Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THEY TALK SCHOOLS

MEMBERS OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE DISCUSS BONDS AND BUILDINGS,

COST PER CAPITA AND SUCH.

THE QUESTION OF SUBMITTING TO A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

WHETHER WE SHALL ISSUE BONDS

Nothing Definite Was Done, as the Council Now Has the Matter Before Them.

Nine of the eleven members of the conference committee attended a session of that body yesterday afternoon. Those absent were Mayor Doran and President Arosin, of the assembly. In the absence of the mayor, who acts as chairman, President Copeland, of the board of public works, presided. President Wheelock, of the park board, and President Zimmermann, of the board of education, were not present at the last meeting of the committee. In consequence the resolution adopted directing the council to take steps to have the question of $100,000 worth of bonds submitted to the voters at the next city election was again brought up. This resulted in a lengthy discussion, started by Mr. Bement, who said a judge of the United States court had informed him that the cost per capita of maintaining the schools was greater in St. Paul than in other cities of a like size.

Comptroller McCardy stated in answer to questions of Mr. Wheelock that the proposed issuance of bonds was to be paid for by including in the tax levy following the issuance an amount sufficient to pay them when they became due. The resolutions adopted by the conference committee provided that the bonds run eighteen months, and this was done so as to cause them to fall due after the taxes for the year were due and payable.

Mr. Bement explained that perhaps the charter commission was not a constitutional body, and in case there should be any reason to think the commission could not amend the charter the bond plan would take effect, if the people advocated the scheme at the next election.

Mr. Wheelock thought it meant simply an increase in the taxation for school purposes, which the charter now limited to 2½ mills.

Comptroller McCardy stated that at the next election, if the people voted for the bond proposition and it carried, the council could provide a sum of money for school purposes. If the charter commission reported a new charter with the increased levy for school purposes and that carried, then there would be no need of issuing the bonds. Without the bonds or a new charter, the school board would be in the same position as to funds that it is now.

Mr. Bement said that he had been informed by Judge Sanborn, of the United States district court, that the cost per capita of running the schools was larger in St. Paul than other cities. This was a matter he thought should be taken up by the conference committee and discussed. The fire department had been in the habit of operating with a deficit for several years, but after the conference committee went to work the board, by judgment and economy, were able to get along without any deficit, and closed the year with a considerable amount to its credit. The fire board had gotten down to reducing expenses, and he saw no reason why the school board should not follow.

President Zimmermann, of the school board, explained that the schools could be run with the money at present appropriated, but the school population was constantly increasing. The present enrollment was 23,000, showing an increase of 986 over the month of October, 1896. There were school houses enough, but the buildings were not properly located so as to be of service in furnishing seating capacity. The trouble was in the Seventh ward. The Webster school was overcrowded and two rooms had been finished off in the attic. By reason of the crowded condition of this school a number of pupils above the sixth grade were forced to walk two miles to the Madison school. By using the repair fund the board had been able to relieve the overcrowded condition of the Cleveland and Ericsson school. As to the cost per capita alluded to by Mr. Bement being larger in St. Paul, Mr. Zimmermann said the board had this year reduced the expenditures $27,000, and was taking care of 1,000 more scholars. A year from now St. Paul would be paying less per capita than any other city considering the topography of the city.

Mr. Bement favored the concentration of school buildings instead of new ones. For instance, if a school in the First ward could not accommodate the pupils an addition should be built rather than a new school some distance away from the building. He did not think it hurt a pupil to walk two miles to a school.

Mr. Wheelock said the statistics, which he had gathered at considerable trouble, proved that the statement of Mr. Bement was notso. The expense per capita in St. Paul was far below many other cities, and was not high in comparison with a number of the more important cities of the country. Mr. Zimmermann thought some provision should be made so that about $25,000 could be used each year for new school buildings. A great mistake Mr. Zimmermann said, was that the council and not the board had the locating of the new school buildings. As it is now, when there was $100,000 or any amount of money available for new buildings, each member of the council insisted that the ward he represented be given a slice out of the amount.

Mr. Wheelock considered it an outrage for the council to have the say as to where a school building should be located. When he said the city had a board appointed, not for political effect, it should be allowed to conduct the schools without interference from the council.

President Zimmermann said the citizens of the First ward had insisted that a new addition be built to the Ericsson school, but the board refused to do this, as it would spoil the looks of the building. The board had secured quarters in another building, and now the citizens were in accord with the plan.

Mr. Bement said this seemed to be all the trouble. When school buildings were erected they should be so modeled and built as to allow of additions being built instead of having to go four or five blocks and put up a new one. His idea would be when it was not possible to build an addition to a school to tear the old building down and erect a new one large enough to accommodate the pupils.

President Zimmermann, in answer to a question of Mr. Wheelock, stated that all the school children in the First ward were provided for now, but this with the growing school population would not last long.

Comptroller McCardy said either the people must vote for bonds or the new charter must be carried, or the income of the school board would not be increased. The question arose whether the committee had better emphasize the passage of the resolutions directing the council to take steps to bring the bond question before the voters. A majority of the committee thought there was no need of doing this, as the council had the matter before them and a motion to adjourn was put and carried.

GOOD WORDS FOR OJIBWAYS.

Rev. J. A. Gilfillan Addresses the Historical Society.

A thoroughly interesting and instructive talk on the Ojibway Indians in the northern part of the state, furnished entertainment for the people who rather taxed the capacity of the State Historical society rooms last night, when its executive council held an open meeting. The talk was given by Rev. J. A. Gilfillan, the Episcopal clergyman, who has spent over a score of years among the 6,000 or more Ojibways, who are to be found at the reservations at Red Lake, Leech Lake, Cass Lake, and even as far south as the Mille Lacs country. He knows them like a book and during all these years he has endeared himself to them by many kindly ministrations, and a quiet solicitude for their interests, which they duly appreciate. He enjoys a perfect knowledge of their tongue which, he explains, is beautiful in its purity and significance, and has taken an active part in a number of the dealings with the red men on the part of the government.

He spoke in an interesting fashion of the physical and mental characteristics of the Indians, and astounded his hearers by the assertion that even in their heathen state they do not know what it is to lie, except when under the baleful influence of liquor. They are almost Chesterfieldian in their manner, and, according to the speaker, compared favorably many times with the men for whom they are acting as guides on hunting or other expeditions. Dr. Gilfillan credits the Objibway with little or no sentiment regarding the attention due one's aged parents, and recounted several stories of the wanton neglect by husky bucks of their aged and helpless parents. Adult Indians are essentially dirty, scarcely ever washing, in spite of which fact and their frequent exposure, they live often to ripe old age.

The Ojibways are essentially courteous and never speak until quite sure you are through. They are hospitable and will treat their worst enemies with consideration while they occupy positions within their tents. He deprecated the system which is in vogue by which the government gives the Indians annuities. He says it would be vastly better to pay them what they have coming for the next forty years and let them "blow it all in" than to dribble it out to them and keep them demoralized nearly all the time. He urged his hearers to use their influence in getting more Indian schools. It would not cost much money, he explained, but would take hard efforts on the part of the senators and congressmen.

The Ojibways, bucks and squaws, to say naught of the youngsters, smoked and chewed, and liked it. Dr. Gilfillan related several experiences which he has been through since his dealings with the Indians, and was ably seconded by Bishop Whipple, who was present at the meeting. The bishop spoke in an entertaining strain of the Indians, and told several funny stories about them in his inimitable way. He eulogized the pure Christian spirit as found in several of the big chiefs, and stated that the only town in the country in which every resident was a Christian was an Indian village in Northern Minnesota. Dr. Gilfillan's paper will be printed in the records of the society. Hon. Charles J. Hoadley, of Connecticut, and Capt. H. A. Castle, of St. Paul, were chosen honorary and corresponding members respectively of the society.

The obituary committee reported the death of Justin Winsor, Oct. 21, by which, it was agreed, that American letters suffered a great loss by the taking off of one of the most diligent and successful historians of this century. He was an honorary member of the society.

After replying to several questions, Dr. Gilfillan made a strong plea for additional schools, that the Indian children might be lifted out of their vagabondage and squalid and vicious surroundings.

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

SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Albert Wood Charged With Robbing a Young Woman.

Albert Wood was a prisoner in the municipal court yesterday, on the charge of highway robbery. He is accused of stealing a purse containing $2 from Minnie Uhler, a domestic in the employ of Thomas Berrisford, at Tenth and Robert streets. Wood plead not guilty to the charge against him and secured a continuance until tomorrow.

It is alleged by Miss Uhler that Wood accosted her on the street near her place of employment, Sunday evening, and pretended to know her. While repudiating his acquaintance she claims Wood put his arms about her waist, and that when she freed herself she found the purse missing. Officer Picha was informed of the circumstance and placed Wood under arrest. Wood professes indignation at his arrest, and claims he is unjustly accused.

A mother is always ready to sacrifice herself for her baby. But nature does not often call for any such sacrifice. On the contrary nature calls upon every mother to carefully protect herself and in that way to protect her baby.

During the critical period when a woman is looking forward to motherhood, the best protection she can give to the tender little life which is dependent upon her own, is to fortify herself with the health-bringing "Favorite Prescription" prepared by Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y., and sold by all dealers in medicines.

All the dangers of motherhood and most of its pains and discomforts are entirely banished by the use of this rare "Prescription." It gives elastic strength and true healthful vitality to the special organs and nerve-centres involved in motherhood. This healthful condition is transmitted to the baby both by the improved quality of the mother's secreted nourishment and by the child's increased constitutional vigor.

It is a perfect health protector to them both. No other medicine was ever devised by an educated, scientific, physician for the express purpose of bringing health and strength to the special feminine organs. No other preparation ever accomplished this purpose so scientifically and effectually.

A more particular description of its remarkable properties with a full account of some surprising cures of female difficulties is given in one chapter of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page illustrated book, "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," which is sent free paper-bound for the *mere cost of mailing:* 21 one-cent stamps; or, cloth-bound, for 31 stamps. Address the Doctor as above.

GEORGE YET LIVES

NOT IN THE FLESH, BUT IN THE SPIRIT OF HIS WORK.

HUNDREDS WERE PRESENT

AT MARKET HALL TO DO REVERENCE TO THE NEW YORK REFORMER.

WALTER T. MILLS, OF CHICAGO,

Orator of the Evening, Eulogizes the Martyr of the Greater New York Fight.

Several hundred people assembled in Market hall last evening to do reverence to the memory of Henry George. In the audience were a number of ladies and also a delegation from Minneapolis, among whom were E. S. Corser, John Day Smith, A. D. Smith, J. E. Nash, F. B. Long, T. J. Caton, H. D. Stocker, George S. Canfield, W. P. Wingate, George E. Dickson, J. B. Roberts, C. E. Beebe and L. B. Elwood. On the stage was a memorial tablet inscribed with the words, "Memorial, George," and wreathed in evergreen, symbolic of the undying hold which the dead statesman and philosopher had upon the affections of his followers.

The meeting was under the auspices of the St. Paul Bimetallic league, and its president, Dr. O. S. Pine, presided. In opening the services, he said:

"Henry George laid down his life in the midst of the turmoil and strife of the recent New York campaign. It is conceded by his friends and opponents—foes he had none—that his death has removed from us a man whose every thought was for his fellow men. Henry George was, par excellence, a positive character; he gave forth no uncertain sound. He was not an enemy of wealth, but he opposed conditions which segregated wealth in the hands of a few men. His prophetic mind, in advance of his time, foresaw the result of the economic conditions which produce on one hand millionaires and on the other "hoboes" and tramps who have not even a right on the king's highway. For originality of thought and for genius, this generation—nay, this century—has not produced the peer of Henry George."

C. J. Buell, of St. Anthony Park, president of the Minnesota Single Tax league, was then introduced and gave a few personal reminiscences of Henry George, saying in brief:

"While I am grieved deeply at the occasion of this meeting, to commemorate the death of Henry George, instead of doing honor to him living. I rejoice in the thought that his words will live and bear fruit after him. I became acquainted with his writings twenty years ago, and have known him personally for the past ten years. I remember vividly the impressions produced upon me by the reading of his first book, 'Progress and Poverty,' and how I sat up nights until early morning.

"I first met Henry George in Minneapolis ten years ago, when I introduced him to the first audience he ever addressed in Minnesota. The following night he spoke in this hall and was introduced by E. V. Smalley, who said: 'Beware when the good God lets a thinker loose on earth, for then all things are at rest.' Those words have been borne out; the works and writings of Henry George have done more to bring forth a new era than those of any other man of recent time.

"Since then, as I became personally known to Henry George, I learned to love him. In 1890 I had the pleasure of meeting him on his return from a trip around the world. A large crowd assembled in New York, and, at the meeting the followed, the first international congress of his followers was instituted, and the first platform of that association was drafted by Henry George himself. It was adopted almost word for word as he had drawn it.

"The last time I saw him was a year ago. He was then traveling as special correspondent of the New York Journal, and, coming to St. Paul for a few hours, sent a message for me to meet him.

"The boyhood of Henry George was a ceaseless fight against poverty. Cast on the world at the age of twelve years, to shift for himself, he went to sea, shipping as a sailor before the mast. He afterwards learned the printer's trade, and went to California as a tramp printer. He worked his way up through the various stages until he became editor and controller of one of the most influential newspapers on the coast. It was in this capacity that he showed his sterling worth. In his paper he waged a bitter fight against a Pacific railway monopoly, and it, wishing to get rid of him, offered him a check for $10,000 if he would cease his opposition. Do you suppose he accepted the bribe? No; he spurned it, and continued his fight against monopoly, and has gone on fighting it ever since. He was a man whom money could not buy; when he once put his hand to the plow, he never turned back. He worshiped truth, and tried to present it to the people so they could see it as he saw it. He was a man who could see through shams, and his whole thought was to alleviate the suffering of the people. He finally gave up his life in a struggle that the people might be restored to their own.

"They tell us that Henry George is dead. My friends, Henry George is not dead; his spirit still lives and just so long as it lives will it be an inspiration to the masses of down-trodden and oppressed people, not only of this nation, but of the entire world. That spirit will live and its cause will triumph, and the name of Henry George will be remembered with that of Abraham Lincoln, of George Washington and of Thomas Jefferson."

The speaker of the evening was Walter Thomas Mills, of Chicago, president of the People's University of that city. Mr. Mills is small in stature, but has a resonant voice, an eloquence and a stage presence which filled every portion of the large hall. He said, in brief:

"It is said that Adam was the father of the human race and Adam Smith the father of political economy. It has been said that political economy is a cold, heartless science, but Henry George went after it, captured it and put a heart in it; he gave it power and made it the servant of humanity. I never met Henry George but a few times, but I learned to love him; he came nearer to being like him who was a carpenter's son than anyone else I ever saw. He not only taught the lessons of poverty, but he felt its pangs himself. He gave his manhood to prepare a better condition for mankind than he found himself."

The speaker reviewed the early life of Henry George and spoke of his indomitable pluck and of his disregard for many of the conventionalities; he actually borrowed a coat and vest to be married in. He was active in aiding the Mexicans to obtain their liberty, and his entire life was dedicated to the cause of the oppressed. Continuing, he said:

"Henry George was bound to be heard. When he wrote 'Progress and Poverty,' he went out to hunt for a publisher, but no publisher was ahead of his age, as was the struggling author. Finally after defeats and disappointments, with his own hand he set the types and issued the first edition of the book himself.

"I love Henry George for his great heart. It isn't the gray matter under one's hat which insures the pathway to truth, but the warm heart which beats in his bosom. You may buy with checks men of brains, but not men with a warm, loving heart. You may mislead with sophistry men of brains, but a man whose heart is fixed on what is high, a man who loves truth, by no trick or fault, by no sophistry, can he be mislead. Such a man was Henry George."

The speaker then entered into a discussion of economic questions as solved by Henry George. He saw that high rents were caused by increased population which itself was obliged to pay the increased rent, and that the solution must be by having the land revert to the people on the death of the present holders; that it was created by God for the use of mankind, not for the ownership of the few to be handed down through posterity. In the labor problem he saw that the laborer created his own wages and also the margin for the benefit of his employer; each added laborer created additional capital. Furthermore, he found facts in support of his theories, not against them. He drew a comparison between the present existing conditions and those of ancient Rome, when the plutocrats controlled the destinies of that enlightened nation, until it met its overthrow and the world relapsed into a condition of semi-barbarism. In conclusion, Prof. Mills said:

"I love Henry George for his teaching; by the process of his logic by which he drew his conclusions, link by link. Not every person who reads his writings will become a single taxer, but all who do read them will become convinced of the rights of men and mankind, and that what the Lord created should be for the benefit of all men. Henry George's last fight was for the principles at stake, not for personal supremacy over Manhattan island. It was because in this small fight larger issues were involved.

"My friends, Henry George's voice is silent, but his words continue to sing. His thoughts as a teacher continue to be read and will be read until we achieve that grand principle, 'special privileges shall be extended to none but the advantages of society shall be granted to all.'"

The speaker was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause. He was followed by Prof. T. J. Caton and A. D. Smith, both of Minneapolis, who made brief addresses. Several vocal selections were rendered by C. J. Hunt.

WANT AN ADDITION.

Chamber of Commerce Thinks the Federal Building Small.

The chamber of commerce yesterday, after a thorough discussion of the situation, passed a resolution offered by Mr. Lightner urging Minnesota's representatives in congress to work for an appropriation for the completion of the new federal building, and then for an addition to the Sixth street side.

Senator Davis, Congressman Stevens, ex-Congressman Kiefer, Architect Bassford and others were present by invitation. Congressman Stevens said that he had investigated and satisfied himself that the postoffice alone demanded about 25 per cent more space than the ground floor of the new building, as at present planned, would afford. He quoted a letter from Judge Sanborn, of the United States circuit court, respecting the occupancy of a part of the new building by the circuit court of appeals. Omaha and Denver, the judge said, were both anxious to take it from St. Paul, where it is now in session about seven moths each year. But the court would remain in St. Paul were suitable facilities provided for its accommodation. Then, too, there should be provision for dormitories for the accommodation of the railway mail service, which was intended to be provided for in the building. Mr. Stevens thought no public building bill would pass if Speaker Reed could prevent it.

Senator Davis urged that it was most important that the circuit court of appeals be retained in this city.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution to the effect that if the representatives in congress found it impossible to secure an appropriation for the enlargement of the new building on the Sixth street side, the chamber recommend that the government retain the old building in service until such time as the enlargement can be made.

Referred to the committee on municipal affairs.

Mr. Peet offered a resolution asking the charter commission to provide in the new charter for an annual appropriation for public library purposes, of an amount not more than one-half of one mill and not less than one-fourth of one mill on the dollar of the assessed valuation.

Referred to the committee on municipal affairs.

The following were elected directors of the chamber: William R. Dorr, William S. Flynt, Rukard Hurd, Paul H. Gotzian, F. J. Waterous, J. B. Cable, P. S. Macgowan, Rev. J. J. Lawler.

In addition to these, the following were elected to membership: Oliver Crosby, Gebhard Bohn, Dow S. Smith, James H. Southall, W. J. Dyer.

The subject of paving was made a special order for next Monday.

SO LONG, LEE LAN.

Chinese Youth Will Start for the Flowery Kingdom Today.

Lee Lan, the Chinese youth, whose elder brother and other friends, affirm that he was born under California skies, but who has failed to produce documentary evidence in proof of that assertion, starts today for his Celestial home—not the one above, but that beyond the Pacific sea.

In accordance with instructions received yesterday from Washington, D. C., Deputy U. S. Marshal Henry and Mr. Lee will board the Northern Pacific train this afternoon, and never leave it until it pulls into Seattle. There Lee Lan will be put on board a steamer bound for China. On the way over, he will be permitted to anathematize United States Commissioner J. J. McCafferty to his heart's content.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

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

GAIL BORDEN EAGLE BRAND CONDENSED MILK

HAS NO EQUAL AS AN INFANT FOOD.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE. N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK

LIVE STOCK FOLKS

BREEDERS AND FEEDERS OF AMERICA TO MEET HERE IN FEBRUARY.

IMPETUS OF A NEW MARKET

MAKES THIS A POINT OF VANTAGE FOR SUCH A GATHERING.

GOV. CLOUGH HAS TAKEN IT UP.

He Is One of the Council of Arrangements for the Coming Conclave.

A convention of the live stock breeders and feeders of the United States and Canada will be held in St. Paul, the date having been set for the third week in January. The rapid growth of the live stock industry of the Northwest has commenced to attract the attention of the breeders of pure-blooded stock all over the Union, and the establishment and growth of the stockyards in the Twin Cities has created a market in the Northwest which will absorb at the highest prices the best grades that can be produced, if Northwestern farmers will breed the proper kinds of live stock and fatten them to a condition which will bring the top of the market. As a result, a number of public-spirited citizens of the Northwest, taking an interest in the growth and increase of the live stock industry, are making preparations for the American Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' convention, to be held in this city at the time above named.

Vice President McGinnis, of the state agricultural society, has interviewed prominent breeders, as well as the editors of well known live stock papers in the states east of St. Paul and throughout the Mississippi valley, and they are all very favorable to the holding of such a convention. A council of arrangements has been formed, among which are Gen. M. D. Flower, Stewart L. Moore, A. B. Stickney and Gov. D. M. Clough, who will act in conjunction with those interested in improving the breeds of live stock and in determining the best methods of fattening the same for market, and in fact discuss all other matters calculated to encourage the further development of the live stock interest. The convention will be a national affair, attended by all the noted live stock breeders throughout the United States and Canada.

IGLEHART STREET OWNERS

Revive an Offensive and Defensive Organization.

About fifty owners of property on Iglehart street, between Wabasha street and Lexington avenue, assembled in room 1,004, Pioneer Press building, last night. The purpose of the meeting was to gain an expression of the wishes of the property owners, relative to the boulevarding and curbing of Iglehart street.

It seems that the common council, acting without any petition on the part of the property owners, has passed a preliminary order for the boulevarding and curbing of the street from Rice to Grotto street. The order is now before the board of public works, which will grant a hearing upon it in a few days. A large majority of the property owners present last night declared themselves in favor of extending the proposed improvement so as to cover all that portion of Iglehart street from Wabasha street to Lexington avenue. The improvement contemplates tree planting as well as boulevarding and granite curbing. The opposition that manifested itself last night came principally from the owners of the property east of Western avenue, particularly between Farrington avenue and Louis street.

After a general discussion, a resolution was adopted favoring the circulation of a petition asking that Iglehart street be boulevarded, a granite curbing constructed and trees planted from Wabasha street to Lexington avenue. It was understood that blank columns will be provided in the petition to enable the signers to indicate what width of roadway they desire.

It was also voted that the council be requested to include all that portion of the street between Wabasha and Lexington avenue within what is termed the stone sidewalk district, which means that all future sidewalks laid within these limits be of stone.

A motion that Iglehart street be paved failed to receive a solitary vote, the motion being put merely to ascertain the sentiment of the meeting.

Just before adjournment, it was decided to reorganize the old Iglehart Street Improvement association. W. E. Bramball was elected president, J. E. Stryker, vice president; Capt. I. L. Mahan, secretary, and W. F. Moritz, treasurer.

The association will hold its next meeting at the chamber of commerce building on Monday evening, Nov. 29.

In the matter of boulevarding and curbing Iglehart street, from Rice to Grotto, City Engineer Rundlett estimated the expenses at $13,497.40. The frontage is 12,515 feet, and the cost per foot $1.08.

For macadamizing the street between the above points, the additional expense would be $37,239. This addition cost per foot would be $3, or a total estimate of $4.08 per foot.

A good article is rarely dear at the price asked. A bad one is costly on any terms. See that you receive what you call for.

WEBSTER SCHOOL UNION.

It Will Meet Four Times a Year Hereafter.

The Webster Public School union held a meeting in the Webster school last evening. There was a large attendance, and the attention to the subject in hand bespoke the growing interest in the movement. The session was opened by a piano solo rendered by Miss Young. Then followed a business meeting, during which the executive committee reported the reduction of the number of meetings from five to four for the year. The remaining three will occur the second Mondays in January, April and June. After a vocal solo by Prof. Congdon, Prof. Curtis addressed the audience upon the growth and development of pedagogical methods and the added intelligence with which the communities control the schools. As instances, the speaker cited the advanced methods of historical study and the general favor with which artistic drawing is now regarded, whereas it was vigorously condemned when first introduced in the East. He also spoke of the benefits of nature study for children, pointing out its psychological effects. The address was followed by a general discussion on different phases of the subject, five-minute talks being the order of the hour.

BANQUET TO RETAILERS.

Large Attendance Expected Tuesday Evening at the Club.

The retailers of St. Paul will be present in force at the banquet to be tendered them next Tuesday evening by the Commercial club. Secretary Stine reports that there has been a rush for tickets.

(Silk Headquarters o the Northwest.) Globe—11-9-97.

Mannheimer Bros.

SIXTH AND ROBERT STS., ST. PAUL.

Dress Goods News for Tuesday.

For Tuesday's trading we offer the following:

French Imperial Serge, all pure wool, in all the leading shades. By the yard..... 23c

Crepe Diagonals, in two and three-tone colorings. Here by the yard..... 39c

Bourette Fancies in every color combination, a good 75c a yard kind. Here at..... 49c

Granite Suitings in all the new and popular shades, 50 inches wide, all pure wool, the $1.00 a yard kind. Here for..... 75c

Venetian Covert Suitings, an up-to-now fabric for tailor-made gowns, in all the new street shades, excellent value at $1.25 a yard. Here for..... $1.00

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

Here is one of the trade wonders that you often run across at Mannheimers'—10 pieces of Rock Crepon. Here at, per yard..... 50c

50-inch all wool Diagonal Cheviot, rich in appearance, nothing handsomer for a street dress. Compare it with the 75c quality offered elsewhere. Here for..... 55c

Mohair Crepe Figured Granites in ten designs, the handsome raised figures that have always retained their popularity, the regular $1.25 a yard kind. Here for..... 75c

Camel's Hair Zibeline—regular price. $1.25 a yard. Here Tuesday for..... $1.00

THE QUEEN of BEAUTY

Mme. Yale's

COMPLIMENTARY LECTURE

—ON—

SCIENTIFIC BEAUTY CULTURE

—AND—

PHYSICAL CULTURE,

THE YALE SYSTEM,

This Afternoon,

Tuesday, Nov. 9th, at 2 O'Clock,

AT THE

METROPOLITAN THEATER.

Doors open at 1 o'clock.

GRAND MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

Mme. Yale's Lecture will be given complimentary to the ladies of St. Paul. Tickets are now ready at box office of Metropolitan Theater. They should be secured in advance, as many will be turned away.

INVITATION.

Ladies, you are cordially invited to attend Mme. Yale's Lecture.

TICKETS FREE.....

Kindly be seated promptly at 2 o'clock.

SOUVENIRS.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Robert W. Jackson .....Nellie P. Peterson
Andrew G. Huetgren ....Lydia L. Lundgren
August Wolf .....Annie Waldhauser
Wilfred Lambert .....Susie Specker
Felix Simonet .....Julia Rapp
William T. Marshall .....Margarette Dietz

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas K. Baker .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Dominic Palumbo .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Wells .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Peterson .....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. John O'Connor .....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Ferdinand Blomqvist ....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Rice.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Carl Thiersch .....Boy

DEATHS.

Hedwig E. Lindblom, 736 Sims st.....4½ yrs
Baby Smith, 395 Livingston av .....6 wks
William Farrell, 89 Winnipeg av .....69 yrs
Willie Sterritt, New Brighton, Minn...4 yrs
Mathew Handlar, 287 Ravoux st.....79 yrs

TWO AGAINST HANSON.

Multiplicity of Assaults Charged Against Him.

John Hanson, the Eighth street liveryman, alleged to have been on a rampage Saturday night, was arraigned in the police court yesterday on the charge of assault with a dangerous weapon, and that of assault and battery. The first charge relates to an encounter which Hanson is said to have had with John Sandstrom, in which the latter's jaw was broken. It is alleged that the weapon used was a slung shot or billy. The second charge lodged against Hanson is for striking Oscar West, a saloonkeeper at 191 East Seventh street. The simple assault case will be tried today, while the more serious charge was continued until Nov. 24, to await the outcome of Sandstrom's injuries. Hanson was released on $500 bail.

Godfrey Is Bound Over.

Peter Godfrey, arrested for passing two forged checks, aggregating $19, yesterday waived examination in the municipal court and was held to the grand jury in $1,000 bail.

NATURAL PREMIUM

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Principal office, Madison, Wis.

Rasmus B. Anderson .....President
William H. Rogers .....Secretary

Incorporated April 25, 1895. Commenced business April 25, 1895.

Attorney for Service of Process in Minnesota, Insurance Commissioner.

Net Assets, December 31, previous year $22,732.85

INCOME DURING 1896.

Assessments $26,151.86
Interest 156.57
Received from all other sources, viz.:
On account of loan 900.00
Total Income $27,208.43

DISBURSEMENTS DURING 1896.

Losses and claims paid $1,000.00
Commissions to agents 9,313.25
Commissions for collecting assessments 70.04
Salaries of managers and agents, and office employes 2,576.37
Traveling expenses 821.67
Returned to directors 3,254.46
Medical examiner's fees 1,688.06
Rent, $550.08; advertising and printing, $1,789.17 ..... 2,339.25
Payment on borrowed money 903.58
All other items 1,426.90
Total Disbursements $23,393.33

INVESTED ASSETS.

Loans on real estate $18,596.54
Agents' ledger balances 3,562.90
Other deposits in bank 4,379.46
Total, Less Depreciation $26,537.90

NON-INVESTED ASSETS.

Furniture and fixtures $272.90
All other non-invested assets, viz.:
Supplies, printed matter and stationery 302.98
Total Non-Invested Assets $575.88
Gross Assets $27,113.78

LIABILITIES.

Reserve fund $22,975.00
Total Actual Liabilities $22,975.00
Balance, Net Assets $4,138.78

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES.

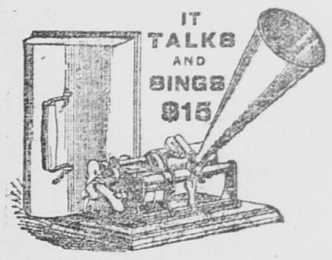
Losses resisted (No. 2) $5,000.00
Total Contingent Liabilities $5,000.00

TOTAL BUSINESS OF 1896.

	No.	Amount.
In force January 1	489	$911,000
Written during the year	442	678,000
Total	931	$1,589,000
Ceased during 1896	329	$558,500
In force December 31	602	$1,030,500
Claims incurred during 1896.	1	$1,000
Claims paid during 1896	1	$1,000

State of Minnesota, Department of Insurance, St. Paul, July 28, 1897.

I, the undersigned Insurance Commissioner of the State of Minnesota, do hereby certify that the Natural Premium Mutual Life Insurance Company, above named, has complied with the laws of this State relating to insurance, and is now fully empowered, through its authorized agents, to transact its appropriate business of Life Insurance in this State for the year ending January 31, 1897. ELMER H. DEARTH, Insurance Commissioner.



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