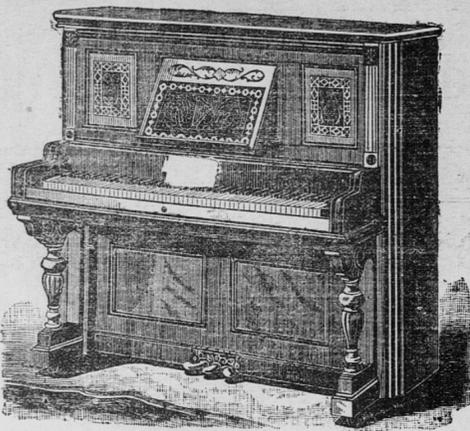


SPECIAL--TWO GARLOADS OF PIANOS



Second-hand and shop-worn. They are the greatest bargains ever offered. Look at these prices: \$115, \$125, \$135, \$150, \$175. These are the makers: Star, Fischer, Gabler, Bush & Gerts, Pease and others. Every one fully warranted. Terms, cash or \$10 per month. This is the last chance to buy Pianos for next to nothing. Prosperity has come, and with it high prices. Call on us, or write for particulars at once.

S. W. RAUDENBUSH & CO., 14 W. 6th St., St. Paul, Minn. Sole Agents for Vose & Sons, Schiller and Wesley Pianos.

DRIFTED TO WEALTH

F. W. COBB, FORMER HARVARD STUDENT RETURNS FROM ALASKA WITH A FORTUNE.

HE HAD STRAGGLED THITHER.

WAS AT FORTY MILE WHEN GEORGE CARMACK STRUCK IT ON BONAZA CREEK.

NO EXCITEMENT OF DISCOVERY.

Something About Dawson City and the Mining Country by One Who Has Been There.

"F. W. Cobb, Dawson City, N. W. T." appears on the register of the Merchants' hotel, and it is becoming evident that St. Paul is becoming the stopping-off place for miners returning from the Klondike to their homes in the East. Mr. Cobb is a young man, a native of Boston, and incidentally a former student of Harvard, with the proud distinction of having played on the Harvard football team for several seasons. His was a roving disposition, however, wholly unsuited for the law, for which profession he was studying, and three years ago he drifted to the West. After working in San Francisco for several months, he straggled up to Alaska alone with hundreds of others. Here he did a little placer mining at various places, and as he says, he "also hovered around the green cloth" to a considerable extent, at which industry he met with indifferent success.

He was at Forty Mile when the news came of the discovery of the rich gold fields on the Klondike. This was in August, 1896. A man named George Carmack was looking around for a location for a saw mill, and in throwing up a shovel of gravel, saw the glitter of innumerable specks of gold. Hardly daring to believe the evidences of his own eyes, he called to two men working with him, close by, and they were equally amazed at the wonderful sight. In eight days they washed out \$1,200 worth of dust and then went to Forty Mile and reported their rich find, but the people there would not believe them until they showed the dust. Even then they were very hesurately about making any haste to the new discovery; so many "El Dorados" had been reported in years past that they did not want to be fooled again. As Mr. Cobb says:

"What is now known as the great Klondike rush began as gently as a first snow storm of fall. First there

was a flurry of thirty men who went to the scene, followed by one after another of the miners within reach of the news, until the whole of Bonanza creek was taken up with claims. Then as the prospectors began to come in from American creek and other places they also joined in the procession and these late comers who were unable to locate upon Bonanza, who chanced upon the now famous Hunter and El Dorado creeks. You can imagine by this time that I was on the spot and I had the honor of naming the El Dorado.

"There was no demonstration or excitement. The men felt that there was every likelihood that the new diggings would prove lucrative, and hope was in every breast; however there was no certainty. It was not until October when the more definitive prospecting of burning shafts to bed rock took place, that the miners were certain they had struck it rich. Then outside of a little desultory shouting there was nothing to make the occasion noteworthy. In the face of the most wonderful prosperity, such as washing out hundreds of dollars to the pan, the miners preserved their equanimity, and in fact many of them hardly dared yet to believe their good fortune. Dawson City sprang up by magic. A year ago there was nothing but a marshy flat surrounded by range hills. Last winter there were several log cabins, a small warehouse and one saloon. Now there are four or five hundred tents or dwellings, the two trading companies with a store and warehouse each, fifteen saloons, dance halls and gambling houses--and about thirty women. A government building and barracks are being constructed for occupancy by the Canadian police.

"The Klondike is quite healthful or rather it has been up to last spring, when the scurvy made its appearance, owing to the absence of green vegetables and also the poor drainage in Dawson City, the place being, as I told you before, built on a marsh. There is also a sort of nervous disorder, caused, I suppose, by the constant expectancy of striking it rich. You can imagine that the strain would be wearing on a man's nerves.

"So far as the extent of the mining region is concerned, the amount of claims already taken up is but a mere speck on the map of Alaska and the Northwest territory. There are 600,000 square miles in Alaska alone, every mile of which bears gold, possibly a great part of it of superlative richness; this territory has yet to be prospected to determine its value. Prospecting is a slow process, owing to the almost utter impossibility of transportation of supplies as the case now stands; it is this scarcity of provisions which makes it impossible for the prospector to start out on an extensive tour, even if he would.

"No one, be he capitalist or laboring man, should be deterred from entering the Alaskan field of speculation, and those well able to speak on the subject intelligently, have shown not only traces but splendid signs of auriferous deposits of quartz and gravel all over Alaska and the Yukon section of the Northwest territory.

"However, the slowness of travel, the scarcity of workmen, coupled with the eternal dearth of provisions, make the wise man pause before he enters his physical abilities or capital in a race for the elusive color. Thousands

of men are now on the way to the fields, but few of them will get there this year. The last steamboats to leave Seattle for St. Michael's will start about the tenth of this month, and there is a big demand for tickets. The rates have jumped from about \$800 or \$350 up to \$700, and the boats will be crowded at that. A man is foolish to start until next February, and just about that time you will see me on my way back there.

Mr. Cobb came on the last boat leaving St. Michael's this season, the steamer Portland, arriving in Seattle Sunday morning, and he left last night for New York. He was very successful, bringing out a nice little bag of gold dust, but just how much he does not care to state; it is understood, however, that it will "weigh in" at \$30,000, besides which he disposed of one of his claims in Seattle for \$20,000.

A HOWLING SUCCESS.

The Metropolitan Opens Tonight for the Regular Season. Tonight the fun begins at the Metropolitan when the Smyth & Rice company will open an engagement of one week with the extremely funny comedy, "My Friend From India," which made such an unqualified success when it was presented here last season by this organization. A special matinee will be given tomorrow (Labor Day), at which popular prices, 25 and 50 cents, will prevail. The Wednesday and Saturday matinees will be given at similar prices. "My Friend From India" is probably the funniest comedy that has ever been written by an American author; it is filled from beginning to end with clever situations and bright lines and keeps an audience in a constant uproar of laughter from the rise to the fall of the curtain. The company this season, in addition to Frederick Bond, as Erasmus Underholdt, May Vokes as Tilly, the German maid, and Helen Reimer as Mrs. Beckman Streets, will include the following well known comedians: John F. Ward, who will be given tomorrow (Labor Day), will play the part of A. Keen Shaver, a theatrical barber, formerly taken by Walter Perkins; John B. Maher, who will be remembered as one of the most popular members of the Golden Nell stock company during the past summer; Joseph Adelman, Joseph B. Hall, John Finn, Nita Allen, Clara Hathaway, and Motta Mayard. Every body who saw the performance last year will remember the clever character work of Miss May Vokes. It was one of the most artistic performances ever given in this city. Mr. Bond's impersonation of the Kansas City pork packer was a bit of comedy of the highest order, and marked him as one of the leading comedians of the day. New special scenery has been built for the production this season, and the costumes worn by the ladies will be the most novel creations of the modern designer's art. They are from the latest designs of Worth and Felix.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS REOPEN.

Tuesday Marks the Resumption of Their Work. Examinations of new pupils for admission to the Cretin high school were held yesterday, and will be continued tomorrow. The school opening Tuesday morning. There are twenty new students at these examinations, most of them coming from a distance, the rest of the first year class being made up of pupils from the different Catholic parochial schools in the city. The Cretin high school is under the direction of the Christian Brothers, and the course is the same as in the public high schools with the omission of the classics; instead a course of bookkeeping, commercial law and business correspondence is taught. The school opens with an attendance of about 220, the enrollment last year being 360. The faculty consists of nine teachers, and the personnel is practically the same as last year. There are eleven Catholic parochial schools in St. Paul, most of them being under the direction of the Sisters of St. Joseph. The indications are that the attendance will be much larger this year than last, and the school room capacity will be greatly taxed. These schools will also open Tuesday morning. The annual retreat of the Catholic clergy, which was in session this week at St. Thomas' seminary, closed yesterday. The retreat was devoted entirely to devotional services and about 150 priests, from all over the diocese, were present.

Death of Mrs. Kittell.

Early yesterday morning occurred the death of Mrs. Susan B. Kittell at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Kittell, 717 West 12th street. Mrs. Kittell has for the past month been sinking, and her friends were not surprised when death overtook her. She was 75 years old and leaves a brother, Levi Eastwood, of Ellsworth, Minn., and a daughter, Mrs. Fosson, at whose home she died, to mourn her death. The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 2:30 at the residence by Rev. Frank B. Cowell. The body will be taken to Manhattan, Wis., for burial.

Cheap Excursion to New Uln.

Round trip tickets only \$1.50 over the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., 12 miles shorter than any other route. Quick service. For information regarding regular and special trains, call at M. & St. L. Ticket Office, Robert and Sixth streets (Ryan Hotel block).

IT TEACHES SAVING

ST. PAUL PROVIDENT FUND, ITS OBJECT AND ITS BENEFIT. CURES EXTREME POVERTY

BY CULTIVATING A HABIT OF SAVING, ESPECIALLY AMONG THE YOUNG.

ALL DONE THROUGH STAMPS.

Money Can Be Drawn Out Any Time--Depositors Later Urged to Put Their Savings in Banks.

"A saving community is always a law abiding community; saving people seldom commit serious crimes, and we believe that as important a service as we can render the municipality is to interest the larger number of people possible in habits of saving," said Jas. F. Jackson, of the Associated Charities, when speaking of the success and future of the St. Paul provident fund. It is doubtful if very many, aside from those immediately interested in this scheme in St. Paul, know exactly the extent to which it has met with success since its organization some ten years ago. The scheme is one which has been successfully operated in a few of the large cities of the United States and comes the nearest to the saving system which has proved so efficient in Great Britain and other foreign countries, known as the Postal Savings, of anything so far organized in America. The members of the St. Paul Associated Charities are great believers in Postal Savings and think that till such a plan is organized in the United States some plan similar to the St. Paul Provident Fund is the nearest adaptation of postal savings' principles. Before the idea was introduced in St. Paul the members of the board of the Associated Charities used the same methods they have used in every other branch of their work to properly investigate the entire principal as illustrated in the several cities in which it obtained. That is, they visited the cities in which the work had been a success and also paid as close attention to the cities in which it had failed, making a careful study of the work. The city which had proved the most successful along this line was New York. In this city the Penny Provident fund, as it was called, up to Feb., '96, had 300 substations and a net deposit of over \$31,000. The board also secured literature from other cities as well and made a careful comparison in order that they might secure the best thoughts from those familiar with the work, and that scheme which could be best adapted in St. Paul. Of course no scheme of this kind can be transplanted bodily from one city to another. It must be carefully adapted to local conditions if it is to be successful, and for this reason the subject was taken under consideration by the executive committee with Mr. Jackson and several months extensive correspondence carried on relating to the work. A draft was finally made of the scheme of the management and submitted to Hon. E. S. Derrington, who conferred with the board till everything was thoroughly sifted and adjusted. When finished the board believed it had the finest practicable scheme for the conditions. In deciding on a name the word "penny" was rejected and the title St. Paul Provident Fund selected as descriptive of the situation. Of the need of such a system of saving there was little question. The object of the Associated Charities is to prevent as well as to cure extreme poverty, and it was felt that one of the most effective ways to accomplish this result was to cultivate saving habits in the community. A factor in nearly all poverty, and it was hoped in this way to nullify as far as possible this far reaching cause of distress. Saving, it was argued, is the first step toward rising permanently out of need; often it is the only way by which the poor may avoid asking alms in emergencies. Having found the need the organization undertook the work because it related to the whole city, and the Associated Charities as the agent of all the charities in the city, and knowing the whole city could care for the work with more uniformity.

As before stated, the scheme is very similar to the postal savings' idea. Stamp stations are located at various points about the city where some organization has a headquarters which is frequented by the people it is desired to reach. These stations are supplied with stamps of various denominations to the amount of say \$12. A folded card which is not transferable is given to each would-be depositor who buys from the treasurer or sub-treasurer stamps as he feels able. The stamps are a St. Paul product in design and workmanship and are neatly engraved and adhesive, each being a different color to denote their value, as follows: One-cent, blue; 2-cent, red; 5-cent, brown; 10-cent, black; 25-cent, green, and \$1, orange. In effect these stamps are receipts for deposits, and are affixed to the inside of the card at the time of their purchase. They are not good if they are detached. When the depositor wants his or her money, a few days' notice is given and the card is returned. No book can be redeemed unless stamps to the value of 50 cents or more are attached. No bookkeeping is required by the sub-treasurer at the stations as the amount of the deposit is shown by the stamps. When the card is canceled the depositor receives his money and receipts for the same. The rate of interest on the books average about 1.07. Aside from the stamp stations a collector is employed who makes weekly visits to the homes and collects the stamps saved for her. This means of interesting the people is found to be the most successful, as many who are too indolent busy to visit the stations will willingly save a few pennies for the collector each week. As a rule, the money is saved by the children for clothing for themselves or for presents, hence the fact that the many of the books are redeemed before they are half filled. Many are at present saving for Christmas or for their Easter needs, and the depositor saved his money during the spring for a "high old time" on the Fourth. He had no burned fingers, either.

The association collects stamps provided at the rate of 27,000 stamps, which were worth over \$1,800. When the money deposited by some individual reaches the amount of \$5, he is urged to deposit in some bank, and then he draws interest. Previous to this, of course, he draws no interest, though in every other way the system answers for him all the purposes of a bank. And right here is the only thing about the entire scheme which can in any way come under the head of charity. The money must be used for, and some one must be hired to do so. The idea was in the interest of the wage earners, and was projected chiefly for their benefit, there also being in mind the educational feature as related to the child, but the bank failures last summer interfered seriously with the scheme among the old people and the young also. One small boy who had an account with the association greeted the collector very seriously the day so many banks closed their doors in St. Paul, and asked soberly: "Is our bank busted?" "How much have you in your bank?" asked the interested gentleman, and the boy promptly responded, the distinction between dollars and cents being evidently unknown. The mothers, of course, became interested in the children's savings, and, aside from the prompt response, the distinction between dollars and cents being evidently unknown. The mothers, of course, became interested in the children's savings, and, aside from the prompt response, the distinction between dollars and cents being evidently unknown. The mothers, of course, became interested in the children's savings, and, aside from the prompt response, the distinction between dollars and cents being evidently unknown.

Mr. Jackson says that every winter many families have to have assistance when if the same people had been induced to lay aside a small amount it would have been clean saving to the charity interests of the city. He says too, that the recent hard times taught many people the need of having money laid up, and that the business depression which has been so heavy on the improvident, and he feels that the experience will teach many to save when they conveniently and safely can place a small sum of money in this way, and there is also developed a spirit of independence and self help. Mr. Jackson is greatly pleased with the success of the scheme which has been alive ten months during which time they have only hoped to get the system nicely started. There has been during that time nothing to undo and no fault to find. Only some minor details have had to be changed. Testimonials have been received from people esteemed, and while few pauper families have been reformed the work has been preventive rather than reforming. More deposits were received during August than at any time since the beginning of the work, which has been progressing right along since July 4. Father Lawler proposes to put one of the stamp stations into one of his schools this month, and there are promises of the instituting of several others.

One of the objections to the work raised by some who have interested themselves in it, is the fact that no

limit is placed on the use to be made of the money. Of this Mr. Jackson expresses his belief that were such a thing to be attempted, it would bring the work down to kindergarten principals at once, and furthermore not one in 100 would have anything to do with it. He feels that the man who spends the money foolishly will do so any way no matter where he gets it, and does not fear that many will do so any way. He admits, too, that there are people who have to be taught to spend rather than save, and from these they take no money. Miss Kate Wayland is his efficient collector and assistant in the work. There are stations at the Bethel, St. Paul Commons, King's Daughters' Aid society, People's Industrial school, Messiah Boys' club, and Jewish Industrial school. The last was organized five weeks ago. These stations purchase stamps from the cashier.

PROMOTION FOR WERRICK.

He Is Now a Full-Fledged City Detective.

James Werrick was yesterday promoted to the position of detective on the city force, rendered vacant by the resignation of Henry Gruber. Werrick has been serving as a detective, though heretofore ranking only as a patrolman assigned for special duty. Werrick was recommended for the position by his superiors and his chances augmented by the work of friends on the outside. George Wells was Werrick's only rival, and showed considerable strength, but the former's more extensive experience as a police officer landed the promotion. Patrolman Lou Galvin, who has but partially recovered from the shooting accident which befell him two weeks ago, will be detailed for special duty at the central station.

LOST WIFE AND MONEY.

Samuel Gibson Has a Double Run of Misfortune.

Samuel Gibson, an aged traveler from London, Ont., on his way to Neche, N. D., was robbed of \$47 in this city yesterday. Mr. Gibson does not know just how or when he was deprived of his wealth, but is of the opinion that his pocket was picked in the vicinity of the depot. He arrived in the city Friday evening and stopped at a lodging house and yesterday morning says he counted his money and had the full amount. The proprietor of the hotel, he says, also counted the money and warned him to be careful of the roll of bills, which he carefully

WE ARE THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

TREAD WELL SHOE CO.,

129 and 131 East Seventh St. Doing Business at the Old Stand! We Have No Branch Stores in St. Paul!

SCHOOL SHOES!

Take advantage of these special prices and buy your School Shoes now. See them in our windows.

A FEW SPECIALS FOR SATURDAY:

- New lot Men's Calf Hand Welt Shoes, all sizes, \$2.69
Boys' Genuine Calf Shoes, sizes 2 1/2 to 5 1/2, a \$2.00 Shoe for, \$1.19
Youths' Fine Calf Shoes, sizes 11 to 12, \$1.50 Shoe for, 98c
Children's Shoes, sizes 5 to 8, at \$1.00, 75 cents, 59 cents and...

TREAD WELL SHOE CO.,

129 and 131 East Seventh Street. Our show window will convince you these shoes are way down in price and up in quality.

tucked away in an inside vest pocket. When he reached the depot and started to pay for a ticket, he was astonished to find his roll missing. Gibson reported the matter to the police and Detective Murnane endeavored to help him locate the hotel where he had stopped, but the old man could not find the place. Mr. Gibson thinks he is the victim of lasting hard luck. Some time ago, so he told the police, he had married a young woman at London, and after she had secured all of his savings, \$1,600, she left him. He decided to go West, and now finding himself stranded in a strange city imagines he is under a hoodoo.

Give up your old hat and \$2 less than other fine hats for a Gordon.

Is It a Preferred Claim?

A new question was submitted to Judge Lewis at special term yesterday. It arose on the demurrer by the assignee of the insolvent Standard Brass and Electric company to the appeal of Charles L. Robbins from the assignee's disallowance of his claim of \$3 for labor performed for the company prior to the assignment. Mr. Robbins maintains that his claim is a preferred one. The assignee denies that it is preferred, inasmuch as Robbins secured a judgment against the company for the amount of his claim, and that that judgment forced the company to make the assignment, which immediately followed the entry of the judgment. This, the assignee contends, destroys the preference that a claim for labor would ordinarily be entitled to.

FACE HUMORS

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CURICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Curicura

EVERY HUMOR From Pimples to Scrofula cured by CURICURA SOAP.

Tomorrow! And Tomorrow! And Tomorrow! BUT THE ONLY REAL TRUE BLUE TOMORROW IS TOMORROW, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6TH, MINNESOTA STATE FAIR, AT HAMLINE, THROWS OPEN ITS GATES AND INVITES THE WORLD TO ENTER. Bigger than the Biggest and Better than the Best. Larger and Better Exhibits than ever seen before in the Northwest. All the Buildings fully occupied. The Barns overflowing with Blooded Stock. Machinery space filled to its limit. Everything on the high pressure. Minnesota never has seen its like. MONDAY IS LABOR DAY, with a royal programme, made by the Trades and Labor Unions. Addresses, Races and Athletic Sports. TUESDAY IS MINNEAPOLIS DAY---Two \$800 Races besides a Running Race. "Happy Jack" will Pace without Rider, Driver or Sulky. Balloon Ascensions with Parachute Leap, by a Lady and Gentleman. Trick Bicycling. Ducking Contests of the Lumbermen in Log Rolling. Everything to interest, instruct and amuse. You can have it all instruction or all fun, or take it mixed. It's all there without extra charge. All St. Paul Street Car Lines connect with Hamline Cars. Cars run every five minutes on regular schedule and every minute during crowded hours. One 5-cent fare. Great Northern runs steam cars from Minneapolis to the grounds. Those who do not come will not be here, but they'll wish, all the rest of their lives, they had come, when their lucky neighbors tell them what they saw. HALF-FARE ON ALL RAILROADS. Bring the family. It's cheaper than staying at home, and a heap more sensible. ED. WEAVER, President. E. W. RANDALL, Secretary.