

MINNEAPOLIS

OFFICE—No. 6 Washington avenue, opposite Nicollet House. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

The Zenith flouring mill has suspended operations for a time.

Special accommodations for parties at the Comique restaurant.

The Mendelssohn concert will occur in the Academy this evening.

Oysters as you like them, fresh every day at the Boston restaurant.

The Mendelssohn club held a rehearsal meeting at 8 o'clock last evening.

Warner & Foot, publishers, have just issued their fine new map of Dakota.

The weekly business meeting of the Reform club will be held in Harrison hall to-night.

The Wreck of the Medusa was played to a rather small audience at the Opera house last night.

Twenty-two degrees below zero was the point touched by the thermometer yesterday morning.

The work of reconstructing the Palisade flouring mills will commence the last of this month.

A meeting of the Hennepin Bar association will be held at the municipal court rooms this evening.

A brakeman on the Omaha road had two fingers of his left hand crushed by the bumpers yesterday.

Langdon & Shepard have a crew of 1,400 men and 400 horses at their winter camp on the Canadian Pacific.

A business meeting of the St. Andrew's society is called for this evening, to occur in room 42, Boston block.

Some enthusiasts reported his thermometer as registering twenty-eight degrees below zero, yesterday morning.

Sales on change: 2 cars No. 1 wheat, 95c; 1 car sample wheat, 85c; 3 cars No. 2 oats, 37c; 1 car No. 2 oats, 36c.

Frank W. Townsend, had his left leg fractured by slipping down on the icy sidewalk on South Washington avenue.

Frank Daries, of La Crosse, was badly frozen while riding in Minneapolis on Wednesday night. He returned home yesterday.

Anderson Brothers' grocery delivery team ran away on South Main street yesterday, smashing the wagon to which they were attached.

Flour at the mills sells for the following prices: Patents, \$6.60; straights, \$5.50; lower grades, \$2.23; clears, \$5.50 per barrel.

Officer Marsh reports that a girl employed at his house, has come down with smallpox. Marsh has been excused from duty for fear that he would spread the contagion.

Robert Bonnike had both his hands badly frozen Wednesday night. He was yesterday taken to the College hospital where he will be treated at the expense of the city.

Stephen D. Moore, whose preliminary examination was continued in the municipal court on the charge of making false pretenses to get money, was discharged by Judge Cooley yesterday.

Yesterday's shipments were—Flour 14,982 bbls., lumber 340,000 feet, mill stuff 559 tons, wheat 8,500 bushels, merchandise 44 cars, machinery 2 cars, hides 2 cars, sundries 36 cars. Total cars, 307.

The inspection of grain at this point yesterday was as follows: Wheat—No. 1 hard, 71 cars; No. 2 hard, 4 cars; No. 1 regular, 41 cars; No. 2 regular, 25 cars; No. 3, 4 cars; No. 4, 1 car; condemned, 1 car.

Two small fires called the department out yesterday. One was an incipient blaze in the Seventh avenue hotel and one was simply a burning chimney up on Hennepin avenue. No water was wasted.

Patrons of the Minneapolis street car system make just complaint of suffering from the cold. Unless some proper means of warming the cars is resorted to people will much prefer to walk than to ride.

In the district court yesterday in the case of John Bates vs. John T. West, to recover the value of goods stolen from one of the rooms of the Nicollet house the jury returned a verdict allowing the plaintiff the sum of \$7.75.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to Augustus T. Holmes and Ella M. Knapp, John G. Hill and Nellie E. McCormick, Knute M. Lee and Hannah Johnson, Eugene Shaw and Lottie H. Kennedy, Henry Sykes and Jennie Bolton.

August Lindquist, a desperate specimen of humanity, was before his honor yesterday for firing a revolver shot through a saloon window from Nicollet street, and was sentenced for attempting to create a drunken row. He got sixty days' fun on the Hennepin rock pile.

Frank N. Shaw has purchased a proprietary interest in the popular establishment at 205 Nicollet avenue, known as Paul's place, and the rooms will be decorated and beautified until they will equal anything of the kind in the city. Paul still is the superintendent.

Prices on change: Wheat, No. 1 hard 98c in store; No. 2 hard, 93c; No. 1 regular, 87c; No. 2, 82c. Oats, rejected, 30c; No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25c. No. 2 white, 40c. Barley, No. 3, 50c; No. 4, 45c. Corn, 70c; No. 1, 65c; No. 2, 60c. Bran, 9c; shorts, 8c; middlings, 10c. Ground feed, \$24.50; 25.50. Hay, \$7.75 to \$8.50.

The receipts of yesterday were—Wheat 75,000 bu., lumber 110,000 feet, oats 2,400 bu., barley 1,000 bu., mill stuff 8 cars, merchandise 65 cars, wood 4 cars, coal 73 cars, barrel stave 8 cars, live seed 1 car, hay 2 cars, machinery 1 car, brick 2 cars, live stock 5 cars, pig iron 2 cars, sundries 10 cars. Total cars, 359.

As No. 5 horse cart was going to the fire yesterday, one of the wheels was caught between the rails on the Eighth avenue railroad crossing, badly injuring the cart and throwing the driver, John Hale, to the ground. He fortunately escaped serious injury, however. The team ran away, but coming to the scene of the fire, like well trained department animals the horses pulled up, ready to mind the horse.

Oliver F. Patch is in trouble. The partner of his bed and board, Angelina M., has sued for a divorce, just because he got drunk and split her nose and burned her jewelry with pictures, and performed other playful acts. And more than that, she has sued him for a board bill of \$300 that he owed her when they were married. And worse than all, hearing horror upon horror's head, she has garnished his book account. Verily this is a world of trials and tribulations.

The Minneapolis Gentlemen's club has elected the following officers: President, C. F. Hatch; vice president, E. M. Wilson; secretary, P. M. Babcock; treasurer, W. E. Burwell; governing committee, (one year) Messrs. R. R. Langdon, John Crosby, A. D. Mulford, C. M. Doring; (two years), Messrs. W. E. Burwell, W. H. Hinkle, E. M. Wilson, T. B. Casey; (three years), Messrs. O. F. Hatch, C. A. Pillsbury, A. C. Rand and P. M. Babcock. The membership at present is limited to 100, the initiation fee being \$100.

THE HORAN-CASEY CASE.

John Horan Examined Upon the Charge of Rape and Gets Clear.

Yesterday the case against John Horan, of St. Paul, charged with rape, came up for preliminary examination before Judge Cooley in the municipal court.

Katie Casey, the complaining witness, deposed as follows:

Reside in St. Paul; was with the defendant on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock; danced in Pfeifer's hall, St. Paul; went with him to Montgomery's restaurant about that hour; drank beer there—two glasses; nothing more; don't know when or how I left the restaurant; next realized where I was on Seventh street, St. Paul; he asked me to go in somewhere and get warm and a drink; went in a saloon and had a drink; he called for it; don't know what it was; drank twice there; don't know how long we remained; next went on street car, he said we were going home; don't know which way we went; don't remember how I got out of the car; next remember being in Minneapolis, standing by a house; he said it was our house; did not know whether it was or not; he said I was drunk; he would go and see if folks were around; he came back and said "go right up stairs"; went up; he went with me; I got down on a bed and went to sleep; didn't know what room went into; don't know where he went; slept long time, I think; didn't understand when I went to bed; when I woke up, didn't know at first where I was; my dress was off; I did not take it off; don't think defendant went in room with me; he was in bed with me when I woke up; I think he was asleep; didn't know where we were; whether at home or not; when I got up he tried to get me to return to bed with him; I refused—did not go back; came away from hotel at once; this was in the afternoon; from the time I went into street car in St. Paul until I awoke in Minneapolis, did not know where I was; left dance Thursday morning; awoke in hotel next day; he said it was the Clark house; he did not violate me on night of 30th of my knowledge; when he tried to get me to go back to bed with him and I refused, he took a bottle from his pocket and tried to induce me to drink some of its contents; said I would be all right if I would drink; the bottle was so small I didn't see it when he held it in his hand; he told me to keep my mouth shut; if I didn't I would find out the difference; he said if I kicked there would be one or two corpses at the police station and he didn't care a damn which; he said he had accomplished his purpose that night and didn't give a damn about me now; said I needn't kick anymore; he went with me to the depot but not on the train.

After a cross-examination the court decided that the evidence was not sufficient to hold the defendant, and therefore dismissed the case.

The Mendelssohn Concert.

The Mendelssohn club will give their first concert this season in the Academy of Music to-night. The following choice programme will be presented:

- 1. Overture—Le Chaval de Bronze.....Auber
- 2. Danz's Orchestra.
- 3. Prasant's Wedding March.....Soderman
- 4. The Mendelssohns.
- 5. Soprano Solo—Ernest Lavolami.....Verdi
- 6. The Mendelssohns, with orchestra.
- 7. A pair of old favorites:
- a. (The Soldiers, Farewell.....Kinkel
- b. (More and More.....Seifert
- 8. Violin Solo—The Carnival of Venice.....Ernest D. Mullenbruch.
- 9. A pair of new gems:
- a. (Spring Spinn'g Spinn'g.....Volkslied
- b. (Shoemakers' Dance.....Pacini
- 10. The Mendelssohns.
- 11. Baritone Solo—Il Renegato.....Donizetti
- 12. Prof. A. W. Porter.
- 13. Parted.....The Mendelssohn.....Jensen
- 14. Soprano Solo—Polka (Antabile).....Arditi
- 15. Miss Jennie Dutton.
- 16. Hyman to Music.....The Mendelssohn.....Bilcer
- 17. March.....The Mendelssohn.....Wisgand

The Embezzlement Case.

Wm. F. Thompson, charged with embezzlement to the amount of \$17,000 from Farnham & Lovejoy, as published in yesterday's GLOBE, was arraigned in the municipal court before Judge Cooley yesterday afternoon. The defendant's attorney announced that they were ready to proceed with the examination, but the county attorney explained that an expert was now engaged in examining the books of Farnham & Lovejoy to arrive at the exact amount of money taken by the defendant, and consequently called for a postponement.

The defendant's attorney urged that the state had no reason to suppose that the affidavits could be substantiated by any evidence that could be adduced, and that the amount of the bail was too much. He wanted an examination at once. He thought it an undue hardship upon his client to be incarcerated.

The court then set the examination for Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the bail being fixed at \$7,000.

Yesterday Farnham & Lovejoy filed a complaint in the federal court to recover \$17,000 from Thompson.

THE COURTS.

[Before Judge Brill.]

J. T. Abbott vs. C. M. & St. P. Railway company. Verdict for the defendants; forty days' stay of proceedings granted.

John Riordan, et al. vs. A. W. Wambold. On trial.

[Before Judge Young.]

Jonh Bates vs. John T. West. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of \$7.75.

[Before Judge Shaw.]

Jacob Stone vs. E. A. Hannan; dismissed.

S. M. Hanson vs. Anna Hanson; reset for Dec. 15th.

D. E. Case vs. Lamb. Hayes; reset for Dec. 20th.

H. A. Hoagland vs. J. Christian; reset for Dec. 21.

PAPERS FILED.

E. B. Moore vs. A. H. Watson; action to recover \$500 due on a promissory note.

A. M. Patch vs. O. S. Patch, action for divorce on ground of drunkenness and cruelty.

Minneapolis News.

August Linquist, drunk and disorderly conduct; committed sixty days at hard labor.

John Reed, drunkenness; committed ten days.

Charles Comington, drunkenness; discharged.

Andrew Sanderson, drunkenness; committed ten days.

Stephen D. Moore, false pretenses; discharged.

Wm. F. Thompson; embezzlement; continued until Wednesday morning next; bonds fixed at \$7,000.

John Horan, rape; discharged.

A somewhat inebriated individual complained at the police station yesterday that he had been robbed of a railroad time check in a Hennepin avenue saloon, amounting to about \$40. He thought he could find the thief, and in company with Sergeant West scoured the city, but in vain.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

THE CLOSING SESSION HELD YESTERDAY.

Valuable and Interesting Papers Upon Hygiene, in Home and in Schools—Physical Education—Fresh Air and Exercise—Relations of Duties to Physical Culture—Pastoral Duties—Recreation for Busy Men, Etc.

The second day of the conference was opened yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock with a larger attendance than that of the first day.

The session was called to order by Rev. S. M. Campbell. After devotional exercises the body was addressed by the chairman upon the subject of the sanitary condition of the state and the objects of the meeting.

HYGIENE IN SCHOOLS.

Hon. D. L. Keihsle, state superintendent, read a well prepared and exhaustive paper upon "What of Hygiene, and how ought it to be taught in the public schools?"

The speaker stated in the state of Minnesota there were at present some 200,000 pupils in the public schools, and what should be taught is that which will impress upon the mind of the pupil not only the principles of hygiene as laid down in the text books, but the necessity of becoming a close observer of one's self, and the importance of applying the principles taught in the text books so as to produce the ends desired.

SHATTUCK SCHOOL.

The next paper was read by Rev. James Dobbin, rector of Shattuck school, in Faribault, upon "The Results of Physical Training in Shattuck school," and was listened to with great attention. It was a review of the course of study followed at the institution with which he is connected, and he advanced the theory that not only should the mind be subjected to a thorough training, but a physical training judiciously carried on should be introduced, thus developing the youth into perfect mental and physically. By this system care must be taken not to strain or overwork any part of the physical make-up, but it should be carried on under competent teachers who will see that every part of the body is perfectly developed, thus making men who in after life are competent to fill positions that they never could have attained otherwise, and who will be blessed with more perfect health than otherwise would be expected.

DANEGERS.

The next paper was upon "The Dangers, Mental, Moral and Physical, Incident to our Present School Education," by Prof. L. B. Sperry, of Carleton college, Northfield. He said: "It is admitted that one cannot have a sound mind in an unsound body. The best method of training, moral and physical, is that which from the first tends towards the one end in view. The great fault is in commencing the education in the wrong place, or the attempt to develop some one part of the human organization to the detriment of the general development. One danger to true development is found in the impure air in schools, and in the too extensive mental studies which interfere with the physical development of the body by proper exercise. Then, too, there is often found a tendency to cram the mind with more than it can care for, thus by over exertion stunting its growth. Morality also should receive more attention."

FISCAL EDUCATION.

Prof. Jerome Allen, of the State Normal school at St. Cloud, next read an able essay upon the "Physical Education and Culture in Schools." He believed that too many people in this country in the present age are prone to cultivate mental athletics and physical imbecilities. In former ages in Oriental countries physical athletics were looked upon as the perfection of manhood. What we desire now is to combine the two and produce the highest possible stage of physical, mental and moral development.

SCHOOL GRADING.

S. B. Walker, of Minneapolis, contributed a lengthy paper upon the "Influence of Our Present System of School Grading upon the Health of our Pupils, by an Excessive and Injurious Competition." In the absence of the essayist the paper was read by Dr. W. H. Leonard, of Minneapolis. The following is a quotation:

It was claimed that the present system of education was detrimental to the best interests of the pupil's advancement, from the necessity of devoting too many hours each day to close application to their books in order to keep up with the rapid advancement of the classes. This high pressure system, by its close confinement, and steady application of the mind, with lack of physical exercise, tends towards the production of immature men and women. The necessary over-work in order to gain the desired standing in the schools, and the impure air breathed in the crowded school-rooms is largely instrumental in producing disease, either present, or, from the impaired state of the constitution, making disease more readily contracted in the future.

The balance of the forenoon session was devoted to a spirited discussion, which was participated in by nearly all present. The teachers sought to gain the floor the oftener and to discuss matters pertaining exclusively to education rather than anything sanitary, and after the discussion had taken this form for a time one of the physicians rose to a point of order, stating simply the objects of the conference, thus ending the "little war of words."

Afternoon Session.

The first paper read at this session was an elaborate essay upon "A PLEA FOR FRESH AIR AND EXERCISE," by the Rev. Dr. D. C. John, president of Hamline university, and the following are pertinent extracts:

I have somewhere read that man is an air breathing animal—that in his lungs there are about 600,000,000 apartments which have, or ought to have, uninterrupted communication with the atmosphere. Into these cells he can force about one gallon of air, but he usually contents himself with about one pint per respiration, showing that his capacity is far beyond his ordinary necessities. Our atheistic friends would say here is a chance; here is a want of what Joseph Cook would call co-ordination between the organ and its function. But stop a moment. A wise manufacturer always supplies himself with more power than he needs under ordinary circumstances, not only to lessen the strain on the machinery, but to provide against emergencies. The physiologist would say this is a wise provision to enable a man to live when part of the organ is destroyed or rendered inoperative by congestion, tuber coloses or hepatizations; but the teacher must insist that it is a merciful provision to protect himself and his people from the ignorance

and parsimony of architects and school boards.

After thorough investigation of the subject I have satisfied myself that the discrepancy between the power of the lungs is not to provide against wear and tear nor a partial break down of its own tissues, but to anticipate a coming civilization, which by virtue of improved capacity would be able to prevent a circulation of air in buildings, and thus deprive their inmates of an adequate supply of oxygen. It is in short a provision designed to protect teachers and innocents from being murdered outright by architects, school boards, boards of trustees and others who erect buildings at public expense. One by one the chinks and crevices have been closed until we might exhaust our rooms with an air pump, by strengthening the doors and windows sufficiently to resist the outside pressure. Excluding air is a most excellent method of preserving dead tissues, but live ones languish and die under the same treatment. Rebreathing is as unhygienic and indecent as reswallowing a refractory dinner, but civilization as represented in the school, the hall, the church, and even private houses, does not so regard it. I do not believe there is a building in this state in which, if filled to its capacity, the air would be fit for respiration in half an hour. I have yet to see the school room that can boast adequate ventilation. In my own, after three consecutive recitations, in spite of lowered windows and open transoms,

THE AIR BECOMES SO FOUL

that one of the brightest pupils gaps eleven and one-half times in fifty-five minutes. You may wonder how I get the half here. There is no mystery about it whatsoever. The young man understands the proprieties of the occasion, and tries to gape with his mouth half open. Hence it requires twenty-two efforts to secure the ejection of an old fashioned

CHIMNEY CORNER GARCON,

which I consider the proper unit of measure. This symptom of disease is excessively contagious, and if the teacher were a novice, he would be led to suppose that a prevalent poultry disease had invaded the school and disbanded it under the contagious diseases.

VENTILATING BUILDINGS.

There is no difficulty in ventilating small buildings in which all the rooms can easily be put in communication with the fire box in the cellar, or with a flue built up with the chimney. In a building with 100 rooms the ceiling is a far different. To put all these in communication with a flue heated by the chimney would involve great expense; to heat a flue for each room would be still more expensive, and yet these are the only alternatives our present knowledge of aerostatics give us. In short, the problem of heating large buildings economically is yet to be solved by direct radiation. The solution is by far all the methods the most vicious, except that, perhaps, of charcoal pan and the oil stove. Hot air furnaces must change the air in the room to heat it. True, they must be overtaxed, and the air must be overheated, yet for every cubic foot of hot air sent into the room one cubic foot of cold air must be expelled from it. It compels the furnace to perform the duty but force pump in addition to its own and lift the air through a cold flue forty or fifty feet in height or drive it out through the chimneys and crevices of the room.

A STEAM COIL

will keep a room warm for a year without the change of a cubic inch of its atmosphere. Heat will dart off from a coil when the air is thick enough with carbonic acid and animal matter to be cut with a straight razor which is perfectly pure. Steam heating by direct radiation is economical, and when human life is of no consequence it may be of some use. The defect is radical and inevitable, and the sooner steam litters abandon it the better. Indirect radiation supplies fresh air but provides no escape for foul. The atmosphere of a room at a comfortable heat just as well as the column of cold air in a ventilating flue, and there are but two ways out of the difficulty. Heat enough must be generated to drive the air out of the flue or the flue must be heated. Both expedients involve an expense which few are willing to incur, and this brings me to the second part of my subject, viz: What can the state board of health do to secure

VENTILATION FOR OUR SCHOOLS?

I have already hinted that this is the proper body to investigate this subject, and give us, if possible, an improved method of heating and ventilating school buildings. I admire the heroic spirit which is shown in the energy with which it stamps out smallpox, but the fatality arising from that disease is trifling compared with that arising from imperfect respiration. A climate which keeps invalids in doors five months in twelve gives them but little chance for life, if in addition to confinement they are compelled to live on a stunted supply of oxygen. All persons understand the sensation cold air provides against it, but not all understand the symptoms or consequences of foul air, many will not tolerate the least discomfort from cold, but will sit in a room until they are on the

VERGE OF ASPHYXIAION,

without knowing what is the matter with them. Whatever may be the cause of diphtheric, typhoid and other zymotic diseases, their peculiar virulence in the winter season is not without significance. Food and water are purer in winter than in summer. Malaria is destroyed by frost. Whence the increase and malignancy of these diseases unless from respiratory and dermal excretions with which the air of our rooms is surcharged during this season?

I think the state board of health ought to give it their immediate attention. If necessary, ask the legislature to appropriate thousands of dollars to make experiments, to gather information and give it to the public as soon as possible. Plans for heating and ventilating all classes of buildings, from the dog-out to the Nicollet house, and from the log school house to the university should be published in pamphlet form and scattered through the state and suggest that they be sent to architects, steam fitters, school boards, trustees and to discuss matters pertaining to every household in the state.

The next paper was presented by the Rev. B. F. McLaren of St. Paul, upon "THE RELATIONS OF RELIGION TO PHYSICAL CULTURE,"

and was listened to with marked attention by the doctors and scientists present. He said "It is a mistake to assume that the higher faculties are developed at the expense of the lower or physical. Man has more endurance than the brute. The educated man, other things being equal, has more endurance than the ignorant, and the Christian than the heathen."

"We do not refer to all individual cases, but to general effects upon communities. True religion tells men to abandon many causes of conduct, terribly wasteful of vital force and health. It awakens high hope, gives man more to live for, relieves his heart of

many a heavy burden, and in countless ways makes the current of his life flow with a strong pulse. We dwell in a Christian community where the above general results are most to be expected. But even here we find vast amount of pestilence, wasting disease, and consequent sorrow. To correct this terrible condition of things is the object of all sanitary reform. As a Christian minister I express my positive conviction that this reform will be greatly aided by giving to the multitude a correct understanding of a certain theological doctrine. I refer to the doctrine of the

PROVIDENCE OF GOD.

A few generations ago all pestilence was regarded as a direct and arbitrary visitation of God, to be arrested by prayer and fasting. This same opinion has a large hold upon the multitude to-day. We seek to preach that it is the will of God's providence that good health should prevail as the result of regarding certain conditions, divinely established. That in this God is no respecter of persons, but sends blessings to the evil and to the good, to the just and to the unjust in proportion to their obedience.

"According to this doctrine a truly pious man, who starves himself on indigestible food, will suffer more agonies while his infidel neighbor, whose kitchen is well ordered and who eats cheerfully of wholesome food, will escape all dyspeptic trouble. The devout Christian who tolerates a foul cesspool, atrocious plumbing, and ill-ventilated bed-rooms may find his children dying of malaria while the family of his heathen neighbor is healthy."

The paper continued at length, treating the subject ably and was an interesting and instructive production.

HARMONY BETWEEN PIETY AND SANITARY LAWS.

Rev. Dr. A. C. VanAnda, of Minneapolis, contributed a valuable and instructive paper upon

"The following is an abstract of the essay: "The sun emits light and heat and his rays carry vitality to a frozen earth. So God is light and love and hence life association with a clear, vigorous mind not only secures knowledge but also a love for it, the object of acquiring it. The soul of Homer, Plato, Shakespeare, Homer, coming into contact with that of an unlettered child, through the medium of language is like fuel to a latent spark, kindling it into a blaze. So the soul of God vitalizes the human soul brought into association with it. And further the possessions of a friend are better known than those of a stranger, because their value is increased for their owner's sake, and our pleasure from acquaintance with them is only second to that of acquaintance with the owner himself.

A geological tree is without interest to us unless it be a representation of our immediate ancestors. Their imagination fancy load it with foliage, flowers and fruit, pleasant to the eye and sweet to the taste.

Piety implies the conviction of God's absolute ownership of the bodies and souls of men. The investment is God's. The care of ours. Hence the loss of strength, time and happiness, is so much robbery of God and so much added to the poverty and sufferings of the race, and so much subtracted from the sum total of its wealth and happiness.

Avoided diseases are therefore crimes, the grade of which is determined by our opportunities of knowing better than we do. Disease resulting from poisoned air, when the pure article can be obtained, or from gluttony or want of exercise, when it can be taken, ought to make a man as much ashamed of himself as if he had

LIED AGAINST HIS NEIGHBOR.

In proportion as another is the object of our love are his rights respected? The pious respect God's rights, but he has a right to the very best use of my powers. The deceased body or mind cannot produce its best; no more than the engine whose fires burn low can perform machinery with its full force.

Facts show that when piety is the most nearly approaches the type presented in the sermon on the mount, these sanitary laws are the most patiently studied, the most thoroughly understood, and as a consequence there we find the nearest approach to the maximum of health and longevity.

It follows that the growth of piety in fact is a better observance of sanitary laws, and hence better health and longer life.

Rev. Father McGolrick, of the Church of the Immaculate Conception, read one of the most interesting papers of the conference upon

PASTORAL DUTIES IN RELATION TO HYGIENE.

To alleviate the miseries of the poor, to comfort those stricken down by disease, to aid them in the weary days of sickness is a noble duty, but to prevent so far as we can this suffering and misery, to root out disease, to prolong life and give to every man the precious boon of health, "Mens sana in corpore sano," is a nobler duty—how much higher and holier duty—how much more worthy of the best efforts of every lover of his kind. This, gentlemen, is your appointed labor, a work in which all men ought to be interested, and yet the advance must be by slow degrees, for even here you have to contend with ignorance, prejudice and indifference. The nineteenth century of ours, which has more yet to learn for just as of old the selfishness of city corporations and the indifference of our legislators bar the way to progress. Here is a quotation from an old book which will suit our time and circumstances, and yet the incident took place four centuries ago, while America was yet an undiscovered land.

In the fourth year of Henry VII, of England a petition was presented to the inhabitants of St. Faiths and St. Gregory's in London, near adjoining the cathedral church of St. Paul, setting forth that the parishes aforesaid were greatly annoyed and disturbed by corrupt air engendered in the said parishes by occasion of blood and other foul things by the reason of the slaughter of beasts * * * had and done the butchery of St. Nicholas

* * * and whereas sundry complaints have been made to the mayor and aldermen during sixteen years, and no remedy found, they pray the king out of his abundant grace, to snocor his poor subjects in this behalf considering that in few noble towns or cities, or faro within Christendom is the common slaughter of beasts should be within the walls of the same. Such is the substance of the petition in the preamble of the act.

The legislative result records: "No butcher or his servant is to slay any beast within the walls of London, or any walled town in England, under a penalty of twenty-four pence for an ox or a cow, and eight pence for any other beast." The penalty is recoverable by action of debt, or going to the informer and half to the crown.

A similar petition might well be presented from many a modern city and receive but scant attention.

The pastor's labor has a wide range from the extreme poor to the wealthy. His principal work is naturally, and ought to be, amongst the poor; they are the dearest of his committee appointed to take the census last summer. Proceeded to take the census and circulate a petition for the incorporation of the city of Minneapolis. Cross-examined. Took this census last June. The population has increased since then. Think that the increase in population between the time of making the census and the 24th of November would not be more than twenty-five persons.

RE-CALLED.

F. G. Griswold was next re-called and marked on the list of names attached to the