EL MAHDI'S EMEMY.

Stanley Was the White Pasha in the Bahr-el-Ghazel District.

His Friends Enthusiastic Over the News From the Dark Continent.

Lieut. Wissmann's Opinions as to Civilization of the Tropical Paradise.

Even Anti-Legitimists Favor the Return of Duc D'Aumale to France.

Special Cable to the Globe.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The week's news from Leopoldville and Suakim, respecting Henry M. Stanley and Emin Pasha, has created genuine enthusiasm among their friends throughout Europe, though as yet definite tidings are wanting. Still both the reports are regarded as confirmatory of previous reports of the safety and movements of the two African heroes. The information received by the Emin Bey relief committee, together with the reports from the sergeant of the old Egyptian army who had for several years been a prisoner at Khartoum, and from Agent Ward, at Leopoldville, confirms the opinion of several leading African explorers that Stanley was the White Pasha in the Bahr-El-Ghazel, and was at Boualya on the upper Aruwimi on Aug. 17 last; that he did not leave there on August 28, "presumably to rejoin Emin Pasha" as the dispatch from Zanzibar stated, but that the great explorer set off at the latter date either to explore the Welle-Makua or to cross the continent towards Lake Chad or the Upper Benue. There was no reason why Stanley should have returned to Emin, when the latter was well and had plenty of food. Other African explorers, however, believe that Stanley did rejoin Emin, and that the two were back on the upper Aruwimi in the latter part of October last, as Stanley could easily have started back from Aruwimi, rejoined Emin, and returned with him to the Upper Aruwimi within two months. These speculations are given by the Emin Bey relief committee for what they are worth, hoping that a few days will substitute for them a full and true account of what has happened, and will conform the hopes not only that

STANLEY IS SAFE,

but that Emin Pasha is also on his way to a well deserved holiday in Europe. Other interesting news from Africa was received to-day. A dispatch stated that the large expedition of the African Lakes company, which set out to ascend the Zambezi and Shiri to reach the scene of the recent troubles at the head of Lake Nyassa, has successfully accomplished its difficult journey. Lieut. Wissmann, in an interview to-day, said:

Africa is to civilization a new ground, and to explore it is not to civilize it, but merely to discover the waste places that are in need of civilization. It has been the work of the nineteenth century to make a map of Africa. It will be the work of the twentieth century to bring the vast population of the interior into the general fellowship of mankind, from which, broadly speaking, they alone are at present excluded. The trader and the road makers will gradually bring the now isolated tribes into communication with each other and with the world that works and obeys laws. To them the change will be like that from darkness to light. To the world at large it will be the gain of a sixth continent of workers, or, in the language of political economy, of a hundred millions of producers and consumers. This is the future which Prince Bismarck had before his mind when he consented, in spite of difficulties which he saw as clearly as any one foresaw, to hoist the German flag along a vast stretch of the coast, east and west. The first works of civilization in its advance into barbarous regions are trade and communications, and communications in such a country are synonymous with rivers. Of the four great rivers of Africa only the Niger is navigable from its mouth, and on the Niger the trader is protected by the British flag. The other three—the Nile, the Congo and the Zambesi—all lead to the populous region of the equatorial lakes, which is destined some day to be the most prosperous district in the tropical world. Each of the three rivers is, however, shut off from navigation in its lower course, so a way to the interior can only be reached by an overland route from the coast, striking the river above the cataract section of its course. Such an overland route has been to some extent made by the African Lakes company for the Zambesi, and their efforts are now directed to covering it and keeping it open. The projected railway to Stanleypool is to perform the same function for the Congo. The upper Nile, the waterway from the Victoria Nyanza to Khartoum and Berber, is accessible only from Suakim. The importance of Suakim to the world at large, therefore, is that it is the gate of the Soudan, and that it must become, as soon as commerce has begun to exert any perceptible influence on Central Africa, the great trading port of the upper Nile basin.

The French are indefatigable in their efforts to open and develop trade routes in their new possessions in Tonquin, but their success so far has not been commesurate with their energy. One of the most remarkable explorations for commercial purposes made in later years in these regions was the recent journey of M. Pavie, French vice consul at Luang Prabang, on the Meikong in Siam. Leaving this place, he traveled northwest through the Laos states, reaching the Black river, a branch of the Red river of Tonquin, down which he traveled to

SONTAY AND THE DELTA.

It was hoped by this discovery of a practicable route from Siam into Tonquin, from the Meikong to the Red river, that the whole trade of the region had been brought to the feet of the French merchants in Tonquin. Three times M. Pavie performed the journey successfully. A fourth time he set out from Sontay in a small steamer to demonstrate that the Black river was navigable almost to the border of the Laos states. He passed some rapids in safety, but at last the steamer was dashed against the rocks and stove in. A few days later the vessel was carried off by a freshet and totally destroyed, and this mishap will probably put an end to any attempt to employ the Black river as a trade route for some time to come. The Red river has already proved impracticable as a route into Yunnan, and it now appears that Tonquin, in fact, posses no natural trade routes whatever, the rivers being useless for the purpose. Although the Chinese government appears to be in no great hurry to come to an arrangement with that of Great Britain in regard to Chinese emigration to British colonies, the Pekin authorities are nevertheless equipping themselves for the discussion of the question. From the beginning, the leading Chinese residents in Australia have been in constant communication by telegraph and letter with the Chinese minister in London and the government in Pekin. The principal Chinese merchant in Sydney, in response to an invitation, has

PROCEEDED TO PEKIN

to give the authorities there information on the subject, and to represent the views of the Chinese in Australia. If certain vague official manifestations are to be trusted, no very sanguine hopes are entertained that the negotiations can produce a result satisfactory to the Australians. Indeed, since it became known that the American restrictive treaty was rejected, the British foreign office is reported to have lost heart and hope in the matter, and to be proceeding more from a sense of duty to Australia than from any hope of obtaining a prohibitive or even restrictive treaty with China. No one has been more assiduous in inquiries as to Mr. Bright's condition than the Empress Frederick, who, at her own request, made Mr. Bright's acquaintance when he waited upon the queen in 1868 to repeive her majesty's approval of his appointment as president of the board of trade. The then crown princess of Prussia said with enthusiasm that she had read Mr. Bright's speeches and had long wished to become personally acquainted with him. She made many expressions of admiration of the then recent speech in which Mr. Bright had so warmly defended the

QUEEN'S HABIT OF SECLUSION

in her widowhood, and it has often been told how some courtier in attendance heard Mr. Bright say that with her royal highness' permission he would tell her what James Buchanan, the United States minister, had said to him of her—"that wherever she went her presence was hailed like that of a beam of sunshine." Many men who are not at all disposed to favor legitimatist pretensions sympathize with the Republique Francaise in its desire that the Duc d'Aumale should be permitted to return to France. He is a very amiable old gentleman, not in the least inclined to plots and stratagems, and is bowed down by civil humiliation, broken health and repeated bereavements. His courtesy, dignity and patience under misfortune have won him many friends in England; and, though his departure would be regretted in London, every one would be glad if he were permitted to spend the evening of his days in the country to which he is so romantically attached.

Liquor Dealers Alarmed.

Special to the Globe.

LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 5.—A meeting of the liquor leagues was held last night. Several stirring speeches were made, and Gov. Thayer was roundly denounced for inviting Gov. Larrabee, of Iowa, to speak to the Nebraska legislature on this subject. They fear the influence of Gov. Larrabee. Complete and thorough organization was perfected, and the fight will be proceeuted with vigilance against submission.

FRIENDS' GIGANTIC FRAUD

Business Men Worried Over the Electric Sugar Refining Swindle.

THE WIDOW IS NOT WORRIED.

She Says the Company Is Trying to Force from Her a Priceless Secret.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The leading topic of conversation among the brokers and business men down town to-day is the great expose of the late Prof. Friend's electric sugar refining company. Secretary Robertson, of the defunct concern, while sitting in his office to-day was nearly paralyzed by a well-known Wall street man asking him for ten shares, offering him $10 each for them. Mr. Robertson told the man the shares were worthless. The man insisted, and the sale was effected. The purchase of these shares to-day was for the purpose, it is said, of "squeezing" W. E. Howard when he is caught. Howard is the man who swore before a notary public that he had seen the "professor" refine raw sugar by electricity. It is now hinted that Friend is not dead at all. There has not been anybody found so far who has seen his corpse. His death is said to have occurred two days before the blizzard last March.

COTTERILL'S CLAIM.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Jan. 5.—President Cotterill, of the Electric Sugar refinery, was found at the Arlington this morning. He says that the report that he is here to procure the arrest of Mrs. Friend is news to him. He cannot talk to the press now, but promises developments in a few days. He denounces the claim made by Mrs. Friend that the contract made with her does not specify raw cane sugar, but only cane sugar, as an unmitigated falsehood. The process is far too expensive to put on the market. There is no question, he says, but that the product is finer than that produced by any known process, and would sell better than ordinary refined sugar if it could be made from raw sugar. The deception consists in manipulating refined sugar instead of refining sugar by a new process. On behalf of Mrs. Friend the claim is made that Prof. Friend invented two distinct processes, one for making a superior article of sugar from refined sugar, and the other for making it from grapes, and that the latter is worth millions. President Cotterill pronounces this "humbug," but says that if there is anything in the grape process the company is entitled to it. Mrs. Friend's attorney says that there was

NO INTENTIONAL FRAUD,

but that the company expected more than was promised. She says that the company was to furnish money to equip a refinery for refining the sugar by Friend's secret process. The company alleged the refining was to be done from the sugar cane. This she cannot do. The contract her husband made was to refine the sugar at 80 cents a ton, or to sell out his stock and secret for $250,000 after everything was running. The company has been running five years and put in over $300,000, but no sugar has been refined for the market. Mrs. Friend says that the company are now trying to force from her another secret by which she mades a superior article of sugar from grapes, instead of getting the secret their contract calls for. The last incited she refuses to divulge for any amount.

No arrests have been made and none even threatened by the company's agent, who returned to New York Wednesday. Mrs. Friend is the only one of the party interested in the transaction, the others being merely employes.

MOUTHINGS OF A MOTHER-IN-LAW.

MILAN, Mich., Jan. 5.—The Friends' elegant home, half a mile east of here, was completely deserted this morning. At the home of W. E. Howard, Mrs. Howard was found, just setting out to join her husband and daughter (Mrs. Friend) at Ann Arbor. She is a sharp-eyed, brainy old lady, with a determination not to give away what she knows further than to say that if the New Yorkers have broken open the Electric sugar refinery they have "lost all their rights, and it would have been well if the process had been lost when Friend died last March; also that she is sure Mr. Howard and Mrs. Friend are able to take care of themselves. Since the opening of the sugar business the Howards and friends have cut a big swath here, building elegant homes and living as gentlemanly farmers with princely incomes from some source not generally understood, though not without a taint of suspicion. They bought the best, lived high, drove elegant equipages and traveled much between here and New York. The village is greatly excited, but not a whit surprised.

Failed in Business.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—The Nippon Mercantile company, dealers in Japanese goods, at No. 47 Barclay street, has failed, and the proprietor, Vukuso Niwa, of Tokio, Japan, has assigned. The concern formerly did a large business and had three large stores in this city, carrying a stock running from $100,000 to $300,000. The liabilities are about $25,000, which, it is supposed, the stock will cover.

Firemen Desert a Cunarder.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The steamship Scythia, of the Cunard line, which sailed to-day for England, was detained at quarantine until 3:30 o'clock this afternoon on account of the desertion of twenty of her firemen. The men reported to the British consul that the steamer was loaded above Plimsoll's mark, and that they were unwilling to ship aboard of her.

Relieved of a Lizard.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—Physicians to-day relieved Mrs. John Hawkins of a lizard eight inches long and an inch in diameter. She had been treated for various diseases and suffered dreadful pain for years.

HUNTING WILD BOARS

Emperor William and His Court Invade Grunewald's Fastnesses.

Lieut. Wissmann Appointed Imperial Commissary in East Africa.

Loyal Berliners Warned Not to Imperil the Kaiser's Precious Life.

Sir Richard Morier Has Autocratic Young Bismarck on the Hip.

BERLIN, Jan. 5.—Count Herbert Bismarck last night gave a diplomatic dinner, at which Count Schouvoloff, the Russian ambassador; M. Herbelet, the French ambassador, and other heads of legations were present. During the course of the evening Count Herbert was speaking to Count von Hatzfeldt, the German minister to England, and promised under request of the emperor to exonerate Sir Robert Morier, the British ambassador to Russia, from any charges connected with the Bazaine incident. This result was communicated to Morier, who expressed himself as dissatisfied. He says that as official prints make the charge there must be an official withdrawal. Lord Salisbury in a personal communication to Prince Bismarck, asks him to order a direct statement that the whole charge is absurd. Emperor William and the whole court went to-day to Grunewald to hunt wild boars. So many Berliners yesterday went to the opera house to see a dress rehearsel of a play relating to the first Hohenzollern elector of Nuremberg, that the authorities directed a change in the plot on the ground that it reflected on the royal family. At the last state dinner in the schloss the band performed a parade march composed by Prince Henry. Lieut. Wissmann, whose regiment is the Second foot guards, is now attached to the foreign office for special

SERVICE IN EAST AFRICA.

In consequence of this appointment the Emin relief committee has relieved Wissmann from all connection with the relief expedition, and has nominated Dr. Peters chief leader, in place of Wissmann. Wissmann's post under the foreign office is understood to be that of imperial commissary of Germany and has nothing to do with the East Africa company. The Landtag is convoked for the 14th inst. A measure will be presented increasing the king's civil list by 3,000,000 marks, this sum being additional to the amount requested from the reichstag. The semi-official papers argue that the allowance should be more. According to the feeling in Berlin it ought to be double the amount asked. The loyalty of the Berliners toward the emperor has led to a caution from the North German Gazette against crowding upon the carriages of the imperial party when out driving. The Gazette says:

The repeated ovations recently given to their majesties while out driving has more than once given rise to inconveniences. Crowding too near their carriages, and especially running before them, is enough to make the horses restive; moreover, when persons incautiously approach the carriages they often run great danger. Apart from the accidents arising from these causes, too impetuous crowding upon their majesties is incompatible with that feeling of respect which ought to be shown to them, and the absence of which deprives the demonstrations of the character of a genuine ovation. With regard to the throwing of letters and petitions into the emperor's carriage, it should be known that it is better to deliver such documents at the court marshal's office.

The Reichsanzeiger publishes a rescript from Emperor William to Bismarck, dated Dec. 31. It reads:

Dear Prince: The year which has brought us such heavy visitations and such irrevocable losses draws to an end. It is a joy and solace to think that you still stand loyally by my side with fresh strength to enter upon the New Year. From my whole heart I invoke upon you happiness and blessings, but above all uninterrupted good health. I trust to God that I may still be long permitted to labor with you for the welfare and greatness of our fatherland. WILHELM.

Her Von Boetticher, as vice president of the Prussian ministry, will present a report to the landtag on the increase in the civil list. The king proposes to raise it from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 marks, apart from the reichstag donation, which Prince Bismarck will personally announce. The papers to-day generally comment on the Morier affair. The Vosische Zeitung remarks:

The impression that a perusal of the letter gives is painful. The accusations against Morier rest on the controversial assertion of a man who is no more. No evidence can be adduced in support of the charge, therefore it cannot be regarded as convincing. If certain papers which described Emperor Frederick as Parisifal, the simpleton, really consider it their duty to asperse every man whom that noble man honored with his confidence, they have at any rate done no good service to the German government or to the emperor. According to narrative of the military events between the 13th and 17th of August, 1870, the Vossische Zeitung says it is only surprising that the plain contradiction between Marshal Bazaine's statement to Maj. von Deitz and the known historic facts should not have been perceived by Maj. von Deitz himself, who seems willing to forge a weapon with which to strike the memory of Emperor Frederick.

The Freisennige Zeitung says:

The German people await what Count Herbert has to say officially on the matter. As things stand, German diplomacy has not covered itself with glory over the question.

The National Zeitung holds that Morier in his appeal to Count Herbert was over-confident. The paper says:

It was a really astonishing demand to ask the chief of the foreign office to contradict the report of a trusted officer of the German government. It must be left to the future to show whether Bazaine will come out of the affair as a slanderer or as a coward.

The comments suggest the similar questions as to whether Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert will come out of the affair as slanderers, or as cowards. Morier, according to the sentiment of the English embassy here and the general feeling in official circles, will compel Count Herbert to apologize. In the meantime, the semi-official press shows no signs of abating the attacks on Morier, rather trying to support the assault. To-night's Berliner Borsen Zeitung has a vaguely worded official statement declaring that the government has proof as to the means by which Morier obtained information concerning the movements and offensive plans of the German troops; also, how he made use of this information by sending it to the London Times.

Free of Fever.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—The board of health of Duval county announces that there has not originated a case of yellow fever in the city of Jacksonville for the past twenty-four days, and none in the county of Duval for the past fourteen days. This city is entirely free from epidemic disease of any kind at the present time, and is perfectly safe for residents or visitors.

The Great Reservation

Of 18,000,000 acres of free government land recently opened for settlement in Montana is a most attractive section, rich in resources of coal, timber, and a rich, productive soil. The Montana-Pacific express of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railway runs for 300 miles through the heart of this great tract, enabling passengers to see it en route to Helena, Butte and Portland, Or., by the Columbia river. This is also the only railway which runs dining, sleeping cars and free colonist sleepers to Butte without change of cars. Note: Shortest line to Butte.

Merchants known to have no files on Choose this page to advertise on

WINONA WINNOWINGS.

Lively Time at the G. A. R. Hall--A Dive Raided.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Jan., 5.—There was a lively time at the G. A. R. hall on Second street last evening, as both the John Ball post and the Women's Relief corps installed their officers for the ensuing years. Rousing speeches were made by Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Moore, Dr. Sheardon, Capt. Van Sant and Comrade Buck, commander of Rock Island post. Flowers were presented to the men and old officers and a silver cake basket to Mrs. Clark. Dr. S. B. Sheardown officiated as installing officer of the post, and the following were installed: Commander, Capt. Sam Van Sant; senior vice commander, H. Westerhouse; junior vice commander, A. B. Clark; chaplain, W. S. Hale; officer of the day, F. M. Billings; officer of the guard, J. Beeman; adjutant, A. B. Marr; quartermaster, R. A. Chadwick; sergeant-major, J. T. Ramer; quartermaster sergeant, J. F. Henderson. Of the Women's Relief corps, Mrs. Clark officiated as installing officer. Officers were installed as follows: President' Mrs. Elizabeth Moore; senior vice president, Mrs. Maud S. Breen; junior vice president, Mrs. Kate Hanley; secretary, Miss Elda Van Emon; treasurer, Mrs. Margaret E. Hughes; chaplain, Mrs. E. B. Chadwich; moderator, Mrs. Annie J. Hughes; guard, Margaret Schwoebel; assistant moderator, Miss Edith Van Emon; assistant guard, Miss Rosa Clay.

The police have been trying for some time to get track of several disreputable dives that have been run on the quiet, and frequented by young boys. Last night they tracked a party of young boys to rooms back of Raymond's gun shop on Second street, and there caught three young boys under eighteen years with two women carousing. The landlady, Mrs. Nellie Snyder, in court to-day testified that she had been deserted by her husband some weeks ago without a cent and with two babies, and had to resort to this means of support. The other woman was Amy Hobert, the lowest kind of a street walker, who made it a business to entice young boys into the place. Mrs. Snyder was allowed to leave town, and the Hobert woman sent up for sixty days.

BOTH SIDES SATISFIED.

Mutual Concessions Brought About the Settlement of the Q Strike.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—It now transpires that Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is going to California, as he says, "on private business connected with the brotherhood." He denied that his trip had any connection with the threatened strike on the Southern Pacific roads. Mr. Arthur expressed himself as exceedingly well pleased with the terms of the Q settlement, and said they were such that would meet with the approval of all brotherhood men. He declined to make known its terms, but said that it was far from an unconditional surrender on the part of the brotherhood; that several items of importance to the brotherhood had been conceded by the Q officials. The following is published:

A man who stands high in railway circles said this afternoon that, while he was not at liberty to give the language of the agreement, he could say that the engineers had abandoned their claim for the abolishment of the trip system and the inauguration of the mileage plan as used by the other roads. They had also withdrawn their demand for the arbitration of the classification or graded pay rule. On these, which were the chief points of the strike, the company was a winner. On the other hand, the company had consented to employ Brotherhood men, in preference to others, as fast as vacancies occurred, and would reinstate its old employes whenever it could. The black list, which has been a bar to the strikers obtaining work on other roads, is about to be done away with. On these points the Brotherhood is a winner. It is also rumored that the compromise will result in the dismissal of the prosecution of the alleged dynamiters, but this is uncertain. It is known that the matter was discussed, but the company was not sure of its legal right or power to interfere with cases now in the hands of the state.

Vice President Stone, of the Burlington road, when shown the above, declined to either affirm or deny its truth, or to comment on it in any way.

"Q" OFFICIALS WILL KEEP FAITH.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A prominent official of the Burlington road, when seen here to-day regarding the agreement between the road and its striking engineers, stated that the company in the fulfillment of its agreement with the strikers could not give the agreement to the press until Chief Arthur had revised and notified the company to that effect.

LIKELY TO BE SETTLED.

Hawkeye Members of the A. O. U. W. Will Bury the Hatchet.

WATERLOO, Io., Jan. 5.—The trouble between the two branches of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in Iowa, seems to be in a fair way to be settled, as the supreme court has sustained the position taken by the original grand lodge, that the order is an insurance organization, not a fraternal society merely, and that the supreme lodge has no right to levy relief assessments upon the separate beneficiary jurisdiction of Iowa. The split in the order in this state grew out of the adoption of the relief law by the supreme lodge in 1880. Iowa refused to pay the relief call, and was suspended, and a new lodge instituted among the adherents of the supreme lodge. Suit was begun in 1883 against the original grand lodge to recover the lodge seal, property and name. The first trial resulted favorably for the supremists, but this was reversed by the supreme court, and that body has again sustained the original grand lodge. It was stated last night by one of the officers of the supreme faction that they would give up and litigate the matter no further. The executive committee of the original grand lodge seem to favor the admission of such members of the supreme faction as desire to come back, and some of the members say that the Iowa grand lodge would not object to the supreme lodge having full control of the ritualistic work, but Iowa would not pay any assessments to the grand lodge. The total membership of both branches in Iowa is about 12,000.

LIBEL SUITS GALORE.

The Chicago Times and Arbeiter Zeitung Have a Big Batch on Hand.

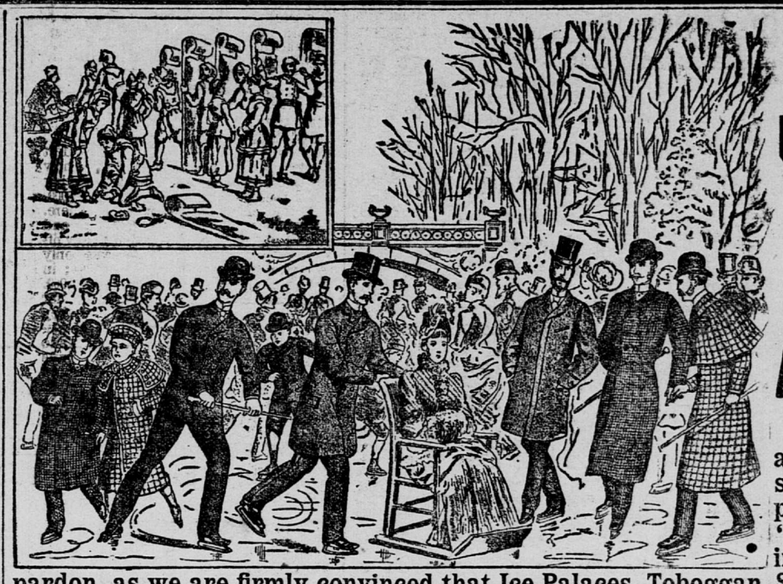
CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Police Inspector Bonfield and Police Capt. Schaack began suit to-day against the Chicago Times, James J. West, managing editor, and Joseph R. Dunlop, city editor, and also against the Socialistic Publishing company, Jens Christiansen and Edmund Deuss for $100,000 in each case. The basis of the suits against the Times are the articles published in that paper on Friday morning, reflecting on the official and personal integrity of the plaintiffs. The suits against the Socialistic Publishing company are for the republication of the same, with editorial comments in the Arbeiter Zeitung, of which Christiansen and Deuss are editor and city editor respectively. The attorneys for the police officials say the suits will be vigorously pushed.

THESE WANT DAMAGES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—Phillip Shaffner and Eli Dauer, of this city, to-day filed suits against the Chicago Times for $25,000 each. The ground of the suits is an article published in the Times on Friday last, charging the plaintiffs with keeping a gambling house, and that they gambled for a livelihood. Shaffner is a brother of the well-known lawyer, B. M. Shaffner, who is the attorney for the plaintiffs.

Long-Winded Lawyers.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.—When the anarchist injunction suit was resumed this afternoon, counsel for the city commenced his argument against the granting of the injunction prayed for, and without finishing further consideration of the case was postponed until 2 o'clock next Monday afternoon.



J. L. HUDSON
CLOTHIER!

AN UNTRUTH!

Three weeks ago to-day, with the above cut, we stated that this was a scene common to St. Paul. We supposed that we were telling the truth—"we always aim to in our advertising"—but we now wish to beg your pardon, as we are firmly convinced that Ice Palaces, Toboggan Slides and such things as the picture indicates are fairy tales as regards Minnesota. We do not care for the $2.50 the cut cost us, but all summer long, when we were doing an enormous business, the oldest inhabitants, as well as the man that had been here but one winter, said to us: "As busy as you are now, you know nothing of St. Paul's trade. Wait until next fall; winter will set in in October, and you will sell thousands of dollars' worth of Fur Coats, Fur-Trimmed Coats, Heavy Suits, Heavy Underwear and Fur Caps. You want to buy heavy, or you will be sorry." We took their advice. We have long accounts to settle with these gentlemen. Had we not plenty of capital, they would have crippled us seriously. No doubt while they were telling us this, on getting around the corner they whispered to a friend: "Wait till next winter, if you want to see Clothing given away;" or on getting home said to their wives: "I will buy my Overcoat or Winter Suit cheap next winter," and then go on to explain how he had been fooling Hudson. And, ladies, we feel very sorry indeed that you did not correct the story. As it is, we have

Two Hundred Thousand Dollars'

Worth of Fine Clothing "IN FUR COATS, FUR-TRIMMED GARMENTS, PEA JACKETS AND VESTS, HEAVY SUITS, HEAVY TROUSERS, WINTER UNDERWEAR, FUR CAPS, GLOVES AND MITTENS; in fact, everything in wearing apparel for Men or Boys but Shoes," that we would not have had, had we not listened to these gentlemen. This stock does not consist of trash, or even common-made clothing, but is the very best manufactured, such as we have always sold in our DETROIT, CLEVELAND, BUFFALO and TOLEDO STORES. We own it at less money than does any other clothier in this city. A garment well bought is half sold. Our regular prices are much lower than are others. We now offer you every OVERCOAT OR SUIT, EVERY PAIR OF TROUSERS, EVERY GARMENT IN OUR BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S STOCK AT

ONE-FOURTH OFF!

The regular price. We have only this to say in conluding our little story, and that is to the gentlemen referred to above. We have forgiven you, as our Business has been such an enormous success since our opening last March, but we will not countenance such stories being told to every "tenderfoot" that comes from Michigan. She is our sister state, and we have already notified Detroit papers of the deception.

Of course, as they anticipated, you have the best of us this winter. We bow to the inevitable, and simply say:

OUR LOSS IS YOUR GAIN!

J. L. HUDSON,

Ryan Building, Corner Seventh and Robert Streets, St. Paul.

ST. PAUL PARK

"Burlington" Motor trains leave St. Paul Union depot daily: 7 a. m., 10 a. m., 12:15 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 6:20 p. m., 9:30 p. m.; 11:20 p. m.

Commutation tickets, 6c. Single ride, 10c.

The new College of the German Methodist Episcopal Churches of the Northwest, to be known as ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, has been definitely located by the College Trustees at St. Paul Park.

The College will cost $25,000, will be built in 1889, and located corner of Lincoln and Eleventh avenues.

Lots in the vicinity of the College Site for sale only at our office. Maps and price list will be mailed on application.

Desirable seven-room new house, corner Pullman and Holly avenues, St. Paul Park, on 50-foot lot, facing public park, price $2,750; terms $200 cash, balance $40 per month.

ST. PAUL PARK IMPROVEMENT CO.,

28 East Fourth St. - St. Paul.

PROPOSALS FOR HAULING.

OFFICE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, ST. PAUL, January 6, 1889.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of St. Paul, until 2 o'clock p. m., January 15, 1889, for hauling and delivering all pipe, special castings, hydrants, gates, gate boxes, stop boxes, meters, pig lead, lead pipe and all other drayage that may be required during the year 1889, according to specifications on file in the office of said Water Board.

A bond with at least two (2) sureties in a sum of five hundred (500) dollars, or a certified check for same amount, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Hauling" and addressed to the undersigned.

JOHN CAULFIELD, Sec'y Board Water Comm'rs.

6-12

NOTICE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 1, 1889.

The firm of I. Solomon and Co., wholesale wine and liquor dealers, expired on the 1st inst. by limitation. The business will be continued by the undersigned under the name of N. E. Solomon & Co.

N. E. SOLOMON,
I. SOLOMON,
A. R. HIRSCHMAN.

We thank our customers for their patronage during the last two years, and solicit the same for the new firm.

I. SOLOMON,
A. R. HIRSCHMAN.

Who is WEAK, NERVOUS, DEBILITATED, who in his FOLLY and IGNORANCE has TRIFLED away his VIGOR of BODY, MIND and MANHOOD, causing exhausting drains upon the FOUNTAINS of LIFE, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, Dreadful Dreams, WEAKNESS of Memory, BASHFULNESS in SOCIETY, PIMPLES upon the FACE, and all the EFFECTS leading to EARLY DECAY and perhaps CONSUMPTION or INSANITY, should consult at once the CELEBRATED Dr. WOOD, who has made NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC and all Diseases of the GENITO-URINARY Organs a Life Study. It makes NO difference WHAT you have taken or WHO has failed to cure you.

FEMALES suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex can consult with the assurance of speedy relief and cure. Send 4 cents postage for works on your diseases.

Send 6 cents postage for Celebrated Works on Chronic, Nervous and Delicate Diseases. Consultation personally or by letter. Strictly Confidential. Consult this old and skilled physician. Thousands cured. Offices and parlors private. Forty private rooms for patients. Those contemplating Marriage send for Dr. Wood's celebrated guide, Male and Female, 10c (stamps). Before confiding your case, consult Dr. Wood. A friendly letter or call may save future suffering and shame, and add golden years to life. "Book "Private Medical Counselor," 84 pages, 10c. (stamps). Medicine and writings sent everywhere, secure from exposure. Address Dr. N. E. Wood, 413 Fifth Street, Sioux City, Iowa. Mention this paper.

FURS!

Now is the time to pick up BARGAINS. This has been an unusual season, and you can buy NOW to great advantage. Seal and all fur will be much higher next fall than this season, and we offer NOW 10 per cent off on this season's price. WRITE TO US.

RANSOM & HORTON,

99 and 101 East Third St.

FURS! FURS!

Full Line of Fur Goods,

Fancy Robes & Rugs.

MERRELL RYDER,

Cash Paid for FURS.

339 Jackson St.

Money to Loan

On improved and unimproved property, without delay, at Lowest Rates.

WILLIAM N. VIGUERS & CO.

N. E. Corner Fourth & Cedar Sts.

NOTICE.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 5, 1889.

Resolved. That bids will be received at the Auditor's Office at Hastings, Dakota county, Minn., up to noon on Tuesday, January 8, 1889, for Books and Blanks for the County Offices of Dakota county for the year beginning the first Monday in January, 1889, and ending the first Monday in January, 1890, being for Books and Blanks used in offices of County Auditor, Register of Deeds, Judge of Probate, Sheriff, Treasurer and Clerk of Court. The quality, kinds and approximate number of Books and Blanks required can be ascertained on application to the Auditor's Office at Hastings, Minn.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved.

Adopted Jan. 5th, 1889.

D. G. HARRINGTON, Chairman.

Attest: M. C. TAUTGES, County Auditor and Clerk of Board of County Commissioners.

HASTINGS, Minn., Jan. 5, 1889.

Whereas, The County Commissioners of Dakota county, in the interest of the taxpayers, did advertise for bids for the county printing for the year 1889; and, whereas, a series of writings, purporting to be bids for county printing, have been sent to this board in answer to said advertisement; and, whereas this board having examined said bids, and have come to the conclusion that said bids are an attempt on the part of the newspapers of this county to force this county to pay outrageous and unjust prices for the county printing, which would compel the county to pay prices heretofore unheard of and from four to fifteen times greater than are paid by counties much richer and more populous than the county of Dakota; and, whereas, we deem it our duty, as in the past, to preserve the taxpayer from the fangs of trusts and monopolies, whether engineered by newspapers or others; therefore, Be it Resolved, That the bids of J. J. Todd, of the South St. Paul Journal; of C. P. Carpenter, of the Farmington Tribune; of Irving Todd & Son, of the Hastings Gazette, and of Riplinger & Gere, of the Hastings Democrat, for the publication of the delinquent tax list, financial statement and proceedings of this Board for the year 1889, are hereby rejected.

Resolved, Further, That no bids for any such printing shall be advertised for or accepted by the Board of County Commissioners of Dakota county during the year 1889.

Resolved, Further, That the thanks of the taxpayers of Dakota county and of the Board of County Commissioners are due to the newspapers of this county, who, by their stupid obstinacy in the attempt to force the county to pay outrageous prices for printing, have prevented any award of the county printing being made, and so have saved to the taxpayers the cost of printing the financial statement and proceedings for the year 1889.

Adopted Jan. 5th, 1889.

D. G. HARRINGTON, Chairman.

Attest: M. C. TAUTGES, County Auditor and Clerk of the Board of County Commissioners.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss. District Court, Second Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Charles E. Lightner to W. H. Hyndman.

On reading the affidavit of W. H. Hyndman, the above-named assignee in the above-entitled matter, which has been filed in said proceeding, representing that it would be for the best interest of said assignee that the stock in trade, furniture and fixtures, turned over to him by said insolvent, should be sold in bulk by sealed bids, to be advertised for and received by said assignee, it is hereby

Ordered, That all parties interested in said assignment show cause before this court at a special term thereof to be held at the District court house, in the county of Ramsey, and state of Minnesota, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1889, at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as said matter can be heard, why this court should not make an order directing said assignee to advertise for and receive sealed bids for the sale of said stock in trade, furniture and fixtures, as prayed for in said affidavit.

That this order be published in the St. Paul Daily Globe at least ten days before said 19th day of January, 1889, and that a copy of said order be served on said insolvent, and mailed to each of the creditors of said insolvent, as their names appear in the schedule of creditors filed by said assignee, at least twelve days before January 19, 1889.

HASCAL R. BRILL, District Judge.

Dated St. Paul, Jan. 4, 1889.

Patent Laws--Jas. E. Williamson, Room, 15, Collom Block, Minneapolis. Solicitor of Patents, Counsellor in Patent cases. Two years an Examiner in U. S. Patent Office

Why are your rooms vacant? An ad in the GLOBE will rent them.

Proposals for Horses, Brood Mares, Work Oxen and Stallions.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31, 1888.

SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "PROPOSALS FOR HORSES, BROOD MARES, WORK OXEN, STALLIONS," as the case may be, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., Thursday, Jan. 31, 1889, for furnishing the following animals for the Indian service, viz: One pair of driving horses and ten (10) young and serviceable work horses; one hundred (100) brood-mares, ten (10) stallions and fifty (50) yoke of work oxen, with yokes and chains.

SPECIFICATIONS.

The horses must be young and serviceable, from four to seven years old, sound, without blemish, and well broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and to weigh not less than one thousand (1,000) pounds.

The brood-mares must be of American stock, from four to seven years old, sound, well broken, without blemishes, not less than 15 hands high, and to weigh not less than nine hundred and fifty (950) pounds.

Stallions must be of Percheron stock, large, well-bred, not under four nor over seven years old, and to weigh between thirteen hundred (1,300) and fourteen hundred (1,400) pounds.

The work oxen must be sound, gentle and well broken to work, from four to six years old, half grades, graded up from Durham or stock equally as good, and to weigh from two thousand four hundred (2,400) to three thousand (3,000) pounds per yoke. Ox yokes must be of large size, oiled and painted, and such as are known as "Freighters' Yokes," with staples and ring instead of clasp, and chains to be 3/8-inch cable, thirteen (13) feet long, with hook on each end, and must be furnished with each yoke of oxen.

The fifty yoke of oxen, with yokes and chains, must be delivered at the Fort Peck Agency, Montana, and the other animals at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, not later than April 15, 1889; and all animals than offered for delivery will be subject to a rigid inspection by some competent person to be designated by the respective Indian agents.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft on some United States depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft shall be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to execute promptly a contract with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms of his bid; otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service.

JOHN H. OBERLY, Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PROPOSALS FOR CONST