It's Monday

Terms: Strictly cash; or on purchases exceeding $25, one-half cash and balance half in 30 days and half in 60 days.

GET ABOARD A TROLLEY CAR; TAKE YOUR WHEEL; YOUR HORSE; WALK; ANY WAY, SO LONG AS YOU GET THERE, FOR IT'S GOING TO BE, WE PROMISE YOU, THE GREATEST SALE ST. PAUL EVER SAW.

Our inventory shows a plump $25,000 worth yet on hand of **Fine Furniture, Fine Bedding, Fine Carpets, Fine Rugs, Fine Stoves, Fine Crockery and Lamps.**

We thought at first of moving it to Minneapolis, and letting it be absorbed in our general outlet there, but finally concluded to turn it into cash in St. Paul, and we've just, as the boys say, cut the life out of prices.

THE SALE IS BOUND TO BE A HUMMER—A HOUSEKEEPERS' PICNIC OF THE MOST EXHILARATING CHARACTER.

We propose to make our last week in St. Paul six days ever to be remembered by Bargain-Loving Housekeepers. None such can afford to miss it, and every one of them ought to be promptly on hand when our doors open at 8 o'clock Monday morning.

No goods sold this week, all our people being busy, and more than busy, preparing for the great sale.

NEW ENGLAND Furniture and Carpet Company,

The One-Price Complete House Furnishers. Opposite Old Market House, **434-436 Wabasha St., St. Paul.**

ONE CASE AS A TEST

COUNTY WILL STAND OR FALL ON THE RESULT OF L. E. SHIELDS' DEFENSE

IN THE SUITS IT HAS BEGUN

TO COLLECT THE TAXES ON STOCK IN BANKS THAT ARE INSOLVENT.

ABOUT $9,000 IS INVOLVED

In the Several Cases, One of Which Will Be Carried to the Supreme Court.

The suits instituted by the county against the stockholders of the suspended banks to collect the tax on the stock of those banks came on for a hearing before Judge Willis yesterday. In consequence court room No. 5 was crowded with attorneys all day long, who represent the stockholders.

The defense interposed by the stockholders was foreshadowed by the Globe several days ago. Whether it is a good defense is a question that will ultimately have to be decided by the supreme court, and with that end in view a test case was submitted to the court yesterday, with the understanding that all of the other cases will abide by the result.

When the cases were called yesterday forenoon the defendants, through various attorneys, moved that the application of County Treasurer Elmund for personal judgment against the stockholders of the suspended banks be dismissed. The stockholders contended that the remedy of the county treasurer was against the stock itself—that is, that the county could not proceed against the bank stockholders as individuals and take personal judgment against them for the amount of the unpaid tax, but could only follow the stock and sell it.

Judge Willis denied the motion of the defendants, holding that, while the county had the right to proceed as set forth by the defendants, such remedy was not exclusive.

The defendants were then compelled to rely upon the issues of law set up in their answers and go to trial thereon. As all the cases are identical in the principle, that of L. E. Shields, a stockholder of the Bank of Minnesota, was selected as the test case.

The answer, after stating the preliminary facts, alleges that the assessment of the stockholders as individuals was improper and illegal. It recites that it has been the custom of the county assessor to assess the capital stock of banks in bulk, and to levy the tax thereon which tax is paid by the banks, the banks deducting from the dividends on their stock enough to pay the tax levied. It is alleged that the county assessor proceeded in the usual manner in the cases of the suspended banks, by assessing the banks for the amount of the stock of each, but that after the assessor's books had reached the county auditor, that official proceeded to get after the stockholders individually, the banks having in the meantime failed. It is claimed by the defendants that the auditor made up the assessments through the information conveyed by explanatory notes in the back of the assessor's book containing the assessments of bank stock, these notes giving the names of all the stockholders in each bank and the amount of stock owned by each.

The stockholders therefore contend that the assessment of the stockholders individually was illegally made. The answer also maintains that the sole remedy of the county is against the stock itself, which stock, it admits, is now of no value.

The trial of the test case, being unfinished at 5 p. m., will be resumed before Judge Willis at 10 a. m., Monday. County Attorney Anderson and Assistant County Attorney Zollman were both present yesterday to look after the county's interests. The whole amount involved is about $9,000.

SCHOCH

Store open today (Saturday) till 10:30 p. m.

Cranberries, per quart, **3c**

FRESH DRESSED SPRING CHICKENS, PER LB., 8c

Spring Chickens, per lb., **9 Cents**

Tokay Grapes, per basket, **30 Cents**

Apples, per barrel, **$2.00**

Solid Meat Oysters—no water—per quart, **40 Cents**

Brown Beans, per quart, **2 Cents**

Fancy 10-lb. basket Concord Grapes, **12½ Cents**

New Sauerkraut, per gallon, **20 Cents**

Half-bushel box German Prunes, **75 Cents**

Michigan Freestone Crawford Peaches, per basket, **50 Cents**

Eggs, per doz., **12½ Cents**

Bushel-box Fancy Pears, **$1.25**

Fancy, crisp Celery, per doz., **15 Cents**

Fancy Imported Queen Olives, per quart, **35 Cents**

Schoch's XXXX First Patent Flour, per sack, **$3.00**

Fine Java and Mocha Coffee, per lb., **25 Cents**

5-lb. caddy Fine Uncolored Japan Tea, **$1.25**

Mushrooms, per lb., **50 Cents**

Fancy head and leaf Lettuce, New Chestnuts.

California Prunes, per lb., **5 Cents**

Fancy Apricots, per lb., **10 Cents**

15 Bars Cudahy's Soap, **25 Cents**

BUTTER DEPT.

Choice Creamery, per lb	22c
Fancy Dairy, per lb	18c
Full Cream Brick Cheese, per lb	11c
Premium Cheese, per lb	15c
Sugar-Cured Hams, per lb	10c
Picnic Hams, per lb	7c
Sugar-Cured Bacon, per lb	10c
Swiss Cheese, per lb	12½c
Boiled Ham, sliced, per lb	25c
Pure Rendered Lard, per lb	6c
Pickled Pig's Feet, per lb	6c
Norway Herrings, per pail	$1.00
Fancy Fat Mackerel, each	8c
Large Fat Mackerel, 2 for	25c

The Andrew Schoch Grocery Co

Seventh and Broadway.

GRAND JURY IDEAS

ON A NUMBER OF TOPICS ARE PRESENTED TO THE DISTRICT COURT.

COUNTY BUILDINGS STAND

THE PERIODICAL INSPECTION OF THE AUGUST INQUISITORS VERY WELL.

CHANGE IN "BULL-PEN" NEEDED

To Permit the Separation of the Juvenile From the Older Class of Offenders.

The labors of the October grand jury are over. Yesterday afternoon that body submitted its final report to Judge Brill, in the absence of Judge Lewis, and was discharged. The report is as follows:

We find the jail and workhouse in excellent condition. They have a much less number of inmates than there has been for a number of years. We find cases at the workhouse where persons have been sent out twenty-seven times for drunkenness, and the sentence on the twenty-seventh time was ten days. We would call the attention of the municipal judges to the Scheffer law, so-called.

The city and county hospital was visited, and, after a close and full examination, the grand jury concluded that it was both humanely and economically managed. The wards and rooms are well arranged for the care and treatment of inmates, and the help employed proficient, as well as loyal to the interests involved. The institution, to our mind, is managed with ability, and is a credit to the community that supports it.

The poor farm is in excellent condition, and there is every evidence of comfort and contentment among the inmates, of whom there are at present sixty-eight—fifty-four men and fourteen women. The committee learned that the poor farm had furnished farm produce to the city and county hospital to the amount of some $2,300 over and above what had been used at the almshouse. The institution is to be commended as a model of its kind.

All the police stations were visited and found to be in good condition. The grand jury recommends that a pair of new horses be purchased for the Ducas street station, as the present team having been in service for ten years, is worn out. A new roof for the Margaret street station is also recommended in order to preserve the building.

Concerning the county offices, the report is as follows:

"We have inspected various departments of the city and county and make the following recommendations: The city clerk's office has charge of the ballot boxes. We find a very large number of these ballot boxes in very bad order and recommend that they be repaired at once.

The county auditor's vault room for storage and safe keeping of records is very inadequate. We recommend the proper increase of vault room.

County treasurer's office, the door between the vault and the abstract office is merely sheet iron. For protection against fire and theft we recommend that a brick wall be built in the doorway.

Municipal court, we recommend that the room now used by women prisoners be divided by a partition to separate the juvinile offenders from the adult prisoners. We consider the present manner of associating these two classes very demoralizing.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

PANEL FOR MANKATO.

List Drawn for the United States Petit Jury.

The November term of the United States court will not meet at Mankato until Nov. 14, owing to the press of business at Duluth. Following is a list of the petit jury drawn to serve at the November term:

P. E. Pace, Oakland; T. N. Bradley, Elmo; Charles Gorman, Grand Rapids; E. H. Murphy, Mananah; D. W. Freeman, Biwabek; R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis; Ira Parker, St. James; Thomas P. Hall, Rochester; A. L. Bennett, Preston; A. P. Dye, Morris; A. C. Hatch, Battle Lake; Charles J. Coggswell, Lake City; James Turnham, Maple Plain; I. P. Lackey, Pellican Rapids; J. A. Chase, St. Cloud; John McLaughlin, Harmond; Job Eastman, Anoka; William Finley, Vineland; Angus McIntosh, La Prairie; William Danielson, Litchfield; Fred Molkins, Austin; Martin L. Brown, Fairfax; William Mackenzie, Herman; Andrew Ross, Zumbro Falls; Ed Tews, Hutchinson; E. S. Wentworth, Minneska; David P. Scarlet, Idlewild; C. H. Westeman, Henderson; G. J. Hetherington, Hastings; F. Wellman, Stillwater; J. R. Moore, Jackson; E. M. Hitchcock, Minneapolis; A. A. McRae, Hutchinson; Grant Crossman, Fulda; N. H. Frazer, St. Paul Park; O. Battsford, Winona; Herman Vogt, Minneapolis; H. H. Nanson, Easton; John S. Turritin, Kasota.

There will be no grand jury.

California Excursions.

The Phillips' California Tourist Car Excursions over the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. are now in the 17th consecutive year. Any one who has ever gone to California in this way recommends these excursions for comfort and economy. They are personally conducted and select—no objectionable parties being accepted. The cars leave every Thursday via the M. & St. L Road via Denver, through the Royal Gorge, via Salt Lake City, running direct to Los Angeles.

For full information call at ticket office, 396 Robert St., E. A. Whitaker, general agent passenger department.

SEEK NOT AT HOME

TO GET THE NEWS OF THE MINNESOTA LABOR BUREAU'S WORK.

OLD ADAGE IS EXEMPLIFIED

IN THE RECEIPT OF THE REPORTS OF THE NASHVILLE CONFERENCE.

MINNESOTA WAS UNDER FIRE,

Her Farmers Being Subjected to an Especially Searching Inquiry by Assembled Officials.

In the printed proceedings of the thirteenth annual convention of the officials of state labor bureaus is contained the following statements as to Minnesota's share in the work of the world:

Mr. Powers announced that the Minnesota bureau would complete its investigation relating to taxation and the collection of data relating to the ownership of water, gas and electric lighting plants. It has also in contemplation the collection of wage statistics for a number of industries. "We shall cover two or three industries at the start, and if we are successful and our resources justify it, we shall extend that work to a larger field.

"Our appropriations are substantially the same as they were two years ago. The only modification is one which affects our office, together with all the other state departments, and that relates to printing. There has been a printing deficit of from $50,000 to $100,000 annually in the state, and the question has been a very difficult one for the legislature to handle, and it has not been straightened out up to the present time. The result of one law which has been passed relating to this subject is that we will be required to pay certain bills for the printing of blanks, etc., which previously came out of the general appropriation for state printing. This, however, will lessen our appropriation only $300, reducing our resources to $12,200. Our reports will not be printed on time two years hence on account of this condition of the printing fund of the state. The condition of this appropriation is such that the printing commission has given notice that it will print during the next two years, or until the state legislature meets, no official report of the state of Minnesota. So you will not see our report until the legislature two years hence makes appropriation for its printing.

"The Minnesota bureau is also a bureau of factory inspection. The $12,200 covers both lines of work. One-half of that sum is devoted to factory inspection and the other half to statistical work. Our bureaus were at first, as a rule, only statistical offices; but as there was certain work in the way of inspection to be done, and as there were no offices to look after it, public opinion called upon the bureau of statistics to take charge of the work. This has been unwise, and it is better to keep the two departments separate; but this work of the enforcement of law has naturally devolved upon the bureaus in some of the states, and we are obliged to handle it as best we may."

Minnesota was also brought into the proceedings of the convention by Dr. Frederick W. Moore, of Vanderbilt university, who, in discussing the "Margin of Cultivation," said:

The value of a farm should be reckoned, I think, at the value of the product capitalized at the market rate after current expenses have been paid. If the value thus estimated exceeds the capital invested in fixed improvements, the farm must be yielding rent or profit. If the value is less than the improvements, there is no rent; there is a loss, which is felt most acutely if the improvements were made with borrowed capital secured by a mortgage. How many Minnesota farmers, even after crediting themselves with wages and interest on fixed improvements, though debiting themselves with home-grown supplies, have an economic rent left? I ask not so much because the number is probably small, as because there are not sufficient statistical data for determining a matter that would be interesting in itself and would contribute to mere intelligent management of farming business.

In reply to this, Mr. Powers, of Minnesota, is quoted as saying:

Listening to the statement that farming as an element of success must be judged by the standards of the business world, I recalled the fact that in any given community the probability of financial success, judged by business standards, is substantially the same for the farmer as for the business man; out of a hundred farmers in Minnesota in a given year there will be the same number who go to the wall as there will be of a like number of men in the business world in that state—showing that in the successful operation of farming the same general standard of business efficiency is required that exists in the commercial world. We ought not to hold too closely to the notion that the farmer must be trained in any special way apart from the great body of our people. I am ready to believe that the farmers of the United States represent as high an average of business sense as any other class, not even excepting those engaged in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises. I agree perfectly with Dr. Moore that there is a necessity among our farmers for a higher knowledge of the conditions which lead to success. The same necessity exists in every line of business today. Farming requires a higher degree of intelligence than it did in our fathers' days, as is the case in mercantile pursuits and all other walks of life, because the world is progressing.

There is one other factor on which we need statistical information—the profit in a given crop or series of crops. It is very difficult to estimate the value of the by-products of farming, either incidentally or in relation to the other factors of farming. Many of our estimates of the cost of raising a given crop and the profit of farming, involve the possibility of an error resulting from the inability to secure exact statements as to the value of the by-products of the farms. The incidents to the work of the farmer while he is raising certain of these crops may become an immense element of error in our statistics of them. In my own work the problem which I find most difficult is to find practically, through the statistical method, whether or not farming pays. It cannot be shown from the individual crops, because these so relate one to the other that they cannot in a given year or a series of years of one crop, two crops, or three crops, be measured in any way of which I can conceive. If I can be shown how to do it I would like to undertake the work of estimating the success of farming.

The only way I can see is, taking certain townships, to interview each farmer, and find out how much capital he had when he started in farming and how much he has accumulated today, and thus, by contrasting what the farmer possesses now with what he had ten years ago or when he started in, ascertain the general profit and loss of farming. In this way we do take account of the principal and also the by-products of farming, so far as both affect the final and only vital result, the gain or loss, the success or failure of the farmer, individually and collectively. Of course incidentally to this line of investigation we should ascertain, if possible, the number of men who have failed in farming and the losses suffered by them. The method here outlined in brief is not a perfect one; neither is it free from criticism. It does not measure the loss of gain from individual crops, or even from agriculture as a whole, since it involves with other data, and that to a great and vital degree, the data which arise from the personal element in farming—the individual thrift of thriftlessness, of energy or sloth of the tiller of the soil. But, if there is any other way of estimating the value of the by-products of the farm, how is it to be brought about.

Twenty years ago the money with which to handle the Minnesota wheat crops had to come from the East. Now the bankers and grain men depend largely for the money on the little banks of Southern Minnesota, which have deposits of the farmers. In other words, the great grain crop of the Red river valley is today handled, not by the money of the banker, but by the farmer of Southern Minnesota. We must not make the great success of certain farmers on one side or the failure of certain farmers on the other the rule by which to judge all. I can find on our Western farms plenty of failures with plenty of successes; but when any one comes here and says that there is greater depression among the agricultural classes of America than among other classes, I can find no evidence of it. I do find that American agriculture shows a higher average trend, or at least as high an average trend, as manufactures.

Take this question of tenancy which has been referred to here and which is constantly being referred to in the discussions on this subject. It is this very feature which has given to American farming that measure of independence which it enjoys today. In 1850 on the farms of the United States there were nearly as many men as slaves, laborers, and tenants as there are today as tenants and laborers. This whole problem has arisen from leaving the slaves out of the question. In this is overlooked the great progress of American agriculture. In 1850 half the men in America, living by agriculture, were either slaves or worked for wages. Tenants, as compared with farm owners, are increasing, but the number of farm owners in the last ten years has increased more than that of tenants. The increase of tenants, therefore, is at the expense of farm laborers and slaves, not of farm owners.

The total number of tenant and laboring families is only about one-half what it was in 1860, at the breaking out of the war. The number of tenants and heads of families as laborers is about the same as the number of heads of families working for wages, or as slaves or as tenants in 1860, but the number of farm owners has more than doubled. Where, then, is the indication of the decay of the farmer? Where can you find the evidence of as great progress in any other industry, as it marks the independence of the worker, as it marks the essential elements that in all ages go for the up-building of the nation and the welfare of the people? In discussing these questions you want to be careful about throwing slurs on the farmer and the farming industry as going to the wall.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CLIFTON ON THE STAND.

Explains Certain Discrepancies in the Reports on Stock.

Frank Clifton resumed the stand yesterday in the trial of the case of the Minnesota Packing and Provision company, before Judge Brill. Continuing under the direct examination, by Mr. Squires, Mr. Clifton explained how the losses of the Minnesota company had been occasioned by poor markets and the accumulation of unsaleable meats. The inventories prior to the receivership had been estimates, which accounted for the discrepancies that appeared when they were compared with the inventories made since the appointment of Receiver Merriam, which inventories were based on actual weights.

The afternoon session was devoted to the cross-examination of Mr. Clifton by Mr. Kellogg, which will be resumed on Monday at 10 a. m., to which time court adjourned.

The case has been on actual trial for twenty days, not including Saturdays and Sundays, nor other days on which no session was held, and has thus covered a period over more than a month. Mr. Squires was of the opinion yesterday that the defense would have its testimony all in by Wednesday next.

WILL BE BURIED HERE.

Abraham Grover, Last but One of a Great Family.

Abraham Grover, the old soldier who died at the city hospital Thursday night from a dose of poison, will be buried today. Coroner Nelson decided that under the circumstances an inquest was not necessary. Grover's mother, eighty-seven years of age, who resides in Minneapolis, was in the city yesterday, accompanied by a friend, and arranged for the funeral. The services will be held from Sleppy's undertaking rooms and the remains will be interred in Oakland cemetery. Grover was a member of Plummer Post, G. A. R., of Minneapolis. Julia Blakie, the woman who was with Grover when he took the fatal dose, was released from custody by the police yesterday.

Mrs. Grover's life has been darkened for years, according to her story, because of her son's fondness for liquor, and said she:

"You don't know what I have suffered on account of that man. I can never tell that. He has treated me shamefully. It may seem strange to hear me talk that way about my son. He has always been a drinking man, but he said he would stop, and would not visit saloons. I asked him to reform that we might live happily. He said he would, but he didn't. He would do nothing for me. A few weeks ago I bought some wood for the winter, but he would not so much as pile it.

"You may think that I don't care that he is dead because I am not crying, but it is so hard, so hard. Oh, this is an awful ending to a sad and misspent life."

Mrs. Grover further informed the Globe that her husband and three sons had served in the Civil war, and that the husbands of her five daughters had also participated in that struggle. All these are dead. She alone has withstood the wear of time, and is the sole survivor of her family. The last family tie was her profligate son, and although by his death she is no worse off, materially, than before, a mother's heart beats within the old wrinkled form, and it may break.

Her only assured support for the future is $12 a month, which she receives as the wife of a soldier, who was killed in the war.

Official facsimile of Medal Awarded

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

FOR HIGHEST EXCELLENCE

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION IN COMMEMORATION OF THE FOUR HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LANDING OF COLUMBUS MDCCCXCII - MCCCCXCIII

To Price Baking Powder Co.

WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO, 1893

HAVE FULL POWER.

Scope of County Auditors as to Omitted Property.

From several inquiries received from county auditors by State Auditor Dunn, it appears that some are in doubt as to their authority to place omitted taxable property upon the assessment books, and he has replied with a circular, calling attention to section 1,631, General Statutes, 1894, which is as follows:

"'If any real or personal property shall be omitted in the assessment of any year or years, and the property shall thereby escape taxation, when such omission shall be discovered the county auditor shall enter such property on the assessment and tax books for the year or years omitted, and he shall assess the same, and extend all arrearage of taxes properly accruing against said property, with 7 per cent interest thereon from the time said taxes would have become delinquent, and the same shall be extended against such property on the tax list for the current year.

"'If any tax on any property liable to taxation is prevented from being collected for any year or years, by reason of any erroneous proceedings or other cause, the amount of such tax which such property should have paid shall be added to the tax on such property for the current year.'

"The above clearly defines the county auditor's authority, and our supreme court has sustained it in several decisions.

"It is my desire to emphasize the law, and it is your duty to place all property, omitted, upon the assessment rolls.

"This applies to both real and personal property, and this should be done when it is discovered. Should you know of such omitted property, personally, or should it be brought to your notice, it should be your duty to investigate and assess the same at a figure which you deem right, and add to it the current year's taxes, for the year or years it has been escaping taxation."

Pillsbury's Vitos makes a whole breakfast by itself. Get some from your grocer.

NO LONGER A LIEUTENANT.

Specific Findings of the Court in the Morford Case.

Brig. Gen. Wade has received from Washington the official order concerning the Morford case. The sentence of the court, as is already known, was that Morford be dismissed from the service, taking effect yesterday. The findings of the court as attached to the order are as follows:

General Charge—Conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman. Guilty.

First Specification—That Second Lieut. W. H. Morford, while in uniform, represented to Anton Meisen, agent for Pabst Brewing company, that he was in need of money to get his invalid wife out of the state to save her life, and that if he could borrow $30 he would assign a check to said Meisen, which he expected in a day or two from his mother-in-law—well knowing representation to be false, etc. Not guilty.

Second Specification—Obtaining $300 on a demand note from Anton Meisen, and failing to pay on demand, negotiations being conducted while accused was in uniform of the United States army. Guilty.

Third Specification—Making false representation to Col. Page, as to his agreement with said Meisen. Not guilty.

Fourth Specification — Presenting to L. Eisenmenger Meat company a false check for $20, with no funds in bank to meet it, thus bringing scandal and disgrace to the army of the United States. Guilty.

Fifth Specification—Presenting to Wemott, Howard & Co., of St. Paul, false check for $5, and receiving cash for it, without funds in bank, to the scandal and disgrace of the army, etc. Not guilty.

Sixth Specification—Presenting false check on Second National bank, St. Paul; check for $100 in favor of Michaud Bros., in payment of debt of $14, and receiving in change $86 cash. Guilty.

Seventh Specification — Presenting false check on Second National bank for the sum of $13.97, receiving credit from Michaud Bros. for that amount, knowing check to be a fraud, to the disgrace, etc. Not guilty.

Eighth Specification—Inducing Capt. C. C. Bennet, of Minnesota National Guard, to become surety for note for $300 given by accused to Swedish-American National bank, and defaulting payment, compelling Bennet to pay the note with interest; also having promised to reimburse Bennet, but failing to do so. Guilty.

Ninth Specification—Representing to Maurice Auerbach, president of the Union bank, of St. Paul, that he was in urgent need of $25, which, if obtained, would be returned by Oct. 1 (twenty-five days), and, having secured said sum, failed to repay it according to promise, bringing scandal and disgrace, etc. Guilty.

Tenth Specification—Executing fraudulent draft for $15 in favor of J. E. Markel, on Omaha Savings bank, and failing to honor draft. Not guilty.

Eleventh Specification—Making and giving to the United States National bank at Omaha a note for $57 in consideration for a loan for that amount, and failing to pay same on maturity or thereafter. Guilty.

Twelfth Specification—After assigning for value received his pay voucher, amounting to $128.33, to William Donaldson & Co., of Minneapolis, did subsequently wrongfully duplicate his account for said pay, certifying therein that said amount charged was correct and just, and receiving pay thereon, which conduct was unlawful, fraudulent and unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. Guilty.

(Silk Headquarters of the Northwest.) Globe—10-16-97.

Mannheimer Bros.

SIXTH AND ROBERT STS., ST. PAUL.

Cloak Department---Children's Day.

A grand array of new, ready-to-wear Ladies', Misses' and Children's garments, newly arrived for Saturday's trade—newest effects, latest materials and colorings—the new Blouse, in Velours, Kerseys, Close Knot Curls and English Plaid Black Curls, plain, braided and fur-trimmed—best productions of the leading cloak centers of the world—garments bought for style, beauty, fabric and price—every one made the Mannheimer way, made for us,

CHILDREN'S SPECIALS.

Of course, mothers will bring the little folks today—no school—but we wish you could arrange to come in the morning, such a rush here in the afternoon. An extra force of salespeople today, to make buying easy.

Children's Jackets—ages 4 to 12 years—at **$2.50, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00** and **$6.50.**

Misses' Jackets—ages 12 to 18 years—at **$4.00, $4.50, $5.00, $6.00** and **$6.50.**

Extra Special—8 styles of handsome Jackets, different materials, French and English Curls, Boucle, Close Knot Bourettes, plain and fur-trimmed—best $15.00 values in the Northwest. A one-day's sale. The Saturday price..... **$10.00**

Sterling Silver Dept.

Sterling Silver Top Vaseline or Cold Cream Jars. Extra special..... **19c**

Sterling Silver Match Boxes, new designs. Special, each..... **98c**

Real Tortoise Shell Side Combs, 2-inch size. Special, per pair **12½c**

Also a large assortment of the new kinds, large size and coarse teeth.

Pure Rubber Dressing Combs, extra quality, large sizes, several styles; regular price 45c. Special..... **25c**

Umbrella Specials.

For Saturday—150 Gloria Umbrellas, with Dresden handles. Special sale price..... **$1.00**

150 Union Taffeta Silk Umbrellas, worth $2.00 each. Saturday special..... **$1.50**

Millinery Department.

Cowboy Hats, plain and leather bound, fine felts, former prices were $1.50 to $2.00. To close..... **98c**

Different shapes in felts, including sailors, suitable for misses and children for school wear. Special, each.. **25c**

A table of stylishly trimmed Hats, suitable for street and suit wear. Former prices were $6.00 to $10.00. Saturday special..... **$4.98**

Men's Underwear.

Four Great Values.

Heavy all-wool ribbed, very fine Camel's Hair, wool fleeced and natural wool. Special, per garment, only..... **$1.00**

BUTTERICK PATTERNS—They need no recommendation—they are the best, always right and the most economical. We are agents.

CHANGE OF TIME AND NEW TRAIN

To Northern Wisconsin and Ashland.

Commencing Monday, 18th inst., day train of the C., St. P., M. & O. Railway for Northern Wisconsin points will leave Minneapolis 8:45 a. m., and St. Paul 9:25 a. m.

On Sunday, 17th inst., night train service to Ashland will be resumed with Sleeping Car between Minneapolis, St. Paul and Ashland.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Earnest Speichert ..... Teine Frische
Rudolph Blom ..... Annie Waldburger
Paul Weiss ..... Martha Foster
Rubert Orber ..... Susan Fassalberger
Theodore Clauson ..... Anna E. Halvorson

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Pat J. Walsh ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pretzl ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Robert Seeger ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Hans Glomsrud ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Bernhard Beck ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Austin O. Root ..... Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Albert Last ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Sheehan ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Julius Kalbus ..... Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Horman Karlarski ..... Girl

DEATHS.

Mary Leech, 272 Rice st ..... 6 yrs
Herman Kazlowsky, 597 Holly av ..... 2 days
Augusta Fleck, 327 Carroll ..... 24 yrs

DIED.

GRANT—Died at Redlands, Cal., Oct. 11, 1897, Hedley Homes Grant, eldest son of George J. Grant. Funeral Tuesday, Oct 19, at 2 p. m., from family residence, 462 Holly avenue.

MOSS—In St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 14, 1897, Eliza A., wife of Thomas C. Moss, aged forty-seven years. Funeral from Central Presbyterian church, Sunday, 17th inst., at 2:30 p. m.

BORUP—In St. Paul, Friday, Oct. 15, at his residence, 139 Pleasant avenue, of Bright's disease, Gustav J. Borup, aged fifty-six years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

OLD SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! COMRADE Abraham Grover, a stranger in our city, is dead. No matter now to us or him the manner of his death. He was an honorably discharged soldier and his body bears the scars of severe wounds received in battles for our country. His mother, 87 years of age (who lives in Minneapolis), will be here today and we will not let her be the only mourner at her son's funeral, which will take place from Sleppy's undertaking rooms, Selby and Mackubin, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment in "Soldier's Rest" at Oakland cemetery. As there is not time for G. A. R. posts to take any action, I make this call. W. H. Hoyt, County Agent for G. A. R.

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Dr. A. L. SCOVILL, who has for many years been known to the public throughout the United States as an inventor of remedies for the cure of throat and lung diseases, recommends **ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM** as surpassing anything that has ever been offered to the public. He has used it in his own family with great success, in the case of his sister, who was supposed to be in the last stages of consumption. This lady is now well and has been permanently cured by ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM. **At Druggists, 25c., 50c., and $1.00 a Bottle.**

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ALLEMANNIA REORGANIZATION.

Albert Scheffer Says More Time Will Be Needed.

Albert Scheffer said yesterday that in the matter of the petition for the reorganization of the Allemannia bank, which is returnable on Monday before Judge Willis, further time would be requested to comply with the conditions imposed by the court. Col. Scheffer added that one-half of the new capital had been subscribed.

Sold Milk Without License.

O. H. Holden, doing business at 186 Grove street, paid a fine of $2 in the police court yesterday for selling milk without a license. The complaint was made by G. H. Staples, connected with the state dairy board, and the amount of the fine will be turned over to the state treasurer.