MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

The Minneapolis office of the DAILY GLOBE has been removed to 213 Hennepin avenue, S. J. Clark, business manager of the department.

The Daily Globe
can be found on sale every morning at the following news stands:
The West Hotel, the Union Depot, Nicollet House news stand, St. James Hotel news stand, J. W. Ayers, South Third street between Nicollet and Hennepin avenue, W. E. Gerrish, 601 South Washington avenue, W. H. Stickney, 517 Cedar avenue, Geo. A. Morse, 206 Central avenue, E. A. Taylor, 226 Hennepin avenue, C. R. Murphy, 206 Hennepin avenue, H. Hoeffner, 1221 Washington avenue north, and Hedderly & Co., 55 Central avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Ald. Coe last night had a fur robe stolen from his sleigh.

The through trains came in late yesterday on most of the lines.

A meeting of the state Grange was held yesterday in the city.

The Presbyterian alliance held a meeting at the Andrew church last night.

For stealing a bolt of point cloth, John Mahon was sent down for thirty days.

The Figaro restaurant, open all night, gives the best satisfaction, 251 Second avenue south.

The thief who stole a fur robe from R. B. Langdon's sleigh was last night arrested and the property recovered.

Plummer post, G. A. R., gives a bean festival and dance this evening at old Masonic hall, 209 Nicollet avenue.

Henry Hausduth and Boniface Brown charged with keeping their saloons open on Sunday, had their cases continued one month.

Bell Snow, the girl arrested for firing a spittoon at Tom Healy, was arraigned yesterday and her trial was continued in $100 bonds, which were filed.

R. E. Thompson and Anna Thompson, C. H. Haupper and Jennie Marsh, Nels Elsburg and Christian Olme, yesterday received marriage licenses.

Rudolph Van Hessen, the notorious "Billy the Kid," and an accomplice who calls himself John Smith, were bound over to await the action of the grand jury yesterday upon the charge of robbing Andrew Berg of $640.

Elizabeth R. Beers yesterday commenced an action for divorce from Alfred Beers, to whom she was married March 13, 1877. She asserts that he has often struck her and used abusive language towards her. She also asks the custody of a minor child.

At a tournament at the Twenty-eighth street roller rink last evening a very interesting programme of races and contests was carried out. The proceeds amounted to about $250 and are to be donated to the relief of the destitute of the Eighth ward.

Patsy Mellen will be given a grand testimonial benefit in Market hall on Saturday night by the leading sporting people of the city. It will be an athletic carnival, such as was never before gotten up in this city, and will include several specialty acts by variety people.

The Harmenia singing society at the annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Peter Rauen; vice president, John Schlener; financial secretary, J. W. Dreger; recording secretary, F. Hille; treasurer, B. Bachner; sergeant at arms, Charles Whein; trustees, George Huhn, Edward Eichhorn, John Mittwer and F. Metzke; musical director, Richard Stempf.

Minneapolis council No. 2, R. & S. M., last evening elected the following officers: William D. Peet, T. L. M.; Jacob Breyer, R. I. D. M.; H. Kirkwood, I. P. C. of W.; J. M. Williams, treasurer; George W. Cates, recorder; I. W. Nash, C. of G.; F. S. McDonald, C. of C.; T. F. Hurley, marshal; W. H. Craig, steward; William Cove, sentinel.

Jack Moore was pulled from a house of ill-fame on First avenue south by Officers Kirkham and Leonard. Jack had just been released from the county jail, and he straightway filled up with forty rod whisky. When the officers found him he had kicked up an exciting jamboree. He would neither walk nor allow the officers to carry him. Consequently they laid him on a long ladder, and in that way succeeded in landing him in the jug. Judge Bailey sent him back to the county jail for ten days.

MINNEAPOLIS PERSONALS.

Hon. J. H. Gray, of Frazee City, is at the Nicollet.

Sam Clifford, of Chicago, was in the city yesterday.

W. P. Webster, in advance for Frank Mayo, is at the Clark.

J. G. Clark, a wholesale merchant from Bangor, Maine, is in the city.

Frank A. McDonald and Charles Nichols leave shortly for New Orleans.

Josh H. Murch, of the Nicollet house, left last evening to meet his family in Cleveland. He will return January 1.

P. B. Smith, Fargo; Robert Fairweather, Argyle; John Paulson, Willmar, were the visitors at the chamber of commerce yesterday.

W. L. Ross and wife, of Duluth; J. Geetzmiller, Delano; W. H. McQuade, Duluth, were among the state arrivals at the Nicollet yesterday.

C. C. Haupt, attorney; Jay Henry Long, editor of the *Free Press*; J. W. Earl, a prominent business man, were Fergus Falls people in the city yesterday.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

A Constitution Adopted and a Board of Directors Elected.

An adjourned meeting of those interested in the organization of an association of the charities of the city was held at the city council chamber last evening. The meeting was quite as well attended as the one held last week, and the interest in the movement was manifestly great. R. J. Baldwin called the meeting to order, and stated that at the previous meeting a constitution and by-laws had been read, but had not been adopted as the delegates doubted their authority to vote upon the question at that time.

E. A. Harman was made secretary.

The constitution laid over at the last meeting, at the suggestion of the chairman was read by sections and discussed. The different charitable organizations represented at the first meeting were then called, nearly all being responded to by delegates. Several additional societies were also represented by delegates. The societies represented were: The City Missionary society, the Norwegian and Danish Lutheran, First Swede Baptist church, Thirteenth Avenue M. E. church, St. Vincent de Paul society, Open Door church, Unitarian church, St. Barnabas hospital, Sisterhood of Bethany, Plymouth church, Working board, Woman's Christian association, Plymouth kindergarten, Ladies' Aid society of the Church of the Redeemer, Gethsemane Brotherhood, Franklin Avenue Relief association, Northwestern Hospital association, Woman's exchange, Como Avenue church, Tabitha society, Hahneman Ward association, Homœopathic Hospital and Free dispensary.

A vote was then taken *viva voce* upon the adoption of the constitution, resulting unanimously in its favor.

On motion of Rev. Gjersten it was decided to elect a board of nine directors. A committee consisting of Rev. Gjertsen, Father McGolrick, Mrs. Lindley, Mrs. Carpenter and Dr. Leonard was appointed to prepare and present to the meeting a list of names from which the directors should be chosen.

The committee reported the following names: Anthony Kelly, Prof. Oftedahl, Miss Emily J. Gray, Jno. De Laittre, O. A. Pray, Mrs. Van Cleve, J. T. Wyman, Geo. Huhn, Mrs. T. B. Wells.

As several of the names reported were those of gentlemen who do not belong to any of the charitable organizations, a discussion arose as to whether this was constitutional. S. W. Searl objected to any one being elected a director who is not a member of some charitable organization represented in the association. O. A. Pray raised the same objections. Rev. Gjersten replied that the constitution did not specify that the directors should necessarily belong to any society. Geo. A. Brackett also thought that membership should not come into the question.

A vote by ballot was taken, it being understood that the first three named are to serve for three years, the next three for two years and the remaining three for one year. The names returned by the committee were unanimously elected, eighteen votes being cast.

The election of president and secretary was next disposed of. Father McGolrick nominated R. J. Baldwin for president. Leo A. Brackett nominated Miss Gray for secretary. On motion the secretary was instructed to cast the entire vote for these nominees.

THE FRIENDLY INN.

Rev. Gjertsen callled upon Geo. A. Brackett to present to the meeting the plan for relief of the worthy poor which had been decided upon at a meeting of gentlemen held Monday. Mr. Brackett stated that it had been agreed upon at the meeting referred to establish a friendly inn where food and lodging can be furnished the poor and to provide a woodyard where work can be given those who desire it. A building has been already secured which can accommodate from one to one hundred men, and arrangements made for 1,000 cords of wood to be sawed. The building is known as Pacific block, on Washington avenue, and has three floors and a basement. The object is to do away with the tramp nuisance, and tickets will be distributed which can be given to the applicants for alms.

Father McGolrick stated that at the meeting the following officers were elected: President, Geo. A. Brackett; vice president, Rev. J. H. Tuttle; secretary, C. D. Bell; treasurer, Rev. Jas. McGolrick.

He hoped that the associated charities would see fit to aid in the project of the Friendly Inn. A number of gentlemen had signified their intention of contributing liberally, and several had offered to furnish rooms. The idea is that food will be provided only to those who are willing to work. When a needy person applies for charity he is to be directed to the Friendly Inn, where he can be assured of getting a lodging and food if he is willing to work. Another object which will be accomplished is that immediate relief can be given. Persons who have been in the city less than one year cannot get aid from the superintendent of the poor, and there are many destitute families who have only been here for a few days or months, who can obtain no help from the authorities, no matter how worthy their case may be.

Geo. A. Brackett explained still further the details of the plan, and stated that the work is to be begun at once.

O. J. Griffiths was elected vice president of the council and the following names were proposed as auxiliary directors, to be voted upon at the next meeting: George A. Brackett, John De Laittre, R. J. Baldwin, John S. Pillsbury, Thomas Lowry, O. A. Pray, J. T. Wyman.

The meeting then adjourned to the first Monday in January. It was announced that the directors will have a meeting at the West hotel Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

THE COURTS.

District Court.

NEW CASES.

Fox Bros. vs. Joseph W. Ladd, defendant, the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance company, garnishee; action for garnishment.

Ball & Naylor vs. G. W. Lyon; action to recover $251 with interest.

Elizabeth R. Beers vs. Alfred Beers; action for divorce and custody of child.

James B. Clow & Son vs. G. W. Lyon; action to recover $425 for goods.

E. H. Higgins vs. W. H. Thurmond; action to recover $114.58 for goods.

JUDGMENT ROLL.

German Savings bank vs. Jeremiah Spear, et al.; $300.02.

A. L. Billings vs. Amos C. Berry; $52.21.

Wm. Deering vs. R. J. Anderson, $131.31.

Mike A. Buckley vs. Felix Brennan, et al.; $125.67.

JURY CASES.

(Before Judge Lochren.)

Harry S. Pell, assignee, vs. The Northern Pacific Refrigerator Car company; continued by consent.

Alexander Brysen vs. M. B. Austin, defendant, Langdon, Shepherd & Co., garnishee, and Merrick & Merrick, claimants; continued by consent.

H. L. Magoen vs. the Minnesota Transfer & Packing company.

[Before Judge Koon.]

Berkey & Tallmage vs. Jno. Foster; jury trial waived; heard by court and submitted.

Howe Paige vs. Michael Pierro et al.; stricken from calendar, there being no appearance of parties.

[Before Judge Young.]

Deborah Gordon vs. Gustavus Rees; settled.

H. W. Gibson vs. E. M. Willson; settled.

Mille Lacs Improvement company vs. Reed & Sherwood; (three actions) settled.

Mille Lacs Improvement company vs. C. H. Rines; (three actions) settled.

Mille Lacs Improvement company vs. George W. Sherwood; settled.

Mille Lacs Improvement company vs. Keith & Co.; (two actions) settled.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Bailey.]

Mark Johnson and Mary Brown, drunkenness; committed five days each.

John Moore, found in a house of ill fame; committed ten days.

Dennis Holleran, disorderly conduct; paid a fine in $7.50.

Henry Hanschild and Boniface Brown, keeping saloons open on Sunday; continued until January 16 in $200 bonds each.

Charles Callimore, larceny from the dwelling of Lewis M. Shigley; held to the grand jury in $500 bonds.

John Lewis, larceny of a saw from Chas. H. Haywood; committed twenty days.

Louis P. Hudson, forgery; continued until December 23.

Edward Fanning, larceny; dismissed.

John Mahan, larceny; committed thirty days.

Chas. Scheig, malicious mischief; continued until December 23.

Jennie Baker, Fannie Schaffer, Maud Darling and Annie Harley, keeping houses of ill-fame; paid a fine in $52.50 each.

Belle Snow, assault and battery; continued until December 16; bond in $100 filed.

Rudolph Von Hessen and John Smith, robbery; held to await the action of the grand jury.

The Deutsch Failure.

In the matter of the assignment of Jacob Deutsch, insolvent for the benefit of such creditors as shall file releases, Judge Koon yesterday issued an order which sets aside the judgment of Malchen A. Deutsch for $17,000. The court states that he is satisfied from the testimony that the complaint in the action of Malchen A. Deutsch was not filed in the office of the clerk twenty days before the entry of judgment, and that the complaint was filed Dec. 2, the day upon which judgment was entered in said action, and not before. It is therefore ordered that all the entries and records in the suit be amended to conform to this finding, and that the levy of execution made by the sheriff is dissolved and set aside. The sheriff is ordered to surrender to John Shulte, the assignee of Jacob Deutsch, all property levied upon under the execution. It is further directed as to other matters in the order to show cause that that the said order is discharged without prejudice as to the rights of the assignee to bring such action as he may desire.

Carnival of Nations.

The second exhibition given last night by the galaxy of young ladies and gentlemen at the Crocker rink passed off more smoothly than the first and gave great satisfaction to the audience.

Baltimore's Handsome Women.

Baltimore has always been noted for its beautiful women, and its views upon matrimony are entitled to the respect that is due to the experience which fit opportunities afford. Though in the spring, says a sage of that city, there is a general tendency "in the direction of love and double blessedness," yet man is independent of the season, and "there is something snug and solacing in the idea of being married off comfortably for the winter, and the honeymoon may be made doubly joyous by being combined, unless it should prove to be very short indeed, with Christmas holidays."—New York *Commercial Advertiser*.

NATIONAL LEGISLATION.

The Senate Passes the Bill for the Division of Dakota and the Admission of the Southern Portion.

Senator Beck Delivers Himself of an Address on Silver, and John Sherman Does Likewise.

The House of Representatives Gives the Inter State Commerce Bill a Little Airing.

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—Senator Ingalls presided over the senate to-day.

A bill making temporary provision for the naval service was reported by Senator Hale, from the naval committee. He gave notice he would endeavor to call it up to-morrow.

Senator Lapham presented remonstrances against the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, but Senator Sherman raised a point of order that the treaty was executive business, had not been ordered published, and remonstrances should therefore be presented in the executive session.

Senator Lapham thereupon withdrew his motion.

Senator Cockrell, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely the petition of George Strong post, G. A. R., of Fairfield, Ia. The petition prayed that the surplus in the treasury be used to make up to soldiers and sailors of the late war the amount lost to them by reason of the depreciation in the money in which they were paid from 1862 to 1865, which loss amounted to nearly one-half their monthly pay. The petition adds the United States government is in honor bound to grant this prayer.

A resolution was agreed to calling the secretary of state to communicate to the senate all accessible information regarding the extent and character of the foreign trade of Mexico, the central and South American states, Cuba, Porto Rico & San Domingo, to include, if possible, a detailed statement of the value and character of manufactured and other articles, comprising the imports and exports of such states and islands, and also the share of the United States in the trade of each portion of such imports and exports transported in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States.

The unfinished business being the Dakota bill it was temporarily laid aside to permit Senator Beck to continue his remarks of yesterday on the silver question.

He repeated that silver had never had a fair treatment from any of our administrations nor any member of it. When we issued our bonds, he said, they were payable in coin "of standard value of the United States,"—gold and silver coin—and the senator from Ohio, (Sherman,) when secretary of the treasury, was required by law to devote coin received from customs to the payment of the interest on the public debts, yet that gentleman had paid only gold, and had said he paid that because it was preferred by the customer. When the law required the secretary to pay out something it was not for him to say the customer wanted something else. The officers of the United States were seeking to strike down silver while we were producing 40 per cent. of the world's supply of that metal. Senator Beck wanted some administration that would say to silver countries that we would stand by them. We could wait sixty days, thank God, until the enemies of the silver bill disappeared from the other end of the capitol before letting the world know that we proposed in good faith to maintain the currency of our country, and pay our bonds according to our obligations. Senator Beck characterized as "simply impudent" the recent statement of the comptroller of currency that the silver coinage law was "unworthy of this great nation." No officer of the government had a right to make such a statement to the legislature of the nation.

Senator Sherman denied that any officer of the United States had made any attempt to strike down silver or discriminate against it. From 1862, when the law referred to was passed, there was no silver dollar in circulation that could be applied to the payment of custom duties, consequently no discrimination had been made against it. The statutes spoke of coin, but there had been in existence no coin except gold, and that was received and paid out. There was no law to require discrimination against gold or compel the payment of silver; and the United States government had paid to its creditors the kind of money they preferred not as a matter of right on the part of the creditor, but as a matter of convenience and according to customs of banks and monied institutions generally. Senator Sherman defended the comptroller of currency, who, he said, had expressed his views like a man. Much demagoguism had been thrown around the silver question, but the real question was whether the United States could arrest the march of time and turn the dial backward in an attempt to make gold and silver of equal value. It could not be done. The question for the United States to consider was whether we should go on piling up these silver dollars in our treasury as idle money, or suspend it for a time while considering, in connection with other nations, the mutual relationship of gold and silver. Within a few months, he would admit, a new administration would come into power and he commended this question to it. If newspaper accounts were true, his honorable friend from Delaware (Bayard) was to be secretary of the treasury to that administration. If so he would have this question to solve, and if he could solve it he (Sherman) would follow him with pleasure. He did not anticipate his Democratic friend would find less difficulty in solving the question than others had found, and he believed the new administration would have to solve it in just the same way that Republicans would have had to solve it if a Republican administration were again coming into power.

Senator Hill said the treasury had never paid a dollar in silver or silver certificates in making payments at the New York clearing house. If it did it would be able to pay out every silver dollar in the treasury.

After further debate the matter was dropped.

The Dakota bill was then taken up. The question was on the adoption of Senator Garland's substitute for the bill reported from the committee on territories. On coming to a vote Garland's substitute was lost by a party vote. Yeas 27, nays 31, the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative. The bill was then voted on substantially as it came from the committee on territories and passed, also by a party vote. Yeas 34, nays 28. The Republicans voting in the affirmative, the Democrats in the negative. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS.

Aldrich,	Hawley,	Platt,
Allison,	Hill,	Plumb,
Blair,	Ingalls,	Riddleberger,
Bowen,	Lapham,	Sabin,
Cameron, Wis.	Logan,	Sawyer,
Conger,	McMillan,	Sewell,
Cullom,	Manderson,	Sheffield,
Dawes,	Miller, Cal.,	Sherman,
Dolph,	Mitchell,	Van Wyck,
Frye,	Morrill,	Wilson.—34.
Hale,	Palmer,	
Harrison,	Pike,	

NAYS.

Bayard,	Hampton,	Ransom,
Beck,	Jackson,	Saulsbury,
Brown,	Jonas,	Slater,
Call,	Jones, Fla.,	Vance,
Camden,	Kenna,	Vest,
Cockrell,	McPherson,	Voorhees,
Coke,	Maxey,	Walker,
Colquitt,	Morgan,	Williams.—28.
Gibson,	Pendleton,	
Gorman,	Pugh,	

A number of pairs were announced on the vote. The bill now goes to the house.

Senator Cullom called up the interstate commerce bill and it was laid before the senate, and will become unfinished business tomorrow.

Senator Platt gave notice that only to dispose of that measure he would move the senate take up the bill to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the state of Tacoma. The bill for the admission of Dakota provided for a division of the territory of forty-sixth parallel, north latitude, the part north of the line to remain a territory under the name of Lincoln. The people of the southern portion to hold a convention and adopt a constitution not repugnant to the constitution of the United States, which proceedings and constitutions shall be reported and submitted to the president of the United States by the governor of the territory, whereupon the president shall, by proclamation, declare the new state admitted to the Union. The bill provides elaborate details as to the methods of its execution. Twenty thousand dollars are provided for the expenses of the constitutional convention.

The senate then went into executive session, after which it adjourned.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—The house was called to order by Senator Springer.

A bill was passed amending section 3,940, revised statutes, relating to the forwarding of mail matter. It authorizes postmasters to forward mail matter of the second, third and fourth class on which postage has once been paid in full. This rule is now in force in regard to mail matter of the first class.

A resolution was passed providing for a holiday recess from the 20th of December until the 5th of January, and the house then resumed consideration of the inter-state commerce bill.

Mr. Clardy favored the strictest inhibition of pooling systems, but characterized as unjust the proposition to prohibit railroads from charging more for a shorter than longer distance. He did not endorse the ornamental portion of the committee bill, the provision for the appointment of a commission.

Mr. Reagan took the floor to close the debate. He replied to the criticisms made against his substitute and pointed out what he considered the weak points in the arguments of the opposition to it. He reviewed the whole subject of interstate transportation exhaustively and congratulated the house that it was at last given an opportunity to vote upon the question.

The vote was then taken on substituting the Reagan bill for the first seven sections of the committee bill, containing remedial provisions, and it was agreed to. Yeas 143, nays 97. The remaining sections of the committee bill, for the appointment of a commission, etc., were struck out, 118 to 60. The bill known as the Reagan substitute was then read by sections under the five minute rule.

Mr. O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the water ways of the country.

Mr. Reagan opposed the amendment. The water ways were free channels of commerce, and competition over them would regulate itself.

Mr. O'Neill said there were associations of men engaged in carrying freight on waterways which might become as great monopolies as railroad companies.

The amendment was lost—9 to 157.

Mr. Hopkins offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to persons or companies engaged in the transportation of property by pipe line or lines. Agreed to.

Mr. O'Hara offered an amendment providing that any person having purchased a ticket to be conveyed from one state to another, or paid the required fare, shall receive the same treatment and afforded equal facilities and accommodations as furnished all other persons holding tickets of the same class, without discrimination. Mr. O'Hara said it was indisputable that congress had the right to say how property should be carried on railroads, how cattle should be carried. Who could doubt that congress had the right to say how persons traveling on railroads should be treated. He held that all citizens of the United States were entitled to equal protection. This was not a question of caste or color; it was a question of dealing fairly with all persons.

Mr. Regan did not doubt the power of congress in these premises, but the question of transportation of persons had not been considered in the committee, and he thought it too important a matter to be legislated upon, without examination.

The amendment was agreed to. Yeas, 135; nays, 97. The announcement of the result was received with applause on the Republican side.

Mr. Blount, who had acted in the negative, just before the announcement changed his vote to the affirmative for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. This motion having been made was immediately met by Mr. O'Hara with a motion to lay the motion on the table. Pending this Mr. Reagan moved to adjourn which carried. Yeas, 139; nays, 84.

CURE FOR PILES.

The first symptoms of Piles is an intencithing at night after getting warm. This unpleasant sensation is immediately relieved by an application of Dr. Bosankoy's Pile Remedy. Piles in all forms, Itch, Salt Rheum and Ringworm can be permanently cured by the use of this great remedy. Price 50 cents. Manufactured by the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Pivua, O. Sold by A. P. Wilkes, Seven Corners; F. H. Heinert, 374 Dayton avenue; Sohn Boyden, 323 East Seventh street; and P. C. Lutz, Wabashaw street, opposite post office.

BURYING A CANNIBAL KING

The Brutal Human Sacrifices of the Fetish Priests of the Gold Coast.

A returned missionary from the African gold coast, tells a reporter of the New York *World* some woeful stories of the cruelties of human sacrifice practiced by the fetish priests. The disposition of these people is so mild it is a mystery how they can indulge in the practice of such cruelties, such as human sacrifices, for which they have become famous. The missionaries believe that but for the fetish priests, who are exceeding shrewd and who have a strong interest in perpetuating these bloody sacrifices, as their power is based on them, the country could be easily civilized. Under the reign of Gneze, the late King of Dahomey, human sacrifices had become comparatively rare; but his successor, Grery, a slave to the fetish priests, has revived them, and now they are practiced with greater cruelty than ever. The number of slaves who annually perish in this way is estimated st several hundreds. The King of Dahomey is, as is known, the most ferocious and powerful ruler in the whole region.

Woman's Suffering and Relief.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its former elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of you system, are relieved at once while the special cause of periodical pain are permanently removed. None receive so much benefit, and none are so profoundly grateful, and show such an interest in recommending Hop Bitters as women.

A Postal Card Story.

I was affected with kidney and urinary Trouble—
"For twelve years!"
After trying all the dcotors and patent medicines I could hear of, I used two bottles of Hop
"Bitters;"
And I am perfectly cured. I keep it
"All the time!" respectfully, B. F. Booth, Saulsbury, Tenn.—May 4, 1883.

BRADFORD, PA., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, etc. I have not seen a sick day in a year, since I took Hop Bitters. All my neighbors use them. MRS. FANNIE GREEN.

$3,000 Lost.

"A tour to Europe that cost me $3,000, done "me less good than one bottle of Hop Bitters; "they also cured my wife of fifteen years' nervous "weakness, sleeplessness and dyspepsia." R. M., Auburn, N. Y.

SO. BLOOMINGVILLE, O., May 1, '79.

SIRS—I have been suffering ten years, and I tried your Hop Bitters, and it done me more good than all the doctors. MISS S. S. BOONE.

Baby Saved.

We are so thankful to say that our nursing baby was permanently cured of a dangerous and protracted constipation and irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.
—The Parents, Rochester, N. Y.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous, stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA.

A Daily Globe Department at Mankato Devoted to Developing and Advancing the Southern Portion of the State.

Gleanings of News and Items of Material Interest.

The office of the Southern Minnesota department of THE GLOBE is in charge of Mr. E. F. Barrett, with headquarters at Mankato, the business and editorial rooms being on the second floor of the First national bank building formerly occupied as the telephone exchange. Personal calls or communication addressed to Mr. Barrett on matters pertaining to this department will receive prompt attention.

Special Reports from the GLOBE Mankato office December 16.

Mankato Dots.

An oil wagon is to be put on the street.

Yesterday was the coldest day of the season.

Pure wines and liquors for family use at D. Althop & Co.

Prof. R. N. Chambers will soon open a writing school in the Union building.

A. J. Stackpole, Esq., one of Lake Crystal's attorneys, was in Mankato yesterday.

The workingmen's organization will meet hereafter Saturday evening, in Odd Fellow's hall.

For the best bread use Hubbard & Co's Superlative flour. It has few equals and no superior.

A. C. Dunn, Esq., Winnebago City, was in Mankato yesterday and put his name on the Mankato house register.

A change of forty-five minutes has been made on the west bound day train on the Chicago & Northwestern road, whereby the train will arrive at 3:45 p. m.

London pauch for sale at D. Althop & Co., wholesale liquor dealers.

Look out for the overcoat thief. The weather is uncomfortably cold, and an overcoat is sadly needed by many who are not too good to take one if handy.

John P. St. John, the late Prohibition candidate for presidential honors, is booked for a lecture at the Opera house, January 13, and if the weather is fair the great advocate of prohibition will have a large house.

On last Thursday evening M. B. Rasdell, of Winnebago agency, lost a buffalo overcoat, and it is almost certain the coat was stolen by Otto, the youth who lifted the benjamin from Smith's, and is the coat that Otto wore when arrested. This will make two and probably three coats the youthful thief stole in less than twenty-four hours.

The second entertainment of the G. A. R. lecture series will be given at the opera house Thursday evening. It will consist of selections by Prof. W. B. Chamberlain, an elocutionist and vocalist of considerable note, assisted by some of our local musical talent. The first lecture of the series was not a financial success to the committee, and it is to be hoped that this and the succeeding four lectures will prove to be more successful, financially, than that of Judge Tourgee last Friday evening. Otherwise, the lecture course will necessarily be abandoned.

Four of those who exercised the speed of their nags on Sunday were arrested yesterday on warrants for fast driving. Of these Joe Presley promptly plead guilty and was fined three dollars and costs, and E. M. Pope and F. B. Clements plead not guilty and asked for a continuanee, the former to 10 a. m. to-day and the latter to the same hour Thursday morning. John Barnard will probably be up in a day or too. While it may be amusement for those who sport fast horses, it is a rather expensive luxury.

Empire Store.

Among those institutions which are daily making a name and reputation for Mankato among the cities of the country, and which have given it commercial supremacy in southwestern Minnesota, none deserve more credit in their particular sphere than does the Empire store, or dry goods emporium, of George E. Brett. Centrally located, at the corner of Front and Jackson, his store extending 150 feet on Jackson street, is finely lighted, and from the perfect order and tasteful display of its interior, is always neat and attractive. It is the only exclusive dry goods establishment in this city and section. From a rare skill and perfect judgment, born of a long experience in this line of business, Mr. Brett is able to select just the most desirable class of goods for his trade, and also to lead in all the desirable novelties and latest styles as soon as ont. One is particularly struck, in looking over his establishment, with the fact that his stock embraces a large amount of the most expensive and rich goods which the trade of our great metroplitan city demands. In ladies' dress goods his stock embraces the finest grades of both domestic and imported. Upon his shelves may be found velvet, plain and brocaded, of the most elegant quality and elaborate design. Silks, colored and black, as fine as desired, among which are the famous "Guinet" imported (Lyons) silks. Laces, the only real lace in the city; ladies made-up lace goods; kid gloves (imported) of very superior make and finish. White goods and a line of embroideries, very large and fine. Ladies', children's and men's hosiery and underwear. An immense line of flannels and in fact a well assorted stock of all classes of piece goods usually found in a first-class dry goods emporium. To the rear of the building is the cloak and shawl department, which is well filled with all standard goods in that line, while the Russian circular plain and fur trimmed, seal and velvet cloaks, circulars and dolmans and the latest in newmarkets, make this department a place of interest to the ladies and terror to the men who foot the bills. Personally Mr. Brett deserves great credit for the splendid establishment which he has built up here. From a small beginning in 1868 he has built up his present mammoth business where it requires a stock of $35,000 to keep up in the leading position which his establishment has taken in southern Minnesota. He employs ten clerks and runs the cashier system, and no business house in the west is under a more perfect discipline.

But while the rich and aristocratic can find the class of goods they desire, those who desire good goods and reasonable prices can find just what they want as well. The man who buys largely and discounts his bills buys cheaply, and can sell the same. The poor as well as the rich find the Empire store just the place to trade, and the looker-on gives this house his approbation.

A STORY OF DEAN RICHMOND,

An Attempt to Eject the Railway King from His Own Train.

All the older tribe of railroad men remember Dean Richmond, the predecessor of Vanderbilt in the ownership of the New York Central. Here is a strong illustration of the peculiarity of his ways. It was more than twenty years ago, on a cold winter afternoon when the train started from Oswego. At Fulton a strongly-built, coarse featured man boarded the train in a hurry and took his seat in a vacant section. He had been either drinking much or running hard, for he was puffing and blowing with excitement of one sort or the other, and his first move after taking his seat was to throw the window of his section wide open. A young gentleman behind him, who had a young lady with him, probably his sweetheart, without saying a word leaned over and shut the window. He evidently did not intend that his girl should suffer from cold without some sort of protest. The hot and flustered old fellow turned half round in his seat, gazed for a second at the young one, and then threw the window wide open again. The young man leaned over again, still without saying a word and shut it.

Another half turn in the seat and another insolent look at the impertinent youngster, and then the old fellow leaned his shoulders back over the arms of the section, and, throwing his heels upward, dashed both of them through the glass of the window, growling; "Now open or shut it as you please."

"You are an infamous vagabond, sir," cried the lady's escort, "and I'll report you and have you arrested for this outrage." All the other occupants of the car looked their amazement and disgust, and the conductor just coming in, the offended youth cried: "Here conductor, see what this fellow has done; I demand that you get his name and have him arrested at the next station, I'm going to Syracuse, but I'll wait at the next station to give information against him.'

The offender turned half round once more and said: "It's all right; I'll go on to Syracuse with you, and you can have me arrested there."

The next station was reached, and a St. Louis gentleman who had witnessed the trouble called to the conductor: "Are you not going to arrest that man?"

"Arrest h—ll. Do you think I look like I want to lose my job? That's Dean Richmond, and he owns the road."—St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

WEDLOCK WHISPERS.

"You are now one," said the minister to the happy pair he had just tied together.

"Which one?" asked the bride.

"You will have to settle that for yourselves," said the clergyman.—[Boston *Beacon*.

Red as a rose was she,
Red as a beat was he,
And the marriage service was duly read,
And readily out of the church they sped.
I asked the parson the size of his fee,
"I got not a red," he answered me.
[Boston *Budget*.

A Detroit girl is named Maytch. She is a good girl to marry, for a Maytch always starts the fire.—[Kentucky State *Journal*.

HEMORRHOIDS

Blind, Bleeding, and Itching, Positively Cured by Cuticura.

A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single application of CUTICURA will instantly allay the intense itching of the most aggravated case of Itching Piles. This treatment, combined with small doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT three times per day, to regulate and strengthen the bowels, overcome constipation and remove the *cause*, will cure Blind, Bleeding, and Itching Piles when all other remedies and even physicians fail.

ITCHING PILES.

The Price of Cuticura No Account.

I was taken, for the first time in my life, with Blind Piles, so severe that I could hardly keep on my feet. I used various remedies for three weeks, when the disease took the form of Itching Piles, and growing worse. By advice of an old gentleman I tried the CUTICURA. *One application relieved the itching*, and I was soon cured. I wish to tell the world that in cases of Itching Piles the price of the CUTICURA is of no account. From an unsolicited quarter. O. C. KIBBY. 62 West street, Concord, N. H.

PILES 20 YEARS.

A Martyr for 20 Years Cured.

Having been a martyr to Piles for twenty years, I was advised by a friend to try your CUTICURA REMEDIES, which I did, and am thankful to state that I am now perfectly relieved, and hope permanently so. RICHARD NORMAN.
New York.
P. S. I would send you my address, but I prefer to remain in obscurity.

ITCHING PILES.

I began the use of your CUTICURA REMEDIES when you first put them on the market, and know of two cases of Itching Piles that have been cured by the use, at my suggestion, of these remedies. F. N. MARTIN.
Virden, Ill.

ALL THAT YOU CLAIM.

I have tried your CUTICURA REMEDIES and find them all that you claim, and the demand for them in this section is great. AUGUSTUS W. COLLINS.
Higgston, Ga.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, are a positive cure of species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Scrofulous, and Inherited Diseases of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood, from Pimples to Scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1.

Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

VELVETY Hands and Skin from CUTICURA SOAP.

MINNEAPOLIS ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE—A fully equipped restaurant in best location. A profitable investment. Inquire Globe office, Minneapolis. 352-58

FOR SALE—Finest bred English pug dogs in the country. Pedigree furnished. F. Horst, 118 South Washington avenue. 350-356

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of CONNELLY & O'REILLY has been dissolved. The undersigned will collect all oills and assume all liabilities.
TERRENCE CONNELLY.
Minneapolis, December 15th, 1884. 351-53

JOHN HOBERBIERS,
French, German and American Restaurant,
205 NICOLLET AVENUE.

HOTELS.

NICOLLET HOUSE,

MINNEAROLIS, MINN.,

Situated in the center of the city, convenient to all railroad station, mercantile houses, the Mills etc.
Has rooms en-suit with Bath and Closets.
Passenger and Baggage Elevators and All modern improvements!
Table and attendance first-class. Special rates to Theatrical and Excursion parties.
JOHN T. WEST, - PROPRIETOR.

WEST HOTEL,

MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINN.

This magnificent FIRE POOF HOTEL was open to the traveling public in July last. It has every convenience known to modern hotels—
120 Chambers with Bath,
Four Elevators,
Electric Lights, etc.!
Table and attendance unsurpassed, and rates as low as any first-class hotel in the United States.
$3 PER DAY, and upwards, according to location of rooms.
JOHN T. WEST, Proprietor.
CHAS. W. SHEPHERD, Manager.

FISH, ETC.

A. L. BILLINGS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
OYSTERS, FISH!
BULK & SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY.
GAME, POULTRY, ETC.
Northwestern Agents for the Mammoth Celery.
214 & 216 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS

INSURANCE.

THE BANKERS' LIFE ASSOCIATION,

DES MOINES, IOWA.

Organized by bankers of Iowa and Illinois, and incorporated July 1, 1879, as a benevolent organization in the state of Iowa, for furnishing life protection to bankers, merchants and professional men of the Northwest.

Aiming to provide a sound security for the payment of its certificates of membership at the