SCIENCE OF DIETARY

SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATE INSTITUTIONS DISCUSS METHODS OF COOKING

DELIVER SEVERAL ADDRESSES

In Some Institutions Cooking Is Made Suitable to Peculiar Needs of Individual Patients—Results of Experiments.

Superintendents of all of the custodial, penal and correctional state institutions were present at the quarterly meeting held yesterday by the state board of control for their benefit. The purpose of these quarterly conferences is that the heads of the institutions may exchange views on questions of general application and interest in the management of the establishments of which they have charge and the members of the board may familiarize themselves with the affairs of the institutions and keep in touch with the existing conditions.

In the morning Mrs. Mary B. James, of Minneapolis, read a paper on the question of proper dietary for the inmates of public institutions, illustrating the views she presented therein by the use of charts, showing the chemical analysis and comparative nutritive values of various classes of food. She also gave considerable attention to methods of cooking. The superintendents, all of whom have made more or less of a study of the science of dietary, listened attentively and intelligently to Mrs. James' address, and showed their interest in the subject by frequently asking questions.

Mrs. James said that vegetables were desirable as food, but they should be cooked in their own juices as far as possible, rather than with milk, as they did not combine with milk to good advantage. Among the cereal foods she advised the use of steel-cut grains rather than the more modern preparations, which she believed were not so nutritious. When cereals were to be used as food they should, she thought, contain the whole grain, as far as possible.

As to the preparation of meats, she gave preference to stewing and boiling rather than other processes of cooking, on the ground that there was less waste of the nutritious properties. The coarser meats, she said, were better than the finer and more tender pieces, for the reason that they contained more nutriment. Soups she considered highly beneficial.

It has become generally understood among the superintendents and all others who have given the question even superficial attention, that the different classes of institutions require different, and, in some ways, widely divergent dietary consideration, and this condition was emphatically demonstrated in the discussion which followed the reading of the paper. In fact it was shown that even in one institution the same diet could not be provided for all of the inmates indiscriminately with the most beneficial results. This applies particularly to the insane hospitals, where the patients are in different stages of mental and physical deterioration.

Cooking as an Art.

Dr. Tomlinson, superintendent of the St. Peter hospital, who has made a study of dietary economics, both scientifically and practically, strongly advocated the individualization of patients. He devoted his attention almost entirely to methods of cooking, presumably for the reason that he had found most of his difficulty with that portion of the dietary scheme of his establishment. He said that, properly speaking, cooking was as much an art as painting or music; but persons employed as cooks, almost without exception, regarded it as a purely mechanical function to be performed only as a means of earning a livelihood, and to be disposed of with as little work and expenditure of time as possible. Almost invariably he had found cooks to be mere imitators, who did what they had been taught to do by seeing others, and gave not the slightest thought to the performance of their duties. He had found that all of his cooks at the hospital and the help generally were chiefly interested in getting through their work with the least expenditure of time and effort, and cared but little for results. He argued that in arranging diet for the inmates of an insane hospital some special study should be made of each individual patient. The patients could be divided into large classes, according to their peculiarities, but discrimination should be exercised in so dividing them. Some patients were physically hearty and able to eat heavily and digest their food without difficulty, while others were impaired physically as well as mentally and found difficulty in the digestion of even the simplest kinds of food. Others refused to eat, and others would bolt their food if permitted to do so. In fact the different classes were almost innumerable.

Specially Prepared Foods.

The doctor related his experience with specially prepared food for patients whose digestion was impaired. He said he cooked meats with the bones slowly for twelve hours at a uniform temperature of 160 to 190 degrees without permitting it to come to a boil, and at the end of that time had added vegetable materials and cooked them with the meat for twelve hours more, thereby producing a composition which was almost predigested. That composition he had fed to some of the patients at one meal each day with beneficial results. At the other two meals these patients had been given cereal foods easy of digestion, and they had shown marked improvement.

Dr. Rogers, of the school for the feeble-minded at Faribault, said that since his institution had been divided into different buildings he had found it possible to provide different diet according to the various needs of the patients. This change he had found to be beneficial.

Frank Randall, superintendent of the reformatory at St. Cloud, said that his wards, unless really ill and under the care of the physician who would prescribe their diet, were, as a rule, hearty eaters, and he found but little trouble in contending with a weight of undigested food upon their stomachs, such as he had heard so touchingly referred to by Dr. Tomlinson. Plain nutritious foods were provided for the inmates of the reformatory, he said, in ample quantity and they seemed to thrive upon their diet.

Mrs. James presented for the consideration of the board of control and the superintendents of institutions tables showing the relative nutritive properties of various kinds of foods and their chemical composition, and other tables showing the proportions of different classes of food materials used in the dietary of different institutions of prominence in this country and abroad.

LOCATES THE FUND

APPROPRIATION FOR IMPROVING WEST SIDE LEVEE IS UNEARTHED

NOT IMMEDIATELY AVAILABLE

Seems to Be in Sinking Fund—Ald. Moriarty's Request for $5,000 Will Scarcely Be Successful.

Ald. Moriarty, of the Sixth ward, several weeks ago made demand for an appropriation to improve and repair the East side levee, the money, nearly $5,000, to come from the fund originally created and set aside for its purchase and maintenance, but he is not likely to get it.

After a search, lasting over many weeks, Assistant Corporation Attorney Griggs yesterday located the unexpended balance, about $20,000, but under the act which gave it existence it cannot be touched except for certain improvements. Much of it was located in the sinking fund and will go to pay for the bonds when they mature in a few years. Transferred from fund to fund and hidden beneath the intricacies that characterize the comptroller's department, the identity of the fund was a puzzle and called for much burning of the midnight oil in the examination of records and past council proceedings.

Mr. Moriarty's demand for the appropriation really came at the request of Sixth ward residents, who fear a repetition of the floods that in times past have been so damaging. Below Robert street the lowlands are wholly unprotected, and it was planned to put up a dyke that would be a safeguard for all time to come.

From Robert street east, property owners and manufacturers have raised the levee considerably, while the new Omaha spur track has furnished a solid wall that will be of incalculable benefit.

From Robert street east to the city limits is where future trouble is expected. Mr. Moriarty, however, fully recognizes the necessity of the improvement and will make further efforts to secure a sufficient appropriation.

In Labor's Field.

Railway Car Men Organize.

There was a well attended meeting last night at Federation hall to organize the car men into a union. Those who are eligible are car repairers, car oilers, coach cleaners, car carpenters, car painters and all men employed in the building and repairing of railway cars. The meeting was called by W. Ronemus, organizer of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, who was present and explained that the object of the union was to exalt the character and increase the efficiency of the carmen, to raise the standard of employes, to establish mutual confidence, to care for those in distress and to allow no one to become a member who does not lead a good, sober and moral life. The meeting was addressed by John Swift, the veteran unionist, who gave reasons why all craftsmen should belong to a labor union. Those present expressed their desire to organize a union, and agreed to meet with their friends to complete an organization next Sunday at 3 p. m.

Stonemasons at a Premium.

The weekly meeting of the Stonemason's union last night was well attended, but only questions of a routine character were considered. Andrew Wiltinski was admitted to membership. Trade was said to be very good. Four or five local contractors wanted union men, but they could not be obtained, as there was not an idle member at the meeting. The union has now about 150 members in good standing, while 40 or 50 members are at present employed in some of the smaller cities of the state. The receipts of the meeting were $19.

LABOR NOTES.

The following unions hold meetings tonight: Hack and Cab Drivers', Painters' and Stage Employes'.

The cooks of the city will meet this evening in Federation hall to form a union.

Louis Hanson and James Swift were in Red Wing Monday night, where the made arrangements to hold a meeting within the next two weeks to organize the different trades in that city.

G. L. Rockwell and James Swift spoke before the students of the state university on the Eight Hour League last Friday, and will speak at an early date before the ministers of Minneapolis on the same subject.

Next Sunday State Organizer Louis Hanson and John Swift will visit Stillwater to organize the carpenters, woodworkers and painters.

Money to Loan

At lowest rates of interest on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc. Abe Cohen, 61 East Seventh.

California.

The through tourist car for California will run every Thursday via the Chicago Great Western railway, and Santa Fe route to Los Angeles. New wide vestibuled Pullman tourist cars are furnished and these are personally conducted west of Kansas City. For rates, reservation of berths, etc., apply to J. N. Storr, city ticket agent, corner Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul.

KEEP THEM AT WORK

SO SAYS DR. KILBOURNE CONCERNING INSANE PATIENTS OF THE STATE

EMPLOYMENT IS BENEFICIAL

Says the Work Would Also Make Them Nearly Self-Supporting—Interesting Paper Read at Quarterly Conference.

Dr. Arthur F. Kilbourne, superintendent of the Rochester hospital for the insane, in a paper presented yesterday afternoon before the quarterly conference of the state board of control with the superintendents of the public institutions, earnestly advocated the employment of insane patients at whatever financial expense it may entail. As to that, however, the doctor argues that the inmates of the insane hospitals may be so employed as to make them self-supporting or nearly so, although the paramount consideration in his mind is the benefit to the patients themselves, which will result from keeping them employed and their minds agreeably occupied. The doctor said in part:

"Next to the direct personal care and treatment of patients no other subject is of so much importance as the matter of employment. It is desirable that they should be kept employed, first for the benefit of the patients themselves, and then from an economical standpoint. It is the consensus of opinion that the ideal employment where the climate is propitious is agriculture. Work on the farm and in the garden in Minnesota is necessarily limited to the milder months, so in winter indoor work should be planned. Suitable work of this character could be apportioned among the institutions between which there could be an interchange of products.

"To give employment to the largest number of patients in the summer time farm colonies could be formed about the hospitals. Each settlement could consist of one-quarter section of land with suitable, plain substantial quarters for the acommodation of the limited number of men required to work that acreage. The number of these colonies could be increased with the population of the institutions. This plan exists in other states, and was recommended in the last two reports of the board of trustees of the insane hospitals.

"For the systematic employment of the insane patients in winter shops could be provided where they could be trained in the mechanical work necessary to the autonomy of the institution. Broom-making, net weaving, modeling in clay, basket-making, lacemaking, embroidery, and even china painting have been employed with marked success in some of the institutions of this character."

VANITY OF EGYPTIANS

DR. WRIGHT TELLS OF ANCIENT FASHION REQUIREMENTS.

The fourth of a series of six lectures on "Egypt—Past and Present," given by Rev. John Wright, at the People's church last night, dealt with manners, customs and peculiarities of dress of the ancient Egyptians. Vanity was just as prevalent then as many assert it is now, and the young woman of the present day who spends many hours over her coiffure, if chided, may cite the case of the Egyptian woman of quality, who must take with her wherever she goes, a large box to hold her carefully prepared and elaborate wig. But vanity among Cleopatra's countrywomen was not confined to her sex. The Egyptian Anthony was not in trim to meet his Cleopatra if the accessories of his wardrobe did not number among them the earthen pot with the liquid for blackening the eyebrows, and, most important of all, if the size of it is a guide, an immense false beard. Dr. Wright closed his lecture with this remark: "Ladies and gentlemen, we began our lectures with the arts of Egypt. We close this one with the artificials."

GOES BACK TO M'CARDY

IS ASKED TO SIGN THOMAS STREET SEWER CONTRACT.

The board of public works yesterday returned to Comptroller McCardy the contract awarded to W. J. Preston for construction of a sewer on Thomas street. The legal department supplemented it with an opinion that Mr. McCardy was legally bound to sign the contract, unless he could show that the interests of the city were being protected by a refusal to comply.

AT REST IN OAKLAND

FUNERAL OF MRS. E. S. DREWRY TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY.

The funeral of Mrs. Eliza Starkey Drewry was held from St. Paul's church, Ninth and John streets, yesterday afternoon. Dr. John Wright, pastor of the church, read the funeral service and the church choir furnished the music. A large number of friends was present to pay their last respects to the dead. The pall-bearers were J. P. Gribben, Col. A. R. Keifer, Patrick Bowlin, Mr. Smith and Mr. Kelly. Interment was at Oakland cemetery.

PERMITS IN OCTOBER

CITY BUILDING DEPARTMENT DOES LAND OFFICE BUSINESS.

During October the building departments issued 128 permits, representing an expenditure of $406,332. This is against 140 permits at a cost of $202,660 for the same month last year. The department had great hopes of running the value of the permits up to the half million mark, but expected requests for permits failed to make their appearance.

Breaking It Gently.

"What do you want, little boy?"

"Is this where Mr. Upjohn lives, ma'am?"

"Yes."

"The Mr. Upjohn that runs the bank?"

"He is an officer in the bank."

"The Mr. Upjohn that went downtown on a trolley car this morning?"

"I presume he went on a trolley car. What"——

"Is he the Mr. Upjohn that was in that horrible street car accident?"

"I haven't heard of his being in any street car accident."

"Didn't you hear 'at he'd sprained his ankle jumpin' out o' the car when the train run into it?"

"No, my little boy, you frighten me. What has"——

"Didn't you hear how he run into a drug store for a piece o' court plaster to stick on a little cut he'd got over the eye?"

"Not at all. For mercy's sake"——.

"He isn't in, is he, ma'am?"

"No, he's"——

"Name's John U. Upjohn, isn't it?"

"Yes, that's his name."

"Then he's the same man. He won't be here for an hour or two, I guess, 'cause he's stoppin' to have one of his teeth tightened that got knocked a little bit loose when he was jumpin' out o' danger, y' know."

"Little boy, tell me the whole story. I think I can bear it now."

"Well, ma'am, he's in the hospittal with four ribs broke an' one leg's in a sling an' his nose is knocked kind o' sideways, but he's getting along all right, an' he'll be out again in about a month, an' here's a letter f'm the doctor tellin' ye all about it, ma'am."—Boston Traveler.

California Tourist Cars.

To find out all about them consult Minneapolis & St. Louis Agents.

CITY LOSES A SUIT

MISS COPLITZ AWARDED $300 FOR INJURIES RECEIVED IN TALLYHO ACCIDENT

STRING ATTACHED TO VERDICT

Negligence of Driver May Eventually Invalidate Claim Established by Plaintiff—Damages for Charles Ziegler.

The jury in the case of Emma Coplitz against the city of St. Paul returned a verdict for the plaintiff yesterday afternoon, fixing the injuries at $300.

The suit was brought by Miss Coplitz to recover damages for injuries sustained in a tallyho accident on the evening of July 4 last. It was alleged that the condition of the street was responsible for the accident, and the suit was brought against the city on those grounds.

While the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, there were special findings of such a nature as will probably set aside the verdict. When the court asked the jury if they found that Vane Gibbons, who had taken the reins from the driver and was driving himself, was not guilty of negligence they answered that he was. The court held therefore that Miss Koplitz was also negligent inasmuch as she was in a measure one of the parties conducting the excursion. The arrangement was that the men of the party were to hire the coach and the women to provide the lunch, making the latter parties to the affair.

The injuries received by Miss Koplitz were in the vicinity of the right shoulder, and she first noticed the serious condition of her hurt this fall while out shooting. She is quite an expert rifle shot and an ardent sportswoman, and when she attempted to place her rifle to her shoulder she found that the effort was painful. There will be further argument before Judge Jaggard in the case.

SENTENCED BY BUNN.

Three Prisoners Indicted by Grand Jury Sent to Prison.

A trio of the men indicted by the grand jury received sentences from Judge Bunn yesterday. Andrew Finn, who was convicted of grand larceny, through his attorney, applied for a new trial. The court failed to fall in with the arguments put forth by the prisoner's attorney, however, and Finn will spend the next eighteen months at Stillwater at hard labor.

Henry Benson, who was indicted on a charge of burglary in the third degree, changed his plea of not guilty to guilty, and as he was only eighteen years of age was sent to the state school at St. Cloud.

William Lisiecki changed his plea to guilty on a charge of indecent assault and was sentenced to Stillwater for two years.

The grand jury will make a report to Judge Bunn this morning, and all the criminal cases pending on the calendar will be continued to the November term.

Ziegler Is Awarded $600.

A jury in Judge Kelley's court, in the case of Maximillian Ziegler, as guardian for Charles Ziegler, a sixteen-year-old boy, against Charles Gotzian & Co., returned a verdict for the plaintiff fixing the damages at $600. Young Ziegler was employed by the company, and was set about washing windows. While at work on the outside of a window he lost his footing and fell to the pavement, some feet below, breaking his right leg.

Three Weeks for Nothing.

When M. D. Purdy was made district attorney Fred N. Dickinson was nominated for assistant, and entered upon his duties at once. When his commission came from Washington it was found that he would only receive salary for one day in October, and he has been at work over three weeks.

NEWS FROM THE COURTS.

Judge Jaggard completed his calendar for the October term before noon yesterday.

Thomas McMahon, a saloonkeeper, yesterday filed a petition in bankruptcy, naming his liabilities as $727.94, and his assets as $168, all exempt.

Judge Lewis was engaged yesterday in hearing the appeal of A. Benham from the probate court, to disallow claims against the estate of Mary A. Stone, deceased.

The foreign will of Samuel F. Dickinson, of San Diego, Cal., was filed for probate in the court yesterday. The estate in this city consists of real estate valued at $5,000.

Judges Brill, Otis and Kelly will try the jury cases in the November term of court; Judge Bunn criminal cases; Judge Lewis court cases, and Judge Jaggard will be in chambers.

Letters of administration in the estate of Stina Johnson, deceased, were petitioned for in the probate court yesterday. The estate consists of real estate valued at $5,000, and personal property valued at $7,000.

Margaret Esch is suing the Jung Brewing company to recover salary alleged to be due her husband, deceased, of whose estate she is administratrix. The case was partially heard before Judge Jaggard yesterday.

The Vicksburg commission held a meeting in the federal building yesterday, and decided to recommend to the govtrnor that $25,000 be appropriated for a monument in Vicksburg park, to the Minnesota troops engaged in the siege.

Judge Lewis yesterday discharged the jury which tried the case of William Zearfoss against the Eastern Railway of Minnesota, as they were unable to reach an agreement. The plaintiff was suing to recover damages for injuries sustained in an accident.

Judge Otis yesterday issued an order naming a witness to take testimony of witnesses in a case now pending before the Nebraska courts. This is the first order of the kind, to be issued in this state, and was issued under the old English common law as "letters rogatory." The custom has never been followed in this country to any extent.

Judge Jaggard yesterday heard the case of D. C. Martin against Joseph Sardeson, as an assignee of the St. Anthony Park company, and others, and Josephine Hamilton, intervener. The intervener alone appeared for the defendants, and claimed a lot in the park by mortgage foreclosure. The plaintiff claims it by a city deed. Briefs will be filed at the close.

Through Tourist Cars.

The old familiar way—tried and proven. See Minneapolis & St. Louis Agents for lowest rates to California.

RAYNER HAS CLOSED

EVIDENCE FOR SCHLEY IS ALL PRESENTED BEFORE COURT OF INQUIRY

WITNESSES IN REBUTTAL

Capt. Sigsbee Contradicts Schley's Testimony Regarding Interview With Sampson Aboard the New York.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—In the Schley court of inquiry today a number of witnesses were introduced by Judge Advocate Lemly to testify in rebuttal of the evidence given in Admiral Schley's behalf. The court decided early in the day that no witnesses could be introduced at this stage of the proceedings to give testimony on immaterial points. This announcement was made in connection with an effort to prove a conversation on board the Massachusetts, in which Lieut. Sears, who was Admiral Schley's flag lieutenant, was reported to have said: "For God's sake don't discourage him (meaning Commodore Schley); it is is all that we have been able to do to work him up to this."

It had the effect of relieving Lieutenant Commander Grant, Lieutenant Commander Potts and other officers of the Massachusetts, who had been called to testify concerning this conversation with Mr. Sears which is said to have occurred on the Massachusetts just before the reconnoissance of May 31.

On the other hand the court held that it was not bound by the ordinary procedure in civil issues as to the time when testimony can be taken and that witnesses might be called or recalled any time for the purpose of making additions to former statements, but that none of them could reiterate testimony previously given. This decision was rendered on an objection raised by Mr. Rayner to allowing Capt. Sigsbee to give new testimony when called as a witness for rebuttal purposes.

The witnesses called in rebuttal were: Capt. Charles D. Sigsbee, Capt. Francis E. Chadwick, Capt. Joseph G. Eaton, Lieut. John H. Roys and Chief Quartermaster Neil Anderson, all of whom testified to incidents connected with the campaign of 1898.

Contradicts Schley.

Capt. Chadwick in his statement today said that the precautionary dispatches from the navy department in regard to attacking the Spanish shore batteries had not been communicated to Commodore Schley. This statement is regarded as of great importance by Admiral Schley's opponents as it distinctly contradicts the admiral's own statements.

Capt. Sigsbee testified concerning his interview on the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley. Capt. Eaton was the commander of the dispatch boat Resolute during the war and his testimony related to events which occurred just before and just after the battle on July 3. Lieut. Roys served on board the Eagle and his statement bore upon the Eagle's meeting with the Brooklyn when the latter was en route to Cienfuegos and again while the flagship lay off that port. He stated that Lieutenant Commander Southerland had asked not to be sent to Port Antonio for coal and had asked to be allowed to coal from the Merrimac. Mr. Anderson was chief quartermaster of the Brooklyn during the Spanish war and was at the wheel during the battle of July 3. He said that Commodore Schley had given the order of "hard aport," but that when the order was given the vessel was then hard aport. Before these witnesses were introduced for the department the court heard Capt. T. S. Borden, of the Marine corps, who served on the Brooklyn in Admiral Schley's behalf. He was the last of the admiral's witnesses and he testified that the admiral had borne himself honorably during the battle of July 3.

HUMAN LIFE LENGTHENING.

The insurance actuary is a mysterious, plodding person, supposed always to be buried up to his neck in figures, and devoting all his energies to discovering how long persons of different ages ought to live. How he finds out is a secret of his craft, but the result of his labors appear in neatly printed "expectation" tables, by referring to which you may find out how many more years are liable to elapse before you shuffle off this mortal coil.

These tables are indispensible to insurance companies in determining the premiums they will charge for contracting to pay certain sums, more or less, to the surviving wife or other relatives of a deceased person. It is easy to see that the amount of the premium depends on the expectation of life, and the sum to be paid over when death occurs.

The expectation tables now in use are, we believe, about forty years old. A new table has recently been computed by English actuaries, with gratifying results. It is found that human life has lengthened by more than a year and a half since the old tables were made; in other words, for example, where the first table showed that the average life of a group of individuals who had reached the age of ten would be fifty-nine years and nearly ten months, the second table shows that the average life for such a group now would be sixty-one years and five months. The same ratio applies to all ages, and the result of the discovery is likely to be a lowering of premiums. Referring to this exhibit and outlook, the New York Mail and Express says: "If the premium rate can be lowered here, it may be set down as one of the most far-reaching and significant gains of our civilization—far-reaching because a steady and by no means lagging progress is making here toward the time when a life insurance policy will be in the hands of every able-bodied head of a family; significant because it would be the inerrant testimony of averages to the betterment of humanity in this country. If men live nineteen months longer than they did in the first half of the last century, it means that they must be better clothed, better housed, better fed.

Probably the improvement is quite as marked in this country as in England, and it is said that the American Actuarial association is about to look into the matter. The undertaking will be a laborious one, and its results will be awaited with great interest.—Rochester Democrat.

A Wreck.

We contemplated the alcoholic wreck with unmingled pity.

"A sinking ship, indeed!" we exclaimed.

"But the rats do not leave me!" shrieked the fellow, gesturing wildly.

We extended to him the helping hand, of course, but he shrank away, mistaking this for a pink elephant.—Detroit Journal.

Mother—You've been fighting again!
Jimmy—No, ma, honest! I didn't git a chanst to put up me hands!

AMUSEMENTS.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry B. Osborne, Edith Guernsey.
Charles Sather, Jenny Anderson.
Charles J. Kimball, Cora F. Bruce.
Henry H. Holden, Laura E. Coffin.
George Anderson, Ida Crary.

Births.

Mrs. Theo. Weber, 582 Thomas, boy.
Mrs. Pat Hines, 103 Bates, boy.
Mrs. H. Borchardt, 340 E. Thirteenth, boy.
Mrs. D. Polumbo, 113 S. Franklin, boy.
Mrs. Paul E. Darkow, 297 Jenks, girl.
Mrs. Martin Mickaelson, 949 Forest, boy.
Mrs. Louis Kreiner, 451 Hatch, boy.
Mrs. Theo. Gorth, 254 Fuller, girl.
Mrs. Fred Dahlke, 549 Stryker, girl.

Deaths.

Baby Drake, 167 W. Fourth, 2 wks.
Mary Ann Goodrich, Grand, 79 yrs.
Mrs Edward Drewry, 710 Payne, 66 yrs.
G. N. Holmes, 248 Territorial, 53 yrs.
Wm. H. Colt, 430 Cherokee, 79 yrs.

DEATHS.

RAUN—In St. Paul, Minn., Thursday, Oct. 31, Christian Raun, aged fifty-six years. Funeral from Vasa hall, 254 East Seventh street, Sunday, Nov. 3, 2 p. m. Members of Danish Brotherhood, Society of Good Hope and Columbia Lodge No. 205, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend.