IN LABOR'S FIELD

J. B. Donnelly, the president of the International Typographical union, was in the city yesterday. He was handsomely entertained by Mr. Con. Guiney, of the Minnesota Union Advocate. Mr. Donnelly is now on his return home. While in St. Paul he expressed himself as well pleased with the situation in St. Paul. He is a very agreeable man to meet and those who have not seen him have missed a treat. Mr. Donnelly has under his auspices the entire interests of the typographical organizations of the United States. There is no newspaper in the country outside of the people who are fighting the union that does not recognize in Mr. Donnelly a man who is well qualified to hold the position to which he has been elected for several terms.

Carpenters Initiate Nine.

St. Paul Carpenters' Union No. 87 held a largely attended meeting last night at Hall No. 3, Assembly rooms. The following new members were initiated: Fred Tuck, A Sandstrom, Edwin B. Hubbard, L. Teucher, Nelson L. de Duc, J. A. Stuck, C. E. Lewis, A. D. Ballard, C. H. Wolson, J. T. McHugh. Stephen McPardee was elected to succeed Thomas Cavanaugh as delegate to the Trades and Labor assembly, the later having resigned. The carpenters are to give a dance. The committee of arrangements is as follows: J. B. Morrison, A. J. Lindstrom, Nels Peterson, Charles Bouland, Charles Bosse, J. C. Swanson, Harry Swanson, S. Peterson, William Boyd, C. E. Brown. The entertainment will occur on the evening of Nov. 23. The auditing committee reported receipts for October as $628.60. The expenses were reported as $590.33.

Coopers Arrange a Dance.

The St. Paul Coopers' Union No. 61 met last evening in Hall No. 1, Assembly rooms. On Nov. 25 they will give a grand ball at Assembly hall. The committee of arrangements comprise R. W. Abel, Alex. Friday, Carl Halberk, Charles Heffinger, P. Considim and Silas Twombly.

Meetings This Evening.

Following are the meetings scheduled for this evening at the Assembly halls: Cabinet makers, lathers, plasterers.

Semi-Weekly Tourist Car to California

Via the Pioneer Tourist Car Line, which is the Minneapolis & St Louis Railroad. Choice of routes. Thursdays via Omaha and Denver, the scenic line—Tuesdays via Kansas City and Fort Worth, the sunny Southern route. Personally conducted and select. References from hundreds of patrons—all pleased. Rate only $6.00 for double berth.

For folders or futher information call at Minneapolis & St. Louis office, 396 Robert street.

FROM TEACHERS' SHOULDERS

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE WOULD LIFT THE BURDEN OF HIRING A LAWYER

Resolutions Were Adopted Yesterday Protesting Against the Imposition Upon Them of the Necessity of Securing an Attorney.

The chamber of commerce went on record yesterday as opposed to the imposition on the city school teachers of the burden of suing for their salaries already earned.

Gen. Sanborn moved that the chamber committee on education try to adjust the trouble without expense to the teachers.

Gen. Sanborn first suggested that the committee wait on Comptroller McCardy, ascertain from him what his position was and what could be done with him. Said Gen. Sanborn:

"We are all friends of education. We have a good educational law, and the fundamental theory of it is that the city council and the board of education shall be a check upon each other in the management of the schools. The duties of the comptroller are purely ministerial, while the responsibility for what is done rests with the school board. The city attorney should test the case, and not the teachers. In my opinion the action of the school inspectors is conclusive. The remedy is the people, if they do not like the board, is to get an administration that will put it out."

A. H. Lindeke, who was in the chair, asked who would intervene if the board should allow double the amount of money available? Where was the limit? What redress would the city have if the board had power to make contracts?

Gen Sanborn replied that the limit was the limit made by the city council.

"I do not think the comptroller has anything to say until that limit is reached. The board has no power to bind the city to more money than is raised. The provision that the school year shall be ten months is simply to fix the two months in which there shall be no school. The burden of fighting the case should not be thrown upon the city employes. The chamber should express the opinion that the comptroller should pay the teachers as long as the money lasts. The city is bound in honor to keep the contracts."

Thomas Cochran did not believe there was any use in going to McCardy. He knew what kind of a man McCardy was, and that he would not recede from his position. He suggested that the board of education be urged to find out from the city attorney what is the law. They agreed on this resolution, which was adopted:

"That the committee on education of this chamber be and are hereby instructed to have a conference without delay with the proper authorities of the city of St. Paul, including the board of school inspectors, with the view of having the comptroller and board of school inspectors presented to the district court at the earliest time practicable without expense to the school teachers, or any of them, to the end that said questions may be speedily decided and the legal rights of the respective departments of the city government and the persons and individuals affected thereby be defined and finally determined."

E. W. Peet, from the committee on municipal affairs, reported statistics of the county's expenditures as follows:

Total bonded indebtedness Ramsey county, Dec. 31, 1891	$849,460
December 31, 1898	815,460
Showing a reduction of $30,000 by retirement of almshouse bonds.	
Total expenditure of county revenue fund Dec. 31, 1891	$182,026
December 31, 1898	131,621
School district fund, Dec. 31, 1891	634,405
Dec. 31, 1898	432,825

Maj. Espy reported from the Fort Snelling committee, urging the building of a drill hall for winter use, and also that the barracks be increased so as to accommodate twelve companies of 105 men, instead of only eight companies of sixty-five men each. Also that quarters for twelve more officers be constructed. Also in favor of the establishment of a rifle and artillery target range within fifteen miles of the reservation. The state's delegation in congress was also recommended to use all proper efforts to secure the appropriation of $150,000 or as much as may be necessary for these improvements.

DRANK CARBOLIC ACID.

Fatal Mistake of Eva Stich, Less Than Three Years Old.

Eva Stich, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of Christopher Stich, living at 1199 Beech street, died Monday from the effects of swallowing a quantity of carbolic acid by mistake.

The little girl drank the acid Sunday morning. Together with a number of packages purchastd by Mrs. Stich Saturday, the bottle containing the poison was left on a kitchen table. Sunday morning the child arose before her parents and discovered the bottle while playing around the kitchen. Without knowing its deadly nature the child poured some of the acid into a glass and drank it. The pain immediately caused the child to scream, when Mr. and Mrs. Stich ran to her assistance. Dr. Spates was called, and, after several hours, succeeded in relieving the little one's suffering, and it was believed she would recover. Early Monday morning, however, the child grew worse, and the physician was again called. He found the child's throat badly congested, and within a short time the girl died.

Christopher Stich is employed as a cook at Miesen's cafe.

LIES AT DEATH'S DOOR

MRS. LOUISE MIHLBERGER, OF ARKWRIGHT STREET, IN A CRITICAL CONDITION

ANNA FINK, MIDWIFE, IN JAIL

Ante-Mortem Statement Made by Mrs. Mihlberger to County Attorney Bigelow Last Night Is Said to Implicate Mrs. Fink in a Criminal Operation—Says She Can Prove an Alibi.

Mrs. Anna Fink, a midwife living at 810 Blair street, was arrested last evening on a charge of abortion. Mrs. Louise Mihlberger, the woman upon whom Mrs. Fink is alleged to have performed a criminal operation, is lying at the point of death at the city hospital.

Should she die, as the physicians say she undoubtedly will, the county attorney will change the charge to manslaughter.

Mrs. Mihlberger is a married woman, forty-two years of age, living at 676 Arkwright street. Mrs. Fink denied the accusation against her when confronted by the dying woman at the hospital last evening, but in her ante-mortem statement Mrs. Mihlberger declares Mrs. Fink is responsible for her condition and identified her in the presence of County Attorney Bigelow, the latter says.

Just when Mrs. Fink is alleged to have performed the operation the authorities decline to state, on the ground that making public details of the case will weaken the evidence to be presented against Mrs. Fink. What induced Mrs. Mihlberger to seek Mrs. Fink is not clear. She is said to have enjoyed domestic happiness, and is the mother of three children, the eldest a daughter eighteen years of age and the youngest a son ten years old. According to the authorities, Mrs. Mihlberger called upon Mrs. Fink for advice, when it is alleged the midwife subjected her to an operation.

The case did not come to the attention of the authorities until several days after. Last Friday Dr. William Davis, the family physician, was called to see Mrs. Mihlberger, who informed him that she was suffering from a severe cold. The physician prescribed for Mrs. Mihlberger, calling upon her again Saturday and Sunday. On the latter visit he detected alarming symptoms. He questioned Mrs. Mihlberger, when, it is said, the woman informed him what had occurred. Upon a more careful examination Dr. Davis discovered positive symptoms of blood poisoning, and advised Mrs. Mihlberger to consent to being removed to the city hospital. The woman was taken to the institution Sunday evening. By this time, it is alleged, she had grown rapidly worse. Yesterday her condition became so grave that Dr. Ancker notified the county attorney, informing Mr. Bigelow that Mrs. Mihlberger would probably not survive the day. To all with whom she conversed about her conditoin, it is alleged Mrs. Mihlberger placed the responsibility upon Mrs. Fink.

With this information County Attorney Bigelow directed the arrest of Mrs. Fink, who was taken in charge at her home, shortly after 6 o'clock last evening, by Capt. Lowell, of the Rondo station. In company with County Attorney Bigelow, Assistant County Attorney Zollman and Capt. Lowell, Mrs. Fink was immediately taken to the city hospital, where she was ushered into Mrs. Mihlberger's presence. County Attorney Bigelow says that the dying woman reiterated her accusations against Mrs. Fink, and positively identified the midwife as the person who had performed the alleged operation. Mrs. Fink declared she had never seen Mrs. Mihlberger before, and, protesting her innocence, was led away to jail, while County Attorney Bigelow proceeded to take Mrs. Mihlberger's ante-mortem statement. This the authorities declined to give out for publication, but they say that it positively accuses Mrs. Fink of performing the operation, specifying the date and the methods alleged to have been by her employed.

When seen at the central station by a reporter for the Globe Mrs. Fink was in a state of nervous excitement, repeatedly denying the charge against her. She is nearly sixty years of age and speaks English with difficulty. She asserted that she had never seen Mrs. Mihlberger before the visit to the hospital, and declared that she could prove that she was out of the city last Thursday. She says she left town at 10 o'clock in the morning to visit a farmer out on the Dale street road, for the purpose of borrowing money. She claims to have been absent until 9 o'clock at night, and says she has a note signed in connection with the borrowed money to prove her statements.

Although arrested on two other occasions for alleged abortion, and in connection with one of the cases charged with manslaughter, Mrs. Fink has never been convicted. Oct. 20, 1897, Mrs. Fink was arrested for performing an alleged criminal operation upon Dorothy Johnson. She was also charged with manslaughter, it being alleged that she killed the young woman's child. She was indicted by the grand jury, but after recovering from her illness the Johnson girl disappeared and Jan. 14, 1898, the case was nolled. May 27, 1896, Mrs. Fink was also arrested for alleged abortion. Then, too, she was indicted, it is alleged, but this case was also nolled.

TO LIFT CHURCH DEBT.

Successful Entertainment Given at the First Presbyterian Church.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church gave a Scotch entertainment last night, at which Rev. A. B. Meldrum delivered his lecture on "Scotland and the Scots," material for which was gathered in a recent tour through that country. The speaker gave especial attention to the historic city of Edinburgh, and in a graphic manner recounted its past glories.

The proceeds of the evening's entertainment will be devoted to the fund for the liquidation of the church mortgage. There was a large attendance, every seat in the audience room being filled. It was necessary to place chairs in the aisles for the accommodation of those who attended.

WOULD HAVE WET FEET

DULUTH & IRON RANGE OBJECTION TO THE STATE'S "SHORT ROUTE"

STATE'S SURVEY ATTACKED

Attorney Kellogg Says It Was Made in Midwinter, and That an Examination of the Route in Summer Shows That in Twenty-Six Miles There Would Have to Be Nine Miles of Bridges.

Arguments in the Duluth & Iron Range land grant case were continued yesterday before Judge Lochren in the United States circuit court. The suit involves a large grant of land claimed by the railroad company, while the state seeks to have the grant set aside on the ground that the road failed to comply with the terms of the grant. The respondents ask that the state be perpetually enjoined from interfering with them and from selling any of the timber on the land included in the grant.

Attorney Frank B. Kellogg presented the main argument for the road. He related that the state had sent two surveyors to run a line between Duluth and Basset Lake, which was considered to be the most direct route. This was in midwinter, 1898. According to Mr. Kellogg, fully 5 per cent of this line, as surveyed, ran over marshy land and bogs, on which, he claimed, it was impossible to construct a road. There was no examination for drainage, Mr. Kellogg argued, no tests for pits and only nine soundings were taken. Later the railroad company also had this line surveyed. Counsel stated that the company's surveyors found many open lakes on the route, and advanced the opinion that the construction of a road along this survey was impossible. The company's surveyors had avoided the swamps and marshes where possible, but, it was claimed, the state surveyors ran lengthwise of these swamps and lakes. On the line of the state survey, Mr. Kellogg declared that, out of twenty-six miles of road, there would have been necessary nine miles of bridges.

In conclusion, Mr. Kellogg declared the contention of the state was a wild, visionary scheme. The Duluth & Iron Range road had been in operation fifteen years, he declared, and had fulfilled every requirement expected of it.

Former Attorney General Childs presented the arguments for the state. He attacked the petition for injunction asked by the respondents, asserting that it must fall to the ground, as there had been an absolute failure of proof to sustain the allegations of the bill. There was no evidence, he said, that any member of the state timber commission had ever made any threat of an intention to interfere with the timber on the grant, pending a judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction. Mr. Childs contended that the commission had no intention of harassing the respondents with a number of suits, and that no such intention had been shown. With regard to this phase of the case, Mr. Childs claimed the judgment of the court should be in favor of the state. The real question at issue, according to Mr. Childs, was whether or not the road was entitled to the grant. The state had made no overt act in this connection, he argued, and there was no evidence to show whether or not there was timber on the land in question. The evidence positively showed, he claimed, that the timber commission never had under consideration the act of 1897.

LIBERAL HOUSEKEEPERS.

Buying Watches for Grocery Clerks.

The practice adopted by some manufacturers of bribing grocery clerks to sell their particular specialties is open to the gravest objections. It leads to fraud and deceit, whereby customers are furnished with inferior goods at exorbitant prices, and must destroy the reputation of any store in which it is permitted.

A specimen of this method now employed in some towns is particularly disreputable for all concerned. The manufacturer of a cheap baking powder offers grocery clerks a present of a gold watch for selling his goods. Alum baking powders are condemned by physicians as dangerous to health, and in some sections their sale is forbidden by law. Yet in these stores when a housekeeper asks for a baking powder with which she is to make food for her children, the clerk, bribed by the manufacturer, is permitted by his employer to force upon her a powder which is well known to be poisonous, disguised as a pure and wholesome article.

The culpability of so heinous an act rests with the manufacturer, the grocer and the clerk. The housewife should find her remedy by taking her patronage to a store where such practices are not tolerated.

ON BEARING BRASSES.

P. H. Conradson Addresses the Northwest Railway Club.

P. H. Conradson, formerly of the Great Northern, addressed the Northwestern Railway club last night in the ordinary of the Ryan hotel on the subject of the micro-structure of bearing metals and alloys. Prof. Conradson is chief of the bureau of tests and chemist of an oil company at Franklin, Pa., which deals exclusively in railroad supplies. He is widely recognized as an authority on metallurgy, and his lecture, which was illustrated with a stereopticon, was of much value to the club and its guests. Among those present were motive power men, mechanics, employes of the test departments, purchasing agents and civil engineers representing every railroad entering the cities. A number of well known Minneapolis railroad men were present.

The lecture was technical in its nature and dealt with the utility and practical value in mechanics of bearing metals and alloyed metals used for the same purpose. The different forms of brass were given especial attention and pictures of magnified sections of the metal, prepared under different systems, were thrown on the screen. The use of the other common "bearing" metals was discussed at length, showing the manner in which the most valuable of the metals are prepared for use. Many views of sections prepared for tests and subjected to different treatments to determine their value, made the discussion interesting.

FOR FASTER MAILS.

Project to Bring Twin City Mails Via Cape Breton.

It is reported that the Soo and Canadian Pacific are backing a movement to have European mails brought to St. Paul direct, saving sixty hours on the present method of distribution. The scheme as outlined by an official of the Canadian Pacific, is to have Northwestern mails landed at Cape Breton, instead of carrying them to New York, two days' journey. From there they may be taken direct to Montreal and brought West to St. Paul by the Canadian Pacific and Soo, landing them in St. Paul in the same time which it now takes to send them from Europe to New York.

OUT EIGHTEEN HOURS.

But the Jury at Last Acquitted Marks and Wilson.

The jury in the case of Axel Marks, alias Olson, and Frank Wilson, alias Jensen, after being out eighteen hours, returned a verdict of not guilty. They were indicted for grand larceny in the second degree, the charge being that they entered the residence of Ernst Matthes, at Merriam Park, and carried away property valued at $40.

SEEMED TEN, WAS ONE

BILL THAT HAD BEEN RAISED PASSED ON A LOCAL CONFECTIONER

STRANGER WAS UNDAUNTED

Suggestion That the Bill Had Something the Matter With It Met With a Laugh by the Stranger, and Its False Pretensions Were Not Discovered Until the Next Day.

It behooves storekeepers throughout the city to be on their guard against swindlers who are operating here with bogus money. The swindlers are not taking any chances with counterfeit coin, but are passing what purport to be $10 currency bills, but which are in reality $1 bills raised to the denomination of $10. The alterations of the bills are cleverly executed, denoting a master hand at the business and at night, the time selected by the swindlers to pass the bills, can scarcely be detected upon close examination. From the nature of the first local case that has come to the knowledge of Government Inspector Lawrence, it is believed the swindlers are the same that recently flooded St. Louis, Mo., with the raised $1 bills and who are reported to have operated to some extent in the smaller Minnesota towns.

The only person who has as yet reported having been victimized by the "raised" bills is Mrs. F. Chandler, who conducts a confectionery store at 441 West Seventh street. Mrs. Chandler accepted one of the bills from a stranger Monday evening. The fraud was discovered yesterday, when she at once reported the case to Inspector Lawrence. The fellow who passed the bill was evidently used to "shoving the queer" as his complacency was in no way disturbed when it was suggested that the bill was probably counterfeit. He laughed at the suggestion, advised Mrs. Chadler to closely examine the money and finally induced her to give him $10 in change. He was a young man wearing dark clothes and a brown derby hat. He was smooth faced and possessed a florid complexion. He entered the store shortly after 8 o'clock, while several persons were in the place, and without desiring to make a purchase, asked Mrs. Chandler to change a $10 bill for him. Mrs. Chandler told him that she did not like to make change, fearing that she might accept counterfeit money. The stranger laughingly tendered her the bill he held in his hand, telling her to examine it and that if it was counterfeit, she need not change it. Mrs. Chandler's daughter held the bill up to the light, and noticing the genuine thread lines, told her mother that the money was unquestionably good. Mrs. Chandler therefore gave the stranger $10 in change and he left.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Chandler tendered the bill to J. P. Whitewell, to be credited on a cigar account. Mr. Whitewell noticed something wrong about the bill and finally discovered that it was a raised $1 bill. Along the bottom of the bill are miniature dollar marks that the swindlers had not taken care to efface. These fell under the eye of Mr. Whitewell and disclosed the fraud.

The bills used in the "raising" operations are of the 1890 issue. On either side are two large $1 marks, while in the four corners, on both sides are smaller marks of the same kind. The alterations are made by marking a cipher on very thin green silk and pasting the slip over the $1 mark so that the original mark, on the bill showing through, while the cipher on the silk fitting close the $1 mark, gives the bill every appearance of a $10 denomination.

CORA MAY'S MANNING.

It Had Been Done Too Numerously, Husband No. 1 Thought.

Because the plaintiff averred that his wife was the possessor of two husbands, Judge Lewis yesterday, in the district court, ordered findings for the plaintiff in the case of Charles Chastine Manning vs. Cora May Manning. The former alleged adultery as the ground for the complaint.

The Mannings were married in Burlington, Io., Nov. 21, 1893, and lived together until September, 1895, when they separated by mutual consent after coming to St. Paul, where Manning, who is a dentist, opened an office at Seventh and Wabasha streets. Dr. Manning is twenty-eight years old and his wife six years younger.

In court Dr. Manning was represented by Percy Godfrey, of Barton & Godfrey, and the defendant by H. B. Farwell.

Dr. Manning testified that he had been married to Cora May Frayer, and that in September, 1895, they had separated by mutual agreement. Afterwards she came to St. Paul, and the witness understood that she had been married at Hudson. He had frequently seen his wife with the man he supposed to be her second husband.

Attorney Farwell cross-examinted the witnesses for the plaintiff, but introduced no testimony.

"You may draw up findings for the plaintiff," said Judge Lewis sententiously to Attorney Godfrey.

METHODIST PASTORS GUESTS.

Reception at the Bates Avenue Church by Epworth League.

A reception was tendered the Methodist ministers of the city last evening by the Epworth League City union, at the Bates Avenue M. E. church. Rev. F. M. Rule, presiding elder of the St. Paul district, and Dr. Robinson, district president of the Epworth league, delivered addresses. A quartette from Hamline university and Mrs. Charles Krieger contributed musical selections. After the formal programme refreshments were served in the church parlors.

WANT LOWER RATES.

Farm Implement Dealers Confer With G. N. Officials.

Charles D. Grinols, of St. Cloud, a prominent dealer in farm implements and agricultural tools, with several dealers in the same class at points on the line of the Great Northern, held a conference with President James J. Hill and General Traffic Manager Clarke, of the Great Northern, yesterday afternoon. Freight rates and machinery shipments furnished the topic of the discussion.

DEATHS.

FOLSOM—Nov. 13, 1899, Anna Louise Angier, in her sixtieth year, wife of Hon. Simeon P. Folsom. Funeral at house, No. 521 Whitall street, on Thursday, the 16th, at 2 p. m. Friends are invited.

VITAL STATISTICS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

James E. Driscoll, Josephine Sittman.
Jacob Mayben, Rebecca Halvorsen.
William J. Thiets, Albertina Schultz.
Axel R. Lindberg, Hilma M. Gustafson.
Nels P. Johnson, Anna M. Lindstrom.
Fred Spieser, Annie M. Klas.
D. T. De Vaney, Randa Peterson.

BIRTHS.

Mrs. Daniel Foley, 335 Somerset, girl.
Mrs. Peter Jerushal, 49 E. Water, girl.
Mrs. M. Verderosa, 72 E. Water, girl.
Mrs. John Lewin, 615 Lawson, boy.
Mrs. Ole Olson, 336 W. Third, boy.
Mrs. Christian, 634 Bates, boy.
Mrs. Thrace W. Eddy, 771 E. Fourth, boy.
Mrs. Chris. Hansen, 893 Jessie, girl.
Mrs. Wm. Lawson, city hospital, boy.

DEATHS.

Joseph Schmidt, 7 yrs, 241 W. Ninth.
Irene Burgoner, 4 yrs 6 mos, 527 University.
Nels O. Nyquist, 5 mos, 688 E. Sixth.
Mrs. Wm. Lawson, 22 yrs, city hospital.
Jos. Ferguson, 50 yrs, Portland, Ore.
Eva. L. Stich, 1199 Beech.

AMUSEMENTS.