MARKET HOUSE WANTED.

PARTIES WANT TO LEASE IT FOR TEN YEARS.

A LARGE RENTAL OFFERED.

Parties Desire to Rent the Property for Ten Years, Paying $3,000 a Year First Two Years, and $4,000 a Year Remainder of Term — Would Lower First Floor.

The committee on public buildings from the board of aldermen held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and discussed the proposition to lease the market house for a term of ten years. H. A. Campbell, a real estate dealer with offices in the chamber of commerce building, said that he represented parties who were anxious to lease the basement and first floor of the market house for a term of ten years. The parties were willing to pay $3,000 per year for the first two years, and $4,000 for the other eight. Asked as to who the parties were, and what business they intended to use the building for, Mr. Campbell said he would rather not say. They were perfectly responsible, and the business to be conducted would not be objectionable. In case the council should decide to lease the building, Mr. Campbell said something like $10,000 would be spent in lowering the first floor level with the street and in making other needed changes. All this would be stood by the company. The lease and the occupancy of the building, Mr. Campbell thought, would greatly enhance the value of the property in case the city should desire to sell it at some future date.

Ald. Copeland was not in favor of leasing the building for ten years, claiming that before the expiration of the lease the city would either want to use the building or sell it and purchase elsewhere for an auditorium or library. Mr. Campbell said the parties he represented would not care to take a lease for any shorter time than ten years owing to the expense which would be necessary to place the building in a suitable condition. Ald. Hickman was inclined to think a five years' lease would be preferable for the best interests of the city. After some further discussion it was decided to refer the matter back with the recommendation that a joint committee of four from each body be appointed to act with the committees on public buildings on the proposition.

PERSONAL MENTION.

Homer Hoyt and wife, Everett, Wash., were Merchants' guests last night.

J. T. Sherman and wife, Wilmar, registered at the Merchants' yesterday.

J. M. Dile, Wilson, was among the Merchants' arrivals yesterday.

Rev. J. M. V. King, Hastings, was at the Merchants' yesterday.

At the Windsor—G. E. Caneth, West Superior; Casper Brauer, Chicago; J. W. Reed, Waterloo, Io.; William B. Cox, Lake City; Toinette C. Peterson, Fargo; Matthew O. Finseth, Cecil C. Finseth, Little Falls.

C. E. Gibson, St. Louis, is a Ryan guest.

C. A. Elwell, Boston, registered yesterday at the Ryan.

A Ryan transient yesterday was James McNaught, attorney for the Northern Pacific at New York city.

At the Clarendon—R. T. Daly, Renville; John Weirzirl, Fairchild, Wis.; J. Wakefield and wife, J. W. Reynolds, Duluth; George La Fond, Little Falls; J. E. Liebe, Moorhead; Samuel St. Pierre, Staples.

At the Ryan—John M. Martin, Duluth; S. A. Haines, Indianapolis; R. C. Elliott, Seattle; Chester A. Congdon, Duluth; F. W. Ferguson, George O. Simpson, Winnipeg; I. L. Beardsley, Salt Lake City; Henry S. Carroll, Clarksville, Mo.; H. Walker, New York; F. E. Winans, Chicago; J. C. Mower, Orange, Mass.; Henry S. Carroll, R. J. Campbell, New York.

At the Merchants'—A. A. Johnson, West Superior; G. J. Cunningham, Miss A. Cunningham, Helena; F. B. Feltham, Grand Forks; Dr. D. H. Billings and wife, Missoula; Charles W. Conroy, Mandan; A. D. Southworth, Wabasha; George Scott, Winona; F. R. Brown, Clympia; Henry S. Butler, Dan McCarthy, K. M. McIntire, Superior; A. G. Broker, Wadena.

A Sensation Promised.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—From the reticence shown by the officials of the St. Nicholas bank, and the mystery surrounding the affairs of that institution, it is not unlikely that in the course of the next few days developments of a startling nature may come out. The actual condition of the bank will not be known until a receiver is appointed next Tuesday. It is understood that L. C. Lathrop, the vice president, stands the best chance of appointment. Bank Examiner Judson admits that the depositors will be paid in full, but within what time he declines to state.

Father and Son Killed.

ELKHORN, Wis., Dec. 23.—Garrett Groesbeck, aged about forty years, and his son, nine years, were killed by the evening passenger train a mile east of this city. They were trying to cross the track in a buggy ahead of the train.

Women and Women Only

Are most competent to fully appreciate the purity, sweetness, and delicacy of CUTICURA SOAP, and to discover new uses for it daily.

For annoying irritations, chafings and excoriations of the skin and mucous membrane or too free or offensive perspiration it has proved most grateful.

In the preparation of curative washes, solutions, etc., it is most valuable; possessing, by means of its combination with CUTICURA, peculiarly purifying, cleansing and soothing properties. It is thus enabled to heal mucous irritations, the cause of many annoying and debilitating weaknesses, while it imparts strength to the membrane.

CUTICURA SOAP possesses antiseptic properties and is capable of destroying microscopic life in many forms.

There is no difference between the skin and the mucous membrane except that one is dry the other moist. Hence CUTICURA SOAP exerts the same purifying, soothing, and healing influence in one case as in the other.

Like all others of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the CUTICURA SOAP appeals to the refined and cultivated everywhere as the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery.

Sale greater than the combined sales of all other skin and complexion soaps.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Proprietors, Boston.

WOMEN FULL OF PAINS, ACHES

And nervous weaknesses, find in **Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster** instant and grateful relief as well as comfort, strength and renewed vitality. Odorous with balsam, spice, and pine, it is the purest, sweetest and best plaster in the world. Peculiarly adapted to women and children. The first and only pain-killing, strengthening plaster.

THE FISH COMMISSION.

THEY MAKE AN INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR.

THE WORK OF THE PAST YEAR

Efforts to Educate the People to Observe the Law Preserving Game and Fish—Five Hundred Tons of Fish Shipped From Lake Pepin—Large Number of Nets Captured and Confiscated.

The annual report of the fish commission was turned in to Gov. Nelson yesterday. It is a long, but interesting document, full of statistics and practical suggestions. Their work has been from an economical rather than from the sportsman's point of view, and the means used and the results sought, practical rather than fanciful or theoretical. It is alleged the citizens unwisely and indiscriminately slaughter at all times and seasons, and the tendency is rapidly toward the inevitable result—extermination.

The board have tried to educate the people as to the laws for the preservation and protection of game and fish, and they note progress in that direction. They have sought to promote the propagation, preservation and protection of birds and game as well as fish, and they believe that people are beginning to have some comprehension of the value to them, and to realize that it means cheaper food to them instead of simply saving something for the benefit of sportsmen, which was the old idea of laws on this subject. They speak of the pot hunters and express the belief that they have adopted a scheme which will successfully prevent the destruction or game by those engaged in shipping out of the state. They have also put a stop in some degree to the use of nets in inland waters which have done so much to interfere with the work of the commission, and are rewarded by finding a wonderful increase of young fry in these waters.

Cold storage is looked upon as a system tending to the destruction of game and fish, and is the greatest obstacle they have had to contend with. Four thousand carcasses of venison will be shipped out of the state this year through this means, and at least 280,000 birds. They have not had the co-operation of the common carriers doing business in the state, and it is alleged that they have knowingly carried the game out of the state, contrary to law. This trouble has in a measure been remedied since the indictment of one of the number, and blame is thrown on the employes rather than on the corporations.

From Lake Pepin over 500 tons of fish have been shipped. More than 6,000 tons are annually handled at St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth. The fish have been taken not only for food for the inhabitants, but for swine, and in some instances for fertilizing.

They have confiscated and destroyed 359 nets, the aggregate length of which amount to 42,360 feet, or about eight miles, some of them being 1,800 feet in length. The estimated value of these nets is $3,500. They have destroyed set lines that aggregate nearly two miles in length. On the Mississippi river they have found that their vigorous efforts have caused the fishermen doing business on this river to band themselves together and form a union to resist the enforcement of the law, but they have arrested many, have tried and have secured convictions in a number of instances. They understand that the law is good and sufficiently strong, and that the commission are able to compel them to observe it.

The report of the work of the fish hatchery, and its work is an interesting feature and of much value.

A Practical Relief Movement.

The business committee A. O. U. W. of St. Paul elected E. Strassburger for the office of business manager and will commence work on the first day of January, 1894, in A. O. U. W. Central hall, corner East Seventh and Minnesota streets. The manager will be found in his office ever day from 9 to 12 and 2 to 5 to enlist members out of employ and to take order for help, to all of which will be attended to promptly. He will also have telephone connection. Any party whether belonging to the A. O. U. W. or not but in need of help is kindly requested to let the manager know about same, and the order will be satisfactorily filled, for every man sent will be a member of the society in good standing, that means recommended by about 2,400 members in this city. Hands will be sent for any grade of work and for any length of employ, also if necessary of any required nationality.

In hopes this call for charity, without any expenses, will in these present hard times find the office and respond of every business man, we respectfully sign The A. O. U. W. Business Committee of St. Paul. E. STRASSBURGER.

Tricks on Travelers.

Kate Field's Washington.

I wanted one day to buy a guide book of Washington to keep for the use of my visiting friends, and protested as the storekeeper handed me out two or three with rainbow-hued colors.

"Haven't you something that isn't bright red or green or yellow?" I inquired. "This will be used sometimes by a lady, and it may not match her costume."

The storekeeper smiled. "I don't know what you can do," said he "except to tear the covers off. All we have are in those bright colors, and I doubt if there are any sober-looking one's published."

"Why not?" I asked.

"I don't know," said he, "but"—confidentially—"I suspect there is an arrangement between the guide-book makers and the professional guides here in Washington. A guide would waste a good deal of his time making advances to regular residents unless he had something to distinguish strangers by. There are a good many old citizens, you know, who look about them in public places like curiosity-seekers, just as there are a good many utter strangers who try to affect the air of residents. When the guides take in a strolling person with their eyes and catch a glimpse of one of these bright-colored books clasped in his hand or sticking out of his pocket they say, 'There's our game!' and go for him."

I doubted this statement just enough to make me curious to test its truth. So, chancing to be in the capitol that day, I walked about casually looking at things, but without being addressed by any guide. Then I tore the wrapper off my friend's book and placed it in my pocket with a little scarlet corner peeping out. Inside of a minute I had a guide on either side of me with an offer to show the whole building for $1.

The trick evidently works.

No Chance for Argument.

St. Botolph.

Rector's Wife—You ought to avoid even the appearance of evil. Do you, yourself, think the girls who dance are right?

Belle of the Parish—They must be. I know the girls who don't dance are always left.

A Rule That Works Both Ways.

New York Press.

"Why did you tell that man to knock three times on your door when he called? Was it so's you'd know him and let him in?"

"No; it was so's I'd know him and keep him out."

A POSTPONEMENT ASKED

OF THE MEETING TO ELECT A BUILDING INSPECTOR.

MORRIS WANTS ALL PRESENT.

Assemblyman Johnson Says He Has No Authority to Delay the Meeting—Building Inspector Morris Asks the Postponement on Account of the Absence of Ald. Conley and Warren.

Assemblyman Johnson and several other members of the council who attended the caucus Friday night met yesterday afternoon at the city hall. Johnson, as president of the joint bodies, explained that he had been requested by Building Inspector Morris to defer the call for a meeting of the council to elect a building inspector. This request was made, Mr. Johnson said, owing to the absence of Ald. Warren and Conley from the city, and the statement that these gentlemen would not be home until after the first meeting in January. Mr. Johnson said that he had no authority to postpone the calling of the joint bodies even if he felt so inclined. Assemblyman Doran thought the best way, if the two aldermen mentioned could not be present at the time of the election, was to record them as voting for C. A. F. Morris for building inspector. Another of the Republican city fathers who was present said he could see nothing to be gained by a postponement of the election. There were only five Democratic votes in the council, and even if this number and the two Republicans who stayed out of the caucus should vote for Mr. Morris that gengleman could not secure enough votes to elect him. The hope entertained by Mr. Morris that any of the thirteen members who attended the caucus would bolt the nomination was, he said, a forlorn one. The decision arrived at by those who were seen yesterday was that the election would take place on the evening of Jan. 2 and at the same meeting the official printer of the city for the coming year will be selected.

COTTON BUSINESS GOOD.

Georgia and South Carolina Mills in Full Blast.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 23.—The Chronal will say editorially tomorrow: "In a year of unexampled depression in cotton manufacturing in the Eastern states the mills of Georgia and South Carolina have been running on full time. With climate advantages, cheap water power and raw material at first cost, all large factories have made money and paid dividends. Mills in and around Augusta made a splendid showing for the year just closing. The Augusta factory, capital $600,000, paid 6 per cent dividends; Enterprise Manufacturing company, capital $750,000, 6 per cent; Sibley Manufacturing company, $1,000,000 capital, 6 per cent; King Manufacturing company, $1,000,000 capital, 6 per cent; Graniteville Manufacturing company, $600,000, 10 per cent; Langtry Manufacturing company increased its capital during the year from $400,000 to $600,000, and will pay a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on increased capital. The dividends of these mills show that the South is the most inviting field for cotton goods, and indications are that in the near future new factories will be started in this section. In 1880 the South consumed 200,000 bales of cotton. In 1893 the Southern mills consumed 600,000 bales. There could be no stronger evidence of the South's superiority over the North in its advantages for cotton manufacturing than during the past year. Northern mills have been shut down, while mills in the South have been running on full time, and have paid good dividends."

THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK.

How the Moslem Missionary Impresses People in New York.

Rochester Post-Express.

Mr. Webb, the apostle of Islamism in this country, seems to meet with much favor, and it has been almost the fashion in Rochester to sit at his feet and imagine that one was hearing something new and holy. There are, of course, many delusions prevalent in Christendom about Mohammed and his creed, and it is good to get rid of them, but there are certain broad facts in regard to it that should not be set aside with the foolish prejudices. As a religion, it is sensual more than spiritual; it has lent itself to the degradation of women; it has been unfortunate in that it was propagated by the sword, and that it has been identified with the fiercest ignorance and bigotry. It was from the very beginning made the excuse for conquest; and it has been always a political creed, and in so far everything gentle and divine in it was perverted to the service of the worst passions of humanity. Judging Moslemism simply as manifested through Moslems and incapable of swaying them for good, it has been one of the great curses of the world. Wherever it has gone, destruction followed. It has left Egypt and Asia Minor in ruins, with nothing but the fragments of the old civilization scattered here and there. It befouled and defiled Greece and Southwestern Europe, and it sits like an incubus on one of the great distributing commercial centers of the earth—the Bosphorus. In a word, the unspeakable Turk has been an unspeakable nuisance. The religion is not responsible, of course, for all this devilry, but it is a failure because it has been incapable of bringing about development among those who profess it. We are at one with the Rochester woman who remarked: "Well, I have gone to hear a lecture on occultism, and I have listened to an apostle of Islamism; and I guess I will manage to rough it a little longer on Christianity."

DAVITT MAY BE CALLED.

THE IRISH LEADER MAY FIGURE IN THE COUGHLIN TRIAL.

AUTHOR OF DEATH WARRANT.

Mrs. Foy's Testimony Showing Him to Be the Writer of the Famous Letter Is Denied by Him—Alexander Sullivan Says He Is Ready to Tell What He Knows at Any Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 23.—It was gossip around the court room to-day that Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, may figure in the Coughlin trial as a witness, either personally or by a deposition taken in London. According to Mrs. Foy it is said a letter represented by Coughlin to have been received from Mr. Davit was made to serve as Dr. Cronin's death warrant. Friends of Davitt are satisfied of the utter impossibility of his having written such a letter, and he will be asked to make a statement under oath concerning the matter. It was at first proposed that he should come here to testify, but it is said the plan now is to have him appear before a magistrate in London and make affidavit to the effect that he never wrote a letter advising the "removal" of Dr. Cronin or any one else. He will also be asked to make a full explanation concerning any letter he may have written to any one in America which contained the sentence: "Remove at all hazards, but use your own discretion." In view of the reference to

ALEXANDER SULLIVAN

in the testimony of Mrs. Foy, and of the more or less general impression that he has never made any statement in reference to his alleged connection with the case. Mr. Sullivan was called upon today at his law office and asked why he had never made any denial of knowledge of the case, Mr. Sullivan indignantly denied that he had been silent, and said:

"When Cronin was first reported to be missing, I stated repeatedly to reporters and others that I new nothing concerning his whereabouts. When his body was discovered I expressed regret for his terrible fate, and hope that the guilty ones would be discovered and brought to justice. During the coroner's inquest, I questioned J. Lane, the well-known reporter, to inform Coroner Hertz that I was willing to testify at the inquest. Mr. Lane informed me that he did so state to Mr. Hertz, but I was not called. Later one of the grand jurors who investigated the case, Henry Greenbaum, met me on the street, and expressed regret that I did not testify before the grand jury. I told him the state's attorney had control of that investigation, and I could not go unless subpœnaed, but would have gone promptly if asked, and was ready to testify whenever called. Mr. Greenbaum inquired if he had permission to state the subject of our conversation to State's Attorney Longenecker. I replied promptly in the affirmative. Subsequently Mr. Greenbaum informed me that he had repeated the conversation to Mr. Longenecker, and had suggested that he (Longenecker) interrogate me, but Mr. Longenecker, he said, declined to do so. I am ready now to testify, but am powerless to force my appearance in a case to which I am not a party. So far as the Foy woman's testimony refers to me, it is infamously false. She made a statemeet for publication recently, in which she ascribed to another the authorship of an imaginary letter which she now pretends to ascribe to me."

BONES OF GIANTS.

They Were Found Under the Roots of a Tree.

Recently J. C. Fairfield, boss logger on Wishkah river, Chehalis county, Washington, while clearing for a road, felled a hemlock that mst have been 150 years old. While grubbing the root a number of human bones were unearthed, among them two skulls, which attracted attention because of their enormous size. The thickness of one of the skulls from ear to ear is at least one-third greater than that of the average man. The bone at the back of the skull shows no evidence of having consisted originally of four distinct pieces.

The lower jaw bone is at least one inch thick, and the horseshoe of the jaw bone is enormous in comparison with that of any ordinary man.

The strangest part of the discovery is that the teeth are set on edge instead of being broadside on. The grow in the jaw bone with the greatest width from the front to the rear, and with the narrow edge presented to the front.

With the bones was found a rude stone implement, similar to that used by primitive man for beating skins, resembling a dumbbell more than any other instrument. The Wishkah river begins its career in the foot hills of the Olympic mountains, and comes almost south to empty into Gray's harbor. None of the Indians of Gray's harbor country can be persuaded to hunt or fish up this river, or for any cause to navigate its waters.

They have a legend that many years ago a great bird of ill omen carried its prey to the head waters of the river and polluted its source. This gave it the name which it has to this day, and which in Indian language means "stinking water." The legend says that those Indians living along the banks drank of the water and died, only one living to tell the tale to the neighboring tribes. This legend, which is a part of the folk lore of the Indians hereabouts, must have been handed down for hundreds of years, and during all that time the river has been shunned as something pestilential.

Rockefeller's Donation.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—It was reported that John D. Rockefeller had made another gift of $1,000,000 to the Chicago university.

IN DARKEST AFRICA.

Son—Pap, what's yo' buryin' mam foh?
Pap—Gif' to de gods, mah son.
Son—What's yo' got 'gin de gods?

SAYS IT IS A CONSPIRACY.

FATHER CORRIGAN SAYS HE IS BEING PERSECUTED.

THE LAST DYING EFFORT

Of a Shameless Conspiracy Waged Against Him Since He Wrote His Little Book—Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger Brought Into Direct Collision.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Dec. 23.—The Rev. Father Corrigan, of the Church of Our Lady of Grace, makes the following statement concerning the differences between himself and Father Francisca Dominica Faris, which has brought the orders of Mgr. Satolli and Bishop Wigger in direct collision. When the case first came up he decided to be silent, and he still declined to enter into any discussion of the matter, as it was still in the hands of the apostolic delegate, but he said that it is "The result and, I trust, the last dying effort of a most shameless conspiracy that has been waged against me since I wrote the little pamphlet which Bishop Wigger condemned at its appearance in 1883. The little work was an honest and earnest cry for a new legislation for the American church, and it found an echo in the heart of every American, whether Catholic or not. One of its results was the Baltimore council of 1884, and its first triumph was the establishment of a papal delegation at Washington and the consequent promulgation of the pope's policy on the relation of Catholics to the public schools. The only things worth noting in the communication do not bear on the merits of the case at all; besides, they are absolutely false. I refer to the statements that I asked Dr. Faris to work against Bishop Wigger and Archbishop Corrigan, and that I insisted that he should undertake the defense of a certain priest. All that I ever asked the doctor to do was the translation of a few letters into Italian, and these letters had already appeared in all the newspapers, as they related to the discussion on

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

As to the alleged defense of the priest, I told him when I had ascertained he was interfering in the matter that the priest could make no possible defense of his conduct. The statement that the papal delegate and Dr. Fabris were intimate friends in Italy, needs considerable modification for according to the delegate himself, his first requaintance with the reverend doctor was made in California. The question of the disposition of the money offerings for the masses on the feast of All Souls requires some explanation. Ten years ago some priests practiced announcing to their people that in place of offering the mass on Nov. 2 for the souls in purgatory, as was the custom, they would offer it only for the deceased whose friends would send their names to the priest on a slip of paper, enclosing a sum of money. The offering in a parish like mine amounted to about $200 in prosperous times. Now to the question regarding the announcement of names previous to the feast of All Souls on Nov. 2, I announced from the pulpit seven or eight times that there would be three high masses and no other masses offered for the intention of those who should make a pecuniary offering, and that the money would be used for charity. I celebrated the three masses myself without any help from any of my three assistants. I did this to shut out any possible claim on the part of the assistants, and to control the distribution of the funds on account of the severity of the winter. My extra precautions were not in vain, for the money had hardly been taken from the box when Rev. Dr. Fabris asked me for his share of the money. I told him in surprise that neither he nor any of the others had any claim at all on the fund, as I had made a distinct

CONTRACT WITH THE PEOPLE,

and that their money would reach the poor. Dr. Fabris then told me that he was very poor, and that I should give him a share on that account. I did not not suspect the sharp game which the reverend doctor was then playing, but the subsequent developments proved it, and proved I was not too much on my guard against any possible surprise, for had I given him any of the funds on such a plea he would have claimed an equal share from the others in whose interest he was evidently acting, and for whom, it is claimed, he appealed to the delegate, though in vain. Failing in his efforts to get any for himself on the plea of poverty, Dr. Fabris said that his brother in Chicago was poor and could not pay his house rent, and was out of employment on account of just subsequent events, which I have resolved not to touch. If a division had been made, I said, his share would be over $50 and I would give him that amount of the fund in charity, but not because of any claim to it in justice. I gave him the $50 and subsequently another $10 and yet the reverend gentleman joined his fellow assistants in appealing for his share of the money. The bishop, it is stated, has commanded me to pay the money to Father Callaghan, of East Orange, assistant at that time to Father Fitzpatrick, and to the Rev. Dr. Fabris. I am in hopes, however, that the bishop will change his mind when he fully weighs the circumstances. I regret very much to be forced again to defend myself in the public press. This is how things stand now."

THE SWEDES.

The Men and Women of Sweden Are Big, Strong and Vigorous.

Cornhill Magazine.

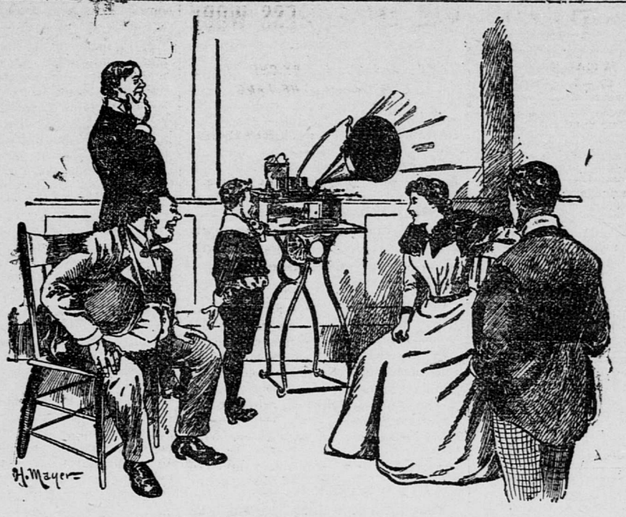
What enormous fellows and what leviathan persons some of those Swedish men and women are! Nowhere will you see such noble specimens of adul humanity as in Stockholm's streets. The feature seems to pervade all classes, though it is not least striking among the no bility. Six feet is a common height for a man here, and really I do not believe I exaggerate in saying that men of six feet three or four inches are as abundant in Stockholm as men of six feet with us.

The tallness of the women is just as noteworthy. You remark it less, however, because they are so well proportioned. They say it is easy to tell by the size of the boots outside the doors which rooms of a hotel are occupied by the Swedish fair. This is a very endurable hit at the Swedish ladies. Though they do wear sixes or sevens in shoe leather, no sculptor would find fault with them on professional grounds. Moreover, they have most winsome complexions, and, of course, blue eyes are nowhere more intensely blue than here.

It is comforting to know (I speak on the evidence of one of the pensionaires) that Swedish maidens have great admiration for English bachelors. They read French novels, but they believe in English bridegrooms The blood bond still exsists, I suppose, between them and us.

Bonds Stolen.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 23.—Between 2 and 4 o'clock this afternoon, while J. B. Dixon, a real estate and bond broker, was absent from his office, thieves entered, and forcing open the safe and the drawer compartments within, succeeded in getting away with a large number of valuable bonds, securities and deeds to real estate, and $28.50 in cash. There is no clue to the thieves, but the police are hard at work on the case. The bonds and securities were not negotiable, and any attempts to dispose of them will lead to the detection of the thieves.



WHAT a wonderful invention is the Phonograph! How startling it seems to hear its mysterious voice and its almost incomprehensible music! If some means could only be devised to reproduce nature and art as the phonograph reproduces sound. To sit comfortably in our homes and see a panorama of the world's glories pass in review before us, as easily as we listen to the phonograph's open mouth.

We Have Accomplished It!

If this happy group had secured a copy of Sights and Scenes of the World, their smiles would be even more pronounced and their happiness more unalloyed. What is more entrancing than travel among the varied scenes and peoples of the earth? We all love to travel, but some of us haven't the means to do so, and those who are able to travel like to live over again the memories of the pleasant scenes of the past.

In all such cases our great art publication fills the bill. The selection of views is admirable, the workmanship cannot be surpassed, and the plan is without fault. The book complete would grace any library in the world, and each part as received will meet with a admiration from every member of the family. There is no work published which can take the place of this, or even successfully compare with it. It is the most magnificent premium offer ever made by a newspaper, and it is our earnest desire that all of our readers should profit by it before it is too late.

CONTENTS OF PART EIGHT.

This week's coupon is for Part Eight. It contains these magnificent views:

1. Monaco, France.
2. A Square in Utrecht, Holland.
3. Johan's Strasse and Royal Palace, Christiana, Norway.
4. Palace of the Crown Prince, Stockholm.
5. Frelsors Kirk, or Church of Our Redeemer, Copenhagen, Denmark.
6. The Place of Commerce, Lisbon.
7. Mansion House, London.
8. The Royal Palace, Madrid.
9. St. Isaac's Cathedral, St. Petersburg.
10. Winter Palace, St. Petersburg.
11. Mars Hill, Athens.
12. The Suez Canal.
13. The Great Sphinx, Egypt.
14. Mount of Olives.
15. Trafalgar Square, London.
16. Stone Relief Work in the Church of St. John and St. Paul, Venice.

"SIGHTS AND SCENES OF THE WORLD" consists of a magnificent collection of 320 photographic views, 11x13 inches in size, of famous places in all parts of the world. With each view is a very interesting description, giving historical and other data, intended to convey a thorough understanding of the subject represented. These photographic views are bound in parts, there being TWENTY parts altogether, each one containing sixteen views. These several parts may be obtained by our readers by sending to the Coupon Department of the Globe THREE coupons, such as may be found upon another page of this issue, together with ten cents, upon receipt of which the part called for will be delivered or mailed by us to the address given.

THE BACK NUMBERS.

We have been trying to give you fair warning to begin before the prices advanced on the "back numbers." The first seven parts are now "back numbers." We still honor the Coupons for those parts if you have saved them, but if you have no Coupons you can obtain any or all of the first seven parts for Twenty-Five Cents each without Coupons. By securing them and cutting out Coupons hereafter, you can get the remaining 13 parts at 10 cents each.