FIRE IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A Blaze in the Horan Block Does Damage to the Extent of About $2,000.

Charles Laird, the Notorious Crook Who so Often Turns State's Evidence, in the Toils.

The Scottish Rites Masons and the French Societies Celebrate St. John's Day.

Indictments Found by the Grand Jury--Sunday Shaving--General News.

Blaze in the Horan Block.

A fire of evident incendiary origin burst out in the block of Frank Horan, 22 Washington avenue south, a little before 11 o'clock last night. The blaze flashed out from the fourth story with singular brilliance, betokening the burning of oil, and had apparently gained great headway when the department arrived. The large crowd that had assembled expected to see the valuable block consumed, but when four streams of water had been turned upon it the blaze dropped, and in twenty minutes was entirely out. The building is owned by Frank J. Horan, who has a clothing establishment on the first floor. The second floor is occupied by J. A. Burk's Star photograph gallery, the third by Flanagan & Sullivan, while the fourth is a sort of garret. An examination of the latter showed conclusively that oil had been plenteously ponred over the floor and walls and established the theory that the origin of the fire was incendiary. So far as known there is no clue to the incendiaries or their motive.

THE DAMAGE

by fire will not exeeed $400. The flames were confined to the fourth story, which was unoccupied. The front of the building was damaged to some extent by heat, which caused part of the cornice to break off and drop into the street below. Horan's stock of tailors' goods suffered but little. Everything was covered with oilcloth and no water touched the goods. In Brush's branch photograph gallery on the second floor the damage was pretty severe, as water poured in from above and thoroughly soaked everything in the way of apparatus. The furniture had been removed to the rear, and the apparatus will soon be repaired. The carpets and remaining fixtures were thoroughly drenched, but $200 will replace all. On the third floor were Sullivan & Flannagan's rooms, which were drenched with water. There was considerable furniture and numerous fixtures in the room and the steady stream of water which poured in created ruin and devastation. The loss here is considerable, but is believed to be fully covered by insurance. The total damage by fire and water together will not exceed $2,000.

HE HAS A HISTORY,

And Has Been With Horse Thieves and Counterfeiters.

Yesterday morning at 11:30 o'clock, Detective King arrested Charles Clark, alias Charles Laird, on a charge of breaking into two trunks in Rogers' hhtel, 119 First avenue north, and stealing a suit of clothes and other goods. Inside of one hour Laird had been taken before the grand jury and a true bill found against him. He will probably come up to plead to-day. There is a history connected with Laird, and he is known to most all the officers in the Northwest. Some five or six years ago a gang of daring and lawless horse thieves existed in the northern part of Wisconsin, and for a long time eluded the grasp of the law. Del Moon was said to be the leader of the gang. Finally Laird, who was said to be one of the gang himself, gave information that led to the arrest of six of the men, nearly all of whom served time in state's prison for their crimes. Laird alone escaped, and this was due to his giving information which led to the capture of the rest. It will be remembered that some months ago Frank Cole, Bert Larsens, Edward Teller and George Goodson were arrested at Anoka for counterfeiting. Laird was the man who put the officers on their track, and by so doing he escaped the penalty of the law. According to his story he was the leader of the young men and helped to manufacture the bogus coin. Laird is a peculiar man in many respects, and yesterday claimed to be working for the state as a secret service officer.

"I don't want you to give me away," he said to a GLOBE reporter, who interviewed him in jail, "for if you do it will kill me so far as doing any good work is concerned. I did not steal the things I am accused of taking. I bought them of a man for $8. I came up to Minneapolis and got on a big drunk. I am willing to plead guilty to being drunk and disorderly and pay a fine, but I don't think it's right to make me answer to the charge of stealing a suit of clothes."

"That man is one of the biggest crooks I know off," said a detective, in speaking of the affair. "He is one of those men who are always ready to belong to a gang and do any crooked work that comes along, but just the moment he sees any danger he becomes very virtuous, turns around and tells all he knows, sparing himself, of course, and generally escaping on the state's evidence racket."

SUNDAY SHAVING

Decided Not to Be a Work of Necessity.

The test case which was to decide the validity of the Sunday clause of the penal code as applied to the keeping open of barber shops on Sunday was tried in the municipal court yesterday. Several barbers employed in the shop of Scheig & Scheig at the West hotel were arrested, and by stipulation one case was made the test. No denial was made of the fact that the shop was kept open on Sunday and the only point was as to whether it was a work of public necessity to shave on Sunday. Mr. Scheig gave it as his opinion that it was, and stated that it was impossible for a great many to get shaved Saturday night. The shops could not accommodate them if they did; besides, many strangers arrive in the city Sunday morning. Col. John T. West stated that he considered it a work of necessity. If he had to miss a shave or his breakfast he would forego the pleasure of eating. He considered it would be a great injury to his hotel business if the shops were closed on Sundays. Several barbers testified they did not want to work on the Sabbath, and upon being asked why, one answered "We want to go to church." Another said, "We want to go out to the lakes." "But I should think you would not want the trainmen to work if you didn't," put in Mr. Wilson, the defendant's counsel. Judge Mahoney instructed the jury simply to decide whether in their judgment, from the testimony given, Sunday shaving was necessary. The jury evidently thought not and returned a verdict to that effect shortly.

ST. JHON'S DAY

Celebrated by the Scottish Rites Masons and French Societies.

The Scottish Rites Masons last evening celebrated "St. John the Baptist day" with a banquet at the West, followed by a short literary and musical program. Miss Phila M. Griffin sang several songs; A. J. Blethen toasted the ladies in one of his oratorical outbursts of gallantry; "Our Order" was responded to by Geo. E. Swift, "Masonry and Its Relationship to Our Families," by H. E. Latz; "The Candidates," by John N. Ward and John J. Corcoran; "St. John's Day" by Rev. J. B. Starkey. W. J. Patten sang a solo, and the evening's entertainment closed. Charles L. Pratt officiated as master of ceremonies and L. W. Young as grand master.

The French societies after attending services, marched to the union depot escorted by a detail of police and Kost's band, and left at 8:30 for White Bear lake, where they joined the societies of St. Paul and Stillwater in a celebration of the day.

MORE OF THE SAME.

Indictments Found by the Grand Jury--Cases to be Tried.

William Kreidt pleaded not guilty to an indictment of publishing an obscene circular, offering for sale an instrument for developing certain parts of the body. He was placed under bonds of $300 and his trial set for July 1. J. E. Steers, indicted for practicing medicine without a diploma, had secured no lawyer and was not ready to plead. His bond was placed at $300, and he will plead this morning. John T. Maxon, indicted for the same offense, pleaded not guilty. He will be tried June 30. John Blaha pleaded guilty to stealing $24 worth of goods from William Stole and will be sentenced later on. To the indictment of stealing a watch and chain from Harry Mock, June 6, Lambert Haasker pleaded not guilty. He will be tried July 2, his bond being fixed at $1,000. John C. Putnam, stealing a watch from Lewis Drys, June 10, not guilty; trial set for July 2. John Simpson, stealing $310 from the store of Johnson & Bjornson, 200 Hennepin avenue, not guilty; trial set for July 2. The same time was also set for the trial of George Talbert, a colored man, indicted for stealing a watch and chain from D. H. Kent, May 12. Henry France, against whom an indictment was found for obtaining $81 from Clark & Harrison, by representing that he owned certain property, will be tried July 3. John Riley, entering Haymarket restaurant with intent to steal, not guilty; trial set for July 2. John Burk, charged with stealing sundry goods from the store at 204 Hennepin avenue June 11, will be tried the same day. D. A. Ross pleaded not guilty to the charge of embezzling $3,000 from R. G. Dun & Co. His bond was raised to $2,000 and his trial set for July 1. W. W. Lewis, against whom an indictment was found for attempting to shoot Rev. E. Q. Plummer, May 25, pleaded not guilty. He will also be tried July 1.

"WONDERFULLY NATURAL."

The Chief of Logan's Staff Inspects the Panorama.

Col. John R. Hotaling of Huron, Dak., who was chief of Logan's staff at the battle of Atlanta, yesterday arrived in the city and was shown the panorama of the famous battle that is now being placed in position. The veteran was found yesterday morning sitting in his shirt sleeves eagerly devouring the stirring scenes, so graphically depicted on the canvass. His deep interest almost amounted to excitement as he pointed out the various locations with which he was familiar and related the incidents of the fight that were recalled to his mind.

"It's wonderful, wonderful!!!" he exclaimed. "It all comes back to me like a dream. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 22d Gen. Logan sent me to Morgan L. Smith to warn him of the approach of the enemy. A confederate colonel captured the day before had given us warning. You see that little white cottage there away off towards Atlanta? Well, right there I saw the rebels, and we fell back. It got so smoky there from the firing that their second line almost walked over us. 'Jimmie' Dutch, now secretary of the Chicago board of trade, was there with me. I'll bet he remembers that little surprise party. Right near those trees on the hill-side over yonder, I first heard old Mercer swearing at his troops in Dutch. I couldn't see anybody and it was actually a relief to hear him cuss.

So the colonel went on from one incident to another, telling how Sprague's gallant brigade saved Sherman's wagon train, how Dodge managed to hold the rebs in check at another point, how Hardee placed his men when he thought he had got in the rear of Sherman's army, and various other points of the struggle to hold Bald Hill.

Theodore R. Davis, the war correspondent of Harper's Weekly, was also present and the two comrades were comparing notes from their recollections in a very animated way. The work of preparing the foreground of the panorama is now well in hand, and everything will be in readiness for the opening on Monday.

KEEP THE RIVER PURE.

No Workhouse Sewerage--Bouncing Erring Plumbers.

The water board last night devoted its time to discussing the matter of sewerage at the workhouse. This institution is at Shingle creek, above the city limits, while the board is considering the advisability of establishing a pumping station at Twentieth avenue north, and the question was whether the drainage and foul matter from the workhouse would not contaminate the city drinking water if connection were made with the river. Ald. Sly and Gibson of the workhouse committee were before the board, the former seeking advice purely, and the latter advocating the sewer, on the ground that the water supply would not be injured. Messrs. Foote and Farnham was radically opposed to the sewer and Mr. Davis was in favor of it. Mayor Ames gave it as his opinion the sewer would not contaminate the water, but thought the better plan would be to force the refuse matter by pump up to the high ground. Finally, by Mr. Foote's motion, the board requested council not to empty this refuse into the river above the intake pipe.

As the county treasurer cannot make the annual settlement until after July 10, on motion of Mr. Foote the council was requested to return the $30,000 borrowed last year.

H. L. Peterson, Jorgen & Kletzen and John Fitzgibbon, plumbers, were summoned to answer violations of the plumbing ordinance. After a severe lecture by Mr. Foote they were dismissed, with the warning that at the next violation their licenses would be revoked.

POLITICAL POINTERS.

T. E. Hughes is conceded to be an elegant gentleman, but that he will leave the postoffice within a fortnight after J. J. Ankeny's advent is the confident assertion of the latter gentleman's friends.

Politics will have no part in the election of a superintendent of schools to succeed the gentle Tousley. It is entirely probable an Eastern man will be chosen, after the manner of selecting President Northrop of the university.

The two discordant elements of the Hennepin Democracy will measure swords fairly when it comes to selecting delegates to the state convention. One side swears not a man from the other side shall have a seat in the convention.

Republicans in the Fourth Congressional district are anxiously inquiring what vote will be used as a basis of representation. Hennepin cost a heavy vote for Blaine and a light one for Gilfillan, and should the former be taken, Hennepin will lack but six votes of controlling the convention.

Several Democrats of Minneapolis had made up their minds to go to St. Paul, on July 1, with the purpose of ousting Doran and supporting Kelly. Since the postoffice appointment they have changed their minds and now declare Kelly was treacherous, and they will raise him with the Doran petard.

The Tribune and Journal, in copying a portion of a GLOBE interview with Ald. Schmitz of Fergus Falls, made him say Nelson would be nominated and elected. What he said was Nelson would defeat the opposition and be nominated, but would probably be defeated by R. L. Frazee of Becker county.

W. W. Hartley of the Fifth district is announced as a candidate for auditor of state against Frank McDonald of Hennepin, and his chief qualification is in that he is a Mason. McDonald can go him one better, for he is connected with seventeen different secret societies and has applications pending in the other three.

A Becker county Republican, whose information is equaled only by his modesty, was in the city yesterday and cautiously inquired if C. F. Kindred had made any political revelations. He said: "Kindred is right about Gilman. He will certainly be nominated, but the fight will be a bitter one and he will be defeated at the polls."

It had been anticipated that John B. Gilfillan would not care for a second term in congress, but he has announced that having spent one term in learning the ropes he would like a second whirl to make himself truly useful. His plea of usage is a good one, perhaps, but that does not prevent Loren Fletcher and Judge Koon from vigorously building fences around the district. Hennepin county's delegation will go to the convention so badly split up that some outside statesman may walk off with the prize.

C. F. Kindred of Brainerd, who is in the city, has been giving out political information, fresh from the fountain head and without stint. He says Nelson will be nominated for congress in the Fifth, without practical opposition, as Duluth counts for nothing. He found the northern part of the state wild for Gilman for governor—actually losing sleep in their excitement. W. W. Hartley of Stearns, for auditor, and Mose Clapp of Otter Tail for attorney general, are down on his slate, while he thinks Senator Buckman of Stearns will succeed himself, and L. E. Lum will go to the legislature from Brainerd. Stordock of Wilkins county wants to be secretary of state.

ALL SORTS.

Nothing would be more appreciated by its patrons than spark and cinder arresters on the motors.

There has been some little talk of converting the Boston block into a European hotel, but the scheme has been changed.

A large class will be baptized at Lake Harriet on Monday by the Seventh-day Adventists. Quite an audience is expected.

"Uncle" Dick Dunnington visited the Stillwater races. While he was watching the flyers, some "dip" picked his pocket of $50.

Free Lane and C. F. Kindred, closeted together, can put up more political mischief in an hour than a convention can undo in a month.

If the Eighth ward Law and Order league will make a thorough examination of Stevens avenue it may find something to its advantage—to remove.

Mayor Ames has received a number of letters from workingmen thanking him heartily for the attitude he assumed towards the street car drivers.

The Journal and Tribune, quarreling over which first announced the appointment of Postmaster Ankeny, has been likened to the quarrel of Doran and Kelly.

St. Paul plays at Minneapolis to-day. St. Paul is a team that Minneapolis can semi-occasionally down, and the long-suffering patrons of the sport look forward with renewed hope.

Mayor Ames had prepared an address in De Rochefoucauld French to be delivered in honor of St. Jean de Batiste, yesterday, but an important engagement necessitated his presence elsewhere.

Theodore R. Davis, the war correspondent, is wound up for forty-eight hours when the battle of Atlanta is mentioned. He shuts his eyes and touches a spring, when memory comes over him like a reservoir.

A. F. Nordin, the assistant secretary of state, has been accused by the Nordvesten with having said at the dedication of Dania hall that "Norway's independence was given her by others." Mr. Nordin disclaims any such utterance, and yesterday visited Minneapolis to secure the signatures to a denial.

Charley Harris sent the first message over the National association lines to Duluth. In studying out a proper and significant message he racked his brain. "Two beers" was rejected for obvious reasons. "What God hath wrought" was pronounced a horse chestnut. Something about base ball was held to be galling to Minneapolis pride and finally he sent a commonplace congratulation. "How's your liver?" would have gone.

The Minneapolis street car potentates will not permit their car drivers to sit down while on duty. The drivers have grown very tired of standing and as a last resort have decided to sit on the company. The result is a general tie-up on the Minneapolis surface roads. The outcome will doubtless be that the inhuman street car managers will provide a seat for each driver and the seat of the trouble will be removed.—New York World Editorial.

The Augustana Synod.

Yesterday was midsummer or John the Baptist's day, and was appropriately celebrated by the Augustana synod, no business being transacted. Rev. J. Telleen of San Francisco preached upon "What Has Christianity Done for the World?" in which he referred to the so-called labor problem, his solution being that servants should act towards their master as children towards their parents—the masters should treat their servants as chilren. In the afternoon the usual discussion was omitted and a "missionfest" was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. J. Wilkstrand on home missions, and by Rev. E. M. Erikson on foreign missions. Rev. J. A. Krantz and Rev. L. G. Abrahamson also spoke upon missionary work in Utah. In the evening regular services were held.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Two hundred and ninety-one liquor licenses have been issued.

The Danz orchestra gave a delightful concert in Central park last week.

The property upon which personal taxes have not been paid is being arbitrarily assessed.

The case of Charles Albee, arrested for selling liquor without a license, was continued to July 7.

R. J. Borgholthaus, an attorney from Kansas, was admitted to practice in the district court yesterday.

The house of ill-fame at 119 Second street north, run by Carrie Moore, was closed by the police last night.

Camp meeting at Lake Harriet from June 23 to 29. Everybody invited. Motor trains every twenty minutes.

Go to Lake Harriet and attend the camp-meeting. It will do you good. Motor trains every twenty minutes.

The case of E. C. Whitney against W. W. Huntington to recover $19,000, is still on trial in Judge Lochran's court.

Take the motor to Lake Harriet and attend the Seventh Day Adventists' camp meeting. Trains every twenty minutes.

Hop-o'-My-Thumb, the midget, and two separate stage performances will be the bill at the dime museum next week.

The Twelfth street rink has been purchased by the First Congregational church, and will be used until the new church is completed.

A small boy, whose parents reside at No. 3 Ninth street, yesterday fell into an area at the Boston block and was severely injured.

A plat of the subdivision of Cobb's addition was filed yesterday. Articles incorporating the Gold Hill Mining company were also filed.

Cards are out announcing the wedding of Miss Cooley to Comptroller Holbrook on Wednesday evening, July 7, at St. Mark's church.

Over 200 tents have been pitched at Lake Harriet by the camp meeting folks. Take the motor and see them; No admission charged.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the Catholic Orphan asylum will be held this evening at the residence of Father James McGolrick.

Wednesday 187,000 feet of lumber were cut at the Diamond mills of Smith & Richardson, this being the largest day's cut ever known on the river.

Marriage licenses were issued yesterday to David McKenzie and Euphemia Gray; Peter De Raystu and Emma Reitman; Mike Haurusky and Barbara Horejst.

Steamers on Lake Minnetonka connect with all trains on motor line. Trains leave Washington avenue for Minnetonka, 5:30 and 9 a. m., 1:20 and 5 p. m.

The twenty-four Catholic societies in this city have been invited to participate in the laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic orphan asylum Sunday, July 4.

The prohibition congressional convention will be held at Harrison hall to-morrow afternoon. So far as can be ascertained the prospective nominee is a decidedly dark horse.

Harris Terrill, a St. Louis tough, who attempted to rob a girl at 251 Second avenue south and afterwards beat her severely, yesterday paid a $50 fine in the municipal court and was ordered to leave town within two hours.

A red horse was found in Riverside park yesterday, which the owner may have by calling on H. A. Swanberg, 2613 Seventh street south. The park police complain very much of the stock which is permitted to run through this park.

The Prohibitionists of the First precinct of the Fourth ward will meet at the office of the Review, 248 Hennepin avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock to elect delegates to the county convention, which meets at Harrison hall to-morrow at 2 p. m.

The remains of Martin Sorenson Rude, who committed suicide on the 14th inst., were found in the river yesterday morning at Thirty-fourth avenue north. He was 50 years of age and a Norwegian by birth. He leaves two daughters in this city.

At the last meeting of Division No. 3, A. O. H., held Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: S. J. McCarthy, president; Thomas Mulcahy, vice president; John McGowan, recording secretary; J. P. Sullivan, financial secretary; A. J. Dolan, treasurer.

A farmer named Sandhoff, residing out on the Oak Creek road, reports that he was attacked by two men on the corner of Seventeenth avenue north and Fourth street Wednesday night. He had several hundred dollars in his pocket, but the thugs were scared off by the farmer's cries.

The council committee on claims yesterday met for consultation with the city attorney. The claims are chiefly for damages caused by overflowing of streets without sewerage. The attorney advised that the city was not liable except in instances where grading may have been the direct cause. The largest claim is that of Prof. Ludwig Harmsen for $900.

Mr. Henry Gibbud of the Florence Night Mission, 29 Bleeker street, New York, who so greatly interested the convention of Christian workers in Chicago, is in the city for a day, the guest of Rev. E. S. Williams, and will tell the story of his work, at the Friends' church, corner of Eighth street and Hennepin avenue, at 4 p. m. to-day.

A petition that has been largely signed by citizens of the Seventh ward is to be presented to the mayor, requesting him to veto the ordinance prohibiting Sunday ball playing. The games have thus far been played in locations where annoyance to residents could hardly have been possible. Many of the signers are working men who think that they should not be restricted from witnessing or indulging in ball-playing on the only day they have a chance to.

Sheeting and Towels.

Full lines in all departments at lowest rates. Towels 12½c each, all linen. McLain, 384 Wabasha street.

JESUS' SECOND COMING.

Peculiar Tenets of the Faith That Reposes in the Seventh Day Adventists.

Their Ideas of the Observance of the Sabbath, of Baptism and Other Cardinal Points.

The Interesting Schedule of Belief as Outlined by a Leading Elder of the Flock.

Second Day's Doings of the Flock in the Tented Camp at Lake Harriet.

Everything progresses finely on the Seventh-Day Adventist camp ground. At the ring of the bell the whole camp awoke to behold a beautiful day. At 5:30 Elder Butler led the worshippers in the large tent in an animated social meeting. Several hundred took part in the exercises. Great interest was manifested also in the proceedings at 7 o'clock, when the bell rang for breakfast. At 8 o'clock the whole camp engaged in morning prayers in their tents, several tent companies meeting together. The Missionary society held a short meeting at 9 a. m. This was followed by an address by Elder Butler on the subject of "Education." Still the people come; every train brings new additions to the already populous camp, and visitors are constantly upon the grounds. The whole grove is alive with people. The Scandinavians are well represented on the grounds, as well as the Germans, and services are held daily in their languages, Elder Lewis Johnson, from Sleepy Eye, Minn., conducting the services in the Scandinavian tongue.

TENETS OF FAITH.

During the day a GLOBE reporter had a short interview with Elder Haskell at the Adventists' camp and gained an idea of the Seventh Day Adventist faith.

Elder Haskell's home is at South Lancaster, Mass., and he has traveled much in missionary work in America, Europe and Australia. The reporter asked:

"Why are you called Seventh Day Adventists?"

"Because," replied the elder, "we observe the seventh day of the week, or Saturday. The seventh day was made the Sabbath in Eden, before the fall, and given to Adam, the head of the human race. Genesis ii., 1-3. It was placed in the decalogue among the moral commandments. Exodus xx., 8-11. It was observed by Christ, Luke iv., 16, and by the apostles ever afterwards. Acts xiii., 42-44. We fail to find the least intimation in the New Testament of any change of the day; hence we all labor on Sunday as on other days."

"Do not the people find fault with you for doing this?"

"Not often. We try to respect the feelings and practices of other people. We are careful not to disturb them in their worship, but to work as quietly as possible at our own business at home."

"Why are you called Adventists?"

"Because," Mr. Haskell replied, "we are looking for the second advent of Christ to occur soon. We believe that he will come just as really and personally and visibly as he came the first time. See Acts 1:9-11."

"But do not other people believe this too?"

"Yes, most Evangelical churches believe in the second coming of Christ just as strongly as we do. The most popular preachers of to-day, such as Moody, Spurgeon and Talmadge, preach this doctrine clearly, but we believe that the time is near, and that the signs given have nearly all been fulfilled."

"Do you pretend to know the exact time when the end will come?"

"Oh, no. We are not that class of Adventists who have disgraced the Adventist name by constantly setting the time for the Lord to come. No man can know the day, nor the hour. Matthew 24:36. We simply believe that we can tell when it is near, and that then the world should be warned with regard to it, and this is what we are trying to do."

"I understand, Mr. Haskel, that your people do not believe in the

IMMORTALITY OF THE SOUL."

"That is true, sir, we do not. We believe that that is a heathen doctrine, received from the pagans, and is contrary to the Bible, as well as to reason. Man is wholly mortal, and his only chance for a future life is through the resurrection from the dead. This is what is taught and urged everywhere in the Scriptures."

"Do you believe that there will be a future life for all?"

"Oh, yes, indeed. All will be raised; even the wicked."

"You do not believe, then, that men are conscious in death?"

"No, sir. That is unreasonable and unscriptural. We believe that the dead are all quietly sleeping in their graves. At the resurrection all will live again. The righteous will then be made immortal and have eternal life."

"What will become of the wicked?"

"They will be burned up; utterly destroyed. We think that this is reasonable and just. The doctrine of an eternal, burning hell, where millions will be tormented to all eternity, seems to us horrible, unjust and a reproach upon the government of God. The views we hold upon this subject are rapidly spreading over the world, and tens of thousands outside of our people believe as we do on this. The old doctrine of an eternal hell has nearly lost its hold on the people, and we are glad of it?"

"Do you believe in conversion?"

"Oh, yes. On this point we hold much as the old Methodists did. We believe in repentance and in an entire change of heart, and of holy life."

"How do you stand on baptism?"

"We are Baptists, believing very strongly that immersion is the only proper baptism."

POPULAR REVIVALS.

"What do your people think of modern popular revivals and traveling evangelists?"

"Well, sir, to be frank, we have very little confidence in them. Of course, there is some good in them, and, no doubt, some are converted, but on the whole we believe that the results are bad. It is merely a sensational, surface work. You will notice that these popular revivalists that go around the country depend largely upon singing and telling affecting stories. They do not preach the Bible much, nor instruct the people in religion. It is wholly unlike the preaching of Christ or the apostles. The superficial nature of this work tends to make sober people skeptical, and so does harm. We feel that the church is rapidly departing from the old landmarks. We think that the influence of our modern church fairs and festivals and the means resorted to to obtain money is evil."

"I notice," said the reporter, "that your people all dress very plainly. Why is this?"

"Because," said toe elder, "we believe that the Bible requires it. Christians should be a pattern of modesty, simplicity, plainness and neatness. We urge this very strongly in all our churches."

"I understand that you are somewhat peculiar; also in your ways of living; in what you eat."

"Yes. We are health reformers, or hygienists. We think it a sacred duty to take care of our bodies and keep them in the best possible condition for work; hence, we avoid the use of all stimulants, such as liquors, tobacco, opium, tea and coffee. Pork is generally acknowledged to be an unhealthy article of diet. We use none of it. We endeavor to have our food plain, but healthful and relishable. Our journal, the Good Health, published at Battle Creek, Mich., sets forth our views ably and is acknowledged to be one of the best health journals in America. The sanitarium, located at the same place, and owned and conducted by our people, is the largest institution of the kind in the world. It is patronized by the very best classes of society from all parts of the country. Our modes of treating the sick here have been eminently successful. We have found it to be a good thing, and hence firmly believe in it."

"I understand that you are quite radical temperance people."

"Yes, sir. We stand in the front ranks on the temperance question and give all our influence in the pulpit, through our journals and in every possible way in favor of temperance."

"WHAT IS YOUR CHURCH GOVERNMENT?"

"It is very simple and very democratic in principle. Each local church elects its own elder, deacon and officers, and is governed in everything by a majority vote of the church. Once a year these churches send delegates to a state conference where all the interests of the work in the state are discussed and plans laid for future labor. Each state conference annually sends delegates to a general conference, where all measures pertaining to the work in the whole world are discussed and resolutions of advice and counsel are adopted. These resolutions are generally respected throughout the world by our people, but they are not dogmatic, nor are they promulgated as law for the church, but they are simply advice."

"Do your people have a creed?"

"No, sir. We have a well-accepted doctrine to which we all hold unanimously, but we have no articles of faith. We believe the Bible, and make that our rule of faith and practice as nearly as we know how."

"How are you ministers paid?"

"Each preacher, at the end of his year's labor, lays before the conference a written statement of all his work, his receipts and his expenses. A committee, mostly of laymen, carefully examine this, and decide what his pay shall be; but they have no stated salary. Our funds for paying our ministers is raised by tithes. This is not compulsory upon any, yet nearly all cheerfully pay their tithes as a matter of conscience."

At 2:30 p. m. Elder S. W. Haskell spoke on the subject of the missionary work. As this is his special branch, he is very earnest in presenting to the people the needs of the cause in this direction. At 5:30 Elder D. M. Canright, vice-president of the General Sabbath School association, spoke on the Sabbath school work and its wants. He thinks this branch of the work a very important one, and was very enthusiastic in trying to create greater interest among the people to arouse them to greater activity in that work.

BY THEIR OWN PETARD.

Indecent Newspaper Publications that Acted as Boomerangs.

The Grand Jury Scorches a Pair of Immoral Newspapers.

The grand jury has rudely torn the masks from the two papers which have been engaged in parading the city's immorality before the public, under the guise of accomplishing a great public good. For the double purpose of cheaply advertising themselves and of attacking the administration, they were led into the publication of a lot of highly colored immorality unfit for reading and too vicious to be permitted in the family. Unsatisfied with mere abstract statements of street and number, they dished up the gilded details with a relish not to be mistaken and then harped upon the grand jury with a cry to vindicate them. They not only did not rest there, but during the sessions of the jury continued their assurances that the revelations were being duly investigated. How the jury regarded the publications is shown in the following resolutions, which were presented to the court:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the grand jury that the conduct of certain witnesses before the grand jury in supplying to the public press of Minneapolis information respecting matter under consideration by the grand jury is in the highest degree reprehensible, and has directly tended to destroy the efficiency of the grand jury's work in its endeavor to suppress crime and bring offenders to justice; and,

Resolved, That the action of the Minneapolis Tribune and the Evening Journal of this city of publishing such matter since the session of this body have commenced is also in the highest degree reprehensible, and has directly tended to destroy its efficiency in its endeavors to suppress crime and bring offenders to justice; and,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed in to the judge of the district court of this county, with the report of this body, and that copies be mailed to each of the daily public journals published in this city.

Minneapolis, June 24, 1886.

Grand Jury of Hennepin County,
H. E. FLETCHER, Foreman.
JACOB STONE, Secretary.

GRAND JURY ADJOURNS.

The Bombast Over the Social Evil Falls Flat.

The grand jury of Hennepin county adjourned last evening after a hard session of a week. The amount of business transacted has been large and but one or two persons awaiting trial have been discharged. True bills have been found in almost every case, and in many instances the members of the jury have covered themselves with glory. The "famous and only expose" of the Evening Journal was considered at some length, but when the whole local force and numerous attaches of the business department were summoned it was found they knew nothing about the matter except in one or two cases. One of the reporters swore he had seen the can-can danced in a den on Second street, but could give none of the names of the persons engaged in it. Last night it was rumored that one or two indictments had been found, but as yet nothing definite is known. The jury, in a note to Judge Young, seriously criticised the action of the Journal in some things, and considered its course very reprehensible.

Minneapolis Real Estate.

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

Lts 3 and 4, blk 1, Ball's add; M Ball to Thomas Hellier	$1,600
Lts 10 and 11, blk 1, Forest Park add; M E Douglass to W A Goodwin	1,300
Land in sec 33, town 118, range 23; Louis Wakefield to J F Hawkins	1,500
Lt 16, blk 2, O'Reilly's add; J P Reisdorff to John A Olson	2,000
Lt 10, blk 2, Bell & Whitcomb's add; L G Chamberlain to John Auld	3,500
Lt 2, blk 1, Chicago Av add; Egbert Cowles to Oscar Newstrom	1,400
Lt 16, blk 1, Jackson's add; L N Shepard to D K Adams	1,400
Lt 9, blk 3, Gilpatrick's add; Oscar Newstrom to Egbert Cowles	3,000
Lts 1 and 2, blk 8, Maben, White & Le Bron's add; Minneapolis Equitable Investment Co to C S Moore	2,500
Lt 2, blk 4, Harrison's 2d add; Owen J Jones to Jane A MacCarty	1,250
Lts 78 and 79, Spring park; Ellen R Cooke to Weston Lewis	2,000
Eleven minor deeds less than $1,000 each	4,527
Total number deeds, 23	$28,977

Providence's Anniversary.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—To-day was the second day of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the city. Business was entirely suspended and it seemed as if the entire population of 120,000 and nearly as many more from out of town were in the streets. To-day's program began with a national salute of thirty-eight guns at 6 o'clock, following which the church bells were rung, and a fife and drum band gave a concert. The big procession began to move at 10 o'clock in seven divisions. The first was made up of various Rhode Island, Connecticut, Massachusetts and New York military commands, the second of Grand Army posts, the third of fire engine companies, the fourth of Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Free Masons, the fifth of Scotch Clansmen, the sixth of temperance organizations, and the seventh of French societies and chariots representing scenes from the early history of Rhode Island. Carriages containing clergymen of the state and the orators of the day brought up the rear. It is estimated that 150,000 people viewed the procession.

A Cinder From the Chicago Fire.

Chicago News.

Emory Storrs had a Spartan way of expressing himself when some pretension invited his contempt. He hated shams, and could expose the inward meanness of deceit in a manner forcible if not always elegant. The fund that was placed at the disposal of the relief committee after the fire had many claimants whose demands were out of proportion to their losses, and who sought from fraudulent computations to build fortunes out of the charity of their countrymen. One law firm, which no one had ever heard of before, had demanded of the committee $25,000. They admitted they had neither furniture or library to approximate that figure, but had lost, they said, a vast lot of valuable briefs, the accumulation of their professional lifetimes. The committee demurred and Storrs heard of the claim. His remark: "Good ——, They'd better throw in an inkstand and call it a million," effectually broke its back.

Contemptuous Zach and the Britisher.

Boston Budget.

Senator Zach Chandler had no love for Great Britain. Soon after the civil war he was one day conversing with an Englishman about American affairs, and he quite shocked Mr. Bull by the irreverent manner in which he alluded to international affairs. "How? You don't mean that the sword of England would not have turned the scale?" cried the amazed Mr. Bull. "Why, look here," retorted the senator, "how large an army has England got, anyhow? How many troops could England put into the field?" "Perhaps sixty thousand regulars." Sixty thousand! Why, General Grant in one battle at the Wilderness killed sixty thousand men in four days, sir, and in a week we filled the ranks full again. If the whole British army had been there they would have hindered one of our half dozen armies just four days; that's all, sir."

GENTLEMEN, DO YOU WANT

A Suit of Clothes to Order that will be perfection in fit, from the latest Fabrics, trimmed with the finest of Trimmings and of superior finish, with prices way down. If so, see the new Summer Suitings in the Merchant Tailoring Department of the

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HUNT Until you are constitutionally tired and you will not find any place where Coffees, Teas, Spices, Baking Powder and Extracts are sold so low, as at RAY'S Tea Store, 32 Washington Avenue South. Coffees are roasted, ground and pulverized daily. Teas are of the best and latest importation, including Mayune's, Congous, Formosa, Young Hyson, Imperial, sun-dried, basket, fired and green Japans. Don't fail to get one of those fancy 1 lb baskets of Basket Fired Japan, as they are still selling for 55 cents each, at RAY'S TEA STORE.

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Parlor and Chamber Suits,

Office Desks, Children's Carriages and General Furniture,

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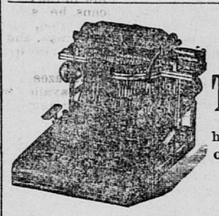

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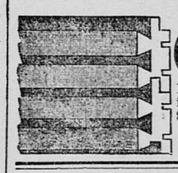

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Ex-champion bicyclist of America, in a great fifty-hour square heel-and-toe walking match, for a $200 stake. Everybody should attend. Fine music afternoon and evenings. Admission: Balcony 25 cents, main floor 50 cents, children 15 cents, ladies to all parts 25 cents.

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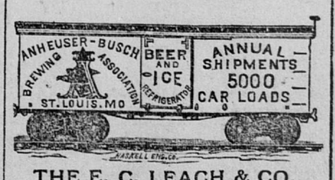
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