MINNEAPOLIS.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

Harry Legg—Lent injures the jewelry business only in so far as it stops the weddings, but, of course, that is considerable. Wedding presents as a rule are more costly than presents bought for other occasions, though we do not get better prices in comparison to the goods. There is an idea abroad that Lent decreases a jeweler's business inasmuch as the season tames people's vanity, but I never noticed that such was the case. People will always buy jewelry when they can get it at a bargain.

F. D. Underwood—Many extravagant stories are in circulation as to the cost of private cars, such as are used by millionaires, opera singers and the like, and I have even heard it stated that the average cost of a Pullman car is about $60,000. Stories are printed about cars costing from $100,000 to $200,000. The fact of the matter is that a palace car costs about $12,000 all complete. The make-up of all cars, regular or special, is about the same. The additional cost is brought about by interior decoration and things like that. I very much doubt if a car was ever built that cost more than $35,000. To exceed that figure would require a decoration of jewels and gold and silver.

A Washington Avenue Barber—Clothes may not make a man, but they have everything to do with his general appearance. Enter the shop any day when the chairs are full, scan the heads of the customers as they lay back in the chair. With the towel and duster close up to their chairs, form your idea of the general appearance of the man when he shall have stepped out onto the floor, and in 99 cases out of 100 you will be surprised. In the first place all idea of his size is hidden under the duster. In recognizing a friend you do so as much by his size and manner as you do from his face. You will readily recognize an acquaintance from a rear view as he walks on ahead of you. In the barber shop you will see a man with a massive No. 8 head in the chair, and when he steps down you are surprised to find that it is placed on a five feet six inch body. It is greatly amusing to me to witness the failure of men to recognize their friends while in the chair.

Gus Heinrich—There are some secrets in making good beer, but there are some simple rules which, more than anything, go toward bringing out a good and even product. One is to always select good material, and not to mix it with bad or inferior. If you don't have good material you can't make good beer, just the same as you can't make good bread out of bad flour. Another rule is to allow your beer to become sufficiently aged. Beer should not be put on the market under five months old, and the finer brands should be allowed to stand six months.

ALL SORTS.

The Warner who is advertising his liver remedies so extensively is evidently our own N. F. Warner, the great organizer. When he gets through treating a man the patient won't complain of liver troubles or anything else, and wouldn't kick if he had inflammatory rheumatism.

The staid and conservative P. P. is so far behind the times that it begins a report of the council proceedings with the last thing done, and the article commences as if the writer had just awakened from a state in which he had heard, but failed to jot down the events. The first line reads: "There was one other matter."

It is something of a tribute to the firmness of Acting Mayor Johnson that even the most ardent friends of the base ball scheme are not making any threatening references to his supposed intention of vetoing the ordinance. Just wait till he does it, though.

If some friend of the dressed-meat bill would move to change its title to "An act to Foster and Propagate the "'Soo' Stock Yards in Minneapolis," the measure might have some show of going through. Some of the legislators don't understand its intent.

In his sickness Dr. Ames has the sympathy of a good many who, when he was in fighting trim have generally acted as though it would be something of a picnic to attend his funeral. Now they find out that in reality they liked the man at heart.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

Mrs. Van Cleve made an eloquent address on "Soul Purity" at the Lyndale Avenue Congregational church last evening.

John J. Ruddy, advance agent for the play "A Hole in the Ground," at the Grand the last of the week, is at the Ardmore.

Mrs. Lugi Angelini, of Italy, spoke at the First Presbyterian church yesterday on "The Free Church of Italy." The lecture was largely attended. This afternoon Mrs. Angelini speaks at Westminster church.

The Murphy club gives a grand jubilee entertainment at its rooms on Hennepin avenue to-morrow evening. At the regular meeting last night Messrs. Briggs, Gilman and Bowerman spoke to a crowded house.

Edward Ende, who for eight years past has held the position of manager at the dry goods house of R. S. Goodfellow & Co., Saturday night resigned to accept charge of a department in the wholesale house of Wyman, Mullin & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Potter From Texas," after many days, was produced at the Pence, and was greeted by the biggest audience since "Jesse James" was there. There was standing room only at 8 o'clock. The play is an original dramatization, and much interest was attached to the production for that reason. Frederic Bock created The Hon. Sampson Potter, M. C., and added a new character to the stage. Mr. Bock's impersonation was wholly original and marked with his usual power. It was a fine thing in most respects and a little incongruous in some as he presented it. Potter is a peculiar and interesting Texan who shows some trace of his English birth. He is a millionaire, and has been a congressman and a colonel. He wears cowhide boots up to his knees, a fierce black mustache. In the stronger scenes, where Potter shows the manliness and strength which underlies all his peculiarities, Mr. Bock held the audience spellbound, and he was almost as successful in the comedy scenes. Miss Lois Clark struggled with a part much too strong for her as Lady Annerly. Tom T. Shaw as the dude was excellent and shared largely in the success of the evening. Scully, as the detective, burlesqued the part with some success. Connelly was a good Lord Lincoln. Cadden was an effective "Errol," and Wilson made "Blonde" the negro waiter "go" very well. The play is very strong, interesting and original, the best new play that has been seen at the Pence for many a day. "Potter" will run all the week.

"Paul Kauvar," one of the best American plays yet written, will open at the Grand to-night a three night's engagement. The play is fresh from a 100-night's run in New York, and will be given here with the same accessories and scenery that characterized the Eastern production. Over 100 auxiliaries have been trained for the production, and the leading roles will be sustained by Joseph Haworth and Carrie Turner.

"Lights o' London" will be put on at the People's theater this evening for a week's run. The production will be an elaborate one of the famous melodrama, and it is expected that the recently reorganized People's company will give it a very strong presentation.

Charles H. Hoyt's latest success, "A Hole in the Ground," will be presented at the Grand the last three nights of the week by a strong company, including George Richards, Julian Mitchell, Nettie Lyford, Dadie Douglass and others. The sale of seats will open Tuesday.

E. B. Jack, manager of Roland Reed, is in the city arraigning for Mr. Reed's engagement at the Grand.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Willie Woods Blows the Whole Face Off of Gus Peterson.

The Gun Was of the "Didn't Know It Was Loaded" Sort.

Peterson Will Probably Die, and Young Woods Is Under Arrest.

The Sunday News of Minneapolis Served Up in Readable Style.

One of the most deplorable "didn't know it was loaded" accidents that has occurred in Minneapolis for a long time took place on Eighteenth avenue north, near Third street, at 10:30 a. m. yesterday, and by it Gus Peterson, a sixteen-year-old boy, received a wound which, if it does not cause his death, must leave him terribly disfigured for life. And not the least sad of the attendant circumstances was that the lad who did the shooting is a friend and comrade of the victim.

Willie Woods is the name of the boy who did the shooting, and he lives with his father, who is a teamster, at 239 Eighteenth avenue north, and it was there that the shooting occurred. Woods and a brother of the injured boy were in the rabbit house, in the rear of 239, feeding the rabbits. They saw Gus coming and one suggested that they scare him with an old army musket which was standing in the corner. The gun was picked up, and Woods, happening to have a cap in his pocket, adjusted it, and as Gus came in at the door of the shed, pointed it at him and pulled the trigger. A loud report followed and both boys were knocked over. When the Woods boy got up again he saw young Peterson still lying on the ground with the blood flowing from his head, while the whole right side of his face seemed to have been torn away. The gun was loaded, although the boy who fired it did not know it, and a big charge of shot had entered just to the right of young Peterson's nose and torn a horrible furrow through his face, carrying away a portion of the cheek bone and the lobe of the ear. He was carried into the house and Dr. Force was called. He dressed the wound and ordered the boy sent to the city hospital, where he is now resting comfortably, with a good chance of recovery, although his death would not be surprising.

Willie Woods, the youth who did the shooting, has been arrested and is now in the central police station. He feels very badly about the affair and inquires every few minutes for news from the friend on whom his carelessness inflicted such a terrible injury. He seems to fear that he would be held for murder if his friend should die, but it is hardly probable that he will be arraigned on any charge.

Peterson, the victim, was employed in the blacksmith shop of Bardwell & Robinson, and lived at 604 Twenty-fifth avenue north.

WHAT MEANS THIS?

Charges Made Against the Superintendent of the Conty Farm.

It is quite probable that at the meeting of the board of county commissioners to-day an investigation of the methods pursued at the county poor farm will be asked for by the friends of Katie Brown, a young woman sent there three weeks ago, and left after a four days' stay. If the story of the young woman be true, it would seem that a strict investigation would not be amiss.

This young woman lives in a tumble-down house on Second avenue south, where she tries to make a living by selling candy and cigars. About four weeks ago she was taken sick, and after lying in bed for a week at her house, was sent to the poor farm by Supt. of the Poor Snyder. She remained there four days, leaving, as she says, because she could not stand the treatment. Her story is as follows:

"When I reached the poor farm I was taken directly to a room occupied by an old woman who was paralyzed. She had fits all the time, and I was left all alone with her most of the time. There was no one to wait on us any of the time, and three or four times the woman had to crawl on her hands and knees across the room in her efforts to get a drink of water. One morning the nurse came into the room to wash the woman, and because the patient did not do something the nurse wanted her to, she kicked her once or twice.

"I was not able to eat anything while I was there. Once I asked Supt. Thompson if he would not give me a little milk, so I could get something on my stomach. He replied that he was not running a restaurant for the accommodation of poor people. All that was given to me to eat while I was there was some weak tea, bread and potatoes and some black gravy. When I came away from there I was covered with vermin, and I am sure that I was not in that condition when I went there."

Mr. Thompson, the superintendent, has the reputation of being a kind-hearted man, and it is hard to believe that he could be guilty of any such conduct as he is charged with, or that he would allow the patients to be ill-treated, but the story of the girl is certainly worthy of investigation.

DR. AMES BETTER.

A Slight Favorable Turn in His Condition.

Dr. Ames' condition is improving, and with careful nursing there is hope for his recovery. As the doctor said himself last evening, he is 100 per cent better than he was twelve hours prior. The turning point came at an early hour yesterday morning, when his kidneys acted for the first time in forty-eight hours, affording some relief. The action was very slight, however, and, although repeated several times during the day, his condition is still critical. Nourishment administered in the most delicate form possible, which his stomach has heretofore rejected, was retained yesterday in several instances, while the hot applications have improved his general condition to a degree that warrants considerable hope for his recovery. Yesterday afternoon his physicians, Drs. Moore and Rockford, held a consultation with Drs. Murphy and Hand, of St. Paul, and agreed that the improvement was most encouraging.

The anxiety for the doctor's recovery is very general with all classes of society and the numerous inquiries for information indicate his wonderful hold upon the affections of the masses. Even his bitterest political opponents, men who have opposed him for years with an earnestness that has amounted at times to malignity, are outspoken in their sympathy for him and hopes for his recovery.

THE DANZ CONCERT.

It Was One of the Most Pleasing Ever Held.

Even the sunny weather of yesterday afternoon couldn't make music lovers forget that Danz's delightful series of concerts are drawing to a close, and that only one more will be given. Harmonia hall was filled to overflowing, and the concert was well worthy of the audience. All the selections were from the very highest grades of music, and were all rendered in the most artistic manner. Labitzky's "Dream of the Alps" won the audience entire, and in the softer, lower measures, the people seemed literally to hold their breaths. The piece was raptuously encored. Emile Straka won himself new laurels in his violin selection from Bruch, and his winnings were not confined to laurels, either, as several baskets of beautiful flowers were handed him.

INTERESTING OLD PAPERS,

In Which Eugene Field Is Held Up by Guerrillas.

E. L. Danforth, formerly a newspaper man, now of the Hotel Ardmore, has among a large collection of relics, curiosities, etc., a number of newspapers of old dates that bear the news of some important actions in the history of the United States. The Crisis, of Columbus, O., dated April 18, 1861, which contains the news of the firing on Fort Sumter and all of the telegraphic correspondence between Gen. Beauregard, the Confederate secretary of war, and Jeff Davis, and a detailed description of the fight and the surrender of Fort Sumter; also the original of Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 volunteers to suppress the rebellion; the New York Herald of Saturday, April 15, 1865, telling of the assassination of President Lincoln, and many another contemporary description of startling events.

In view of the later-day prominence of Eugene Field, the "sweet singer" of the Chicago News, who passed the early years of his life in St. Louis, the following, found in the city news of the Daily Missouri Democrat, will be interesting:

Juvenile Guerrilas—We had thought that the days of bushwhacking and guerrilla operations had ended with the end of the war; but it seems that the boys undertake to imitate, in a time of peace, the warlike deeds of the Southern "children of a larger growth" during the war. On Saturday afternoon Master Eugene Field, grandson of J.W. Owings, and Master Matthew Clark, son of William Clark, went out to Chouteau's field, on the Clayton road, a short distance from the city, to gather persimmons. While gathering the golden fruit they were joined by about ten boys nearly their own age—fourteen—who had their faces stained with pokeberries, after the style of the red men of the forest. These ten embryo guerrillas drew pistols from their pockets, and told the two young gentlemen to "stand and deliver." They searched the pockets of the two boys, took their knives, small change, and whatever else of value they possessed, and made them take off their shoes and stockings, in order to search for greenbacks. They took the hat of one of the boys, and, placing an old felt hat on his head, told him to run for life. He ran as fast as he could, his speed being accelerated by a shot fired by one of the infantile guerrillas. The ten boys, no doubt, live in the city; but as they were so disguised that they could not now be recognized by Eugene or Mathew, there is no probability of their being arrested.

POLICE TRANSFERS.

Some Changes Calculated to Give Variety to Routine Life.

Lieut. Tom Wilson, who, for over seven years, has been connected with the central police station in various capacities, and as sergeant and lieutenant for about years, will be transferred to-day to the North station, and his place will be filled by Lieut. Dan Day, one of the veterans of the force.

There are a few other changes to be made. Officers Fay and Novack, who have been detailed as wagon conductors for some time past, are to be put back on beats, and their places will be taken by Billy Reece and Peter McLaughlin, the latter having fully recovered from the effects of the assault from which he suffered a month or more ago. Officer Courtney will hereafter report at the central station, and McLeod, one of the men recently appointed, will be transferred to the south station.

SALVATION SOLDIERS.

Some Changes at the Market Hall Barracks.

Capt. McAbee and Lieut. Long, of the Market hall corps of the Salvation Army of Minneapolis, have been ordered to report for duty at the headquarters of the Sixth corps in Chicago, and leave here to-morrow to enter their new field of work there. A farewell service in their honor was held at the hall last night, and about 1,000 people were present to assist in making the noises. The two officers will attend the soldiers' meeting this evening, which will be their last meeting here.

The corps here has not been informed yet as to who will have charge of it or when they will arrive.

An Express War.

The hostility of the Adams and American Express companies seems nearly to have reached the point of actual warfare, judging from a little scene that transpired at the Milwaukee depot Saturday afternoon. The Adams messenger held possession of the express car of the through mail, and was not going to allow the American's Chicago consignment to be put on board. The American's man is said to have produced a convincing argument in the shape of a revolver, which peaceably led to a compromise.

Fall of the King.

Pat Callahan Saturday afternoon was at the store of L. A. Segelbaum, at 39 Washington avenue south, when he accidentally stepped into an open hatchway and was precipitated to the cellar below, a distance of twelve feet. He had a leg badly cut and was quite seriously bruised by the fall.

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were recorded Saturday:

Oliver G Markley to Anthony L Shores, lt 11, blk 1, Allan & Anderson's add.... $3,600
Albert Smith to Frank C Ridgway, lts 2 etc., blk 6, Marshall Street add 3,000
William Grotjan to F C Ridgway, lts 1 etc., blk 6, Marshall Street add 1,081
Fred Miller to Loring Arens, in ne ¼ sec 36, town 119, range 24 320
Angeline M Sprague to M A Baldwin, pt lt 6, blk 12, Hoyt's add..... 3,200
Marsh P Hawkins to Joseph W Dean, pt lts 4 and 5, blk 88, Minneapolis. 85,000
Angeline M Sprague to M A Baldwin, pt lts 5 and 6, blk 12, Hoyt's add..... 3,500
David M Graham to J D Louise Leonard lts 12 etc., blk 22, Case and Others' subd 4,000
William K Fulton to Edward Godfrey, in sec 29, town 118, range 21 2,000
Jacob C Beck to Eddie F Howe, pt lts 6 and 7, blk 30, Highland Park add.. 2,500
William H Johnson to Edward J Welch, in sw ¼ sec 28, town 118, range 22.. 600
Frank T Dahl to Caroline Franklin, pt lt 11, blk 9, R A Davison's 2d add... 800
Margaret A Sloane to Frances R Woodard, lt 12, blk 2, Howard's add..... 5,800
Abel Nelson to Andrew Lind, lt 8, blk 5, Elliott's add... 1,800
Emma E Nichols to Jennie M Currier, pt lt 7, blk 8, Minnehaha Park 500
Geo McAlister et al. to City of Minneapolis, in blk 53, town of Minneapolis 20,000
John Nelson to Andrew Liden, lt 7, blk 19, Whitcomb's subd 1,600
Andrew Liden to John H Field, lt 7, 19, Whitcomb's subd 1,600
Wm D Lewis to Joseph F Nolan, lt 19, 19, blk 2, Washburn Park..... 1,000
E Linwood Blake to Chas K Berwin, lt 8, blk 10, Englewood 400
Judson C Higgins to Byron P Jones, lt 17, blk 24, South Side add 1,000
B H Helen to Edward Dickson, lt 13, blk 8, Minnetonka Bluffs..... 100
James R Corrigan to May E Montgomery, lts 19 and 20, Hawthorne Avenue add 2,400
Chas E Brame to Franklin A Rising, part lots 7 and 8, blk 2, Bassett, Moore & Case's add..... 1,800
Wm Judson Smith to Samuel H Hall, lt 19, blk 10, Glencar add 2,000
Harrison Buck to Mary Francis Marshall, part lt 1, blk 6, Demon's add... 2,100
Three unpublished deeds 8,000
Henry Cross to Frank W Cross, part lts 6 and 7, blk 1, Butler's add..... 5,000
Edwin S Jones to Board of Education of Minneapolis, lts 10, 11 and 12, blk 9, Gale's Second add 1,500
Francis A Utter to Sarah A Carr, lt 1, blk 12, Williams' add 800

Total number deeds $170,001

MINNEAPOLIS BUILDING PERMITS.

The following building permits were issued yesterday:

Henry Bailey, Twenty-sixth av. and Polk st., northeast, 2-story frame dwelling $1,600
Eight minors 2,270

Total, nine permits $3,870

Best results, largest circulation and most advantageous rates are given by the GLOBE, the great "Want" medium.

FOUR CITY PULPITS.

Some of the Interesting Sermons Preached in Minneapolis Yesterday.

Rev. Marion D. Shutter Does Not Believe in Religion in the Schools.

Rev. Dr. J. G. Burrell Preaches About the True Meaning of Home.

What the Command to Teach Meant--One Explaining Mind Reading.

Rev. Marion D. Shutter spoke at the Church of the Redeemer upon the proposed amendment to the constitution of the United States, providing for instruction in the "principles of Christianity" in the public schools.

Instead of establishing such instruction by law, it would be better to abolish everything now existing that savors of such instruction. Other agencies, such as church, Sunday school, home, exist for the training of children in religion. The state has nothing to do with it. As the state does not deal with men as Catholics, Protestants, Jews, Mohammedans, Buddists or atheists, but simply as citizens, so it has no right to provide any other education in addition to the secular knowledge it imparts than that discipline in morals which is necessary to make the children of these different faiths good citizens—loyal, law-abiding, honest and just. Facts show that in the only sense in which the state has a right to ask its citizens to be good, men of all religions and of none stand together. This moral training can be secured through the influence of the teacher, the discipline and order required in the school, the study of great examples from literature and history, teaching what is prescribed and what is prohibited by the laws of the country. The use of the Bible is not necessary in the schools for this end. Its presence has always been an occasion of contention. It leaves the public schools open to objection from Catholics, Jews and those who believe in no religion whatever. Its removal would be an act of simple justice. There is no difference between taxing a Catholic for the reading of a Protestant Bible and taxing him for the support of a Protestant church. There is no difference between taxing a Jew to pay for the reading of the New Testament and taxing him to pay for the maintenance of a Christian minister. It is quite as unjust to tax those who believe in no religion for the reading of either Catholic, Protestant or Jewish scriptures. "There is nothing worse," says Mr. Spear, "in a secular public school than there is in a secular state." The church does not need the aid of the state to propagate religion among children, any more than she needs it to establish and enforce the religious observance of Sunday. The more the church relies on the arm of the secular power for the promotion of her interests, the more she confesses her weakness. Let her rely upon the spirit of truth, the power of sympathy and the arm of the Living God.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Not Only a Mansion Here, But a Divine Institution.

At Westminster church yesterday evening Rev. Dr. Burrell preached an interesting sermon from Psalm lxviii., 6—new version. In substance he said:

If we look in our dictionaries for a definition of home we shall find it "a dwelling or place of abode," but the definition falls short. When you have built your mansion, furnished it elegantly and decorated its walls with masterpieces of art, you will need to add something further to make it a real home; you must have familiar faces, voices of love and sympathy, curly heads of children, laughter and music and a touch of sorrow. "'Tis home where'er the heart it."

Home is a divine institution. It is God that "setteth the solitary in families." He has revealed His own fatherhood in the gospel, a truth which underlies all parental authority; and in the same gospel He has given us the picture of Madonna and child, wherein are set forth the sacredness of motherhood and the importance of infancy, in which lies the secret of happiness in domestic life.

Our Christian homes are sources of power for the uplifting of the race. As a rule, a vicious lad bears in his face this legend. "There's trouble at home." The day before the execution of the Barrett boys, the story of the mother's vain intercession, in one of our newspapers, was prefaced by the headline, "A Lioness and Her Cubs." It will be remembered that these boys testified on the trial that their mother had instructed them to lie and steal. But a good home—and thank God, our country is full of them—is a school of virtue. The crown jewel of Scotland is her domestic life. Alas for the people who spend their evenings in wine cellars and beer gardens!

The home has four guardian angels, Love, Content, Forbearance and Piety. David Hume made sport of Cromwell's home because the voice of prayer and psalm singing was heard there. If Hume's home had been more like Cromwell's his heart would have been warmer and happier; his light would not so soon have gone out. If we remove the panels from our common doors we shall have left the outline of a cross. This is no mere accident or incidence, but has come down to us as a memorial of medieval times. The cross of Jesus Christ is the safeguard of our homes.

A true home is the best type of heaven, "Our Father's house." We are wanderers here. After a while we shall come down to the shore and take ship. Off yonder are the white cliffs; presently we leap ashore, and lo! our old friends, from whom we parted on the journey, gather around us. This is "home, sweet home."

CHRIST'S COMMISSION.

The Command to Teach Meant to Attack the Intellect.

Rev. W. J. Lhaman preached at the Church of Christ yesterday on "Christ's Commission:" "Go teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Holy Spirit; teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you." These are among the last words of Jesus upon earth. They are his marching orders to the church militant. The command to "Go" means aggressive warfare. The command to "Teach" means an attack upon the intellectual world. There is no more vigorous enemy of a false intellectualism than Christianity. Through the head the heart is to be reached, the sympathies enlisted, and the resolution fixed. By the presentation of truth, and not by the use of fraud or force, Jesus ordained that the world should be redeemed. Satan may "let slip the dogs of war" for the extension of his kingdom, but not so our Lord of life and love. "Put up the sword," he said to Peter. "Go, teach," he said to all. The command to baptize means the culmination of the act of conversion. That ordinance is the initiatory rise into the church, and in the Apostolic days immersion was its only form. The command to teach the observance of all that Jesus taught, means that the Christian when he goes hence shall leave behind him a Christly biography, and carry with him a clear conscience. John Stuart Mill thinks it impossible to find a better translation of the rule of abstract virtue into the concrete than is found in the life of Jesus. To do what Jesus taught is to work a similar translation of the ideal life into the real.

Notice the sublimity of this commission: "Go teach all nations." Jesus claimed the world. To him no nation was foreign. The conception of a world-wide kingdom of truth and love was beyond any conception in the Jewish, Roman or pagan world of the first century. It is a Godlike thought, and worthy of the Son of God. By it Jesus carried the boundaries of the church beyond the Jewish Synagogue, beyond the Roman Pantheon, beyond Mussulman's Mecca, beyond all local godism, tribalism, nationalism and continentalism. With its zones of truth Christianity must girdle the world. God is the "All-Father." Christ is the world's brother. "The sky is the roof of but one people."

ABOUT MIND READING.

Rev. H. M. Simmons Tries His Hand at Explaining It.

At the First Unitarian church yesterday morning Rev. H. M. Simmons preached an interesting sermon on "Mind Reading." Following is an abstract:

Nature seems to dislike secrets, and is ever publishing them to all who will learn her languages. The buried history of the earth is upheaved in the mountain sides and told to the geologist. Matter is carried far by rivers, waves and winds; and when too fine to be seen, still tells its secret to the chemist. Even without this transfer of matter, news is spread more swiftly by waves of air or ether. The speaker's words are borne in all directions faster than the wind, and told in a thousand ears at once. They are even carried to distant cities in the telephone, and to distant centuries in the phonograph; and far finer sounds and secrets are whispered in the microphone.

Light is a still greater revealer of secrets, publishing to all eyes everything it touches, and telling infinitely more if it can find a microscope to speak through. It even travels space, brings a message from the moon in a second and a half, and will bring a far fuller one if allowed to come through a telescope tube. It even flies from furthest space to tell the last explosion in the sun and latest news from the stars; and if only given a spectroscope to write its story in, will tell the gases of the nebula and a little gossip from the milky way. It not only tells its story in the eye for an instant, but prints it to keep, if it can only find a photograph plate, and makes its picture in a fraction of a second, too. It even pictures what cannot be seen at all; and a photograph taken to-night of a given spot in the sky will show every star that the telescope can find there, and about as many more. Such a telltale is the light.

And electricity is another. It carries items of news and gossip around the world in no time, and to all the cities of the globe, to be repeated in countless papers and be known by everybody next day. It tells even what is going to be, and lets us know whether to expect a blizzard or a thaw, and whether to take the umbrella or parasol. And it not only tells so much through a little wire, but will start other currents outside the wire, by mysterious induction, and enable the electrician on the moving train to read the messages flashing over the line along the track.

With nature so eager to remove all other secrets, we might expect that she would reveal some of those of the human mind too, and the recent exhibitions in our city seem to show that she does. Some would try to explain Mr. Bishop's work as skilled deception, and no doubt he has remarkable power in that direction when he wishes to use it; but this could account for but a small part of his performance. Most scientists have been prone to explain it as "muscle reading; and no doubt a person of his sensitive nerves and acute perceptions, and with so long experience, could do most of these things through the unconscious help of his guide and of sounds and other signs in the audience. But after making all allowance for this, there still remains a large amount of marvel that seems quite inexplicable without supposing much genuine mind reading. This conclusion is strengthened when we read of his exhibitions, not in promiscuous audiences and with inexperienced committees, but before scientific critics in England and elsewhere. And it is strengthened still more when we read the reports of the London society for psychical research, and their protracted experiments with the Creery girls and others. From such reports we have to conclude that thought is communicated from mind to mind by methods unsuspected before.

Nor does such a conclusion seem at all unscientific. Why is it any more impossible for nervous currents in one man to start similar currents in another by induction, and be read by him, than for electric currents to do the same and be read outside the original wire? The analogy is suggestive; and some one has called mind-reading "nervous induction." Nor would this influence of mind on mind be any more wonderful than the familiar fact of the gas in a star leaving its line in the spectroscope, or the star itself leaving its picture in the photograph, or even its image in our eyes. The former influence is not familiar like the latter, but the latter has not been familiar long. And seeing how photographs that were thought impossible two generations ago now fill all the albums; and seeing how electricity, which was hardly known a few generations ago, now does a large part of the work of the world, one may raise the question whether this mind-reading may not yet come to be a common and practical thing in life.

Such a result would not be so undesirable as it seems. The exposure of all secrets would help the world more than harm it. It might harm the grocer to have the secret of his sugar discovered, and the manufacturer to have it known just what he is putting in those cloths and boot soles, but it would help all others. It might harm the politician or doctor, or even preacher, to have the secrets of their professions all exposed—but it would help mankind. Charles Sumner opposed secret sessions of the senate, saying that the genius of our institutions required publicity, and should follow that old Roman who ordered his house so constructed that all that was done in it could be seen by the world. The abolition of secrets would doubtless be better both for states and individuals. The knowledge that our inmost thoughts and feelings were known to all our neighbors would check the bad ones and cultivate the good, and do more for morality than all the fear of laws and jails and gallows in this world, or of tortures in the next. Whether mind-reading is ever to become general or not, it certainly ought to be encouraged.

CHAT OF THE CHURCHES.

The monthly entertainments given by the Y. M. C. A. are occasions of the most attractive programmes, and such a session as was held Wednesday evening last is more apt to cause the stranger who attends to come again than the more strictly spiritual meetings. The association is composed of systematic workers among young men, and they surely could hit on no more successful plan than these musical programmes, where the renditions are first-class and yet are of the order simple enough to be enjoyed by any one. There are men, especially young men, who cannot be coaxed or pushed into a strictly religious life, but who are easily beguiled into it by the right methods. This may be a slow way, but it is a sure one.

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The ministers' meetings, as held in this city of churches, are the school for the clergy, and the experiences and suggestions passed there are the gems of advice and truth supposed to be proved by long observation. Dr. G. W. Miller, at the last week's meeting of the Methodist divines, read a paper on "The Reception and Care of Probationers in the Church." As usual, the doctor's views were radical in the extreme, and the brothers in their questions seemed even to intimate that he was very severe, but the doctor held that any one coming into the church should give up dancing and card playing and theatergoing, and in answering a brother's question relating to them, said: "Turn them out." Charity is a good word in religion, and a little training may remedy many faults when once the candidate makes the first step.

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In church circles for the past week the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has received a large amount of comment, and much of it of a very complimentary nature. This organization, which has grown up rapidly in the Minneapolis churches, seems to have filled a place before vacant among the young people, and it is now heartily indorsed by the ministers. The society in the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church during the last week celebrated its first anniversary, and has elected officers for the ensuing six months. Its growth is a good illustration of the general progress of the society, as it now has about a hundred active workers. At the meeting of the Westminister alliance the society was much praised, and there was some talk of a grand mass meeting of the different Presbyterian societies of the city. The organization undoubtedly has at heart the correct idea, and seems to be carrying it out very ably. Being composed, as it is, of the young people of the church, its work is amongst those of an age where influence is easily felt and decisions for life are made.

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The Sunday School institute work was well commenced last Wednesday at the Frst Baptist church by a meeting lasting from 10 in the morning until 10 at night. The churches of the Fourth ward were united in the work, and Rev. Dr. Burrell, Rev. Charles F. Thwing, Rev. G. W. Miller, Rev. G. L. Morrill and Rev. Robert W. McKaig took an active part in the work. B. F. Jacobs, of the International Sunday School committee, gave the principal address of the day, and showed himself to be an enthusiastic worker. It is wonderful what an amount of interest and enthusiasm these Christian folk throw into whatever work that comes to hand. These institutes will, during the week, be held in different portions of the city. The Sunday school is as yet really a new institution, and it has an enormous growth, and is filling a place of great importance in the modern religion. A thought brought up by Rev. McKaing in speaking of the Sunday school work, bears peculiar truth and explains in a great measure the cause of the rapid growth and the prosperity of the Sunday school. He said that the value of the Sunday school did not depend on its creed to a great extent, but was for the conversion and training of the child. This tenacious clinging to a certain creed and condemning all others as wrong has always been an evil among religious workers, and while it is now deminishing it is yet noticeable. To be sure, a belief and a creed is a good thing to have, but it is good for your neighbor as well as yourself. In this Sunday school work the creeds join together in a common purpose, and it will be of benefit in more than one way if it teaches the uncharitable ones that there are good things out of their own church as well as in.

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The people of the Westminster church, at the meeting of their alliance last Tuesday evening, presented the ideal picture of a church home. The lecture room of the church, which opens upon Nicollet avenue, is the scene of many a pleasant church gathering; the Sunday school forms a pretty picture there on Sunday morning; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor holds its meetings in the room; Thursday evening it is filled with the good folks in their weekly prayer meeting; and many another goodly organization is presented in this room. None of them, however, fill the same place in the hearts of the people as does this Westminster alliance; the meeting of which, once each month, clings close to 10 o'clock, their hour of adjournment. The meetings, being half social as they are, tend to impress the thoughts given on the mind as thoughts are impressed when talking with a friend in confidence. The topic of discussion last week was the Christian training of the young, and the thoughts brought out in the able addresses of Rev. H.A. Hashaw and J. M. Pattersen are sure to linger long in the minds of the fathers and mothers present. After the literary portion of the programme was carried out, the hour of social enjoyment which followed, where church coffee and bread were partaken of and church jokes cracked, and the thoughts that had been brought out in the early part of the session were earnestly discussed, was one that is growing to be an indispensable portion of the church work. Such meetings bring the members of the church into close acquaintance with each other, and take away from the organization that gloomy, formal aspect with which religious institutions of the past have been too often clouded. In all the Minneapolis churches these gatherings under one name or another are monthly growing more popular, and we often hear of pleasant gatherings in church parlors. If the system is carried out as church people know how to further their objects, the time will soon come when the ministers will have much less cause for complaining of the evils of the dance and the theater.

AT THE HOTELS.

O. A. Chamberlain, Aurora, O., is at the Holmes.

Dan Egan, a Dakota stockman, is at the Windsor.

Dr. F. H. Perkins and J. E. Granger are guests at the Holmes.

A. W. Pratt, the mayor of Aberdeen, S. D., is a guest at the Windsor.

Murray Woods, of New York, is a guest of prominence at the Ardmore.

W. J. Packard, of the Bowden-Murray Lumber company, is a Windsor guest.

At the Brunswick: J. B. Birk, Duluth; A. W. Booth, Stevens' Point; H. P. Crocker, Tacoma, and Thomas Hanley, La Crosse.

E. C. Allen, an implement dealer of Huron, Dak.; C. E. Smith and lady, Anoka; M. J. McGinn, Helena, Mont., are at the Windsor.

At the West, from points in the Norteast: J. H. Perry, Aberdeen; U. M. Clark, Saginaw; Miss Bell Fay, St. Charles, Minn., and William C. Sherwood, Duluth.

At the Nicollet house: George Bauschbach, Nicollet, Minn.; E. Hallenbech, East Saginaw; Kate E., Nellie L. and J. S. Stack, West Superior, and H. S. Judson, Morris.

Ralph Delmore, playing a part in "Paul Kauvar," and Miss Carrie Turner, the leading lady, are at the Ardmore. These, also of the company, are at the hotel: E. G. Stone, Nestor Lemon, J. Walton, C. R. Spencer and A. Y. Bayne.

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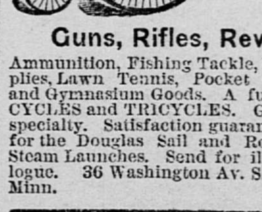

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