MINNEAPOLIS MENTION

Interesting Lecture on Socialism by Dr. Edward Aveling and His Wife Before a Large Audience.

Can the Mutilation of Buckley's Corpse Be Called an Inquest or a Post Mortem?

A Minister's Wife Imprisoned in an Insane Asylum on Account of Her Religious Opinions.

Sergeant Freeman Hudson Wins the Prize--An Active Real Estate Market--Various Matters.

Dr. Edward Aveling, the noted English socialist, and his wife, Mrs. Marx-Aveling, daughter of Carl Marx, the famous German economist, lectured at Turner hall last night. The building was packed full, and the people were of that combination of classes as testified to the general public interest taken in the social problem. The larger portion was workingmen—clean, thoughtful, intelligent men, with quite a number of mercantile and professional men and a sprinkling of ladies. Dr. Aveling and wife occupied the stage, with Mr. Bosing, of St. Paul, and Evert Nymenover. The former acted as chairman, and, after a speech that grew a little tiresome, introduced Dr. Aveling. A rather typical Englishman he is, without the unpleasant features of English speech. He was plainly dressed, wore a negligee shirt and carried his watch in an outside coat pocket.

The lecturer began with the expression of the doubt that many of his hearers knew what socialism meant; to explain this was one of the objects of the meeting. He proposed to make the meaning so clear that none could fail to understand it, and understanding it, must be with it or against it. The term foreigners should not be used in connection with socialism, as it conveyed a wrong expression. Nothing is foreign to America, in the historic sense of the word, and it does not become Americans to reject anything as foreign, for all Americans are really foreigners, after all. Those who condemn socialism as foreign are the first to secure foreign labor, especially when they can get it cheap enough. Besides, what would Americans have done but for the foreigners who fought for them in the great civil war? It is true that socialism is largely German, but it must become American, for nothing can be done except by the aid of the great English speaking people, and to them he wished particularly to speak. He reverted to the fact that papers and people had singular misconceptions of socialism and his presentation, and quoted several articles in relation thereto. In this connection he admitted that America had its own social problems and salvations to work out, but it might be assisted by suggestions from Europe. The workmen of Minneapolis had been advised to avoid the socialist advocates because they owned their own homes and had money in the savings bank: but this did not affect the great question. All men have not their own homes, and those who do see by them more elegant houses, and they ask the question: "How is that my neighbor, who does no more work than I, owns so much more elegant home?" To answer this was his mission. Then there is the "savings" bank—mark the phrase. The employer of labor uses not the savings bank, for he needs not to save.

THE SOCIAL PROBLEM.

Socialism tries to explain why things are as they are and how they might be better. It tries to propose the remedy for the present unhappy state of society. He dwelt for a time on the lamentable condition of society, and spoke of the possibilities that exist; of a man working out a life and dying poor; of a child 10 years of age put at work ten hours a day; of a woman driven to street prostitution. The cause of all this is because our society is based upon an unpaid condition of labor. Socialists contend that ninety-nine out of one hundred of the miseries of to-day are based on unpaid labor. This was the whole secret. There were no wild and reckless assertions to be made, but the secret was purely scientific. A large part, if not the larger part, of labor to-day is not paid. The paying of wages is not the paying of labor, but is only the buying of labor. Your employer pays not for your work, but for your body. [Wild applause.] If he paid for your labor he would give you twice as much, and if he paid in full he could not build up such collossal fortunes as you see. Our position is that when you go into the shop and work, you are paid for about one-half your time and the remainder goes unremunerated. When an employer labors, plans or directs, he should be remunerated. But if he does work, he gets more than his share of the product; and the trouble is that employers, as a rule, do not work at all. He who bosses or works and plans with his brain, of course deserves pay, but such are not great companies and corporations. Dr. Aveling gave as an illustration the man who, in England, invests $1,000 in a Minneapolis mill and, without ever coming here, draws a dividend of $50 per annum, get that $50 from the unpaid labor of the employes. The middle class, he maintained, is constantly being created and dying out—elevated by frugality from the lower class, and then rising, in cases, to the highest class, or being crushed out and sinking back to the lower class again. The masses give the unpaid labor and the few receive it. Land, raw material, machinery and human labor are the means of production and they

ARE IN THE HANDS OF THE FEW.

Why is land valuable? Because it gives capacity for obtaining unpaid labor. Land in Minneapolis is more valuable than land in a desert, only because it is the means of getting labor, not remunerating it, and getting rent out of the unpaid labor. It is an eternal falsehood to say you pay for a thing because you want it, because you pay for the human labor on it. Why do your mill owners grind wheat? They don't want the flour? No, they grind it for the labor in it, of which they pay a part and realize on the unpaid portion. In that flour are crystalized human lives. Your millers [illegible] love only with the human labor he can get out of the wheat. [Great applause.] Every man who goes into the mill or shop tomorrow is owned, literally owned, by the capitalistic class, gloss it over as you will. There is no such thing as the freedom of the laborer, who must sell himself to live. How did the capitalistic class get hold of labor? By force. Legal force, of course, but still by force. Very respectfully I give the lie direct to the statement that any man by his own labor makes or made a fortune. It is physically impossible. Give everybody all the land he may wish. Give Abram Hewitt a continent, if you will, and he cannot make a cent of himself. But give him ten or twelve men to work for him and, aha! he grows wealthy. [Applause.] What is the remedy?. The ending of the wage system of to-day—the unpaid-labor system. It will, or, if you like, must come to an end. I mean it is doomed. The death hour is coming for it and there are plain indications it is coming to its finish. The signs of the times show it. Ultimately private property, in all these means of production, will cease to exist. I mean in those particular things. Don't understand me to say we favor abolishing property, for private property should and must exist, but it will be such property as will not exist by the unpaid labor of others. A hundred years hence such a thing as private land will be exploded; the owning of a factory by a man will be impossible. You will bring it about by political means: you will educate and you will agitate and you will organize, and your organization will be to that end.

The speaker here alluded to the labor party as begun in the recent New York municipal campaign, which he regarded as merely the bud of a great national party, pledged to politics. It might be baffled and beaten, sometimes, but on the whole it would go forward. He referred to the general postal system of the government as embodying the social idea, not the ideal socialistic scheme, perhaps, but still sufficient to show how the plan can be carried out.

FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Mrs. Aveling was then introduced. She is commanding in figure and striking in declamation. Her dark hair and eyes, clear complexion and large mouth, with even teeth, impress the spectator as the elements of a very handsome face. Her English was excellent, her manner easy and self-possessed and eminently womanly, while her delivery was graceful and pleasing.

She laid down her first postulate—socialism is not anarchism. Neither the means pursued nor the end sought by anarchists were in sympathy with the socialists, yet she wished to protest with all her strength against this iniquitous verdict against the anarchists of Chicago. This was greeted with considerable applause, those on the stage leading. She wanted for them not only a new, but a fair trial. They had carefully read every word of the evidence and found these men were convicted not because they had done anything, but because they called themselves anarchists. Science and truth, she went on to say, were one and the same and a scientific truth in one country, was accepted as the same in another; and socialism could no more be rejected because of its German origin than evolution could be rejected because its exponent had been Charles Darwin. She partially traced the ground covered by her husband, and then convulsed the house by referring to newspaper criticisms and gently intimating the writers, poor fellows, knew nothing of the subject. She said they had been criticised for coming here from a country noted for cheap labor, but she had noticed that the relations between employers and employed were about the same in this country as in Europe—the employers pocketing proportionate sums. Her platitudes seemed more pleasing even than her husband's, given, as they were, in a naive, confidential style. For some length she went on with statistics, showing the wages paid in various parts of the country, some of which statistics were evidently strained. She said women in Minneapolis made $1.50 to $2 a week, working ten hours a day, which was openly questioned. She did not see any relief in co-operation; until it could become general and universal it would only help a few men and would not touch the general position. Nor would the ordinary labor organizations suffice to bring about the desired end; they made good weapons and were good means, but nothing short of a political party would be worth talking about.

When she concluded the name of Dr. Folwell was called, and he finally took the stage for a few remarks. While he had, he said, read Carl Marx's great work, Dos Capital, he was not prepared to receive as true everything laid down in it. The principle that capital is entirely non-productive, and, therefore, entitled to no consideration or remuneration, he could not entirely accept, as he believed much to be due those men who, by frugality and sacrifice, had accumulated the money that made labor possible. He sympathized with the laboring classes, and believed they would ultimately control the nation's politics, when he hoped they would employ their power more judiciously than either of the present parties. When he concluded Dr. Aveling responded, briefly explaining Marx's position on the capital question. He complimented Prof. Folwell, and said it was a happy augury when men of such intelligence were found arrayed with them on principle.

THE BUCKLEY CASE,

The College and Hospital Authorities Still Under a Cloud.

There are no new developments concerning the alleged mutilation of the corpse of John Buckley, who died at St. Barnabas' hospital Thursday, and whose body found its way to the dissecting room of the Minnesota Hospital college, where the bones, visera and the brains were removed, and their places filled with sticks and blocks of wood, before its delivery at Conolly's morgue, where it still lies. O. C. L. Snyder, superintendent of the poor, states that early last week Buckley was brought to him by a Mr. O'Leary, who asked that he should be placed in the hospital as a paid patient, and who guaranteed the payment of his expenses for a week. The superintendent drove Buckley to the hospital where he told the matron that he would be responsible for payment of the hospital charges for one week. From what can be learned it is inferred that the matron understood that Buckley was a city patient, and therefore friendless. The physicians connected with the hospital college thought that an opportunity had presented itself for the securing of a subject for scientific purposes. The law provides that a body must be taken to the morgue and allowed to lie twenty-four hours for identification, but it is apparent that this requirement must have been overlooked, for on Friday Dr. Stewart, one of the college professors, applied at Conolly's morgue, with a requisition for the body, signed by Dr. Van Cleve, the city physician. He was informed that the body had not been received at the morgue, and further that Dr. Van Cleve had no authority whatever in the premises. He went away, and Saturday the body was brought to the morgue, but not before the friends of the deceased had instituted certain inquiries that threatened to lead to an expose. Then the body was turned over, the places of the bones being filled with pieces of wood and the skin sewed together with black thread. Dr. Stewart says in regard to the case.

"In a case of this kind after a certain length of time, if no friends call for or bury the body, the corpse goes to the college for dissection. But in the case of this man Buckley the corpse was not dissected. It was simply a post-mortem examination, although I admit it was a severe one. The disease of which he died was of a complicated nature, and we had to cut the corpse somewhat in order to get at the facts. In the left leg near the groins was a tumor which we had to cut."

It is quite pertinent to ask in this connection, what right is possessed by college professors and students to institute a post-mortem examination without the request of friends. If an inquest is needed the county coroner is the proper person to order and conduct it. The matron says that Dr. Van Cleve, the city physician, telephoned that the body should be turned over to the college, and the undertaker states that a requisition signed by his name was presented. It is rather curious that the city physician should order an inquest or an examination, and this phase of the case will bear inquiry. There is another question which should be investigated if possible, and that is as to how many times the city physician has ordered "inquests" of this kind upon bodies, and how many bodies have found their way to the hospital college in violation of law?

A FEARFUL EXPERIENCE.

A Sane Woman Imprisoned in an Asylum for Her Religious Views.

A very sensational case came yesterday before the Orthodox Ministers' association. It might have furnished the groundwork for a story similar to Charles Reade's "Hard Cash." Mrs. E. P. W. Packard, of Chicago, is the heroine and related to the interested dispensers of doctrine a thrilling story, of which the substance is briefly as follows: Mrs. Packard is the daughter of a Congregational minister of Massachusetts and the wife of Rev. Packard, a Presbyterian preacher at Manteno, Kankakee county, Ill. She had been educated a strict Calvanist and her husband is a member of the Chicago presbytery, but her doctrinal views began to change and finally she was converted to the Congregational idea. She was outspoken in her belief, and finally her husband, fearing her influence on his flock and her standing as a Presbyterian, had her arrested and committed to the insane asylum at Jacksonville, without cause and without trial, telling her at the same time that he did so to destroy her moral influence with the parishioners. She was torn from a family of six children, with a babe only eighteen months old, and though of perfectly sound mind, was thrust into the prison life of an asylum. Her friends appealed to Judge Starr for a writ of habeas corpus, but the one thing wanting was her own expression of the wish for a hearing. Her husband, in whom her legal identity was merged and lost, refused to consent, and word was sent her that she must make application herself. This she did, but the warden of the asylum was in collusion with her husband, and would not mail her letter.

SUFFERING ALL IMAGINABLE TORTURES,

she was imprisoned three years, and finally found herself in a fair way to become as insane as her husband declared her. In this extremity she managed to slip a letter into the hadds of a stranger, by whom it was finally delivered to Judge Starr. A writ of habeas corpus promptly followed, and Mr. Packard was summoned to show cause why she should be detained. After a jury trial of five days she was discharged, the jury holding that instead of loss of reason, her course had shown the use of reason. The husband promptly fled the country at night, to avoid his just punishment, but took with him all the children and all of their effects, leaving her homeless and penniless. However, friends had interested themselves in her behalf and she is now thriving. Her object in calling on the association was to secure an indorsement of a bill she proposes to submit to the next Minnesota legislature, giving to every patient of an insane asylum the privilege of writing one letter a week to some outside friend, without being subject to the surveillance of the superintendent. The ministers listened to her story with mingled horror and sympathy, and referred the matter to a committee for report in two weeks.

COMPANY A'S PRIZE DRILL.

It Was Witnessed by a Large and Enthusiastic Audience.

The prize drill of Company A, for the Johnson badge, at Armory hall last night, was well attended, and the audience was

appreciative and enthusiastic. In the gallery were many ladies, and all appeared deeply interested in the animated scene below them. The company was represented by thirty-five men in full dress uniform, buttons and guns brightly polished, and shoes neatly blacked. Capt. Amory was in command. The inspectors were Lieut. Col. Harrison, ex-Capt. Frank Barnard and Maj. Fitzgerald, the company's surgeon. The rules were that each false move should constitute a mark, and a man getting four marks was to be dropped out. The thirty-five men started out in good shape, and were put through the various movements for nearly half an hour. While drilling some one would make a false move and the blank look that would come into his face was amusing. At 9:30 the company was marched out of the hall and into one of the ante-rooms, where those having four marks against them were dropped from the ranks for the time being. Some of the men, who are perhaps a trifle more sensitive than a soldier should be, were thankful to the captain for his delicacy and kindness in retiring them when they were to be dropped.

In a few moments eighteen men returned, seventeen having been dropped. Again the drill commenced. The company was put through everything that the captain could think of, and when they retired eight men were left. It took some time to reduce this number to four, but it was finally done, the marking getting closer and closer as the number of men diminished. The four who last stood upon the floor were Sergt. Howe, Sergt. Furnie, Sergt. Hudson and Private Little. As they stood in the center of the hall they were roundly cheered by their comrades and by the spectators. As the drill commenced once more, all of the four exhibited slight traces of nervousness, but this soon wore off, and as the men gained confidence they did some very pretty work. Down they went, however, on some slight mistake, until Sergeant Freeman Hudson was the only man who had successfully passed the tedious drill. He was vigorously applauded, and received the medal amid much cheering. On the whole, very creditable work was done by the whole company, and it is but fair to say that many of the men who went down early did so through pure nervousness. The inspectors expressed themselves as well pleased with the drill and warmly complimented Capt. Amory upon the appearance of this company. The Johnson medal was won twice by Capt. Amory, and would have been his finally, probably, had he been in a position to compete for it. The final holder of the medal will have to win it three times.

West Hotel Improvements.

Manager Shepherd contemplates making many improvements in the West hotel, a portion of which are already under way. The exterior of the west and north sides of the building are to receive three coats of red paint so as to conform in color with the pressed brick of the Hennepin and Fifth street fronts. The work of repainting all the woodwork in the house above the second floor is to be resumed. The corridor leading to the bar from the exchange is to be wainscotted in marble. The electric lights are to be removed from the parlors and three elegant chandeliers for gas will be substituted. The parlors are also to be refurnished by Bradstreets at a cost of $5,000 and $3,000 worth of furniture has been ordered for other parts of the house. An elegant private room is being fitted up directly back of the bar, and other minor improvements and changes are to be made. The work of building the tower is soon to begin, the plans for which are now in the hands of Architect Buffington.

Fun in the Court Room.

While Judge Young was trying a case yesterday, Deputy Clerks Altnow and Dickey entered the room and began whispering. They whispered a trifle too loud to suit the judge, and he rapped for order. Neither of the clerks noticed it and continued their conversation. This worried the judge and at last he brought his fist down on the desk and remarked: "Boys, boys, this won't do. I shall have to send you from the room." Both clerks seemed paralyzed for a moment; then Mr. Altnow fled from the room, his face red and perspiration streaming from every pore. Mr. Dickey gave the judge a comical look, sat down and went to writing.

At the Grand.

"The Lights o' London" drew a crowded house at the Grand last evening, and in the rear of the theater many people stood. The play was put on in an elegant manner, and drew forth much applause. The scenic effects are grand in the extreme, and could not well be improved upon. Of the company itself too much cannot be said. There is not a poor player in it, and in several cases some of them were called to the footlights after the curtain went down. The play is a thrilling one in all its details, and was put on in the best possible manner. Same bill to-night and Wednesday, with Wednesday matinee.

Arrested at La Crosse.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., Nov. 15.—Joseph P. Koenig, of Minneapolis, where he has been employed by a leading cigar manufacturer, was arrested at the home of his parents in this city to-day by Detective Coody on a charge of embezzlement, sworn out by Minneapolis parties, and jailed to await the arrival of officers from that city. Koenig's wife and children, whom he deserted, live in this city, and papers in a suit for divorce were served upon him by his wife at the jail to-night. His parents are highly esteemed.

Reception Postponed.

It had been the intention of the Press club to give a reception this evening to the clergy of the city, with two papers, presenting respective views on the relations of press and pulpit, but it was ascertained yesterday that the duties connected with the week of prayer would make it impossible for many of the ministers to be present, much as they desired it. Accordingly it was decided to postpone the reception to next Tuesday night.

ALL SORTS.

Vernona Jarbeau feels only pity for Will Burwell when he says she is too old to be interesting. The willowy and frisky Jarbeau pleads guilty to only 25 summers, and thinks she looks less. She is just Lillian Russell's age, but Lillian has the age on her in point of progeny.

The board of trade, which made the Falls of St. Anthony, if Robert Hale is to be believed, is determined to have a quorum next Monday, if each of the six regular attendants has to bring in one delinquent in handcuffs.

Assistant Dairy Commissioner Howard has issued a circular warning to all who may deal in oleomargarine and butterine. He informs them that the prohibitory law is constitutional, and the holding of a United States license will not save them from the prosecution he has in pickle for them. Mr. Howard means business every time, and will patrol Hennepin and Western avenues henceforward.

Rev. Dr. Sample must have the Northwestern Presbyterian just where he wants it. The Presbyterian rises as one man to say Dr. Sample shall not leave us. An assistant pastor for Westminster will be next in order.

William Henry Grimshaw has announced that it makes his blood stand on end to read of the horrors of the numerous glove contests in this city. He prefers the peaceful pastime of checkers in his'n.

The young bloods of Minneapolis are getting too awfully too swell for any use, when they select Sunday night and a quiet, secluded room for a fight to a finish with kid gloves.

George H. Eastman, in advising progressive eucher parties to stick to sandwiches, conveys the impression that truffles, pates de foie gras, champagne and brandy and soda comprise the regular menu.

At last accounts, Cush K. Davis had not recalled his Minneapolis speech, in which he told the farmers of the Fourth ward how much their wheat was protected by a high tariff, from the competition of Saskatchewan fife.

Somebody should take the contract to supply the medical colleges with old broom handles. They would be much more suitable than lath and pieces of brick in stuffing the corpses they deprive of bones. Such bungling only merits the detection which has come.

Col. Charlie Johnson, who is telling everybody what he knows about the United States senate, could lift a burden from the minds of many aspiring statesmen by informing the public who will succeed Bro. McMillan.

Archie Foster, who plays Harold in the "Lights o' London" company, was formerly sporting editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and could handle a dog fight or a temperance revival as only a genius can. Archie used to play base ball on the lake bluff, and when he would knock the ball out into the lake would suddenly remember that he had an important assignment to cover, and would start off on a hand gallop, leaving the others to get the ball.

In New York state there is a law that photographs shall be taken of the unknown dead before burial, in order to preserve some means for identification. The need of some such law in Minnesota is more than imperative. During the past year no less than five unidentified bodies have been buried, and in several instances inquiries have been made concerning missing persons whom it is supposed were buried in the potter's field, although there is no absolute assurance to that effect.

A gentleman who is in a position to know stated yesterday that the new Hennepin avenue theater, projected by F. J. Hallo, is surely to be built, only a small bonus remaining to be raised. The structure will cost $200,000 and will be seven stories high. Hennepin and Sixth street is the presumed location.

COURT [illegible] NOTES.

The case of E. J. Adams against Cyrus E. Brown has been dismissed.

The case of R. G. Uhleman against Bennett & Brown was continued by the consent of the parties interested.

Before Judge Lochren yesterday was commenced the case of Walter C. Teter against Samson Parker and others, to recover money alleged to be due.

Alfred J. Dean and others yesterday assigned to the city all their property lying between lakes Calhoun and Harriet, which is wanted for park and boulevard property. The consideration was $1.

Melvin C. Grimes and C. N. Blatchfield, who had been summoned as jurors yesterday, did not respond. It was shown that they were sick and the judge excused them.

In the case of John Donnelly against The Sachs-Prudens company, judgement was ordered for the defendants upon the pleadings on motion of the counsel for the defendants.

James E. Flannigan was yesterday summoned to appear as a witness in a case in the district court. He failed to put in an appearance and a writ of attachment was issued for him.

In the probate court yesterday afternoon the last will and testament of Addie M. Knox was filed. The document was made Sept. 29, 1884, and Adelaide Wetherbee is appointed executrix.

The case of Edwin Cooley against George W. Clark and others, to determine the ownership of a lot of dogs, valued at several thousand dollars, was still on trial before Judge Rea yesterday. The case was commenced Friday.

Marriage licensed were issued yesterday to Charles Belt and Hattie Johnson, V. M. Gregg and Bella Penney, Nicholas Kauth and Katie Thies, Louis Smith and Catherine Datka, Clarence W. Bowen and Margeret B. Wilson, L. O. Shibley and Regna Ballrud.

The following persons, drawn as jurors, were yesterday excused from further attendance at the present term of court: D. W. Ellis, attorney; Arthur Chase employe; J. A. Ferguson, member state militia; W. H. Jacoby, in the east; George M. Bryant, W. A. Brown and J. O. Sloan, sickness.

There was a deficiency in petit jurors in the district court yesterday, and the following venire was drawn. E. G. Barnaby, W. J. Ames, James Nolan, D. Scofield, Uriah Wilson, W. A. Spafford, Joseph Montoure, Thomas Sullivan, Owen Egan, C. L. Peck, J. J. Casey, John Carlson, Charles Fogleson, A. E. Uhlin, C. M. Mathews, W. F. Gunn, T. Cunningham, Henry Monroe, William Gunderson, H. Chamberlain, Josiah Moore.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Bank clearings yesterday amounted to $965,091.78.

Sam Jones will begin to save souls in this section about March 20.

The First Baptist church will be dedicated the first Sunday in December.

Cigars bearing a counterfeit union label have appeared in the market.

The Reform club will give a banquet at Curtiss' hall next Tuesday evening.

"Popular Amusements" were discussed last evening by the Presbyterian alliance.

Rev. Merrill, of Zanesville, O., will fill the pulpit of the First Congregational church.

The French Catholic fair, now in progress in No. 2 Nicollet island, will close this evening.

Williard Patten, of the St. Mark's choir, will be master of the First Baptist choir next year.

The Homeopathic Hospital fair opens at the Casino Wednesday afternoon and will continue four days.

The Young Men's Democratic club of the First ward will meet Friday evening at Weinghart's hall.

The cowboy pianist and the comedy, "Irish Justice," drew crowded houses at the dime museum last night.

Rev. K. F. Norris will begin his pastorate at the Open Door Congregational church the first Sunday in December.

The barbers insist that Sunday closing is generally observed, notwithstanding reports about "blind pig" shaving.

Col. Hogeland lectured on "Heroic Boys and Girls in 100 Cities" at the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian church last night.

The council committees on claims and fire yesterday met and audited bills. The committee on police did not get a quorum.

The burning of a pile of shingles at the corner of Fourth avenue and Main street northeast called out the fire department early yesterday morning.

The students at the nurses' training school, 400 Nicollet avenue, will undergo a competitive examination at the office of Dr. Kilvington this evening for a gold medal.

Chester Bellows, who left Minneapolis last April, is on trial at Charles City, Ia., for the murder of his wife. While in Minneapolis he was employed as a miller and later as a coachman.

The funeral of Miss Fannie E. Day, who died on Sunday afternoon, will take place at the residence of the parents of the deceased, 628 Seventh street south, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Many persons in the Seventh ward are very much exercised over the proposal to establish a hay and wood market. Nobody wants it near his premises, and everybody promises to "remember" the alderman who voted for it.

Officer Gardner yesterday morning undertook to arrest O. H. Walker in South Minneapolis for disorderly conduct, when Walker struck him a heavy blow in the right eye. Walker gave bail in $200 for his appearance this morning.

Fifteen new cases of diphtheria have been reported to the health officer since Friday, six of which are in the Sixth ward, one in the Seventh and one in the Eighth wards; five in the family of William Hempstead at 225 Fifteenth street west.

William Woodside, the bicyclist, arrived last night from Chicago, and learned for the first time of the match made with Morgan, but at once expressed himself as willing to ride 100 miles against the winner of the recent six-day race.

Michael and Patrick Rangers, two young men employed at Boutell's second-hand store, yesterday had a quarrel which ended in Michael caressing Patrick with a galvanized iron dipper. Each were fined $5 and costs in the municipal court.

The Prohibition state central committee put its heads together last evening and discussed the effect of the 9,000 and odd votes cast for Child. The GLOBE election table was spread out before them and the vote by counties was examined and commented upon.

A story was in the mouths of two or three people yesterday in effect that Mayor Ames had prepared to resign and remove to St. Paul. The yarn had several fanciful accessories, but being ridiculously untrue in foundation the rest was not even amusing.

Detective Quinlan yesterday recovered a horse and buggy belonging to E. H. Thayer & Co., liverymen, at 80 Ninth street south, which was stolen from in front of Harmonia hall Saturday night. The detective found the horse tied to a fence on the motor line, ten miles from the city.

At the meeting of the Makwa club, at the West hotel, it was decided that the membership should be increased from 60 to 200, and to this end W. P. Palmer, Henry Stryker, C. E. Wheeler, Frank Harriman and Hal Watson were appointed as a committee to secure new members. Another meeting will be held next Monday evening.

A Manitoba switch engine yesterday morning ran into the engine of a Minneapolis & St. Louis short line train, damaging both engines considerably. No one was injured and the wreck was cleared away within an hour. The accident occurred near the University avenue crossing in East Minneapolis, and the fault is said to lie with the Manitoba engine, as the Minneapolis & St. Louis was entitled to the right of way.

The Liberal Ministers' association met yesterday morning and listened to a paper by Rabbi Iliowizi, on "The Modern Theory of Biblical Criticism." He maintained that revelation comes through the moral sense, not the physical, and the belief in the supernatural, did only harm. Great consolation is afforded by the Bible and none by the theories of modern science. He believed in Biblical criticism, and thought the religion that could not stand this test should fall.

A young colored woman, known about the city as "Topsy," who was found by the police to be in need of medical attention, was yesterday committed to Bethany home. While on the way there, in the patrol wagon, the birth of the child unexpectedly took place. The driver of the wagon and the two police officers who were along gallantly tendered their service as nurses, and made the best of the predicament until the home

was reached. At last accounts mother and child were doing well.

Minneapolis Real Estate.

The following transfers were recorded in the office of the register of deeds yesterday:

Lts 5 and 6, blk 2, Lewis' add; Henry C Haines to Mary M Haines	$1,300
Lt 8, blk 3, Holway & Taylor's add; James B Woodford to Hannah Nelson	1,250
Lt 9, blk 3, Nicollet Park add; John W Campbell to S A Heard	3,000
Lt 9, blk 1, Allen & Anderson's add; Nellie B Mortimer to Abbie M Pinkham	1,000
Lts 22, 23 and 24, blk 5, Swan's Second add; Eugene J Swan to Frank S Mortimer	2,700
Land in sec 31, town 29, range 24; Martha Houston to Nellie A Helm	1,550
Part lt 12, blk 47, Sherburne & Beebe's add; Clarence W Bowen to Peter Jacobson	1,300
Land in sec 31, town 29, range 24; Martha Houston to John G Houston	3,000
Land in sec 31, town 29, range 24; Martha Houston to Agnes A Houston	3,000
Land in sec 31, town 29, range 24; Martha Houston to Charles S Houston	2,174
Land in sec 31, town 29, range 24; John G Housten to Martha A Houston	2,243
Land in sec 30, town 29, range 24; John H Tousley to Peter Pederson	2,000
N ½ lt 10, blk 36, Murphy's add; Arnan B Jacobson to D M Gilbert	2,800
Lt 3, blk 1, Cole & Weeks' rearr; Adelade Medbury to Ida C Nordeen	2,300
Part lts 6 and 7, blk 20, Oak Park add; James Stoddard to Charles H Tully	7,000
Land in sec 18, town 117, range 22; Samuel Bartow to Oliver H Modlin	1,200
Lt 1, blk 2, Kingston's add; George F Hitchcock to Malcom H Gordon	1,100
Lt 6, blk 5, Woodland Park; Robert E Grimshaw to J W Clotheir	1,100
Lts 1, 2, 3 and 4, blk 1, lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7, blk 2, Mendelssohn; Seth Abbott to Alex Miller	2,000
Lts 12 and 13, blk 14, Kenwood; Fred W Hitchings to John O'Brien	2,600
Lt 20, blk 3, Baker's Second add; Joseph Boswell to William B Liseay	3,000
Lts 25 and 26, blk 13, Wright's add; Alfred G Wilson to Elijah C White	1,000
Part of lts 1 and 2, blk 15, Blaisdell's Revised add; Henry Ingham to James Shackleton	1,200
Lts 7 and 8, blk 1, Fischer's add; Charles H Gilman to Sarah F Harrison	4,000
Lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 15, 16, 17, 18, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, blk 1, lts 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, blk 2; lts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30, blk 3, Egbert's Second add; Minnesota National Land and Investment Company to Henry S Sparks	17,600
Part of lt 14, blk 71, Cobb's add; L A Cobb to Louis Johnson	1,000
Land in section 7, town 29, range 24; John Garty to John Garty, Jr	1,000
Lt 7, blk 2, Crepean's Second add; Francis X Crepean to Emma C Rocheford	1,000
Lt 2, blk 2, Crepean's Second add; Francis X Crepean to Carlos T Smith	1,000
Part of lt 9, blk 167, Minneapolis; M McGovern to John Johnson	1,000
Lt 11, blk 3, Fletcher & Loring's add; Joseph Lussin to Charles Rubens	1,500
Lt 10 and part of lt 9 blk 28, St Anthony Falls; Ann M Lovejoy to Emma G Ladd	4,500
Lt 4, blk 3, Boulevard add; Cornelia E Bennett to C A Merrill	2,500
Lt 2, blk 6, Motor Line add; C B Russell to J B Russell	5,000
Lt 8 and part of lt 7, Jones' subd; A H Jones to A M Pinkham	5,500
Twenty-seven minor deeds, less than $1,000 each	7,030
Total number of deeds, 62	$101,847

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MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
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Last Three Days of the Week,
HOYT'S "TIN SOLDIER."
Prices $1, 75c, 50c and 25c.

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WEEK OF NOV. 15.

First Half of Week, the World-Renowned Comedy Drama,

"DIVORCE!"

Second Half of Week the Great Sensational Play, "GOOD AS GOLD," or "THE MINER'S TRUST." Matinees for Ladies and Children every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Admission 10c, 20c and 30c.

Homeopathic Hospital Fair

—AT—

CASINO OPERA HOUSE,
NOV. 17, 18, 19, 20,

Entirely in the interest of Sweet Charity. Two (2) fine lots, one in Van Nest's addition, value about $500, and one in Fridley Park, value about $300, to be voted to other worthy charitable institutions. An elegant crayon portrait of Hahnemann, by Miss Clara V. Shaw, now on exhibition at Wales & Co.'s, value $100, to be voted to the most popular Homeopathic physician. The affair will be very attractive and entertaining. A good band will be in attendance. Artistic booths, fancy tables, "art gallery," "cherry-colored cat," dancing in costume, etc., etc. Supper will be served from 6 to 10. Oysters on call. Dancing (select programme) from 10 to 12.

Admission, 25 Cents.

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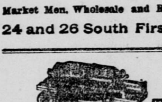

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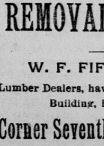

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