MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington avenue, opposite Nicollet House. Office hours from 6 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

Police court news was quite light yesterday.

Get your dinner at the Boston restaurant to-day.

Business was frozen up yesterday, apparently.

Get your supper at the Comique restaurant to-day.

The interest in the Minnehaha City delegation is unabated.

The Wreck of the Medusa still holds the boards at the Opera house.

Quite a number of Minneapolitans went down to St. Paul to see the big fire.

The Pence opera house matinee was not very largely attended yesterday afternoon.

At 6 o'clock last evening the thermometer indicated six degrees below nothing.

Miss McAllister announces that she will give two matinee performances each week hereafter.

Two buggies were wrecked on Washington avenue by a runaway milkman's team yesterday.

Work upon the pump house extension is progressing quite rapidly despite the cold weather.

At the meeting of the board of water commissioners, held yesterday, only routine business was transacted.

A meeting of the commissioned officers of Company B was held at the house of Capt. Naylor last evening.

Sawdust in the river has been pronounced an aid to navigation, but who will say it is conducive to health?

The flour quotations at the mills were: Patents, $6@6.50; straights, $5.50@6.60; lower grades, $2@3; clears, $5@5.50 per barrel.

The sanitary conference was not largely attended yesterday, but unusual interest was manifested in the proceedings by those present.

A case of small-pox at 718 Washington avenue, north, was reported to the city physician, yesterday. This is in the vicinity of the other cases reported.

The secretary of the state board of health pronounces decaying sawdust in the river injurious to the health of people using the water for domestic purposes.

Miss Jennie Dutton, the popular and pretty soprano vocalist of the Chicago church choir, will contribute to the Mendelssohn club concert on Friday evening.

Isaac Fox, James McLeod and William Todd each pleaded guilty to charges of drunkenness, before his honor yesterday, and are now ten days' guests of Sheriff Eustis.

Moore's insane symptoms had entirely subsided yesterday. He has doubless made up his mind that he cannot fool anyone and will hereafter conduct himself differently.

The regular monthly meeting of the chamber of commerce was held yesterday, but an adjournment until next Wednesday was had without transacting any important business.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Peter M. Hobach and Annie M. Olojson, Alfred Bloom and Mary Johnson, W. M. Wilkinson and Mary L. Bumham, Andrew Keim and Emma Fitting.

The matter of excluding the children, residing within the district where small-pox prevailed, from the public schools, will probably be left to the discretion of Prof. Moore by the board of education.

Shipments yesterday were: Flour, 9,502 bbls.; lumber, 230,000 feet; mill stuff, 377 tons; wheat, 4,500 bu.; barley, 500 bu.; machinery, 2 cars; flax seed 4 cars; live stock, 1 car; sundries, 66 cars. Total, 261 cars.

The inspection of grain at this point yesterday was as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 64 cars; No. 2 hard, 2 cars; No. 1 regular, 38 cars; No. 2 regular, 23 cars; No. 3, 6 cars; No. 4, 1 car; condemned, 15 cars.

Sales on 'change: Eleven cars No. 1 hard 99c; 2 cars condemned, 75c; car do 85c; 1 car do in B, $1.01; 5 cars do, in store, $1; 1 car No. 2 f o b, 90c; 1 car condemned, 80c; 1 car sample, 95c; 1 car do 96c; 1 car corn, 50c.

Yesterday the associate members of the Mendelssohn club selected their tickets to the concert to be given in the Academy tomorrow evening, and to-day outsiders have a chance. There are few seats left, however, and they will doubtless all be gone before noon.

Mike Morriarity, arrested by Officer Burns, as reported in the GLOBE, went before his honor yesterday charged with attempting to hold up a man in the Sailors' home on North Second street. He was found guilty and sentenced to two months at hard labor.

Auditor McDonald and Sheriff Eustis are having a little trouble, and it seems quite likely the sheriff will come out best in the fight. He has lived in Minneapolis too long, and his honor and integrity is too well known to be tainted by charges made by McDonald.

The "nincompoop" lecture by the pious fraud of the morning slow coach at the Baptist church last night was very slimly attended, and proved insipid and uninteresting. The reforms suggested would bear more impress did his audience, small as it was, have faith in its source.

Prices on 'change yesterday were: Wheat, No. 1 hard, $1.01 in store; No. 2 hard, 94c; No. 1 regular, 94c; No. 2, 89c; oats, rejected, 30@33c; No. 2, 35c; No. 2 white, 36c; barley, No. 3, 50@60c; corn, 70c f o b; new, 61c f o b; bran, $10.75@11; shorts, $9.50@10.50; ground feed, $24.50@26; hay, $7.75@8.50.

Wheat, 70,000 bu.; flour, 2,000 bbls.; oats 800 bu.; lumber 100,000 feet; mill stuff, 91 tons; merchandise, 48 cars; coal, 74 cars; barrel stock, 8 cars; live stock, 2 cars; wood, 18 cars; brick 1 car; flax seed, 5 cars; machinery 2 cars; barley, 500 bu.; sundries, 10 cars. Total, 364 cars, were the receipts yesterday.

The examination of Stephen D. Moore was begun in the police court yesterday, but after the introduction of a small amount of testimony, it was continued until this morning. Several attorneys expressed opinions that it would be extremely difficult to hold the would-be rogue upon the charges alleged, inasmuch as he accomplished nothing by his false representations. If liars could be punished justice would have some show.

Daniel Cain had Levi R. Gorman, who occupies the basement of the Opera house, arrested for gambling. Cain is an unsophisticated fellow from Wisconsin prairies. He alleged that he was inveigled into a game of poker, and that he lost his entire pile. Next morning he called for money enough to transport him to the bosom of his family, but was only laughed at for his pains. Gorman being arraigned before Judge Cooley, pleaded not guilty and had the trial continued until yesterday. When the case was called Cain was non est. It is stated that he had secured back his money lost in gambling and suddenly disappeared for his home. The case was dismissed by his honor.

MINNEHAHA CITY.

The Argument Commenced Before Judge Ueland Yesterday.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the matter of the incorporation of the proposed city of Minnehaha was called in the probate court. The counsel appeared as follows: Reu, Woolley and Kitchell, and Daniel Fish, for the petitioners, and P. M Babcock, C. H. Benton and Judge Atwater, for the protesters.

Judge Atwater stated that he had appeared in his own interest, owning 250 acres of land in the proposed city on which there is but one house, the property is not suitable for city purposes, although by the incorporation of the new city it would be taken for city purposes, which from its nature as a pure farming tract, would not be equitable, and would be a movement without a precedent in the history of the incorporation of cities. Beside, by such incorportion, this property would depreciate 25 per cent. and possibly 50 per cent., in addition to the burden of taxes. If he was obliged to be incorporated, he preferred in go into Minneapolis.

A statement signed by W. S. Higgins was read by Judge Babcock, alleging the invalidity of the petition.

Col. Benton made a short remonstrance against any evidence being adduced at this time, since the machinery of the general law was inefficient to ascertain the exact number of legal voters in the territory referred to, a matter vitally important to any legal proceedings looking to a furtherance of the plans of the petitioners for incorporation.

The remonstrance was overruled and the witness called.

Mr. Griswold, the first witness, testified that at present he was a resident of the city of Minneapolis, but at the time of signing the petition under discussion, was a resident of the town of Minneapolis. That he attended a meeting of the legal voters of this territory some time in July or August, and that in order to find how many legal votes there were in the district, he consulted the town clerk, and others supposed to have information, and that a committee was appointed to ascertain the number, which committee prepared blanks for taking a census. This committee was composed of Messrs. Avery, Libby, Adams and others.

The next witness, Mr. A. D. Libby, being sworn, testified that five canvassers were put into the field, each with a separate district, to ascertain the exact number of voters in the entire district. These canvassers were Messrs. Avery, Libby, Adams, Brown and Russell. The division of the territory was minutely detailed, showing that no confusion resulted in the canvass. This canvass was made between the 15th of June and the 4th or 5th of July. The mode of procedure was to ask every man as to his ability to vote legally, and if he was a voter, his name was taken, and if not, his name was refused. This evidence was ruled out as hearsay, and counsel for petitioners hopelessly suggested that the only way to arrive at the fact of the legality of the names would be to call each one of the 550 signers to testify as to his ability to sign.

Adjourned until 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was commenced at 2 o'clock, and Dr. Avery called as the first witness. He testified that he was one of the committee that circulated the petition, and identified fifty-six names as having been obtained by him. He admitted that two of the names were written by the same man, and explained that one man had requested the other to sign for him. A question as to the legality of one man signing for another, was raised and the signature finally ruled out.

The witness was requested to read the names on the list obtained by him and specify those he personally knew to be legal voters.

The cross-examination of the doctor was about the same as of the previous witness.

J. S. Adams was the next witness, and stated that he resides, and has lived there fifteen years on Minnehaha avenue near the falls. Was one of the canvassers for the petition. Commenced work about June 15, occupied about one month in making the canvass. Identified list of names taken by him. Admitted having written two of the signatures himself. Was acquainted with all of the men whose names he obtained and knew them to be legal voters.

Cross-examined. Knew that they were voters from having been acquainted with them for several years; had not seen the naturalization papers of all those whom he knew to be foreigners.

Mr. Williams then examined the petition and identified the names of the persons that he knew had lived in the district a number of years and were legal voters, finding sixty-nine.

Cross-examined. Have seen nearly all of the sixty-nine vote; know them all to be voters; there has been a great growth in population in the district in the past six months; know that there are more voters there now than there were at the time the petition was circulated. Examined by Judge Ueland. Did not have the original written petition; had a printed one; did not attach the paper containing the signature that I obtained to the written one; do not know who did; have not read the written petition. Witness then read the written and original copy, and pronounced it the same as the printed one.

R. P. Rowell was the next witness. Reside in the town of Minneapolis; have resided there for fifty years; was one of the committee appointed by the citizens last summer to take the census of the district to the proposed city of Minnehaha, made a canvass of all of the territory west of Lyndale avenue—identified list of names taken by him—circulated a petition for the new city. My copy of the petition was a printed one. Judge Babcock here objected to this evidence on the following ground: "The manner of circulating and signing the petition has not been legally done. The law declares that a petition must be signed and presented by the people, whereas the petition presented has not been signed by a single person, but printed copies have been circulated and the signatures to them have been detached and attached to another distinct paper. This matter was discussed at great length by the council of both sides and submitted to Judge Ueland, who refused to decide the question without time to consider.

The testimony of Mr. Russell was resumed and continued without any new points being introduced.

Witness stated that the printed copy of the petition, used by him was compared with the written copy before being used.

Cross-examined: Have been judge of election and know most all the legal voters in the district. Have seen the naturalization papers of many of them. Do not know how many voters there are in the district at present. Signed one man's name for him—William Rate. Know 175 of the signers to be voters.

Court then adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION HELD YESTERDAY.

Valuable Papers Upon the Work of Local Boards of Health--An Ounce of Prevention Worth More Than a Pound of Cure.

Afternoon Session.

The State Sanitary association met in the rooms of the Academy of Natural Sciences at 110 Hennepin avenue and the first session was called to order at 2 o'clock. Gov. Hubbard presided. The attendance was rather small. After devotional exercises, the following essays were read:

DR. COCKBURN'S PAPER.

Dr. Cockburn, the city physician of Minneapolis, read an excellent paper upon a health officer's work, of which the following is an abstract:

Mr. President and Gentlemen: It is with pleasure that I meet you on this occasion. The occasion which calls us together is one which should be of interest to all good citizens. The meeting of a body for the admission of a common cause for the advancement of a science which must redound to the benefit of mankind at large, should be hailed with pleasure. Sanitary science includes everything that can prevent disease or promote the public health.

Any means that will promote the public health will correspondingly increase the well-being of the largest number of individuals.

I am to say a few words on the

WORK OF A CITY HEALTH OFFICER,

and how the people may assist and support their local board of health. The question arises, why should we assist the board of health? Is not the health officer the one to attend to the duties of health dispensing, and why need we make ourselves any care about anything pertaining to its duties? This is a question if not asked nor on the the mind many otherwise good citizens, is acted by them every day of their lives.

To understand why the people should assist the board of health, it is but necessary to consider the object and purpose of the board of health and sanitary organizations, when I think it will be plain to all who give it consideration that any assistance rendered by the people is but an act of self-preservation. The objects of boards of health is to prevent the spread, suppress the cause, and endeavor by proper sanitary measures to regulate and control the ravages of disease. This result of public sanitation touches every home in the land every man, woman and child in the land must feel its beneficial influences.

A study of the reports of the register general of England shows that during the last decade the death rate has fallen off one in 1,000 population per annum and that more than three-fourths of that falling off is due to a reduction of death from zymotic disease; and further that one-half of this decline is in the deaths from fevers, and in this class of diseases it is claimed the best results of sanitation is obtained. It must be kept prominent in view of that during the last ten ysars most active measures have been taken in sanitary work. This falling off of eleven in 1,000 may seem like a small reduction, but let us consider in its fullest bearing. It will not do to scan with the eye the figures, the ciphers and units of these statistics. We must look deeper. The joy and happiness which flow from this expansion of life, this result of sanitary science, may possibly requre a scientific mind to appreciate.

Dr. Cockburn's was an able and exhaustive paper. It treated the subject of preventing, rather than curing diseases, in thorough detail. His theory is that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. He showed at length the necessity of securing tha co-operation of all public spirited citizens in making local, state and national boards of health effective organizations for the prevention and spread of contageous diseases and expediencies, by employing every sanitary precaution possible.

He was followed by an essay on "The work and difficulties of a health officer under existing laws," by

A. T. CONLEY,

the health officer of Cannon Falls, and showed up many of the inconsistencies of the present laws, and the obstacles to be met with in unsophisticated individuals—people who fail to recognize a single sensible sanitary rule.

He called the attention of the physicians and members of the boards of health present to the law which empowers the respective boards of health to employ all the powers necessary for the preservation of the public health. The paper was illustrated by many anecdotes taken from his experience in the capacity of health officer, and was listened to with marked attention by his hearers, and the paper, as a whole, was pronounced excellent by those who commented upon it.

C. G., Slagle M. D., Health officer of Winnebago City, Minn., read an interesting paper, from the which the following is taken:

Doctors and Friends of the Sanitary course: Long centuries ago Cicero declared that "Man approaches the gods in no things so much as in giving health to his fellow man." I need not tell you that our work to-day is not a visionary search for the "elixir vital" of Poracelsus or yet for the "foundation of youth." On the other hand it is practicable, tangible, demonstratable, and appeals alike to the intelligent sympathies of humanity everywhere, as it so plainly involves the physical and social welfare.

How shall we popularize our good work? Who are our aids? What are the difficulties in the pathway of our progress? and how shall we best surmount them? To us these are problems of vital importance, to be discussed at this time. We have more or less available, to put into the field, an army of our physicians in the United States, embracing numbers of both sexes. There is now in operation in this country and Europe an organized system of sanitary reform, consisting of the various local, state, national and international health associations with their auxiliaries. In regard to the nature and modes of prevention of zymotic diseases, by urging vaccination, isolation and disinfection, when epidemic or contagious diseases are prevailing, and advising them of the susceptibilities of certain articles of drink and diet, to absorb and communicate the matires morbi to the healthy, notably water, milk, cream, butter, lard, meats, pies, vegetables, etc., we would soon bring about a popular reform.

It is especially the duty of medical men to better educate the people in order that necessary legislation may be obtained. In this country the people must necessarily be in advance of their legislators, therefore they must have a clear comprehension of the needs in sanitary matters.

The paper was lengthy and space forbids publishing it further.

The reading of the above papers was supplemented by an informal discussion upon epidemics and contagious diseases. Dr. Hewett, of the state board, expressed the opinion that

DECAYED SAWDUST

in the water, used for domestic purposes or as a beverage, was very injurious to the health, indeed, if it was not dangerous. Sawdust which contained much pitch or resin, was less injurious than ordinary sawdust.

A discussion upon vaccination as a preventative to the spread of small-pox was participated in by nearly all the physicians present.

It seemed to be the opinion of many, however, that compulsory vaccination was practicable, although the speakers fought somewhat shy of the subject.

The meeting adjourned.

Evening Session.

The attendance at the evening session was somewhat larger than was that of the opening session. Dr. Knickerbacker presided.

Dr. Charles Berry read a carefully prepared paper upon the

DEFECTS OF EXISTING LEGISLATION

respecting sanitary regulatinos. Many pointed illustrations were made. He assigned as one of the principal reasons for these defects an ignorance of the needs.

The paper was followed by a general discussion upon the topics suggested in the essay.

Dr. Hewitt, of the state board of health, remarked upon the pecuniary embarrassments to be contended with everywhere in furthering the work of sanitary systems.

Dr. Berry explained some of the difficulties met with in his immediate locality.

Dr. D. F. Collins, of Minneapolis, reported the work effected by the board of health of which he is the secretary. He explained that although the ordinance provided for sanitary inspection of the city each month, it had been permitted to remain a dead letter, and consequently two or three alarming epidemics have occurred in the city. To this fact he believed was owing the present rampage of small-pox.

Dr. Cockburn being called upon to give the record of mortality from typhoid fever and small-pox the past year in Minneapolis, stated that he was not prepared to submit a report at the present meeting but would be pleased to do so at the next session. Respecting the small-pox epidemic of last summer, he explained that the origin in the city had been traced with certainty to an emigrant who came to the city with the disease. He was unable to state the cause of the present cases of small-pox other than that it had been traced to a case which had been treated by practicing physicians of the city who had failed to report the case to the board of health, as is required by the city ordinance, so that the house, in which the patient was confined had never been quarantined, and the wonder is that the epidemic had not spread any further and been more general. The case will doubtless make it pretty warm for the physician derelect in his duty to report the case.

Respecting quarantining houses where cases of diphtheria existed, Dr. Cockburn stated that much difficulty had been experienced, The families always objected, and generally tore down the placards placed upon the house by the board of health.

Dr. Knickerbacker spoke against the popular custom of making the funerals of contagious diseases public.

Dr. Cockburn recited an instance where diphtheria had been spread by a public funeral where the coffin was opened and the corpse viewed by the friends.

Dr. Hewitt followed in the same strain. He looked upon diphtheria as more dangerous than small-pox. He had known of many instances where infections of contagious diseases hod become serious epidemics from public funerals. He looked upon it as next door to the custom in Russia, where in the event a child dies in a family, a small piece of bread was placed in the mouth of the corpse and then put in the mouth of a living child.

Dr. Berry reported that the Scandinavians are very sympathetic, and that consequently diphtheria and like contagions, when it gets into one family usually goes through the whole settlement, and the rate of mortality is simply fearful. He spoke of a case near New Ulm where it was thickly settled with Scandinavians and Germans. Diphtheria passed through the Scandinavian settlement, while not a German family was afflicted. The mortality was 80 per cent. Finally it did get into the German families, and then it raged through all the families of that nationality. The doctor would rather have forty cases of small-pox in his house than one of diphtheria. He stoutly opposed public funerals.

Dr. Phillips addressed the conference upon the ravages of typhoid fever. His experience taught him that it was difficult to quarantine families afflicted with this fever. As to the course of typhoid fever, he stated that the newspapers had professed to explain it away as occasioned by our water. But he was free to assert that no man knew the exact cause. Claiming that it was the water is simply ridiculous. It is more reasonable to lay it to poor ventilation.

The discussion here verged into urging better ventilation, when an adjournment was made to this morning.

AN EXTENSIVE EMBEZZLER.

Wm. F. Thompson Arrested for Appropriating $10,000 Money Belonging to Farnham & Lovejoy, by Whom He Was Employed as Bookkeeper.

Yesterday, William F. Thompson, who resides at No. 1023 Sixth avenue south, was taken into custody upon a warrant issued at the instance of Messrs. Farnham and Lovejoy, extensive lumber merchants of the East side, by whom he was employed as bookkeeper, charging him with embezzlement. The warrant alleges that on or about the 17th day of August, 1882, the defendant willfully, wrongfully and feloniously appropriated to his own use the sum of $10,000, the property of Farnham & Lovejoy.

Two search warrants have also been issued, one to search the office of Farnham & Lovejoy, and one to search the house of the defendant, in the hope of recovering a portion of the stolen money.

At a later hour a writ of attachment was issued against Thompson by the law firm of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, to recover the sum of $17,000. It would seem from the various amounts at which the sum of money is alleged to have been taken by the defendant, that the complaining witnesses were greatly in doubt as to the exact amount themselves.

Mr. Thompson has always been looked upon as a highly respectable and law-abiding citizen, and consequently his arrest and incarceration upon so serious a charge, has created considerable comment among his aquaintances. His friends seem loth to believe him guilty and confidently express the opinion that he will be able to establish his innocence upon a thorough examination. Thompson will be arraigned before Judge Cooley this morning, when, if postponement is not made the facts and particulars of the case will be made known.

The charges made against Sheriff Eustis by his enemies are simply absurd.

CITY COUNCIL.

Proceedings of the Meeting Last Evening.

The first December meeting of the city council was called to order by President Walsh last evening, with all the members present except Aldermen Cleveland, Coe, Greether, Kees, Parker and Pillsbury.

The following communication was read:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Minneapolis: Gentlemen:—The legislature of the state of Minnesota will soon convene and the phenominal growth of our city will necessitate a considerable amount of legislation to bring everything up to our present status.

I therefore recommend to your honorable body that your standing committees, together with the officers of the fire department, the board of water commissioners, officers of the police force, the superintendent of the poor and the judge of the municipal court, be requested to carefully consider what legislation is needed and report to the city council at as early a day as possible, in order that you may ask of the legislature for our citizens what is material for our prosperity as a great city.

These matters have heretofore been very largely entrusted to the hands of self-constituted committees of private citizens who have engineered through matters in which they, more than all citizens were interested, you are the people's chosen representatives, and to you will they look to recommend such legislation as is needed. By taking the matter, at this early day, blunders may be avoided, which are unavoidable when acts are rushed through in the last days of the session of the legislature. Very respectfully your obedient servant, A. A. AMES, Mayor.

The communication was referred to a committee of Ald. Glenn, Waitt, Andrews, Barge, Pillsbury and Hogan.

Communications were received from the mayor appointing the following special policemen without pay from the city: John Kennedy, Martin Graham, John Powers, John La Clair, A. G. Walker, Jacob Moore, J. W. Hill, and E. C. Westey, for the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway company; Mike Mahoney, for the viaduct; J. R. Ells, for the Franklin venue Presbyterian church and James Nolan, for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway company. The appointments were confirmed.

The special committee on water works requested that the council appropriate the sum of $33,000 for the water works fund. After considerable discussion the matter was left to the committee on water works with power to act.

J. J. Murphy was appointed to take charge of stop gates at fires with a salary of $70 per month.

D. M. Spooner presented himself as an applicant for the office of inspector of buildings. Communication was referred to committee on public grounds and buildings.

Plats of Allen & Anderson, E. H. Steele, Silver Lake, and Monroe Bros. Second addition, were presented and accepted.

The usual monthly budget of bills was read and ordered paid.

Attorney Benton submitted the following:

To the Honorable City Council—Gentlemen: The claim of $1,000 made by D. H. Ackerman, for personal injuries received on Fourteenth avenue, southeast corner of Sixth street, referred to me Nov. 1, I have carefully investigated. In my opinion Mr. Ackerman has no legal claim against the city. I therefore recommend that payment be refused. Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BENTON, City Attorney.

Report adopted.

A motion to settle an old bill of the vintage of '74 was lost.

Alderman Waitt from the committee on fire department reported that the committee had purchased two steam fire engines, one from the Amoskeag company, for $4,000, the engine to be delivered Jan. 1, also one from the Aheon company for $4,400, the engine to be delivered on the first of March. A purchase of 2,000 feet of hose was also reported. The reports were adopted.

Fire alarm boxes were ordered placed at the Minneapolis harvester works and at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fifth street.

The old bill of Robinson & Meads, for street sprinkling for the month of October was brought up once more and discussed, and at last lost.

Alderman Glenn stated that the large pump now in use at the pump house would have to be removed when the new house was completed, and the water board was requested to look into the matter and make some disposition of the pump.

A motion to allow the superintendent of the poor $300 per annum for livery, referred to city attorney.

A motion to instruct the chief of the fire department to test the water mains in various parts of the city at least once a week was passed.

Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

JURY CASES.

[Before Judge Lochren.]

J. T. Abbott vs. the C. M. & St. P. Railroad company. On trial.

[Before Judge Young.]

G. H. Comford vs. James L. Sprague et al. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $551.13.

John Bates vs. John T. West. On trial.

W. B. Bryeldsen vs. Slocum & Woodruff. Dismissed.

Benjamin Murtaugh vs. John Callaghan. Dismissed.

COURT CASES.

[Before Judge Shaw.]

James T. Ellwell vs. Mary P. Wilson. Reset for Dec. 21.

Mary A. Thwing vs. Mary P. Wilson. Reset for Dec. 21.

Geo. W. Nesbitt vs. S. S. Small. On trial.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Cooley]

Isaac Fox, James McLeod and William Todd, drunkenness; committed ten days each.

John Doherty, drunkenness; sentence suspended.

M. Moriarity, larceny; committed sixty days.

L. R. Gorman, gambling; dismissed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Many pairs of ears were frost bitten last night.

The State Sanitary convention will close this evening.

An extensive embezzlement case was reported yesterdny.

During the month of November the receipts of the municipal court from fines amounted to $1,450.

A telephone call for a physician came into the police station from a house at the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue north. Investigation developed the fact that a man was afflicted with fits, from which he recovered soon after.

Charlie Howard, a crook confined in the county jail at the order of Judge Cooley, to await the action of the grand jury, and then discharged by that body, is now wanted for the larceny of an overcoat and $50 in money from J. W. Wood's boarding house on Fifth avenue south. It is hinted that the landlord who was also an inmate of the county jail with Howard, knows more of the robbery than he wishes to divulge.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom company, held yesterday, for the purpose of electing a boom master, W. E. Johnson was elected, vice Caleb Dorr, who had held the position for several years.

At the police station is a poor cripple, who is subject to occasional epileptic fits, named Walter Chandler, who applied for lodging. His story is truly pitiful. He was last night turned out from the place where he made his home—out into the bitter cold—by James Lloyd, of No. 1121 North Twelfth street. He begged for mercy to no purpose. He went to his guardian, Mark W. Lewis, but he had been prejudiced by the cruel Lloyd, and would do nothing, The authorities will probably investigate the case.

STILLWATER GLOBULES.

A masquerade ball is announced, to take place at Music hall, Dec. 28.

Mr. David Bronson has resigned his position as chief engineer of the fire department.

The Odd Fellows will have a dance Christmas night, at their hall in McKusick's block.

The ladies of the Methodist society met at their church on Tuesday and put in the day in sewing for the poor.

The city council have ordered Mr. Armstrong's platform on Chestnut street to be removed. The above action was taken at the request of Mr. Thorne.

Some of the physicians report that the diphtheria is decreasing in this city. The same can be said of scarlet fever, no new cases of the latter disease having appeared lately.

If President Arthur should ever become a candidate for re-election, he need expect no votes in Stillwater. His opposition to postoffice building in this city will prove his ruin here.

Thomas Hanly, who was convicted at the present term of the district court of larceny from the person, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the state prison, was handed over to Warden Reed yesterday.

Regardless of the cold, piercing north wind which prevailed yesterday a number of sleighs filled with pleasure seekers were on the streets. Seemingly the cold had no effect on these people, for they claimed to have had a lovely time.

Loggers fear much trouble this winter on account of the swamps remaining unfrozen. Had the present cold snap come before the last fall of snow the ground would have been in much better condition for their business.

A statement occurred in the GLOBE one day last week in regard to a destitute family whose place of residence is in the vicinity of Lily lake, who in addition to their extreme poverty have five children ill of diphtheria. Since that time the disease has carried off three of the children. Whether the other two will survive or not is still a matter of doubt. In order to obtain aid for this sadly afflicted family, R. M. Coles appeared on the street this morning with a small cigar box in his hand in which was placed a goodly number of contributions. The amount thus received by Mr. Coles will assist materially in relieving the present distress of this family.

Tom Ochiltree's Talent.

Tom Ochiltree, the newly elected congressman from Texas, who passes among his friends as the most talented liar in America, tells a story on himself which illustrates the results of possessing such a reputation. "It was just after the battle of Shiloh," says Tom, "and whilst riding one day about sundown through the Arkansas bottoms I sought and obtained accommodation at a princely mansion occupied by a mother and daughter. I soon saw they were in deep affliction. 'Have you lost a relative in the war?' I asked of the young lady, as her mother left the room. 'Alas! yes,' she replied, 'an only brother.' 'May I be so bold as to ask his name, young lady?' Upon her informing me I remarked that it was a fortunate accident that had thrown me under their roof. 'Why my dear young friend, that young man and myself were mess-mates and bosom friends, and when he fell by my side with his dying breath he asked me to cut off a lock of his hair and take it to his widowed mother. Would you believe me? I had scarcely done so when a grape shot carried away the packet containing it.' 'Indeed, sir,' she replied; 'and may I ask the name of my brother's benefactor?' 'Ochiltree, miss, at your service.' 'What! Not the celebrated Maj. Tom Ochiltree, of Texas?' 'The same.' 'And you saw him die?' 'I did.' 'Oh, joy, joy!' she cried in impassioned tones. 'Oh, mother, mother, rejoice! rejoice! My brother still lives!'" She had heard of Tom.

A NOTED BUT UNTITLED WOMAN.

[From the Boston Globe.]

Messrs. Editors:—

The above is a good likeness of Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., who above all other human beings may be truthfully called the "Dear Friend of Woman," as some of her correspondents love to call her. She is zealously devoted to her work, which is the outcome of a life-study, and is obliged to keep six lady assistants, to help her answer the large correspondence which daily pours in upon her, each bearing its special burden of suffering, or joy at release from it. Her Vegetable Compound is a medicine for good and not evil purposes. I have personally investigated it and am satisfied of the truth of this.

On account of its proven merits, it is recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country. One says: "It works like a charm and saves much pain. It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life."

It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

It costs only $1. per bottle or six for $5., and is sold by druggists. Any advice required as to special cases, and the names of many who have been restored to perfect health by the use of the Vegetable Compound, can be obtained by addressing Mrs. P., with stamp for reply, at her home in Lynn, Mass.

For Kidney Complaint of *either* sex this compound is unsurpassed as abundant testimonials show.

"Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills," says one writer, "are *the best in the world* for the cure of Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the liver. Her Blood Purifier works wonders in its special line and bids fair to equal the Compound in its popularity.

All must respect her as an Angel of Mercy whose sole ambition is to do good to others.

Philadelphia, Pa. (3) Mrs. A. M. B.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Rotert, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Edward Rotert, late of the county of Ramsey, deceased, that the judge of the probate court of said county will hear, examine and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in Saint Paul in said county, on the first Monday of the month of February, A. D. 1883, (the same being the fifth day of said month); and that six months from the 22d day of November, 1882, have been limited and allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 22d day of November, A. D. 1882.

WILLIAM ROTERT,
Administrator of the estate of Edward Rotert, deceased. Nov 23-Thu-5w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the estate of Adolph Mueller, deceased.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims and demands against the estate of Adolph Mueller, late of the county of Ramsey, deceased, that the judge of the probate court of said county will hear, examine and adjust claims and demands against said estate, at his office in Saint Paul, in said county, on the first Monday of the month of February, A. D. 1883, the same being the fifth day of said month; and that six months from the twenty-second day of November, 1882, have been limited and allowed by said probate court for creditors to present their claims.

Dated this 22d day of November, A. D. 1882.

AUGUST F. MANKE,
Administrator, with will annexed, of the estate of Adolph Mueller, deceased. Nov 23-Thu-5w

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY, ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22, 1882.

In the matter of the estate of Patrick Kenny, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of P. T. Kavanagh, administrator of the estate of Patrick Kenny, deceased, representing among other things that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to heirs:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by the judge of this court, on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county. By the Court.

[L. S.] HENRY O'GORMAN, Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, JR., Clerk. Nov 23-Thu-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTY—COUNTY OF RAMSEY, —ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22, 1882.

In the matter of the estate of John E. Miller. deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Emily H. Miller, of said county, representing, among other things, that John E. Miller, late of said county, on the 25th day of September, A. D. 1882, at Saint Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to Harry H. Miller granted:

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the judge of this court, on Tuesday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published in Saint Paul in said county. By the Court,

[L.S.] HENRY O'GORMAN, Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT JR., Clerk. Nov 23-Thu-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA—COUNTY OF RAMSEY —ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 22, 1882.

In the matter of the estate of Louisa E. Gale, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition of Artemas Gale, executor of the estate of Louisa E. Gale, deceased, representing among other things, that he has fully administered said estate, and praying that a time and place be fixed for examining and allowing his account of administration, and for the assignment of the residue of said estate to the devisee named in the will of said deceased:

It is ordered, that said account be examined and petition heard by the judge of this court, on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., at the probate office in said county.

And it is further ordered, that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said order of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county. By the Court,

[L.S.] HENRY O'GORMAN, Judge of Probate.
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, JR, Clerk. Nov 23-Thu-4w

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMSEY—ss In Probate Court, Special Term, November 21, 1882.

In the matter of the estate of Henry Y. Bell, deceased:

On reading and filing the petition of Agnes M. Bell, of said county, representing, among other things, that Henry Y. Bell, late of said county, on the 2d day of November, A. D. 1882, at Saint Paul, in said county, died intestate, and being an inhabitant of this county at the time of his death, leaving goods, chattels, and estate within this county, and that the said petitioner is the widow of said deceased, and praying that administration of said estate be to her granted.

It is ordered, that said petition be heard before the Judge of this Court, on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. D. 1882, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate office in said county.

Ordered further, that notice thereof be given to the heirs of said deceased, and to all persons interested, by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks prior to said day of hearing, in the DAILY GLOBE, a newspaper printed and published at Saint Paul, in said county.

By the Court:

HENRY O'GORMAN,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate
Attest: FRANK ROBERT, JR., Clerk.
nov-23-thu-4w

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF MINNESOTA, County of Ramsey—ss. In Probate Court, Special Term, November 13, 1882.

In the matter of the estate of Stephen Mann, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the judge of probate of the county of Ramsey will, upon the first Monday of the months of January, February, March, April and May, A. D. 1883, at 10 o'clock receive, hear, examine, and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said estate; and that six months from the date h