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WORK FOR THE WEST.

Trans-Mississippi Congress in Session to Plan for Progress.

Gov. Campbell and Crisp, of Georgia, Talk to Ohio Multitudes.

Gen. Wade Hampton's Views on the Farmers' Alliance Movement.

Farmers Want Free Delivery in the Country Districts of the Land.

OMAHA, Oct. 19.—The third semi-annual session of the Trans-Mississippi congress convened this afternoon at 2 o'clock in the Grand opera house. About 100 delegates were present. The congress was called to order by Gov. Prince, of New Mexico. On the stage were Gov. Thayer, Mayor Cushing, Secretary Mason and other prominent gentlemen. Gov. Thayer made a brief but appropriate address, welcoming the delegates to the state. He said he saw in the congress signs of awakening to conceptions of new enterprise and new plans for developing the country's resources; and, in dealing with the great activities of the present, he said the congress would be able to look forward to solving the grand possibilities of the future. Mayor Cushing welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city.

Ex-Gov. Alva Adams, of Colorado, responded to Gov. Thayer's address. He spoke of the aims of the congress, the breadth of the subjects it proposed to discuss and the importance thereof, not alone to the immediate West, but to the world. "Great progress has already been made," said Gov. Adams, "but greater is in store for us. The

Great American Desert

under the wise and determined labors of the sturdy yeomen who have gravitated hither from all points of civilization, has disappeared and become a fugitive on the face of the earth. It is now only known in the geographies of our youth. We want the East to know that the Star of Empire no longer hangs over the states of New England, over the numberless monied arteries of Wall street, but over the great and glorious country stretching from the Father of Waters to the treasure-bound shores of the rolling Pacific.

We are here to voice the sentiments of the various sections of our common country; to push, to centralize and crystalize a common work. This event must attract the attention of the East and they must realize that the wild and savage-ridden West is passing away; that we are an intelligent, industrious and capable people, developing the richest country on God's earth." Gov. Adams closed with the statement that the time is at hand when the West, by unity of action could demand and receive the political recognition long withheld. Senator Warren, of Wyoming, followed Gov. Adams with a short talk, advocating the interests of the mining regions before the convention. Committees on credentials, permanent organization and order of business were named, and, after the announcement of the hours of session, the congress adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow, pending the report of the committee on credentials.

CAMPBELL AND CRISP.

The Governor and Congressman Listened to by Multitudes.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—Notwithstanding the cold rain to-night, Music hall was crowded with enthusiastic Democrats, who turned out by thousands to greet Gov. Campbell and Congressman Crisp, of Georgia. Mr. Crisp said: "The first thing I heard when I got into Ohio was that the danger which threatened the Democrats was that the governor was strong in the county but weak in Cincinnati. I am satisfied from the evidence before me that the governor is strong in Cincinnati. Thousands of people who came here to-night are unable to get into the hall. He then proceeded to discuss the tariff, denouncing the McKinley bill as the most un-American measure ever framed by an American congress. No class is protected except the manufacturers, and they are not in the long run. Mr. Crisp closed by saying that if the state of Ohio should go Democratic on the third day of November next, it will bring joy and happiness to millions of farmers, laborers and factory hands all over the country.

While Congressman Crisp was speaking Governor Campbell retired and addressed the crowd outside, who were unable to gain admittance. He congratulated the Democrats upon the great attendance, and predicted Democratic success. He then returned to the platform. When Gov. Campbell was introduced to the audience the cheering was deafening, and it was kept up for fully five minutes. When he was permitted to speak the governor said: "The speech which you have just made to me is the most eloquent one I have ever heard because it shakes with 10,000 tongues of the Democrats of Ohio in which Hamilton county will head the procession. Where, I am moved to inquire, is that 15,000 Republican majority to come from?" The governor then proceeded to discuss state issues and replied to the charges that he has not defended his administration in any of the speeches he has made during the fall campaign. The governor closed his speech at midnight, expressing confidence in the outcome of the great battle now on.

HAMPTON'S OPINION.

The Alliance Cannot Last, in His Estimation.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Ex-United States Senator Gen. Wade Hampton, is visiting in this city. He says he is not in politics, and intends for the future to keep in the background. The Farmers' Alliance, he said, is rapidly disintegrating in the South, and within the next four years it will completely disappear to live only in the memory of those who have benefited by the upheaval. This will be the case not only in South Carolina, but throughout the whole South. The people there are rapidly awakening to the absurdity of the demands that the organization has promulgated and are gradually dropping off and foreswearing allegiance. In my own state the governor, who was elected by the sentiment that secured my defeat for the senate, has already broken away from Alliance measures and is catering in his administration of the affairs of the state to the conservative and better thinking element.

"The uprising was founded on demagoguery and fanaticism, and therefore cannot have a long existence. Moreover, the history of this country has shown that no secret political organization can live long or retain any lasting hold on the public. We are too conservative a people and too fair-minded in our judgment of right and wrong in popular government to permit any sway by secret societies. In my opinion it is folly for any one in this country to enter into a controversy with a Farmers' Alliance adherent on the subtreasury plan. The measure is so palpably wrong on its face as to make it absurd to all who have the prosperity and welfare of the country at heart. It can never become a law until passed by congress, and its absurdity will prevent this, no matter how much demagogues may urge its enactment. This feature of the Alliance has never been fully accepted in the south, and I have too much confidence in our people to think that it ever will be."

FARMERS AWAKENING.

Free Delivery in the Country to Be Asked For.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—An organized effort is under way among farmers to secure from congress free mail delivery in country towns. The Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Husbandry and other orders are canvassing the matter. Letters are being written to congressmen in favor of the project, and petitions to congress for free delivery are being circulated in many parts of the country. Farmers assert that a daily mail delivery at their door will add perceptibly to the money value of their farms and will be worth still more because it will keep them in touch with the markets and the outside world, and rid life of its isolation and monotony. The farmers are writing to the agricultural press that this convenience would enable them quite generally to take a daily paper, as well as to subscribe for the local papers more liberally.

In the American Agriculturist for November Postmaster General Wanamaker states definitely for the first time that the experiment made by the postoffice department for free delivery in farming districts shows that the increase of revenue more than pays all the increased expense. He believes that universal free delivery would, therefore, be self-sustaining. Mr. Wanamaker's article also contains this statement of the case:

While the postal service keeps pace with the growth of the towns, the farmers, quarrymen, blacksmiths, millers and artisans, all paying the regulation rates of postage, are left to get their mail as best they can from the postoffice in the village or at the railway station. In a hamlet of 100 houses, perhaps sixty persons from the village and the vicinage make a daily pilgrimage of a distance of from one block to two miles from the home to the postoffice, to find out whether there is any mail or not; and 100 more persons within the circle of the office do not find it convenient to go to the postoffice oftener than once a week.

One hundred or more persons each day, in all weathers, are making trips to the postoffice, often at great personal inconvenience and discomfort, when a single carrier could once or twice each day make the rounds of the village and distribute the mail, and save the hundred a daily unnecessary tramp, collecting at the same time from the letter boxes, located at the street corners, the mail to be forwarded. A newspaper brought every day to the door of the farmer or workman who has no one to go to the postoffice for it would find a thankful subscriber and light a new lamp in the household."

HINTS AT CONSPIRACY.

John Devoy Makes Some Serious Assertions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—At the Irish meeting touching Parnell's death and the future course to be pursued in the Irish agitation, John Devoy said that his lips had been unsealed by the death of Parnell and the subsequent efforts of his enemies to injure the cause which he espoused. Touching the compact between the leaders of the physical force party and Parnell, Mr. Devoy said:

"If Mr. Healy and others go into the revelation business, there will be a revelation that will show them in a different light. I sat in Kildare street, Dublin, with Parnell and Michael Davitt in 1879, when the conditions were adherence to that which was laid down by Parnell as the irreducible minimum of what would be accepted for Ireland. He wanted it understood that he was not to be made a puppet of by capricious politicians. He asked that nothing should be done by the physical force element that would give England a chance to suppress public sentiment under plea of that reason. Parnell pledged himself to the home rule which we demanded, and that no member of the Irish party should take office until it was accomplished.

If any question of veracity is raised documents are in existence to prove the truth of every tithe of what I have said. Davitt having the right to speak, we pledged ourselves to two things—to keep the movement free from premature, futile attempts at insurrection, and that the platform should not go any further on the land question than peasant proprietory. Parnell died true to these principles and that last desperate struggle was to make sure that these conditions were embodied in the home rule measure and the Irish members kept true to them.

"Davitt kept these conditions faithfully about two years, and then, knowing he dared not speak for fear of injuring the movement and that Parnell could speak, began his conspiracy to destroy Parnell and deprive Ireland of his services. Davitt and Egan were bound together in this conspiracy. I do not say that Dillon, O'Brien, McCarthy, Arthur O'Connor and most of the members of parliament were aware of the reasons or of the existence of this conspiracy, but they had warning enough to have warranted them in taking a different course."

FLORIDA SENATORSHIP.

The Secretary of State Ignores Gov. Fleming.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Oct. 19.—The seal of the state of Florida and the signature of the secretary of state have been attached to a copy of the proceedings of the joint session of the legislature, including the proceedings of May 26, when Mr. Call was elected United States senator. The attorney general has declined to institute proceedings in the supreme court for the issuance of a mandamus to compel the secretary of state to sign and seal the appointment of Davidson, as directed by Gov. Fleming.

Compliment to Hill.

BINGHAMPTON, N. Y., Oct. 19.—At a banquet tendered Gov. Hill here Saturday night, Judge Downs, in a ringing speech, placed in nomination the name of David B. Hill as the Democratic candidate for president in 1892. It was greeted with prolonged cheers and acknowledged by the governor, who said all would depend on the coming state election.

STORMS STILL RAGE.

Ireland and Parts of England and Scotland Suffer Heavily.

Boats Wrecked, Live Stock Destroyed and People Fleeing for Life.

The Moderate Socialists Have No Use for the Rabid Extremists.

Irish Tenants Relent in the War Against Tyranny of the Landlords.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—A hurricane prevails in West Ireland. The Shannon has overflowed, submerging much land, destroying buildings and drowning cattle. The storm is the worst for twenty years. The gale has also been raging with unusual fierceness about Queenstown and vicinity. About thirty crafts large and small, mostly fishing smacks and small coasters, have been driven ashore in that vicinity. At Youghal the sea has been so heavy and the water has been driven so far up by the wind, that many parts of the town are flooded by the seas, which have swept into the streets.

Many sheep and cattle have been drowned along the course of the Blackwater river. Dispatches from Holyhead state that 200 vessels, many of them much distressed, have sought refuge at that port from the storm. The gravest apprehensions are felt by the inhabitants of Sandgate, a small town on the English channel, situated two miles from Folkestone, in Kent. The storms have caused a most abnormal high tide, and this, combined with the hurrican which is blowing there, is

Destroying the Sea Walls.

Many houses situated near the shore have already been washed over by the angry waters and the highroad leading to Hythe and Folkstone is submerged and destroyed in many places. The river Thames at Windsor, Elyton and other places is overflowing its banks into many houses. Similar reports are reaching this city from many other parts of England, Ireland and Scotland. At Maryport, Cumberland, on the Irish sea, a thriving ship-building place, though the harbor dries at low water, at some places about the town the water is now four feet deep and is causing an enormous amount of damage, particularly at the stores and warehouses unlucky enough to be inundated

The river Shannon has burst its banks in the county Limerick, inundating large tracts of land. The reclamation works near Ennis, in county Clare, which recently cost the governments £600,000, have been nearly ruined. Many villages in the Trent valley are submerged. The rivers Usk, Ebb, Runney and Otway have overflowed their banks. Many thousand acres of land are covered with water and the roads are impassable. A large number of buildings weakened by the floods have collapsed. The loss of live stock is very great. The Parret river has overflowed. Between Bridgewater and Langeport the country is for many miles like a sea. Hundreds of cattle have been drowned and many houses are submerged. The villages of Ballacurrea and Baltray, in Ireland, are flooded. The inhabitants had to be assisted to escape by boats, many being taken from the windows of their houses clad only in their night dresses.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—To be added to the long list of vessels which have left their ribs upon these coasts during the recent storms is a French brig, which was wrecked to-day off St. Catherine's point. Five men of the brig's crew were drowned. A coasting scooner was also stranded at about the same spot.

About 200 vessels, many of them damaged, have taken refuge at Holyhead. The high tide is destroying the sea wall at Sand Gate, and the people of the town are alarmed, fearing submersion. The Thames is overflowing at Windsor, Elton and other places, and inundating the lower parts of houses in those vicinities.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—A dispatch from Bermuda to the signal office in this city announced that a severe cyclonic storm, dangerous to shipping, is raging at Bermuda. It began yesterday morning. The barometer fell to 29.17, an almost unprecedented fall.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The province of Granada was visited by a terrific storm to-day. The wind blew a hurricane. The town of Granada and the whole surrounding country are inundated and immense damage has been caused by the flood.

TENANTS RELENTING.

Father Humphreys' Parishoners Demand His Removal.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—The Tories are much elated over the news from Tipperary to the effect that the Ponsonby tenants are seeking to come to terms with the landlords, and that the Tipperary tenants have turned against Father Humphreys and called upon Archbishop Croke to remove him. Father Humphreys has been the chief of the plan of campaign and boycotting movement in Tipperary, and of late he has been particularly bitter against those tenants who have paid their rent and made peace with the landlords. He is also a pronounced anti-Parnellite.

The tenants who have paid their rent have got tired of the priest's bitter criticisms on their course, and have presented to Archbishop Croke the square issue as to whether a priest so conducting himself should be retained in the parish. Considerable interest is felt as to what will be the archbishop's decision. The cause of the change in the attitude of the evicted tenants is undoubtedly the new Irish land law, which the tenants are anxious to take advantage of before any others can take their places. The Tories are also elated by the news from Ulster, where the Conservative, or Loyalist, faction is more than holding its own in the registration, while the Nationalists show a lack of the earnestness which existed before the Parnell division.

Redmond for Parnell's Seat.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate for the parliamentary seat for Cork, made vacant by the death of Mr. Parnell.

How Pope Leo Feels.

ROME, Oct. 19.—The pope has written to M. Harmel, the organizer of the French workingmen's pilgrimages which recently visited this city, expressing bitter grief at seeing the French pilgrims "abandoned without provocation to the attacks of an ungoverable populace." Leo adds that he is deeply grateful to the pilgrims who came to Rome and "to those who are prevented from coming by violence and iniquitious hatred" he sends his blessing.

Heresy in Austria.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—It is said that the church authorities have instituted an inquiry as to the growth of a heretical tendency among the Catholics of Austria. It appears that a new religious movement has taken hold in some districts with marked purist tendency. The holy coat exhibition is said to be in some degree responsible for the agitation, which finds expression in protest against this and other matters sanctioned by the church.

Combining Against Russia.

LONDON, Oct. 19.—It is stated on semi-official authority that important negotiations are in progress between England and Japan relative to Russian aggressuin in Central Asia, and that an understanding is in course of discussion which will pledge England and China to mutual assistance against Russia.

The Sick Man Aroused.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 19.—It is said that the sultan has signified to Russia his disapproval of the proposed passage of a ship of war carrying the Russian Grand Duke George through the Dardenelles, and that the porte is preparing to fortify the entrance to the Bosphorous from the Black sea.

MISS COLBURN'S STORY.

Col. Bundy Attests to Lincoln's Spiritualism.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In reference to the statement made by Miss Nettie Colburn, of White Plains, N. Y., published to-day to the effect that President Lincoln was a spiritualist, Col. Bundy, of this city, editor of the Religio-Philosophical Journal, said to-day:

"There can be no question but that Mr. Lincoln sat in seances and repeatedly had mediums at the White house. I know positively that through his investigations he became convinced of the continuity of life and of communication between the two worlds. He was an unusually cautious, discreet man, and while it is quite probable that he received advice from the spirit world, it is also certain that he never blindly followed it. It would have to conform to his own better judgment before being adopted."

"It is a fact, as has been stated, that Lincoln had seances during the winter of 1864-5 with Charles Colchester and Charles Foster, the well known mediums, and I am also able to say that he held a seance with Miss Nettie Colborn. Mrs. Lincoln became a confirmed spiritualist, and it is within my own knowledge that after the death of her husband she spent several weeks at different times in St. Charles, Ill., in order to be near Mrs. Leonard Howard, a noted spiritualist medium. It is my firm conviction, and that of others, that but for her faith in spiritualism and the messages from the spirit world which she received through the mediumship of Mrs. Howard and others, Mrs. Lincoln would have become hopelessly insane and probably a raving maniac."

RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

Chili Recognizes It—Chilians Are Still Hostile.

SANTIAGO, Oct. 19.—It is officially stated that the government has given an intimation that it will soon issue a safe conduct to those persons who have taken refuge in the American and Spanish legations. The government has recognized the right of asylum in a letter to Mr. Egan, the United States ministe. The Spanish minister is acting in conjunction with Mr. Egan. The sailor of the United States steamer Baltimore, who was killed by Chilian sailors in a street brawl a few days ago, was buried at Valpariso to-day. There was no hostile demonstration of any kind. A small force of Americans from the Baltimore were landed, and they attended the funeral unmolested. Another of the Baltimore's sailors who was cruelly wounded in the same fight will probably die of his hurt.

Capt. Schley, of the Baltimore, and the local authorities of Valparaiso are investigating as to the cause of the trouble. It has already been ascertained that a Chilian mob made the attack, and that the onslaught was a very brutal one. The Chilians were all armed with knives and pistols, whereas the American had but few weapons, and were slow in using them. The Chilian sailors and boatmen and others about the water front are still showing a bitter and relentless feeling toward Americans, and making all manner of threats. The better class of Chilians heartily condemn the brutal attack, and express the hope that the country may escape the odium that has arisen from such lawless scenes.

WOMEN DISFRANCHISED.

Election Commissioners Issue Prohibitive Instructions.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—In accordance with an opinion rendered by the county attorney the board of election commissioners to-day issued instructions to clerks and judges in the coming election for county officers to the effect that "only such women as have received a certificate of naturalization from some court of record in this state prior to Jan. 1, 1870, are entitled to register." The new Australian ballot law, under which this election is to be held, provides that women may vote for superintendent of schools, but its wording is such as to admit of the construction given it. Under this ruling the women are disinfranchised, as there are not, in all probability, half a dozen women in the city and county who can cast their ballots under the ruling made. Some of the women have already organized to push for their rights under the law, and a sharp fight is expected.

Fight for Capital.

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 18.—The resignation of Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma, promises to lead to a renewal of all the intriguing which characterized the fight over the locations of the territorial capital. Guthrie, Oklahoma City and Kingfisher all have candidates in the field, and each place is invoking the aid of every influence procurable. Telegrams from individuals are pouring into Washington, as the leading towns regard the personal sympathies of the governor to be several points gained in securing the capital.

Deny the Spider's Venom.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Gustave Stein, the musical critic of the New York Staats Zeitung, who was recently bitten by a spider, died this morning. Death is said to have been the result of pneumonia and heart failure, as the doctors say the blood poisoning resulting from the spider's bite had nothing to do with Mr. Stein's death.

CHURCH AND MORALS.

Relative Relation of One to the Other Considered by the Methodists.

Range of Discussion Covered Many Subjects of Present Interest.

The Ecumenical Address Is an Able and Comprehensive Document.

Every Phase of Methodist Advancement and Policy Is Touched.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The eleventh day's session of the ecumenical Methodist council opened with William Marden, Wesleyan Reform union, England, in the chair. Resolutions concerning civil liberty and the imperial power of the papacy and the subject of combinations of labor and capital were referred to the business committee, which made a report recommending that the week beginning Nov. 15 next be set aside as a week of prayer, and inviting all the senior bishops and presidents of conferences represented in the council to sign a call to all the Methodists. The report was adopted.

Through Mr. McLean the committee on Methodist statistics made a report which, in substance, states that returns had been obtained from all churches represented in the conference and tabulated, first geographically and second ecclesiastically. Some of the details of the report were as follows: Eastern Section — Europe, ministers, 4,481; members, 915,284; adherents, 4,209,601. Asia, ministers, 533; members, 34,334; adherents, 114,968. Africa, ministers, 294; members, 71,147; adherents, 283,376. Australasia and Polynesia, ministers, 786; members, 93,140; adherents, 488,183. Totals for eastern section, ministers, 6,094; members, 1,113,905; adherents, 5,096,128. Western section—Ministers, 36,691; members, 5,384,494; adherents, 20,281,976.

The report, which was not quite complete, was criticized by several members, Dr. Turner, of England, holding that it would, if adopted, vitiate the returns in England. Dr. Stephenson suggested that a foot note be attached to each item of the report stating the basis of estimate, and with an amendment in this respect the report was adopted.

The Church and Morality.

A resolution was adopted making tomorrow's session the last of the conference. Dr. Hamilton presented the report of the committee on an executive commission, which recommended that the next ecumenical conference be held in the year 1901, subject to the approval and direction of all the several bodies of Methodists. The committee recommended the appointment of an executive commission which consists of eighty members, divided into two sections, the Western section to consist of fifty members and the Eastern section of thirty members, distributed among the various branches in a given proportion. After some discussion the report went over until to-morrow, and the topic of the day, "The Church and Public Morality," was taken up.

In the unavoidable absence of Hon. B. W. B. Hill, of Macon, Ga., his essay on "Legal Restraint on the Vice of Society" was read by Rev. Dr. W. V. Tudor, of Richmond, Va. "You cannot make men moral by acts of parliament." Now, if this means that law cannot generate inward righteousness, it is true; but those who saw the air with this old saw very well know that the friends of moral jegislation do not propose to accomplish by it any such results, for statutes of every kind assume to deal only with man's acts—not with intentions or motives. The rules of the churches never created inward holiness—that is not their function in church economy, but they serve as an inferential and wholesome discipline of conduct, and thus they help to make men moral by law.

Rev. Joseph P. Snett, of England, said betting and gambling is a present day question and is of all concerning importance. Possibly one of the very worst forms of gambling, practiced on a colossal scale and indulged in by not a few Christian professors, is the gambling of the stock exchange. Talk of a frantic, fanatical, uproarious enthusiasm on matters religious as something to be condemned. For my part I have never seen or heard anything in connection with the wildest religious excitement at all comparable with what I saw for the space of half an hour in Wall street in New York.

Marriage and Divorce.

Judge H. L. Sibley, of Marietta, O., spoke on "Marriage and Divorce Laws." The speaker's proposition was that a right to divorce is complemental to and demanded by the right to marriage, not only in cases of adultery, but also of desertion. Marriage was a means, not an end. Special cases excepted, God and nature had made the relation the universal right of mature men and women. This included the right of each party to the union to its essential benefits. Desertion deprived the innocent party of these, unless made a ground of divorce. A primal law of the relation is mutual society and helpfulness. This desertion wickedly violated. Hence in reason it is a cause for divorce.

The right to marriage as the only condition for righteous propagation becomes paramount to the rule of its perpetuence in cases of wrong to an innocent partner, whereby the fundamental suggestions of the relation are abnegated. This view of the institution makes its great ends, moral and social, more important than technical preservation of its naked bond, as manifestly they are, and leaves to innocent parties an escape from propagation with the foulness of known adultery, and from being forced by the wickedness of desertion into the life of a celibate.

Churchmen and Theaters.

Bishop E. R. Hendrix, of the Methodist Episcopal church South, Kansas City, Mo., occupied the chair at the afternoon session. Thomas Ruddle, B. A., Devon, England, spoke on amusements. He said the Romanists have made it a "council of perfection" to live unnaturally, and the Puritans have fastened a yoke unbearable on every single believer. And both have utterly failed in their purpose. Whatever may be the duty of the church towards amusements, it is obviously not her duty to be hostile towards them.

J. E. Balmer, of Manchester, England, said that the strange thing was that the church had failed to recognize the need of the people for amusement. He strolled once into a London theater and found so many preachers there that he thought for the time he was in an ecumenical council. People would go to the theater; the theaters were full, while the chapels were half empty. The church should purify the theater, and to do it church members would have to go there. [Cries of "Oh, no," and "You are right."]

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, A. M. E. church, feared that the gates were too widely opened. "We have got in the dance and the theater, and bye and bye we will get in the circus," said he.

Dr. Waller thought it would be a mistake to prescribe any particular rules to govern in the matter of amusements. He called attention to the Roman Catholic prohibition of amusements during forty days every year. Theater-going, card-playing and dancing should be condemned outright, and ministers who winked at them failed in their duty.

The regular programme ended at this point, and Secretary King announced that the sub-committee which had been charged with the preparation of the address from the ecumenical conference to the Methodist churches and Methodists throughout the world had completed its work. The report was presented by Dr. Chapman, of England, and runs thus:

Growth of the Church.

The ecumenical Methodist conference to the Methodist people throughout the world:

We, the members of the second ecumenical Methodist conference, assembled in Washington, greet you, brethren, in every land to which our common faith has spread—"grace unto you and peace from God, our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ." We glorify God for the prosperity which He has given to our churches. By His blessing they have grown until they number some 25,000,000 of adherents. By the most inexorable test Methodism is proved to be singularly adapted to the needs of men. Although many adjustments and development must undoubtedly be made to accomplish fully our mission, let us beware of thinking that any vital changes are necessary.

We rejoice to recognize the substantial unity which exists among the various Methodist bodies; its firm basis is a common creed. We are all faithful to the Scriptural and generous theology which God, through the clear intellect and loving heart of John Wesley, restored to his church. The intellectual movement and the social changes of our time may have led to some change in the form of expression, or some shifting of the emphasis of our teaching; but they have not led us even to reconsider that living theology which has abundantly proved itself upon our pulses. Our ecclesiastic principles are not so various as the forms in which they are accidentally embodied. Rejoicing in these things, we think that the time has come for

A Closer Co-operation

of the methodist churches at home and abroad which shall prevent waste of power and unhallowed rivalry. We need to combine our energies, for the work we have to do is vast and urgent.

The skepticism and indifference which are so natural to the human heart has been reinforced by an abuse of science and philosophy. The hard lots of millions makes it very difficult for them to believe in God. There is so much that the churches have not done to redress the wrongs and heal the sufferings of mankind that is hard for many to believe in their divine mission. The standing evils of society are aggravated by the close pressure in our great cities and are discovered to the eyes of all in our daily newspapers. Let us trace the moral evil of men to its true sources in their surroundings, their physical natures, their ignorance, their passions and their will, and set ourselves to deal comprehensively with them. To these specific ailments of mankind let us apply specific remedies. To do this it will be necessary for the members of our churches to make a full use of their political rights. To allow the great powers of law and government and their still greater influence to fall into the hands of ungodly men would be incredible folly and sin.

God forbid that any of our churches should become the instrument of political parties. It is doubtless necessary that individuals should have party attachments, and Methodists are found in all the great historic parties. But when a member of our church has taken his place in that political connection which is most in harmony with his ideas and convictions, let him never forget that there are great moral interests superior to all party exigencies in which he must seek first the Kingdom of God and His righteousness. Every proposal that imperils the sanctity of the home, the purity of women, the innocence of children, that violates the Christian Sabbath, that sanctions an increasing wrong, should be impartially and earnestly resisted.

On a few of the great evils which admit in some degree of public treatment we cannot be silent. Intemperance, the fruitful mother of the brood of evils, is largely created by legalized temptation.

Snares Are Planted

in almost every street for the unwary and unstrong. Is it too much to ask that our people will combine to use all legal instruments to abate this wanton solicitation of men to vice and crime? Let us discourage in every way gambling and betting which spring from the love of excitement and the lust of gain—two of the besetting evils of the modern world; and let us abstain from all reckless speculation in business which cannot be distinguished from gambling.

Excessive and unfair competition, which is seeming so much bitterness in the breasts of men and depositing so many of the materials of convulsion in society, should be steadily avoided and discountenanced. And shall we not do all we can in quiet time to mould public opinion and establish courts of arbitration so that the complicated crime of aggressive war may be averted?

We need to employ with the utmost economy all our resources. One secret of the strength of Methodism has been the free play which it allows to the gifts and energies of its laity. The pastoral work of our class leaders has been of the highest value. It is to be hoped that the multiplication of ministers may not tempt us to think that lay preaching is unnecessary.

Among the wasted treasures of the church are the delicate sensibilities, the tact, the tenderness and the persuasive power of holy women. We are all agreed that the needs of the world require, and that the conditions of the age allow, that such women should take a more prominent place in the work of the church. We distinctly approve of associations in which, unfettered by any vow, goodly women may be organized for ministry to human needs and sorrows. But we hope that with their enlightening opportunities women may not be tempted to undervalue the sphere in which they are not only supreme but alone; as the sun in his path through the heavens, the sphere of the mother is home.

Young People's Societies.

In the formation and wonderful progress of the great societies on the American continent, such as the Epworth league, we greatly rejoice. We should be glad if similar societies, adapted to other conditions, would be established in other parts of the Methodist world.

We feel that our Sunday schools have not as yet realized their vast possibilities; but the home is the great nursery of religious faith and life. They are one-sided theories of concession which prevent our looking for signs of the religious faith and life with the dawn of intelligence and the first development of will. False tests in which the nature of a child is quite forgotten prevent us from finding them.

At the conclusion of the reading the address was unanimously adopted without amendment by the conference. It will be signed by all of the officers who have presided over the conference, and will then be distributed by the senior bishops and presidents of Methodist conferences throughout the world as an embodiment of the views of the ecumenical Methodist conference respecting the present state and future of Methodism. The evening session was devoted to hearing statements from missionary delegates.

WHOLESALE IRRIGATION.

Gigantic Scheme Projected by Colorado Men.

FORT COLLINS, Col., Oct. 19.—The Water Storage and Supply company has undertaken the most gigantic irrigation scheme in the history of the West, which means the diversion of the waters of the Grand river to the Eastern slope. A tunnel will be bored through the range to tap the stream and the water conveyed to the plains by small creeks and prehistoric streams to a central reservoir which will hold millions of gallons of water. The people of Western Colorado threaten a lawsuit if the scheme is carried out, as the Grand is the main source of their water supply.

A LOTTERY SLANDER

The Basis of a Sensational Suit by a Red Wing Alderman.

A Million-Dollar Land Suit in Iowa Won by Present Holders.

Henry Villard Serenaded at Dickinson and Petitioned at Fargo.

Contracts Let and Leases Executed for Several Fargo Improvements.

Special to the Globe.

RED WING, Oct. 19.—An action has been instituted in the district court here which promises to develop quite a sensation. Ald. J. C. Seeback has sued Rev. Chr. Bender, pastor of the German Lutheran church, and Henry Hendel, John Gerdan and J. Staiger, trustees of the same, for slander. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff has been injured in his reputation and his business by scurrilous attacks made upon his character in presence of the church congregation by the defendants, and by being removed from his office of trustee without just cause. The answer of the defendants admits the statements alleged in the complaint, but claims that the plaintiff had been guilty of immoral conduct in dealing with the Louisiana lottery, and in denying the transaction when questioned about it, and that the statements made by Rev. Mr. Bender before the congregation were made without malice. The amount of damages claimed is $20,000.

LAND CASE SETTLED.

Property Worth a Million Is Awarded to the Holders.

SIOUX CITY, Io., Oct. 19.—The Iowa supreme court to-day settled one of the famous Bacon heir cases, of which three have long been in the courts of the state. The property involved aggregates a valuation of over $1,000,000, much of which is now highly improved, being in the east part of the city. One hundred and sixty acres of land is involved. It was owned in 1856 by M. Bacon, of Massachusetts. The property was transferred by his brother and administrators after his death by drowning. The heirs claimed that this transfer was illegal. Since then the property, which sold at that time for $400, has become very valuable. The decision is against the heirs and sustains the title of the present occupants. The settlement of the first case will doubtless apply to the others.

VILLARD SERENADED.

The N. P. Magnate Rounded Up at Dickinson.

Special to the Globe.

DICKINSON, N. D., Oct. 19.—Henry Villard arrived here at 6:40 this evening, on a special train from the East, and was escorted across Villard street from the station to Villard house, both named in honor of this distinguished guest, and left his autograph on the hotel register. A band was out in full uniform and preceded Mr. Villard to his train. After several pieces had been played, Mr. Villard stepped to the rear of the car and thanked the players. He said to the citizens, who had congregated in large numbers, that he would like to see Dickinson by daylight, as he understood it had grown since his last visit, but his time was somewhat valuable and he must move Westward. Hearty cheers went out from the crowd and the train moved, while a lively tune was played by the band.

SAVED JAIL TIME.

A Curious Case Under Prohibition Law at Fargo.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 19.—In August last John Haas, of this city, was convicted in the district court of selling liquor, contrary to prohibitory regulations, and sentenced to ninety days in the county jail. An appeal was taken to the supreme court and supersedeas issued, but in some manner the bond required was never filed and was not noticed until last week, when a warrant was issued and Haas brought into court today. After full argument it was decided that the sentence of three months' imprisonment has been running since September 1, the day judgment was delivered. In consequence Haas could only be made to remain in jail now eighteen days to complete the sentence. Haas tried to accept the situation and is now behind the bars for eighteen days instead of ninety.

Fargo Progressiveness.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 19.—At a special meeting of the city council to-night the city auditor was instructed to advertise for bids for laying 3,900 feet, more or less, of water main of standard weight, bids to be received up to Friday next. This extension is necessary to connect the agricultural college, now about finished, with the city water works. The council also granted to Finney & Smith the right to construct and operate an electric street railway through the principal thoroughfares of the city. A lease was made to run for twenty years. It is understood operations will be begun at once, and guarantees is given that cars will be running by July 1 next.

N. P. Improvements at Fargo.

Special to the Globe.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 19.—Henry Villard, of the Northern Pacific spent a portion of to-day in this city in response to an invitation from the board of trade, to investigate the need of a new building the Northern Pacific has partially promised to construct. Plans prepared by the company's architect, contemplate a building at an estimated cost of $200,000, to include a hotel and railroad office and twelve store rooms. Mr. Villard promised the matter should receive his attention immediately upon his return from the Pacific coast about Nov. 10.

Grand Rapids' New Bank.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND RAPIDS, Minn., Oct. 18.—C. M. Hastings, of Minneapolis, and Prince, Sheldon & Co., Cloquet and Stillwater, to-day completed the organization and location of the new bank, to be called the Lumberman's Bank of Grand Rapids. They also contracted for a building to be ready in six weeks. The bank has a large capital, and organizes with C. M. Hastings president and F. P. Sheldon cashier. The former was proprietor of the Windsor house Minneapolis, and the latter has been largely engaged in the land and mortgage business in the Dakotas.

Golden Anniversary.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Minn., Oct. 19.—Mr. and Mrs. William Dyer celebrated their golden wedding last evening, it being the fiftieth anniversary of this highly esteemed and honored couple. Four generations were represented, and the affair was an exceedingly pleasant one. The host and hostess were the recipients of a number of beautiful presents. The repast was an elegant one, which was heartily partaken of by the guests present. Among those present from abroad were Mr. and Mrs. Virgie Dyer, of Turkey Creek, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Woodward, and Mrs. Calvin Matteson and children, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. J. W. Stultz and children, of Owatonna. Mrs. Mary E. Dyer, Miss Ella Dyer, C. A. Thorne, Mrs. S. A. Stultz, and Miss Lottie A. Stultz were among those in attendance.

Incendiarism at West Superior

Special to the Globe.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 19.—A supposed incendiary fire destroyed the shingle mill of the Michigan Manufacturing company, corner of Baxter avenue and North First street, at [illegible] o'clock this morning. The building and machinery were valued at $6,000 and are a total loss, without any insurance. No clues have been obtained of the fire fiends. A fire broke out about 7 a. m. in the Metropolitan hotel, on North Third street, and was put out after a damage to the building and furniture of about $500. The loss is covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building is owned by Joseph Baribeau, city treasurer.

Street Fight at Owatonna.

Special to the Globe.

OWATONNA, Minn., Oct. 19.—Too much fire water was the cause of a serious fight between about fifteen men in the middle of Cedar street. A drunken row was in progress, and at last the matter became so warm that one man drew his revolver. Things looked serious, but Steele county was saved the expense of a murder trial by a policeman stepping in and dispersing the crowd. Many of the men are terribly injured, one man's face being pounded to a jelly. General arrests will be made to-morrow morning.

Hastings Events.

Special to the Globe.

HASTINGS, Oct. 19.—Per orders from Mayor R. C. Libbey, the state law regarding the saloons here is now enforced to the letter.

Miss Annie Bihner, a promising young lady of Douglas, died of typhoid fever last evening, aged eighteen years. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Bihner.

B. A. Day received intelligence to-day that his sister, Mrs. W. B. Tiffany, formerly of this city, died at Seattle, Wash., on the 11th inst.