

## Daily Globe

BY H. P. BALL.  
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The WEEKLY GLOBE is a mammoth sheet, exactly double the size of the Daily. It is just the paper for the farmer, containing in addition to all the current news, choice miscellany, agricultural matter, market reports, etc. It is furnished to single subscribers at \$1.00 per year.

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ST. PAUL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS

STATE TICKET.  
Associate Justice—Wm. Mitchell.  
State Auditor—Milton Black.  
Clerk of the Supreme Court—Dillon O'Brien.

CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.  
First District—Wm. Meighen.  
Second District—Henry Pooler.  
Third District—Ignatius Donnelly.

COUNTY TICKET.  
District Judge—Westcott Wilkie.  
Sheriff—James King.  
Auditor—L. B. Hodges.  
Probate Judge—Henry O'Gorman.  
County Commissioners (city)—J. F. Hoyt.  
County Commissioner (country)—Edw. O. Roney.

LEGISLATIVE TICKET.  
Senator, 23rd District—J. H. Bennett.  
Senator, 24th District—C. D. O'Brien.  
Representative, 1st and 2nd wards—Joseph Oppenheim.  
Representative, 3rd ward—Jacob Mainzer.  
Representative, 4th ward—L. B. Hodges.  
Representative, 5th ward—James Smith, Jr.  
Representative, 6th ward—Lorenzo Hoyt.

SIXTH WARD LEGISLATIVE TICKET.  
For Senator—Dr. C. P. Adams.  
For Representatives—T. O'Leary.  
Representative, 1st ward—William Grace.  
Representative, 2nd ward—William Murphy.  
Representative, 3rd ward—Edward H. Lind.

## POLITICAL MEETINGS.

HON. IGNATIUS DONNELLY  
will address his fellow citizens as follows:  
Pioneer of the West, Friday, Nov. 1, 1878.  
Minneapolis, Saturday, Nov. 2.  
Little Falls, Monday, Nov. 4.

HON. WM. L. BANNING  
will address his fellow citizens at  
Stillwater, Friday, Nov. 1.

How do the German and Scandinavian voters of the Third district like to be apprised by Washburn as worth "only a dollar a head?"

A new system of business economy taught by the Washburns. If you can't sell your bra for double its market value, elude it into the Mississippi river.

WASHBURN says he can buy the German and Scandinavian voters of the Third district at the average rate of "only a dollar a head." Will they sell out to him at that or any other price?

WASHBURN is not a greenbacker, but he relies on the greenback to elect him. His pile will not hold out till the votes are all cast, however, and his bank book will show a balance on the wrong side, with nothing to serve as compensation for the deficit.

GAZZOS is a little kingdom but a plucky one. She demands the modification of her boundary in precise accordance with the terms proposed at the Berlin congress, and failing to secure it, proposes to tackle Turkey single-handed and compel submission.

DEMOCRATS who vote for Washburn Tuesday (fortunately there are but very few of them) will sell themselves open to the charge of having received a share of Washburn's corruption fund, for it is notorious that he is using it to purchase all the votes that are in the market.

WASHBURN has been at Stillwater, promising to prevent the construction of a boom at St. Paul if they will support him. Then he goes to Taylor's Falls and promises to cut the throat of Stillwater, in order to build up the last named place. Of course he will cheat somebody.

JUDG HUNTER, who is running for Congress in the Seventh Wisconsin district, is contributing to Washburn's canvass, as his voters from the border counties are being run across the St. Croix river to vote for Washburn. How does Judge Hunter like this sort of a thing?

POON LOUIS NAPIER, who thought to capture the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, for his mate, has been "cut out" by the aristocratic Duke of Cumberland, a relative of Queen Victoria. The nuptials will take place very shortly, and the young Frenchman will have to look elsewhere for a bride.

WASHBURN'S corruption fund is large and apparently exhausted. He is beginning to find that it will take more than "a dollar a head" to buy the German and Scandinavian vote. These people do not relish the idea of being bought by the money out of which Washburn and his gang swindled them.

WASHBURN'S inherent perfidy is illustrated by his treatment of his friend Gov. Pound, of Wisconsin, who is running for Congress on the other side of the St. Croix river. Pound is trying to make Republican voters, and Washburn is stealing them from him and colonizing them in Minnesota for election purposes.

The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, says the people of Russia are warmly in favor of a renewal of the conflict with Turkey. Well, we know of nothing to deter them. Let them pitch in, but remember that they have other armies to fight besides the Turks, and

that those armies are not as easily conquered. They will find their hands full this time.

The Washburn swag was brought to town yesterday, and C. D. Gilliland made the chief disposer thereof. There are several minor dispensers, such as Barden, Newell and Mead, but Gilliland is the chief custodian. The boys who design to vote for Donnelly should go for the swag, put it into circulation, but vote against Washburn all the time.

BECKMAN doesn't seem to be at all abashed by the exposure of his rascality as secretary of war. He carries a high head still, and on Wednesday appeared at the reunion of the army of the Tennessee and made a speech to the boys in blue there. He has more cheek than a lightning rod agent or one of Bill Washburn's manipulators of the swindling brass kettle.

ANDERSON has been taken into full fellowship with the Republican Statesmen at Washington. His last confession did not. Probably no man in the nation has been so utterly contemned as he by Democrats and Republicans alike. But since he has sworn that Sherman did not write that much-talked-of letter he has been transformed into a much-abused martyr, and now stands a splendid chance of getting that "consulate in a warm climate," within three months.

VORLES should remember that C. D. Gilliland is the father of the new election law. It is sufficient odious and oppressive now, as Gilliland put it, it was still worse. The consuls have set aside the features which destroyed the secrecy of the ballot, but there is no thanks to Gilliland for that. He designed to have it so that he could ascertain whether the men he sought carried out the contract. By repudiating Gilliland you repudiate the obnoxious law.

ALL THE CHARGES TRUE.  
"The little creature whom God, in his inscrutable providence, permits to edit the majority of country papers" and support Bill Washburn for Congress for a consideration, accuse the GLOBE, in its zeal to accomplish the defeat of Washburn, with perverting the truth about him and with distorting the facts in connection with his various ring operations. In view of the well known history of the man, the charge is absurd upon its face, and scarcely worthy of attention. But let us look at the accusations the GLOBE has preferred against Washburn and examine the proofs adduced to sustain them.

Primarily the GLOBE has charged Washburn with being a member of the pine land ring which robbed the State of Minnesota of its most valuable timber tracts. In proof it has adduced the fact that although he entered the office of surveyor general a poor man, after the lapse of eight years he was worth over half a million dollars, and was extensively engaged in the manufacture of pine lumber. We have shown by the words of the *Press*, which now supports him for Congress, that "AMONG THE ASSETS OF WILLIAM D. WASHBURN, the first Surveyor General, [at the time of his swindling (auro)] FIGURE 40,000 ACRES OF PINE LAND VALUED AT \$10 PER ACRE." We have shown on the same authority that "MILLIONS OF ACRES of pine forests have been concentrated in the hands of a small circle of men, nearly all residents of Minneapolis, and it is generally believed that the SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE HAS BEEN LARGELY USED AS AN INSTRUMENT IN THE HANDS OF THE PINE LAND RING to facilitate their acquisition of valuable tracts of timber." Has the GLOBE lied in accusing Washburn of perverting his office for purposes of plunder? If so, the official records, his schedule of assets, and his own chosen mouthpieces have perverted the truth, for the GLOBE has stated nothing that cannot be proved by reference to these sources of information.

The GLOBE has accused Washburn of swindling his creditors by a fraudulent failure. The charge is sustained by the testimony of all to whom he owed money at that time, who unite in declaring that they received only from forty to sixty per cent, of amounts due them, while his assignees testify that after settling up the business they turned over to him a balance of three hundred thousand dollars, with which Washburn took his family to Europe for a year, while his swindled creditors were obliged to redouble their labors in order to make up the losses they had sustained through the compromise he forced upon them. Has the GLOBE falsely accused Washburn in this regard? If so, more than a hundred of his swindled creditors and his chosen assignees have perjured.

The GLOBE has accused Washburn of being a member of the Minneapolis Millers' association, which has been for years engaged in swindling the farmers on the grade and price of their wheat by means of false weights and measures. It has proved that he is a part owner of a mill in Minneapolis which has a membership in the Millers' association, and that he consequently receives a share of the profits extorted from the farmers. It has proved that the little brass tester, which was introduced and continues to be used as a standard by the association, can be so manipulated, and is manipulated so as to defraud the farmers out of one, and frequently two, grades of wheat. Mr. Washburn himself, in a public speech at Anoka, defended both the Minneapolis Millers' association and the swindling brass kettle—a singular proceeding in one who claims to have no interest in either.

The GLOBE has accused Washburn of buying the nomination to Congress with the money he has dishonestly wrong from his creditors and the farmers. In proof of this charge it has quoted the words of Congressman Stewart, ex-Gov. Marshall and the *Pioneer Press*. If the GLOBE has falsely charged Washburn with this crime, then have the authorities indicated testified falsely. The GLOBE has accused Washburn of having been concerned in the Northern Pacific Construction company, an organization which siphoned from the railroad company the enormous sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars, without rendering an equivalent. The charge is proved by the records of the company and of a Congressional committee of investigation. In this the GLOBE has not transcended the truth; in fact it has hardly got at the bottom of the inquiry.

In none of the accusations it has made against Mr. Washburn has the GLOBE perverted the truth in the slightest degree. On the contrary its exceeding caution—its desire to say nothing that was not susceptible of the strongest proof—has prevented it from publishing

other and more serious charges against the chief of the plundering clan of this State of the truth of which there is scarcely a reasonable legal doubt, although no moral doubt of their truth is admissible. The GLOBE has treated Washburn far more fairly and considerably than he deserved. It has not accused him falsely of aught, and has proven each and every charge by a mass of evidence that is absolutely overwhelming.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC CREDIT MOBILIER.  
Every citizen of the State of Minnesota is interested vitally in the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad. That great highway to the Pacific ocean is absolutely essential to the development of our farming, manufacturing and commercial interests. The national legislature is to be asked to extend the time for completing the road for a few years longer. A bill for that purpose is now pending in Congress, but before it shall pass the members will want to know how the affairs of the company have been managed heretofore, and a committee to ascertain the facts will probably be appointed. The first thing that committee will have their attention called to will be the operations of the Northwestern Construction company, which, according to the *St. Paul Press*, was a "gigantic ring which was got up at Minneapolis to plunder the Northern Pacific railroad company—the Northwestern Construction company, so called, which pocketed over a million dollars from one contract to be divided among a dozen men." They will find that the company was organized on the plan of the infamous credit mobilier construction company, which robbed the government of many millions of dollars, and buried a load of disgrace from which none of them have since recovered. They will find that among the men who composed that company were Bill King, Bill Windom and Bill Washburn. If such a thing was possible as that Washburn should be elected to Congress—his first official experience would be to answer at the bar of the House to a charge of conspiracy to defraud, and to show why he should not be expelled from his seat.

The people of this district made the mistake once of electing a man to Congress who could not take his seat by reason of similar frauds committed. Do they want to make another blunder of the same sort? The offense for the commission of which Bill King fled to Canada to avoid playing cheques with his nose in a penitentiary, was similar in nearly all respects to the offense committed by Bill Washburn in connection with the Northern Pacific credit mobilier. Can the most important commercial district of Minnesota afford to elect a man to Washington who are bound to be kicked out of their seats because of their plundering of the public? One would suppose that one experienced as this would suffice.

If the inside history of the Northern Pacific credit mobilier company was known, it would be found that Bill Washburn and his pals who composed it were really instrumental in preventing the completion of the road to the Pacific coast. Their robberies were conducted on a gigantic scale. One contract, according to the *Press*, brought them a hundred thousand dollars each, and one outside of the ring can tell how much more was siphoned from the shareholders and bondholders by the same means. It is almost a certainty that the full extent of this iniquity will be exposed before the Forty sixth Congress convenes. In that case Mr. Washburn's mail will have to be directed to some convenient point in Her Britannic Majesty's dominions, or, like "little villain" Fletcher, will be sent to a hell of a fix. Unless the people of this district wish to be franchised in Congress, however, they will never consent to the election of the ring chief next Tuesday.

## OUR LEGISLATIVE TICKET.

ST. PAUL has not always had reason to be proud of her representation in the Legislature, but if the Democratic nominees are chosen next Tuesday, as they should be, there will be no reason for regrets. In the First and Second wards Joseph Oppenheim is the candidate who should be elected. He is a business man, and represents the business interests of the city. It is time that more business men should be sent to the Legislature from this commercial city, and Mr. Oppenheim is the right man for the place.

In the Third ward Jacob Mainzer is sure of an election. The ward and city will be well taken care of by Mr. Mainzer. He has had previous experience in the Legislature, and will prove a valuable member. In the Fourth ward the Minneapolis Millers are endeavoring to defeat L. B. Hodges by running Warren H. Mead. Mr. Hodges has inaugurated a popular fight for the people, but unpopular with the rings. If Mr. Hodges goes to the legislature he can do more for St. Paul than almost any other man, because all of the country members will be favorable to him. On purely local, selfish grounds he is the man to select, and on the great issue (the brass tester) his election is indispensable. St. Paul cannot afford to array herself against the people and in behalf of the ring.

In the Fifth ward James Smith, Jr., needs no introduction. His opponent is supported by ex-Ald Fisher and by Bill King. Barden went over on the city last spring and joined hands with Bill King, doing all he could to break down the State Fair at St. Paul. It is surprising impudence that he should be a candidate. Mr. Smith ought to have almost a unanimous vote.

From the country Lorenzo Hoyt is the right man in the right place. He has previously served in the Legislature and proved one of the most valuable members in the body. His re-election is a foregone conclusion.

## WASHBURN CONNED TO INFAMY BY THE PIONEER PRESS.

We extract the following from an editorial in the *P. P.* of the 30th:

For a great State like Minnesota, which issued these bonds under the solemn sanction of a constitutional amendment and the payment of which it pledged its faith and credit before all the world, to stoop to the paltry trick of disavowing its obligations in order to buy them at a fraction of their face value, and force its creditors to take a lot of trumpery wild lands in full settlement of these claims, is an impudent swindle, which, if perpetrated by a private citizen, would consign him to deserved infamy, etc.

That is just what Mr. Washburn did. He settled with his creditors at 60 cents on the dollar, and paid that amount in wild lands. Yet this same *P. P.* is a warm supporter of W. D. Washburn for Congress—a man who paid his debts with wild lands at 60 cents on the dollar, and had \$300,000 left to make a tour to Europe.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Night—An Elderly Janitor is a Home of Contention, but Like Washburn and the Brass Kettle He Must Go.

The regular monthly meeting of the board of education took place last evening, when Inspectors Dufresne, Scheffer, D. Muelly, Merriam, Cullen, Benz, Withey, Manson and Dr. Murphy were present.

After the routine business of reading minutes, etc., the secretary read a communication of Geo. L. Otis, giving his opinion on the act of the legislature referring to the duties of the treasurer of the board.

Mr. Donnelly moved that the opinion be published in the official paper. The motion was carried.

The superintendent read his report, showing an enrollment to be:  
High School, 186; Nell school, 276; Jefferson school, 583; Sixth ward school, 241; Madison school, 412; Vine street school, 118; Washington school, 294; McLean school, 121; Adams school, 281; Total, 3,025.  
The reported attention to the fact that there are but three vacant school rooms in the city and shortly these rooms will be filled. He also found the schools deficient in rates, and recommended the purchase of globes and outline maps for each school. He recommended opening another room in the Sixth ward. He further recommended that children unable to read should only be placed in the school twice a year. The report called attention to the practice of charging fees to non-residents, as practised in Minneapolis, and recommended it in the city schools.

The superintendent reported that Miss Walsh, of Adams school, had sent in her resignation.

The various recommendations of the superintendent were acted upon separately and adopted by the board.

The resignation of Miss Walsh was accepted.

Mr. Benz, for the committee on property, reported urging that a change be made in the janitor of High school.

Mr. McCarty moved that the committee be instructed to discharge the present janitor and hire another.

Mr. Scheffer would rather hear an explanation from Mr. Benz before he could vote. Mr. Benz thought no explanation was wanted; the man was unfit for the position.

Mr. Donnelly thought it was hardly right to turn out an old man of employment. He had heard no complaints from Mr. Campbell.

Mr. McCarty spoke energetically against keeping the man in the position; he was a poor old man, and not fit to be kept in the position. He was asked to leave.

On motion of Mr. Donnelly, seconded by Mr. Scheffer, to exchange with Lincoln school, there were five votes on each side.

Mr. Donnelly—There seems two opinions on this. It has been said that the school is dirty. I have visited the school twice and found it clean and tidy. I move a committee of three to go and inquire into the matter.

Mr. Donnelly—Why don't you call me a liar? Mr. Donnelly—I call no man a liar. For a long time we could get very little to do. To give ideas of the prices we were obliged to take, when we did obtain it, I was forced to take a lady who gave us her washing and ironing, averaging seven dozen pieces a week—we furnished soap and starch and paying her 15 cents each time for going after and taking it home. She gave us \$125 a week, making a little less than nine cents a dozen. This was done for months. We are getting better paid in our work now, realizing better pay.

We do not expect to charge regular laundry prices, and can make it an advantage to those who hire their washing done, and we are careful of the opportunity. We have those who are not ready, and who are not very reasonable. Half of all that is earned in the home we give the inmates, that they may buy their own clothing. We have never been able to furnish it unless it was donated to the home. Some of the inmates who are able prefer to buy their own.

Our manner of worship: Morning, reading portions of Scripture by the entire family, followed by prayer. In the evening, usually a bible reading, the matrons chosen to read the day before, and the girls studying it meantime as they have opportunity. They have been very fond of this exercise, and study without any compulsion. Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 4 o'clock, a bible reading conducted by the matron. Visitors are welcome to attend, and participate in the exercises. Friday afternoon a prayer meeting has been held by one of the managers—Robert Smith coming when it is possible. On Saturday 3 o'clock the bible class kindly cared for by A. D. Davidson, and at 4 o'clock for several months past, one of the pastors from the different churches has preached.

If there are any cases that border on the hopeless, they may be classed among the non-progressive, and those who drink liquor is any form.

One of the class first mentioned, said no less than a month ago, that during sickness it was prescribed by a physician, and the stomach was not aware of what was taking, but by the time she was well, she found the appetite so strong she could not resist it, and since she was a slave to its use. While urging her to give it up, she (she is taking less now) she said, "I think it is no longer a matter of giving up, but of course I was a great sufferer for months, but it would have been better to have let me suffer, rather than to have put this awful medicine upon me." I said that physicians were not quite so reckless about prescribing morphine, wine and beer to women. We have had cases where an appetite for liquor was created in the same way of prescribing, and after they became drunkards they fell. One splendid woman by nature we could have saved, had it not been for the uncontrollable appetite for

We often meet with considerable objection to the caring for girls who have been abandoned, but have never let abandoned lives. But the girls who supply all the "brothels" are, in fact, the worst of the class. They are the girls who have first been seduced, and since they are the fact, it is not by far the better way to keep them from going any lower. It is the experience of all temperance workers that the longer a drunkard has been a drunkard, the harder it is to reclaim him. And our experience is that as a class, these girls are also much more saved at the beginning. But our doors are open alike to all. The most wretched fallen woman that exists, we receive, and we do not care how long, when she comes to us for the purpose of reformation; and all the Christian help that can be given we give her.

With out one exception that I know of, none have gone back who gave real evidence of conversion. We have no hope for those who do not accept the Christian religion, and who save them. Without religion they could hardly bear the temptations and scorn of the world for a single day.

One girl who came to us was a sore trial. For a long time it seemed as though she would not only leave the matron out, but that she would do every good influence brought to bear upon the others. At one time, while visiting the Home and leaving her for a few days, I said to the matron, Mrs. Wormwood, "It seems to me, we have done all that is possible for her, and she other girls you put endurance, besides the other girls may be lost through her vicious influence. Had she not better go?" But the matron answered, "O, no, let us try her a little longer, perhaps she may be reached after all." I felt rebuffed, though I was afraid we should lose our matron if she remained. In a short time employment was found for her out of town, but we had little comfort when she came back, as we were satisfied she had been doing anything but right while away. However, we were glad when she returned to the city, to have her come to us, and we thought it a good sign that she preferred coming, instead of going to any other place. A physician advised us to let her go, that we were wasting

## CHRISTIAN WOMAN'S HOME.

The Annual Meeting Yesterday—Interesting and Valuable Reports.

The managers of the Christian Woman's Home held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. rooms. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which the secretary read the minutes of the last annual meeting.

The treasurer then reported, showing the following income for the year:

On hand, \$987.87  
Cash on hand, 29.25  
Members, 193.48  
From auxiliary societies, 147.20  
From inmates for board, 139.30  
Work by inmates, 83.87  
Fines, 1.35  
Sundries, 5.00  
Charity boxes, 6.42  
Interest on temporary loans, 7.50  
Interest on permanent loans, 17.50  
Opera House entertainment, 527.15  
Building fund, 100.00  
State, 500.00

Total, \$1,756.89  
The expenses for the year amounted to \$1,339.97, leaving a balance on hand of \$416.92.  
The report was accepted.

## REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

The secretary's report was then read, as follows:  
To the Friends and Members of the Minnesota Magdalen Society.  
Today is our fifth anniversary, and, in submitting this report, I have thought best to briefly review our work from the beginning, instead of confining myself wholly to the work of the past year.

In September, 1873, the Minnesota Magdalen Society was formed, and the Woman's Christian Home opened in November of the same year. We have received a total of 189, of which 139 were adults. Twelve were friendless women, strangers in the city, who could not be received into the Home, and who had to be temporarily sheltered until they could obtain entrance to the city hospital (it requiring four months residence in the city) or provided for by their families.

Number of deaths, adults, at the Home and after leaving, 4. Deaths of children, 3. Dismissed, 2. Sent to their homes, 23. Found homes for, 50. Married, 13. Returned to former life, 10. Inmates now at the Home, 10; and "half way" sent a female starting fifteen of the mothers in this Home have been buried their children alive.

With the last month I was present at one of the living funerals. The girl, now 16 years of age, (looking like a school-girl) may meet every day) was to give her child to the world. Early in the morning, she had gone to the photographers to have her picture taken. On her return the matron left the parlor to bring the child to the new parents. We were busy talking and making the necessary arrangements, when suddenly, from the adjoining room, I was startled by a wail of grief I never forgot. It came from the mother as she was taking the last look—parting forever from her newborn babe. As I listen I seem to hear it now. It haunted me for days.

We always advise them to give their children away, when they are young, the parties being satisfied by a wail of grief I never forgot. It came from the mother as she was taking the last look—parting forever from her newborn babe. As I listen I seem to hear it now. It haunted me for days.

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time with her, and that she was determined on evil. About this time she was persuaded from one evil purpose she had made up her mind to, and soon after went out to service in a good family, who treated her kindly, and allowed her to come to the home meetings. Not long after this, she thanks the power of Christ, she became a greatly changed girl, both in manner and appearance, and her countenance took on a cheerful, quiet and happy expression. We have great reason to hope the reformation will be lasting.

We have learned not to expect maturity of Christian character in these girls at the beginning of their religious experience. "It is first the blade, then the ear; after that the full corn in the ear." We can tell almost as quickly as they can themselves, when their purposes and aims have been changed from an evil life to one of purity and living, although at times they may be inconsistent in the common, every day affairs of life.

We feel that from the time these girls enter the Christian home, they in a measure belong to us, we never losing interest in any who come or go away. We fully believe this precious promise: "All thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of the children."

We still have only the ten auxiliary societies we had a year ago, the two managers who formed these having been kept at home by sickness. Providence permitting, we hope to double this number in another year. We take persons from all parts of the State, we feel that it is a right that the State at large should assist in supporting this institution. But these ten have done nobly, in not only sending us inmates for the home, but also to help us to pay our expenses. Perhaps the most vigorous of these societies are the ones in Stillwater, Lake City, Washburn and Winona. At the latter two regular meetings have been held during the year, and at its close an annual report of its work was made. The largest number of inmates dismissed came from these