MINNEAPOLIS.

Additional City News on Page 5.

"OLD HOSS" VAN ANTWERP.

J. S. Van Antwerp, better known to fame as "Old Hoss" Van Antwerp, who has been connected for some years with a daily publication known as the Minneapolis Evening Journal, in the capacity of reporter, war correspondent and marine editor, is to go to Washington as the correspondent for the paper. "Old Hoss," while suffering at times actually from attacks of the ennui, brought on by the monotony of life on an evening paper, possesses a placid disposition, which he seldom allows to be ruffled or hemstitched, and it is owing to this coolness in times of excitement which has earned for him the sobriquet that he is known by, for "Old Hoss" implies reliability, and an absence of any disposition to kick over the traces at the wrong time. He first began newspaper life as a collector of advertisements for stray cows on the Journal, but during a crusade inaugurated for the reformation of the world by the paper, he evinced such extraordinary descriptive and imaginative powers in depicting the temptations to which our young men are exposed, that he was transferred from the counting room to a reporter's desk, and has been there ever since, with his feet on the desk—figuratively speaking, of course. His greatest usefulness has been in writing against space on dull days, and he has been known to transfer a lead pencil into three columns of minion in less than two hours on a pinch; and to spread the material for a ten-line item over a page when it was necessary to show the world that an evening paper with all the news of the next day is what the people want.

Last evening he was banqueted by his newspaper friends of the Chrysanthemum club, and presented with an elegant silk umbrella, with the injunction to be careful and not get it wet. His departure from Minneapolis is sincerely regretted by his associates, who are, however, consoled by the reflection that he is going to the nation's capital, where there will be more scope for his wonderful creative genius, and into a field of journalism where cold facts are only recognized as the framework upon which can be woven the gauzy fabrics of political romancing.

WANTS SATISFACTION.

Shoe Dealer Childs Brings Another Suit Against Shoe Dealer Field.

Frank L. Childs, the dealer in bankrupt stocks of boots and shoes, has begun another damage suit for 5,000 against his old friend and fellow-tradesman J. W. Field. Some time ago Childs sued Fields for the same amount because of a certain advertisement which was published in the Tribune. This suit is brought because of the printing of an advertisement of Field's in the Journal on the 21st of last November in which the following words were used: "The proprietors of the alleged bankrupt shoe store at 216 Hennepin avenue, have one of their branch stores located near my store, and once in a while people unwittingly drop in there by mistake. These are the same parties who took a poor boy's last dollar for a pair of paper-soled shoes that wore out in half an hour, which transaction was aired in the municipal court last Friday. Judge Mahoney regretted there was no law that would reach this class of fraud. The only safe way is to keep clear of these people altogether."

"LA'COMPARAISON."

A Magnificent Painting Now on Exhibition Here.

The California Wine House, 253 Second avenue south, this city, has been fortunate in securing by purchase one of the most perfect art gems ever brought into this country. The painting—almost as large as the side of an ordinary room—is one of twenty recently imported from France by Mr. Julius Kessler, the art connoisseur of St. Paul, who spent some months at the Paris exposition for this purpose. Of the work in itself, and which is now to be seen by our citizens, the New York World said on its arrival in New York city some months ago:

"La'Comparaison," just imported from France by Mr. Julius Kessler, of St. Paul, Minn., and now on private exhibition in this city, is from the brush of the famous Le Jeune, whose work is attracting the attention of the critics in all parts of the continent. This work is certainly one of his best. Imagine, if you can, a canvas so large as to almost cover the floor of a room. Upon this canvas is laid in warm, rich colors, the apartment of a woman—a beautiful, voluptuous woman, whose life is one continual song; whose golden hair ripples above a face so wondrously fair that to embrace the painting itself is almost a temptation. And this beautiful woman, just returned from the opera or the ball, enters her apartments and stands before a statue of the Venus de Milo—the incomparable form of woman in marble. She wonders, and the question is in her eyes, if she is not as beautiful as that marble figure, and, wondering, lets fall the fair covering of her glowing bosom and rounded bust, and her own loveliness is revealed in wondrous comparison with the statue. This is the painting. The artist chose a happy theme, and happily has he painted the rare charms of modern woman 'gainst those of the long-forgotten Grecian Venus.

Too Much Electricity.

The first accident of importance happened on the new electrical street car line on Sunday evening. At Twenty-ninth street a trolley wheel in some manner became detached from the trolley, and Conductor Snyder attempted to replace it. Ignorant of his danger, the conductor jumped upon the railing of the back platform of the car when his hand came in contact with the connection between the trolley arm and the car. He received the full force of the current through his body and fell to the ground insensible. He was removed to his boarding house and is still prostrated by the shock. It is not thought his injuries are serious.

LOCAL MENTION.

AT THE HOLMES.

Where to Stop When in Minneapolis.

The Holmes is a fire-proof, perfectly equipped hotel, situated in the pleasantest part of the city. Rates $2.50 to $3.50 per day. American and European plan.

P. M. Dahl.

County Surveyor, removed to 602 Oneida block.

MABEN GETS STUCK.

He Is Found Guilty of Criminal Libel and Is Fined $100.

Rumors of Arrests -- What Henry Gjertsen Has to Say.

The Turner Building and Loan Association Muddle--Investigation Begun.

The City to Save $24,000 in Street Lighting--A Big Warranty Deed.

The jury in the Brackett-Maben libel suit after being out for ten minutes yesterday returned a verdict finding Charles B. Maben, the editor and proprietor of the Free Lance, guilty of willfully and maliciously libeling Chief of Police Winslow M. Brackett. In the course of his remarks to the jury Judge Emery said: "The defendant is charged with maliciously publishing a libel, consisting of an alleged affidavit and comments thereon. The complainant was and is a public officer, and the matter alleged as constituting the libel was published of him in his official as well as his individual capacity, and charges him with accepting a bribe for a violation of an official duty, and with gross lewdness and immorality and corrupt misconduct in office."

A libel under the law was defined as "a malicious publication by printing which exposes the complainant to hatred, contempt, ridicule or obloquy, or which causes or tends to cause said complainant to be shunned or avoided."

"A publication having such a tendency or effect is to be deemed malicious if no justification or excuse therefore is shown. The article in question being libelous in itself, is presumed by the law to be false until its truth is established by competent evidence. If the matter complained of, though false, was published by defendant in the honest belief of its truth, on reasonable grounds, then such publication was excused. Every editor or proprietor of a newspaper is chargeable with the publication of any matter contained in such paper unless he proves that the libelous matter matter was published without his knowledge and against his wishes. Great stress is laid on the liberty of the press and it is one of our constitutional guarantees that, all persons may freely speak and publish their sentiments upon any subject being responsible for the abuse of such right. The press has no right, privilege or immunity not enjoyed by every individual citizen. Its publications must be justified by facts as known to the publisher, and must proceed from proper motives. The rights and liberties of the citizens must be considered as well as those of the press, and the latter must be exercised with due regard to the former. You are to determine from all the circumstances of the case whether or not the publication here proved constitutes such fair, candid and proper comment as is within the privilege and duty of the press. The publication being admitted and its falsity presumed, you must answer three distinct propositions.

"First—Did the defendant honestly believe the publication to be true?

"Second—Did he have, upon the facts and circumstances known to him, reasonable grounds to believe it true?

"Third—Does the publication go no further than candid statements of the facts so reasonably believed and fair comments upon the conduct of complaint in respect to public affairs?

"Unless from the evidence you can and do answer all of these propositions in the affirmative, then the publication is not 'privileged' and has not been 'excused,' and under the law and the evidence the defendant is guilty."

During the charge the court stated as a fact one thing that is not generally understood. In charging the jury Judge Emery said that, as the makers of the various affidavits had nothing at stake when they made them, they could not be punished for perjury if the affidavits were proven to be false, and he declared that they amounted to nothing more in the eyes of the laws than mere written statements which had been signed by the parties making them. Counsel for Mr. Maben took a number of exceptions to the charge to the jury. When the clerk had recorded the verdict Assistant City Attorney Hall moved for sentence. Calling Mr. Maben to the bar Judge Emery inquired

"Have you anything to say, either by yourself or counsel, why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"Only that I am not guilty," replied Mr. Maben. "I printed those affidavits believing them to be true, and believing that I had a perfect right to do so under the law."

Judge Emery, in passing sentence, said that if he was assured that Mr. Maben would take the verdict of the jury in good faith, and make a retraction of the libelous articles, he would be disposed to deal leniently with him. He then imposed a fine of $100, in default of the payment of which he was ordered to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period not exceeding ninety days.

Notice of an appeal to the supreme court was at once given, and a stay of sentence was ordered, Mr. Maben furnishing a bond of $300 for his appearance.

During his speech to the jury County Attorney Nye prophesied that the end of the investigation had not been reached in the arrest of Maben, and intimated that several more arrests would follow. Since the conviction of Maben it is openly said by Chief Brackett's friends that more suits will follow. Among the number who are said to be on Chief Brackett's list are Police Commissioner Gjertsen, his brother, Attorney Henry J. Gjertsen, Lars M. Rand, and Sam T. Johnson, who furnished the affidavits and wrote the comments which resulted in Maben's conviction.

HENRY J. GJERTSEN TALKS.

He Explains His Position in Regard to the Affidavits.

Henry J. Gjertsen was found in his law office late last evening by a GLOBE reporter. "Well, I haven't been arrested yet," he exclaimed, with a smile, when he was asked if Supt. Brackett had sworn out a warrant against him. "I am very sorry my name became connected with this case, and some people have formed a wrong opinion of the matter. In the first place, personally I have a high regard for Chief Brackett. I have always found him to be a gentleman, and I have received nothing but courteous treatment at his hands. Those affidavits were never intended for publication, and when they did get into print it was against my earnest protest. They were taken with a view of laying them before the police commission for investigation. I did not know whether they were true or false, and I kept them locked up in my safe until they were secured for the purpose of laying them before the grand jury. They only went out of my possession when I was assured that they would be returned to me, and that no one outside of the grand jury room should see them. After the meeting of the grand jury Sam T. Johnson secured them, and the first intimation I had of what use they were being put to was the publication of the Wausch affidavit in the Free Lance. It was after this publication that I met Maben in Johnson's office, and I protested against the publications. I knew there were certain things in those affidavits which even if true should not be published, for I do not believe in attacking a man's private character."

Lars M. Rand, Mr. Gjertsen's law partner, entered the office just then in company with County Attorney Jamison. Scowling at the GLOBE man and another reporter who was present, he said:

"Well, Henry, I thought you had better sense than to talk to these fellows."

"Oh, we have entertained each other quite pleasantly," replied Mr. Gjertsen.

That made Mr. Rand very angry, and, thrusting his hands deep into his breeches pockets, he turned on his heel and walked hurriedly out of the room.

The conversation continued between Mr. Gjertsen and the reporters for a few moments longer, when Rand, who was in an adjoining room, yelled in a tone that plainly showed his anger: "Henry! come here! What do you want to talk to those g—— d—— reporters for? I'd fire 'em out of the office." Mr. Gjertsen went into the other room to pacify his irate partner, and the reporters started for the door. Messrs. Rand, Gjertsen and County Attorney Jamison were closeted in Mr. Gjertsen's private office until late at night. What the outcome will be is a matter of conjecture.

Early this morning Mr. Gjertsen addressed an open letter to Winn Brackett, which contained practically the same statement Mr. Gjertsen made to a GLOBE reporter. The latter was given to a Minneapolis paper for publication. As County Attorney Jamison and Lars M. Rand visited Chief Brackett at his home last night, it is generally supposed that as far as Henry J. Gjertsen is concerned Mr. Brackett is satisfied.

THE MONASCH MATTER.

Members of the Turner Association Begin a Systematic Investigation.

The directors of the Turner Building and Loan association met at Turner hall last night to consider the Monasch difficulty. Of course reporters were excluded, but it would have done them little good to have been inside, as the proceedings were all conducted in the German language. The proceedings were, however, a little warm, and Mr. Monasch was not spoken of in particularly complimentary terms. Everybody interested in the association is very hot, and the indications are that before Mr. Monasch gets through it will be made hot for him.

The gentlemen interested in this affair, with the German method, are going slow, and they are proceeding with a good deal of caution. Last night they did little business, but a good deal of consulting and thinking. They elected a new secretary in the person of Charles Bache, and a new treasurer in the person of George Huhn. A special meeting of the stockholders of the association has been called for one week from to-night. Action will then be taken on what is to be done with Monasch.

Mr. Monasch is not to be let off easily. That much seems to be settled. The association will not be weakened by his defalcation. It is strong, and can stand it. Some think that it will not be out a dollar, but all are not unanimous on that point. But if there is any remedy in the laws of the United States for the part Monasch is said to have taken, the probabalities are that it will be applied, and applied in plenty. Monasch yesterday made an assignment to George Huhn for the benefit of the association, and his property will go a long way towards covering the deficiency that is said to exist. Experts are still at work upon the books, but have not yet made a report.

A good deal of the credit for the bringing of this matter into the broad, garish light of day belongs to Arthur W. Schlichting, of the Freie Presse. For eleven years no official examination had been made of the books of the association. Mr. Schlichting was elected a director but recently. He immediately began to make himself known, and one of the first things he did was to demand an examination of the books. He was supported by one or two others, and the result was the discovery of the defalcation.

"What has become of the money?" is still the question which every one is asking, and which no one can answer. It is safe to say that the man who can successfully answer the query will come in for a substantial reward from the association. Monasch's business is said to have been paying a clear profit of about $800 per month. Monasch certainly did not spend the whole of this sum on himself nor on his family, is what the people think of it. He recently furnished a fine house, and some incline to the belief that a good deal of his money went into it. Another story is to the effect that Monasch has invested a goodly sum in milling stocks outside of Minneapolis. Whichever is correct, the opinion that he has quite an amount salted away somewhere is not without believers.

Monasch's books were found to be in tip-top shape. He was a careful bookkeeper and his accounts always balanced. But they did not balance just the right way. The money which should have been credited to the Turner Building and Loan association was credited to himself, it appears.

He will volunteer no explanation of what he did with the funds. He merely says that he needed the money and took it, thinking that he was doing nothing wrong and intending to repay it. But he was found out before he did repay it. The exact amount of the shortage will be known by next Tuesday, when the stockholders will act on it.

LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Over $24,000 Will Be Saved the City Next Year.

The committee on gas met yesterday at the office of the city clerk and opened bids for lighting the streets of Minneapolis for 1890. The bids received were as follows: William Forrestal, at $17.20 per lamp per year; Western Wheeler Reflector company, $15.84 per lamp per year; J. Vander Horck & Co., $16.95 per lamp; Chester Oil company, $16.50 per lamp per year; the Northwestern Globe Gas Light company, at $14.40 per lamp per year. These bids are said to be the lowest ever received by the city. The committee on gas unanimously recommended that the contract be awarded to the lowest bidder, the Northwestern Globe Gas Light company, of Minneapolis. The total cost next year for street lighting will be about $170,000. The business streets are lighted by 476 electric arc lights, and the inside resident streets by 2,854 gas lamps. The electric lights cost $150 each per year, and the gas $15 per lamp per year. The outlying wards and suburban territory are at present lighted by three companies, all of whose contracts are about to expire, and it is to light this outside territory that the council asked for bids.

The Northwestern Globe Gas Light company for years had no opposition in this lighting. It is now lighting 906 lamps at $20 per year. The company is purely a Minneapolis concern, all of its officers and stockholders are some of our best-known and wealthiest business men. About three years ago, after a long and bitter contest, two other companies secured small contracts; one, the Sun Vapor company, of Canton, O., was at that time awarded a contract for 100 lights at $22.80 each per year; the number was afterward increased to 806 and the price reduced to about $21. The other company was the Wheeler Reflector company, of Chicago. They were at the same time awarded a contract for 400 lamps at $17.95 per lamp per year. This number has been increased to 720 lamps. Large sums have been paid all these companies each year for repairs, rentals, breakage, etc., until the grand total amount paid these three companies aggregates about $60,000 per year. The committee thought by asking for bids for the whole number by one company they would get a lower bid, and their supposition proved correct. They have saved the city at least $24,000 per year.

"Open house" at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, in the Syndicate block, on New Year's day. The ladies will receive from 2 to 10 p. m. Music, holiday fun and refreshments.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The Secretary of the Park Commission Makes His Report.

Work Done in 1889 to Beautify the City's Breathing Places.

City Engineer Rinker's Annual Talk About Necessary Improvements.

Facts and Figures Which Will Prove Interesting to All Citizens.

The board of park commissioners, according to the report of Secretary W. G. Nye, commenced the year 1890 with a balance of $4,494.36 in the treasury. The receipts during the year from the sale of bonds were $142,139.56; from the tax levy, $96,188.47; from temporary loans, $36,000, and from the sale of privileges and rentals of boats, $7,647.20. Of the temporary loans, $10,000 left over from 1888 was paid besides an indebtedness of $11,000 contracted during 1889, leaving an indebtedness of $25,000. The cost of maintaining the parks, including the salaries of police and the amount paid for sprinkling the drives was $25,592.75, and the total expenses of the commission, including the interest on bonds, was $37,901.88.

During the year the site known as Minnehaha park, consisting of 123 acres, was purchased at a cost of $95,000, and improvements were made costing $8,087.59 more. The Minnehaha boulevard, from Lake Harriet along Minnehaha creek to Lyndale avenue, a distance of one mile, was secured, and about fifty acres of land was acquired for park purposes. Forty acres of this was a gift from J. M. Fogg and H. C. Butler, and the remainder was purchased at a cost of $10,100. Improvements were made in this vicinity which cost $8,047.63. There were three separate improvements made at Lake Harriet. The beard drive, which is on the hill west of the motor track, cost $6,952.33; the Sutherland drive, along the south shore of the lake, cost $1,283.75, and the amount expended in improving the shores and the banks was $6,616.32. At Lake of the Isles the work was chiefly confined to dredging and filling in the low places. This work cost $12,219.95. The Lyndale avenue boulevard was filled to grade from Sixth to Eleventh avenue north at an expenditure of $4,715.90. The observatory at Prospect park was completed at a cost of $1,507.75. At Kenwood and Superior the roadway and walks were completed, planting spaces and lawns were laid out, shade trees were planted and the entire vicinity greatly improved. This work cost the commissioners $15,644. The little triangle at Portland avenue and Grant street, known as Portland park, was graded and sodded and made presentable at a cost of $114.82. At Oak Lake park the improvements consisted in cleaning the lake of obnoxious weeds, grading and sodding. This cost $534.60. In Central Park a curbing was built around the artesian well, an office for the use of the superintendent was constructed and ten boats were purchased at a total outlay of $1,720. At Elliott park a fountain was put in and the lake was cleared at a cost of $417.93. Barnes' park in Oak Park addition, near Sixth avenue north, was graded and laid out for park purposes, and a number of trees and shrubs were planted. These improvements cost $532.50. Besides the above improvements 547 shade trees were planted along Dupont, Queen and Sheridan avenues at a cost of $1,730.66. The commission during the year purchased a dredge boat at a cost of $9,650, twelve sprinkling wagons for $2,400, and miscellaneous tools costing $572. The boats placed at Central park and on Lake Harriett cost the board $2,505.99. The gross receipts were $2,816.25, and the cost of attendants necessary was $981.50. A large portion of the expenditure made by the board was due to the fact that the deeds conveying lands to the board for park purposes required that certain improvements must be made. The commissioners feel satisfied with the work accomplished during the year and say the citizens have been well repaid for the outlay of money which the work has naturally necessitated.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

Work of the Engineer's Department for 1889.

City Engineer Rinker has his annual report all ready for the printer, and today he will hand it to the city comptroller as required by the resolution of the city council, for compilation in the annual reports of the city officers. According to the report, which is both exhaustive and comprehensive, there were 13.985 miles of sewers constructed during 1889, and Minneapolis now has a sewerage system 63.356 miles in length. Estimates were made and the work laid out to construct 13,197 miles now in 1890, which will cost $236,541. The total number of miles of water mains in the city is 141.18. In 1889, 10.28 miles of pipe were laid at a cost of $126,230. During the coming year it is proposed to put down about 18 miles of watermains, at an estimated cost of $158,279. The city now owns 20,407 miles of cellar pavements, which cost $581,561; 4.163 of granite pavements costing $304,708, and .57 miles of asphalt pavements which cost $1,711. Of this 4.144 miles was put down in 1889 at a cost of $93,774. Next year it is proposed to put down 4.326 miles at a cost of $118,013. There are 61,236 miles of sandstone, and 5.815 miles of artificial stone—stone curbings in the city which cost $396,143; 687 stone catchbasins, and 625 curb corners, costing $14,470. During the year of 1889 the department put in 2.56 miles of sandstone, and 5.55 miles of artificial stone curb at a cost of $38,422; 100 stone catchbasins and 7 curb corners for $1,256. The estimates for 1890 in this department provide for the setting of 9,697 miles of curbing at a cost of $56,957.

The following bridges have been completed: Lyndale avenue over railroad, Hennepin avenue over east channel of river, Eighth avenue north, Washington avenue north, Western avenue and Fifth avenue north, bridges over Bassett's creek, at a total cost of $42,250. There are now in course of construction the remaining half of the steel arch bridge, the one on First street north over Twentieth avenue north and the widening of the bridge on Western avenue over the railroad, near Twelfth street. Estimates and plans are now being prepared for bridges over the railroad tracks on Laurel avenue, Ontario avenue, Fifteenth avenue southeast, Fifth street southeast, Third street north, Fourth street north and Washington avenue north; also over the motor tracks at Thirth-sixth street, an iron viaduct over Minnehaha gulch at the Soldier's home and over Minnehaha creek at Thirty-fourth avenue south. In 1889 9.182 miles of artificial stone and brick and 25.317 miles of plank sidewalks were laid. For the coming year 110.77 miles have been ordered, the assessment for which is $254,001. In grading done by contract 58,199 cubic yards were removed at a cost of $7,386.27. To sprinkle 100 miles of the streets it cost $55,242.12, but next year it is proposed to increase this to 135 miles, the assessment for which amounts to $90,196.56. The sweeping department kept 466,302 square yards of the streets comparatively clean at a cost of $3,048.69. Thirty-seven plats were added to the city, adding 3,269 lots to the city's domain. Thirty-eight streets were opened by condemnation proceedings or by deeds, the length of which was 8 miles, and the area 47 acres. During the year 2,029 linear feet of streets were vacated. According to the report Minneapolis now owns 800 miles of streets, covering an area of 6,763 acres.

AT THE POSTOFFCE.

A Large Increase in the Money Order Department.

Postmaster Ankeny yesterday made a statement showing the financial business transacted at the Minneapolis postoffice compared with the same period in 1888. Last year the amount received from the sales of money orders was $459,023.39, while for 1889 it was $453,490.46. In 1888, $102,500 was received faom drafts on the postmaster at New York while for the year just closing it was $208,000. In 1889 $726,659.22 was paid out on money orders, and in 1889 $831,774.63. The surplus postage funds were transferred to the money order department in 1888 amounted to $157,400, while this year the transfer was $172,400. The total number of transactions in 1888 was 171,450, and in 1889, 194,669.

THE DEATH RATE.

According to Dr. Kilvington It Is Very Low Now.

Although the report of the health department will not be ready for a week yet, Dr. Kilvington has made estimates from the records in his office, by which it is claimed that Minneapolis is one of the healthiest spots on the face of the earth, and the death rate has been reduced to 11.15 per 1,000, calculated on a basis of 200,000 inhabitants. The following table shows the rate by months;

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889
April	184	258	188
May	197	265	165
June	228	201	174
July	290	262	247
August	229	295	180
September	224	237	183
October	206	240	207
November	172	184	183
December	187	180	1[illegible]6
January	2[illegible]0	187	187
February	254	158	158
March	283	222	222
Total	2,674	2,689	2,230
Estimated population	177,743	200,000	200,000
Annual death rate per 1,000	15	13.4	11.15

The sanitary inspectors made 613 inspections during 1888, while in 1889 their work took them to 3,000 places. Their labors were chiefly confined to the business centers of the city, and notably on property contiguous to the line of the sewers. In the contagious diseases the health officers say there will be a slight increase in the number of diphtheria and scarlet fever cases, but there will be a decrease of measles. The total deaths from contagious diseases during the year are estimated at 325, as compared with 353 in 1888.

Jumped From a Train.

A Foolish Man Who Risked His Life to Pay a Debt of Honor.

As the fast Atlantic Express was leaving Denver, and had just attained its best speed, a man was seen to rush to the back platform of the last car and jump off. The bell rope was violently jerked, the train slowed up, stopped and backed up to near where the man lay. Train hands and passengers crowded around him, and to every one's surprise he was found to be uninjured, save a few bruises.

On being questioned as to why he jumped off, he said: "Day before yesterday I went to a store and bought a bottle of Rogers' Royal Nervine and had it charged. I forgot to go in before I came away; and, as it saved my life, I decided to risk mine to pay for it, and so I jumped off."

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA THE NEW

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and New Year's Matinee.

STUART ROBSON

In "AN ARRANT KNAVE."

Last three nights and Saturday matinee. Stuart Robson in "THE HENRIETTA."

Coming week Jan. 6, Kiralfy Bros.' "Antiope."

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE

Grand Scenic Production of

LOST IN NEW YORK! | A Vivid Picture of Life In the Great Metropolis!

Special Scenery! Rivers of Real Water! To-night, 15, 25, 35, 50 cents. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 10, 20, 25 cts. Next Week—Florence Bindley.

PENCE!

10, 20, 30 Cents. No Higher. To-Night,

BLIZZARD OF TEXAS!

New Year's Matinee and Night, WAIFS OF A GREAT CITY.

Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Saturday Matinee, STRANGLERS OF PARIS. Frederick Bock, Jessaline Rodgers and Company.

PATENTS.

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COUNSELORS AND SOLICITORS.

Eighteen years' experience as examiners in the U. S. Patent Office. 807 Wright's Block, Minneapolis.

PAUL & MERWIN.

Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. Offices: 912 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul; 657-660 Temple Court, Minneapolis; 20-22 Norris Building, Washington D.C.

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

Are you out of employment? Advertise in the Daily and Sunday GLOBE.

Save Your Hair

BY a timely use of **Ayer's Hair Vigor.** This preparation has no equal as a dressing. It keeps the scalp clean, cool, and healthy, and preserves the color, fullness, and beauty of the hair.

"I was rapidly becoming bald and gray; but after using two or three bottles of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair grew thick and glossy and the original color was restored."—Melvin Aldrich, Canaan Centre, N. H.

"Some time ago I lost all my hair in consequence of measles. After due waiting, no new growth appeared. I then used Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair grew

Thick and Strong.

It has apparently come to stay. The Vigor is evidently a great aid to nature."—J. B. Williams, Floresville, Texas.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for the past four or five years and find it a most satisfactory dressing for the hair. It is all I could desire, being harmless, causing the hair to retain its natural color, and requiring but a small quantity to render the hair easy to arrange."—Mrs. M. A. Bailey, 9 Charles street, Haverhill, Mass.

"I have been using Ayer's Hair Vigor for several years, and believe that it has caused my hair to retain its natural color."—Mrs. H. J. King, Dealer in Dry Goods, &c., Bishopville, Md.

Ayer's Hair Vigor,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by Druggists and Perfumers.

GOODFELLOW'S

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF

CLOAKS!

Every lady in the Northwest knows that our regular prices are the Lowest, and, with this Decided Cut, comes an opportunity seldom known in the Cloak Trade, to get Cloaks at prices that will probably for years again never be so low. Our stock is too large for this season and must be reduced.

Note a Few of the Reductions

FANCY CLOTH

NEWMARKETS!

Our Whole Stock Reduced One-Half.

$5 Newmarkets Reduced to $2.50
$8 Newmarkets Reduced to 4.00
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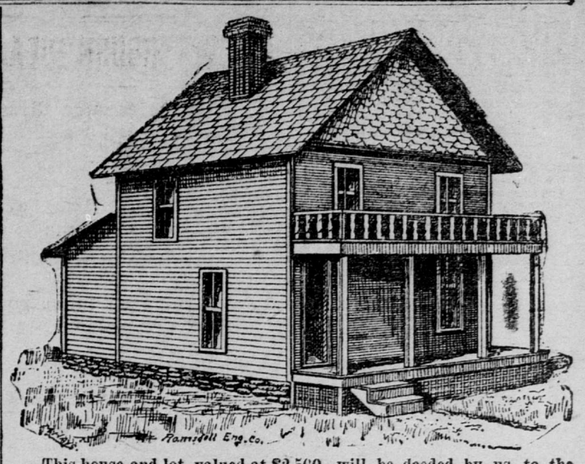

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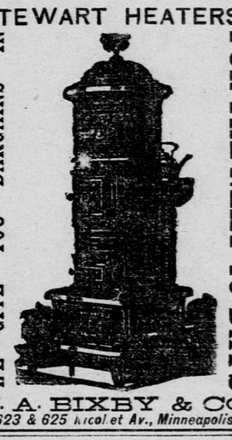

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