# MINNEAPOLIS.

### MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Bank clearings yesterday were $1,666,736.00.

Thirteen warranty deeds were filed with the register of deeds yesterday, aggregating $8,500.

Indications are promising for the police benefit at the Bijou next week. A large sale of tickets is announced.

The police department was kept busy during the month just past. According to the records 694 arrests were made.

The funeral of James Butler will take place this morning from his late home, 1427 Second street north, at 8 o'clock, and services will be held at Ascension church.

Mlle. Rhea will appear at the Grand next Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday in a repertoire consisting of "Josephine," "Princess Andrea" and "Much Ado About Nothing."

George Keller, the restaurant cashier who was shot by Conductor Brawthen, of the street railway, will recover. His wounds are healing, and the symptoms are altogether favorable.

Miss Jean Doughty, formerly primary principal of the Adams school, has been transferred to the Peabody school as principal to fill the place left vacant by the death of Miss Wilson.

The officers of the Minneapolis lighting companies say that Henry Villard has nothing to do with the Minneapolis companies, despite the consolidation of St. Paul companies under his direction.

A lecture under the auspices of Grace church vestry on "Rome as I Saw It Last Year" was given by Rev. William Wilkinson at Tollefson's hall, Fifteenth avenue south and Franklin, last evening.

The capacity of the Bijou is being tested at each performance by John T. Kelly and his merry associates in farce, in the production of "McFee of Dublin." Only three more performances of the piece will be given.

The comedy "By Proxy," with A. S. Lipman and a good company, opened to a large house at the Grand last night. The play is a mirth-producing one and made a hit. It will be the bill the remainder of the week.

The month just passed was nearly two degrees warmer than November of last year. The maximum temperature of the month was 51 deg. and the minimum, on the 23d, five-tenths of a degree below zero, and the average 27.3.

Ed Porter, who slashed James Klack in such a terrible manner, is still at large. The police have never heard of him since the day of the cutting. Klack is doing nicely at the St. Anthony hospital, and will in all probability recover.

Wheat receipts at Minneapolis for November were 9,861,300 bushels, against 8,462,130 for November, 1891. The receipts for the two months of the present crop year exceed those for the corresponding months in 1891 by 2,400,000 bushels.

The Norwegian Y. M. C. A. will celebrate the tenth anniversary of its organization on Monday evening, Dec. 12. On that day the pretty banner which is being made under the direction of the lady friends of the association will be formally presented.

Rev. J. W. Charman, who will be associated with B. Fay Mills in the evangelistic work here in March, assures the East side pastors that he will remain after the revival meetings and conduct revival services on the East side as long as the pastors want him.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to J. F. Anderson and Annie Carlson, William H. Fitterman and Mary R. Burr, Louis Bonander and Amanda Carlson, C. H. Knapp and Sophie Foben, A. H. Bakke and Emma O. Heen, and Reinholt N. Holt and Nora P. Nelson.

James Clack, the victim of the jealous rage of Ed Porter, is getting along very well at St. Anthony hospital, and will recover from the wounds inflicted by his assailant. The latter has not been apprehended, and seems to have disappeared entirely from the face of the earth.

The first supplement to the public library finding list has been issued. It contains the names of almost as many books as were in the original finding list, about 20,000. All these have been added within two years. Separate catalogues contain the names of books in foreign languages.

The lecture delivered by Prof. Jordan Wednesday evening at the Church of the Redeemer is introductory to a series of ten lectures to be delivered in Minneapolis. With the lectures there will be practical instruction. A large audience heard last evening's exposition of the aims of the new science of mental culture.

Health Commissioner Kelly stated yesterday that the small-pox victim, Fred Pitts, was doing nicely at the quarantine hospital. He had visited all those who were exposed to the disease, and found no alarming symptoms. The quarantine on the people living over 304 Nicollet avenue where Pitts was taken ill, will be lifted in a few days.

A telegram was received by the police early yesterday morning from the coroner of San Diego, Cal., stating that the sister of Dr. William Anderson, of this city, had committed suicide. The telegram requested the police to notify the doctor. Dr. William Anderson was formerly a resident of this city. He moved away some time ago.

### DISTRICT COURT BRIEFS.

Worthington, Smith & Co. have sued H. P. Hurley to recover $1,407.44, balance alleged to be due as rents from the Colburn block.

J. S. Sebo yesterday made a voluntary assignment to John Gruenberg. Assets about $2,000.

Minnie Folsom began suit yesterday against Edgar Folsom to recover $15,000 damages for alleged assault and battery committed in February of 1890.

E. V. Hayden has begun suit against William H. Ranson to recover $34,075 damages for alleged non-fulfillment of contract. Hayden was formerly president of the Minneapolis Box and Lumber company, and the suit grows out of the company's failure.

Judge Thomas, of the United States court, filed a decision yesterday denying the defendant's motion for a new trial in the case of Erick Lunden against The City of Minneapolis. The plaintiff got a verdict of $12,000 against the city.

### To Make Ladies' Hose.

The incorporation of the Minneapolis Hosery company means the establishment of another manufactory in Minneapolis. The incorporators are William Donaldson, president; Frank L. Dow, a Rochester knitting mill man, vice president; W. A. Barnes, secretary and treasurer. The concern has a capital stock of $150,000. Among the shareholders are William Donaldson, T. B. Walker, S. C. Gale, W. A. Benton, John C. Oswald, G. J. Heinrich, F. D. Noerenberg, A. E. Merrill, P. B. Winston, John T. McDonald, W. A. Barnes and George A. Pillsbury. The company will manufacture its own yarn and then knit it into ladies' hose. No site for a building has been selected yet. L. F. Menage offers to put up a building near Sixth avenue north and Lyndale and take his pay in stock. Minneapolis has two other knitting concerns, the Northwestern Knitting works, manufacturing underwear, and the Minneapolis Knitting works, manufacturing half hose.

### New Buildings.

T. B. Walker will build a new commission row on the Sixth street side of the new central market, extending from Second to Third avenue north. The row will cost $80,000. It is expected that the completion of that building will make the commission business center around the central market. Harlow Gale says the central market will be completed in the spring.

The Paris-Murton Candy company is arranging to build a new block for itself in the spring. The site has not been selected.

Plans are being made for remodeling the old market house. The building will be run up two stories and the interior completely remodeled.

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

# GONE WITH THE CASH.

## Clifford W. Robart Has Departed From Minneapolis and From Trouble.

## Business Men of Acknowledged Shrewdness Are Sorry for It.

## The Union Depot Is Scorched by Flames and Wet by Water.

## Interesting Figures From the Annual Report of City Engineer Rinker.

Clifford W. Robart has left Minneapolis. Supt. Henderson has gone to Chicago, and it is said that he has gone to get Robart. Several of the best-known business men in Minneapolis are sorry that Robart has gone, and hope that Henderson will return with him. Behind these facts are some ugly stories told about Robart.

In the first place, who is Robart?

Early last summer a tall, athletic-looking man, wearing a heavy brown moustache and the look of a "rounder," came to Minneapolis. That was Robart. He was a good deal of a sport in his way, and soon made the acquaintance of all the men of Minneapolis who are sportively inclined. He backed a prize fighter, played the "hosses," bought wine when "doing the town," and talked with an air of authority about everything connected with sporting matters. In some way his name was circulated about as "Griff," and "Griff" was heard of on every street corner and in every saloon in the city. Sports took delight in quoting what "Griff" said about this, that and the other. He was often introduced to strangers as one of the backers of the late John L. Sullivan, champion prize fighter of the United States.

### Not All Talk.

But talking was not all that "Griff," as he may as well be called, could do, although that was what he did mostly. He opened an office at 540 Lumber Exchange, and on his business cards he was put down as representing D. A. Stuart & Co., of Chicago, manufacturers of oils and lubricating compounds. So far as being the representative of that house, one of the richest in that line in the country, Robart was "on the square." It is hinted that he was not quite so square in many other ways. He did a good business, apparently, in Minneapolis. He is said to have had a lot of money at various times since he came to the city. But he is gone now. Plainly, the stories are that he has victimized several of the supposedly shrewdest business men in Minneapolis. How much he took out of their pockets cannot be learned.

The men with whom Robart is said to have done business, at least those with whom he was associated in a business way, whose names he used as references, number, among others, C. G. Goodrich, vice president of the Minneapolis street railway company; S. G. Cook and C. H. Maxey, the owners of the Lumber Exchange; H. C. Akeley, of the H. C. Akeley Lumber company, besides others whose names cannot be learned. None of these men is anxious to talk about the affair. But they are anxious about Robart and want to get him.

### Changed Hotels.

Robart has been living with his wife and child at the Waverly hotel. Last Saturday he left there and went to the Holmes. He went to the Holmes in the afternoon, and left there in the evening for Chicago. Tuesday night Supt. Henderson left for Chicago. He carried in his pocket a warrant for Robart's arrest. Wednesday the furniture and fixtures in Robart's Lumber Exchange office were attached by one of the victims. Yesterday the name of the occupant had been scraped off the door, the telephone pulled out and the office made a bare room again.

As before stated, Robart was an agent for an oil company. If he cheated anybody, he did it skillfully. According to one of the men who has lost by him, he worked this way:

He always had proper letters, etc., to show that he was the agent of this Chicago concern. He also had contracts with railroads and other concerns that use large quantities of lubricating material, to show that he was doing a good business. He would go to a business man whom he had met and show his contracts and his bills of lading, to prove that a certain quantity of oil had been shipped to him. But he always lacked enough money to make the partial payment necessary before the oil could be delivered to him. He also needed, usually some money to pay freight charges, etc. He would

### Request a Loan

and turn over the bills of lading as security. Now the assertion is made that some of these bills of lading were false. The assertion is also made that he sometimes worked through a confederate at the other end of a telephone wire, and in that way assured his creditors, or possible creditors, that a certain quantity of merchandise was waiting for him at the freight office.

But a still more likely story is this: Robart was a skillful oil mixer. He had been with the Standard Oil company for years, it is said, and understood his business. He would sell a high grade of lubricating oil for a high price. Then he would take a little high grade oil and skillfully mix it with two or three other kinds of oil of a much lower and cheaper grade. The mixture would be delivered in place of the high grade sold and the profit would be considerable. They do say that he unfolded this scheme to some business men and, under the influence of his persuasive eloquence, they were induced to embark in the oil-mixing enterprize with him to make an honest dollar. Robart spent his money in

### Gambling and "Sporting."

He was an inveterate gambler and a hard loser. The gamblers did not like to have him in their houses. Once in the place over Lally's, he made the house pay for a watch, some railroad tickets and a $100 bill which he said he had left on the green cloth while he was placing his chips. The proprietor of the place insists that Robart stole his own property and made the "house" pay for it. He lost a good deal of money in various places about the city. He used to say that he had lost $30,000 in the places controlled by the "syndicate;" but if he lost a fifth of that he lost a good deal, and more than any one will admit he lost.

Robart has had quite a career. He has been all over the country—all over the world, in fact. He used to say that he paid the expenses of John L. Sullivan and his company back from Australia. Perhaps that is where he got the reputation of being Sullivan's backer. Other people say he used to be a waiter in "Billy" McGlory's notorious joint when New York was a "hot" town and McGlory defied the law. Others say, again, that he used to be a

### Professional "Con" Man

and that he was now trying to make a living in legitimate business. He was not a chump by any means. He was a smooth and persuasive talker, and his schemes always had an appearance of strength about them. But he is gone and sorrow goes with him.

If Robart has lost any such amount of money as he says he has, he has taken nearly all of it out of Minneapolis men. He is credited with having swindled at least half a dozen men out of sums ranging from $500 up to $4,000. He has used up not less than $10,000, and it may amount to more. Supt. Henderson has not been heard from since he went to Chicago, and odds are being offered that he will return without the man he went to seek.

Robart probably secured his acquaintance with leading citizens in this way: He had a scheme for organizing an oil company to pipe the city and furnish oil as a fuel to manufacturing people etc. He probably became interested with the gentlemen mentioned through that scheme. Robart had Prof. John Donaldson on his string once and is said to have beaten Donaldson out of at least $700 and possibly $2,100.

### Admitted by Morse Pere.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—Elisha Morse, a wealthy real estate and loan broker of Minneapolis, who makes his winter home in San Francisco, has just received information that his son George, whom he left in charge of his business in Minneapolis, has forged his name to notes amounting to over $50,000. Mr. Morse was notified by a friend living in Minneapolis that he held his note for a considerable amount and that other notes were being negotiated. Morse immediately telegraphed that the notes were forgeries, and was greatly shocked when he learned that they had been issued by his own son. He said if his son has done wrong he will have to suffer the penalty.

The Morse trouble culminated yesterday in the filing in the district court of deed, bond and affidavit of valuation in the matter of the assignment of George A. Morse to George A. Dole. The affidavit of valuation sworn to by Mr. Morse places the amount of his assets at $10,000, the liabilities, of course, being not given. The affidavit of valuation was sworn to before W. D. Morse, notary public, and the deed to all of the property signed in the presence of C. J. Bartleson and John F. Dahl. The bond in which Mr. Dole, the assignee, is held is accepted by Judge Lochren, and is in the sum of $20,000 and secured by George A. Dole as principal, and George A. Brackett and Charles Morse as sureties.

### UNION DEPOT ON FIRE.

#### A Blaze Plays Havoc With the Big Passenger Building.

The union depot had a narrow escape from being razed to the ground by the fiery element last night. Shortly after 5 o'clock the man having in charge the lighting was ordered to turn on the electric light. He turned on the switch, but only a few of the arcs burned, and the current was turned off again in order that an investigation might be made. Nothing could be discovered, the dynamo appearing to be in good order and all the visible wires in perfect condition. The lights were therefore turned on again, but, as before, only a few of the arcs would burn at all. So the gas was lighted, and it was not until 5:50 o'clock that smoke was seen issuing from the ceiling of the main waiting room. In a few moments a hackman rushed into the ticket office and informed the ticket sellers that flames were coming out of the roof. Then began the fire, and to all appearances the depot would have to go, for the fire was raging between the ceiling of the waiting room and roof. The fire department responded promptly, and the men were soon at work cutting their way through the shingles of the roof.

All this time the flames kept pouring out from under the eaves and a dense smoke filled the neighborhood, making it extremely difficult to operate owing to the heavy darkness. A dozen streams were kept pouring upon the luckless roof, and when the fire had eaten itself through the ceiling of the waiting room so that the plastering fell off, the water fell through upon the tiled floor in a torrent. The water in the waiting room was nearly a foot deep and a force of firemen were kept busy sweeping it away from the ladies' waiting room. Everything was soaked and grimy. The lunch counter had its doughnuts softened and dishes rattled and fell over the floor in clattering confusion. The fire was kept away from the south portion of the depot entirely and only a little of the north side was scorched and wet. It was the roof of the central part, directly over the main entrance and the ceiling of the downstairs waiting room where the main damage was done. The plastering fell off in many places, and chairs and desks suffered. Manager Howard James stated that it was impossible to estimate the loss correctly, but it would not fall far below $5,000. The depot is, of course, fully insured. S. S. Eaton, of St. Paul, carries the insurance. The fire originated from the electric wires, which ran in through the roof and supplied the building with a current for light. The wires, it is thought, became crossed in some manner, which accounted for the failure of the lights to burn.

The fire caused the greatest inconvenience to the travelers who were waiting to take their trains and those who arrived on the evening trains. It happened just at a time when the majority of trains from the West were due and the trains for the East were to depart. Passengers were forced to walk around through the mud under the bridge, and follow the tracks until they reached the depot shed. Supt. James is authority for the statement that the depot will be open for travel as usual, and that the work of repairing the damage will commence at once. It was first thought advisable to close the depot until the repairs had been made and use the new St. Louis depot. This will not be done, however.

### AN IMPORTANT REPORT,

#### Showing the Work Accomplished by the City Engineer.

The advance sheets of the report of the city engineer were issued yesterday. They show not only the work ordered to be done in 1893, but also what has been accomplished during the present year and the total of the permanent improvements on the streets since the city was organized. According to the report the improvements contemplated for 1893 will exceed the amount of any previous year. It calls for over ten miles of water mains, six miles of sewers, four and one-fourth miles of paving and over four miles of curb and gutter. The estimated cost is as follows:

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|---|---|
| Water mains | $86,293 50 |
| Sewers | 105,564 31 |
| Paving | 86,185 08 |
| Curb and gutter | 16,877 30 |
| Total | $295,020 19 |

This will keep employed during the summer months several men. The longest water main to be laid will be on Nicollet avenue, from Thirty-seventh to Fiftieth streets. It will be over a mile and a half long, and the estimated cost is $11,837. The twenty-four-inch main on Thirty-second avenue north, extending from Second street to Lyndale avenue north, will cost $8,217. The proposed twelve-inch main on Twentieth avenue north, between Aldrich and Penn avenues, a distance of almost a mile, will cost a trifle over $9,000. The other principal mains are as follows: Columbus avenue and Lake street to East Thirty-sixth street; Crystal Lake road, Lyndale nearly to the city limits; First avenue south, Fourteenth to Twenty-second streets; First avenue south, Thirty-fourth to Thirty-eighth streets; Pleasant avenue, Thirty-third to Thirty-fifth streets; Pleasant street, University to Beacon street; Girard avenue, Nineteenth to Twenty-second avenues.

In the sewer work there are thirty-four sections of thirty-inch and smaller to be constructed. The more important ones are from Franklin to Twenty-seventh street on Clinton avenue, costing $9,240; Fourth street northeast, from First to Third avenues; Madison street northeast, from Spring to Broadway, costing $6,442; Marshall street, from Thirteenth avenue northeast to Fourteenth street, costing $7,500; Washington street, from Fifth avenue northeast to Broadway, costing $4,913; Blaisdell avenue, from Twenty-second street to Twenty-sixth street, costing $5,503; Bryant avenue, from Plymouth to Twentieth avenue north, $8,172.

There will be four miles of cedar block paving. The most expensive portion of this work will be on Franklin avenue, from Eleventh to Cedar avenue, which will cost $14,283. The curbing and gutter work will be comparatively light. The total cost will be within $17,000.

The total length of water mains laid during the past season was 97,935 feet, costing $155,461.55. There were seven miles and nearly a half of sewers built at a cost of $234,644.22. A fraction over four miles of cedar and granite paving laid, cost $34,523.19. The total cost of all kinds of curb and gutter and catch basins was $24,187.30. Since the city was incorporated there have been laid 43,352 miles of cedar, granite and asphalt paving, at an aggregate cost of $1,368,767.52. There are 105 8-10 miles of sewers, which have cost $3,502,517. On the various kinds of curb and gutter there have been set up to the present time, 107,833 lineal feet, which have cost $591,539.46.

### BRAINY NORTH STARS.

#### They Issue a Scathing Roast on the City Council and Others.

The North Star Labor club held a well attended and enthusiastic meeting last night at Labor Temple, and among other things instructed their delegates to the trades and labor assembly to present the following communication:

"The North Star Labor club, through its delegates, desires to call your attention to the heroic manner in which the city council has defended the commonwealth against the onslaught of the Minneapolis Street Railway company. Such valor has never been displayed since Sir John Falstaff played possum in the plain of Shrewsbury. For months past the people of our city have been demanding additional transfer facilities, and the evils complained of have now been remedied by our faithful servants in the council after the method of the Fiji doctor who advocated sawing off a man's leg to cure a corn. People living in South Minneapolis have long desired a transfer station at Cedar avenue and Washington. This want has been attended to in a unique, but radical manner. The Keely cure system of tendering a man all the whisky he wants, after his appetite for it has been destroyed, is to be applied in this case. The appetite of South Minneapolis people for a transfer station at Washington and Cedar avenues is to be destroyed by abolishing the transfer system on the interurban line. The transfer agent who is to be detailed for duty at that point, it is plain to be seen, will then have no more charms for passengers than a bottle of old rye for a graduate of Dwight.

"But, inasmuch as our council has been keen enough to compel the street railroad company to put a dummy at this point, we urge the trades and labor assemby to take some steps towards securing a proper label for this prize. We would suggest that he bear upon his breast a placard something like this: 'To the dear (be damned) public: I am an agent whose duty it is to give transfers to the absent-minded and the feeble-minded of South Minneapolis who may take the wrong car home and discover their error before reaching me. God save the president' (Potter)!

We desire to call attention to the attitude in this matter of an alleged Democratic alderman, one Kitchli, whose fame as a student of Cushing's Manual has traveled far and wide, but whose knowledge of the platform upon which he was elected could be cast into a man's eye with perfect safety. He justifies his action upon the ground that he voted according to the desires of Third ward citizens. It scarcely seems credible that his ward is settled by a class of savages who would barter away the rights and privileges of the whole city for a paltry transfer station at Twentieth avenue north and Washington. If there are any Third warders in your body, we trust they can brand this imputation as a slander and a falsehood.

"Your attention is also called to that part of this huge swindle which grants the use of Bridge square for $1,000 a year, when $5,000 would be a modest sum. The superintendent of the railroad company and silent partner of the city council has vouchsafed the information that Bridge square ought to have been donated to the company. Inasmuch as the company has been given pretty much everything in town, save some of the houses and lots, perhaps the trades and labor assembly better help to have Bridge square thrown in and let the tail go with the hide, so to speak.

"Should your organization take up this question for consideration, that bright and early bird, the president of the council, is entitled to some notice. The extraordinary activity displayed by him the morning after this ordinance was passed entitles him to rank as the Minneapolis 'Peep-o-day.'

As our organization is a small one, we scarcely feel justified in passing resolutions, but will content ourselves with calling your attention to to the matter, and leaving in your hands the task of preparing a good brown roast. We believe you will hear in this 'a cry from Macedonia; come and help us.' Unless the inroads of this corporation can in some way be checked, our prayers must soon be changed from 'Our Father, who art in heaven,' to 'Our master, who art on Lowry hill.'"

### CAPITOL IDEAS.

#### Senator F. G. McMillan Talks After an Investigating Trip to Iowa.

Senator F. G. McMillan has just returned from Des Moines, where he went with the capitol commission to look over the Iowa state building. The Iowa capitol cost $3,000,000, was under construction fourteen years and is the pride of the state. Senator McMillan expects to see the capitol movement started this winter. Gov. Merriam will recommend the building of a new capitol in his message, and the commission expects to have a unanimous report for the legislature. Senator McMillan says the Iowa capitol is none too large, although he might prefer a building differently arranged, and adds:

"I am a crank on the question of having plenty of ground when we build the capitol. I will venture to predict that the state will never build a capitol building until it has ample grounds upon which to place it. Minnesota may not build a capitol for ten years, but when she does build it will not be on some cramped down-town site. I am of the opinion that we can take $2,000,000 and put up a better building by 50 per cent than the one in Des Moines, in point of architecture and finish. I have another hobby that I may as well mention at this time: I am in favor of the state living within whatever appropriation may be made for the new capitol. This can be done without trouble if we have the right sort of a commission to put up the building. The state of Iowa is out of debt and does not owe a dollar on the capitol. While we were in Des Moines a well-to-do farmer came into the court house. He told me that his capitol tax was only 67 cents. In a similar manner the matter can be managed in Minnesota, and a capitol can be put up without any burden upon the people. Strange to say, the position of the capitol in Des Moines has added nothing to the value of adjacent real estate, a point which Minnesota people may consider as the matter comes before them. It was expected in Des Moines that the new building would boom property in its vicinity and that the land would be in demand for aristocratic homes. Such was not the case. Around the capitol still live the middle classes of people who lived there before, and there is no indication that property has been affected in the least."

### After the "Mugs."

H. Wilson McClaughry, son of the superintendent of police of Chicago, is in the city. He is the head of the bureau of identification of the Chicago police department, and came here to secure the pictures of the local crooks, to be used during the world's fair. Under the guidance of Inspector Doyle he was shown about the city and then given the pictures he sought. There were fifty in number. Mr. McClaughry will visit all the large cities of the country on a similar errand. This bureau of identification will in this manner have the most complete set of "mugs" in the country.

### THE MORSE PAPER.

#### Holders Waiting to Hear From California—None in the Metropolitan Bank.

Nothing new has been developed in connection with the forgeries said to have been committed by George A. Morse. Direct communication must be had with Elisha Morse before any further steps will be taken. Meantime the case furnishes food for the gossips. The number of people who do not believe that George A. Morse is a forger is increasing. It is claimed that the questionable paper has been afloat for nearly two years. Elisha Morse has been in Minneapolis several times during that period. It is not considered reasonable that his name could have been forged to paper so long ago without his finding it out. And the habits of George A. Morse throw a large shadow of doubt over the charge of forgery. He has no bad habits that any one knows of. He was not a high liver or a fast traveler. A morning paper hints that he has been playing poker and has lost nearly $100,000 in that way. It is not reasonable to suppose that a poker game of the size this theory presupposes has been running in Minneapolis without some one outside of the players knowing it and talking about it, at least if George A. Morse was in the game.

The statement has been made that the Metropolitan bank has a little of the doubtful paper. That is a mistake. C. E. Braden, the cashier, says the Metropolitan bank has not a dollar's worth of the paper. Some of it was offered to him and refused.

"We have not now and never have had," said he, yesterday, "one dollar's worth of paper bearing the name of any of the persons mentioned in connection with this case, either George A. Morse, Elisha Morse or John F. Travis.

### MORRILL ON TRANSFERS.

#### His Tersely Expressed Opinion of the New Ordinance.

Rev. G. L. Morrill, who usually has opinions on all questions and the courage to express them, was asked yesterday his view of the new transfer ordinance. Without a moment's hesitation he replied:

"The haste was as suspicious as strange. I'm sure Mr. Winston would not have signed it. I met an old lawyer last evening who said he believed Potter's conduct could be contested.

"Three aldermen did just after election what they would not have dared to do just before election. Have the people no rights to be consulted or does the hard work and big expense necessary to secure election to a $500 office warrant ways that are dark?

"Transfers denied on the interurban will work hardship to some of the laboring classes, who will have to do with less or poorer food and clothing.

"Business men, to whom time is money, will prefer to give a nickle rather than the time required to go round the loop in funeral-process ion style for a transfer.

"The station proposed at Bridge square for its privileges will be a mint of money to the street railway company, and an eyesore to many who believe that is the place where the traveler should find some historic monument or park such as he meets near the Old Colony depot in Boston."

Judson N. Cross, who was once city attorney of Minneapolis, says the only question that can enter into legal consideration of the new transfer is whether it is reasonable. If the ordinance be reasonable in its provisions, if it do not inconvenience the people, it will stand in the courts.

### AN ANGRY BLONDE.

#### Minnie Ryan Breaks a Window and Cuts Her Wrist.

Minnie Ryan, a curly headed blonde, saw her sweetheart seated in a barber chair in the establishment of Joe Vallard, at 230 Third avenue south, yesterday afternoon. She went in after him and insisted upon his accompanying her out in spite of the fact that his face was covered with lather, in other words, "not fit to be seen." He declined, whereupon Minnie became exceedingly angry and hopped about the floor of the shop in a manner indicating that she was an adept at high kicking. The proprietor ordered her out, but she refused to go. Instead she rushed up to the window and shoved her clenched hand through it. Then she started after the other window, but Patrolman McNamara caught her before she could do any more damage.

She was taken to the central police station, where it was found her wrist was cut in a ghastly fashion. The glass had penetrated deep into the flesh and cut one of the arteries. The wound bled profusely, but Minnie did not care. Although weakened from the loss of blood, she tried to brave it out, and smiled as she was escorted to a cell in the female ward. Her attempt at a smile was a complete failure, however, and when the iron door shut her out from the world she was crying.

### WEDDED IN NEW YORK.

#### Col. W. D. Lowry Weds an Eastern Lady in Gotham.

W. D. Lowry, of Minneapolis, and Miss Mary E. Brown, of New York, were married at the home of the bride's parents in that city yesterday. They left for Philadelphia last evening, and after visiting Washington and several other Eastern cities will come on to Minneapolis, where they will make their future home. Col. Lowry's business associates do not expect that he will reach home before the middle of the month. The bride is described as both beautiful and wealthy, and will be a decided acquisition to Minneapolis society.

Mr. Lowry is a son of the late Hon. W. D. Lowry, one of the pioneer settlers and legislators of the state. He was the original owner of the townsite of the flourishing city of Rochester, and in early days was one of the political leaders of the state. His son, whose wedding took place yesterday, was formerly located at Fergus Falls, where he took a prominent part in politics, at one time being the chairman of the Democratic county committee. Col. Lowry has hosts of friends in all parts of the state, who will wish him all happiness in the future.

### In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects, and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

### Flour Output.

Although considerable time was lost last week through a shortage of water, the flour output nearly equaled that of the previous week, says the Northwestern Miller. The production was 184,315—averaging 30,717 barrels daily—against 186,790 barrels the week before, 173,050 barrels for the corresponding time in 1891, and 165,020 in 1890. The water power improved Friday and has been much better since, mild weather doubtless greatly contributing to this condition. Seventeen mills were in operation Wednesday, grinding at the rate of about 30,000 barrels per twenty-four hours, but it is questionable if they will keep this gait up the rest of the week. Lower water may effect them at any time. The flour market is pretty dull, and it is hard to sell flour except on a consumptive basis, and then exceedingly low quotations have to be made.

BEECHAM'S PILLS
ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

### CHARLES S. BARDWELL DEAD

#### The Well Known Business Man Passes to the Beyond.

Charles S. Bardwell, an old resident of this city, died yesterday morning at his home, 1906 Portland avenue. The cause of his death was consumption of the bowels. The deceased was fifty-seven years of age. He was born in Massachusetts and came West at the age of eighteen. He located at Excelsior, where he lived ten years, and then came to this city, where he has resided ever since. Mr. Bardwell was the head of the firm of Bardwell, Robinson & Co., manufacturers of sash and doors. He was a trustee of the Park Avenue Congregational church and gave a great deal of money to charity. He served two years in the war as a member of Company D, Second regiment cavalry, Minnesota volunteers.

The funeral will be held Sunday morning and services will be conducted at the Park Avenue Congregational church.

### CAUSTIC CORRIGAN.

#### The Hoboken Priest Summoned to Stand Trial for Attacking Bishop Wigger.

#### He Writes a Bitter Letter Giving the Reasons for His Attack.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Rev. Father Patrick Corrigan, of Hoboken, announces in an open letter to the editor of the Freeman's Journal tonight that he has been summoned by Bishop Wigger, of New York, to attend trial for letters written by Father Corrigan "in opposition to the anti-American spirit of the late German Catholic congress held in Newark and its attack upon the public schools." In the course of his statement the father continues:

"I am opposed to two things, first, the attempt to Germanize America by means of the church, and, second, the denunciation of the public schools as 'abominations.' My criticism was substantially that which appeared in the editorials of some of the great dailies, one of which concluded a leading article in these words: 'What we are justified in saying is they who took part in those proceedings are bad citizens, and dangerous, in proportion as they are powerful.' This certainly included Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Wigger, and no objection or attempt at refutation was made by either, although it appears fully a month before my letters.

"I criticised the congress as a body. The congress insulted American intelligence by denouncing the public schools—the most cherished institution of the land—as 'abominations'; it insulted the American church by denouncing some of our most distinguished prelates. I did not speak of Bishop Wigger in his capacity as bishop of the diocese, but simply as a member of that German congress over which he presides every year outside of his own diocese, to the mortification of his own English-speaking flock. My opposition to Cahenslyism meets the approbation of Americans generally—judging from the unanimity of the press, daily and weekly, without distinction as to politics or religion. Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop Wigger were not on speaking terms for years till Cahenslyism united them against Archbishop Ireland and Cardinal Gibbons."

The prelate then recites the history of his dealings with Bishop Wigger at length, and concludes as follows:

"I received two weeks' notice of the coming trial, and when I asked a reasonable extension of the time, I was refused. The refusal to grant me ample time only shows how imperfect is our tentative legislation and how completely it places a priest at the mercy of the bishop, who for one reason or another may render it very difficult, if not almost morally impossible for a priest to obtain justice, save by an appeal to Rome."

### Badger Editors on a Junket.

CHICAGO, Dec. 1.—Five hundred editors from the Northwest met this morning at the Sherman house to arrange their contracts for their annual excursion to Florida of the Wisconsin Press association. Accompanying the latter organization were fifty South Dakota editors. They left this evening for the South.

Pears' Soap

Pretty boxes and odors are used to sell such soaps as no one would touch if he saw them undisguised. Beware of a soap that depends on something outside of it.

Pears', the finest soap in the world is scented or not, as you wish; and the money is in the merchandise, not in the box.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people are using it.

## NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., NOV. 26, 1892.

Sealed proposals, marked "Proposals for Rice Street Culvert," will be received at this office until Tuesday, the 6th day of December, A. D., 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the construction of a culvert across Rice street, at or near Cottage street, in accordance with plans and specifications furnished by the City Engineer. Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of twenty per cent of the amount bid, with two sureties, to be approved by the Common Council.

The Common Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Common Council.

THOS. A. PRENDERGAST, City Clerk.

nov27-10t

Caton College,
703 NICOLLET AV., MINNEAPOLIS
Teaches Shorthand, Bookkeeping and all public and high school branches. Shorthand by mail. Enter any time. Catalog free and Tuition low. Nine teachers.
T. J. CATON, President

Globe, Dec. 2.

HOLIDAY FURNITURE.

Easels, Pictures, Music Racks and Cabinets, Bric-a-Brac and China Cabinets, Desks for the Drawing Room, Living Room, Lady's Room, Office; Rattan Goods, Pedestals, Fancy Tables, Divans, Lounges, Leather Goods, Chairs and Rockers, Stools, Work Baskets, etc., etc. Make your claim now and get the pick!

This Carpet Platform Rocker,

Full size, in Oak, Upholstered in High-Grade Carpet; it will hold two..... $3.45

WE ARE BRIMFUL of BARGAINS!

Our salesmen say we have no mercy on them, but keep them trotting from morning till night. But they like it.

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. & 5th st. MINNEAPOLIS.

THE LIBERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS.

HIGHLY DIGESTIBLE AND NUTRITIOUS
Van Houten's Cocoa
A trial will show its GREAT SUPERIORITY in STRENGTH, FLAVOR & CHEAPNESS.

Largest assortment of Barney & Berry, Peck & Snyder, SKATES in the Northwest, including 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.
KENNEDY BROS., - Minneapolis, Minn

"WELL BRED, SOON WED". GIRLS WHO USE
SAPOLIO
ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE CLEANING.

AMUSEMENTS.

FUN—FUN—FUN—FUN
ONLY 3 TIMES MORE AT THE BIJOU John T. Kelly —IN— McFEE of DUBLIN.
Next Week { Gus Williams in "April Fool." Benefit Police Relief Ass'n.

NO PAY DOWN
FURNITURE, CARPETS, STOVES, CROCKERY.
F. H. PETERSON & CO.
73 & 75 6th St. S., Minneapolis.
MENTION THIS AD.

PATENTS.

JAS. F. WILLIAMSON
COUNSELOR AND SOLICITOR
Two years as an examiner in the U. S Patent Office. Five years' practice. 329 331 Guaranty Loan Building, Minneapolis 524 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul

PAUL & MERWIN, patent lawyers and solicitors, 656-659 Temple Court, Minneapolis; 911-913 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul; and 521-523 Northern Building, Washington D. C. Established 1867. Years in Minneapolis and one in St. Paul.

China Decorating. R. H. HEGENER, Razors Hollow-Ground
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