Daily Globe.

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

LEWIS BAKER.

TERMS.

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☞ Correspondence containing important news solicited from every point. Rejected communications cannot be preserved.
Address all letters and telegrams to THE GLOBE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

ST. PAUL, THURSDAY, SEPT. 17, 1885.

☞ THE WASHINGTON OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT THE NORTHEAST CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AND FOURTEENTH STREET.

☞ THE CHICAGO OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 11 TIMES BUILDING.

☞ THE MINNEAPOLIS OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT No. 257 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH.

☞ THE STILLWATER OFFICE OF THE GLOBE IS AT 215½ SOUTH MAIN STREET.

DAILY WEATHER BULLETIN.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 9 p. m.—Observations taken at the same moment of time at all stations.

Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r	Stations.	Ther.	W'th'r
St. Paul	69	Cloudy	Boston	58	Clear
La Crosse	65	Clear	Vicksburg	76	Clear
Bismarck	57	Clear	New York	59	Clear
Ft. Garry	51	Fair	Galveston	79	Clear
Minnedosa	42	Clear	Shreveport	76	Clear
Moorhead	60	Cloudy	Cincinnati	63	Clear
Qu'Appelle	..	.....	Memphis	74	Clear
St. Vincent	57	Cloudy	Nashville	75	Clear
Ft. Assin'bn.	51	Fair	Cleveland	53	Cloudy
Ft. Buford	48	Clear	Chicago	63	Clear
Ft. Custer	57	Clear	Des Moines	72	Clear
Helena	51	Cloudy	St. Louis	73	Clear
Huron	64	Cloudy	Montreal	50	Clear
Med. Hat	..	.....	Quebec	50	Clear
Duluth	52	Cloudy	Washington	63	Clear
Albany	55	Clear	NewOrleans	79	Fair

THE HOME REPORT.

Barometer, 29.93; thermometer, 61; humidity, .73; wind, southeast; weather, fair; maximum thermometer, 75; minimum thermometer, 45; daily range, 30. River—Observed height, 3.9; rise in 24 hours, 0.1.

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation.

P. F. LYONS,
Signal Corps, U. S. A.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1 a. m.—For the upper lake region: Fair weather, except in Northwestern portion, local rains, southerly winds, becoming variable, slight rise, followed by slight fall in temperature. For the upper Mississippi valley: Generally fair weather, southerly winds, becoming variable, higher, followed by lower temperature, and a cold wave in northern portion. For the Missouri valley: Cooler, northerly winds, fair weather, higher barometer, and a cool wave in northern portion.

THE PRICES.

The stock market was more active and strong yesterday with a slow plodding movement upward till near the close, when the market closed reasonably firm. There was a moderate business in St. Paul which showed a net advance of 1¾, while Northwestern went up ¾. The Northern Pacific showed an advance of ¾.

NUB OF THE NEWS.

The yachts got wind enough at last.

Robert Holder's remains were sent to Watertown.

The Congregational assembly at Winona is well attended.

Jerry Cavanaugh was killed by the cars at Mapleton, Dak.

Minneapolis carpenters were addressed by R. H. Shadrick.

Macalester college was dedicated with fitting ceremonies.

Minneapolis aldermen discuss briefly the stone arch bridge.

A great labor strike is anticipated along the Union Pacific road.

Detroit beat New York and Chicago beat Boston at base ball.

The prohibitionists of Maryland are in convention at Baltimore.

The cornerstone of the new Bethany Home was laid in Minneapolis.

Jumbo, the big elephant, was killed by a freight train at St. Thomas, Ont.

Ex-Senator Chaffee of Colorado reads a warning to President Cleveland.

Whisky got into the mob at the Lexington, Ky., races and raised a disturbance.

Charitable ladies of St. Paul have organized to establish a foundlings' home.

Signor Jannotta's case against the managers of the May festival is in the courts.

A peculiarly revolting crime against nature is reported from Polk county, Iowa.

The suit against ex-Commissioner of Agriculture Loring is about to be brought up.

Jerry Murphy of Iowa fires off the same speech heard here at the waterway convention.

A very heavy hail storm occurred at Granite Falls, Minn., considerable damage being done.

Minneapolis has challenged St. Paul to play lacrosse for the championship of the United States.

Government clerks are not going for their vacation, and to vote in such large numbers as heretofore.

The classification committee will meet at Chicago, Oct. 6, and consider the abolition of carload rates.

The Minneapolis Mill company has sent a remonstrance to the city council against the stone arch bridge.

Empire lumber mills at Eau Claire shut down because they had cut their apportionment of the logs driven.

Commissioner Nordin's statement of the natural increase in the population of Minnesota has been made public.

Sam Randall denies the authenticity of a collection of speeches being published in a Southern magazine and credited to him.

The American yacht Puritan won the twenty mile and return race with the English yacht Genesta, and the America's cup stays in America.

The Holman Indian Committee code recommend the breaking up of the chiefs and giving the Indians lands in severalty and teaching them farming.

Workingmen of Minneapolis are aroused over the fact that bids have been submitted for the new postoffice construction by men who employ convict labor.

Maj. Gen. Parke of the engineering department at Washington expresses great satisfaction with the opening of the Leech lake and Winnebagoshish dams.

As a sign of the better times it is recorded from Washington that applicants for office are becoming more rare, and even an occasional appointee declines to become a public servant.

A big batch of Democratic postmasters of the fourth class found a haven of rest yesterday, and an equally large batch of Republican postmasters found the other place.

Great success is attending the Southern Minnesota fair at Rochester. The St. Paul Jobbers' union paid it a visit yesterday and were banquetted by the local board of trade. To-day is Winona day.

PROGRESS IN FAIRS.

The theory of the captious critic who abides in cities and is not advised that state and county fairs have degenerated into failure and fraud, is based upon ignorance and prejudice. Well-managed fairs are the rule rather than the exception. Experience has developed new ideas in their management. The evolution of the fair is one of the things that we may study to our profit. It is no longer devoted to the exhibition of a few big pumpkins, a sty full of hazel-splitter hogs, a stall or so of burr-oak bulls and a coop or two of yellow-legged camp-meeting chickens. Thorough-bred stock has taken the place of these. Fast flyers now course around the ring in place of the sleepy stepper of the past. The record has been lowered so that a 2:20 race is no great novelty now, and the fair has helped to bring this all about and much that is perhaps more desirable. One great feature of the fair of the present day is the exhibit that is made of labor-saving machinery. The devices of man that take the direction of relieving his fellowmen of the burden of work are seen at the fair in all of their mysterious workings, from the gang-plow to the flying machine and the automatic gate.

The fair that has just closed is a stubborn reality that stands in the way of the claim that this type of exhibition is a failure in this country. And the Rochester fair will also rise up in judgment against it. And so will the various county fairs in this state, not only, but throughout the Northwest. The fair may be a thing of the past in the effete East, but in the great and growing Northwest it is a living reality, and by the processes of evolution in live communities is destined to develop into something even better than it is to-day.

NORTHERN PACIFIC MEETING.

To-day a most important meeting of the stockholders of our great northern transcontinental line will be held in New York. Many problems of most vital interest will come up for solution. The whole Northwest hopes that there may be harmonious action on the part of the divided directory; that a broad and liberal policy may prevail; that if there is any change made in the presidency, that the man most familiar with the wants and needs of the country along the line, and of the best executive ability, will be selected. Aside from the settlement of the question as to whether the Oregon lease shall be ratified and the Cascade branch built, there are other matters of great moment to be considered and acted upon. One of these is the scope to be given by the board to the practical management in encouraging the development of the country in the disposition of its lands on a liberal basis and the terms that shall be granted to its patrons on the line. Whatever concessions the company can make in these directions will help to build up the country, establish traffic and profit the stockholders. The management has been a liberal one, but they need more scope and a wider range of discretion. Factious contention in the board can but embarrass the management, retard the development of the country and hinder the road from the fulfillment of its mission. The building of a branch to Butte, and other branches, ought to be provided for, if the condition of the times and the treasury will warrant the outlay. The company must prepare for an aggressive campaign to secure the territory that belongs to it, and to do this there must be unity of action with a common purpose against the common enemy. The Union Pacific is undoubtedly laying its plans to take advantage of the clashing of conflicting interests in the Northern Pacific to make an aggressive advance of its own interests, and they are alien to the Northern Pacific not only, but the whole Northwest. The Union Pacific is now taking trade out of Northern Pacific territory which belongs to the trade center. The ores that it is hauling to Omaha ought to be reduced here. By building the Butte branch the Northern Pacific could control them and the bullion shipments to the East. It only gets part of the bullion now and none of the ores. It lies with the directors whom the stockholders select at their meeting to determine whether this branch shall be built and this business secured. This is more important to us than the Cascade branch, although that would facilitate the shipment of teas through this new channel to St. Paul. It would give us a new industry which helps to build up a populous center.

CONVENTION OF BANKERS.

Several subjects of interest will doubtless be discussed by the convention of bankers which will be held during this month in Chicago. The silver coinage question will be the most important, and the bankers will earnestly attempt to invent some scheme that will avert the much-feared calamity of a silver crisis. It is also understood, says the Philadelphia Times, "that among the topics to be considered that of preventing bank defalcations will be prominent. Much might be done in this line by the adoption of a uniform practice of electing boards of directors that really direct. Something also could doubtless be done in the way of increasing the security of state and private banking institutions by a concerted attempt to secure laws providing for state inspection of all banks not organized under the national banking law. Something also could be done to prevent defalcations by a change in the extradition treaty with great Britain that will include bank defaulters among the criminals who may be surrendered. As long as a bank officer can empty the safe into his valise at the close of banking hours one day and be in Canada before the bank should open the next day defalcations will continue, no matter what precautions bank directors may employ. There has been no substitute found for government bonds as a basis of national bank currency. The bonds will be paid off one of these days and a new basis will be necessary. Something practical on this subject would be read by the business public with a good deal of interest at this time. Some of the bank essayists should try their hand at it. It ought to be possible to devise some substitute for the fast maturing bonds, and bankers who make the subject of finance the study of their lives are just the men to make the discovery."

THE HIGHER EDUCATION.

Yesterday was a red-letter day for the friends of Macalester college, who have struggled so hard to make it a success. The first wing was formally dedicated with simple but appropriate ceremonial exercises, which are fully reported in the GLOBE'S news columns. Although this is a Presbyterian school, it has the hearty sympathy and support of other denominations. And it is a source of pride to all the people of St. Paul and Minneapolis. As it fulfills its mission it will become recognized as one of the great educational institutions of the Northwest, and help solve the problem as to where we of the new and rapidly developing populous center shall educate our children. With such schools as we are now building up it will not be necessary to send our children to the Eastern schools or abroad to "perfect their education."

THE FROSTED CORN.

Since the chill nights of August and the September frosts set in there has been a very keen apprehension felt as to the condition of the corn crop. These the GLOBE allayed in a large measure yesterday morning in a series of reports from authentic sources. There is no doubt that there has been some damage done by frost, but not so serious as was supposed. This is quite gratifying, for since the development of the stock interest, especially in the southern part of the state, the growing of corn is very desirable. And it has been discovered that notwithstanding the cool nights, the harder and quicker varieties of corn can be grown with safety, even though some of it may be nipped by an untimely frost, it would still make passable feed for stock. But the farmer would prefer that his corn had reached maturity before even a light frost had fallen. However, whoever grows corn in this latitude must take his chances against the cool nights and short season. While corn is desirable for the development of the stock industry, yet it is not absolutely necessary. Hay and the native grasses may be substituted with very satisfactory results. Southern Minnesota has learned that wheat growing may be dispensed with in a large measure to better profit than in its production. Since they have diversified their farming with stock production and dairying, they have dotted that fair land of promise all over with beautiful houses and commodious barns, and the promise has been fulfilled. The state led the world at the New Orleans exposition in its dairy product, and as nothing is impossible, who knows but that it may yet take the blue on corn, notwithstanding the frost about which there seems to be so much worriment for those who have been experimenting with that cereal. At any rate the Minnesota farmers are prospering.

TRAFFIC AND TRADE PROBLEMS.

The joint Western classification agents have adjourned to meet at Chicago, Oct. 6. Before adjourning, however, they agreed upon one thing and that is that they barely escaped being talked into untimely graves by the Chicago and St. Louis jobbers who wanted to use them to secure the abolition of shipments to their lusty young rivals in carload lots. St. Paul and Minneapolis take a deep interest in the scheme and should form an alliance offensive and defensive to combat the Chicago and St. Louis combination and defeat their machinations. These young but rapidly developing commercial centers are entitled to the same shipping rates and privileges as Chicago and St. Louis, and they will be content with nothing less than that. We have a trade territory that extends to the Pacific, and we are watching it with a jealous eye and we are strong enough with the backing we have in this great country to enforce our rights, regardless of the clamor of Chicago and St. Louis to dragoon the railroads into their support by taking possession of their meetings. And it is gratifying to us that we are strong enough to make two such powerful hereditary enemies in the same camp. With the aid of Kansas City, Denver and Omaha, we can invest the position of the enemy or carry their stronghold by assault as we like. We have the country back of us and it is growing to be a giant, and their interests and those of the railroad are so nearly identical that we can count on their support. As Traffic Manager Olds of the Missouri Pacific once said, "The railroads could not if they would stop the growth of the Western country." We have come to a time when Kansas City is cutting into the business just as St. Paul and Minneapolis are cutting into Chicago. It isn't a new thing, but those cities have awakened to a realization of the fact. Those cities are surrounded by a prosperous country and are able to control their share of the trade." Mr. Olds was right and to the point. It is the country back of these new trade centers which is building up their trade in connection with the railway systems, and they must all act together.

THE czar has restored to the ancient stronghold of Sebastopol the military and naval prestige which it possessed before the Crimean war, and in British-Indian quarters this action is regarded with ominous misgiving. India, however, has tremors if the czar sneezes since the Penjdeh incident.

THE Chinese legation at Washington has leased the famous STEWART castle. For the sake of the reputation of the gentlemen from the Flowary Kingdom the GLOBE hopes they will exclude such disgraceful young scalawags as Dude HOLMAN, who kicked up the unsavory muss in the castle last winter.

DON PIATT, the Cincinnati journalist and newspaper correspondent, is the defendant in a sensational suit involving the support of an illegitimate daughter and her mother. Most newspaper men have to hustle to support themselves, and if they do this, no court of justice will require more of them.

A REPUBLICAN postmaster in Maryland committed suicide upon learning that the Democratic committee had asked for his removal. An Ohio postmaster went crazy for a similar cause, and now one in Pennsylvania has mysteriously disappeared. How they hate to let go.

NEW YORK exchanges are exercised over the question whether President CLEVLAND eats pie or not. History gives pie as coeval with simplicity, and if the president can afford it there seems to be no reason why he should deny himself the plethoric pie.

THE eagle may scream long and loud and let the lion roar. The Puritan led the Genesta at the close of the twenty-mile open sea sail off Sandy Hook yesterday. As this was the second defeat, the English yacht cannot recover her lost laurels.

THE $5 dollar bill is now the favorite denomination, and the demand on the subtreasury at New York steadily increases. The bill is good enough in its way, but it is not a nice discrimination to prefer it to a $10 or a $20 note.

FROM the tenor of the dispatches from Bismarck it may be assumed that the Marquis DE MORES will go acquit of the charge of killing LUFSEY, the Dakota cowboy. This may go into history as a conspicuous case of foreordination.

SOME of the Montana judges are on the ragged edge of uncertainty, about as comfortable as sitting astride a barbed wire fence. They have their stormy weather eye set on the western end of the Washington wire.

A FREIGHT train at St. Thomas, Ont., killed $300,000 worth of elephant Tuesday night. It was the great Jumbo, and it is believed there is not more than a dozen more of him in the United States.

THE president gave Illinois' legislative dictator a cordial greeting at the White house yesterday. A retrospective of the MORRISON campaign may furnish the key to the situation.

LORD WOLSELEY has of late been engaged in the work of revising the "Soldiers' Pocket Book," and it is thought the size of the job is just about suited to his capabilities.

THE rumor that Bonanza MACKEY is about to take up his residence in Washington is revived. It will be an awakening for that sleepy old city if he does.

COL. STEPHENSON took a turn at the fourth-class postoffices in Minnesota yesterday and made a dozen or more appointments which have long been looked for.

BUSINESS at the theaters has been great since the season opened, and this is regarded as an infallible sign of an improved business condition.

THE Caroline islands affair will probably be settled without bloodshed. If Spain had held her Yap there would have been no cause for trouble.

THE Republican Philadelphia News thinks the bloody shirt a Godsend to weak-minded editors, as any crank can turn out a column on it.

THE weather prophet after a season at the lakes and in the woods has again got down to business and predicts a cool fall and an early winter.

THE September young lady who gathers golden rod is joyous, but not half so joyous as the farmer from whose field she gathers it.

RUM is on the boom. Nearly 70,000,000 gallons of distilled spirits were consumed in this country during the past year.

THE English press is howling about Mr. HENDRICKS' declaration in favor of Ireland's independence.

IT appears that MAHONE is now in the last ditch. He ought to have been there long ago.

PRONOUNCE the defeated English yacht Gen-es-ta, with a hard G.

THE Hawkeye campaign is warming up.

A SEAT OF WISDOM.

Macalester College Dedicated With Many Speeches to Education, Presbyterianism and Christianity.

Interesting Address by an Old Veteran Minnesota Educator on the American College.

Eloquent Remarks by Numerous Speakers, and Elegant Lunch by Numerous Ladies.

The College Open and Ready for Business With More Than Forty Students.

The public was invited yesterday to attend the dedication exercises of Macalester college, at the corner of Summit and Snelling avenues, as per announcements made in yesterday's papers. The invitation was numerously accepted, in so much that the rather small chapel was crowded full, and the adjoining hallway was also filled with a throng of eager spectators. There were at least fifteen present who made speeches, and if there was one thing more than another which would impress a disinterested listener it was that each speaker was a Presbyterian and was glad of it, and didn't care who knew it, and that all were equally glad that this was a Presbyterian college. Another keynote to the addresses was that there is a difference between a denominational college, which Macalester is, and a sectarian college, which it is not. What this difference was did not distinctly appear, except perhaps that it is one of degree rather than quality. Sectarian instruction might be defined as denominational instruction intensified. From an illustration made by the president in his remarks, it might be inferred that one chief difference consisted in the fact that sectarian colleges insist on their students attending service at some particular church, while the denominational college only insisted on pupils attending church somewhere. Inasmuch, however, as the only religious services anywhere about are those held in the college chapel, and if indications hold good, they will be after the Presbyterian order, the students of Macalester will not have much temptation to attend any other than Presbyterian services, and is more than liable to become indoctrinated with the five points. The arguments in favor of this system were well put, however, and so strongly hammered down as would almost convince an unbeliever that of such is the true education.

AT THE OPENING

of the exercises, Mr. Thomas Cochrane, jr., apologized for the contracted dimensions of the chapel. He was glad to know that so many Presbyterians were in Macalester, and promised accommodation for all who would come or send their sons.

Judge Vanderburgh acted as the master of ceremonies, and in his introductory remarks said that he had come by the way of Hamline, and that the president of that institution had sent most cordial expressions of sympathy and congratulation. When Dr. McCurdy, the president of the new institution, was in the city several months ago, that gentleman told the speaker that he would be satisfied to begin the year with six students. "But," said Judge Vanderburgh, "we are informed that instead of six, there are six times six students on the ground. Judge Vanderburgh paid a high compliment to the faculty selected for the new college, saying that they were among the best men in the denomination.

Rev. J. B. Donaldson of Hastings, offered the invocation, and an anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord," was sung by the choir of Westminster church, Minneapolis, after which the Rev. Robert Christie, D.D., the new pastor of the House of Hope church, St. Paul, read the 110th Psalm and selections from the Book of Proverbs and the prophecy of Isaiah. Rev. W. D. Edwards of St. Paul, offered prayer, and the audience united in singing the hymn "Coronation."

THE DEDICATORY ADDRESS.

Rev. E. D. Neil, D. D., of St. Paul then made the dedicatory address. The following is an abstract of his remarks:

The dedication of the first permanent edifice and several residences of professors of an American college of the type of Yale and Princeton, indicates a fuller and higher longing of a community. The age of modern progression is not like the golden age of the poets. The pioneers of Western states braved hardships, and the savage, chiefly that they might obtain homes for themselves, or with the accursed hunger for riches. Thirty years ago I was called on by the board of trustees to dedicate the first two-story brick edifice erected by private munificence in the territory of Minnesota—the Baldwin school, the germ of this college. The lad, then 8 or 10 years old, who headed its list of students, is now professor of mathematics at West Point. [Applause.] I have again been requested also to offer some dedicatory remarks on this occasion to consume not more than twenty or twenty-five minutes (slight applause). The American college is one whose beginnings are different from those of England, France and Germany. It is nothing more than a college on the foundation of Yale, Harvard and Princeton. In the charter of Yale college, written nearly 200 years ago the object of the institution is expressly stated to train up young men under the blessing of God so that they might become useful in the church and state. The distinctive character of the American college is its loyalty to treat the expression of the infinite mind anywhere, always with unity and diversity. There are bigots in science and theology, but they can never divorce reason and revelation. The American college has always been abreast of the times in its search for truth, and its graduates are eagerly sought for to be the presidents of secular institutions. The seal of Macalester college represents the union of science and revelatio, as also its motto, natura et revelatio, cœle gemini. It is to be deplored that owing to hostility of foreign sects and the opposition of unbelievers, it is impossible in the state university to have professorships for

THE EXALTATION OF CHRIST

and to track the evidences of Christianity. The constitution of the state of Minnesota is the only one of any state which prohibits the tenets of Jesus or any other religious teacher. Students may erect a building for the worship of Jesus but the admirers of Voltaire and Bob Ingersoll have equal rights to erect a hall to exalt their heroes.

The American college is meant to supply this want of religious instruction. He who goes through college without an acquaintance with the evidences of Christianity is only half educated. Give us uneducated rather than unsymetrically educated men.

The American college differs from those that inculcate the beliefs of one denomination. Some colleges are planted with the evident purpose of turning out little bigots, teaching them, perhaps, that those out of the Church of England or of Rome must be left to the uncovenanted mercies of God.

Princeton college doesn't teach distinctive Presbyterianism, except in its theological course, and Macalester college is on the same foundation. The governing body is not appointed by the civic authorities or an ecclesiastical synod, but is self-perpetuating by a board of trustees, who have care of the funds and are responsible for the best interests of the college.

The professors of the American college are men who are enthusiastically devoted to the branches they teach. They enter their professions not for the money or the honor, but from a love of scholarship—earnest, manly, enthusiastic men, who attract students to the paths of learning as the magnet attracts iron filing.

THE STUDENT OF AN AMERICAN COLLEGE

differs from the pupil of the high or professional school. He is expected to conform to certain requirements of behavior and to pass examinations. Some of his studies are elective, but he may not omit those which the faculty considers essential. The American college is no club house for sons of the suddenly rich nor a reform school for the incorrigible, although rich and poor are alike welcomed to it.

The New England colleges have not thought it best to place the education of the sexes together, not that they were not in favor of the highest education for women. They have always aided the female colleges by every means in their power. In like manner the synod of Minnesota has established and will foster the female college at Albert Lea, to be the correlative of this institution. In may be that coeducation is the better plan, but this college has agreed to follow the New England plan.

No college ever yet met its current expenditures by the fees of its students. They all depend for their support on the gifts of the friends of education. They are like Oliver Twist, always calling for more. Macalester college must follow this precedent. It needs money to endow its professorships and to meet its currrent expenses. A college is always in danger when it strives unduly for a long list of membership. It is apt to lower its curriculum for the purpose of swelling its catalogue. It is the purpose of the founders of this institution to keep its curriculum up to the highest standard. The speaker grew enthusiastic over the prospects of the college and paid glowing tributes to its supporters, especially the Rev. Dr. Rice, for the energy and persistence they displayed in pushing the college along in the face of the opposition of enemies and the indifference of friends.

In conclusion he mentioned the general sorrow felt at the death of W. A. McNair of Minnapolis, a member of the board of trustees, whom he described as a descendant from the stock which settled Devry and Dover, N. H., and other New England towns and the valley of the Shenandoah, Susquehanna and Cumberland, and gave to the world such men as James C. Calhoun.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Dr. D. Rice of Minneapolis, one of the trustees, made the dedicatory prayer. The exercises were then suspended while the ladies served a toothsome lunch.

DURING THE INTERMISSION

opportunity was given to examine the new building. It is a substantial structure of brick about 100x50 feet, and with three stories and a basement. In the basement is the dining-room, the boiler room, storeroom and matron's room. On the second floor are the five recitation rooms, and above the dormitories. These are models of neatness both in arrangement and furnishing. Each room is designed for two students. It has a tasty carpet on the floor and comfortable furniture, consisting of tables, chairs and a bureau. In an alcove separated, concealed by a curtain, are two single beds and a washstand. The building is heated by steam, and there is a radiator in each room. The windows are large and have but a single pane in each sash. There are bath rooms and water closets on each floor, the water being stored in a tank in the garret, supplied from a well by a windmill.

Lunch being over, the exercises were resumed again, President McCurdy being introduced by Judge Vanderburgh.

PRESIDENT M'CURDY

spoke of the immensity of the country hereabout, and expressed the conviction that Macalester college was the biggest thing in it. Now the college was about 100x75 feet in dimensions, but in the near future he could see it enlarged and surrounded with numerous other buildings, a temple of learning, where the tribes of St. Paul and Minneapolis should gather together. Its growth was slow, but so was that of any college that was worth the name. The college that stands and lives, takes root and grows slowly; so that if any one is disposed to feel discouraged because Macalester is of slow growth, he is like the minister who announced the bans of matrimony of a prospective groom and bride and immediately announced the hymn, "Mistaken souls who dream of Heaven." Macalester college proposes to go to work from now on, and henceforth its sons and daughters shall go through the world spreading the name of the college. For notwithstanding the remarks about coeducation made by Mr. Neil, the speaker said that young ladies were admitted as day scholars and the college classes would start with quite a number of these.

The curriculum spoke for itself, and he promised that this curriculum should be conformed to in every particular. It would be a Christian college, under Presbyterian control, without fear, favor or apology. Presbyterians don't owe apology to anybody on their record as to education.

IT WAS A DENOMINATIONAL COLLEGE

though not a sectarian one; for all that this country has and is in the matter of education is due to denominational colleges. Any education that leaves out religious training is deficient in character. He recognized certain religious facts concerning God, Christ, the Holy Spirit, the Scripture and Christianity, and any system of education that ignores these facts is deficient in intellectuality: and any attempt to treat these subjects without boldness is a concession to infidelity. These facts are as worthy of study as any subjects of geology or botany. The educational system of the country was planted on God's word, and if, for no other reason, that word deserves to be studies.

The speaker had not met with a single discouragement in his beginning here, and was convinced that Macalester college was of the type desired and needed by the Presbyterians of the Northwest. He found this indicated everywhere as he went about through the churches. In less than five years he predicted the mission field of the great East will be sending to the West for men to occupy pulpits. The ministerial snpply comes from the intermediate and well-to-do classes, which are the ones which are settling the Northwestern territory. He spoke of the importance of the mission churches, and predicted that the college would be a great supporter of them.

President McCurdy spoke enthusiastically of the character of the students of the new institution, and challenged any institution in the country to produce a better set of young men in appearance, behavior and culture. It had been said that the college opened with thirty-six students. Really, there were forty-four already enrolled, and ten or a dozen more were coming. They were from all the Northwestern and Western states. He had been asked if Macalester college, the biggest then in Minnesota, was going to be a success. Of course it was; it was already a success, and its works should prove it so from the start.

He assured the people of the two cities that this college opened to them a remarkably fine field for usefulness. He referred to the contemptuous appellation sometimes to these new institutions, that they are "one-horse colleges." In refutation he said that Macalaster college has $5,000 more endowment than Princeton college when James McCosh became its president.

In concluding, the speaker asked for the prayers of the church for the college, its faculty and its students. He also asked the people to receive the faculty into their hearts and social sympathy. He closed by thanking all who had helped the institution in any way.

President McCurdy has a remarkaby fine appearance even for president of a college, and has a full, deep and resonant voice. This enthusiasm for the college shines out from every word he utters.

PROF. D. L. KIEHLE,

superintendent of the public schools, was the next speaker, and indorsed President McCurdy's statement that American education was sprung from denominational colleges. He deplored the prohibition of religious education in the public schools, but thought it a matter of congratulation that the system of state public instruction was otherwise so comprehensive. It happened, however, that a great many of the public instructors of the state, and nine-tenths of the faculty of the university were Christians. He recalled that a year ago he was a member of the committee searching for a president of the university, and that one recommendation was ignored by the regents because the man recommended had a tendency toward materialism. He closed by expressing his sympathy to the new venture.

Rev. S. M. Campbell of Minneapolis spoke next on the College and the Church, calling the latter a divine institution by ordinance, and the former the same by providential appointment. He expanded the simile that the college was the daughter of the church in a felicitous manner, and closed by highly complimenting the president of the college.

Rev. Mr. Service of Red Wing, was announced to speak on Colleges and Civil Liberty, which he treated briefly in a theoretical and historical manner, arguing that the relationship between the two were close and inseparable, that colleges had always been great supporters of civil liberty, and that as time progressed, institutions of higher education must continue to be even more a bulwark of civil liberty.

W. B. Dean of St. Paul, spoke on Business Men and Colleges, prefacing his statement, that he was not college-bred. But he was heartily in favor of a liberal education for business men. Mr. Dean related the story of the invention of Bessemer steel as an illustration of education in its relation to the mechanic arts.

GEN. R. W. JOHNSON

of St Paul spoke on the subject of colleges and national progress. After a few remarks on the nature of a nation's progress and prosperity, Gen. Johnson said:

The perpetuity of the American republic depends upon the education of the masses. It is a well-established fact that crimes and misdemeanors are less in educated than in ignorant communities, and hence to my mind, compulsory laws should be enacted requiring all children to attend school, and when qualified for entrace to college, it would be far cheaper for the state to pay tuition and other fees, rather than expend double the amount of money in maintaining courts and other machinery for the punishment of the ignorant and depraved. Fifty years ago our colleges were few and but slow progress had been made in the development of the nation's resources. Since then our colleges have been greatly increased, and just as we have advanced in mental culture, so have we progressed and prospered as a nation.

It is due to our public schools and colleges that we live in the light of the fullest, freest and grandest civilization ever given by the centuries to mankind, and it does seem that the greatest progress and prosperity the world has ever witnessed has been confined to the lifetime of our Republic. When our nation took a place among the nations of the earth, our educational advantages were few, and so long as that state of things existed our progress was slow, but as soon as educated men and women were sent forth by our colleges, the rapid development of our resources began. For this progress we are indebted to the graduates of our educational institutions. What is our duty to our own college? We are now laying the foundations of an institution, the benefits of which will be dispensed to generations to follow, and Macalester college will stand as a monument to the intelligent foresight of its founders. That it may do the maximum amount of good, we must do all in our power to transmit it to the generation to follow in as high state of perfection as our influence and money can make it. It is the duty of every Presbyterian to promote its welfare and encourage its officers, and may it grow and increase until its influence is seen and felt in every family in the state. Then will Macalester college meet the requirements of its founders and rank among the first colleges in the land.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

Rev. J. P. Dysart of St. Paul spoke at some length on the relations between colleges and missions, which he described as being very intimate.

Hon. Eli Torrence of Minneapolis spoke of the relationship of the college and the ladies, mentioning the efficient service performed by the ladies, without whom there would be no boys to be sent to college.

Prof. Kirkwood, McTetridge and Pearson of the new college were introduced and made brief remarks, after which the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Big Crowd at Brighton Beach.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The attendance at Brighton Beach was rather above the average to-day.

First Race—Selling race, one and one-eighth miles, the starters being Glenbbar, Ten Strike, Punka Tunis, Bart Warren, Beecher, Brook, Huron, Wave, Light, Unab, Dizzy, Blonde, Lillie B and Joe Murray. It was won by Unab by a length, Punka second and Bart Warren third. Time, 1:57¼.

Second race, selling race, seven-eights mile; starters: Wanderlent, Bill Sterril, Commander, Pat Denis, May W, Phil Lewis, Hotachamie, Joe S, Adolph, Audacity, Allanoke, Rico, Binion, Montauk, Pilot, Navarre, Leonardes. It was won by Joe S by half a length, Hotachamie second, Pilot third. Time, 130¼.

Third race, one mile. Starters: Tom Martin, Kosciosko, Ferg Kyle, Choctaw, Lucy, Lewis, Topsy, Favor. It was won by Tom Martin by two and one-half lengths, Favor second, Kosiosko third; time 1:44¼.

Fourth Race—Handicap, one and one-eighth miles. Starters: Barnum, Lemon, Delilah, Ligan, Woodflower, Capt. Warren, Frolic, Judge Griffith, Banana Miller, Santa Claus, Mollie Walton, Myrtle. It was won by Barnum by half a length; Ligan second, Delilah third. Time, 1:56¾.

Fifth Race—Handicap hurdle race, one mile and a half, over six hurdles. Starters: Wellington, Puritan, Tally Rand, Bonero, Bally, Barney, Ron, Harry Mann, Will Davis, West Wind, Rickil, King, Throubler, Fred B, Yelverton, Bill Bird. In this race were four falls, West, Wind and Yelverton throwing their jockeys at the starting post on the second round. Tally Rand threw his rider, "M. Lynch," and also knocked over Bill Bird only one injured, Lynch, who was carried from the track and laid in a carriage. He was unconscious. The race was won by Wellington by two lengths, Harry Mann second, Puritan third. Time, 2.15¼.

Chicago Another Ahead.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—To-day's base ball game proved an easy victory for the home team, principally on account of the errors of the visitors. These may be credited largely to Whitney and Gunning, barring which contest would have been a close one. The crowd was good sized and fairly enthusiastic. The score:

Chicago	0	2	5	0	0	0	3	0	*—10
Boston	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0—4

CHINESE MUST GO.

The Knights of Labor Take a Hand, and Trouble May Ensue.

RAWLINGS, Wyo., Sept. 16.—The Knights of Labor have taken up the cudgel against the Chinese and their ultimate expulsion from the territory is probable. Neesham, representing the Union Pacific division of the Knights of Labor, arrived here yesterday and was met by M. D. Bromley, representing the president of the Union Pacific company. Both spent the day in looking into the causes of the anti-Chinese demonstrations. It was shown that the Chinese were brought back against their wishes. Mr. Neesham left for Denver last night. His last words to the correspondent were: "The information I received to-day astounds me. The situation is desperate and calls for heroic measures." It is feared there will be trouble unless the Union Pacific recedes from its position and ends the matter by driving the Chinese out of the country. It is not likely, however, that this matter will settle itself in a few days without interference from anyone. The Chinese are becoming demoralized. Thirty of them boarded yesterday's west-bound express, and a like number set out for the west on foot with their baggage on their backs. The white miners said they would go back to work this morning, and will likely do so if no attempt is made to work Chinese with them. So far the Chinese have been afraid to go down into the mines, and have consequently been idle since the riot.

Jumbo is no More.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Sept. 16.—Jumbo, the $300,000 elephant, was killed on the railroad track half a mile east of here last night. His keeper was leading him along the track to load him, when a freight train came up behind unnoticed and run him down. He was injured so badly that he died in thirty minutes. The trick elephant, Tom Thum, was also injured, his leg being broken.

Old Settlers Reunion.

The eleventh annual reunion of the St. Croix Valley Old Settlers' association was held at the Sawyer house yesterday. Quite a large number of the older settlers and members of the association and their families were present. The number included those now living in Stillwater, along the valley and who have gone to other parts of the state. The occasion will be long remembered by those fortunate enough to be in attendance.

The funeral of the artist Cannon at Vienna was almost as imposing as that of Makart. An immense procession followed the remains to the grave.

A VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Fitzhugh Lee, John S. Wise and Little Mahone Working Up Things in the Old Dominion.

Lee's Old Cavalrymen Tramping the State With Their Whilom Leader and Creating Enthusiasm.

The Republican Nominee Has Made Thirty-one Speeches, and One Speech Thirty-one Times.

He is Confident of Being the Next Governor of Virginia—A Confidence Shared by Mahone.

The Campaign in Virginia.

Special to the Globe.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the Democratic nominee for governor, has made about a dozen speeches thus far. Everywhere he has been his reception has been a perfect ovation. The feature of this campaign will be the military. Gen. Lee's old cavalrymen are scattered all over the commonwealth from the mountains to the seashore, and at every point he appears companies are formed and escort their old commander from place to place, together with the naval cadets sometimes numbering from three hundred to five hundred men. This feature is a new one in Virginia campaigning. When the tramp of Lee's old cavalrymen is heard and the bugle sounds the call, it is believed few old confederates will be able to with