MINNEAPOLIS.

RANDOM REMARKS.

These aldermen are a bright lot of boys. They'll keep on monkeying with Col. Goodrich and the transfer system until they abolish transfers entirely.

Oh, John! How could you be so "sassy" to Clarkson, after his sending the Republican national conventin to Minneapolis?

If Mayor Wilson is really looking about for some one upon whom to confer the title of chief of police, what is the matter with the second officer of the First precinct—Lieut. Thomas Coskran, one of the ablest officers to be found in any city's police department?

It is all right for Dan Sully to play being a millionaire, but in these turbulent times it will be to the benefit of his health not to let the trades and labor assembly find out he is a rich man "on the square."

The "opening" of the new reporters' room in the city hall occurs this evening. Inasmuch that it is the custom to have detectives at all swell social events, a request will be made today for a dozen "fly bobs" and a platoon of police.

The snow gives a man a chance to make himself famous. It is not alone the poet, either. He may indite beautiful things about the downy flakes and the shimmering sheen of snow-encrusted hills, but he can't build snow ordinances and be interviewed by the reporters the day before they are sprung upon an unsuspecting public. This belongs to the alderman, who in some things pertaining to snow has the bulge on the poor and shivering poet.

There is to be a new transfer station located at the intersection of Washington and Cedar avenues. No transfers will be issued there, the street railway company establishing the station for the purpose of giving some ex-alderman a job as agent after the first of the year.

Charlie Cornman would like to be put back into his old place in the city clerk's office. Charlie, certainly, has faith in himself.

Now that there are to be no more transfers on the interurban line, it is to be hoped the conductors will endeavor to act less like pugilists and more like gentlemen. Cash customers ought to be treated with respect, at any rate.

The steed Danny is still unsold, and it is feared by many of the city officials that he will have to be killed in order to save his feed. Danny is a very expensive steed, too expensive, in fact, for family use, and the city fathers are not to be blamed for wanting to get rid of him. He will remain on the market for several more days, and it will pay hackmen and expressmen to call and investigate Danny's qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

George W. Marchant is said to draw from the nebulous condition of his boom for chief of police this consolation: He has been so devoted in his efforts to reduce the surplus by drawing a public office salary for so many years that he has really earned a vacation.

The comet isn't going to hit the earth after all. But we won't be without some excitement after the first of the year. The puritanical, broad gauge Republican administration will then be on deck.

Our own D. B. Johnson blossoms out as a political prophet again, and says Senator Cush Davis cannot possibly be defeated. Let's see. Didn't "Deebie" say something last winter, after a visit to New York, about another "Deebie" being a "comer?"

DISTRICT COURT BRIEFS.

Two twousand two hundred and fifty dollars more out of Tom Lowry's pocket; thus saith the all-powerful district court jury. Joseph Sheik sued Tommy to recover heavy damages for injuries received by his little son, who was run over by an electric car some time ago, at the corner of Western avenue and Twelfth street, while the little fellow was crossing the street. The case was tried before Judge Smith and jury and has occupied the past week, the jury bringing in a verdict for the plaintiff in the above-named sum.

Ophelin E. Kneseler, aged thirty-seven, has begun divorce proceedings in the district court against Charles Kneseler, aged fifty, whom she married on the 17th of last February. Cruel and inhuman treatment are the grounds.

John Anderson and John Eklund, who brought suit some time ago against the Northern Pacific Railway company for $5,000 damages each on account of injuries received in the collision Oct. 3, have had their cases allowed by the district court, and papers have been filed in the United States court.

Zebadiah Lafontaine has begun suit in the district court against Mervin E. Woodling to recover $5,000 damages for alleged defamation of character.

For the December term of court Judge Hicks will try criminal cases, and Judges Pond and Canty will have the court cases. Judges Smith, Hooker and Lochren, with Judge Hicks, will have the jury cases.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Edward W. Schmidt and Inga E. Elseeinsen, August Johnson and Anna Fred, E. J. Evansea and Carrie Anderson, John Anderson and Augusta Olsen, John Peterson and Ella Gunderson, Charles Johnson and Anna Larson, Bude Burg and Wilhelmin Fieldseth, C. A. Lindquist and Emma A. Anderson, Swan Jacobson and Mary Mortensen, August Heiberg and Betta Youngdahl.

Fourteen warranty deeds were filed with the register of deeds yesterday, aggregating $38,125.

Talked of Homestead.

Last night the winter term of the Labor lyceum was begun in Labor Temple. The Homestead strike was under discussion. The Minneapolis workingmen have been in sympathy with their Homestead brethren ever since the labor troubles down there began. Last night the discussion pertained mostly to the generally accepted causes of such strikes. After the lyceum a meeting of the trades and labor assembly was held, at which arrangements were made to still further assist the men now on trial for participation in the anti-Pinkerton war.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS.
A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFF, Upper Marlboro, Md.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC
I was cured some years ago of White Swelling in my leg by using S.S.S. and have had no symptoms of return of the disease. Many prominent physicians attended me and failed, but S. S. S. did the work.
PAUL W. KIRKPATRICK, Johnson City, Tenn.
Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases mailed free.
SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, Atlanta, Ga.

THE UNIVERSITY OF Commerce AND FINANCE.
619-21 NICOLLET AVE., MINNEAPOLIS.
Students are flocking in. It is becoming generally known that this Institution qualifies its students to merit and receive permanent and remunerative employment. Earnest, painstaking, efficient teachers in English, Business and Shorthand branches. Send for artistic prospectus. HOWARD L. RUCKER, PRES'T.

NOW THE TRANSFERS.

Cal Goodrich Has Again Successfully "Worked" the City Council.

Interurban Transfers Abolished for the Sake of Useless Stations.

Jim Klack Badly Cut by Ed Porter on Account of a Woman.

Election Contests Filed--Gossip of a Political Nature.

The evidences of Alderman-at-Large Goodrich's fine Italian hand were in every nook and corner of the old council chamber in the city hall last night. The city council held a meeting, and under the guidance of the gentleman referred to matters conducive to good results for the street railway company were decided. Mr. Goodrich had given the city hall a glimpse of the sunshine of his presence during the day. In company with a number of the aldermen and Assistant City Attorney Simpson, he had discussed street railway matters in general. In other words, the business was all cut and dried, so that when the old ordinance regarding transfer stations came up, there was no trouble in coming to a decision. When City Clerk Haney last night began the reading of the transfer ordinance, Alderman-at-Large Goodrich made his way to where Ald. Lovell sat, and, with a jab in the Fifth ward representative's ribs, he whispered:

"Now is your time. Introduce the amendment to the ordinance."

No sooner said than done. Ald. Lovell obeyed like a school boy and the amendment was read. It established transfer stations at the intersection of Cedar and Washington avenues; Twentieth and Washington avenues north and Second street and Central avenues northeast. It also provided for the establishment of a transfer depot on Hennepin avenue between Washington and the union depot, to be well lighted and heated, to cost $5,000, and the city to receive $1,000 annually for the use of the ground. This amendment also allowed for transfers on all lines in the city, with the exception of the interurban. On the interurban line there will be no transfers given at all, and there comes the rub. The taking off of the transfers on this line more than pays for the transfer depot, and more than counteracts the benefit of the new transfer stations established. To any person taking a car in order to reach the interurban the expense of the trip to St. Paul will be 15 cents, instead of 10, as at present.

The transfer station at the corner of Washington avenue south and Cedar becomes worthless, for the reason that transfers can be issued practically to but one line at that point. That one line is the Minnehaha, and as it runs parallel with the Cedar avenue line on Washington avenue, it can readily be seen that there will be no use for transfers. Any one in the city desiring to take the Minnehaha line will not take the Cedar, when both cars run on the same line and it will necessitate a wait at the corner of Washington and Cedar. They will wait, in preference, at some up-town street rather than go clear down to South Minneapolis merely to have the fun of getting a transfer.

Ald. Lackey, Haynes, Hunter and Rollins objected to the knocking out of the interurban transfers, but there were too many against them. Ald. Rand voted for the amendment, but it was for the purpose of being able to give notice of a motion for reconsideration of the vote and thus tie the matter up for a time. When he attempted to make use of this prerogative, he was frowned down by President Potter, who granted the falicity of making a motion to reconsider to Ald. Barrows. The ordinance was in this manner passed and fixed so that the vote could not be reconsidered. One clause of the new ordinance is that the street railway company shall be allowed to re-locate its tracks and build one on each side of the transfer depot. The ordinance is to take effect after Feb. 1, 1893, provided the terms are accepted by the street railway company within ten days of its passage. Of course this will be done. The ground to be used for this transfer depot is to be furnished by the city. The exact location will be found in the following, which is an extract from the resolution fathered by Ald. Durnham:

"All that parcel of land in the city of Minneapolis, lying within the triangle formed by the extension in a northeasterly direction of the northwesterly curb line of Nicollet avenue, and the southeasterly curb line of Nicollet avenue, and the southeasterly curb line of Hennepin avenue, and a line drawn parallel to and fifty feet northeasterly from the water tables of the northeasterly end of the city hall building, as it now exists, between the aforesaid Nicollet and Hennepin avenue."

On motion of Ald. Gray it was decided to make the street railway company pay for the removal of all obstructions on the land, including a water trough and a set of scales. Ald. Lackey moved that the extent of the lease be fixed at ten years, and this was done.

The newly elected aldermen were present at the meeting and listened with great interest to the business transacted. Ex-City Clerk Cornman was also present and gazed with longing eyes at the present incumbent doing his work. His gazing, however, will do him no good in that direction. The committee on fire department reported in favor of furnishing a fire gong to the various newspaper offices of the city. The report was adopted, and the proper officers were instructed to purchase the gongs. Ald. McGowan brought up the old census matter by moving to take $1,325 from the contingent fund for the purpose of paying the enumerators. Heretofore the bills presented have amounted to $2,000, and several of the aldermen objected to the sum asked by McGowan, claiming it was not enough. The whole matter was finally referred to the committee on claims

A DARKY'S REVENGE.

Ed Porter Cuts His Rival Almost to Pieces.

About three months ago an ungainly, shittless-looking colored man, named Ed Porter, was arrested on the charge of arson. He was accused of setting fire to a boarding house on First avenue north, near Sixth street, in order to be revenged on a colored fellow who answered to the name of James Klack. The latter had stolen away Porter's sweetheart, a white girl of good form and face. Both Klack and the girl boarded at the place on Sixth street, and Porter concluded something might happen to them if he set fire to the building. He was sentenced to serve a term in the county jail for this offense, and while he was languishing in jail his sweetheart married his rival. They were married before Justice Mills Aug. 6, and the name given by the girl was Josephine Bruder.

In the meantime Porter was released from durance vile and returned to his old haunts in the city. He still loved fair Josephine, and took no pains to hide his feelings. Every day he called at the rooms occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Klack, and, no matter whether the husband was in or not, he made love to his wife. She ordered him to remain away, but it did no good. He threatened to be revenged on Klack, and to carry off his wife. Klack merely laughed at him and Porter swore he would get even. He decided that yesterday morning was a good time for him to get even; so, long before it was day, and before the gray dawn broke through the dingy skylight of the Hennepin block, he crept up the rickety stairway to the top floor. He climbed upon the railing and lifted himself into the room adjoining the one occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Klack as sleeping quarters.

He kicked off his shoes, and, drawing himself within the shadow of the wall, waited with an open knife in his hand for his rival to appear.

Klack was a bell boy at the West, and it was his duty to make his appearance at the hotel by 6 o'clock. Porter knew this, and so he waited. When Klack finally made his appearance he stepped into the room where Porter was concealed. He walked directly into the shadow, and as he did so, Porter leaped upon him. He plunged his knife into Klack's abdomen, and when his victim fell to the floor he plunged the dripping blade into the ghastly wound again. Mrs. Klack, hearing the noise, rushed out of the bed room and screamed at the top of her voice for the police. Porter picked up the body of Klack and carried it into the bedroom, where he threw it across the bed. Then he leaped upon the unconscious form of his rival, and like a wild beast gnawed at his neck and ears with his teeth, snarling and shouting. He was mad at the sight of blood and stabbed Klack while lying on the bed, in the head, face and breast. The whole flat was awakened by this time, and Porter, realizing his danger, ran out of the bedroom and down the stairs. On his way down he was stopped by a Mrs. Rymer, who lives on the upper floor. He brushed her aside, however, and hurled the dripping bloody knife to the floor, and disappeared down the hall.

There was blood all the way from the foot of the stairs on the third floor to the ceiling of the bedroom where the wounded Klack lay. There the sight was sickening. The room resembled a slaughter pen. It was one mass of blood, and the floor was slippery with it. When the patrol wagon took Klack to the St. Anthony hospital it was thought he would die almost every minute. He held out, however, and at a late hour last night the physicians at the hospital reported him as resting easily.

Porter was also at large up to a late hour last night, and there is no telling when he will be captured. He managed to slip away in the shadow of the streets, it being such an early hour that the pedestrians were few and far between. Mrs. Klack is at the bedside of her husband.

This young woman has quite a remarkable history. She is the daughter of respectable parents, and has a father and brother living in Detroit, Mich. Her brother is a member of a firm of plumbers and gasfitters doing business on a big scale in the city of the straits. Josephine was given a fair education, but she was blind to her advantages and went to the bad. She was the acknowledged mistress of Porter for nearly two years, when she threw him over for Klack. It appears she still loved Porter, for when his trial for arson was in session in the municipal court she threw her arms about his neck and insisted she was his sweetheart, and as such had a right to remain by his side. The court officer had to remove her from Porter's side by main force. When he went to the workhouse, however, she married Klack. Porter is a bad-looking "nigger." He has remarkably large feet, and shuffles about like the stage darky. He dresses in a slipshod fashion and has a bullet head and a monkey face.

PILLSBURY'S SCHEME.

Remarkable Post-Election Change of Heart—Other Political Gossip.

"Necessity is the mother of invention."

The Republican candidates for the supreme court were defeated. The truth was driven home to the monopolistic powers which have controlled the supreme bench so many years that they have lost their strength. The Australian ballot permits free expression of opinion at the polls. No sooner do they see themselves defeated at the polls than the Republicans immediately begin to cast about for a scheme that will still enable the money power to control the supreme court. Ex-Gov. J. S. Pillsbury has been encouraged to talk at length about the evil of allowing the judiciary to be dragged into politics. Mr. Pillsbury favors a constitutional amendment providing for the appointment of judges of the supreme court by the governor of the state, their terms of office to be for life. Mr. Pillsbury ingeniously argues thus:

"I have had particularly good opportunities for observing the workings of our judicial systems, and I am most emphatically in favor of the change. There are a great many arguments in its favor. In the first place I believe that the governor is better fitted to select the men for the judgeships than the people at large or their representatives in political conventions. The average citizen has no personal knowledge of the qualification of lawyers who may be eligible for the bench. In conventions the work of the political schemer is influential, and the will of the best element seldom prevails. On the other hand, the governor has the opportunity to personally consider the merits of judicial timber, consult with attorneys and get the best information possible."

Mr. Pillsbury intends to exert himself toward having the legislature submit an amendment after his idea to the people at the next election. He has already brought this question to the attention of the board of trade, and will labor on it still further. Mr. Pillsbury, in his utterances on this question, does not pretend to point out why a governor, the ordinary governor of Minnesota, should be more trustworthy than the people of the state.

What makes these words of Mr. Pillsbury's sound particularly refreshing is that they denote a change of heart on his part. Two years ago an effort was made to keep the Fourth district judiciary out of politics. J. S. Pillsbury was the chairman of the Republican committee to which was delegated the nomination of a non-partisan set of candidates. Like the other Republicans, J. S. Pillsbury was against the nomination of a non-partisan judicial ticket unless Tom Lowry were allowed to dictate who the nominees should be.

Before the arguments for making the supreme bench non-partisan by gubernatorial appointment carry much weight in Minneapolis they must come from some one who looks more like an honest non-partisan than J. S. Pillsbury does.

Ex-Gov. Pillsbury, nice, quiet, noncombative old gentleman that he is, also exhibits evidences of a change of opinion in other directions. This is his post-election opinion:

"I looked for defeat when the nomination was made, though I believe in Harrison as a man and a president. But his nomination was made by the office-holders' influence, and that made it unpopular. The platform was not what it should have been. There was no reference to the West and the Western interests. Western people don't like to have the East try to ignore them. And I do not believe in the force bill. Nothing can be done by that class of legislation. Then the McKinley bill! I'm not a McKinley man by any means. It was a great mistake to raise the tariff on any articles even if the Blaine reciprocity idea did in a measure countenance the effect."

The prompt exposure by the GLOBE Thursday morning of the first effort of the Republican aldermen toward slate-making has borne fruit. The Republicans are terrified, especially those who expect to profit by the slates. Thursday morning the GLOBE told how the aldermen were favorable to Bradish for president of the council. But Bradish has enemies and he fears opposition. Here is the way he wailed in the ear of a reporter yesterday:

"If we undertake to make a slate now we will make a serious blunder. It will be impossible to keep our determination a secret, and from the time the news leaks out until the night the offices are filled life will be made a burden to every alderman by the fellows who will not get in and their friends. My idea is that the longer the matter can be deferred the better it will be all around. Seriously, I do not think the council will do much in the way of reaching agreements on the appointive offices before near the first of the year. The members may meet occasionally and have an interchange of views, but I look for no agreement."

By the way, there was but one error in the preliminary slate fixed up by the Republican aldermen Wednesday evening. It is not settled that C. O. Huntress will be the successor of City Engineer Andrew J. Rinker. Huntress is not so very popular with the aldermen. Bridge Engineer Cappelar is after the place and will have strong support.

The Tribune last night made a bad effort to imitate the GLOBE by stating that Skoog, the Eleventh ward Independent, may be made vice president of the council. Skoog hasn't been thought of. The Republicans have been considering the advisability of making Miner, of the Eighth, vice president. They think more of Miner than they do of Skoog. Even Miner's chances are slim.

The publication of the fact that most of the Republican aldermen have decided to retain Runge at the head of the fire department has had the effect of bringing out unexpected strength for Stetson. During the campaign Runge went on the assumption that the council would be Democratic. As a consequence he was not very industrious in "fixing" Republican aldermen. Stetson's friends say he will have the support of eight Republicans. If he has that many Republicans he will be the next chief of the fire department.

John Goodnow has been exchanging letters with no less a personage than J. S. Clarkson. When the national convention of the League of Republican clubs met in Buffalo, in September, Minnesota was unrepresented. Clarkson wrote to Goodnow, inquiring the wherefore. John laid the letter aside until after election, then answered thus:

"Your letter has been received and its contents noted. While it is true we were not represented in Buffalo in September, it should be borne in mind that we were on hand at the polls on Nov. 8. Where were the men on election day who attended the Buffalo meeting from other states?"

Goodnow says Clarkson has not replied.

ELECTION CONTESTS.

Notices of Contest Filed by Coroner Byrnes and John Brueshaber.

Election is not over yet by any means it seems, for yesterday Attorney A. D. Smith filed a notice with the clerk of courts whereby William J. Byrnes appeals from the decision of the board of canvassers in and for Hennepin county, said decision being made the 23d day of November, and declaring William P. Spring, respondent, duly elected to the office of coroner in and for Hennepin county, and also declaring the respondent, Spring, to have the highest number of votes, whereas in truth, so the notice reads, the appellant had the highest number. The notice of appeal is given under section 76, of chapter 4 of the General Laws of the State of Minnesota for 1891.

Mr. Smith also filed a notice of appeal from the decision made by the board of city canvassers, in and for the city of Minneapolis, on the 18th day of November, and declaring Elmer W. Gray elected to the office of justice of the peace for the East district, whereas in truth and in fact John Brueshaber, the appellant, had the highest number of votes.

PATIENTS NEGLECTED.

Alleged Horrible State of Affairs on Swinburne Island.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Some startling revelations concerning the treatment of cholera patients on Swinburne island during the recent epidemic are made by Miss Adelaide Meyers, a professional nurse. She claims that some of the nurses and attendants, both male and female, were drunk half the time; that they gambled at night and neglected the patients; that convalescents were made to wear the clothes of victims of cholera who were cremated, and that many of the patients did not get the clothes, wine and food sent them by friends. These allegations and many more Miss Myers makes as incidental to a suit which she has begun against Health Officer William Jenkins to recover $60, which she claims he owes her for one month's services. She says that none of the nurses were paid for the last week or two that they worked on Swinburne island during September.

THEIR OLD GAME.

Republicans Attempting to Steal the Nebraska Senatorship.

OMAHA, Nov. 25.—It is stated that steps have been taken by the Democratic state central committee to prevent the Republicans unseating a sufficient number of Independents and Democrats in the legislature to control that body on joint ballot, and thus return a Republican United States senator. Evidence has been submitted by the various members, it is alleged, to indicate an organized effort on the part of the Republican state central committee to control a sufficient number of seats in the house and senate to make their senatorial choice certain of success. The legislature stands: Senate—Democrats, 5; Republicans, 14; Independents, 14. House—Democrats, 7; Republicans, 49; Independents, 40. On joint ballot the Republicans require five to elect. Contests have been commenced to seat Republicans enough to elect a United States senator.

DEATH IN THE FLAMES.

Three Persons Consumed in a Michigan Blaze.

ST. JOHN'S, Mich., Nov. 25.—The house of John Johnson, a market gardener, in the west part of the village, was destroyed by fire early this morning. Mrs. Johnson and an old man widely known as "Uncle" Hugh Boyd were burned to death. Mr. Johnson got out, but is so fearfully burned he will probably die. The loss is small.

THE BEST COUGH-CURE
and anodyne expectorant,
AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral
soothes the inflamed membrane and induces sleep.
Prompt to Act
sure to cure.

BEFORE THE COURT.

Formal Opening of the Case Against the Panama Canal Officials.

The Real Trial of the Case Will Begin the 10th of January.

First Session of the Committee to Inquire Into De Lahaye's Charges.

Minister Phelps Makes a Bad Break in His Thanksgiving Talk.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Count Ferdinand de Lesseps was not present at the beginning of the criminal prosecution today of himself and his associates in the Panama canal enterprise. The court room was thronged by spectators, including many from the better class, anxious to see the defendants, and supposing that possibly the great de Lesseps might be there. Count Ferdinand de Lesseps (president) M. Charles De Lesseps, vice president; M. Marius Fontane and Baron Cottu, directors; and M. Eiffel, engineer, are included in the prosecution. The others were present. It was a purely formal opening. President E. P. Perivier fixed the trial of the case for the 10th of January. M. Ricard, minister of justice, who has been the relentless advocate of the prosecution of the Panama officials, caused a sensation today at the session of the legislative committee of inquiry by admitting that, although the late Baron Reinach had really been under prosecution at the time of his death, no seals had been placed upon his papers to preserve them as evidence in regard to Panama transactions.

Premier Loubet, who was also present agreed with M. Ricard in stating that the government was opposed to the proposition of Deputy Pourquery de Boissery to bestow special powers upon the commission. M. Ricard added that the procureur general had ordered a supply of all documents intended for use at the trial of the accused Panama canal officials.

De Lahaye Testifies.

Deputy Jules de Lahaye, who made the sensational charges which created a scene in the chamber of deputies, was examined by the committee. Deputy Pelletan, editor-in-chief of Justice, informed the correspondent of the International Telegram company that DeLahaye had utterly failed to sustain his charges, and that his accusations were utterly lacking in material proof. DeLahaye had been asked whether he was able to supply moral proofs of his charges against officials and deputies. He refused to do so, but at the close of his examination tendered the names of several banks, where, he said, proofs could be found. Pelletan stated that there was a consensus of opinion in the committee that M. DeLahaye's evidence was but a repetition of his speech in the chamber of deputies.

M. Papillaud, reporter for the Libre Parole, examined in regard to the accusation that Deputy Proust had been guilty of corruption. M. Pappillaud said that M. Dumont, editor of Libre Parole, was the only man able to give the facts in regard to Proust. Proust, who was present at the hearing, insisted that Drumont be made to testify. Proust vehemently asserted his innocence, and asked the commission to telegraph to all the bankers and brokers of Niort, which Proust represents, to ascertain and prove that he had never received a check through any of them. The commission decided, after consultation, to hear what M. Drumont, of Libre Parole, had to say.

PHELPS' BAD BREAK.

He Praises Bismarck in His Thanksgiving Speech.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—At the Thanksgiving dinner in the Kaiserhof last evening William Walter Phelps, United States ambassador, made some remarks concerning Prince Bismarck which have excited general astonishment and considerable disapproval. Mr. Phelps went out of the course of his address to say that the United States citizens at the table remembered with gratitude the friendly attitude maintained by the ex-chancellor toward their native land and the many pleasant friendships which he had stained with their compatriots. The magnitude, unity and glory of the German empire, Mr. Phelps continued, were Bismarck's work. His opinions were respected today by the whole world as fully as they were when he was in office.

Just why Mr. Phelps should have made these remarks is a mystery. His relations to the emperor were considered to be exceptionally cordial. That he should have selected an occasion when his official rank was especially conspicuous to praise the most violent antagonist of the emperor to which he is credited generally is regarded as an evidence of questionable taste.

GOES WITH THE ARMY BILL.

Reasons Why Germany Will Restrict Emigration.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The bill curtailing emigration is regarded as going with the army bill, and as supplementary to that measure. The authorities expect that there will be a largely increased emigration of the young and robust to escape from military duty, and it is proposed to stop this if possible. The kaiser has long been known to be opposed to unrestricted emigration, and it is said that he is highly pleased with the restrictions imposed by President Harrison as tending to prevent a loss to Germany of valuable military material. The bill is to be pushed on to its passage, and will be vigorously enforced, so that those who expect to escape service by going to America or the colonies will probably be disappointed. It is calculated that 30 per cent of the German emigration is of men who would be useful in time of war, while a large proportion of the remainder is composed of comparatively young women in a good state of health. What has made the Prussian authorities more uneasy lately is the large increase of German emigration. The North Germans, from a Prussian point of view, are desirable as soldiers rather than the natives of other parts of Germany, and it is the desire to retain all who are able-bodied within the country.

It is reported that the subject of restricting emigration has been under consideration for some time by the powers of the triple alliance, and also by Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and that considerable alarm is felt in Scandinavia, as well as in Germany, at the impending departure of the productive population. It is believed that the example given by Germany, will be followed by other nations, especially in Sweden, where the government has introduced a measure to reorganize and strengthen the military force. It is said that in Sweden so great has been the emigration of the young and healthy of both sexes that it is difficult in some parts of the country to procure servants, and those who are obtained exact wages much higher than in former times. Sweden therefore, it is considered, would readily enter into an arrangement to stop a drain which now threatens the life of the nation, and has left some districts almost depopulated.

Advices from Italy state that there is not so much anxiety in that country on the subject of emigration, as the emigrants are mostly from Southern Italy, whom the authorities are glad to get rid of, while the superior Italians of the North have not begun to emigrate to any serious extent.

REGARDED AS ALARMING.

Caprivi's Speech Stirs Up the Frenchmen.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The speech of Chancellor Caprivi, in advocacy of the army bill, is discussed at length by the French newspapers. All of them unite in regarding the chancellor's utterances as a tribute to the power of France, and they call attention specially to his admissions that Germany has lost the military supremacy of Europe. Public opinion regards this speech as alarming, and as indicating a purpose on the part of Germany to provoke war as soon as the German army has been strengthened by the additions provided for in the bill. Although no revanche feeling is manifested, it is evident that there is no inclination in France to avoid taking up a challenge, should the kaiser offer it, while there is a decided disinclination to initiate war.

Eighty Soldiers Buried.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—Advices per steamer China state that a traveler arriving at Foo-Choo reports that in the latter part of September a gale, accompanied by a waterspout, swept down from the mountains, swamping the country in the neighborhood of Chang Chow, the water in some places standing ten feet deep. The Confucian temple and the Temple of the City of God were both submerged, the walls of the latter collapsing, burying eighty soldiers.

Free from Contagious Disease.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At a meeting yesterday at Edinburgh of a number of Scotch veterinary surgeons, the American inspectors at Deptford, Dr. Wray and Dr. Ryder, submitted portions of the lungs of the condemned animals that were landed there by the steamer Borderer from Boston to Dr. Nocard, an eminent French expert. Dr. Nocard made an examination of the tissue and declared that the animals had not suffered from any contagious disease. The meeting appointed a committee to investigate.

A Brush With Dervishes.

SUAKIM, Nov. 25.—The troops of the khedive have had a fight near Lokarwa with a band of dervishes, supposed to be under the command of Osman Digna. The dervishes, about 250 in number, attacked Fort Tamrim and were repudiated after a fierce struggle by the khedive's garrison. The dervishes fought with desperation and lost seventeen killed, besides a large number wounded.

Submitting to the French.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—An official dispatch from Gen. Dodds, commander of the French forces in Dahomey, says that in consequence of the flight of King Behanzin, the chiefs of the country are in a disorganized condition. Gen. Dodds is actively engaged in reinstating the authorities and taking measures to occupy the coast territory of Dahomey. Six hundred negroes who live north of Abomey have submitted to the French.

Submitted to Home Rulers.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Parliament is to meet on Jan. 26. Mr. Morley has taken a draft of the home rule bill to Dublin to consult with the leaders of the Irish home rule party regarding its provisions. The bill provides for an imperial veto on acts of the Irish parliament, and for retaining all the Irish members at Westminster with a vote on imperial questions.

Completed His Mission.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian high commissioner will depart for Canada Dec. 3. He will take with him the completed commercial treaty between France and Canada. The arrangement includes a stipulation that Canada shall grant a subsidy for a steamship service between Canada and France.

A Remarkable Ad.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The following remarkaole advertisement appears today in the Times and Post, of this city: "Rev. R. W. Davey, of London, has arrived in New York from Central America, and is at present the guest of Mr. Vanderbilt, the millionaire."

Billy Entirely Well.

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—Emperor William has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition and will resume outdoor work tomorrow. On Monday he will start on a hunting expedition in Silesia.

ABBOTT'S RESIGNATION.

It Is Now on Its Way to Canada From England.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.—Hon. Mr. Foster, minister of finance, left England yesterday, carrying in his pocket the resignation of Premier Abbott. This will lead to a reorganization of the cabinet, and on good authority it was said last night that Hon. J. A. Chapleau, minister of customs, will be made lieutenant governor of the province of Quebec, the holder of the position, Lieut. Gov. Angers, succeeding to the portfolio of customs. Sir John Thompson, the present minister of justice, will be the premier, and W. B. Ives, member of parliament, will be taken into the cabinet as minister of agriculture. Other changes are likely to be made.

EVACUATION DAY.

Gotham Celebrates the Departure of the British.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The 109th anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British was observed here today. At sunrise this morning the Old Guard and the Veteran Zouaves of the Farragut association, met at the old block house in Central park and raised the American flag. Prayer was offered, "America" sung, and salutes fired. The Continental Guard this afternoon raised the flag on the flagstaff in Battery park, with appropriate ceremonies.

The Germania at the Soo.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., Nov. 25.—The missing steamer Germania and her consort, the schooner Emma C. Hutchinson, which left Ashland over a week ago, passed through the canal this morning bound down. She was apparently all right.

Price 25c. "Worth a Guinea a Box." 25c.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Dislodge Bile,
Stir up the Liver,
Cure Sick-Headache,
Female Ailments,
Remove Disease and
Promote Good Health.
Covered with a Tasteless & Soluble Coating.
Famous the world over.
Ask for Beecham's and take no others. Of all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.
New York Depot, 365 Canal St.

PILES.—Dr. H. Waite, Specialist, sixteen years in Minneapolis. Why suffer when cure is mild and certain? Ask hundreds of leading citizens of St. Paul Minneapolis and the Northwest as to treatment and cure. Pamplet free. 1213 Hawthorne Avenue, Minneapolis.

When Baby was sick, We gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, She cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, She clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, She gave them Castoria

Globe, Nov. 26.
Our Buildings are not very attractive on the outside, but you are not buying Buildings, perhaps, but House Furnishings. That's our Beauty Spot.

WHAT DO YOU SIT IN WHEN YOU EAT?

Would you like to sit in a Minnesota Chair, made from Minnesota Oak, in Minnesota by Minnesota workmen, every part of it? Sold by the Minnesota Manufacturer to a Minneapolis Retailer, and by said Retailers (your humble servant) offered to you now—a Chair just like this, of Oak, not Elm or any substitute, but Genuine Oak—for
90c each.
Notice the Brace Arms on it, and take our word that its construction is the most Perfect as to Strength, while the Outline of the Chair as to Style is unsurpassed.
The same Chair without the Brace Arms for
80c each.
CATALOGUE COUPON.
Send for our Mammoth Portfolio, 100 sheets 12x18 in., showing best things in each Department.
TWO CONDITIONS:
1st, Name some one who is building, has built or will build; 2nd, Cut out and send us this Coupon. Goods on our Partial Payment Plan anywhere this side the Pacific. Samples Carpets sent; state kind and price. We pay 100 miles Freight, except on goods advertised at Special Prices. One price to all.
231
NEW ENGLAND FURNITURE AND CARPET COMPANY,
6th St., 1st Av. S. and 5th St.,
MINNEAPOLIS.
THE LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

Largest assortment of SKATES in the Northwest, including Barney & Berry, Peck & Snyder, Raymond, etc. Racing Skates of all kinds
GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS, ETC.
GUN REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.
SPALDING'S ATHLETIC AND SPORTING GOODS.
Northwestern Agents for Dupont's Celebrated Gunpowder. Hercules Dynamite.
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POND'S EXTRACT
Should be, like a
WEDDING RING
ALWAYS ON HAND.
You can't tell when you will most want it—the POND'S EXTRACT,—and you had better have it ready. Use it freely in all cases of WOUNDS, BRUISES, CUTS, CONTUSIONS, LACERATIONS, for HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, EARACHE, INFLAMED EYES, SORE FEET, LAME MUSCLES, also for SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, wherever you have PAIN and whenever INFLAMMATION exists, and you will quickly find that you have been saved a great deal of pain. Did you ever try
POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT?
It is wonderful how well it acts in all cases where an ointment is applicable. It is a remarkable cure for PILES. Only 50 cents. Sold by all Druggists.
Take no substitutes for these goods. Manufactured solely by
POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON

AMUSEMENTS.

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TODAY! TONIGHT!
Barney Ferguson
—IN—
McCarty's Mishaps
TOMORROW MATINEE.
John T. Kelly
IN
McFEE OF DUBLIN.

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Hennepin Avenue, Corner Fourth Street,
MINNEAPOLIS, - MINNESOTA.
The oldest and Only reliable medical office of its kind in the city as will be seen by consulting old files of the daily press. Regularly graduated and legally qualified; long engaged in Chronic, Nervous and Skin Diseases. A friendly talk costs nothing. If inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine sent by mail or express, free from observation. Curable cases guaranteed. If doubt exists we say so. Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 3 p. m. If you cannot come state case by mail.
Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, arising from Indiscretions, Excess, Indulgence or Exposure, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the back, etc., are treated with success. Safely, Privately, Speedily. Unnatural Discharges Cured Permanently.
Blood, Skin and Venereal Diseases, All forms, affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system by means of Safe, Time-tested Remedies. Stiff and Swollen Joints and Rheumatism, the result of Blood Poison, Positively Cured. KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Gonorrhoea and Stricture promptly cured. CATARRH, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases; Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of Both Sexes treated successfully. It is self-evident that a physician paying