We Can Save You

One-half on your Overcoats alone. The Boston's reputation is back of this statement. The line we are showing at

Fifteen Dollars

Cannot be duplicated for that sum elsewhere in the city. They are equal in the elegance of their style, fit and finish to merchant tailors' products, which cost twice as much in the same material. There are 30 different patterns, and all the best fabrics from foreign and domestic looms. A visit will convince you that this is a simple statement of facts. This is but one of many lines. Prices range from

$8.00 to $50.00.

BOWLBY & CO. The Boston St. Paul SIXTH AND ROBERT STS.

SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

W. W. Pendergast, state superintendent of public instruction, yesterday assisted in the dedication of the new public school building at Winnebago City, Faribault county.

The physicians at the city hospital report that Dorothy Johnson, who is lying at that institution in a critical condition as the result of a criminal operation, has a chance for recovery.

The Minneapolis Institute of Art and Letters, capital stock $20,000, filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state yesterday. The incorporators are E. J. Phelps, J. S. Brandstreet, W. C. Edgar and W. Y. Chute.

Fort Snelling News.

Maj. Byrne and family left for Plattsburg Barracks Saturday. A very beautiful serenade was tendered them Saturday morning after guard mount.

Lieut. and Mrs. Bynde have returned from their wedding trip and are at home in their quarters in the lower post.

Dr. Shaw has returned from the East.

Fred Gerlach returned from Chicago Sunday.

Mrs. J. H. Page returned from Philadelphia Thursday morning.

Lieut Col. Harbach is established in his new quarters in the upper post. Mrs. Harbach will arrive later.

Lieut. W. H. Morford returned from Atlanta Monday. He will remain a short time before returning.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stoll are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Graves.

The members of the Fort Snelling club gave a hop in Past hall Wednesday evening.

A concert was given Friday afternoon in the upper post.

The Sanford Dodge company, of Minneapolis, presented Damon and Pythias to a large audience in Post hall Friday evening. The play, "Damon and Pythias," is that on which the order of Knights of Pythias was founded. The attraction was secured through the Ivy Leaf lodge of Knights, of the garrison. The following is the cast:

Damon, a senator of Syracuse—Sanford Dodge
Pythias, a soldier ..... William Lloyd
Dionysius, a tyrant ..... E. R. Mather
Procles, accomplice of Dionysius—Clyde Kenyon
Philistius, a senator ..... Paul Vernon
Lucullus, Damon's freedman.... Adolph Moss
Damocles, a senator ..... Fred Wilson
Calanthe, betrothed of Pythias—Emma Muncy
Hermione, wife of Damon—Zella Zee Sweitzer
Arria, mother of Calanthe..... Alice Jackson
Child of Damon..... Little Bessie Jackson

The drama was presented in five acts. Between the first two acts Miss Sweitzer and Bessie Jackson entertained the audience with songs and dances.

Corp. Doyle, of Company C, was discharged at the expiration of his enlistment, and leaves for his home in St. Louis, Monday.

Private Strachrta is granted a three months' furlough.

Guilty of Grand Larceny.

Herman Faribault, who has been on trial before Judge Lewis and a jury on the charge of stealing goods from the shop of the Mitsch Carriage works, was convicted. The jury retired at 5:30 and returned at 6 p. m. with the verdict of guilty of grand larceny in the second degree as charged in the indictment.

Everybody likes Vitos, Pillsbury's new breakfast food. Ask your grocer about it.

On the Return Trip.

The senate subcommittee on commerce arrived in Grand Rapids last evening, on the way back to St. Paul from a tour of inspection of the reservoirs on the upper Mississippi. The party will reach Duluth this morning, and is expected in St. Paul by tomorrow.

YERXA

Seventh and Cedar Streets.
Telephone 732, Meat Market 782.

Examples for October 23:

10½ Cents
A basket for the Very Best Concord Grapes, at Fruit Department, inside the store.

15 Cents
A dozen for Fresh Eggs. Every one warranted.

10 Cents
For 5-pound bags of Sweet Potatoes.

2 Cents
A pound for Fresh Rolled Oats.

9 Cents
Each for Hothouse Cucumbers. Picked fresh early this morning for today's trade.

4 Cents
A peck for Fresh, New Picked Spinach for Saturday.

15 Cents
A dozen for Fresh New York Quinces.

59 Cents
For half-bushel boxes Fine Washington Peaches.

10 Cents
A pound for Rich Full Cream Cheese.

16, 18 and 20 Cents
A pound for Dairy Butter.

24 Cents
A pound for the Finest Creamery Butter.

$2.90
A bag for the Very Best Patent Flour.

7 Cents
A package for Pettijohn's Breakfast Food.

CHEESE.

Full Cream Cheese, per lb 10c
Limburger Cheese, by the brick, per lb.. 10c
Best Brick Cheese, by the brick, per lb.. 11½c

Elegant New Peppermint and Wintergreen Lozenges, fresh from the dry room, sell the world over at 40c per lb.; our price for today only 12½c per lb.

MEAT BARGAINS.

Pot Beef Roasts, per lb 7c
Shoulder Roasts Beef, per lb 8c
Boneless Rolls Beef Roast, per lb 10c
For better grades and genuine meat bargains, see our Bargain Counter today.

GRAND Last Times, Today 2:30, Tonight 8:15. Blaney's Funny Farce, **A BOY WANTED.**

Tomorrow Night—Hanlon Bros.' Superba.

SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS.

Trades and Labor Assembly Talk of Holding Them.

Paul Kleist appeared before the Trades and Labor assembly last evening with a grievance against the local musicians' union, claiming he had been blackballed without cause, and asking that body to take action in the matter. After considerable discussion his "kick" was referred to the grievance committee. A report from the organization committee advocating a series of mass meetings, at which such well known labor leaders as President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor; Eugene V. Debs, and other prominent in the labor movement, be invited to speak, was concurred in, and the committee instructed to interview the local unions relative to the advisability of holding the same. If the idea is indorsed and the sinews of war furnished the meetings will be held either in the Auditorium or at Market hall.

A communication was received from the American Federation of Labor, calling the attention of the assembly to the fact that the next convention of that body would be held at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1897, and requesting the assembly to send a delegate.

The secretary of the Associated Charities extended an invitation to the delegates to attend a meeting of that association, to be held at the People's church, Sunday, Oct. 31, at 8 o'clock p. m. It was decided to accept the invitation and to turn out in a body.

George B. Ashworth, from the retail clerks' association, and Otto Schneppmueller, from the cigarmakers' union, were obligated as delegates. Reports from the executive board, grievance and several special committees were received and their suggestions concurrd in.

WHO WAS THE BOY?

Rose Krocak Is Badly Hurt by a Thrown Stone.

Rose Krocak, the eleven-year-old daughter of M. Krocak, of 478 Michigan srteet, is confined to her bed from an injury received at the hands of an unknown youth. Dr. Shimonek, who is attending the child, states that the result of the patient's injuries cannot be determined as yet, but it is probable that there was a rupture of the intestines, and the case was a serious one.

Rose Krocak attends the parish school connected with the St. Stanislaus church, at Western avenue and Superior street. Thursday morning, just as she was about to enter the school house door, a boy, whose identity has not been ascertained, threw a stone at the girl. The missile struck her in the abdomen, and for the time being gave Rose trouble. Soon after entering the school, she fainted away at her desk, and then it was that her companions told the story about her being hit with a stone. The child was put to bed at the house of the sisters, who have charge of the school, but, as she grew worse, a physician was called in. Yesterday she was removed to her home, and last evening she was reported as resting easier. The playmates of the injured girl claim that the boy who threw the stone is a pupil at the Monroe school, which is in the immediate neighborhood of the parish school. Neither Rose nor any of the other children know the name of the lad, but several of them say that they know him by sight. The case was reported to the police yesterday, and an effort will be made by the officers to locate the youth.

MUST SHOW THE NAME.

Minnesota Department's Ruling About Fire Policies.

Insurance Commissioner Dearth has been in correspondence with the insurance departments of several of the Eastern states, notably Massachusetts, since Aug. 1, relative to a ruling which he made in August prohibiting the further use in this state of what is known to the insurance fraternity as the "underwriters' policy." For example, the Mechanics', Milwaukee, issues what is known as the "German Underwriters;" the Hartford Fire issues an "underwriters'" policy; the N. W. National, of Milwaukee, issues what is known as the "Northwestern Underwriters;" the Capital Fire, of Manchester, N. H., has the "New England Underwriters," and the Pennsylvania Fire association issues a "joint" policy. The insurance laws of most of the states, Minnesota included, provides against the issuance of these policies, insisting that any company assuming a risk shall have its name clearly and unmistakably displayed at the head of the policy. The strict enforcement of this law was Mr. Dearth's aim, but he found himself alone, practically. The Massachusetts department finally came around to the ruling out of such policies, where two or more weak companies have united under the name of such and such an underwriters' association, but the Massachusetts man has not yet declared himself as against the underwriters' policy, so called, where it is backed by a single company, of good standing, which may have adopted the underwriters' form of policy for reasons best known to itself, and not of evident intent to deceive the policy holder.

The ideal wheat food for breakfast is Pillsbury's Vitos. It is simply delicious.

Two of Them Bound Over.

George Wilson, J. W. Barber and W. Devitt, charged with the larceny of two pair of shoes from the store of Frank Esch, had a preliminary examination in the police court yesterday. Wilson and Barber were held to the grand jury and the case of Devitt was continued until Monday. The charge of carrying concealed weapons, which was made against Wilson and Barber at the time of their arrest, was dismissed.

That true friend to all suffering with colds and coughs, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, will always help and never disappoint you, as other cough remedies do.

ADOPTS ITS RULES

CHARTER COMMISSION ACCEPTS THE LINES TO GUIDE ITS DELIBERATIONS.

ANOTHER INFORMAL TALK.

TWO POINTS IN THE LAW CREATING THE BOARD ARE DISCUSSED.

WHAT CHANGES CAN THEY MAKE?

The Question as to Whether or Not the Schools Can Come Under Charter Provision Discussed.

The charter commission devoted its third session, held in the council chamber, last evening, to clearing the ground for action. The meeting lasted a little over two hours, all of which was spent in a discussion of the powers of the commission that developed some vital points, among them being the question of the constitutionality of the enabling act of 1897 and the power of the charter commission to include in the proposed new charter any provisions regulating the government of the public schools of St. Paul.

Twelve of the fifteen members of the commission were in attendance, the absentees being W. B. Dean, Pierce Butler and J. F. Kreiger. The first matter to come before the commission was the report of the committee on rules, which was submitted by Col. W. P. Clough. The report in substance was as follows:

Section 1 provides that the president and other officers shall perform the usual duties of such officers in deliberate bodies.

Section 2, that ten members shall constitute a quorum, but a smaller number may adjourn meetings.

Section 3, that regular meetings shall be held Friday evening of each week, in the city hall.

Section 4, that the president may, or on application of two members, shall call special meetings, on giving the members forty-eight hours' notice in writing.

Section 5. The secretary shall keep a record of all the proceedings.

Section 6, that the present city charter shall form the basis of the work of the commission, beginning at chapter 1 and proceeding in consecutive order to the end.

Section 7. No proposition shall be considered by the commission unless submitted in writing, except by unanimous consent.

Col. Clough explained that the committee had not deemed it necessary to formulate other than the simplest rules for the guidance of the commission, as other rules might be added when found necessary.

Referring to the rule providing that ten members shall constitute a quorum, Judge Lusk suggested that it might not look well to have a bare majority of ten control the action of the entire commission, but Mr. Lightner explained that it was undoubtedly intended that whatever charter was finally framed would be signed by all the members. The rule was designed simply to facilitate the work of the commission. The report was then adopted.

Before proceeding with the task of charter making, it was the sense of the committee that it would be well to begin at the very beginning, and accordingly Secretary Innis first read the constitutional amendment, which afforded the basis of the enabling act passed at the last session of the legislature. Following this the secretary read the enabling act itself. And here the commission made a discovery and encountered its first difficulty.

Judge Greenleaf Clark called attention to the fact that the constitutional amendment provides that the charter, when framed, may be adopted "by four-sevenths of the qualified voters of the city voting at the next election, at which the charter is submitted," whereas the enabling act says that the charter may be adopted by the vote "of four-sevenths of those voting on the question," which is an entirely different provision. Judge Clark asked what the result would be.

Mr. Lightner said that the constitutional amendment must prevail.

Judge Lusk regarded the variance between the constitutional amendment and the enabling act as a serious one. He questioned whether the variance did not render the act unconstitutional.

Mr. Lightner thought not. In his opinion, the act was otherwise valid, while the constitutional amendment must be followed in the adoption of the charter by the voters.

Col. Clough pointed out another inconsistency between the constitution and the act, the former providing that the charter should be submitted at the next election following its completion, while the act says that the city authorities shall decide whether it shall be submitted at the next election or at a special election.

Mr. Lightner then stated his conception of the proper course to be pursued by the commission. If the commission thought that the law was entirely unconstitutional, each member might then and there decline to serve as Mr. Bell did. But the commission was appointed to serve under the enabling act, not to question its constitutionality. That was a question for the courts to decide. Two other cities had charter commissions at work under the same act. The question as to the constitutionality of the act could never be decided until the commission had drafted a charter.

"If it was clear to my mind," added Mr. Lightner, "that this act was wholly void, I would either go on and finish my work on this commission, or else I would resign at once. I therefore move that we proceed to consider the first chapter of the present charter."

W. P. Murray opposed the motion for the reason that all the members were not provided with copies of the charter, and likewise with copies of various other proposed charter bills, such as the Howard, the Sanborn and the Tri-city charters.

Mr. Lightner explained that the purpose of his motion was simply to get the commission started, nothing more. Mr. Murray would find upon glancing at the present charter, that chapter I merely defined the boundaries of the city and didn't call for any amendments.

Mr. Murray glanced quickly over the first page of chapter 1, and remarked:

"I see several sections right here that I want to amend myself."

Judge Clark then arose and proceeded to set forth the difficulties that confronted the commission. He called attention to the existing laws granting certain powers to and prescribing the duties of the so-called mixed boards, such, for instance, as the board of control, the board of equalization, board of abatement, the joint court house and city hall commission, in which the county has a voice and is officially represented. Judge Clark did not believe that the charter commission had any right to change the provisions regulating these boards. Neither could it touch the municipal court established under a special act. Judge Clark also inquired whether it would not be wise to insert a general clause in the new charter providing that all laws granting rights to St. Paul be retained except as expressly repealed by the new charter.

Col. Clough then suggested another problem. What was the charter of St. Paul? What composed it? Col. Clough feared that, if a new charter was adopted, it was going to give a good deal of employment to the courts solving the questions that would arise. A new charter would completely supersede the present charter. What territory does the present charter cover? Are laws governing the almshouse and city hospital, the county assessor and board of equalization a part of the present charter?

Mr. Murray said they were not a part of the charter.

Col. Clough wanted to know how the charter commission could regulate the duties of any county officers or institutions, or the municipal court. What had the charter commission to do with justices of the peace? How could the charter commission regulate all the duties of the mayor, who is chairman of the board of county commissioners, joint court house and city hall commission and a member of the boards of equalization and abatement.

It was suggested that all these provisions could be allowed to stand.

"But, under the new charter," responded Col. Clough, "the present one is to be swept away. The question is, what is to be swept away? If we adopt a new charter, are all these provisions gone?"

Col. Clough pointed out the difference in the condition of Minneapolis and Duluth, as compared with St. Paul, in that the governments of the two former cities were entirely distinct from the counties in which they are located.

Mr. Lightner suggested that the provisions governing the board of control and other officials or institutions in any way connected with the county, might be incorporated verbatim in the new charter.

Then arose the important question what power had the charter commission to touch the public schools. Were the schools a part of the government of St. Paul? There was no precedent to show by reference to any other city charters granted by the state, that public education was declared or deemed a portion of the city government. They were a part of the state government. In 1881, the legislature had constituted the city of St. Paul an independent school district.

Judge Clark asked Mr. Murray what power he thought the charter commission had to pass on the government of the schools. Mr. Murray said he had some doubt on the question.

Judge Clark thereupon remarked that the public would be greatly disappointed if it should prove that the commission had no power to change the existing laws regulating the government of schools. If the public had thought such was the case, Judge Clark doubted whether the commission would have come into existence.

Col. Clough said that while the public schools of the city are part of the city government, they were certainly a part of the state government. By the state laws this city was made an independent school district, but whether the subject could be dealt with in a city charter, he was not prepared to say.

Judge Clark said the question was, is St. Paul, as a municipal corporation, one thing, and St. Paul as an independent school district another. Judge Clark suggested that the commission interfere with the school law as little as possible, so that whatever is done would stand.

Mr. Lightner was of the opinion that the board of school inspectors constituted a part of the government of the city of St. Paul, notwithstanding that the St. Paul schools receive an apportionment from the state. Mr. Lightner argued that the school board was as much a part of the city government as the board of water commissioners, which, under the charter, is given full power to sue and be sued and is made as independent a body as possible.

At this point the commission adjourned until next Friday evening.

LADIES' ELK SOCIAL.

First of a Series of Six Given Last Night.

The members of Lodge No. 59, B. P. O. E., very successfully inaugurated their social festivities for the winter last night by giving the first of a series of six ladies socials in their magnificent hall on Fourth street.

At 9 o'clock the orchestra played the initial dance and over 100 people danced through the programme, stopping only long enough to partake of the light refreshments offered at 11. The entertainment of the Elks' guests was looked after by the committee for the winter, Messrs. H. R. Hardick, Charles Leibrock and Adolph Michaud.

The affair was none the less enjoyable because it was informal, the dancers departing shortly after the midnight hour. Next Thursday, the first of a set of stag socials will be given, when it is promised that the entertainment will be of a high order and served in abundant quantity by the members of the horned brotherhood.

Miss Bessie Allen, of Milwaukee, is at the Ashland, in this city, and will remain with us six weeks. She will be pleased to meet those interested in forming classes in scientific whist.

A stereopticon and gramaphone entertainment was given last evening at 826 Dayton avenue. The gramaphone programme included national and popular airs, as well as reproductions of other tunes. C. Whitney gave an illustrated lecture on Detroit, dealing with historical and current features, and also outlining the history of the commercial development of the Great Lakes, Mackinac and the Soo.

Rev. Frank B. Cowgill, of the First M. E. church, was given a reception by the Ladies' Aid society last evening. About 200 gathered in the parlors of the church to greet the new pastor. To help stir the spirit of friendly intercourse the ladies served the guests with refreshments.

Albert Carpenter Whitney entertained his young friends in a unique manner at his home, 826 Dayton avenue, last evening. He gave them popular airs on a gramophone, followed by a lecture on Detroit, illustrated by menas of stereopticon views.

Mrs. H. M. Temple has returned from a visit with friends in Milwaukee.

Mrs. J. B. Cook and daughter, Nellie Cook, have returned from the East.

D. L. Kingsbury, of the State Historical society, has returned from a brief vacation spent near Monticello.

Pillsbury's Vitos is made from the choicest Minnesota wheat. Try it for breakfast.

Flooded His Celery.

The suit of Ernest Peter against the city to recover $2,500 damages for the overflow of his celery garden, near Maryland avenue and Rice street, owing to the alleged negligence of the city, is on trial before Judge Kelly and a jury.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

Nervous

Sleepless, Easily Excited—Where to Find Relief and Cure.

Nervous people have weak nerves.

Nerves derive strength and support from pure, rich, healthy blood.

Weak nerves are not sufficiently nourished and show deficient blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches the blood, strengthens nerves, cures nervousness.

"I suffered with nervousness and sleeplessness. I had no energy to do my housework, and friends advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I have done so and am feeling much better. I have energy to work and am able to sleep at night." Mrs. Jules Coulombe, Culver, Minn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to buy, easy to operate. 25c.

The Oldest and Best Appointed Studio in the Northwest.

1850 C. A. Zimmerman 1897

99 AND 101 EAST SIXTH STREET.

(Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.)
Exquisite Photography. "The New Photo."
Outdoor and Commercial work a Specialty.
Mr. Zimmerman's Personal Attention to Appointments. Telephone 1071.

OF BLEEDING CUBA

TROPICAL ISLE PROMINENT IN THE THEME OF SENATOR DAVIS' TALK.

UNITED STATES NOT BLIND

TO SPANISH WRONGS OR INACTIVE IN PROTECTING THE OPPRESSED ISLANDERS.

SPAIN MUST NOT THREATEN,

Or Her Bravado May Be Met by Decisive Measures on Columbia's Part.

The entertainment season of the Merriam Park Lecture association was opened last evening under most auspicious circumstances, by a reception to and address by Hon. Cushman K. Davis, Minnesota's senior senator.

Woodruff's hall was filled by the large audience, which numbered the elite of Merriam Park, all of whom were in evening dress. The hall was handsomely decorated with palms and potted plants, while in the center was a beautiful autumn piece of vari-colored leaves; in compliment to the distinguished guest the walls were festooned with the national colors, and draped across the back of the stage was the flag of Cuba—the red, white and blue standard with the lone star.

An informal reception was held during which music was furnished by the Kootenai orchestra. Light refreshments were then served, after which Rev. W. C. Covert, who acted as master of ceremonies, introduced the speaker of the evening, Senator Davis. Mr. Davis was tendered an ovation as he advanced to the front of the platform. After expressing his pleasure at being present and paying a tribute to the lecture bureau and to that comparatively modern institution itself, the lecture, he announced as the subject of his discourse, "An Informal Talk on the Manner in Which Foreign Relations Are Conducted," and spoke, in brief, as follows:

"You cannot pick up a newspaper without seeing some question in it about the foreign relations between this country and some foreign power. The question a week ago was whether this country would feel itself bound to return Miss Cisneros to her Cuban prison; the next thing was when Bismarck pronounced the Monroe doctrine a piece of American insolence, and the papers this evening gave prominence to the fact that Spain protested because this nation had done nothing to prevent the fitting out of filibustering expeditions to Cuba. Why, the truth is that this country has done nothing but to endeavor to suppress them! Tomorrow's paper may tell us of the trouble with England in an endeavor to effect a conference for the protection of our sealing interests—so a knowledge of the workings of the senate committee on foreign relations may be interesting.

"The senate of the United States, by reason of its co-operation and treaty power, has a peculiarly intimate relation with foreign powers. The political leaders in the senate may stand on each side of the partisan line and hurl imprecations at each other, but from the time of Washington down to this, with few, and those few very disastrous, exceptions, our committee on foreign affairs has presented an unbroken front to the foreign nations; party differences were sunk in a united spirit of patriotism. We may have our domestic difficulties, like the quarrels between husband and wife, but let an outsider step in and you will see the couple unite in expelling him. So does that body of American citizens discuss these matters from a unitary point of view, and that explains why, when the American people set their faces against a foreign foe, there is a unanimity which bids that foe beware.

"The senate committee on foreign relations consists of eleven members of which the party in power always has a majority of one. The meetings are largely confidential and by the necessity to have no differences, they are made harmonious. Matters are talked over in a conversational way and different views exchanged; sometimes the members grow emphatic in their remarks, but we have few differences of opinion.

"Treaties are referred by the senate to that committee. The right of inception of a treaty is solely by the president, but it must go to the senate for confirmation and thus to this committee, and it is with matters of this kind that the committee has most to do. The committee rejected the arbitration treaty last February. Many people thought they saw in it a perpetuity of peace, but we found that it bound us to arbitrate all matters with foreign countries, and that the boards of arbitration were to be composed one-half of European diplomats. Thus we would have been obliged to arbitrate the Nicaraguan question, the immigration question, and other matters of litigation which are matters for any government to decide for itself—and we rejected the treaty without hesitancy."

Senator Davis then went on to recite several incidents coming before the committee which shows how every government is bound to protect the rights of its citizens, to see that they are not abused or their rights trampled upon by other powers. One of these is now before the committee and we give it in the senator's words:

"A young man named Melton, from Kansas, left twenty months ago to go to Cuba, not as a soldier, but as a correspondent for a newspaper. He sailed on the schooner 'Competitor,' which carried supplies to the insurgents. The vessel was captured by a Spanish gunboat and all the crew were taken to Havana and lodged in jail there, were tried by a military tribunal and sentenced to be shot. This government demanded a new trial, but it has never taken place and Melton and two others have lain in jail for eighteen months awaiting the action of Spain. What was their offense? Trying to go to Cuba. Their offense under a brutal, bloody code not found in other country was that by attempting to enter the island in which there was insurrection they were punishable by death. Did we, in our Civil war, make such a preposterous law? No, but Spain, which has left the bloody mark of its hand upon every American country, demands the life of these men—but does not dare take it.

"Had we acknowledged the belligerency of Cuba two years ago, as we should have done, these men if caught might be liable to punishment, but only under a code of war such as every civilized country recognizes. Spain proposes that Cuba shall have autonomy, but it will not be such an autonomy as Canada possesses, which is almost freedom. It would be such an autonomy as would be enforced by Gen. Blanco, whom, when he descends to hell, all the demons will rise to do him reverence.

"Spain says that if we do not prevent the fitting out of filibusters she will regard it in a very serious light. I say that if Spain continues to impose upon us, then will the Cuban star rise from the sea of blood in which it now floats, into the pure sky of freedom."

Senator Davis said that the course of the administration in regard to Cuba would be wise and firm, and it was not the policy to plunge the country into a war—a war which we shrank from in horror, but not in fear. He believed that before seven months rolled around Cuba would be free, and further predicted that the Hawaiian islands would be annexed to the United States in the near future. The senator was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

The following were announced for future entertainments of the association:

Nov. 2—"Fools," by Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago.
Nov. 30—"The Wit and Wisdom of the Crayon," by Prof. W. M. R. French, of Chicago Art Institute.
Dec. 16—The Kellogg Bird Carnival and Concert company.
Jan. 15—Listemann String Quartette concert.
Feb. 24—"The Sunny Side of Soldier Life," by Rev. Robert McIntyre.
March 4—"The Siberian Convict Mines," by George Kennan.
March 25—Grand concert.

MAYOR WILL SIGN IT.

Recognizes That the Council Has Him Beaten.

The resolution passed by the council directing the city comptroller to report a properly audited resolution for Street Commissioner Kjellberg's salary for August and September, reached the mayor for his signature yesterday afternoon. It was thought the mayor would veto the resolution, but he is quoted in the evening organ of the administration as saying:

"I believe that if the city council desires to give the city engineer the right to appoint whoever he chooses to these positions he should have the right. The council as apparently expressed a desire to have this done, and I do not consider that it is within the province of my right of veto to run counter to them. It is my belief that a hard worker and competent man was discharged to make room for Kjellberg, but I am told that Kjellberg is also a good man."

DROPPED THIRTY FEET.

Elevator Fell With Three Men and Some Freight.

An elevator in the plant of the St. Paul Cold Storage company, at Eagle street and the levee, broke yesterday morning and the lift, on which were three employes of the firm and thirty-six barrels of apples, dropped thirty-five feet to the basement of the building. John Reibel, of 641 St. Clair street; Frank Brady, of 204 West Sixth street, and Edward Beisang, of 734 Stewart avenue, were on the elevator when the accident occurred. The elevator is a large one ten by twelve feet, and the accident was caused by the tearing out of the bolts which held one of the shafts. The breaking of the shaft released the rope on the drum and the loaded lift shot to the bottom of the elevator well with frightful velocity. Beisang escaped without injury, but Reibel and Brady were caught under the pile of freight, which toppled over when the elevator struck the basement, and were severely injured. Reibel, who is a married man, and has a wife and seven children, had his left leg broken and was badly bruised. Brady, who is also married and has a wife and three children, is thought to have wrenched his spine. The safety device on the elevator has been tried several times recently and worked finely. Yesterday when there was need of the thing doing what it was put in for, it failed to work. The injured men were attended by Dr. Briggs.

CITY IS WILLING.

Water Board Grants Engineer Germain a Plumber's License.

The board of water commissioners yesterday awarded a contract for furnishing special castings to Howard Harrison & Co., of Bessemer, Ala., at $50 per ton. There were two other bidders. The contract for furnishing a boiler at the McCarron lake pumping station was awarded to Terrence Kenny, whose bid was $1,253. The board granted a plumbers' license to Homer M. Germain, the engineer at the Ryan hotel. The application of Germain was indorsed by Col. Fry and H. P. Rugg, and his bond in the sum of $5,000 was submitted with Welz & Fry as sureties. Under the law and the rules of the board governing plumbers' licenses any person who files application and is vouched for by two responsible parties as being a competent plumber is granted a license on the filing of a bond. The license granted by the water board is simply to protect the water pipes from being damaged by incompetent persons and also to save the city or the board harmless from damages arising from work done by plumbers. Germain is the person on whom the plumbers' association have been making a fight to prevent him from securing a license by the state plumbing commission.

Stanley Pleads Not Guilty.

John Stanley was before Judge Twohy yesterday on a charge of reckless driving. It is alleged that Stanley ran down Michael Flaherty, a street sweeper, at Fourth and St. Peter streets several days ago. Stanley pleaded not guilty to the charge and will have a hearing Oct. 29. He gave bonds in the sum of $100 for his appearance.

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

FIELD, SCHLICK & CO.

Jackets That Fit.

That's one of the great features of our Jackets—they fit. Whether you buy an expensive Jacket or a cheap one, you may be sure of a perfect fit. There are other good features, too. Assortments are largest, styles are best and **Prices are lowest.**

Jackets, **$3.75** to **$67.50.** Capes, **$5.00** to **$75.00.**

Some extraordinary values for Saturday's selling. Come in the morning, if possible.

Four different lines of Tailor-made Jackets—Mohair Boucles, Fur-back Beavers, English Coverts and Irish Friezes, absolutely new styles, all colors. Saturday only..... **$4.75**

Seven different lines of Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, guaranteed strictly Tailor-made, a grand assortment of materials and colors. Saturday only..... **$6.75**

BEST OF ALL—245 of the best and newest Jackets in our store—English Kerseys and Boucles, Mohair Persian Cloths, hard-finished Whipcords, French Cheviots and Irish Friezes, some **full silk-lined,** others handsomely trimmed. Choice of 245 garments today for..... **$10.75**

Full **silk-lined,** tailor-made Jackets, the best values in America, when style, fit and quality are considered; all colors. Today..... **$13.50**

Four different lines of Capes suitable for winter wear, 24 to 35 inches long, heavy materials, newest shapes. Choice for..... **$5.75**

A grand assortment of Cloth and Rainproof Seal Plush Capes, all **silk-lined** and interlined, handsomely trimmed with Jet, braid or fur. Choice for..... **$11.50**

CHILDREN'S REEFERS, special values at **$2.00.**
Children's Reefers, special values at **$2.95.**
Children's Reefers, special values at **$3.95.**

Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery.

Today will end a week of the most successful Underwear selling this town has ever seen. We are sure that hundreds of buyers will benefit by this sale today.

Ladies' heavy all-wool ribbed Vests, $2.00 kinds, for **$1.60.**
Ladies' medium heavy ¾-wool ribbed Vests, $1.25 kinds, for **95 cents.**
Ladies' heavy ribbed ¾-wool Vests, $1.00 kinds, for **72 cents.**
Ladies' heavy ribbed ¾-wool Drawers, $1.00 kinds, for **72 cents.**
Ladies' heavy ribbed ⅔-wool Vests, 85c kinds, for **58 cents.**
Ladies' heavy ribbed ⅔-wool Drawers, 85c kinds, for **58 cents.**
Heavy ribbed cotton-fleeced Vests, 50c kinds, for **38 cents.**
Medium heavy all-wool Black Combination Suits, $3.50 kinds, for **$2.75.**
Heavy "Munsing" Natural Wool Combination Suits, $3 kinds, for **$2.60.**
Heavy "Oneita" Combination Suits, $1.75 kinds, for **$1.45.**
Heavy Knit Skirts and Divided Skirts, **$1.00, $1.50, $2.00** and **$2.50.**
Ladies' heavy-fleeced "Onyx" Cotton Stockings, ribbed tops, **35 cents.**
Extra heavy ribbed all-wool Stockings, **25 cents.**
Extra heavy double-fleeced Cotton Stockings, **25 cents.**
Fine ribbed Black Cashmere Stockings, 50c kinds, for **35 cents.**
Youths' extra heavy Black Worsted Stockings, $1.00 kinds, for **50 cents.**
Misses' fine English Stockings, 50c kinds, for **35 cents.**

FIELD, SCHLICK & CO.

FOUR PER CENT DEBENTURE STOCK

OF THE

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The four per cent Debenture Stock of the Chicago Great Western Railway Company pays two per cent interest on its par value of $100 per share each six months, making four per cent per annum.

It can now be bought at about seventy-four dollars per share, at which price it pays five and one-third per cent interest per annum, and at eighty dollars per share it would pay five per cent on the cost or investment.

The interest is paid to the registered owner by check sent to his address, without expense to the owner, on the fifteenth day of January and the fifteenth day of July in each year.

In two important particulars the Debenture Stock is better for small investors than a bond, viz.:

(1) The certificates being registered, if they are lost or stolen, unlike bonds, the stock remains the property of the registered owner, who would continue to receive the interest.

(2) The stock is issued in $100 shares, so a small investor can purchase $100 or any multiple of $100, while bonds are usually issued in denominations of $1,000 each, so that no less than $1,000 and multiples of $1,000 can be purchased.

Under the Company's rules, the local registered owner of five or more shares for six months prior thereto is entitled to free transportation to Chicago and return at the time of the annual meeting in the first half of September in each year.

This stock is recommended as a safe and profitable investment for savings, easily and quickly convertible into money whenever desirable. It is listed on the New York and London exchanges.

As it is impracticable for small investors to purchase in New Lork or London, to accommodate those who may desire to purchase from one to twenty shares, the following banks in St. Paul are prepared to sell such small lots, to be paid for in full at the time of the purchase or at the option of the purchaser to be paid in monthly installments, as follows:

Ten dollars per share to be paid at the time the purchase is made, and ten dollars per share on the twentieth day of each succeeding month.

St. Paul, Oct. 15, 1897.

NATIONAL GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, St. Paul.
MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK, St. Paul.
UNION BANK, St. Paul.