MINNEAPOLIS.

Additional City News on Page 5.

WON BY ST. PAUL.

Result of a Debate Between High School Pupils.

The forensic champions of the St. Paul and Minneapolis high schools appeared before an appreciative Minneapolis audience last night in the high school hall, and for three long hours wrestled in debate. The hall contained almost its entire capacity of beardless young men and rosy-cheeked maidens, with here and there a gray beard. The only marring feature of the evening was a crowd of boys in the back part of the room, whose conduct and antics were decidedly of the hoodlum order, although their apparel would lead one to expect better breeding. The subject under discussion was: "Resolved That the telegraph system should be owned and controlled by the government." The conditions imposed were that there should be no discussion as to ways and means of purchasing the telegraph system, and that all arguments should be based upon the assumption of exclusive ownership by the government. President Sebring, of the Mankato board of education; School Supt. Brackett, of Mankato; Judge Frederick Hooker, of Minneapolis, and Albert Ound, of St. Paul, were judges. Their decision was upon arguments alone, and was in favor of the St. Paul representatives. Samuel Mills and Elsie Hasenwinkle upheld the honor and dignity of St. Paul on the affirmative side, and A. R. Heliwell and Edward S. Avery did the same for Minneapolis on the negative. The evening's entertainment was opened by a banjo selection by Messrs. Gale, Gaus and Shibley, after which Samuel Mills launched into the debate. He had his subject well in hand, covered the ground pretty thoroughly and made his points without much unnecessary circumlocution. He first took the ground of governmental control of the harnessed lightning in the European countries and the resulting advantages of cheap rates, argued that such control is constitutional, maintained that the telegraph system is, or should be, a parallel case with the postal system, asserted that this great invention should be used for the general welfare instead of for the private benefit of individuals, and closed with a severe roast of the Western Union and the way in which it hampers the freedom of the press. Mr. Mill's arguments were not based on generalities, but he had facts to back up his statements, and had evidently studied his subject. He was followed by A. L. Heliwell on the negative side, who said the loss from government control would be greater than the gain. He thought railroad, telephone and express lines, steamships, cable systems, fisheries, insurance companies, theaters, and in fact all industries, could as well be owned by the government as the telegraph system. In fact the country might as well adopt communism and become as describe in "Looking Backward." He asserted that the Western Union is a monopoly only on low rates and rapid transmission of business. He argued that, if all things were taken into account, the postage system is a money loser, and the telegraph, under government control, would be more so. Elsie Hazenwell, of St. Paul, had the audience with her, because of her bright, winsome face, and her arguments showed that her brain was no less bright than her face. She covered the same ground as did Mills. Then came E. S. Avery for Minneapolis, who enlarged a little upon the track laid out by Heliwell. The debate was not finished until after 11 o'clock, and the results were greeted with tumultous applause.

The Leper Priest.

The rooms of the Brownson Catholic club were crowded with people last evening to listen to the lecture on Father Damien, the "Leper Priest," which was delivered by Miss M. Helen Flavin. In opening her lecture Miss Flavin gave an interesting description of the situation and nature of the Hawaiian Islands and of their extent and geological structure. She described the nature of the people and the government which existed before the discovery of the islands by Capt. Cook. The Hawaiian islands are twelve in number, and are of volcanic origin, being almost equidistant from Japan, China, Mexico, and the United States. In 1819 the United States had the honor of sending the first missionaries to these islands, in which the greatest lawlessness and idolatry prevailed. A century ago the population exceeded 400,000, while at the present time but 40,000 remain, all of which is due to the fell scourge of leprosy. The people refuse to take proper precautions against it, and there seems to be no way to prevent the spread of the disease. In 1866 Father Damien voluntarily went to Molaqui, where the hopeless cases of leprousy were banished, and there threw himself into the work of improving their moral and physical condition. Food was procured in greater abundance through his influence; and, after remaining ten years among them, he himself fell a victim to the plague, a martyr to the cause of religion.

AMUSEMENTS.

The passenger agents of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, who are in the city, attended the performance of "Antiope" at the Grand last evening.

The boxes for the first performance of "Erminie" at the Grand Monday evening have all been purchased by members of the Lurah Temple, of the order of the Mystic Shrine who will attend in honoring George W. Floyd, the business manager of the Aronson opera and a visiting brother. They will all wear their full regalia, and Mr. Floyd, who is a member of the "Mecca" lodge of New York, feels very highly elated at the attention shown him. The sale of seats for the engagement, which commenced yesterday, indicates that large and fashionable audiences will be in attendance throughout the week.

Miss Lillian Lewis appeared last evening at the Harris theater in a new play, called "Dona Sol," which might be called a melodramatic tragedy. The piece is very somber, and outside of the opportunities it gave Miss Lewis to display her elocutionary ability and wardrobe, is not to be commended especially. The audience was a large one, and was quite enthusiastic. This afternoon Miss Lewis appears in "As in a Looking Glass," and closes her engagement to-night in "The New Magdalen."

"After Taps" will be given this afternoon and evening at the Bijou opera house.

The next Danz concert to-morrow afternoon completes the first half of the series of sacred grand concerts by this splendid musical organization, and the event will be signalized by the rendering of a request programme.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

C. B. Faustis is spending a few weeks in Portland, Me.

Mr. and Mrs. Alden H. Smith receive next Wednesday.

Mrs. Clarence D. Nash has departed for the South for the winter.

George N. Morgan Drup corps give a dance next Friday evening at theirhall.

Frank Slocum, cashier of the postoffice, is suffering from the prevailing malady.

The Young People's Society of Trinity church give an entertainment at Normanna hall, Feb. 8.

A "donkey party" will be given by Mrs. C. A. Dollver next Tuesday at her residence, 909 Third avenue south.

Major Babb and Superintendent of Police Brackett, who have been examining the new Chicago police station will return to this city to-morrow.

Invitations are out for a masquerade ball to be given by the Knights of Pythias at their hall, corner of Washington and Fourth avenues south, Friday, Jan. 24.

W. M. Donalson will start for the Bermudas to-day and will probably be gone two months. Mr. Donalson's heath is poor which induces him to make this trip.

IS THE TRUTH IN IT?

Widely Divergent Stories in the Salacious Moore Divorce Case.

Evidently Some of the Witnesses Have Forgotten a Good Deal.

Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, Talks to a Crowd on Prohibition.

Judge Emery Disposes of the Sawyer Case--General News of a Day.

Everybody connected with the Moore divorce case was on hand early yesterday morning. Senator Clough's appearance, accompanied by a strange lady, created a slight ripple of interest. The lady turned out to be Mrs. Freese, an old friend of Mrs. Moore. The witnesses sworn for the plaintiff were mainly to corroborate evidence of the former witnesses. Moore was put on the stand by the defense, but was only partially examined. The only other witness sworn by the defense was W. N. Webster, proprietor of Webster's European hotel, at 462 St. Peter street, St. Paul. He was depended upon to prove the charges against Senator Clough and Mrs. Moore, but he turned out to be a valuable witness for the plaintiff.

CLOUGH AGAIN CALLED.

Senator Clough was the first witness on the stand. He was questioned regarding some points of his previous story, particularly with reference to the money which he paid out for the Moores on the Boston trip. He had before stated that he had borne all the expenses of the trip, but said yesterday morning that Moore had paid him back.

Mrs. Moore followed Clough on the stand. Her evidence was much the same as given the day before, and she was recalled yesterday for the purpose of refreshing the points previously made.

MRS. MOORE'S CHARACTER.

Mrs. Freese was next called. She is an old friend of Mrs. Moore, and has known that lady since her childhood. She said that, as a child, Mrs. Moore was of a particularly sensitive nature and was always much affected by even the slightest scolding. Mrs. Moore's character, she said, had always been of the highest.

After Mrs. Freese came Mrs. William A. Shaw, who corroborated the testimony of Mrs. Freese relative to the sensitive nature and good character of Mrs. Moore. This testimony was introduced to show that a woman of Mrs. Moore's temperament would be likely to suffer mentally from the habits to which Moore is said to be a slave.

EXPERT TESTIMONY.

Dr. C. A. McCollom then appeared and took the witness chair. He had been subpœnaed merely as an expert, and claims to have known nothing about the Moore case until he appeared in the court room. He said he had large experience in dealing with men suffering from Moore's alleged habits, and had treated persons who had become insane through over-indulgence therein. He said that men subject to such practices are like the wind—nothing can be told one minute as to what they will do the next. He was sharply questioned by Attorney Laing, on cross-examination, as to what he would say in general of such men, and promptly replied:

"They are all liars."

His examination did not consume much time, and when he left the chair "Dr." John A. Moore took his place.

MOORE'S STORY.

Moore's fish-like expression never changed when he went on the stand. He continued to elevate his eyebrows every half-minute, and an occasional drop of water trickled from his optic. He told his story in a subduedly melodramatic manner, as one who was utterly crushed in spirit. At times his tone was quite low, and the GLOBE reporter now has corns on his ear where it was pressed against the cold, unyielding wall in an effort to catch every word. Sometimes words were lost, but from what was heard the substance of Moore's testimony can be given.

After the birth of their child Lotta, the doctor told him that another childbirth would be likely to prove fatal to Mrs. Moore. During all the years in the East which were inharmonious, the Shaws always treated him finely. Mrs. Shaw treated him better than his own mother. He was in the habit of furnishing the Shaws with money in advance for board and continued boarding with the Shaws, until a certain sum which he says he had advanced Mrs. Shaw, had been boarded out. He and his wife never had any pitcher, washbowl, towel or light in their room. In March, '83, he accused her of being pregnant, claiming to know it from certain evidences. Then he accused her of infidelity, and she cried nearly all one night. Moore says he did not think her infidelity had been with Horace more than with two other men. He said that Ida (Mrs. Moore) then confessed her guilt. Skelton was accused by Moore, but denied it, telling Moore "Stab me in the heart." Mrs. Moore then resorted to abortion, he said, and the child was born dead. He never talked of it to any one but Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, and to them only once.

Mrs. Moore refused to promise to do better. Skelton never again admitted his guilt. Their domestic difficulties were usually on account of the Skelton matter. He used to ask her "How does a man know that this is his child?" When she, as he thought, took the $40 he told her that she must be keeping a man. He asked her "How do I know that I am the father of Lotta?" and "How do I know that Dug Cline is not her father?" Mrs. Moore always kissed him when he went away or come home. "I did everything I could to make her happy."

Moore's answers to questions were at times slightly contradictory. Once he said: "There was no occasion for my finding fault at Shaw's;" and again: "Mrs. Shaw at times made it very disagreeable." He said that his immoral practices, as alleged in the complaint, were not of his own volition, but of his wife's. As to the piano factory scandal, she denied the allegations regarding his scandalous operations with boys. He quit work there and kept away from the shop because of the eruptions on his face caused by eczema, and because he did not want to see his own face he put something over the mirror in his room. He said he told the Shaws and a friend of the occurrences at the factory, and was advised to leave town. Mrs. Moore has an amiable disposition, except that she is stubborn. "I took pride in my wife," and when they had no girl he used to do the washing, ironing and dish washing. He did it to preserve her rosy cheeks. He never thought of throwing Mrs. Moore out of the window.

When the Cloughs and Mrs. Moore were in California he wrote her that he was sick to see her. Everything was all right at Clough's until after the trip to California. After Mrs. Moore's return she would not talk about her California trip, and she did not manifest any affection for him. Shortly after her return she and Lotta, her daughter, went out, he supposed to Clough's. He went to Clough's in the evening. Clough told him that Mrs. Moore could get a divorce and keep Lotta, too. Moore replied that he knew things about Mrs. Moore that would prevent it. Then he had a fit, heard roaring in his ears and screamed, "Lotta, they shall not take you from me!" He had rather lose a hand than his daughter. Mrs. Shaw once said: "I wouldn't be bossed around by any such man as J. A. Moore."

HE HATED CLOUGH.

He told her not to go to the wedding of Clough's daughter because he "hated Clough as he did the devil." At that time he suspected Clough of undue intimacy with Mrs. Moore. He suspected them because she did not seem to care for her husband any more. He could not practice, so it was necessary that he should be at peace with all the world. He was suspicious all the time after the return from California, and refused to speak to Clough. He never made a threat toward Mrs. Moore at any time.

He had known Jellsett since last March; knew him to be a lusttul young man. The conversations sworn to by Jellsett were strictly against Christian doctrine. He never attempted the vile practices with Jellsett, but Jellsett frequently did it himself. He never made a confident of Clough nor accused Mrs. Moore to the latter. He didn't remember John Parmentier, who made the damaging statements Thursday, but upon looking, found Parmentier's name on his books. Had known Mrs. Jellsett about a year. The first time he met her her conversation was so low and vulgar that he had to put her out of the room. Mrs. Jellsett knew of the trouble between him and Mrs. Moore, and offered to get some of the little flower girls to dress up as boys and play with little Lotta Moore, and find out what was between Mrs. Moore and Clough. He never hinted to Mrs. Jellsett that he would sue Clough, never offered her a cent, and never asked her to get Clough into a compromising position. Moore swore that he met W. N. Webster, the St. Paul man, in Laing's office with Gowdy and Clark, and that Webster identified the picture of Mrs. Moore as that of a woman who had visited Webster's hotel with Senator Clough. He never offered Webster one cent, or told any one else to pay him or offer to pay him, and that closed Moore's testimony.

He was quite irritable on the stand, and wanted to do all the talking and in his own way. He was followed by W. N. Webster, of St. Paul, who contradicted some of Moore's testimony. Webster's answers were given clearly and firmly, and the reporters thereafter had an easier time.

WEBSTER'S STORY.

He knew Clough by sight. He never met him in St. Paul nor at his hotel that he knew of. He was at Laing's office last December when Gowdy, Clark and Moore were present. He was taken up there by Gowdy. "I thought you were using your best endeavors to get testimony against Clough" he said in reply to a question from Laing. He was shown a photograph of Mrs. Moore, but did not state that he recognized it as the picture of a woman who had been at his house with Clough. As to the money offers made him he said: "Gowdy told me there is $5,000 in this if you can help us out. This man Clough will never let this come to trial. There is at least $50,000 in it, and if we are successful I will see that you get your share—at least $5,000." Gowdy and Clark afterward took him to within one block of 1311 Clinton avenue, where Mrs. Moore stopped. A lady whom he yesterday recognized as Mrs. Moore, came to the door. As a pretext he inquired for Dr. Moore, and then went back and reported to Gowdy and Clark that he had not seen Mrs. Moore but her daughter. He had never seen Mrs. Moore before that day. That closed Webster's testimony, and a witness who had been strongly relied upon by Moore proved more valuable to the other side. Court was then adjourne until Monday.

IGNORANCE AND PREJUDICE.

Ex-Gov. St. John, of Kansas, Talks on Prohibition.

Ex-Gov. John P. St. John's lecture on prohibition drew a big crowd to Armory hall last night. In a few well-chosen remarks Bishop Fitzgerald introduced the speaker of the evening. In the course of his remarks the lecturer said: "I have hearty sympathy with a people who are oppressed by ignorance and prejudice. It was ignorance and prejudice that burned the martyrs at the stake, that crucified Christ, that opposed the abolition of slavery, that opposes prohibition now. Less than thirty years ago it was lawful in this great country to take the wife from her husband and sell her to go to the cotton fields of Mississippi and to sell the husband to go to the rice swamps of Georgia. It was the custom; it was the law. The newspapers had taught the people that it was right, both political parties sanctioned it, even the churches were either silent upon the question or boldly proclaimed that slavery was right. The abolitionists were denounced and persecuted. They were even hung and burned in effigy. Ignorance and prejudice had taught the people that it was right to sell God's creatures upon the auction block as chattels. For this reason I say that the hardest thing to overcome is the ignorance and prejudice of the people. But slavery was not near so great an evil as the liquor traffic. That furnished him a home and the necessaries of life. To-day the government is deriving a revenue from that which destroys men mentally, morally, physically, financially—yes, even their very souls. We have to meet to-day the ignorance and prejudice that made slavery possible thirty years ago in our fight for prohibition The press is against us. If you are good Democrats you read the St. Paul GLOBE and the Chicago Herald. These papers teach you that prohibition takes away a man's liberty. If you are a Republican you perhaps read the Minneapolis Tribune or the Pioneer—what is that? These papers, if you read them, will tell you that the Prohibition party is made up of cranks composed of Sunday school teachers and old maids, and that the Republican party is the only one to which you can safely depend upon for anything. These are some of the prejudices we will have to overcome. It was said that slavery would be compromised in some way, but the Lord would not allow it to be settled by any compromise, but insisted on its abolition. Here in Minnesota you try to compromise the liquor traffic with high license, and I want to go upon record as branding it as a positive sin, and every man who votes for it is a sinner. High license is nothing more nor less than a trap set by the saloon men to catch innocent and half-informed temperance men. The saloonkeeper is just as good and pure and noble as the saloon he keeps, and the saloon is as pure as the political party who passed the law licensing it, and the law is not any better than the man who voted for it. The constitution of the United States has for a fundimental principle the welfare of the people. If we destroy that we are a rebel. This the liquor traffic does, and therefore it is a rebel against the government and should be suppressed. This traffic annually demands the death of 75,000 people in this country. It cannot live except off the bone and muscle of the people."

The speaker roundly roasted President Harrison for allowing wine on the table in the White house, and roundly scored Vice President Morton for making the saloon so eminently respectable by going into the business himself. He declared that prohibition was a success in Indian territory, in Kansas, Iowa, and in the two Dakotas. There was now a strip of country 1,300 miles long and 400 wide in which the sale of liquor was prohibited by law. He quoted from the report of the collector of internal revenue to show that in the district of Kansas, which includes the Indian territory, only 1,600 government licenses had been issued for the sale of liquor, which is allowed by law for medical and mechanical purpose, while in the Minnesota district, which has a population of nearly 1,000,000 less than Kansas, the high license law was responsible for, 3,022. He switched off onto the tariff question and denounced the present system wrong in principle. He declared that the present surplus of $100,000,000 should be out among the people. At present the system levies a tax upon what we consume, and not upon what we possess. Under the system now in vogue the poor man who works for $1 a day must contribute as much to the government as the millionaire. In a burst of oratory he exclaimed: "It is a God-given right for every citizen, be he rich or poor, to go into the markets of the world, and to buy where their money will get the most. I am in favor of honest protection. Not monopoly. I am in favor of the government protecting every industry that needs protection, not by taxing the poor consumer, but by taxation levied upon property, so that the millionaire will have to bear the burden and not the poor hod carrier who works for a dollar a day. I am in favor of protecting the people from the liquor traffic, and this can only be done through prohibition." During his speech Mr. St. John quoted freely from James G. Blaine's "Twenty Years in Congress," and drew parallels with several Biblical stories.

GEORGE SAWYER'S CASE.

Judge Emery Disposes of It Finally.

The case of George W. Sawyer, who was convicted before Judge Emery in the municipal court in November last of allowing prostitutes to frequent the wine rooms over his saloon at 48 South Third street, was finally disposed of yesterday. Upon the statement of Sawyer's attorney that a revocation of the license at that time would leave Sawyer with the lease of the building, a set of costly bar fixtures and a large stock of liquors on hand on Nov. 22, 1889, Judge Emery suspended the sentence, imposed a fine of $100 and revoking the license until Jan. 10, 1890, and Sawyer gave bonds in the sum of $1,500 to appear on that day and to pay his fine and to hand over his license. Yesterday an attorney appeared in the municipal court, and on behalf of Sawyer requested Judge Emery to fix an appeal bond. This the court refused to do, and Assistant City Attorney Hall moved for judgment. Judge Emery said the license would expire at midnight, and as Sawyer had not put in an appearance up to 6 o'clock a committment was issued and placed in the hands of a court officer, with orders to serve it at once.

MUNICIPAL COURT NOTES.

Every-Day Scenes Before Judge Mahoney on the Bench.

The examination of Fritz Bosse, who shot William Bork on New Year's evening, which had been set for yesterday, was continued until Friday next on account of the still dangerous condition of the wounded man. City Physician Chase told the court that Bork had suffered a relapse and was likely to die. Yesterday being the last day of the month on which the soiled doves who make their nest in the classic precincts of First avenue South could walk into the municipal court and pay their usual penalties for violating both the state law and the city ordinances, with the understanding that they would not be troubled by the police for the next thirty days unless they committed some overact, the following women handed Clerk Smith their regular monthly stipend: Bertie Berts, $75; Hattie Cole, $60; Annie Wright, $65; Josie Emerson, $60, and Gracie Holmes, $60. Jacob Domm was convicted of keeping a vicious dog, and as he was willing the dog should be killed, Judge Mahoney suspended a fine and sentenced the dog to death. Dan Ryan, Gus Miller, Fred Wendburg, John Brown, William Jones and C. H. Wilson were charged by Capt. Dan Day with vagrancy. The men had regularly applied for lodging at the central station, and the officer in charge was tired of having them around. Miller and Brown were sent to the workhouse for thirty days each and the others were ordered to leave town. Gustav F. Helm was a very bad boy, if the story his father told in court was true. The boy had continually absented himself from school, and on several occasions he ran away from home. He was sent to the reform school.

C., B. & N. AGENTS.

How They Passed the Time in This City Yesterday.

A Burlington train pulled into the union depot yesterday afternoon a few minutes past 2, bearing with it one of the jolliest collections of men who have visited our city for some time. The party was composed of about twenty-five of the general and passenger agents of the C., B. & N. railroad, all bent upon enjoying themselves at the company's expense. They repaired immediately to the Nicollet house for dinner, and were then driven around the city by Local Agent McElroy. After visiting the many places of interest they repaired to the West hotel and partook of a sumptuous banquet, after which they "took in" Antiope at the Grand, and spent the night in their special cars. The party left this morning at 6:35 for St. Louis, where about forty additional agents await them.

Among the party were P. S. Eustis, general passenger agent Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago; J. M. Francis, general passenger agent B. & M., Omaha; W. J. C. Kenyon, general passenger agent Chicago, Burlington & Northern, St. Paul; E. J. Swords, general Eastern agent, New York; W. C. Locherty, general Eastern passenger agent New York; H. D. Badgley, New England agent, New York; H. E. Heller, traveling passenger agent, Allentown, Pa.; Joseph Sampson, Canadian passenger agent, Toronto; R. McC. Smith, general agent, Cleveland, O; W. M. Shaw, general agent passenger department, Cincinnati; F. B. Sanford, general agent passenger department, Detroit; O. Warner, general agent, Chicago; J. A. Quinlan, general agent, Chicago; C. W. Boardman, general agent, Indianapolis; M. M. Marshall, general agent, Council Bluffs, Io.; F. Wetherald, general agent, Schenectady, N. Y.

OLE DAHL'S DEBTS.

Schedule of His Assets and Liabilities—Matters in Court.

A schedule of the assets and liabilities of Ole Dahl, the insolvent contracter and builder, was filed yesterday. The total assets amount to $63,002 and the liabilities, $70,004.64. The chief creditors are Longfellow & Russell, $14,000; Minnesota Loan & Trust company, $6,000; American Building and Loan association, $10,000; Lombard Investment company, $10,000; Scandia Bank, $17,000; E. S. Jones, $2,200; Kelly Bros', $2,000. There are several other claims of from $400 to $1,600. Most of these claims are secured by mortgages on real estate. Nearly all of the assets consists of real estate and is mortgaged in most cases for more than its real value.

Rudolph Goetz sues Jacob Kellerhals and others to quiet title to certain real estate.

Anna Aronson has sued Julius Aronson for divorce. She alleges that they were married in 1881, and that for the last three years Julius' treatment of her has been of the cruel and inhuman order. The complaint recites that he has repeatedly called her vile names, and has beaten her and threatened her life. She had him arrested for wife beating last month. They have no children.

An action has been begun against Rundle & King by Bardwell, Robinson & Co. to recover $2,159.90 on promissory notes. They have secured an attachment on the goods of their creditors.

The argument for the division of certain real estate left by Robert Blaisdell, deceased, has been filed at the district court for confirmation.

Papers were yesterday filed by W. B. Anderson and J. T. Blaisdell for the substitution of attorneys for Davis & Farnham in the several cases in which the substitution has not already been made.

Nina M. Shendel wants a divorce from Simon Shendel. She claims that Simon drove her from their home in the East after he had failed.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

The bank clearances yesterday were $676,719.35, and for the week, $4,824,995.86.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of directors of the Central W. C. T. U. coffee palace occurs Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Scarlet fever was reported to the health department to-day from 2919 Twenty-sixth street south and 2523 Twenty-second street south.

Pat Harris, the owner of Harris' theater, is reported dangerously sick at his home in Baltimore. It is said that he is not expected to live.

There was a meeting of the Women's Christian association at the Women's boarding house last evening to conduct the regular business of the association.

The Union Railway company will make improvements on the Camp Walker mill property in the spring, just north of the union depot, so that their track facilities will be greatly increased.

Rev. J. J. Faude, of Michigan City, Ind., will preach at Gethsemane Episcopal church Sunday. He has been selected as the new rector at Gethsemane church, and he will make his decision as to acceptance after preaching Sunday.

The Cedar Lake Park company, with a capital of $500,000, has been incorporated. The incorporators are: B. D. Bliss, Chippewa Falls, Wis.; G. W. Horton, Mayville, N. D.; S. D. Cook, C. H. Maxey and C. M. Wilkeson, of Minneapolis.

One of the most enjoyable balls which the Holmes hotel has tendered to its guests took place last evening. The dancing took place in the parlor instead of the dining room as heretofore. Thyle and Ringwald's orchestra furnished the music.

Engineer Howe, of the city engineer's office, yesterday morning measured off a speeding track on Lake of the Isles. It is one-third of a mile long, with sufficient room at both ends to start and stop. These speeding places have been popular in previous years.

A strike of the coopers, about which some Minneapolis dallies have had so much to say for a few days past, is one of the most improbable of things. The men are working for extremely low wages, but they are hardly in a position to enforce an advance.—Northwestern Miller.

Health Officer Kilvington was very much annoyed yesterday at a report which was circulated that he was confined to bed with "la grippe." The doctor declares that while he is suffering from a severe cold the only "grip" he has is on his office and the comfortable salary he receives.

A new weekly paper, to be devoted to the colored people of the Twin cities, is soon to be issued in Minneapolis. The projectors of the new venture are Rev. R. H. Williamson, of St. Peter's A. M. E. church and Z. V. Mitchell. The first copy is to appear in about two weeks.

Miss Carrie Rotis has been appointed superintendent of the Northwest Deaconess home to succeed Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow. Rev. David Tice has been selected as the financial agent of the home. Dr. W. K. Marshall, president of the board of trustees, has issued an appeal to the Methodists of the Northwest to take greater interest in the enterprise.

C. A. Ebert, the attorney, was notified Thursday that the United States supreme court had affirmed the judgment of the United States district court in the case of Miss Mary Kent against The Singer Sewing Machine Company. The plaintiff was run over by the sewing machine company's delivery wagon and obtained a verdict of $10,000 in the United States district court.

Inspector Spangler, of the postoffice department, will visit Minneapolis shortly to make arrangements with Postmaster Ankeny for the establishment of several branch offices in the city. Only one has been definitely settled upon so far, and that is at the drug store, corner of Fourteenth avenue and Fourth street southeast, with J. P. Gilmore as postmaster. There are several more places under consideration, but as yet no definite arrangements have been made.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

At the Holmes: Hon. John P. St. John, Kansas; William V. Engleson and wife, Colorado; Mrs. J. W. Harris, Mrs. H. H. Hobbard, Morris, Dak.; A. A. White, Moorhead; J. E. Jonson, Racine, Wis.; H. E. Turner Jr., St. Cloud; G. R. Le Due, Frankfort, Ky.; R. M. Seabury, Fargo.

At the West: Thomas Sullivan, Pittsburg, Pa.; Miss L. Dayton, Duluth; Miss Helen Flairn, Liverpool, Eng.; Albert Walle Harvard, Washington, D. C.; Edward Learing, Mankato; Charles Marvin, Elmira, N. Y.; N. A. Norton, New York; C. S. Fuller, Milwaukee; Mrs. J. M. Fox and daughter, Helena, Mont.; B. F. Chase, Chicago.

At the Brunswick: James S. Pettigrew, New York; William Kahler, Northfield; D. T. McArthur, Arlington, S. D.; W. W. Mitchell, Dubuque, Io.; Smith Babcock, Gladstone, Mich.; C. F. Hamilton, Boston; Miss Nellie Kingston, W. H. Banks, Trempealeau.

At the Nicollet: F. W. Sheffield, Fargo, N. D.; George Broughall, Winnipeg; C. F. McManus, Crookston; J. Anderson, Grand Forks; C. M. Marsh, Mankato; A. Tucker, Shakopee; T. B. Donner, Burlington; J. M. Root and wife, Duluth; Mrs. N. F. Lee, Mankato; R. B. Foster, Sauk Center; J. G. Ringlound, Ashby.

At the Windsor: Jos. A. Eckstein, New Ulm, Minn.; M. R. Baskerville, Watertown, Dak.; A. F. Campbell, Aberdeen, Dak.; A. V. Caldwell, New York; C. M. King, Miss Maud Cooper, Fair Haven, Minn.; Walter T. Harrison, Howard Lake, Minn.; John Lana, Garden City; Clarence Gray, Morris, Minn.; S. W. Burgess, Mankato, Minn.; W. H. Cutting, Buffalo, Minn.; John Thompson, Chicago; P. J. Claney, Willmar, Minn.; D. W. Johnson, Fergus Falls; Thomas Martin, Beeville, Io.

LOCAL MENTION.

Sawdust.

5,000 tons clean sawdust for sale at $1 a ton at our works or f. o. b. Compressed Petrole Fuel Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Office 315 Wright Block.

DO YOU LIKE

A Nice Juicy Ham Made from Young Pork?

Call at Waldron's, 38 Washington avenue south, and try one.

Remember when we tell you we have the choicest Mocha and Java coffee you can rely on it.

Strictly fresh eggs and the choicest private creamery butter.

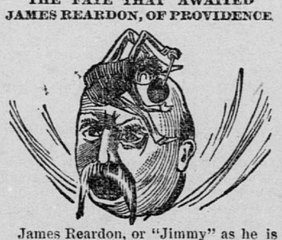
Lettuce, celery and parsley, parsnips, beets, carrots, onions. Everything of the best. The quality of the goods requires no chromo to sell them. Call at Waldron's.

Their Silver Wedding.

A reception was given to Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Hayes, manager of the Bijou theater, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding, and a large number of beautiful gifts were bestowed upon them by their friends in honor of the occasion.

A WINDOW IN HIS SKULL.

THE FATE THAT AWAITED JAMES REARDON, OF PROVIDENCE.



James Reardon, or "Jimmy" as he is familiarly known at the car shops, got a fall two years ago and ever since has had epileptic or falling fits, that several times have come near ending his life by causing him to suddenly fall on the track before trains, into the water, and once upon a hot stove. He tried many doctors without result, and finally came to Boston and had a consultation at the hospital. They told him that the only hope for him was to trephine his skull and take out a round piece of bone. Very naturally he objected. Going home he saw an advertisement of Rogers' Royal Nervine, and five bottles of it saved his life, his reason, and cheated the surgeons out of a picnic. It is now seven months since he took the last dose of R. R. N., and he hasn't had a fit since.

PATENTS.

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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.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW YORK LEDGER For Jan. 11th Contains:

INTO MISCHIEF AND OUT: The First Part of a Serial Story of College Life. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps.

THE JOURNEYINGS OF A JOURNALIST. By Murat Halstead.

NIHILISM IN RUSSIA: One of a Series of Articles. By Leo Hartmann, Nihilist.

HECLA: A Short Story. Illustrated. By Marion Harland.

A MISSIONARY'S LIFE IN THE WILD NORTHLAND: One of a Series of Articles. Illustrated. By Rev. E. R. Young.

"GREAT SENATORS" OF A GENERATION: By James Parton.

THE ENGINEER'S STORY. By Arthur Dodge.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM: A Poem. By Charles Henry Luders.

HELEN KELLER, the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Prodigy. By Florence Howe Hall.

THE STORY OF A CREOLE. Illustrated. Julian Hawthorne.

THE CAPTAIN'S WELL, An Illustrated Poem. By J. G. Whittier.

TAKE HEART OF GRACE: A Poem. By Josephine Pollard.

A MESSAGE IN STONE. By John B. Carey.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND THE NEW OPERA.
Matinee to-day at 2:30, evening at 8, Bolossy Kiralfy's Spectacular and European
SPECIALTY COMPANY
PRESENTING "ANTIOPE."
Coming, Week Jan. 13—The Rudolph Aronson Opera company, in "Nadjy" and "Erminie."

HARRIS' -:- THEATER!
—THE GREAT—
LILLIAN -:- LEWIS!
Will present To-Night, Thursday Night and Saturday Matinee, "As in a Looking Glass;" Thursday Matinee and Saturday Night, "The New Magdalen;" Friday Night, "Dona Sol" (new). Next Week—The California Opera Co. in "Said Pasha."

PENCE!
TO-NIGHT! —o— TO-NIGHT!
And Saturday Matinee,
EAST LYNNE!
Frederick Bock, Jessaline Rodgers and Company.

BIJOU OPERA HOUSE
Matinee at 2:30, evening at 8:15. The Charming Soubrette, FLORENCE BINDLEY, in
The military melo-drama, AFTER TAPS The great success.
Prices—15, 25, 35, 50 cents.
Next week, "Mankind."

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MINNEAPOLIS

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Hennepin—ss. District Court. Fourth Judicial District.
In the matter of the assignment of Robert Gallagher, insolvent.
Notice is hereby given that Robert Gallagher, of the city of Minneapolis, said county and state, has by deed in writing, bearing date January 8th, 1890, made a general assignment to the undersigned, under and by virtue of the insolvent laws of the state of Minnesota, of all his property not exempt by law from levy and sale on execution, for the benefit of all his creditors who shall file releases as required by law; and that the undersigned has duly qualified as such assignee. All claims against the said Robert Gallagher must be duly verified and presented to me for allowance within twenty (20) days from the date of this notice.
Dated Jan. 10th, 1890.
THOMAS CANTY, Assignee, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
LANE & JOHNSON, Attorneys for Assignee, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Dr. Le Duc's Periodical Pills.

This French remedy acts directly upon the generative organs and cures suppression of the menses (from whatever cause) and all periodical troubles peculiar to women. A safe, reliable remedy. Should not be used during pregnancy. All druggists, $2. The American Pill Co., Royalty Proprietors, Spencer, Io.: J. R. Hoffin & Co., Wholesale Agents, Minneapolis. S. R. McMasters, St Paul.

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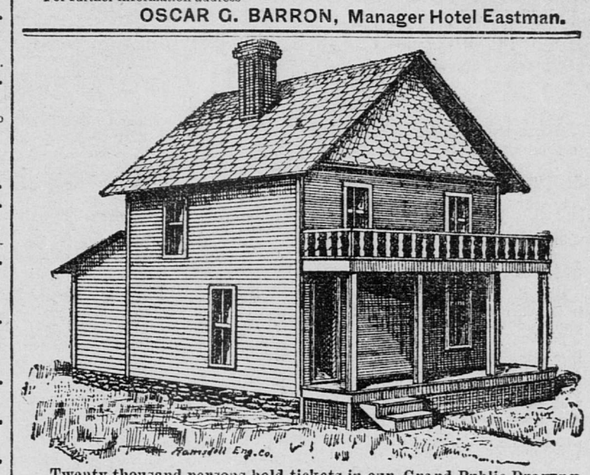
THE NEW HOTEL EASTMAN
Opens Jan. 15, 1890. 482 Guests' Rooms.
Seven hundred feet of verandas around this colossal structure on two sides; extensive and beautiful grounds. Interior of hotel illuminated by fifteen hundred incandescent lights. Fifty Arc Lights used on the grounds. Every guest's room has a clothes closet and a steam radiator.
The Hotel Eastman is constructed of Red Brick, Terra Cotta and Iron, and is
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Connected with the Hotel have just been completed
THE FINEST BATHS IN AMERICA.
Take the Iron Mountain Rai way from St. Louis to Hot Springs.
For further information address
OSCAR G. BARRON, Manager Hotel Eastman.



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