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ST. PAUL Daily Globe.

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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VOL. XIII. ST. PAUL, MINN., FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1891. NO. 191.

THEY WERE COMING.

Now They Have Come, and They Are Over 15,000 Strong.

Minneapolis Peaceably Taken by the Army of the Y. P. S. C. E,

Every Train Bore Hundreds of Them to the Convention City.

Already They Are Deep in the Work of the Gathering.

A stranger entering the Minneapolis Exposition building yesterday afternoon would have asked: "What means this gathering? Why are these thousands of men and women, one might almost say with truth, boys and girls, congregated here? Is this a vast parliament of the nation, assembled to deliberate on the gravest questions that agitate the human soul?" Yes and no. It was a parliament, but no co-extensive with the nation. It represented those countries beyond the jurisdiction of the American. Yet it did represent a nation, too, the Kingdom of Christianity. And this parliament was concerned with the gravest of all questions that agitate the human soul, the fate of that soul itself. Nigh on to 20,000 purebrowed, earnest-eyed young men and women, representing every phase of Protestantism, coming from all parts of the country had assembled for the tenth annual convention of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor. This non-sectarian, though supremely evangelical, organization, which, from a small beginning in an Eastern town, has grown to be a giant among the christianizing organizations of the earth, had sought a giant city of the giant Northwest. From the East, from the West, from the North and South, many of them having journeyed for days, they come with a common purpose in view—to consult, one with another and all as one, for the benefit of their beloved organization. Not unlike the Magi of old were they in their coming. They sought a light, such a light as would lead the word on to the consummation of God's purpose and man's desires. All the inconveniences of traveling hundreds of miles from home were as nothing. They cared not for fatigue. When they met yesterday afternoon and the first grand outburst of "All hail the power of Jesus' name" resounded through the great building, swelling upward and outward setting every particle of atmosphere encircling the globe to dancing in accord, the question of their coming was answered. "All hail, the power of Jesus' name"—that is the purpose of this mammoth assemblage, the like of which was never seen in Minneapolis before and may never be again.

COMING IN HUNDRDS.

Special Train After Train Brought Y. P. S. C. E. Delegates.

At an early hour yesterday morning the committee of ninety-one of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor were on hand at headquarters ready and anxious to meet the delegates who would arrive on the early morning trains. In fact, some of the committee stayed all night at headquarters so as to preclude the possibility of their oversleeping themselves. The scene at the union depot was one long to be remembered. Hundreds of local Christian Endeavorites were there for the arrival of the fast train. It was a crowd and a large one, but a good-natured one. The most interest was centered in the New England train. Parties were there who had been separated from relatives and friends in the dear old New England home for years, and now that a reunion was at hand the minutes seemed to lag, and the short wait appeared longer than all the years they had spent apart.

The Kansas City train over the Maple Leaf route was the first to arrive, and was followed shortly after by the regular Northwestern train from Chicago. The principal delegates on this train were those from Michigan, but there were many others from all along the line. In fact, during the entire morning the same scene was represented at the depot. Trains were arriving every few minutes and discharging their precious loads of freight which they had brought from the Atlantic and the Pacific, from the Gulf of Mexico and from Canada—for in the lexicon of the Y. P. S. C. E. there is no such word as nationality.

The scene, as presented at the headquarters in the New York Life building, is hard to describe. The large room on the first floor was crowded to its utmost capacity with travel-stained and weary, but withal, good natured delegates from all parts of the country. Bright and smiling faces were to be seen on every hand—such a thing as a frown being unknown. Immediately on arriving the delegates sought headquarters, and all morning the place presented the appearance of an immense hotel lobby. Valises, satchels, umbrellas, gossamers, and all the paraphanalia necessary to such a trip were to be seen on every hand. The scene was a shifting one, however, a sort of a kaleidoscope view as it were, for delegates came and delegates went, but the work went on unceasingly. All the delegates were anxious to reach the quarters to which they were assigned, so as to have a short rest before the real duties of the convention commenced in the afternoon.

Among the first to present themselves yesterday morning were the sturdy sons and daughters of the two Dakotas. The states from which they hailed were proclaimed by boldly printed badges, as, in fact, were the representatives from all the states. Behind the railing over two score of the committees were busily engaged in giving out assignment slips, distributing mail, answering questions, directing strangers to their places, and in a thousand and one other ways earnestly helping on the work.

OPENING THE SESSION.

Welcomes and Responses in the Big Building.

When the doors of the exposition building were thrown open yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after 3 o'clock, everything was in readiness for the reception of the delegates. No elaborate decorations were attempted by the committee, who showed its wisdom and foresight in this as in every other respect. What had been done in the way of decoration was sufficient to remove the aspect of dreariness in the mammoth auditorium. Several of the delegations brought handsome banners with them, with which they brightened up the appearance of their sections. Noticeable among the banners were those carried by the delegations from Massachusetts, Michigan, Canada, District of Columbia, Canada, Chicago, Connecticut, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

A large arch was stretched between the pillars, above the chorus, with the words "For Christ and the Church." The lettering was in evergreens, with a white background. In the front of the speakers' stands were hung the American and British flags. A beautiful monogram of the letters "C. E." was beautifully worked in flowers and hung between the two flags. Simple but effective decorations were on the speaker's stand in the shape of lillies, palms and cut flowers. Several beautiful bouquets of roses graced the speaker's table.

From the time the doors were thrown open until long after 4 o'clock the main entrance was crowded with delegaes seeking admittance.

At a quarter past 4 o'clock Rev. Dr. Clark, president of the society, called the convention to order with these words: "Let the tenth international convention of the Society of Christian Endeavors now come to order. The exercises will be opened by song service."

The audience then joined with the immense chorus in singing "All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name."

Dr. Clarke announced that the first step towards organization would be the appointment of a scribe. Rev. Mr. Gleason, of Minneapolis, was unanimously elected President. A motion was then passed empowering the president to appoint the committees necessary to organization, as in years past. Prayer was then offered by Rev. Dr. Vasser, of Kansas City.

Addresses of Welcome.

President Clark, in a few well chosen remarks, introduced Franc B. Daniels, chairman of the committee of '91, who was received with much applause. He said it was with a great deal of pleasure the committee looked upon what they had accomplished, but if aught had been overlooked he would ask for forbearance. The reward of the committee would be the appreciation of their visitors. "This city," he said, is proud of its hospitality. We have had the insurance men here, the traveling men, and hundreds of others, but to the chairman of the committee of '91 was reserved the great honor of welcoming the largest assembly that had ever gathered in the city. I have heard the Christian Endeavor movement likened to a crusade. I like the idea, but it will be a far different crusade from the days of old, which left a red trail of blood to mark its course. The endeavor movement will be marked with peace and goodness wherever it has touched."

Rev. H. H. French, pastor of the Century M. E. church, was the next speaker. He said he considered it a high honor to stand before such an assembly and bid them welcome, especially so on behalf of the pastors, which he joined about eighteen months ago—a body of men it would be hard to equal in any clime. He took occasion to pay a high tribute to Dr. Smith-Baker, Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, Dr. Burrell and other pastors of Minneapolis. Their influence and power was demonstrated but a few months ago, when the liquor men said they were going to extend the patrol limits, but after a desperate fight the liquor men were defeated and the patrol limits remained the same. The ministers believed, he said, that the Christian Endeavor movement was a child of Providence, which sprung up that the word of Christ might be better distributed.

"Robert Ingersoll," he continued, "said that christianity must go, and go it must into the utmost limits of the world, and it will be carried by the members of this society. I bid you a hearty welcome to our churches, to our hearts and to our homes."

Rev. Robert Christie, D. D., pastor of the House of Hope, of St. Paul, made the address on behalf of the pastors of St. Paul. In the course of his remarks, he said the present convention overshadowed anything which had yet been held in the Twin Cities, whether political religious or any other. It was entirely non-denominational, non-sextarian, and paid no attention to race, color or sex. It had but one motto, "For Christ," and to that alone were the aims of the convention directed. Denominational jealousies he considered were the worst enemy of Christianity, but such meetings as the present killed all such jealousies and brought all denominations together and led them to think that a Congregationalist was as good as a Presbyterian, a Methodist or a Baptist, or vice versa. "I bid you welcome in the name of all those, who believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and in the name of the consecrated youth of the country is the hope of the world, not only for the present, but for all time. I welcome you in the name of the pastors of St. Paul, and in the name of all the citizens of the great Twin Cities."

John Elliott, general secretary of the Minneapolis Y. M. C. A., said he was at a loss as to the reason why he was put at the tail end of so much eloquence, unless it was to wag a hearty assent to what had been said. The cream had been served, and he would hastily ladle out a little of the skim milk. He felt it fitting that he should say a few words of welcome on behalf of the Young Men's Christian association, as the keynote to both societies was "Christian."

The Responses.

The responses on behalf of the trustees and delegates was made by Rev. George Moore, D. D., of Montreal, Canada. He said his task, although a very pleasant one, was a very heavy one. Their reception had been a right royal one, and was fully appreciated by all. One very pleasurable thing about the reception was the fact that Minneapolis and St. Paul, these two great rivals, had joined hands and worked together to give all a hearty welcome. So earnest and just had representatives been that it was hard to decide in which city they preferred to stay, and brought to mind the old saying, "Oh, what pleasure it would be, were t'other fair charmer away." He believed that representatives were present from every protestant religion to this, the greatest convocation that had ever been held on this round world of ours. It had been said that the Methodists were fiery and Baptists watery, and if the two were brought together they might quench each other. But, said the speaker, fire and water rightly mingled make steam. Here his voice was drowned by a perfect storm of applause, all grasping the effect of the simile. Continuing, he said steam was the great power which drove the world's machinery, and the object of the present convention was for the purpose of creating steam for the purpose of running the machinery of Christianity. The present convention is international, denominational as well as international, and on behalf of the Canadian delegation from the far North. If our hearts were as cold and frozen as our land is so often and erroneously said to be they would be melted in the genial warmth of your presence. At this point the Canadian delegation in the gallery interrupted the speaker by bursting out in a genuine British cheer, and which was responded to by hearty applause by the American delegates. The speaker then spoke of the two flags which were draped at his feet, and how lovingly they were twined together. He would give them fair warning, he said, that the main object of the delegation in coming here was to capture the eleventh international convention to be held in 1892. [Great cheering on the part of the Canadian delegation.] And they will do it. He closed amid great applause.

IN THE EVENING.

Beginning of the Real Business of the Session.

At 7:30 o'clock last evening a praise service was held, and half an hour later the regular session was commenced. Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D., LL. D., pastor of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church, presiding. After repeating the 29th Psalm, Rev. S. L. B. Spear, of the Pilgrim church, Minneapolis, led in prayer.

J. W. Baer, of Boston, the general secretary, read a lengthy and interesting report. At the annual convention last year in St. Louis they were astonished when it was learned that the number of societies had increased 11,013 in number; but the last year's showing betters that, as no less than 16,274 new societies were organized throughout the country, 307 of them being formed across the ocean. The foreign countries where the most were organized were England, 120; Austria, 82; India, 30; Turkey, 12, and China, 7. Much praiseworthy progress had also been made in the Dominion of Canada, a total of 829 societies being organized. The largest numbers were organized in different provinces as follows: Ontario, 458; Nova Scotia, 156; Quebec, 63; New Brunswick, 36, and British Columbia, 25. The banner states in this country were: New York, 2,554; Pennsylvania, 1,463; Ohio, 1,061; Illinos, 1,043; and Massachusetts, 918.

Oklahoma Has the Banner.

Last year a banner made of badges was exhibited and attracted much attention. It was then decided that the state having the largest percentage of new societies for the year would be privileged to hold the banner and be known as the "Banner state." Secretary Baer said it was with much pleasure he announced that Oklahoma had made the largest percentage. At that time she had but one society while now thirteen were there. The next leading localities were British Columbia, Nova Scotia, Virginia and Alabama, Arkansas and Mississippi which were tied for fifth place. The leading states as to the total number of societies were Pennsylvania 645, New York 559, Iowa 382, Ohio 380, and Kansas with 278. The largest Christian Endeavor unions were first of all Philadelphia, and then Chicago.

As the endeavor movement was interdenominational, statistics as to the number of societies in the different denominations would be interesting, thought Mr. Baer, as he read a list giving the Presbyterians 4,019 societies, Congregationalists 3,545, Baptist 2,281, Methodist 2,068 and the Christian Diciples 801.

The announcement that one of the great aims of the movement was to have a proper observance of the Sabbath was received with much applause. They were trying to have the directors of the Columbia World's fair close the doors on Sunday, or rather not to open them. Work was also being done to stop the Sunday liquor traffic.

One great thing that had been accomplished, and on which the association could well congratulate itself upon, was the fact that no less than 82,500 Christian Endeavors had joined the church during the past year, while at present there were 168,162 members in the associate list. He closed his report with a few verses written by Rev. Dr. Burrell on the work of the society.

At the conclusion of the report Dr. Tiffany introduced Ira D. Sankey in a few well-chosen remarks, who sang: "Throw Out the Life Line," the chorus joining in chorus. On one occasion the gallery joined in and again the whole audience.

He was heartily encored, but threw a damper on the applause by remarking that he would much more appreciate it if they remained a few moments in silent meditation, as the songs he sang were religious.

The President's Address.

Hearty and continued applause greeted "Father Endeavor" Clark when he arose to deliver the annual address of the united societies. In the course of his address he said:

I think we may mention two elements that pre-eminently mark the history of the Christian Endeavor society. These two features are fidelity and fellowship; fidelity to the local church to which each society and each member of each society belongs, a fidelity without which a true Christian Endeavor society cannot exist; fellowship, a fellowship cemented by a common name, and common vows, and common methods of service—a fellowship that is exemplified by this magnificent assembly.

Our fidelity will become narrow and bigoted without our fellowship, our fellowship flabby and sentimental without fidelity: but fidelity and fellowship may win the world for Christ. The Society of Christian Endeavor, by its very principles, when they are understood and adopted, necessarily increases church loyalty and denominational fidelity. It makes the young Methodist a better Methodist, the young Presbyterian a better Presbyterian, the young Baptist a better Baptist, the young Congregationalist a better Congregationalist, the young Lutheran a better Lutheran, the young disciple of Christ a better disciple of Christ. Fidelity and fellowship, the two wings which will bear upward and onward the Christian Endeavor cause to final victory. "I believe in the communion of saints." This sentence of the Apostles' Creed has awakened an echoing sentiment in every Christian heart.

Thank God that without endangering a doctrine for which the fathers fought, without imperilling a rite or custom that any sensitive heart holds dear, without weakening a tie that binds any soul to his ancestral church home, we can come together in this fellowship that is as broad and deep and lasting as the love of Christ. I think the time has come for us not simply to accept in an easy-going way this inheritance, but to stand for it: yes, to glory in it, as we glory in the cross of Christ around which this fellowship gathers. We cannot be fully faithful to the city mission, or to the little hillside church, or to our fellow-disciples in the frame school house where we worship, without the inspiration that we may draw from keeping time with the innumerable hosts that are marching on to victory.

Our great motto, Pro Christo et Ecclesia—"For Christ and the Church,"—will never be superseded: it embraces all our creed. Our loyalty and our fellowship are expressed by it. But, as our yearly watchword we have said to each other, "We are not to be ministered unto, but to minister," and again, "We are laborers together with God," while last year we took for our motto, "One is your Master, even Christ; and ye all are brethren." Can we do better, my friends, than again to make this our watchward for the twelve months to come? "One is your Master;" in that sentence is embodied our fidelity. We cannot be faithful to

Continued on Sixth Page.

WITH LEADEN HAIL.

Members of the First Regiment Storm the Targets at Lakeview,

Col. Bend Makes a Very Large Score at the Twenty-Yard Range.

The Weather Clerk Giving the Boys the Best He Has in Store.

Preparations Going Forward for an Exhibition Drill Governor's Day.

Special to the Globe.

CAMP LAKEVIEW, July 9.—The weather sergeant seems disposed to do the proper thing by the First regiment, if the past three days of camp may be taken as an indication. An hour's battalion drill, from 6 to 7 in the morning, however, was all the work done in the field. At 7 o'clock details from five companies and staff went to the 300-yard range, and fired a thousand or so lead pills at the several elusive Galloway bullseyes. In not a few cases said bullseyes were punctured. Chaplain Haupt put an ounce of daylight through the black spot, and his reverence on several other occasions, as his score shows, made it feel very uneasy. The staff's target seemed to smile somewhat derisively when the reverend gentleman sat down upon the ground and took a confident squint along the barrel of his Springfield rifle, but that bull's-eye a moment later had a large tear in it. That target will have more respect for the cloth hereafter. Surgeon-Major Fitzgerald, when he learned of the chaplain's score, hastened to congratulate him. "Haven't had a gun in my hand in five years," asserted the chaplain, modestly. "Well, I must say, chaplain, that if you fire sermons into the boys as effectively as you did bullets into that target, a great moral reform will go on record for the First regiment."

The Artillery

indulged in a little target practice of its own peculiar kind this afternoon, but didn't succeed in hitting anything but lake water. It might have done worse, however, up town. The target floats on the lake, anchored at a point 900 yards from the shore, where the field piece is planted. The target is a wood structure ten feet square with an eighteen-inch bulls-eye. The practice will continue regularly every day. Capt. Bennett is officer of the day and Lieut. Barrow officer of the guard.

Col. Bend reviewed the regiment at 7 o'clock this evening in "double time"—for the companies. Every line was perfect, and it is safe to assert that no such movements were ever before seen on these grounds. Lieut. Col. Reeve commanded. The band gave the boys "Pop Goes the Weasel" in a manner that was practically flawless, and added greatly to the perfection of the march. The hundreds of visitors who thronged the grounds were enthusiastic in their praise, showing both appreciation and a kindly feeling for the gallant First.

The hospital ambulance corps will commence drill Saturday afternoon under Surgs. Maj. Fitzgerald and Lieut. Clark. Ten men will be detailed from each company, who will be instructed in the first care of the wounded, resuscitation from drowning, cases of sun-stroke and any other emergencies liable to occur to soldiers on duty. Lectures on the subject will begin to-morrow by Maj. Fitzgerald, and the men so instructed will be ready for an exhibition drill on governor's day. It will be particularly valuable and an entirely new feature in the Northwest. Maj. Fitzgerald states that there is much less sickness at present than ever before at any camp.

Col. Bend shot two scores (twenty shots) at the twenty yard range to-day, and distinguished himself by making a total of 20 points out of a possible 1,000. The colonel will secure himself a D. R. badge. It was agreed that this particular score was not to be reported, but the colonel's natural modesty could not suppress the news of such a notable performance, and one of the staff gave it to the reporter under oath of secrecy.

Mrs. S. S. Grubb and Miss Page, of Baraboo, Wis., and Mrs. Horace Meeker, of St. Paul, were guests of Company C to-night. Capt. Bean and Miss Stella Murphy, of St. Paul, are visiting Company D. The guard detail to-night is Capt. Diggles and Lieuts. Pray and McCluer, and for to-morrow morning Capt. Knowlton and Lieuts. Davies and Friedrich.

Inspector Williams reported the following scores, shot to-day.

	300	500		300	500
Company A—					
Spaulding	25	31	Pray	..	43
Spottswood	33	37	Erickson	..	31
Lackor	38	..	Williams	..	13
Belden	26	..	Malmstedt	..	22
Alexander	26	..	Five shots each—		
Larpenteur	41	26	Litz	8	..
Fowler	28	..	Reeves	2	..
Falk	26	45	Malmstedt	6	..
Dawson	26	..	Bedbury	8	..
Ames	..	35			
Company B—					
Romley	27	..	Ungerer	6	..
Abrams	18	..	Edwards	16	10
Smeby	24	..	Daggett	5	..
Hemlic	0	..	Johnson	9	..
Diggles	16	10	Wallace	14	..
Keeler	12	12	Curtis	3	..
Gardner	7	..	Marchessault	23	..
Ellis	27	..	Furgesson	2	..
Homer	20	..	Smeby, M. E	7	..
Carleton	18	..	Homer	..	26
Orcutt	28	34			
Company C—					
Conday	12	..	Armit	9	..
Hatch	6	..	Thompson	3	..
McGowan	15	7	Lee	18	..
Iverson	36	44	Lohlker	2	..
Weide	18	19	Neal	..	34
Frenette	0	..	Moreland	..	45
Hilderbrand	8	..	Rising	..	32
Howe	5	..	McCue	..	8
Bushnell	11	..	George	..	15
Company D—	300			300	
Glindmier	0		Welden	24	
Linehan	14		Shugard	11	
Watkins	29		Diebach	13	
Herges	9		Lew	28	
Hillyard	6		Smith	23	
Maller	2		Bean	33	
Carleton	23		Hardy	36	
Company F—					
Kalling, H	37	..	Kalling, Geo	24	..
Allen	23	..	Quam	27	..
Peterson	40	37	Osborn	24	..
Anderson	0	..	Moe	..	36
Nelson	12	..	Wick	..	27
Brackett	34	..	Mayward	..	33
Hilton	39	..	Rehenstrom	..	22
Five shots each—					
Barbeau	0	..	Tollefson	5	..
Bar'nholt, A. O.	4	..	Armstrong	9	..
Bratlin	8	..	Barbeau, P	0	..
Danstrom	0	..	Files	9	..
McKinstry	0	..	Brackett	..	2
Company G—					
Hubbell	43	43	Brunson	30	..
Danielson	23	[illegible]	Grow	35	..
Kleist	36	[illegible]	Swanstrom	25	22
Martinson	18	26	Youngquist	28	..
Brice	19	[illegible]	Hill	23	..
Lane	37	[illegible]	Loye	44	38
Friedrich	16	[illegible]	Winterwold	..	39
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			
Company H					
Magin, G. B	6	12	Magin, Sgt	11	..
Jensen	20	..	Gray	16	..
Smith	7	..	Newberry	3	..
Adolph	19	..	Erickson	14	..
Schinkle	10	..	Kiel	2	..
Rood	13	..	Riley	..	..
Leppla	8	..	Atchinson	..	17
Lachapelle	4	..	Winne	..	27
Hagenmiller	2	..	Harris	..	21
Sander	2	..	Edwards	..	29
Francois	18	..	Peterson	..	25
Company I—					
Knowlton	31	..	Briggs, O. H	33	37
Davies	26	..	Tomlinson	32	27
Gambrell	13	..	Drummond	9	..
Nickels	36	37	Randall	29	..
Gage	17	..	Bond	22	..
Corrister	24	..	Bend	36	..
Molyneaux	16	..	Rogers	35	..
Kennedy	28	..	Langum	27	34
Briggs, J. H	32	..	Ainsworth	29	21
Company K—					
Grant	2	..	Lindbloom	16	..
Walsh	20	15	Simonett	25	..
Densmore	21	24	Easton	..	28
Elliott	21	27	Staples	..	..
Hanson	16	..	Garland	..	21
Staff—					
Adjt Knowles	29	..	Capt. Haupt	35	8
Lt. Catlin	3	..	Sgt. Boleyn	41	12
Lt. Clark	42	..	Maj. Fitzg'ld	35	..
Lt. Williams	39	..	Lt. Nexsen	33	..
Five shots each—					
Sgt. Maj. Monfort	4				

THE MINNESOTA CHAUTAUQUA

Some of the Good Things Going at Waseca.

WASECA, Minn., July 9.—A better day for the assembly could not have been asked, for Maplewood Park never presented a prettier appearance. Crowds of new arrivals came upon the ground yesterday and to-day and new tents are being rapidly put up. Everyone seems to be in the full tide of enjoyment. At the morning session of the Itinerants' club, Rev. W. H. Knowles, of Minneapolis, read a paper on "Books which have helped me." The paper was very helpful and profitable to those present, and at the earnest request of many it will be continued at a future meeting of the club. About forty children gather daily in the Normal Hall at 10 a. m., where a kindergarten is conducted by Mrs. V. K. Hayward. Great attention is being paid to the amusement and instruction of the little members of the assembly. Prof. C. H. Cooper, of Carleton College, lectured at 11 a. m. on English History, covering the times of Edward IV to Elizabeth. Prof. J. C. Freeman, the antagonist of Bacon Donnelly, delivered an interesting lecture on Gen. Sherman. The afternoon was crowded with good things, such as Epworth League study of the Bible, cooking school, Mrs. Hayes' Woman's club, conducted by Mrs. S. M. Henry. At 4 p. m. instruction in swimming was given by Prof. Weston. In the evening Dr. Lysander Dickerman delivered in his series of lectures on Egypt, one on Art and Architecture. The lecture was illustrated by the stereopticon. A large number of the Methodist preachers on ground went to Owatonna to-day to attend the funeral of the late Rev. J. C. Ogle.

"POPE BOB" TOO FAST.

He Makes a Charge He Cannot Sustain.

Special to the Globe.

HELENA, Mont., July 9.—There was quite an exciting scene in the supreme court to-day during the arguments on the appeals in the Davis will case. Col. Ingersoll was talking, and to prove that the bias on the part of the people of Butte was too great to allow a fair trial here, he quoted a telegram to Lawyer Myers, of New York, one of appellant's counsel, and signed W. W. Dixon. Myers had asked, by telegraph, from New York an extension of time to procure affidavits. The telegrom produced by Col. Ingersoll was in reply to a request and refused it. "When counsel from Butte refuses such a reasonable request," said Ingersoll, "how can you look for a fair trial in that city?" Congressman Dixon was on his feet in a minute with the indignant denial that he had signed any telegram refusing an extension of time. Ingersoll then apologized. It is claimed that Judge McHatton, of the Butte court, himself, signed this dispatch. This fact is expected to go a great way toward proving the impossibility of getting a fair trial in Butte. Col. Ingersoll closed his argument in the case this afternoon, and it is now before the supreme court. A decision is looked for in a week or so. In the course of the argument, Ingersoll claimed his ability to show that the alleged will cutting off Eastern heirs was a forgery, and offered to furnish on the side other proofs of the assertion.

Total Abstinence Union.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 9.—The organization of the Total Abstinence Union of the Winona diocese was perfected here to-night. This is a new diocese, including twenty-one counties in the Southern part of Minnesota, formerly belonging to the St. Paul diocese. Officers of the union were elected as follows: P. J. Warren, Winona, president: William Burns, Winona, secretary; M. F. Madden, Rochester, first vice president; William Kelly, Carrollsville, second vice president; C. O'Hara, Lanesboro, treasurer. Thomas Slavin, Winona, J. H. Chiltz, Rochester, and Rev. M. Lynch, Carrollsville, were elected delegates to the national convention at Washington, D. C,

Poisoned Himself.

Special to the Globe.

MARSHALL, July 9.—Marshall people were startled this morning to learn that P. B. Fezler, a man of about sixty years, had committed suicide during the night by taking poison. He was married a few months ago to his third or fourth wife, a Mrs. D. P. Billings, he being her third husband. Property disputes led to domestic troubles, and Mrs. Fezler was locked out of the house. After this Fezler began to show signs of insanity and tried to drown himself once, it is said, but was prevented. He was stopping last night with a son and got hold of the poison in some way.

How Mrs. Hanneburg Died.

Special to the Globe.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., July 9.—The coroner's inquest on the death of Mrs. J. C. Gallagher, or Hanneburg, as her true name appears to be, resumed its labors to-day at 10 o'clock, and after listening to the report of the surgeons who made the post mortem, rendered a verdict to the effect that the woman came to her death by a blow from some blunt instrument in the hands of Geollerd, alias Gallagher. No traces of poisoning were found in her stomach.

Death of John Hawkanson.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, June 9.—John Hawkanson, a pioneer resident here, having lived in this city since 1857, died this morning after a long illness, aged sixty-four years. He was for many years city treasurer.

Extended Its Existence.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The corporate existence of the Citizens' Nantional bank, of Faribault, Minn., has been extended to July 21.

CANNIBALISTIC TALE.

Horrible Recital of a Droll Cannibal's Deeds in South America.

The Yarn of the Nancy Bell Outdone by This Interesting Innocent.

He Victualed Free on Two or Three and Had Some Left to Pickle.

An Arkansaw Woman Who Proved a Jewel and a Terror.

NEW YORK, July 0.—A little, three-column newspaper arrived in town today which bore the most sensational news which it probably ever printed. The newspaper was printed June 1, and was from the state of Chilhuahua, Santa Rosalia, South America. It is a little out of the way from which news comes at rare intervals. On the third page of the paper was an article called "Cannibals in Brazil." This was the story told, a literal translation following: At Salinas, in the state of Minas, Brazil, a man named Clemente Vierra has been arrested charged with eating human flesh. The editor of the local paper, Cida De Leopoldina, visited Vierra in jail and had the following interview with him:

"Is it true that you nourish yourself upon human flesh?" was asked.

"Yes, sir," answered the prisoner. "For some time I and my friends, Basilio, Leandro and others, have eaten human flesh—we live on it."

"What motive has impelled you to such barbarous acts before God and man?"

"Because we liked it."

"How did you secure the first victim?"

With the utmost frankness Vierra replied: "Upon going one day to Leandro's house he invited me to eat

A Piece of His Dead Child.

"I had had nothing to eat; I was hungry, and I accepted the invitation. The following day, while returning to my house, I found a woman asleep by the roadside. The thought came to me to kill her. I did so, using a stone as my weapon. I took the body to my home. After some days I killed Simplisio and invited Francisca and Severa to help me eat him. When Simplisio's flesh was consumed, having no other resource, it occurred to me to kill his two sons for a further supply of food. With two blows the deed was done. The flesh of the two children lasted us a fortnight. After this time had elapsed, being thrown again into the old predicament of having nothing to eat, Basilio and myself killed Francisco and devoured him. Finally, having discovered that Basilio had stolen a shirt from me, I killed him while he was off his guard engaged in preparing some roots for his supper. I ate very little of him, for I was caught two days after I had killed him.

Vierra was captured in the very act of making a meal off a portion of Basilio's remains, which he was devouring with evident relish. The soldiers found a part of Basilio's body packed away in a barrel prepared with pepper and salt.

It Was Too Sweet.

"Then has human flesh an agreeable taste?" Vierra was asked.

"No," he replied, "it is too sweet. The parts I found the most toothsome to the tongue was the brain. No doubt my stomach was turned each time I partook of human flesh."

"How did you prepare the flesh for eating?"

"We ate it roasted or boiled, seasoned with salt and a great deal of pepper."

"And did not the remains of your victims inspire you with fear?"

"Somewhat; yet the sight of them did not affect us but the fear of detection."

"And do you sleep calmly now?"

"Yes, ever so tranquilly."

"Do you never feel remorse at having been guilty of such deeds?"

"I can't remember that I ever do" Vierra replied. The newspaper states that Vierra will have a trial.

BRAVE AND TRUE.

An Arkansas Woman Makes It Hot For Black Caps.

NEWTON, Mo., July 9.—A report has just come from across the Arkansas line of a case wherein a band of regulators got decidedly the worst of an attempt to reform one of their neighbors. Charles Lawson has been living about eight miles from Newton for the past two years. He was unfortunate enough to incur the ill-will of James Daggett, a member of the band of black gowned so-called regulators. On the night of the 30th, as Lawson was entering the yard, having been to town, he was suddenly confronted by about ten men wearing black gowns and their heads covered with black caps. He was grasped and tied, and the band started off to the timber with him.

Mrs. Lawson heard the disturbance, and quickly divined what was going on. She grasped her husband's rifle and followed in the dusk, until the band stopped and proceeded to strip the victim, preparatory to administering a whipping. Just as the lash was raised to give the first blow a shot rang out, and the whipper dropped. In quick succession came two more shots, and two more fell. The remainder of the Black Caps fled panic-stricken. While Mrs. Lawson was cutting her husband's bonds the last two who fell crawled away into the darkness and escaped, but the whipper lay with a broken thigh. When the black raiment was stripped from him it was found that he was Daggett. Five of the band are now in jail to await trial.

SOUTHERN SHOOTINGS.

Two Fights With Police and a Feud of Clans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 9.—Osman Lee (colored) ran amuck in the eastern part of the city and attempted to kill half a dozen people, among the number Policeman Andrew Clayton, whom he shot twice through the body. Policeman Neidler ran to the rescue, and as he came up Lee snapped an empty pistol in his face, having emptied all the chambers. Neidler fired in return and killed Lee instantly.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 9.—Officer Jules Loney, of the police force, was shot and killed here last evening, by Zach Munsey, ex-deputy sheriff and ex-constable. From the testimony of eye witnesses Munsey killed Loney in self-defense.

CATTLETSBURG, Ky., July 9.—The war between the Cline and Deskins clans in Logan county, West Virginia, is still raging. All the parties are armed with rifles and are firing at each other across Tug river. Three men have been illed within the past week.

MISTOOK THE PEOPLE.

A Crazy Negro Does Bloody Work With a Club.

CAIRO, Ill., July 9.—A bloody butchery was enacted near Olmstead last evening by a crazy negro named Dan Welsh. Arming himself with a club, and under the impression that he was charged with the task of killing the devil, he rushed along the highway and struck down all whom he met. His first victim was Harry Odell, aged seventeen, whom he brained. His next victim was an old negro named Columbus, and the third another negro named Ed Davis, all of whom he struck down and then beat their heads into a jelly. He was captured shortly afterward by the sheriff and a posse and placed in jail at Mound City.

Breeze Is Caught.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 9.—Richard Breeze, the boy who by clever forgery negotiated $1,000 worth of Trimble & Bradley's bank stock and stole $2,000 worth of other securities and ran away with them, was arrested by the Pinkertons at Charleston, Mo., to-day. All but $300 of the stolen money was recovered.

Carelessness That Costs.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—Mrs. M. J. O'Connor, who came here with her daughter yesterday from San Raphael, while making some purchases left a satchel containing diamonds and $2,000 in bonds and checks in a cab. On her returning for the valuables a few minutes later the satchel was gone. There is no trace of the thieves.

BY A BLUE-EYED BOY.

The Kid Who Wrecked the Train on the Dubuque.

Special to the Globe.

LA CROSSE, Wis., July 9.—Officers returned from Lansing to-night and report that the four boys who wrecked the train on the Dubuque division, killing Engineer Todd, were arraigned, waived examination and were held to the grand jury. There names were John and Jake Boltz Henry Benninger and Edward Shea. Their ages are from eleven to fourteen. The boys in their confession say they discussed whether the train would be thrown off by the work they did, and, as they went on toward Lansing, kept putting spikes, etc., on the rails, fastening them so that they would not be pushed aside. On hearing of the wreck they concluded not to go to Lansing, but stayed in the woods all day, then went home. Ed Shea is the one who tied on the burr and he is the youngest of the party, an innocent little blue-eyed child of eleven.

The Saengerfest.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—Afternoon and evening concerts were given by the Northwestern Saengerfest to-day at the exposition building, Marie Ritter Goetze, the chief female soloist, singing the "Beggar's Romanza" from Mayerbeer's "Prophet" with fine effect, while Hugo Kirschner was heard in the evening in German Lieder. The massed male chorus of 1,000 voices was also heard in popular selections, as well as a children's chorus of 500 voices.

Held for Manslaughter.

Special to the Globe.

FERGUS FALLS, Minn., July 9.—The coroner's jury in the case of Ole Anderson brought in a verdict at midnight that he came to his death at the hands of C. W. Brandborg. Coroner Duncan at once swore out a warrant for his arrest. He was taken before Justice H. L. Viets, of Henning, who held him to the grand jury. He will be brought to town to-morrow morning, when Judge Baxter will fix his bail. He was held for manslaughter.

Charged With Forgery.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 9.—Sheriff Braley arrived to-night from North Branch, Minn., with George McDowell, who is charged with forging the name of John Lohse, of this city, on a bank check. McDowell has worked in the newspaper business in St. Paul and was intending starting a paper at North Branch. He disclaims any knowledge of the forgery.

Strung Himself Up.

Special to the Globe.

FORMAN, N. D., June 9.—Peter Nelson, a Scandinavian about thirty years old, committed suicide by hanging in the barn of County Sheriff Peter Christianson, fifteen miles northeast of Forman, last night or this morning. He has been managing Sheriff Christianson's farm for the past two years.

Pete Has Some Secrets.

Special to the Globe.

ELK POINT, S. D., July 9.—Pete Butler was arrested this morning charged with the murder of James Cassidy, recently assassinated at Richland. On being interviewed he stated he would reveal some sensational secrets after the examination, which occurs to-morrow.

Talk of Reorganizing.

Special to the Globe.

HURON, S. D., July 9.—H. L. Laucks, president of the state Farmers' Alliance, with thirty Independent party leaders and prominent Alliance workers, is holding a conference here this evening with a view to reorganizing the independent party of South Dakota.

School Building on Fire.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, July 9.—The Franklin school building caught fire this morning about 3 o'clock and about $3,000 damage was done before it was got under control. The building was worth $30,000, and is fully insured.

Eau Claire's New School.

Special to the Globe.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 9.—The school board to-night adopted the plans of Thurman D. Allen, of Minneapolis, for a new high school building to cost about $35,000. A number of plans were submitted.

All Liquor Cases Continued.

Special to the Globe.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 9.—So far the state has failed to secure convictions in liquor cases, and all untried cases have been continued until next term.

Steamship Movements.

LONDON—Sighted: America, Egyptian Monarch, Kaiser Wilhelm II., New York.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Traave, Bremen; Rhynland, Antwerp.

HAMBURG—Arrived: Steamer Gellert, from New York.

Passed Scilly: Steamer Normannia, from New York for Hamburg.

Passed the Lizard: Steamer Russia, from New York, for Hamburg.

WITH FLYING COLORS.

The Kansas City President Wins His Case With Hands Down.

Judge Thayer Decides That Block of 5,000 Tickets Were Limited.

They Were Limited in That the Tickets Required a Continuous Passage.

The Interstate Commerce Law Somewhat Upset by the Decision.

President John M. Egan and General Ticket Agent Charles H. Holdridge, of the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City railway were discharged upon the trial in the United States district court, charged with unjust rate discrimination. Great interest has been manifested in the matter by railroad men since the indictment several months ago. A large number of prominent railroad officials and leading attorneys were in court yesterday morning to hear the decision of Judge Thomas M. Thayer upon the point raised by counsel for the defendants. That point was a construction of the law as to whether the block of tickets sold to Charles H. Petsch were limited or special limited first-class tickets. Soon after court opened the court announced the decision on the question raised, using the following language:

"The evidence in this case shows that at the time of the alleged unlawful sale of 5,000 tickets the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Railway company had on sale, and publicly advertised for sale, two kinds of first-class tickets from St. Paul to Chicago—one termed an "unlimited" ticket, which was sold at $11.50, and one termed a "limited" ticket, which was sold for $7.

A published schedule showing such rates was on file with the interstate commerce commission, and was posted in the various depots along the line, as the law requires.

Tickets of the kind last mentioned, to wit, limited and unlimited, were accessible to every one who

Chose to Buy

them, so that there was no discrimination in the sale of either class of tickets.

The government contends that the 5,000 tickets sold by the defendant at $7 each were in reality "unlimited tickets, and hence that the sixth section of the act was violated. The court is satisfied, however, from the uncontradicted evidence in the case, that there was a difference between the tickets sold by the defendants and what were known and sold as "unlimited first-class tickets." The latter class, under the company's regulations, were entitled to "stop-over privileges," while the company (as I think), under the disputed evidence in the case, had the right to insist that the holder of such tickets as were sold by defendants should make a continuous passage. The company, as I think, had a right to insist on a continuous journey when it was once begun by the holder of a limited ticket, even though the ticket as sold was not punched in the margin so as to limit the period of use.

The tickets sold by the defendants were in one sense, therefore, limited tickets—that is to say, they were limited

As to Privileges,

though not limited as to time of use.

Now, as the published schedule of rates, did not specify what was meant by first-class limited tickets, and as the commission did not see fit, when the schedule was filed, to require the company to explain what was meant, or what privileges the holder would be entitled to, no case has been made out, in my opinion, entitling the government to go to the jury. The evidence, in my judgment, would not support a conviction on either count of the indictment. The railway company in question advertised to sell limited first-class tickets from St. Paul to Chicago for $7. The defendants have sold tickets between those points for $7. which were in fact limited as to privileges by requiring a continuous journey, if the railroad company elected to enforce that requirement. It may have been in this sense that the term "limited" was used in the published schedules filed with the commission, and there is

No Sufficient Evidence

that it was not so used. The difficulty encountered in this case could probably be remedied by requiring railroad companies when they file rate schedules to specify clearly what is meant by the term "limited tickets," instead of leaving railroad companies to put their construction on the term and the public to speculate as to its meaning. The jury will be instructed to acquit the defendants on all counts of the indictment.

Judge R. R. Nelson occupied a seat on the bench during the announcement of the decision. Judge Thayer instructed the jury to find for the defendants and Messrs. Egan and Holdridge were discharged from further attendance upon court. These officials were the recipients of congratulations by railroad men and attorneys.

Railroad men regard the result of the trial as a great victory over the interstate commission, as it is just such an interpretation of what constitutes unlimited tickets as they desired. Whilst some of the railroad officials would be pleased to have seen a check put upon the sale of tickets in large blocks for reduced rates, yet personally they would not care to have the Kansas City officials mulcted. The result of the decision is claimed to be that any road may sell large block of tickets when the rates are low and they will be good for any time within a number of years, as it seems that the time does not begin to run against such ticket until it gets into the hands of the passenger and is presented for cancellation.

He Is Disappointed.

Frank G. Kretschmer, special agent of the interstate commerce commission, in reference to the decision, said:

"It will be hard to make out a case against the railroad. Look at this ticket. The only indication that it is a limited ticket is that it has on its face the words 'Special Limited' on the margin all years printed from 1890 to 1896, and it appears in testimony by railroad men that the ticket would be good even after 1896. If this is a limited ticket, I want to know what an unlimited ticket is?"

Charles H. Pestch was in a happy frame of mind and smiled at the thought that he still has a large number of his block of 5,000 tickets on hand which he can sell at nearly 65 per cent profit.

President Egan maintains that the outcome was as he expected. The tickets were sold at current rates last year and there was no violation of law because of the fact that the rate had advanced after the sale of a block of tickets.

"Our case was clear. The tickets are limited, because they are only good for a contin-