huck Towels, size 18x36 inches, best 20c kinds, for..... **14c**

One case Terry Bath Towels, sizes 22x45 inches, extra good 18c kinds, will go today, one day only, at..... **11c**

Honey Comb Bed Spreads, full sizes, hemmed, ready for use:

90c Bed Spreads for **50 cents.**
$1.25 Bed Spreads for **80 cents.**
$1.35 Bed Spreads for **$1.00.**
$1.50 Bed Spreads for **$1.18.**

100 pairs of Linen Sheets, **Hemstitched** by hand, finished size 2½x2⅝ yds., only **$4.60 a pair,** any other time $6.50.

300 pairs Pure Linen Pillow Cases, **Hemstitched by hand,** size 22½x36 inches, **44 cents each,** lowest regular price $1.35 a pair.

Dress Goods.

A new lot of our celebrated Storm Serges, in two shades of Navy Blue, at **50 cents** a yard.

All-wool Covert Mixtures, full 50 inches wide, fine quality, good weight, for **39 cents.**

All-wool Fancy Weaves in Black Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, for

59 Cents

a yard. These are new, fresh goods, and the prices heretofore were 75c and 85c.

The Silk Sale.