MINNEAPOLIS.

TEXT BOOK OF NATIONS.

Rev. W. J. Shannon Tells What the Bible Is.

At the Church of Christ yesterday morning Rev. W. J. Shannon preached from the text John v. 39. He said:

The Bible is fast becoming the text book of Christians. It was not altogether so in the past. Creeds and catechisms have been given up by the more intelligent, and as freedom from these has been attained, the Bible has become more and more the book of the people. The supremacy of the Bible was only nominal during the long period wherein theological dogmas and creeds were dominant. Dr. Schaff says, "It was a serious mistake of an intensely theological age to introduce so much logical and metphysical theology into the creeds and thus to intensify ann perpetuate controversy, bigotry and hatred." But we are happily getting over all that, and the people who nominally have creeds keep them more for ornament than for use, and many of them are getting heartily ashamed of that style of church ornamentation.

The Bible as a text book is our subject. I bring you a few figures to show the greatness of the school that gathers around it. In our own land there are more than 100,000 Bibles lying open on as many pulpits, and 83,000 of the purest and best men of the land stand weekly, and many of them daily, to teach its truths. Around these open Bibles there gathers 12,000,000 of our people.

As to Sunday schools. It is estimated that there are 20,000,000 of children studying the international lessons, and "the 2,000,000 of teachers and officers now leading the Sunday school march are the equals of any 2,000,000 of men and women that ever engaged in any work." Ten of these 20,000,000 are on the American continent. There is no other book in the world that can boast of such an array of teachers and pupils. And yet the half has not been told.

The Bible is printed in 380 languages and dialects. Voltaire still for the most part talks French, when he talks at all, which is rare now-a-days; Ingersoll talks English; but the Bible begins to speak the languages of the whole world, and there will be no rest till every tribe, and tongue, and kindred, and people, and nation shall look into its pages and hear its voice of praise, and offer its prayers, and sing its psalms, "each in his own tongue wherein he was born." There will be no rest till this, the Christian's text book shall be the world's text book.

Would this be a good thing for the world? See what it has done for the foremost nations. In a critical moment Luther gave the New Testament to Germany, and from that time it has held the chiefest place in that nation of scholars, philosophers and books. Hume said of the English, that to the Bible they owed the whole freedom of their constitution.

Plymouth Rock is called the cornerstone of our government, but the Bible is the explanation of Plymouth Rock. The Continental congress caught the faith of our forefathers, and one of its last acts before being driven from Philadelphia was to order the importation of 20,000 Bibles.

The Bible is "a morally winnowed book." It is wholesome food for men and nations. It is a much abused book. It has been used to prove every heresy and all the infernalism under the sun. Slavery appealed to it for the hiding of its shameful head. The saloons appeal to it in defense of their infernalism. But always in due time the book shakes off these traitors to its spirit. Whittier blazes out our indignation for such perversion:

"Foul shame and scorn be on ye all
Who turn the good to evil;
And steal the Bible from the Lord
And give it to the devil."

Webster and Clay studied the Bible for its literature and history; why should not we study it for that, but also for our religion and our eternal life? Let the Bible have its perfect work in you, then will you be perfected in Christ, and such perfection is the highest good of man.

DR. TALMAGE ON HERESY.

An Interesting Sermon by the Rev. M. D. Shutter.

Rev. Marion D. Shutter spoke to the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer yesterday morning at the First Unitarian church. His subject was "Dr. Talmage on Heresy." He said:

Dr. Talmage is a name of great power in certain directions. He has never been accused by his bretheren of being a profound thinker, but he has brilliant imagination, a genius for vivid description and a remarkable gift of language. He can take a common jackdaw of an idea and adorn it with the peacock feathers of his vocabulary until it presents a really striking appearance. His one fatal defect is utter inability to state the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. His soaring imagination disdains a fact. His affluence of speech refuses to be bounded by exactness of statement. In a single sermon recently he paid his respects to the heretics, but managed to misrepresent history, science, criticism and doctrine. I doubt whether any other discourse in the whole range of pulpit literature contained within the same space so large a number of unfounded assertions and inexcusable mistakes. He says that John Milton, who was a strenuous opponent of Trinitarianism, was "orthodox from scalp to heel." He caricatures and misrepresents the scientific doctrine of elocution—the most definite idea he has of it being that "it is something about monkeys." He misrepresents the aim and spirit of Biblical criticism, and predicts that those who do not believe the Bible infallibly inspired from lid to lid will end in atheism. Mr. Talmadge inexcusably falsifies the doctrine of those who hold to the restoration of the lost, and says that they believe "we are all coming out at the same destiny, without regard to character, we are all coming out at the shining gates." Does he not know that the universalist profession of faith defines restoration as first of all a restoration of holiness? Does he not know that every reputable person of liberal views holds that the very essence of salvation and blessedness is character? Does he not know that the liberal doctrine of retribution—a retribution that takes place along the lines of natural law—calls for "a just recompense" for every transgression? When the effects of his punishment and the undying influence of Divine love will effect the sinner's reformation, the liberal theologion does not profess to say; but he believes that sometime the last wandering sheep will be brought back to the fold; and when brought back, will be fit to enter.

A SIDEWALK NUISANCE.

The City Council Fails to Back Up Its Orders.

The city council of Minneapolis is a beauty in some respects, and the gentlemen composing it should each be given a handsome leather medal. Some months ago a resolution was introduced and passed ordering Capt. O. C. Merriman, as the owner, to fill in and properly grade a lot on the corner of Second avenue northeast and University, which has long been a nuisance, by reason of being so much lower than the surrounding property that there was always a pool of stagnant water there, spreading all kinds of disease around the neighborhood. This resolution was passed with the provision that if Capt. Merriman did not do the work inside of two weeks the city would do it, and assess the cost against the owner. Capt. Merriman did not see fit to do the work, nor has the city yet paid any attention to it; so there the nuisance stands, greater than it was before the resolution ordering the lot filled in was passed by the council.

The Exposition.

The exposition opens Wednesday, and there is every indication that the great industrial exhibit will prove a financial success. The experience of the past two years has not been unprofitable, and the exposition in all departments this year can be relied upon to excel all previous efforts.

A FLOUR CITY SUNDAY

A Congregation at the Grand Almost Sees a Jarbeau Rehearsal.

Ald. L'Herault Receives a Drubbing at the Hands of a Hackman.

Capt. Boyton Walks on the Surface of the Raging River.

The Funeral of Tom Fewer--General News of the Day.

SOMEWHAT DIFFERENT.

A Jarbeau Rehearsal Mistaken for a Prayer Meeting.

For some time past the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer has been holding services at the Grand opera house Sunday mornings. It was a pleasant place, and there was, as a usual thing, a large audience every Sunday. Owing to there being a company performing at the house Saturday evening, and having an engagement there this week, no services were held Sunday. But this was not generally understood by the ladies and gentlemen composing the congregation. When church time came about a hundred persons went to the theater and took their seats, expecting to see Rev. Mr. Lhamon open the services when the curtain arose. But in this they were disappointed, for when the curtain went up those who had come to worship and sing praises were almost paralyzed to see a dramatic company on the stage, all ready for rehearsal. Explanations followed, and the members of the church passed out as the rehearsal began.

"WE ALDERMANS."

Ald. L'Herault Figures in a Street Brawl.

There was an interesting little scene on the East side in the vicinity of the police station early yesterday morning, in which Ald. E. J. L'Herault played a prominent part. It seems that the alderman, who for a long time past has been trying to have the houses of ill-fame in the vicinity of the exposition closed, became involved in a dispute with a hack driver over matters connected with the houses. The hackman had just driven a number of men to the house when the alderman from the First stepped up and announced that the hackman had no right to demand fare for taking passengers to such places. He talked in this strain for some time, and finally the hackman let drive his right, catching the representative from the First ward in the face and laying him out. As soon as L'Herault got on his feet he went for the ungodly hackman, but miscalculated his man and received a sound drubbing. The police were called, but the hackman saw them coming, and, mounting his hack, fled. Ald. L'Herault is quite badly used up, and if he can find out who the hackman is will have him arrested.

THE RAGING MISSISSIP.

Capt. Paul Boyton Walks on the Surface of the River.

Capt. Paul Boyton, the noted swimmer, who appears at Barnum's circus to-day, gave an exhibition in the Mississippi river, near the new steel-arch bridge, yesterday afternoon in the presence of a large crowd. It was near 4 o'clock when he put in an appearance, clad in his rubber suit, and as he entered the water he was roundly cheered. He first walked a short distance on the water, and then showed how easy it was to float around in the water. He next brought out his little boat, "Baby Mine," and towed it around for a short time, to the great delight of the audience. He did not make the trip over the falls, as he originally intended, owing to the water being too low. Every one who witnessed the exhibition was well pleased, and pronounced the capitain's exploits wonderful.

THE GREATEST ARRIVES.

The Circus Parade of Barnum & Bailey.

The great Barnum & Bailey circus arrived on time yesterday afternoon and by 6 o'clock a canvas city had been erected just back of the West house. Thousands of persons watched with interest the rapid and orderly manner in which everything was put in place. The canvas had been made larger for this city, and an additional stage has been erected so that an increased entertainment may be provided. The tableaux and chariots are too large to pass under the illuminating arches that have been erected on Nicollet avenue, so the route has been changed as follows: Starting from show grounds at 9:30 a. m., down Sixth street to First avenue north, to Eighth street, to Nicollet avenue to Seventh street south, to Seventh avenue south, to Washington, to First avenue south, to Bridge square, to First street north, to Third avenue north, to Washington avenue, to First avenue north, to Third street, to Hennepin avenue, to Seventh street, to show grounds.

Tom Fewer's Funeral.

At the meeting held yesterday afternoon by the members of the old Minneapolis Volunteer Hose Company No. 1, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of their late comrade, Thomas Fewer, who is to be buried this forenoon, it was decided to attend the funeral in a body, and to meet at the late residence of the deceased, 215 Second street south, at 8:30 o'clock, and accompany the remains to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, where the funeral will be held. A committee consisting of Frank S. McDonald, John Lally and Augustus Plummer was also appointed to draft resolutions in memory of their late comrade.

To His Nibs, the Guv'ner.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In laying the corner stone of Normanna hall, the governor remarked that the Danes had a hall, the Norwegians are going to have one, and he hoped that the Swedes would soon have one. The Swedes have a hall, and what is better, it has been paid for, and if the governor doesn't know the location I will inform him that it is directly opposite the Hennepin county court house.

A CITIZEN SWEDE.

The Issue of the Campaign.

Citizens of all parties are invited to attend a meeting to be held at Freyea hall, 505½ Washington avenue south, to-morrow evening, when the tariff question will be discussed.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.

Col. Ed Davenport, chairman of the Republican county committee, has announced that he has had the law which was passed by the last legislature to prevent fraudulent voting at primary elections examined by an attorney, and that no attention need be paid to it, as it cannot be enforced. According to this decision, Republicans can make arrangements to haul hackloads of hoodlums from one caucus to another and vote them a sufficient number of times to defeat the will of the honest voter, who only votes in his own precinct, and then only once. Who says that Sam Snider's barrel is not having its effect in this campaign?

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There is great indignation over the action of the Republican county committee in arrogating to themselves the right to call the primaries on the evening of Aug. 30 to elect delegates to the county convention, called for Sept. 14, for the purpose of electing delegates to the congressional convention.

A great many Republicans are very outspoken in their condemnation of the whole proceeding, and say that if the "Gogebic millionaire" expects to get the nomination for congress by such tactics he is badly mistaken.

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A. H. Hall, who is often spoken of as the financial agent of Sam Snider, the "Gogebic millionaire," and who was at the court house Saturday anxiously awaiting the result of the Republican county committee's deliberations in regard to calling the county convention, was so overcome when Col. Davenport communicated to him the news of the victory for his chief that he could scarcely speak.

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This evening the Workingmen's Municipal Reform association will hold a meeting at 123 Nicollet avenue and elect officers.

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Col. A. A. Jones, of Indiana, will address the Seventh Ward Blaine club this evening at the hall on the corner of Lake street and Cedar avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

"Scrap Iron Bill" made a pleasing address at the Murphy club last evening.

H. W. Knapp spoke on "Prohibition" at the Lyndale avenue Congregational church yesterday evening.

The annual meeting of the North Minneapolis W. C. T. U. will be held Wednesday at 829 Sixteenth avenue north.

The funeral of Christian Keller, the boy killed near Parker's lake by being run over by a wagon, was held yesterday.

"Storm Beaten" is on for the whole week at the People's, and seems destined to outstrip all its predecessors of the Peoples' second season.

Haverly's Minstrels will fill out the remainder of the week at the Grand, commencing Thursday. The Imperial Japanese troupe, one of the features of the show, is said to be the greatest acrobatic act ever seen in the country.

Ted D. Marks, of Rice's Corsair company, says that the combined salaries of George S. Knight and Fay Templeton hit the notch at $900 per week. Ted is throwing a great many advertising schemes over the city for his big show.

Vernona Jarbeau and company will present "Starlight" at the Grand again to-night. The curtain will rise promptly at 8:15. The performance is a clever one and Miss Jarbeau's topical songs and other specialties exceedingly entertaining. The piece is now running very smoothly, and the performance will terminate at 10:30. The seat sale is large.

"Macbeth" was produced at the Pence opera house last night to a large audience, and the tragedy was enthusiastically received. The scenery and costumes were elegant and the presentation of the drama was a marked success. The broadsword contest between Messers. Bock and Barbour was one of the best exhibitions of swordsmanship ever seen in the city. Mr. Bock appeared as Macbeth, and scored another hit in this role, while Edwin Barbour was equally strong in the role of Macduff. Miss Rogers gave a very satisfactory performance of Lady Macbeth, while Neill Larly as one of the witches won encomiums from everybody. The play will be continued for a week. Seats can be secured in advance at the box office for any evening.

SHE MASTERED BROWNING.

She Throws Away Her Cap and Apron to Study for the Stage.

New York World: Here is a curious servant girl episode that is said to have occurred in the household of Mrs. Levi P. Morton, the wife of the Republican vice-presidential candidate. She had in her employ a young woman who did what is vulgarly known as the "up-stairs work," or, in other words, was a housemaid. This housemaid did her work neatly and with dispatch. Her bed were always snowy parallelograms, without a wrinkle: there was never to be found, even in the most secret corner, a fragment of neglected dust, and she never broke ornaments. Imagine what was Mrs. Morton's disgust when this rara avis came one day to give notice that she intended to leave when her month was up. "But why do you wish to go?" inquired the housemistress. "Are you dissatisfied in any way?" "No," said the housemaid, "but I mean to give up housework and study for the stage." "Stage!" gasped Mrs. Morton, who had only begun to recover from the shock of seeing society women appear before the footlights and was aghast at this forward movement from the other end of the social line. "What has ever put it into your head to go on the stage?"

"Well, you see, ma'am," said the aspiring wielder of the broom, "I belong to one of the Girls' Friendly societies here, and we meet every Tuesday night for mutual improvement and amusement. They always ask me to recite and they applaud me so much that I thought perhaps I had a real talent, so I have saved a little money and I'm going to give up a year to study."

"But what do you recite?" Mrs. Morton asked.

"Shakespeare is my favorite," said the maid, modestly, "but I'm fond of reciting from Browning, too." "Mrs. Browning, of course," said her mistress. "O, no, ma'am! Not at all. Mr. Browning." "Do you mean to tell me that you recite Robert Browning's poems?" demanded the astonished lady. "Yes'm. And I have a copy of his poems with his name written in it that he sent me himself. It happed very curiously. There was a lady who came to the club sometimes who gave our library a copy of his poems, and she was very much interested in me because I read them and recited them so often. She was a cousin of the American lady young Oscar Browning married, and when she went to Europe she saw Mr. Browning himself and told him about my reciting his poems, so he took a volume of them and wrote his name on the fly-leaf, and asked her to give me the book when she came home."

"My dear young woman," said Mrs. Morton, "go, and fame attend you! I see plainly that you are made for higher things than brushing down my stair carpets."

Less Than a Cent Per Mile.

Twenty dollars to Helena and Butte and return, with the same rate per mile to all points in Minnesota, Dakota and Eastern Montana.

The Northern Pacific railroad announces for five harvest excursions from St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Ashland to all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Eastern and Central Montana, including the cities of Helena and Butte, the lowest excursion rates yet offered the people of the Northwest.

Tickets will be on sale at Eastern terminals named, and by Eastern connections, on Aug. 21, Sept. 11 and 25 and Oct. 9 and 23, limited to thirty days from date of sale, with usual stop-over privileges.

Every one should avail themselves of this opportunity to see the Lake Park region of Minnesota, the great wheat fields of the Red River valley, Pyramid Park, the historic Yellowstone Valley, the cattle ranges and great mines of Montana, as well as its chief cities, Helena and Butte.

The Northern Pacific railroad is the only line running Pullman Palace sleeping cars to Fargo, Moorhead, Grand Forks, Grafton, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Casselton, Helena and Butte, and is the only road running dining cars and colonist sleepers through Minnesota, Dakota and Montana.

For rates or other information apply to C. E. Stone, Ticket Agent, No. 173 East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.; G. F. McNeil, Ticket Agent, No. 19 Nicollet block, Minneapolis, Minn.; or Union depots in both cities; John C. Robinson, Ticket Agent, Union depot, Duluth, Minn.; E. L. Harrison, Agent, Ashland, Wis.; your nearest Coupon Ticket Agent, or Charles S. Fee, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

Couldn't Talk of Wetting It.

From Harper's Weekly.

Tailor—"To tell the truth, Mr. Spriglett, this piece will hardly be suitable for a bathing costume, for it is sure to shrink after being wet."

Spriglett—"Oh! I nevah go near the nawsty horwid wattah, deah boy. Just sit wound on the sand and entertain the deah ladies, don't ye know. Just give me something stwiking and something that the sun doesn't fade."

LABOR UNDER FOOT.

The Fat Fried Out of Them By a High Tax System.

Ground Into the Earth, No Hope Nor Mercy Awaits Them.

Monopoly, Pledged to High Taxes, Is Their Sworn Foe.

They Must Rise and Battle for Reform or Sadly Perish.

The Workingmen's Tariff Reform association No. 1, of Philadelphia (the heart of the protection or high tax interests of Pennsylvania), have issued a remarkable address to the laborers of the country, the substance of which is given herewith:

To the Workingmen of the United States—Greeting:

After years of an almost continuous struggle and worry, and much expenditure of time and money, the contest for the emancipation of labor seems as interminable as ever, and the toilers are no better off than they were twenty years ago—not even so well. With you we have become sick and tired of this everlasting conflict and turmoil, and long for peace, though that peace can only be purchased by the thorough and complete disentharllment of labor—its absolute freedom and equality to work out its own destiny. Hence we ask you to join us in the endeavor to ascertain the causes which underlie, create and foster the wrongs to which labor is subjected. We have, so far practically confined our efforts to fighting the effects, and because of this the removal of one wrong has simply made room for another to grow up. We have not gone to the root of the evils, and the result has been that one after another the great labor organizations have gone down, leaving behind them the seeds of discontent, hard feelings and recriminations more than the hope for the future of the great mass of toilers.

PRIME CAUSE OF LABOR TROUBLES.

We have endeavored, through organization and otherwise, to raise wages, little dreaming that low wages were only an effect which had its producing cause in a system which is creating an ever-increasing army of idle men by stimulating production, while it places restrictions upon trade, thus preventing the free exchange of our products whereby alone they can be brought into consumption, which is necessary to make room for more of our products in order to furnish us with the opportunities for work. This forces men to a sharp competition for "leave to toil," and makes many good men be "scabs," or starve. We have been taught to look upon these men—workingmen, all of them—as our enemies, instead of trying to find and remove the cause that makes them so; thus arraying the workers in a deadly factional conflict for existence, causing hatred where brotherly love should exist, creating dissensions where unity should be, and we have thus, unwittingly, served to strengthen the despoilers of the people, against whom labor should be arrayed in a united column for the common good. We have seen nationality pitted against nationality, creed against creed and section against section, whilst under cover all of this confusion monopoly has grown apace and enlarged its powers to rob labor.

THE SYSTEM TO BLAME.

Do we not see that there is a system in operation here—a relic of the monarchial institutions of Europe—which makes it utterly impossible that labor shall get any permanent rise of wages, or that such a rise could be beneficial; a system that is inexorable in its operation to make the poor poorer and the rich richer, and against which no strike or boycott can avail, which can only be reached by the ballot.

A VICTIM OF HIGH TAXES.

This is the system of indirect taxation, of which the protective tariff is the most conspicuous and most damaging example, working as it does like the prowling thief in the dark, letting no man know what is taken from him on the specious plea of contributing to the support of the government, though its real purpose is to make the masses contribute to the wealth of the few and to exempt the rich from burdens which the poor have to bear. Its greatest modern defender, Prof. Von Stein, of Vienna, confesses that it means the taxation of labor and the exemption of capital. It takes from the working poor twenty times more, in proportion, than from the millionaires; it insidiously robs labor of two-thirds of its possible savings and deprives it of four-fifths of its natural wages, largely for the aggrandizement of the favored few, who are thus tempted, and even encouraged, to expend large amounts of these ill-gotten gains in efforts to maintain the system which brings them in more than compound interest, as well as enlarged powers and privileges.

BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

Who dare say that with such a system in vogue there is any hope for labor? When monopoly professes anxiety for the protection of labor is it not applying the snares of the pickpocket, who charmes your senses with flattering words to your face while his nimble hands are deep in your pocket, fishing for your last penny? Is it not self-evident that if labor were left in the free enjoyment of its natural rights, and the natural reward for its toil, it would need no such care takers to protect it? It would protect itself. Can it be said that those who are constantly reducing wages, impoverishing labor, and dictating laws which shall make it more and more impossible for it to have equality of rights in the fixing of terms for its time and toil can be trusted to protect it? Heaven preserve it from such protectors. Are we not already bound to them, hand and foot, until we dare not even exercise the natural powers the creator has given us with the injunction to toil without their permission; until they claim even the right to control the prerogatives vouchsafed to us by the constitution of our common country, and until more than 1,000,000 of our brethren, whose aggregate production would nearly equal one-half the total wages of all the workers of the country, are deprived of the chance to work, causing them, by the waste of their powers, and the search for work, to depress our wages and make slaves of us all?

THE PHILADELPHIA MOVEMENT.

The little movement for free raw materials for labor and tariff reform, which had its origin among the textile workers of Philadelphia a little more than two years ago, being the first practical effort on the part of the workingmen to state their own case in their own way, uninfluenced by either political or industrial bosses, has already borne its fruit in securing for labor that recognition which had previously been uniformily denied it, because workingmen unmindful of their rights and powers, tamely swallowed every dose that was prepared for them by the bosses. This gratifying change is showing itself in many ways by the respect paid to labor by the greatest minds of the country, who, having thus learned to appreciate its importance, are inspired to advocate reforms which look to its elevation; by the willingness and even desire on the part of congressmen who are not tarred with the protection stick to listen to its suggestions and demands, and by the boldness and force with which the president of the United States has challenged the forces of monopoly to the conflict for the liberation of labor from the crushing weight of unnecessary taxation.

A QUESTION OF BREAD.

Shall we hold the vantage ground thus gained, and continue in that line of battle to an early and effective victory? Shall we continue to contribute our share in the great conflict, encouraged by the knowledge of the great number of allies that has come to join us? Or shall we renew those ineffectual and interminable struggles and strifes which call up and keep alive the bitter, personal and political class animosities and wrangles that have brought disunion and waste to us without bringing us nearer to the goal of our union? With us it is a question of bread and not of partisanship, but when there comes forth an open confession of the avowed purpose of a political party to foster and uphold a system of class legislation for the sole benefit of men who shall thus be enabled to furnish the boodle, wrung from the wages of labor, to carry elections, it is time for workingmen to wake up and inquire what they have been doing all this time while men, who were outwardly most profuse in their professions of friendship and tenderness for labor, and extremely solicitous for its protection, were yet conspiring to form plans for the more effectual robbery and enslavement of it, thus striking a damaging blow to the vast business interests of the country.

FOOLISH ADHERENCE TO PARTY.

We are not organized to advance the interests and personal aspirations of any man or set of men, but we are organized to advance a principle which is the foundation of the rights of labor, and we call those who support and advance that principle our friends. As workingmen we hold the interests of labor paramount to every other consideration, and hence we propose to push the battle for freedom from burdensome taxation—the key to the labor question—to an early termination. In order to accomplish this most effectually we deem it our best policy, laying aside every bias and prejudice, to unite with any and all men who are fighting the same battle. It is in this way that we can make party serve us, and thus make the struggle for our rights a short and decisive one. It is the blind and stubborn adherence of workingmen to party, without even an effort to make the party serve them, that causes political bossism, and political bossism means the destruction of the rights of labor, because, freed from the restraints which the watchfulness of the workingmen would hold them in, the leaders are not only tempted, but encouraged to form compacts with the more wealthy and powerful, and the result is the making of laws which favor the rich and oppress the poor. If the workingmen will ever learn to pit their votes solidly against the boodle of the rich, political bossism will become a thing unknown, and labor will get its rights. By these means we can close the floodgotes of corruption and administrative profligacy, and destroy the scheme by which many millions of dollars of the hard earnings of the people are drawn from them and locked up in the public treasury, thus depriving the business of the country of the means to thrive and expand, destroying trade, and thus closing up the mills and factories.

FOR FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Will you come with us to kill the root of the evil, to strike away class legislation, to secure equal and exact justice for all, and thus promote the elevation of American labor to that standard of manhood and independence to which it is entitled by virtue of our free institutions and the unlimited natural wealth of our country, or will you continue to stand self-degraded as the supplicants for charity and protection from the men whom you thus tempt, and even force, to give you a stone instead of bread—to protect you by making you dependent upon their covetousness, and subject to their arbitrary dictation? Will you come with us in the front rank of labor, encouraging and pushing on the men who stand manfully in the struggle for equal rights and tax reduction, or will you lag behind, either as stragglers or as the willing tool of one common enemy? We care not by whatever other name you call it, we will support that party that is for free raw materials and tariff reform. If a good meal is set before us we will not stop to higgle over the question of who is the cook. We will no longer serve that party which will not serve us. We will cast our ballots, not for party, but for what we believe to be for the good of the toiling masses, and we will accept the boon without inquiring whether the party that gives it is the one to our liking or not; but we would not be honest—we would be neglectful of our own interests—if we were to withhold our support from any party that stands before the country as the champion of free raw materials and tariff reform.

MADE A HOLE IN THE GROUND

A Shrewd Broker's Scheme for the Protection of a Client.

"There are some men," says a broker to a Pittsburg Dispatch man, "these stock manipulating directors of corporations, for example, whom I really like to take advantage of by every reasonably honest means.

"I don't know anything of that kind I ever enjoyed better than the part I played a few years ago in helping to squeeze the president and one or two 'ground-floor' directors of one of the largest corporations of the state. I can't give the names, even to you; the whole thing was kept dark, and the public will never know, I suppose, how close the big concern came to the ragged edge of insolvency.

"A certain millionaire of this city, who held 15,000 shares of the stock, was a thorn in the flesh to these fellows. He was not on the 'ground floor,' but he insisted just the same on knowing all about things that it was a bit awkward to explain. They tried to freeze him out; but he was too much for them—would'nt freeze worth a cent. Finally he got tired of that sort of thing, and came to me to dispose of all his stock for what I could get.

"It was then selling down among the thirties—fifty being par—but I told him I would engage to sell the whole block for him at par provided he would sign a paper giving me entire control of negotiating the sale and let me alone while I was doing it. He hated to do this, and wouldn't for some time. But I would not touch the deal on any other terms, so he gave in finally.

"How did I manage it? Why, I just went too see that president himself, and quietly told him I had 15,000 shares of his company's stock to sell him at par. You ought to have heard him laugh. But he changed his tune when I informed him that he did not want to buy at par I would dump the whole lot into the open market for whatever it would bring, and added that it would not be hard to throw out a few vague rumors to help the thing along until that stock sounded the bottomless pit.

"He called his pals in to consult. They squirmed and wriggled, begged for time, and all that. But it was no use; I had them where the wool was short, and they knew it. Such a slump in the stock just at that time would have been morally certain to wreck the company, and they saw that I knew all about that. So they hastily scraped together the cash and the deal was completed.

"I had just bluffed those fellows out of a cool $260,000 over and above the market price of their measly watery stock. It does me good every time I think of it. It was a clear case of the biter bitten; they had digged the pit, and it was simple poetical justice to let them see how deep the water was at its bottom." And the broker laughed so heartily that the big gold chain across his ample chest rattled like a maniac's manacles.

Lost and found ads. in the GLOBE are seen by the most people.

"GRAVELOTTE TO SEDAN."

Gen. Sheridan's Magazine Article for "Scribner's" on the Campaign in France.

New York World.

Just a few days before Gen. Sheridan's death Scribner & Co. received from the family of the general the first magazine article which he ever wrote. The general had written it months ago, and it bore marks of being carefully revised. He called the article "From Gravelotte to Sedan." Gen. Sheridan kept a careful record of his European experiences. His position as a non-combatant observer of a great war is without a precedent. He was invited by the German government to accompany the German headquarters, and he became the intimate companion of the two great leaders of the German war movement, Bismarck and Von Moltke. Sheridan's style is like the man, simple and unpretentious. He makes many shrewd comments on those about him, and naively inserts some compliments paid him by the great German leaders. He relates a number of interviews with Bismarck, which show the iron chancellor to be a thoroughly companionable man and a good fellow. He declared to Sheridan that he began life with tendencies "all towards republicanism," but that Germany was not "sufficiently advanced for republicanism."

Sheridan was with Bismarck when the great statesman sprung from his carriage with a pistol in each hand and cleared the streets of the village of Garge. He was also with him when he dismounted abreast of the carriage of the defeated Napoleon. Sheridan's description is very interesting and graphic. He says Bismarck saluted the emperor "in a quick, brusque way which seemed to startle him." A trained reporter could not have given a better description of the meeting between the two men. All the way through the article the general has avoided military technicalities, and seemed to instinctively select only dramatic incidents. He tells many curious stories about Von Moltke, and shows the old soldier to be an entertaining host and agreeable companion. The article will not appear until November.

Well Provid For.

Texas Siftings.

Washington Man—Washington is a great city.

New Yorker—You haven't got any zoological garden, have you?

"What's the matter with congress?"

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is carefully prepared from Sarsaparilla, Dandelion, Mandrake, Dock, Pipsissewa, Juniper Berries, and other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, by a peculiar combination, proportion, and process, giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla curative power not possessed by other medicines.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best blood purifier. It cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Boils, Pimples, all Humors, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Indigestion, General Debility, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver complaints, overcomes that tired feeling, creates an appetite, and builds up the system.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has met such peculiar and unparalleled success at home that Lowell druggists sell more of Hood's Sarsaparilla than of all other sarsaparillas or blood purifiers. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

MINNEAPOLIS WANTS.

SITUATIONS OFFERED.

AGENTS—Wanted, immediately, a gentleman in each city and village in Minnesota to introduce the Wonderful Electric Inhaler Battery for catarrh; incurable cases cured at once permanently; unheard-of results, tremendous sales. George F. Ransom, 129 Central av., Minneapolis. 231-34

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HOUSEKEEPER — Young American widow just from the East desires a position as housekeeper, or will take charge of hotel in some mining town, city or country; can give good references. Address Mrs. Lillian E. Stenson, P. O. Box 408, Minneapolis, Minn. 232-237

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LOT of good horses left with me to sell; all kinds and will be guaranteed and must be sold regardless of cost. H. C. Vaughn's palace stables. 232-233

A BEAUTIFUL pair of ponies, one-half Shetland, at Vaughn's palace stables; fine drivers; own brothers. 232-233

FLAT—A first-class flat suitable for small family at 221 Central av. Apply to Rosenfield Bros., 200 Washington av. north, Minneapolis. 230-36

STORES—Two small stores, near Milwaukee depot, plate glass fronts, suitable for retail business or offices. Apply Rosenfield Bros., 200 Washington av. north. Minneapolis. 230-36

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN on household goods, warehouse receipts, watches, diamonds, etc.; fair and confidential treatment; no delay. F. A. Parker, 318 Boston Block.

BANK STOCK, bonds, prime commercial paper and mortgages. A. B. Hush, room 11, Eastman Block.

MONEY TO LOAN on all kinds of personal property, furniture, diamonds, jewelry, etc., in sums to suit; no delay, business confidential. W. B. Anderson & Co., 602 Boston Block.

AMUSEMENTS.

PEOPLE'S THEATER!

MINNEAPOLIS.

To-Night, first production in the Northwest of the thrilling melodrama,

Storm-Beaten.

MARY WELLESLY as - - Priscilla.
THEO. HAMILTON as - - Christian.
Startling scenic effects.

The People's Popular Prices: 10, 20, 30 and 50 cents.

NEXT WEEK. Grand revival of "Richelieu," with the richest costumes and effects.

GRAND OPERA, MINNEAPOLIS

Opening of the Season. Saturday Night, Aug. 18, and Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The Success of the Season. The Charming and Versatile Comedienne, MISS VENONA JARBEAU, in Her Grand 3-Act Musical Comedy,

STARLIGHT.

Replete with Songs, Witty Savings, Comical Situations. Supported by a company of acknowledged vocal and comedy ability. Sale of seats now open. Prices, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GRAND OPERA.

3 NIGHTS.
Commencing Thursday, Aug. 23, with Saturday matinee, the Original
HAVERLY'S AMERICAN-EUROPEAN MASTODON MINSTRELS.

The Haverly-Cleveland Efforts Combined. Society's Preference Everywhere. A Company of Premiers. W. S. Cleveland, Sole Owner and Manager. Prices, $1, 75c, 50c 25c. Sale of seats opens Tuesday.

PENCE OPERA HOUSE

Every night and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

BY UNIVERSAL REQUEST,

MACBETH.

Prices: 10, 15, 25, 30 and 50 Cents.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF THE CRUCIFIXION!

The Greatest and Most Wonderful Cyclorama ever painted, 400 feet in circumference and 50 feet in height. Endorsed by the Clergy and Press. Open daily from 8 a. m. te 10 p. m. and Sundays from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. Fifth street, near Nicollet Ave., Minneapolis.

FAUL, SANFORD & MERWIN.

Patent Attorneys and Solicitors. Offices: 10 German American Bank Building, St. Paul; 657,660 Temple Court, Minneapolis; 925 F street, Washington, D. C.

½ HALF-FARE ½

—TO THE—

MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION

On All Railroads of the Northwest

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS

Of each week. Good to return until the following Monday.

THE LOWEST RATE EVER GIVEN. You cannot afford to stay at home. The greatest collection of exhibits ever gathered together.

—THE BEST IN—

MUSIC, SCIENCE AND ART.

25 Cts ADMISSION, ONLY 25 Cts
Art Gallery 10 Cents.

W. D. Washburn, President. W. G. Byron, Sec'y and Treas. C. M. Palmer, General Manager.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

BIG BOSTON

CLOTHING STORE,

MINNEAPOLIS.

We Manufacture Our Own Clothing.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our buyer, Mr. C. S. Mason, leaves on Sunday evening for the Eastern market. The buyers from our stores in Boston, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, Bridgeport and Worcester will await his arrival in Boston, and together they will make their selections in Men's and Boys' Clothing from our mammoth wholesale house, and then proceed to New York in order to gather up the latest designs in Hats and Furnishing Goods. (Kind reader, think for a moment the vast amount of goods necessary to supply our different stores. Clothing, One Million Dollars; Furnishing Goods, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars; Hats and Furs, Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.) All goods are bought in cash lots, direct from the makers. The entire season's product of Hosiery mills, Hat, Underwear and Furnishing Goods manufactories are required to supply all our wants. (In three weeks' time the goods will have been received, properly marked in plain figures and and placed on our counters. In these days of active competition the small margin of profit marked on our goods is completely absorbed by rent, advertising and other expenses. You naturally ask how, then, can the Big Boston do business and live if the expenses equal the receipts? We answer as follows): We discount all our bills; that is to say, we pay for all our purchases in ten days from the time the goods are received, and are allowed 6 per cent discount. The merchant who is unable, from lack of capital, to discount his bills, is doomed financially, for that is absolutely all the profit a business will pay. (We think our fall stock will be superior to anything ever shown in Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods). We guarantee it shall be at the lowest prices. Please remember that

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN CLOTHING,

And you have no middleman's profit to pay.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION

On this Monday Morning, at 10 o'clock a. m., we will begin the sale of the Splendid Stock of Furniture of

Charles P. Stevens & Son,

At Their Store, 14 and 16 South