FIVE MILLION DOLLARS

A Vast Sum of Money to be Raised by the Presbyterians for Endowment Purposes.

The 100th General Assembly to be Held in Philadelphia in 1888--A Centennial Celebration.

Standing Committees Appointed by the Moderator, and Yesterday's Proceedings in Brief.

Appointments of Commissioners to Fill Pulpits in St. Paul and Minneapolis Sunday.

The Presbyterians.

The Presbyterian general assembly, in session in Minneapolis, yesterday got down to work in earnest, and evidently started in with the intention of losing no time. Very naturally, it being the first of the session, there was the usual tendency to delay by giving undue attention to matters of comparatively small moment, which a few days hence it will be necessary to overlook in order to dispose of the vast amount of work that has been outlined. The commissioners compose the most dignified body that has probably ever assembled in Minneapolis. In most conventions a few orators monopolize time with long speeches. In this case the speeches are generally brief, but the speakers are many. The attendance of spectators was small yesterday, but hardly any commissioners were absent from their seats. They sat through the day patiently, only relieving themselves by laughing on two occasions—once when Dr. Howard Crosby recommended the expression a "close line" should be changed to a "broad line" to better indicate a distinction. Dr. Pierson retorted: "A line has neither breadth nor thickness. I move to make it a distinct line." The other occasion was when Dr. Eaton gavely moved that "one of their own number" instead of "a gentleman," as the report gave it, should be appointed solicitor of trustees.

THE STANDING COMMITTEES.

Moderator Marquis must certainly have absented himself from Thursday night's love feast, for yesterday morning as a preliminary to the day's work, he read the following list of standing committees, in the preparation of which considerable time must have been expended:

Bills and Overtures—Ministers, Elijah R. Craven, D. D., William F. Johnson, D. D., George S. Chambers, Samuel M. Osmond, D. D., Samuel M. Ware, Samuel Dunham, Edgar L. Heermance and Solomon P. Hood, and Elders, Hezekiah King, Frank M. Ellery, Eben R. Frazer, Matthew Wallace, Thomas G. Gayley, Christian Neisley and Asa H. Conkey.

Judicial Committee—Ministers, Joseph G. Monfort, D. D., John G. Riheldafer, William W. Colmery, Irwin Smith, Samuel A. Freeman, Robert A. Sutherland, Thomas C. Hall, Joseph H. Mathers and Cornelius W. Wycoff; Elders, Barker Gummere, John E. Rumsey, John S. Jessup, Henry L. Kennan, Charles S. Doak, Ralston Williams and Charles E. Kirke.

Polity of the Church—Ministers, Elliott E. Swift, D. D., Edwin A. Bulkley, William A. McCorkle, Samuel Findley, Edward P. Wood, John D. Hewitt, Chalon Burgess and Richard B. Webster. Elders, Dr. David C. English, Henry W. Brandt, William H. Dietz, Leonard Worcester, Henry K. Shields, John R. Tryon, Solomon F. Steek.

Home Missions—Ministers, Henry F. Hickok, Charles E. Robinson, John Edwards, Joseph W. Sanderson, Edward P. Wells, George A. Little, Lemuel B. Bissel and William Keiry; Elders, Warner Van Norden, William W. Wicks, Alexander Whilden, George Hollister, Charles H. Nichols, Frank L. Ludden and John W. Cahart.

Foreign Missions—Ministers, Daniel W. Fisher, John S. MacIntosh, Augustus Brodhead, George B. Spalding, Rollo Ogden, George W. Ely, Edward F. Swiggett and Edward P. Linnell. Elders, Charles H. Langdon, James W. Mafrs, Harvey A. Scribner, David L. Corbett, William W. Giffen, William F. Lee and James S. Moore.

Education—Ministers, Tryon Edwards, Joseph E. Nourse, Alfred M. Stowe, David E. Beach, David J. Waller, John P. Haley, John S. Marquis and Ethan S. McMichael. Elders, John P. Jones, William W. Wylie, George H. Baxter. William L. Terhune, Richard W. White, Lewis D. Erwin and Jesse Ratley.

Publication—Elder George H. Shields, chairman, Ministers Joseph Gamble, Oliver H. Chapin, George J. Reed, Luther Littell, Thomas L. Sexton, Henry Ward, Albert G. Ruliffson and Frank P. Brett, Elders Russell F. Lamb, Abram Given, William H. Hollister, Jr., John R. Hamilton, John C. Means and Henry M. Clark.

Church Erection—Ministers James McLeod, John H. Monro, Henry S. Butler, James H. Phelps, John F. Sheppard, James A. Menaul, Thomas C. Smith and Daniel Williams, Elders Robert Laidlaw, George L. Warner, Sernig P. Salmon, Samuel P. Stewart, John B. Upton, David N. Roff and Henry Lorand.

Theological Seminaries—Ministers, Samuel M. Studdford, Francis H. Marling, William R. Territt, Samuel W. Miller, John L. Gage, John M. Barrett, William H. Penhallegon and Wilson F. Celiars; Elders, David Harvey, John G. Chambers, Racine D. Kellogg, David H. Morrison, James A. Curry, Nathaniel J. Paxton and Charles O. Goss.

Ministerial Relief—Ministers, R. F. Sample, Jonathan Wilson, William I. Knight, Theodore A. Leggett, Cornelius S. Stowitts, John H. Edwards, David R. Colmery and John Reid, Jr; Eeldrs, John W. Hollenbeck, Samuel S. Bacon, Edmund McKinney, M.D., William D. Steele, Robert J. McQuilkin, Andrew H. White and Andrew R. Moore.

Freedmen—Ministers, Hughs O. Gibbons, Joseph M. McNulty, Joseph S. Cogswell, John P. Conkey, Joseph G. Venable, Marcellus G. Gorin, William H. Robinson and Edward M. Deems; Elders, Alexander Ralph, Amzi M. Babbitt, Dr. Loren J. Ames, David W. Jones, Dr. W. G. Hayes, William A. Magee and P. Frank Toland.

Aid for Colleges—Ministers, Howard Crosby, Justus T. Musted, John Gerrish, Edward H. Sawers, J. C. Whitney, S. S. Wilson, William H. Hoffman and Mack G. Johnson; Elders, William S. Taylor, Dr. Henry E. Crampton, Preserved Smith, William M. Berry, Samuel Alexander, George W. Mears and Alfred W. Cooke.

Correspondence—Ministers, Robert H. Williams, James P. Fulton, Milton Waldo, Henry C. Minton, Theo F. Burnham, John C. Truesdale, Perry S. Allen and Joseph A. Ranney; Elders. Calvin A. Stowell, F. L. Sheppard, Schuyler B. Horton, Wm. J. Gregg, S. S. Hughes, Alfred C. Pettit and David Hone.

Benevolence—Ministers, Francis A. Horton, Joseph Beggs, Albert J. Thompson, James H. Snowden, William H. Sybrandt, William W. Totheroh, Albert B. Marshall and Charles M. Whitzel; Elders, Nathan W. Pearson, Elam H. Waugh, John G. Irwin, George H. Grant, James D. Taitt, Adolphus F. Tanner and James Erame.

Narrative—Ministers, James Lewis, Thomas Roberts, Robert A. Blackford, Pliny F. Sanborne, Peter S. Davies, William S. Young, James Mitchell, Helmer T. Smidt; elders, William Eccles, James J. Charlton, Oliver C. Morse, Aaron M. Loomis, William R. Ward, George W. Heebner and Henry C. Keyes.

Temperance—Ministers, Joseph H. Montgomery, John W. Guenther, Sylvester W. Beach, Charles H. Crawford, William E. Mack, John J. Blackburn, Henry Cullen and John F. Williamson; elders, James Bayles, Abraham L. Winne, John R. Patterson, Daniel R. Taylor, Charles E. Osborne, James Buyers and A. McCaudless Armor.

Mileage—Elders, Hector V. Loving, Otis Ballard, Merritt Brooks, John A. Vance, John Slagle, Brice A. Miller, Dr. Asahel Clark. Edward S. Durant and Dr. William S. Robertson.

Leave of Absence—Ministers, James D. Kerr, James A. Piper, Gilbert M. Potter, John B. Rendall, Robert A. Criswell, Frederick Campbell, Thomas N. Buchanan and John M. Davies. Elders, William B. Robinson, James Watson, McKendree B. Metcalf, James N. Donaldson, Dr. Cornelius H. Bartlett, John A. Vance and Alfred L. Wilson.

Finance—Elders, Ralph E. Prime, Alexander G. Toodvine, Abraham A. Yeakle, Israel C. Pierson, Clarence E. Oakley, John G. Roberts, Samuel T. Logan, Charles Sheppard and John R. Osborn.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Dr. Howard Crosby, for Dr. J. L. Butler, presented an exhaustive report of the special committee missionary publication, recommending the consolidation of two of the three missionary periodicals—the Record and Home Missionary—with the suggestions that the publication of the Record cease with the current year and after Jan. 1, 1887, be merged with the Home Missionary; that the reports of all boards be printed in a supplement in May, so as to afford the magazine more space for reading matter. The committee stated that its recommendations were in accordance with the replies of three-fourths of the Presbyters, and discussed at considerable length the various points in favor and against the consolidation. The report was made the first order of business, after the regular order, Monday afternoon.

Dr. Craven, as chairman of the permanent committee on the one hundredth general assembly, read the report recommending that the assembly meet at Philadelphia in 1888, and that the second Thursday of its meeting be designated as a special day of celebration, thanksgiving and consecration; that it be urged on all churches, presbyteries and synods to arrange for the collection and publication of the facts of their history, to be forwarded to the stated clerk and the Historical society; that the whole of the day of celebration be devoted to meetings to be held at one or more places in Philadelphia, and that in the evening the meeting be addressed by two persons, one of whom shall speak upon the history of the church, and the other upon the future work; that during the year of celebration, 1887-8, a special contribution shall be raised, to be known as

THE CENTENARY FUND,

and that efforts shall be made to collect for this fund not less than $5,000,000 to be divided among the following objects: One million dollars as an addition to the permanent fund of the board of relief, $500,000 for the work of the board of aid for colleges and academies. the endowment of each of the boards of the church with a fund, which, in addition to any existing endowments, will yield an income sufficient to pay the salaries of secretaries and all other expenses of administration, so that all future contributions from the church to the boards may go undiminished to the objects for which the boards are created. To do this will require at least $2,000,000, divided as follows: Home missions, $200,000; foreign missions, $600,000; education, $200,000; publications, $200,000; church erection, $200,000; relief fund, $200,000; freedmen, $200,000; aid for colleges, $200,000. Also a sum sufficient to secure the full endowment of the Presbyterian theological seminaries; that all the ministers and congregations in this and foreign lands be urged to unite with the general assembly of 1888 on the day of commemoration by such meetings and services as will be suitable; that the churches be urged to make this an occasion of especial supplication to God, that there may be such an outpouring of the Holy Spirit as the church has never known, and that there may be a general quickening of faith and of aggressive spiritual work. Quite a lengthy debate followed. A number seemed to think that the fund should not be divided until after it is raised. Dr. Craven explained that the sums apportioned to the different objects were stated in a general way as suggestions and that afterwards could be changed if found desirable. With this understanding the report was adopted.

A LITTLE SPECK OF WAR

appeared when Dr. S. J. M. Eaton took the stand to make the report of the special committee on the board of publication. It appears that there has been some friction between the business and the missionary departments of the boards. The report in a very mild and guarded way intimated that the missionary or Bible branch has been poorly managed, and, the recommendations of the committee if carried out would be to place the management entirely with the business department. It was stated among other things that the missionary department had been in the habit of drawing money from the treasury in bulk and then afterward using it in a manner that was evidently not quite clear. The report, however, stated:

Whilst some slight inaccuracies were brought to light in the counting-room, resulting from want of care, and perhaps too great a pressure of other duties, besides legitimate bookkeeping on the part of the accountant, there is not the slightest evidence of intentional wrong, as far as the pecuniary affairs of the board are concerned.

It was also charged that two tract funds had not been expended in the purchase and distribution of Bibles in accordance with the desires of the donors.

DR. EATON'S EXPLANATION

of the results of the committees' investigation, and the discussion which followed when the convention considered the committees' recommendations occupied nearly the entire balance of the day. The general feeling of the commissioners seemed to be to rush to the defense of the missionary branch, and the ten recommendations were each amended so as to change their meaning, or else indefinitely postponed or referred to standing committees on publication. The reports of several other committees were called for, but were not given.

Minneapolis Pulpits.

At the close of the afternoon session the committee on arrangements reported the following appointments of commissioners to fill places in local churches for Sunday:

PRESBYTERIAN.

Westminster—Rev. David S. Marquis, D. D., morning; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., evening.

First—Rev. Francis H. Marling, morning; Rev. James McLeod, D. D., evening.

Franklin Avenue—Rev. A. L. Benton, morning; Rev. Hunter Corbett, evening.

Fifth—Rev. S. Findley, morning; Rev. Thomas M. Boyd, evening.

Bethlehem—Rev. Henry Kendall, D. D., morning.

Bloomington Avenue—Rev. S. M. Osgood, D. D., morning; Rev. S. M. Ware, evening.

Highland Park—Rev. William Campbell, morning; Rev. S. A. Freeman, evening.

Shiloh—Rev. J. C. Truesdale, morning and evening.

BAPTIST.

First—Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., morning; Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., evening.

Central—Rev. R. R. Sutherland, D. D., morning; Rev. E. H. Sawers, evening.

Olivet—Rev. Alex. B. Riggs, morning.

Calvary—Rev. C. M. Whetzel, morning.

First Free—Rev. Wm. J. Holland, morning.

Fourth—Rev. Joseph Sanderson, morning; Rev. Joseph M. Duff, evening.

Stevens Avenue—Rev. Frank P. Britt.

Immanuel—Rev. Thomas C. Hall, evening.

CONGREGATIONAL.

First—Rev. Rollo Ogden, morning; Rev. William J. Holland, evening.

Second—Rev. William A. McCorkle, morning; Rev. D. W. Fisher, D. D., evening.

Pilgrim—Rev. S. W. Fulton, morning; Rev. J. D. Hewitt, evening.

Lyndale—Rev. E. N. Murphy, morning.

Plymouth—C. E. Robinson, D. D., morning; C. S. Pomeroy, D. D., evening.

Hennepin Avenue—Rev. A. T. Pierson, D. D., morning; Rev. Elliott E. Swift, D. D., afternoon.

Foss—Rev. S. S. Cryer, morning.

First—Rev. W. C. Porter, D. D., morning; Rev. John Wilson, evening.

Western Avenue—Rev. J. I. Blackburn, morning.

Welsh Calvary Methodist—T. L. Hughes, morning; Rev. William Foulkes, evening.

Messial Advent—Rev. E. P. Linnell, morning.

Church of Christ—Rev. William S. Knight, morning.

Centenary—Rev. Tyron Edwards, D. D., morning; Rev. William E. Moore, D. D., evening.

Thirteenth Avenue—Rev. S. Jessup, morning.

Simpson—Rev. J. W. Hageman, morning.

Taylor Street—Rev. T. L. Sexton, morning.

St. Paul Pulpits.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

House of Hope—Rev. John Gillespie, D. D., a. m.; Rev. James S. McIntosh, D. D., p. m.

Central—Rev. John S. McIntosh, D. D., a. m.; Rev. F. A. Horton, D. D., p. m.

Dayton Avenue—Rev. F. A. Horton, D. D. a. m.; Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, D. D., p. m.

Westminster—Rev. James Lewis, a. m.; Rev. E. Deems, p. m.

Ninth—Rev. A. B. Marshall, a. m. and p. m.

Merriam Park—Rev. C. H. Minton, a. m., Rev. A. J. Reynolds, p. m.

Goodrich Avenue—Rev. F. A. McEwen, a. m. and p. m.

BAPTIST.

Woodland Park—Rev. William R. Terrett, a. m.

CONGREGATIONAL.

Plymouth—Rev. E. M. Deems, a. m.; Rev. C. B. Spalding, p. m.

Park—Rev. C. B. Spalding, a. m.

Pacific—Rev. Perry S. Allen, a. m. and p. m.

METHODIST.

First—Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, a. m.; Rev. William R. Terrett, p. m.

Jackson Street—Rev. Henry F. Hickok, D. D., a. m. and p. m.

Grace—Rev. Edward P. Lewis, a. m.

Clinton Avenue—Rev. Frederick Campbell, a. m.

Bates Avenue—Rev. J. J. Smith, D. D., p. m.

Elsewhere.

Hastings—Rev. J. M. Barnett.
Shakopee—Rev. M. W. Brown.
Stillwater—Rev. J. H. Edwards.
Litchfield—Rev. Ira S. Dodds.

DISCUSSED SABBATH SCHOOLS.

Theaters and Bad Literature Denounced--Sunday Papers Raked.

Westminster church was more than well-filled last evening. Every seat in the body of the edifice contained from four to nine persons, about two-thirds of them ladies, while in the gallery there were about an equal number. The attendance of young people was also very large, and greatly exceeded that of any previous day or evening. The session was opened about 8 o'clock with song by the choir, followed by a prayer from Rev. Dr. Fisher, in which he put in an especial plea for the Sabbath schools. Dr. Craven, the moderator, then stated that the object of the session was to discuss the Sunday school. He thought the Sunday school was one of the most important adjuncts, and made a lengthy speech showing that such schools were more of a necessity than most people supposed. The fathers should teach their children all that is possible about God. In reference to the objections of some that the Sunday school takes training away from the parents, the speaker said he did not believe it did, but if it did he would like to see the Sabbath school go. He said it was the duty of parents to give their children all the religious instruction possible, both by home teaching and sending them to Sabbath school. The good that has been done by mission Sabbath schools in the big cities is not half known, the speaker said, and he ventured that over half of the people who were brought to Christ came in this way. He was glad to see the missions on the increase, and hoped they might multiply until there were no persons left in the darkness.

The superintendent of Sunday schools, Dr. Werdin, after singing by the choir and audience, addressed those present. He said he heartily agreed with the moderator in stating the Sunday school question so clearly and beautifully. He spoke of the command in the Bible, "Bring all little children unto me, and forbid them not, etc., and said that he was often reminded of this by seeing little children in Sunday school, learning about Christ and the beauties of the religious belief. The speaker related many allegorical stories tending to show the value of bringing children up in the way they should go. He said it was necessary to bring children up in a religious manner to successfully combat the dark cloud of anarchism, nihilism and crime which had been gradually enveloping the United States. * * * After the Christian home, he thought the Sabbath school was the next best thing to bring children to Christ. The mission schools are a grand good thing, and cannot be too heartily supported by all classes of people. The doctor gave some very interesting statistics concerning the work of mission and Sunday schools, and the work some of them had accomplished. The church, he said, was already rivaling the state educational features. He called attention to the fact that there were in the United States 16,749,000 children of school age, and lamented that over 10,000,000 of them had not yet been brought to attend any Sunday school, and nearly the same number of them never attended any school. Even in Minnesota, he was sorry to say that there were some 250,000 of these poor benighted children, and wanted to know of this looked as if all was being done for the Sunday schools that could be. The speaker recommended that the Northwest especially be furnished Sunday school facilities, as the stream of foreigners coming to this country was pouring in this direction. He said this influx of foreigners was going to endanger this country and finally sink it in ruin unless better religious facilities were furnished. The political side was touched upon at some length, and the speaker asked what we could expect from the ignorant voters who could not read the ballots they elected dangerous men with. He thought the Presbyterian church should be the first to take hold of the subject, it being the largest and most pious in the world. The saloons and theaters were severely denounced by the speaker, who also attacked the wine cup in strong terms. Night schools and bad literature were another serious thing to be considered, and Dr. Weldon made a pathetic appeal to all mothers to keep a more careful watch over their children. In closing, the speaker advised all those who could to engage in mission Sabbath school work, and do what they can to raise up the fallen and educate the young.

Rev. Dr. Crosby of New York was next introduced. He said he was glad to see such an interest being taken in the education, both religious and secular, of the children. The cause under consideration, he said, was a new one, and he could almost remember when there were no Sunday schools. He was glad to see the strides with which the knowledge of religion had spread and advanced within the last few years. While he believed in the constant view of the church he thought the people were slow to follow up a hit. He said there were other dangers besides theaters, saloons, cards, etc. If all was right inside the church there need be no fear from outside enemies. Art was one of the things he was afraid of, because it permitted so much license and that which naturally follows. The love of making money is another great evil, and more than one head of a family is preparing his children for the devil by giving his entire time to money-making. what we need in our churches more, said he, is sanctified common sense, that which we use in our business. One great error too often made is not beginning to explain the rules of Christianity to a child until the boy or girl becomes 10 or 12 years old. The mind cannot be easily molded then. The reverend gentleman related a number of interesting anecdotes showing the faith of children in Christ, which were well received, calling forth a somewhat audible smiles.

"We have got to leave all Sunday newspapers alone very severely if we expect to keep our family pure and free fromm taint. We cannot read them and retain the same purity we had before reading them," said the doctor while speaking of what to avoid. The remark called forth repeated applause, the reverend gentlemen present seeming to be delighted that their champion had landed a right hander on the face of their worn and tiresome subject. The services were concluded by a song and prayer.

DRINKS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Popular Beverages, Intoxicating and Otherwise.

Some ladies in Washington who have large receptions on one afternoon of each week, and who have been in the habit of having punch always for their guests, have lately substituted lemonade, and have found that their visitors seem to enjoy the change. One of these hostesses says she is beginning to think it unwise to offer punch to young ladies and gentlemen. One lady says she puts three bottles of claret, one of champagne, one of whiskey and half a bottle of rum into the rum she makes for her reception each week. That surely would seem an injurious conction to offer to young people. "I hear," lately observed a lady in a conversation on the above subject, "that Mrs.——has given up altogether having punch at her receptions. Now, hers used to be the strongest punch and furnished in the largest quantities on reception days of any in Washington." "Yes, and it is so now," answered a young gentleman. "I suppose the report that she had ceased to have it originated from the fact that she had no punch at her receptions the first two weeks of the season, but that was only because she had lent her punch bowl to a neighbor who was having a card reception on each of her first reception days." By this it will be seen that Washington is nothing if not neighborly in the truly rural sense.

The punch at the teas given from 3 to 6 on Thursdays in February by Representative Scott's daughter, Mrs. Townsend, was made of Apollinaris water, champagne and arrack. Mrs. Townsend also had tea, coffee and bouillon at these receptions, the latter being served piping hot in a cut-glass pitcher, and this beverage seemed to find most favor of all on chilly afternoons.

Secretary Whitney is the first member of the cabinet for a number of years who has had champagne at a reception. He furnished it in liberal quantities at his New Year reception, and did the same at the evening receptions he and his wife gave on Thursdays in February. No other member of the present administration has had wine at his large receptions, though claret punch is usually provided at Wednesday afternoon receptions at cabinet houses. Secretary and Mrs. Endicott commonly have no other drink than tea when they receive by day or evening.

APROACHING BY INDIRECTION.

Harper's Bazar: Little maiden (who is spending the afternoon with her aunt)—"Auntie, mother said I must not ask you for anything to eat, but I'm awful hungry."

THE STORY OF A BOAT.

Built for the Purpose of Becoming a Confederate Cruiser.

Philadelphia Times.

The ship Andromeda, Capt. Henry Kron, cleared from Philadelphia on the 30th ult., bound for Geestermunde, Germany. This fact is not likely to awaken an interest in the mind of the average reader, for arrivals and departures, known and unknown, "tramps" and "liners," are noted every day. But the Andromeda has a history, almost a romance. At one time she was a probable factor and instrument in the hands of the Confederacy; she might have become of national interest; now she carries kerosene to our German cousins-in-trade, and carries it in bulk. The novelty may be some compensation for the loss of the romance.

In the early part of 1864 some Englishmen, having watched with evident satisfaction the numerous profitable captures of the Alabama, conceived the happy thought that there was room for one more such craft on the water. They laid the keel to what was to be a larger, and in every way a better vessel, and hurried her forward to completion.

They did good work and made a staunch ship, while they no doubt looked forward with intense satisfaction to the time when, sailing under a commission from the Confederate government, she would make war against the Yankee merchant marine and bring gold and silver galore to the pockets of her enterprising owners. The ship was launched, christened in the usual way, her machinery made ready for placing and everything was being rushed forward with all possible haste, when news came that the Kearsage had followed the Alabama into Cherbourg and that a battle was probable. Probability became a fact on Sunday, June 19, and the Alabama's sun went down, not in a sea of glory, but stern first and full of holes.

Rear Admiral Raphael Semmes completed one more variation to his career as farmer, preacher, lawyer, and—well—naval commander, dropped his sword in the water, jumped in after it, and was soon picked up by the English Deerhound and carried, with others of the rescued, to Southampton.

It is said that Admiral Semmes sought a conference with the owners of the new ship. It is not doubted that he was able to present excellent credentials and to give numerous instances of past success as indicative of future possibilities, but the news from Cherbourg had dampened the Englishmen's ardor, and Semmes was not welcomed with any excessive degree of cordiality. The owners would not replace the Alabama with their new ship. They would wait awhile. Confederate bonds were losing their golden hue, and cotton's crown was getting very shaky. With their usual caution they considered a guinea in the pocket worth several on the war-troubled and Kearsarge-infested waters. and so, in railroad parlance, they side tracked the one-time intended ally of the Confederacy. Their decision was wisely made. The march through Georgia made eventful the closing month of 1864, while April, 1865, found Grant at Appomattox, and the North was up and the South was down. No interpretation of international law could make of a second Alabama anything else than a pirate, so the owners of the new ship stopped her embryonic romance in the first chapter, and changed it into a freighter, and a tramp at that. The machinery was sold, and as a full-rigged ship, with iron masts, she became the Andromeda. For nineteen years she sailed the ocean blue. She changed hands and now hails from Geestermunde, on the river Weser, fifty odd miles from Bremen.

REMINISENCES OF A PUGILIST.

Old Fighters Compared with the New.

A few pages of an old-time pugilist's memory were opened to a reporter a few evenings ago. The man has in his time measured his length on the greensward within the ropes, and bears the scars of more than one hotly contested mill.

"You want me to tell you something about what you call prize fighters," he said. "It is hard to begin. I can tell you one thing, my friend, that it has been proved conclusively within two or three years that youth is one of the principal elements that a pugilist requires. This is the case with John L. Sullivan, for without it he never could have defeated the men he has. You can easily teach youth science, but I think you will agree with me that you cannot make old men young. Strength and youth are the chief requisites. I have to laugh when I think of the days of my early training. A man was a slave to his trainer; his food was not only selected, but weighed out to him. He dared not eat this or that kind of meat, nor dare he drink anything that his trainer was opposed to. The result of this idiotic system was that men were so finely trained when they entered the ring that they were almost good for nothing. I admit that it was as good for one as for the other, but it goes far to explain how many of the historic mills lasted for three and four hours, and after all the men were slightly hurt, that they were among their fellows and on the street the following day. Take for instance one of the fights between Jem Mace and Joe Goss. Why, when they got tired of banging away they would lean on the ropes and chat with each other. There is Jack Dempsey; it is his youth that does all the fighting.

"I want to tell you a good story about Eagan, the 'Troy Terror.' Some one put it into his head that he was a first-class prize-fighter, but he turned out to be a coward. He came to this city, and, although he didn't have a dollar, I agreed to take charge of him and see what was in him. He brought me flaming letters from Trojans, who said he was the only one who could stand up before John L. Sullivan. The fellow didn't have a heart as big as a hen's. He was strong enough and big enough; that was all. He was too old. I took hold of him and gave him a few lessons. He was as awkward as a canal boatman. After I had him in training some time I thought I would get some heavy-weight to meet him on the quiet. I was afraid to select any of the professionals, for I wanted to spring a trap on Sullivan and his friends if Eagan turned out to be any good. One of the best heavy-weight amateur boxers in the country, if not in the world, a friend of mine, agreed to meet the Trojan at my rooms. While sparring Harry —— gave Eagan two or three good thumps which made him mad. He claimed that he could not spar after the fashion I had taught him, so I advised him to adopt any style he liked. Well, sir, he went in to win. He began to act so viciously that Harry told him to look out, but the 'Terror' kept banging away. Suddenly the Amateur let go his left. It landed on Eagan's nasal organ and smashed it as you would a pipe-stem. That was the last of the 'Troy Terror.'

"I have a man in training, and if I know anything of what constitutes a prize fighter, he is just the man to knock out John L. Sullivan. You ask me what chance Paddy Ryan has with Sullivan, and I tell you candidly he has none. I have sparred with both. Sullivan is just as active and scientific as any one in the ring to-day, and his youth and strength added make him what he is to-day—the champion against all comers.

WHY LOGAN IS POPULAR.

Women Adore Him and Would See Him President.

Washington Letter.

Of all the members of the senatorial body Gen. John A. Logan is the one in whom the ladies appear the most interested, says a correspondent of the Chicago News. At east that is what the doorkeeper of the ladies' gallery tells me. The frequenters of this gallery are, for the most part, strangers for it is a curious fact that the the residents of Washington, especially the feminine portion, seldom visit the capitol except upon extraordinary occasions.

"What is there about Logan that makes him an object of greater curiosity to the ladies than Edmunds, or Sherman, or Hoar?"

"I don't know," was his reply, "unless it is that he has had more prominence within the last few years than any of his colleagues. The reason I know Gen. Logan is most popular is because we are asked to point him out oftener than any one else. Sometimes half a dozen ladies will come in together. 'Please show me where Gen. Logan sits,' they will ask, and when I have done so, such exclamations as these will usually follow: 'Oh, isn't he sweet!' 'What a splendid physique he has!' 'What a grand president he would make!' and, 'Oh, I do hope he will be elected next time!'

"It is very singular," he continued, oracularly, "that no matter what the women have to say about Gen. Logan, they never fail to express the desire that he may one day be president."

"Who else are usually inquired after?" I asked.

"None of the others to any particular extent. Of course, people like to see the senators from their own state, but, with this exception, there seems to be no marked preference. When Mahone first took his seat all the visitors asked for him. That was because of the prominence given to him by the newspapers for the time being. The same may be said of Senator Mitchell of Oregon. Immediately after his election, when the newspapers talked a good deal about him, everybody wanted to see what he looked like. As soon as the press dropped him the public did, too. There is now seldom a call for him."

I think I can furnish a reason for Gen. Logan's popularity with the ladies, which my friend, the doorkeeper, overlooked. He is popular because he is the husband of Mrs. Logan. Men like Gen. Logan because he is a good fighter, because he is loyal to his friends and is true to his convictions. The women adore Mrs. Logan. With all respect to the general, I think the underlying desire to see him president is because his elevation to the honor would make Mrs. Logan the mistress of the White house. No one will question the assertion that Mrs. Logan is more universally admired and respected than any lady in Washington public life. Her weekly receptions are more largely attended than those of any of the cabinet ladies. The primary reason for this is that everybody is made to feel at home. There is nothing stiff or formal about the Logans. They live plainly. They entertain simply. The wife of the bucolic member, unused to the ways of fashionable society, is greeted at the Logan mansion with a warmth and cordiality in striking contrast with the icy conventionality she may, perhaps, have received at every other house she has entered since her arrival at this social and political Mecca. Mrs. Logan recognizes her embarrassment, and, with ready tact, places her at once at her ease. Possibly she invites her to make one of the party of ladies who will "assist" at her next reception—a compliment, you may believe me, which takes the poor woman breath away and makes her Mrs. Logan's friend for life. Every woman in Washington—I may truthfully say every woman in the country—who knows Mrs. Logan wishes to see her the first lady in the land, as it is now proper to term the wife of the chief magistrate. This can only be accomplished by moking Gen. Logan president. If the women had the deciding power I believe there would be no doubt about it.

Millionaire Mackay's Daughter.

Brooklyn Eagle.

But it is the young mamma whom we wish to describe. She is lying on a superb white bear skin whose great head is thrown back on pillars of pale blue satin covered with Valenciennes insertings and laces. The fur is so immense that its great paws, tail and sides rests on the floor. By way of contrast, over the lady's feet is thrown a jet black bear fur, smaller than the white, but equally superb in quality. It seems that nature has seen fit to touch the princess up with an air of matronliness, for she is fleshier and more posed in countenance than before her child was born. She wears the small invalid's cap of lace and ribbons. She has on a wrapper of exquisite beauty. It is of soft Japanese light blue fabric covered with gold, silver and varied silk embroideries, whose large desings are the usual hieroglyphical Japanese patterns. It is as intricate in make as in design, with deep blue folds, many cords and tassels hanging in the loose fit of the Oriental dress. Behind the invalds chair, for effect and to keep out draughts, is a large screen whose Japanese make matches that of the gown. Its pale blue background throws an interesting tint on the young mother's countenance, on the Princess de Colonna, nee Mackay.

He Kept the Flies Warm.

Detroit Free Press.

On the inside of a fly-screen in a Michigan avenue store yesterday were fifty or more flies, and a pedestrian who noticed it looked in at the door and remarked to the proprietor:

"What's the use of that screen?"

"Do you suppose I left all my flies go dn sooch a cold day like dis?" was the inogn ant reply.

"Bacon and Greens."

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Star.

We would rather live on "bacon and greens" in North Carolina than be clothed with purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuously every day in any land or in any state.

BARGAINS IN CARPETS!

Folds & Griffith,

SYNDICATE BLOCK, MINNEAPOLIS.

Commencing Monday, May 24, will offer 140 Pieces of Carpeting at Special Bargains.

35 PIECES TWO-PLY INGRAINS,
40 PIECES TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
46 PIECES BODY BRUSSELS,
19 PIECES TAPESTRY VELVETS.

Nearly all the above are new patterns received this spring and are unusually cheap.

Also large arrivals of new Carpetings received within the past few days in very attractive designs and colors.

In our establishment you have the advantage of seeing new arrivals every day, and hundreds of handsome new private patterns. Our stock is the largest and most complete in the West. Prices always the lowest.

FOLDS & GRIFFITH.

WARRENDALE.

A Beautiful Lakeside Suburb with all City Conveniences.

There are not many cities in the world where a man can live on the shores of a beautiful lake, surrounded by all the charms of country life and yet at the same time be within the municipal limits and be provided with all the conveniences afforded by a city government. St. Paul possesses such a suburb. It lies on the southern shore of Lake Como and is called Warrendale, in honor of Mr. Cary I. Warren, who purchased the land about two years ago with wise judgment and foresight as to its advantage of early development.

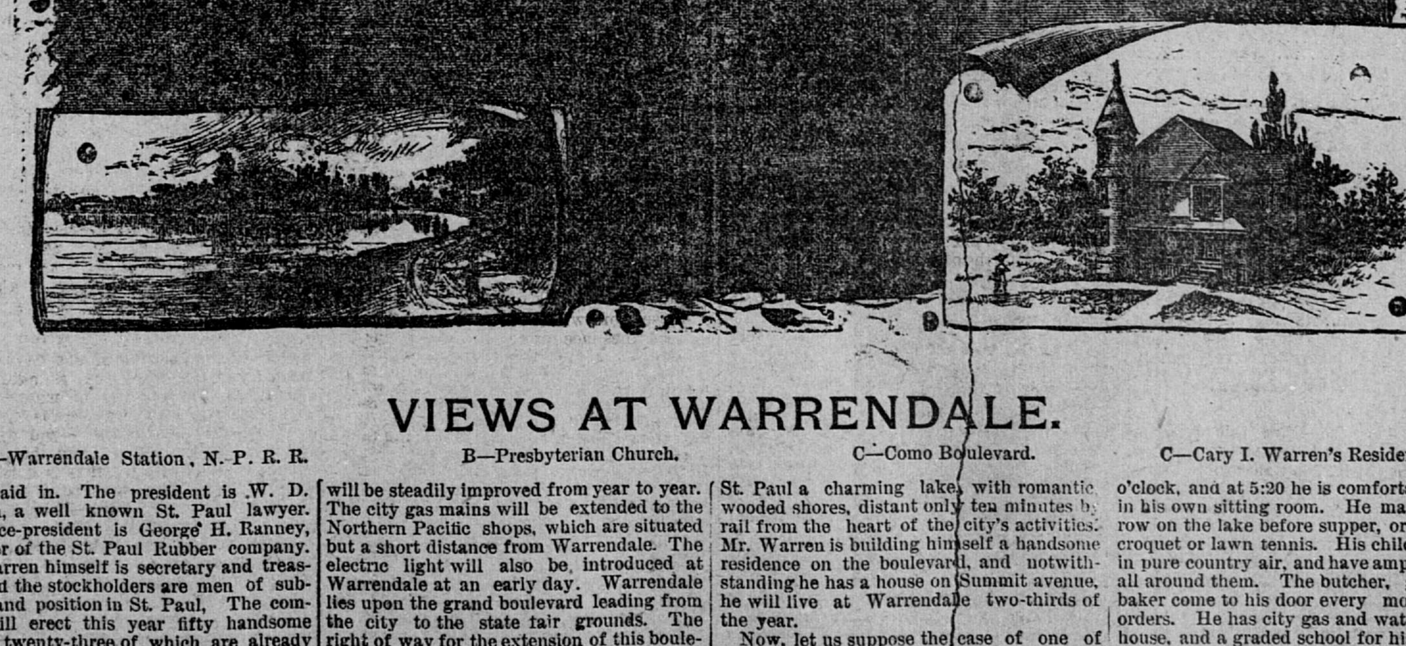
Warrendale is now the property of a joint stock company with a capital of $150,000 fully paid in. The president is W. D. Cornish, a well known St. Paul lawyer. The vice-president is George H. Ranney, manager of the St. Paul Rubber company. Mr. Warren himself is secretary and treasurer and the stockholders are men of substance and position in St. Paul. The company will erect this year fifty handsome houses, twenty-three of which are already contracted for. About fifty more will be built by private parties who have already purchased lots. The company's houses will be sold on favorable terms, as to interest and time of payment, to first-class parties only. All lots are sold with the condition of immediate building attached. It is the intention of the management of the company to make Warrendale a model suburban residence place in all respects and to attract to it only people of recognized business standing and social worth, so that no one establishing a home there need fear undesirable neighbors. There will be sewerage, gas and water, and this, the company desires to have understood, is not a mere promise. These important adjuncts of comfortable and healthful living are to be introduced at once. The sewerage system will lead to the river, and the water of the lake will be kept entirely pure. There is one hundred and fourteen feet fall from Warrendale to the river. The sewerage main is to be brought up Lexington avenue. It is the intention of the city government to raise the level of Lake Como four feet, and to maintain it at that level from the city water supply, in order that it may form a beautiful adjunct to Como park, which occupies a considerable portion of its shore line, and which lies immediately west of Warrendale. Como park will be open this summer, and will be steadily improved from year to year. The city gas mains will be extended to the Northern Pacific shops, which are situated but a short distance from Warrendale. The electric light will also be introduced at Warrendale at an early day. Warrendale lies upon the grand boulevard leading from the city to the state fair grounds. The right of way for the extension of this boulevard to Como avenue has already been secured, and it will be open this summer.

With a moderately good horse the drive from the banks of Lake Como to the post-office in St. Paul can be made in fifteen minutes. For regular transit to and from the business portion of the city, however, the railroad will be the chief dependence of the residents of Warrendale. The line of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific road skirts the southern side of the property, and plans have been adopted by the company for the erection of the handsomest suburban depot to be found in the vicinity of St. Paul. The running time between the union depot and the city and the station at Warrendale will be ten minutes and the fare 5 cents. Thus the business man starting from his store or office can be home in Warrendale in half the time it would take him to reach St. Anthony hill by street car, while paying only street car fare.

We might say a good deal about the handsome and liberal street plan of Warrendale, including, as it does, a number of pretty little parks, and something, too, of the great attractions of the lake, where there is to be a public boat house for the care of sail and row boats. The best advice, however, we can give persons seeking a suburban home is to go and see the place for themselves. They will be sure to be delighted at the good fortune which has given St. Paul a charming lake with romantic wooded shores, distant only ten minutes by rail from the heart of the city's activities. Mr. Warren is building himself a handsome residence on the boulevard, and notwithstanding he has a house on Summit avenue, he will live at Warrendale two-thirds of the year.

Now, let us suppose the case of one of our readers, who, after taking a look at Warrendale, determines to settle there at once. His means are limited, we will say, or are so much needed in his business that he does not withdraw money enough from his working capital to purchase a house. The company undertakes to build one for him, at a price less than he could get it done himself, and to take a small amount in advance and the rest in easy payments. He and his wife look over numerous plans and select one which pleases them in its external appearance, and is adapted internally to the wants of their family. In three months' time the house is ready for occupancy, completed in every particular, and furnished with all modern conveniences. Our friend moves into it early in the coming summer. They expect at first to feel a little lonesome, but are agreeably disappointed, for they find a number of pleasant neighbors of about their own views as to style of living. Very soon a pleasant and social circle grows up as residences increase in number, and by fall quite an active social life has come into existence, with its boating parties, driving excursions and evening gatherings. The very fact that the residents are a little out of the city seems to increase their friendliness to each other. Something of the spirit of a new western town prevails in this respect. Our friend leaves his place of business on Fourth at 5 o'clock, and at 5:20 he is comfortably home in his own sitting room. He may take a row on the lake before supper, or a game of croquet or lawn tennis. His children thrive in pure country air, and have ample grounds all around them. The butcher, grocer and baker come to his door every morning for orders. He has city gas and water in his house, and a graded school for his children, and if he wishes to go to the theater he can get to the performance in half an hour, and a late train brings him home afterward at a reasonable bedtime. In short, he has the most essential city comforts and conveniences, and is at the same time surrounded by the quiet coolness and healthfulness of the country.

WARREN & McDOWELL, Agents.
Corner Third and Robert streets, over Third National bank.
Select your lots at once.



VIEWS AT WARRENDALE.

A—Warrendale Station, N. P. R. R. B—Presbyterian Church. C—Como Boulevard. C—Cary I. Warren's Residence.