

The Masses of the People READ THE GLOBE, Which Accounts for its Large and Growing Circulation. IT PRINTS MORE LABOR NEWS THAN All the Other St. Paul and Minneapolis Papers Combined.

VOL. IX.

SAINT PAUL, MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 14, 1887.—TWENTY PAGES.

NO. 226.

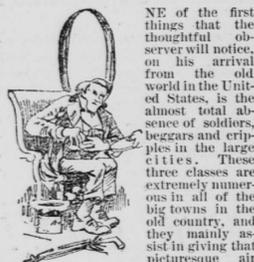
GRIPPLES OF A GREAT CITY

Some of the Unfortunates to Be Daily Seen on the Streets of Minneapolis.

A Result Largely to Be Attributed to the Extra Hazardous Occupations Occupied.

An Observer Who Fancies Minneapolis is Unusually Well Provided With Cripples.

Suggestions For Impresario Weadon or a Base Ball Manager—In Humorous Vein.



NE of the first things that the thoughtful observer will notice, on his arrival in this city, is the world in the United States, is the almost total absence of beggars and cripples in the large cities. These three classes are extremely numerous in all of the big towns in the old country, and they assist in giving that picturesque air which old-country streets certainly wear.

As far as Minneapolis is concerned she is not like her sister towns in this respect. In this city, America, and she has never traveled considerably over the United States, have I seen so many crippled and broken up looking people anywhere, and I would not wonder if some of the injured in this city be gathered together on some open space and the result would be perfectly astonishing, and would equal, if not surpass, anything that I have ever seen in any other city.

Having satisfied myself that one of the characteristics of this city was the numerous cripples she harbored within her pleasant borders, I have quietly interviewed some intelligent people on the subject. It makes me wonder how it is that in this city, where I have never given the subject much thought, but of course I believe there is something to it. He ascribed this to the things that are done in the occupations that are prosecuted in and around Minneapolis. To the saw mills and the logging industries, to the flour mills, and to the railroad interests that center here, being all fruitful fields for the maiming of life and limb.

Peace and Harmony Prevail After a Slight Storm. "All is peace and harmony again," said a member of the board of education yesterday after the session. Messrs. Austin, Ankeny, Hale, Miller, Moore and Nelson were present. Mr. Ankeny acting as chairman. The interest of the board in the report of the building committee, recommending that the Haxton Steam Heating company be given the contract for boilers and heating apparatus for the school houses, accompanied the report was a schedule of prices from the firm, which called for \$5 per day for a foreman and \$2.50 per day for each of the helpers and helpers. The price on base burning boilers, 30 per cent of list, would be eight No. 12 boilers, \$2,800 net; four No. 10 boilers, \$1,200; one horizontal tubular, forty-four inches diameter, fourteen feet long, \$650. When the report was read Prof. Moore asked if the committee had advertised for bids, and Mr. Nelson answered, "No, the professor merely recommending a certain line of action. Maj. Hale elicited the fact that the building committee had practically let the contract already, and their report was a mere matter of form."

While writing on this subject one cannot fail to see the laughable chances it affords. There was one man that I shall always retain a vivid remembrance of, as he was a constant source of merriment to all of his companions. He was very tall and very scraggy looking, and his legs were bent to an extraordinary extent; indeed, if he stood with his ankles close together one of his knees was about four feet away from the other, and he was so fat that it was ridiculous that controlled him, should this oddity happen to meet an unfortunate like himself he would be convulsed with laughter, and solemnly remark: "Just look at that poor devil; you could drive an express wagon through his legs, and he would not be able to get out of it." He had a most striking likeness to a certain class of scissors when open, that the tailors use. We sometimes hear of

PULPITS AND PASTORS.

The Baptists, in their convention lately held in this city, exhibited a very imposing array of figures setting forth the growth of the order, particularly in the West, and the American Baptist, inquired whether that shows any special attractiveness in their system of belief and worship, or whether it is not owing to a wonderful increase of population, and the Western people like new ideas and this would be a novel step in theatrical circles. No one must take offense to a word in this article, for it is written with the kindest of sentiments and in the gentlest of jocular humors, and if any one doubts this let them read to the end of the chapter for the abstract of the report of the convention to be told and that is the writer hereof is a cripple himself.

In this great free West, with such boundless fields for the exercise of anything in theology which limits that finds but little favor. The high walls and close communions of the East, and the free thought, one of the oldest, most able and most influential pastors in this city to-day is a striking illustration of this truth. However, the Baptist, in their conclusions, the Baptists must be credited with having made very marked advancement in Minneapolis within two or three years, and the American Baptist churches in running order, and several of them, notably the First, the Central, the Olivet, and Immanuel are elegant edifices, and the latter, formerly built, and lately completed and fully written up in these columns, is said to be the finest church edifice in all its appointments in the Northwest.

Closely allied to the Baptists in their rigid and frigid beliefs, as taught by Calvin and his disciples, stand the Presbyterian church with its unmodified Westminster catechism. That and the long-metred Psalms are their models of par excellence of faith and practice. Of these, the Presbyterian church, the Presbyterian, the Simon pure Princeton kind, as distinct from new school Congregationalism or Beecherism. We had a sample of this in the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, who refused to allow a delegate to preach in Dr. Tuttle's pulpit because he (Tuttle) was not orthodox, and orthodox, as defined by one of the delegates, is a doxy, all else heterodoxy.

The Presbyterians have churches in every part of the largest and most costly church in the city, we are all proud of and we all feel raising our hats to its eminently respectable membership. It makes me wonder how it is that in this city, where I have never given the subject much thought, but of course I believe there is something to it. He ascribed this to the things that are done in the occupations that are prosecuted in and around Minneapolis. To the saw mills and the logging industries, to the flour mills, and to the railroad interests that center here, being all fruitful fields for the maiming of life and limb.

A BONE OF CONTENTION. The Hoy Case Provokes a Difference of Views—Released on Bail. Inspector of Police John P. Hoy and M. J. Mullen, a Journal reporter, were conspicuous by their presence at the court house yesterday afternoon. Both gentlemen looked somewhat anxious and rushed around in hot haste. Mr. Hidden, County Attorney Davis' law partner, joined the two later on, and gave notice that he wanted the license of the former plan the new building will have an assembly hall with a seating capacity of 500. It will be three stories high and a very imposing structure. This cost will be a little over \$800,000. The Minnesota Wood Supply company was awarded a contract for sixty-four loads of pine wood at from \$1 to \$3 per load delivered to the school houses.

NO USE FOR A LICENSE. Why One Man Did Not Marry the Girl He Intended To. Andrew Anderson, of Ramsey county, walked into the county clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and after remarking that on July 18 he had taken out a license to wed Miss Berth Anderson, remarked that he had come to the conclusion that he could not support a healthy, well developed family, and so wanted to have the license annulled. A little questioning brought out the fact that the lady still holds the license and will not destroy it, as Mr. Anderson wanted. Deputy Clerk Altow told him that there was no necessity for canceling the license, so long as it was not used, but Anderson still insisted that he would have the clerk of courts to know how matters stood.

He Umpires for the Whole World. Milwaukee Sentinel. The newspaper man is a good all-around player in the game of life. He catches the news, pitches into evildoers, exposes everything that is base, puts a short stop to fraud wherever he finds it, seldom gets left, loves the right, stands in the center and acts impartially in his reports of disputes, his work is done makes a home run. It might be added that he very seldom gets out on strikes.



DAVIS' HOME THRUST.

LABOR AND LABORING MEN.

Formation and Growth of the Various Labor Organizations of Minneapolis. Political Aspect of the Organizations, Old and New, in Regard to the Future. Parties Growing Largely Out of the Necessities and Demands of the Laboring Class. What Some of the Principal Leaders Have to Say—A Symposium of Sentiment.

Minneapolis has always been favorable to the growth of labor organizations because of its large laboring population. As early as 1871 the laboring men began to band themselves together into labor unions for the purpose of protecting themselves against the growing power of capitalists. The first organization was the cooper's union, founded in 1871; next came the typographical union in 1872; then the local organization of the mill operators in 1873, and a few years later a society known as the "Sovereigns of Industry" was founded. The object of this society was to unite the laboring men for the purposes of organizing and purchasing capital, and to form a common fund in order that they might purchase at wholesale prices. In 1877 was founded a local secret society known as the "Workingmen's Union." This was the first organization brought through to admit all men of whatever trade or position who worked with their hands. In all these organizations, the significant thing is the growth of what is known as the labor movement, which as Mr. McGaughey has pointed out, is a very different thing from the growth of any one labor organization. At first, men of the same trade, drawn by common interests and united for mutual protection against that increasing power of capital, united in trade organizations. Soon they found that they had other interests in common and were led to believe that larger benefits could be obtained from further organization. In 1875 an attempt was made to found a free library for working men, in which it is to be observed that labor unions were not the only thing to be organized. From this time on it is to be observed that labor organizations are not confined to one single trade, but laboring men of all trades are beginning to see that they have a common cause, and from this time on labor organizations are not devoted simply to the protection of one class against another, but the education and enlightenment of the laboring man. Since that time there has been a steady increase in all laboring organizations until there are to-day in this city forty-three labor unions, aside from the Knights of Labor. There are also the "United Labor Party," which is a political organization formed for the purpose of carrying out the economic doctrines of Henry George, and the "Greenback party," which is an educational organization formed for the purpose of propagating the Henry George theory.

Frank M. Fogg, the gentleman who delivered the address at the labor picnic this year and last, was until recently the editor of a Greenback newspaper in Lansing, Mich. He is a graduate of a Vermont college, and relates with considerable gusto the fact that Mr. Rockefeller, who is at the head of the largest monopoly in this country, furnished him with money enough to go through college. He has never been connected in an official way with any labor organization, but rather drifted into the party when, as he says, the right stands in the center and acts impartially in his reports of disputes, his work is done makes a home run. It might be added that he very seldom gets out on strikes.

LABOR AND LABORING MEN.

Formation and Growth of the Various Labor Organizations of Minneapolis. Political Aspect of the Organizations, Old and New, in Regard to the Future. Parties Growing Largely Out of the Necessities and Demands of the Laboring Class. What Some of the Principal Leaders Have to Say—A Symposium of Sentiment.

Minneapolis has always been favorable to the growth of labor organizations because of its large laboring population. As early as 1871 the laboring men began to band themselves together into labor unions for the purpose of protecting themselves against the growing power of capitalists. The first organization was the cooper's union, founded in 1871; next came the typographical union in 1872; then the local organization of the mill operators in 1873, and a few years later a society known as the "Sovereigns of Industry" was founded. The object of this society was to unite the laboring men for the purposes of organizing and purchasing capital, and to form a common fund in order that they might purchase at wholesale prices. In 1877 was founded a local secret society known as the "Workingmen's Union." This was the first organization brought through to admit all men of whatever trade or position who worked with their hands. In all these organizations, the significant thing is the growth of what is known as the labor movement, which as Mr. McGaughey has pointed out, is a very different thing from the growth of any one labor organization. At first, men of the same trade, drawn by common interests and united for mutual protection against that increasing power of capital, united in trade organizations. Soon they found that they had other interests in common and were led to believe that larger benefits could be obtained from further organization. In 1875 an attempt was made to found a free library for working men, in which it is to be observed that labor unions were not the only thing to be organized. From this time on it is to be observed that labor organizations are not confined to one single trade, but laboring men of all trades are beginning to see that they have a common cause, and from this time on labor organizations are not devoted simply to the protection of one class against another, but the education and enlightenment of the laboring man. Since that time there has been a steady increase in all laboring organizations until there are to-day in this city forty-three labor unions, aside from the Knights of Labor. There are also the "United Labor Party," which is a political organization formed for the purpose of carrying out the economic doctrines of Henry George, and the "Greenback party," which is an educational organization formed for the purpose of propagating the Henry George theory.

Frank M. Fogg, the gentleman who delivered the address at the labor picnic this year and last, was until recently the editor of a Greenback newspaper in Lansing, Mich. He is a graduate of a Vermont college, and relates with considerable gusto the fact that Mr. Rockefeller, who is at the head of the largest monopoly in this country, furnished him with money enough to go through college. He has never been connected in an official way with any labor organization, but rather drifted into the party when, as he says, the right stands in the center and acts impartially in his reports of disputes, his work is done makes a home run. It might be added that he very seldom gets out on strikes.

LABOR AND LABORING MEN.

Formation and Growth of the Various Labor Organizations of Minneapolis. Political Aspect of the Organizations, Old and New, in Regard to the Future. Parties Growing Largely Out of the Necessities and Demands of the Laboring Class. What Some of the Principal Leaders Have to Say—A Symposium of Sentiment.

Minneapolis has always been favorable to the growth of labor organizations because of its large laboring population. As early as 1871 the laboring men began to band themselves together into labor unions for the purpose of protecting themselves against the growing power of capitalists. The first organization was the cooper's union, founded in 1871; next came the typographical union in 1872; then the local organization of the mill operators in 1873, and a few years later a society known as the "Sovereigns of Industry" was founded. The object of this society was to unite the laboring men for the purposes of organizing and purchasing capital, and to form a common fund in order that they might purchase at wholesale prices. In 1877 was founded a local secret society known as the "Workingmen's Union." This was the first organization brought through to admit all men of whatever trade or position who worked with their hands. In all these organizations, the significant thing is the growth of what is known as the labor movement, which as Mr. McGaughey has pointed out, is a very different thing from the growth of any one labor organization. At first, men of the same trade, drawn by common interests and united for mutual protection against that increasing power of capital, united in trade organizations. Soon they found that they had other interests in common and were led to believe that larger benefits could be obtained from further organization. In 1875 an attempt was made to found a free library for working men, in which it is to be observed that labor unions were not the only thing to be organized. From this time on it is to be observed that labor organizations are not confined to one single trade, but laboring men of all trades are beginning to see that they have a common cause, and from this time on labor organizations are not devoted simply to the protection of one class against another, but the education and enlightenment of the laboring man. Since that time there has been a steady increase in all laboring organizations until there are to-day in this city forty-three labor unions, aside from the Knights of Labor. There are also the "United Labor Party," which is a political organization formed for the purpose of carrying out the economic doctrines of Henry George, and the "Greenback party," which is an educational organization formed for the purpose of propagating the Henry George theory.

Frank M. Fogg, the gentleman who delivered the address at the labor picnic this year and last, was until recently the editor of a Greenback newspaper in Lansing, Mich. He is a graduate of a Vermont college, and relates with considerable gusto the fact that Mr. Rockefeller, who is at the head of the largest monopoly in this country, furnished him with money enough to go through college. He has never been connected in an official way with any labor organization, but rather drifted into the party when, as he says, the right stands in the center and acts impartially in his reports of disputes, his work is done makes a home run. It might be added that he very seldom gets out on strikes.

LABOR AND LABORING MEN.

Formation and Growth of the Various Labor Organizations of Minneapolis. Political Aspect of the Organizations, Old and New, in Regard to the Future. Parties Growing Largely Out of the Necessities and Demands of the Laboring Class. What Some of the Principal Leaders Have to Say—A Symposium of Sentiment.

Minneapolis has always been favorable to the growth of labor organizations because of its large laboring population. As early as 1871 the laboring men began to band themselves together into labor unions for the purpose of protecting themselves against the growing power of capitalists. The first organization was the cooper's union, founded in 1871; next came the typographical union in 1872; then the local organization of the mill operators in 1873, and a few years later a society known as the "Sovereigns of Industry" was founded. The object of this society was to unite the laboring men for the purposes of organizing and purchasing capital, and to form a common fund in order that they might purchase at wholesale prices. In 1877 was founded a local secret society known as the "Workingmen's Union." This was the first organization brought through to admit all men of whatever trade or position who worked with their hands. In all these organizations, the significant thing is the growth of what is known as the labor movement, which as Mr. McGaughey has pointed out, is a very different thing from the growth of any one labor organization. At first, men of the same trade, drawn by common interests and united for mutual protection against that increasing power of capital, united in trade organizations. Soon they found that they had other interests in common and were led to believe that larger benefits could be obtained from further organization. In 1875 an attempt was made to found a free library for working men, in which it is to be observed that labor unions were not the only thing to be organized. From this time on it is to be observed that labor organizations are not confined to one single trade, but laboring men of all trades are beginning to see that they have a common cause, and from this time on labor organizations are not devoted simply to the protection of one class against another, but the education and enlightenment of the laboring man. Since that time there has been a steady increase in all laboring organizations until there are to-day in this city forty-three labor unions, aside from the Knights of Labor. There are also the "United Labor Party," which is a political organization formed for the purpose of carrying out the economic doctrines of Henry George, and the "Greenback party," which is an educational organization formed for the purpose of propagating the Henry George theory.

Frank M. Fogg, the gentleman who delivered the address at the labor picnic this year and last, was until recently the editor of a Greenback newspaper in Lansing, Mich. He is a graduate of a Vermont college, and relates with considerable gusto the fact that Mr. Rockefeller, who is at the head of the largest monopoly in this country, furnished him with money enough to go through college. He has never been connected in an official way with any labor organization, but rather drifted into the party when, as he says, the right stands in the center and acts impartially in his reports of disputes, his work is done makes a home run. It might be added that he very seldom gets out on strikes.

MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

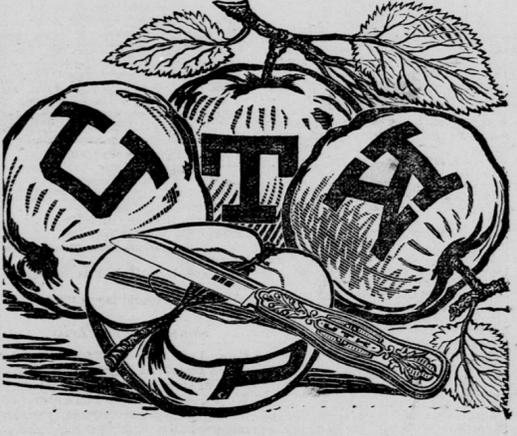
ADMISSION to the Entire Building will be 25c. An additional 10 cents will be charged for the Art Gallery.

LIBERAL Rates have been given on all Railroads leading to Minneapolis and St. Paul. INTERESTING articles furnished by the United States Government, INCLUDING Indian Curios and other Novelties. BEAUTIFUL Paintings from and Splendid Works of Art from BOTH Europe and America decorate the Art Gallery. VERY attention paid to the comfort and convenience of EVERYBODY visiting the city during our 40 days. REMARKABLE Automatic Inventions will here be shown. EVALUATING the doings of the fairies of olden times. ATTRACTIONS of the Most Unique and Varied Character calls the ATTENTION of the public from every day affairs. LABOR-SAVING Machinery of all will be shown in Lively action, doing their varied tasks without noise.

EVERY lover of Music will listen with rapture to the LEVATING strains from the Three Great Bands in attendance. DURING the entire FORTY DAYS of the Exposition, O duty alternately, commencing with the Boys' Band of Milwaukee. NIQUE Mercantile Displays will attract merchants and customers. UNTIL it will be thought that human ingenuity is exhausted. CAREFUL examination of the Antique Gallery of Sculpture will CAUSE visitors to think they are transferred to ancient days. ATTENTION if especially invited to the wonderful Display of ALL varieties of the Mechanical Arts of the World. THE Exposition is intended as an Educational Medium, and every objectionable feature has been prohibited. T will therefore be seen that a visit to this Exhibition of 1887 will IN every particular be of value to every class of the public. OPEN FORTY FULL WORKING DAYS FROM AUGUST 31. It is expected that OVER half a million will enjoy the Exposition. NO one can claim that 25 cents is an exorbitant fee, and NOBODY will go away feeling that their money is wasted.

Therefore, YOU Are Invited! C. M. PALMER, General Manager.

GLOBE, August 13, 1887.



APPLE. Which way do the seeds point in an apple? Don't look; guess first, and then look. How do the English people get along without sweet apples? They have no Golden Sweets, no German Roughs. The element of sweetness seems to be lacking in their climate. Even our sugar maple in that land yields no sweet. One writer says that the apple peels every sense to which it can be addressed. The touch, the smell, the sight, the taste; and when it falls in the still October days, it pleases the ear. It is a call to banquet, it is a signal that the feast is ready. Another banquet is spread for you, good friend. At the U T K it addresses itself to your good taste, also. Feed the inner man by all means, but don't neglect the outer. The U T K Clothing touches a man of intelligence at every point. It is fashionable, easy, smooth made, strong, becoming, and low in price, U T K, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS PROVISION COMPANY!

Beef and Pork Packers, and General Provision Dealers. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Market Men, Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Hotel, Family and Lumber Camp Supplies. 24 AND 26 SOUTH FIRST ST., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

A Delicate Compliment. "Miss Clara," said Dumley, who means well, but is clumsy at a compliment, "can you tell me in what respect you resemble a nut?" Before Miss Clara had time to act, Dumley solved the conundrum himself. "Because you have such small feet," he exclaimed.