MINNEAPOLIS.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The mossback aldermen who are "pluggin the game" of the moon, will no doubt feel elated when the city is made party in a suit for damages. The city was lighted on the "full moon" system on the night Mrs. Lane was killed at the Polk street crossing. The city and the "full moon" will therefore have to settle.

Such systematic and periodical attempts have been made to rob a certain gun store for over a year now, and the bold, bad burglars have been so persistently frightened away by a patent burglar alarm that it is pertinent to inquire—Is the proprietor of that gun store agent for that burglar alarm?

No wonder Henry F. Brown feels sore. A man who is forced into subscribing to a convention fund for himself and for the governor of the state, too, and then is made an object of charity at a precinct caucus, has a handsomely engrossed license to feel sore.

John Goodnow is reported to have said Saturday night: "There is no fight at the polls. The people are contented to elect representative men, like William Henry Eustis and myself, to the convention, and abide by the convention's decision." Goodnow denies it, and his friends are wondering if his denial means that he doesn't want to be considered a representative man.

It must be admitted that C. A. Pillsbury is a handy man around a flour mill, but his knowledge of the best brands of belting cloth does not carry with it facility in manipulating primary elections.

It is no wonder that President Northrup got excited during the 'varsity fire. The manuscripts of several of his choicest after-dinner speeches were concealed under the carpet on the stage.

Col. Glenn has gone to Wisconsin for a short stay. The door to Superintendent of Police Henderson's secret office will hereafter be open from 1:12 to 1:13½ each afternoon.

If Elmer Foster is sent to the legislature, he will probably be used to catch flies in the senate chamber.

Harry Moore will be tried today for conducting a disorderly house, and the chances are that Crusader Young, who is the complainant in the case, will discover that he has a veritable Jumbo on his hands.

The health and dairy commissioners will arrest several dairymen for feeding their milch cows on brewers' malt. There will be a general kick made by the heads of the families buying this milk when they learn of this fresh outrage. Just think of cutting off a man's morning cocktail like that!

"Dearer Than Life" will be presented at the Dime museum this week. Fred Pride evidently intends showing one of the new-fangled spring bonnets.

The society people of the city are evidently going crazy, if their mental capacity can be gauged by the names of some of the clubs and societies at present flourishing. For instance, look at the following: Pieplant club, Stocking quartette, Cobweb Social club, Pillow Sham society, the Fungus club, Fried Egg association, Robin Redbreast Girls, the Pee Wees and the Radishes.

AMUSEMENTS.

The usual audiences saw the two performances of "The Two Johns" at the Bijou yesterday. Once upon a time, many, many years ago, a man named Shakespeare wrote a comedy dealing with the close personal resemblance between two men. He succeeded in producing an amusing play. The man who wrote "The Two Johns" was not Shakespeare. As is almost invariably the case, the copy falls far below the original. But perhaps this author had no intention of copying Shakespeare, and if so he may be partially excused. But there is another count to be urged against the people who are putting out "The Two Johns"—the two leading parts were written to fit nobody but abnormally fat men, and a couple of men were engaged to play those parts who have little to recommend them except their superabundance of corporsity. Some really amusing things are to be found in the farce and some good specialties are introduced, but they are so inextricably mixed with badness that their excellence is almost entirely concealed.

A good matinee and a large night audience at the Pence yesterday were pleased with Hall's Georgia Minstrels. It is an old-time plantation minstrel performance, filled with good dancing and singing. The first part is good, but is not all of the show, for bits were made in the olio by Al Wethers, a dancer; the Cyclone Quartette, sweet singers; Al Ackerman, violinist, and Lew Hall himself, who is a quiet but taking comedian. The afterpiece is full of ginger. Same bill all this week, with matinees Wednesday and Friday.

Commencing tonight, W. H. Power's company will present "The Ivy Leaf" at the Grand for three nights, with a Wednesday matinee. The piece was seen here some years ago, and scored quite a success. The object in this play is to picture the Irishman as he really is without, as is generally the case, resorting to burlesque methods.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer spoke in chapel Thursday.

Andrew Nelson, '92, has been awarded the '90 fellowship for his work in mathematics.

The interstate oratorical contest comes this week, May 5. Already about 1,000 tickets have been sold. Special rates to Minneapolis have been secured. After the contest there will be a banquet.

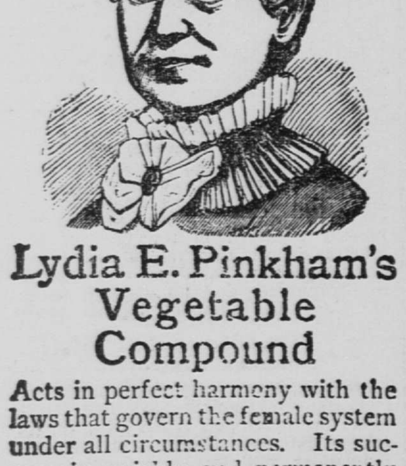
A university tennis club was formed Saturday morning, with Thomas Wallace, president; F. St. Barney, vice president; Roy Squires, secretary and treasurer. No grounds, however, will be fixed up around the university, as nearly all the members have an interest in some other court.

The base ball game Saturday afternoon between the University and St. Thomas nines was called at the end of the second inning on account of rain. The next game will be played on the "U" grounds. The following are the players and their positions on the university team for the spring: Belden, captain; Burbank, 2b; Achard, 3b; Schurch, ss; Pillsbury, rf; Fowler, lf; G. Hawley, cf; Leary and Cramb, catchers; Byrnes and Ed Hawley pitchers; Oakes and Gum, extras.

Whether it a necessary outcome of the fraternity system or not, the fact is that the students of the university are divided into two hostile factions. The "boils" claim that the people who support the institution and send their children there do not know that each person does not have an equal chance for an education. The fraternity men have been singularly silent, the little that has been said on their side being rather against them. It is of no use to bring the matter before the faculty, for they are nearly all fraternity men. It is expected that there will be an immense upheaval before very long.

Address on Temperance.

A large and appreciative audience assembled in St. Anthony hall yesterday afternoon at the invitation of the St. Anthony T. A. B. society. Addresses were delivered by A. W. Gutridge, priest of the Archdiocesan union; H. M. Burke, Rev. Fathers Casey and O'Reilly.



Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Acts in perfect harmony with the laws that govern the female system under all circumstances. Its success in quickly and permanently curing all forms of

Female Complaints,

is unparalleled in the history of medicine. Is almost infallible. Use it with confidence in cases of

Leucorrhœa, Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb. It is invaluable to the Change of Life.
Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor.
Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, Kidney Complaints, and tones the Stomach.
All Druggists sell it, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of $1.00. Liver Pills, 25c.
LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS.

NO EXPLOSIVES HERE.

Minneapolitans Observe May Day by Making Eight-Hour Speeches.

Martin, Erickson, Owen, Lucas and Sample Were Orators of the Day.

Rev. H. M. Simmons Said Something of the Day and Dynamite.

Three Opinions on Holman's Hell--Local Press Club Business.

Labor Day was celebrated yesterday in a quiet, unostentatious manner. A mass meeting was held in Harmonia hall in the afternoon, at which the eight-hour day men were well represented and the cause enthusiastically advocated. The meeting was held under the auspices of the trades and labor assembly, assisted by the State Eight-Hour league. There were nearly 600 people present, and throughout the entire exercises an enthusiasm was manifested which demonstrated that their hearts were for the great reform. H. B. Martin was president of the day, and acted as chairman of the meeting. The Reform quintette of male voices furnished some excellent singing, and several solos were also rendered. The speakers of the afternoon were Rev. S. W. Sample, H. B. Martin, O. T. Erickson, S. M. Owen and Tom Lucas. Mr. Martin as president delivered the first speech. He reviewed the past year, and spoke of the great progress that had been made since May 1, 1891, when the various labor organizations the world over had congregated and indulged in public demonstration. Whatever progress could be seen now was due, he said, to the laboring men. They were gradually bringing themselves above the low level the monopolists tried to force them to keep, and marching onward to victory. Mr. Martin referred to the eight-hour reform, which was gradually popularizing itself and which in time would become a permanency. This popularity in the state of Minnesota is largely due, he said, to the energetic advocacy of the movement by the State Eight-Hour league and the local trades and labor assembly. Their purses were always open and their hearts and hands willing and eager to aid any cause dear to the people. The work of the organizations is progressing steadily and the workingman at the present time has the felicity to behold an important and significant change in the tone of the public press and the pulpit. The reduction of the hours of labor, the speaker said, is the momentous question that needs a settlement at once. The ten-hour system in vogue today is

A Delusion and a Snare,

inasmuch as in reality it entails several hours more of labor. In order that the laboring classes may use their mental power, it is necessary that they have more leisure. The physical body becomes too fatigued to allow for the proper exercise of the brain, when the wage earner is forced to labor at muscular employment from early morning until late at night. In concluding Mr. Martin paid his respects to the members of the city council, and deprecated their unwillingness to give the laboring man a fair show. They refuse to institute the eight-hour system and thereby retard the reform materially.

When Mr. Martin had finished, and a member of the quartette had rendered a patriotic labor song, O. T. Erickson delivered an address, taking for his subject, "The Eight-hour Man in Politics." Previous to beginning his discourse Mr. Erickson delivered himself of a lengthy preamble, with O. T. Erickson as the central figure. He had been damned up and down, he said, for acting as champion of the laboring man. He had been called every bad name in the slang vocabulary, and accused of being an office seeker. Mr. Erickson could not forbear to place himself alongside of Depew and Stanford, who, he said could not be accused of being office hunters simply because they come out and let the world know they wanted the United States presidency. M. Erickson was frequently interrupted in the delivery of his eulogy by a cross-eyed baby, who made loud demonstrations to show its appreciation of the proceedings. When Mr. Erickson finally got down to his subject he said that the monopolistic newspapers squelched—or attempted to—every laboring man who came out and declared himself a candidate for office. It was not so, however, with the wealthy men. They were pampered and fed; encouraged by these monopolistic sheets and aided to accomplish their desires. The eight-hour system should first begin on public works; and, in order to consummate such a thing, inject the question into politics; elect aldermen who will advocate, governors and presidents who will support it; place honest, hard working men into executive positions, and relegate the men who buy offices to oblivion.

"Is the World Ready for It," was the title of the address delivered by S. M. Owen, who took his position on the platform after a flowery and eulogistic introduction by Mr. Martin. According to Mr. Owen, the world is more than ready for the eight-hour day; it is panting for it. The world is very rich, rolling in wealth, and Mr. Owen said he realized that it was the laboring man, in shop and field, who is making the dollars. It would be to the honor of the world at large to make more men and less dollars. Scale down the dollar and scale up the people who are making it, was Mr. Owen's motto. He could hear in every whirling spindle and the clank of every wheel, the plaint for

Less Work and More Pay.

From every nook and cranny of the universe reverberated the cry, "We are ready for a reduction of the hours of labor." Man should devote less time to the mean drudgery of life and have more time for the development of the mind. Mr. Owen referred to the progress of the world in the matter of inventions, rendering it possible for one man to do the work it formerly took ten to do. Yet with all these blessings the condition of the laboring man grows no better. He is paid no more, and scarcely as much, as when in the old times he labored in a crude and clumsy fashion without machinery. With the advancement in the realms of inventions and mechanics, why does not the condition of the wage-earner keep apace?

Before taking his seat Mr. Owen touched upon politics, and conjured his auditors to think of their party less and country more. The so-called coal trust in the East came in for a scathing roast. "What irony," said Mr. Owen, "could have induced these heartless monopolists, the coal men, to choose Labor day as the day to thrust this new burden of taxation upon the people? The agreement goes into effect today, whereby 50 cents more a ton, for coal, will be charged. Perhaps the men chose May 1 to inaugurate their infamous trust to show the common people that they are asking too much in asking for a betterment of their condition."

Tom Lucas was the next speaker, and though his speech was the same one he has delivered for the past three or four years, he was accorded a lot of applause. He began by stating that he intended to speak on the eight-hour question, and intimated that the majority of speakers on that topic did not understand the subject, therefore he would enlighten them. There were three benefits derived from the eight-hour day, he said, and these were mental, moral and physical. He elaborated on these three benefits, and then tackled the robbers of the commonwealth—the rich people. A few rich people, he said, lay claim to building the public library, when it was by the sweat of the laboring man's brow that Minneapolis enjoys such a grand institution. In spite of this fact, however, the laboring people do not have the time to enjoy the benefits of the place. Mr. Lucas occupied more time than any of the other speakers.

The last speaker on the programme was Rev. S. W. Sample. His theme was "The Universal Benefit," and it was handled in his usual eloquent and earnest manner. The benefits to be derived from the eight-hour movement, he said, was not confined to the wage-earner alone, but to every man, woman and child in the universe. He was heartily in favor of the eight-hour movement, though

He Could Not Indorse

everything said, especially certain allusions to the public press. The press, he said, was a mirror in which people saw their own faces. The eight-hour movement was not a party matter, but one that influences every one alike, the Republican as well as the Democrat, the employer as well as the employe. What tended to lift the wage-earner would lift the one who employed him. The shortening of the working day does away with enforced idleness and increases the leisure of the already employed. By increasing the leisure of these employed, more of the refinements of life are indulged in by them and consequently the manufacturers and merchants find an increase in business. There will not be a reduction in profits, in spite of the clamor of those against the reduction of the working hours. That fallacy could be explained away and had already been so. Dr. Sample told of the present factory system in vogue in Great Britian, is substantially the universal beneficial effects of the short hour day. The hours of labor had been reduced in that country from sixteen a day to ten and the benefits were obvious.

"I stake my reputation as a preacher," said he, "to become a prophet and say that if the eight-hour system becomes a law in Minnesota and remains so for two years, that we will see that profits of the manufacturer will not be reduced one iota, but that a better condition will exist all around."

Mr. Sample touched upon the economical and ethical aspects of the question. The shortening of the working day would be a benefit to all classes. It would improve the mind and ethics of the people; would prove grand economy for the world at large, and before five years had passed the question would be the popular one. The preacher and the press would advocate it, for it did good to all and injured none. Dr. Sample was frequently interrupted by applause, and when he concluded the audience demonstrated its appreciation by the most vociferous expressions of appreciation.

MAY DAY AND DYNAMITE.

Rev. H. M. Simmons Preaches a Sermon on Them.

Yesterday morning at the First Unitarian church, Rev. H. M. Simmons preached on "May Day and Dynamite." The following is an abstract of his serman:

Bulwer's Vril, by its very destructiveness, was going to put an end to violence and bring universal peace. But dynamite, so often compared to it, hardly seems to be doing this. Six bomb manufacturers were recently tried in England whose professed object was to destroy public buildings and lives in order to arrive at a complete emancipation of humanity. Less than a month ago two men were arrested at the entrance of the Spanish cortos, carrying bombs powerful enough to blow up the building. There have been a series of such attempts in Paris from the explosion of the Labou Caserne, to that of the past week. Ravachol coolly tells how he murdered an old man to get money to make bombs to murder more, and tells with evident pride how he placed them and intended to kill the policeman. Many a city in Europe this morning has been filled with fear lest May day may be desecrated by some great destruction of this kind. And Mr. Hubbard, in his 'Coming Climax' last fall, pictured Chicago as threatened with such annihilation that the city hall would be hard to find.

"Still, the strangest thing about dynamite is the fact that it has wrought so little destruction. With anarchists said to be so abundant, and with each able to carry enough in his pocket to blow up a building, and with no little supposed danger of being found out, there is yet seldom damage enough done to deserve noticing in a paper. And if some great damage should be done in Europe today, we may be sure it would react against the dynamiters and strengthen the cause of order. For the great mass of every community want security, and, when once aroused to feel that it is in danger, rally to its defence with unanimity and zeal. Mighty as dynamite is, public sentiment is mightier, and manages to punish and prevent its use, as the last few years have so well shown. And dynamite is not only thus made much more harmless than was feared, but will doubtless help civilization in many ways. By making war more destructive it will help to hasten the abolition of war. It also brings a salutory terror, and will make kings and capitalists and all persons in power, more just toward the people who have obtained this new weapon against them. It is a powerful exhorter to rulers and the rich to redress old wrongs; and much as we deprecate its deadly work, we see that the dread of this work will help to make our laws and social system more just and humane.

"But this is no reason to make our laboring classes countenance its use. It might be excusable under despotic governments, where the people have no power. Wendell Phillips advocated its use in Russia and called nihilism a 'righteous and honorable resistance.' But there is no need of it in any land where the people vote and have the majority of votes, and can annihilate any wrong without dynamite. Mr. Hubbard claims there are eight million men in this country hating our social system and wishing to change it. Well, why don't they then? President Harrison's votes altogether were less than six millions—and those eight millions, with all the help they can get from others, could do anything they can agree upon. The gentler ways are the mightiest—and this is a lesson of May-day too. Silently, on this spring morning, and through channels too small to see, nature is sending into the tree-tops high above our heads, floods of water that make the noisiest pumps soon feeble, and so gains luxuriant growth and fruit. May day teaches that the best work is not by earthquakes and volcanoes, but by the most silent movements and the gentle influences of light, and teaches that social growth also must come, not through explosives, but through the light of intelligence and circulation of ideas. Let reformers abandon volcanic methods, which leave only lava and desolation behind them, and by votes and voices, and organizations and literature, work for a juster public sentiment, in the method of May, and they will bring a growth of right that cannot be uprooted.

THREE SAMPLE OPINIONS.

Hoyt, Shutter and Sample on Dr. Holman's Annihilation Theory.

Dr. Holman's promulgation of the theory of annihilation of the wicked instead of condemnation to eternal punishment has accomplished one good end—it has compelled Dr. Wayland Hoyt to take a position on the question. Ever since this discussion was started Dr. Hoyt has been exceedingly noncommittal. He contented himself with announcing, in guarded terms, that he believed in the orthodox reading of the Bible—meaning that he believed in eternal punishment. Yesterday morning he was announced to declare himself. He did it—after a fasaion. He did not advance many opinions of Dr. Hoyt, but quoted extensively from preachers and writers who, he said, were greater than he. He quoted from them to show that Holman's theory is not Biblical, because the terms annihilation and death cannot be reconciled; that it is unscientific, because science teaches that nothing is annihilated; that it is dangerous in its tendencies as teaching that there is no hereafter, men becoming careless of the health of their souls if threatened with nothing worse than annihilation.

Rev. M. D. Shutter also took up the Holman theory yesterday. He thought that Dr. Holman had gone a long way in advance of his orthodox brethren, but he had not gone far enough. Dr. Holman, he believed, had invented the theory of annihilation, because he could not bring himself to preach the harsh doctrine of eternal punishment. Dr. Shutter then expatiated on the beauties of the Universalist creed.

Rev. S. W. Sample touched up this subject at the people's meeting last night. His topic was "The Fireless Hell." He took the ground that three hells are being preached today; the revised orthodox hell, the quasi-orthodox hell and the fireless hell of the Universalists. The revised orthodox hell is better than the older article, as it takes the terms fire, brimstone and flame to be mere figures of speech. The quasi-orthodox hell, or the hell of Dr. Holman, is no good. Annihilation is unscientific. It is also unjust. Suppose two young men. They grow up under precisely similar conditions. Both are sinners. They drink together and in their cups they quarrel. One kills the other. According to Dr. Holman's theory, the one who dies, dying as he does in sin, is annihilated. The other lives for many years, finally sees the error of his ways, repents and is saved for a harp and pair of wings. Such teaching, he thought, would lead to a prevalence of infanticide. A father knows that his child is born to sin. His first impulse would be to kill that child while still innocent to save it from annihilation. Then, like his colleague, Dr. Shutter, Mr. Sample preached the excellences of the fireless hell of the Universalists.

PRESS CLUB MATTERS.

Reciprocity With St. Paul. Revision of Bye-laws and Other Business.

Yesterday the Minneapolis Press club received a representative of the St. Paul Press club in the person of C. S. Bartram. He came over to invite the members of the Minneapolis club to a little entertainment and dinner some time this month. The St. Paul newspaper men are going to retaliate on their Minneapolis brethren. This will be the second of the series of interurban press club entertainments. The visit to the St. Paul club will be paid some evening between May 10 and 25. The board of directors announced that the new billiard table would be in shape to be played upon today or tomorrow. It is in the city, and will be set up as soon as possible. The new table will meet all the requirements of the club. It is one of the best turned out by the Brunswick-Balke company, and that is sufficient guaranty of its worth. With it comes a full complement of balls and cues. The club has made arrangements with F. E. Haynes, the photographer, to have photographs of all the active members made and placed in a large frame for the adornment of the club rooms. Mr. Haynes has presented the club with a flash-light photograph of the gathering when the St. Paul newspaper men were entertained a few weeks ago. The by-laws of the club were gone over thoroughly, and the amendments will be voted on at the first meeting in June. Among the changes are those providing for a librarian and a historian of the club. Messrs. McCracken, of the Tribune; Klein, of the Builder and Decorator; and Hillhouse, of the Evening Tribune, were elected active members, and L. P. Hunt, of Mankato, was made an honorary member. The club will hold a special meeting May 22, at which time matters connected with looking after newspaper representatives at the convention will be cleared up.

McGovern's Two Brothers.

Mike McGovern, the murderer of Mrs. Bessie Kelly, is fast improving in health, and there is scarcely any doubt but he will be able to attend the coroner's inquest to be held today. A close watch is kept over him at the hospital, a police officer being on duty at his bedside, both day and night. The fracture in his jaw was reduced to such an extent, by the operation Saturday night, that yesterday he was able to converse a little. He refused to say anything about his motive for killing Mrs. Kelly, but stated that he had a brother living at 119 Wesson street, Chicago, and another one in South America. He expects to receive financial aid from them.

Fire Aftermath.

It is said that the work of repairing the old university building will commence at once. It is estimated that Saturday night's fire did about $20,000 damage, fully covered by insurance. The library on the first floor contained about 27,000 volumes, and though the majority were taken out of danger and placed in the machine arts building, quite a number were injured by water. President Northrop is of the opinion that it would not pay to rebuild the old chapel. However, this matter will be decided by the regents who meet tomorrow.

A Bartender's Ride.

Adolph B. Palmer, a bartender employed by Ole Anderson, at the corner of Washington and Cedar avenues, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock. He was driving a single horse and carriage, and in turning the corner at Sixth street and Cedar avenue, the horse became frightened and was soon beyond control. Near Fifth street the buggy was overturned and Palmer was hurled from his seat, striking full upon his head in the curb. He was unconscious when picked up, and those who ran to his assistance thought him dead and notified the coroner. Before the coroner could arrive, however, Palmer revived somewhat, and was taken to the city hospital in the patrol wagon. He has a hole in the top of his head and a terrible scalp wound running to the forehead. The chances of his recovery are about even.

THEIR WORDS AGREE.

A Citizen of Minneapolis and an Albany Man Both Had the Same Experience.

No matter what part of the country we may select, we are certain to find rheumatism common and rheumatism sufferers numerous. Here is a common-sense remedy that is not only said to cure rheumatism, but thus far has actually done it in every case where it has been tried!

Read what A. M. Higgins, one of the best known citizens of Minneapolis, whose offices are in Sykes Block, says:

"For more than three years I have been suffering from a severe attack of acute articular rheumatism. Hundreds of dollars have gone in vain for physicians' fees.

"The winter of 1890-91 I spent in California, trying to find relief from my agony. Last December I was induced to try Paine's celery compound, and the result is I have been able to remain in Minneapolis this winter. Paine's celery compound is the only thing that afforded me any relief."

This experience is not remarkable. Read what Harman Henderer, of 242 Third street, Albany, N. Y., says:

"During the six years between 1884 and 1890 I was a constant sufferer from acute rheumatism, for many days at a time being unable to leave my bed, and at all times suffering intense pain.

"I had tried every remedy suggested without obtaining relief, and had about given up hope of recovery, when, a little over a year ago, at the earnest solicitation of a friend, I began taking Paine's celery compound. I confess that I had little faith in any remedy; but I am happy to state that from the time I began taking the compound I obtained relief, and for the past nine months I have not lost a day from my business, and now consider myself perpanently cured."

The best proof of its value is the good it has done. Though known for a comparatively short time, there probably is not a city or town in this state where Paine's celery compound has not effected a cure.

It is cause for congratulation that at last there is a positive and reliable way to cure rheumatism and relieve suffering.

FOR UNION PRINTERS.

The Childs-Drexel Home Soon to Be Dedicated.

DENVER, Col., May 1.—The completion and dedication of the Childs-Drexel home for union printers at Colorado Springs, on the sixty-third birthday of George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia Ledger, is an event which has been looked forward to with a great deal of interest the world over, as it is the beginning of the life of the only institution of its kind in the universe. Thursday, May 12, is the day set for the dedication. There will be present, besides Messrs. Childs and Drexel, the members of the editorial association, which will be on its journey to California.

During the session of the international union in Pittsburg in 1886, George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, the well known banker of Philadelphia, made an unconditional gift of $5,000 each to the union. This formed the nucelus of a fund which the union subsequently decided should be known as the "Childs-Drexel fund," to be added to until a sufficient amount had been accumulated to warrant the building of a home for printers. When the union was in annual session at Denver four years ago, F. L. Martin and A. A. McGoveny, of Colorado Springs, made an offer to donate eighty acres of land about a mile east of the city upon which to build the proposed home, if the union would guarantee that a building not to cost less than $20,000 should be erected on the site. The offer was accepted, and the work was commenced without unnecessary delay.

The programme of the exercises, which began at 10:30 today, included a prayer by Rev. James B. Gregg; address of welcome by Gov. Routt, and an address of welcome by Mayor Sheridan, of Colorado Springs; address of welcome by H. L. Hunt, Esq., president of the chamber of commerce; response by W. B. Prescott, president of the International Typographical union; history of the Childs-Drexel home, August Donath, Washington; oration, Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; remarks, W. S. Capellar, president of the National Editorial association.

The building is four stories in height with basement, built after the style of architecture known as the Renaissance, and has been erected at a cost of $60,000. It has a frontage of 144 feet by a depth of 44, with a wing in the rear of the north end 40x20 feet. At one end there is a round tower and at the other a square one, while over the main entrance rises a tower which adds to the imposing appearance of the structure. There are porches around each end tower on the line of the first and of the second story, and the main entrance is reached by a broad stairway, with a massive balustrade on each side. The exterior decoration is very handsome, and the interior has been arranged with a view to provide the greatest amount of comfort. Some of the rooms on the first and second floors will be magnificently fitted up, notably the Childs and Drexel parlors, the San Francisco, Denver, Chicago and St. Louis rooms. The San Francisco, selected and furnished by Typographical Union No. 21, will be a model of elegance, characteristic of the state from which it comes. The entire furniture, mantel, curtain poles, brackets, etc., will be of California redwood, and the set consists of a large round table, a lounge, four high-back reclining chairs, a folding bed in the shape of an armoir with heavy plate glass front. In the center of a round table is a gold plate oval upon which is inscribed, "From San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 to the Childs-Drexel Home for Union Printers, May 12, '92."

The Childs parlor is fitted up finely. Moquette carpets cover the floor, and rich curtains are in the windows and splendid pictures adorn the walls. The large painting of one of the founders of the home, George W. Childs, is valued at $1,000. The Drexel rooms, on the right of the main entrance, are fitted something after the same order as the Childs parlors, differing only in coloring, but the general effect is very pleasing.

The Inter Ocean room, on the second floor, square lower corner, will be fitted up by the proprietor of the Inter Ocean in keeping with the adjoining rooms. The St. Louis union has also appropriated sufficient money to fit up a room, but as the furniture is not yet placed it cannot be described. The Denver room will be a round tower room on the second floor. In point of artistic beauty and symmetry it is unsurpassed in the building. The reception room is a capacious apartment, with high ceiling.

OUR DEFENSELESS COASTS.

A Map Which Makes Them Look Very Lonesome.

CHICAGO, May 1.—The engineers of the department of the Missouri, under the directions of Gen. Nelson A. Miles, are preparing an elaborate map of the world showing the almost utterly defenseless condition of the entire coast lines of the United States. The location is also given of the countless modern war vessels of other nations which could swoop down upon the United States and destroy its coast cities in short order. Gen. Miles has long been an advocate of a stronger navy and better coast defenses, and the present map is being made for his own personal information. England's great fleet looms up all over the map. France and Germany are next in strength.. England has a great fleet of nearly fifty modern war ships which are at all times within from one to six weeks' sail of the United States.

"Many of England's ships, which cruise along the North and South Atlantic coasts," says Gen. Miles, "can navigate the St. Lawrence and get into the lakes with ease. Along the Pacific coast a great fleet constantly cruises, and the British vessels stationed off British Columbia can be heard every day in the State of Washington. In forty-eight hours this fleet could have San Francisco and the other Pacific coast cities completely at its mercy, and in a few weeks both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts could be lined with England's vessels. The United States have but ten war vessels carrying modern-made guns, and the balance would be practically useless."

WATER IS FREE,

But Denver People Go Right on Drinking Beer.

DENVER, Col., May 1.—Over 60,000 citizens of this city are today receiving water from the Citizens' Water company free. This is the result of a bitter fight which has for months been going on between the Citizens' company and the old American. Both companies have been fighting for various street franchises for some time, and the feeling has grown very bitter. Recently the Citizens' learned that the American was furnishing water to its customers at half-price, and yesterday the former company announced that until further notice they would charge nothing. Both companies are very wealthy, and the fight promises to be long and bitter.

Notre Dame Church.

CHICAGO, May 1.—Two distinguished prelates of the Roman Catholic church—Archbishop Fabre, of Montreal, and Mgr. Paquet, president of Laval university, Quebec—were present today at the dedicatory services of Notre Dame church, the new and magnificent edifice erected by the French Canadian Catholics of Chicago. They represented Cardinal Taschereau, of Quebec. Mgr. Paquet delivered the dedicatory sermon, and Archbishop Feehan, of Chicago, blessed the new house of worship, while Archbishop Fabre celebrated high mass.

BUCKEYE & DIAMOND

Are the Mines That Look the Brightest in the Mesaba.

The Members of the Buckeye Iron Company Visit Their Property

And Are Delighted With the Improvements and Outlook.

A Pleasant Trip to the Mesaba Country and Return.

THE "Buckeye party," consisting of ex-Gov. James E. Campbell, ex-Lieut. Gov. W. V. Marquis, ex-Commissioner of Railroads and Telegraphs J. A. Norton, Col. E. D. Sawyer, A. W. Thurman, Leo Thurman, H. E. Becker, J. A. Norton, M. E. Dunn, and C. F. Nester, of Ohio, and Gen. J. H. Baker, Capt. Frank Barrett, E. H. Warner, E. W. Griffin and F. A. Bartlet, of Minnesota, arrived last evening over the St. Paul & Duluth in their special car "Helena" from the mineral districts of the Mesaba. The ex-executives will sojourn in the city today and leave this evening for the East. The party left St. Paul last Friday at 2:15 in the afternoon, arriving about 10 p. m. at La Prairie, a station on the Duluth & Winnipeg railway, the nearest point by rail from which to reach their properties. Saturday morning teams were in waiting, and at 7:30 they embarked for the mines, arriving at the Diamond mine just as the first whistle on the west end of the Mesaba was blowing the noon hour. With the assistance of E. W. Griffin, general manager, they made a careful and thorough inspection of

The Diamond Mine.

The depth of this shaft is 121 feet, showing a hematite ore 65 and 66 per cent iron; 58 per cent of iron was found at 110 feet. There are fifteen feet of water in this mine, but, with the company's three pumps and an eighty-horse power engine in operation, it can be cleared of water in twenty-four hours. All the necessary machinery is placed on the ground, and, as the mine is perfectly timbered, ore will be produced for shipment by Wednesday morning. There are tons of it raised at the present time. Within a radius of from 200 to 500 feet of this point four other pits have been sunk to depths respectively of 12, 20, 28 and 38 feet, all showing hematite 60 per cent iron. This mining camp is supplied with everything imaginable in modern mining machinery, buildings, etc., and there are some thirty-eight men employed on the ground, including the timber cutters. The party were agreeably surprised at the outlook; in fact, were enthusiastic, and they have good grounds for such enthusiasm. All that is lacking now is a railroad, and necessity will compel the iron horse to reach the mines within the next three months. The above shafts are in sections 16 and 21, township 56 and range 24. A portion of this property was leased to this company—the Buckeye Iron Company—by E. H. Warner, Minneapolis. About equidistant between this mine and La Prairie is located

The Buckeye Mine.

As the party were homeward bound they visited this property. It is located in sections 16 and 36, in township 56, range 25, and is about seven miles from the railway, or La Prairie. This is a very handsome sight, a plateau overlooking a lake fifty feet below, a sheet of water about the dimensions of Lake Elmo. At the time of the party's visit it was alive with ducks and other waterfowl. The visitors christened it "Lake Buckeye." On this site there is a shaft to the depth of 130 feet with a drift northeast 65 feet, and southwest 227 feet, and is 8x6 feet, with nothing in sight but hematite ore that assays from 60 to 65 per cent of iron. This plant is equipped with machinery, engine and buildings. You can gain a faint idea of the rich quality of ore in the two mines referred to above by my calling your attention to the fact that an average of the output of all the iron mines in the United States is only 51 27-100 iron; and in hematites 70 per cent is considered perfect, water, phosphorus and silica forming the other fraction. There are only four states in the Union that produce richer iron ore than that found in the Diamond or Buckeye mines.

A Great Surprise.

While returning to La Prairie the party scared up three deer, and they went bounding through the forests of Itasca county. This occurred about four miles north of town. At 7 p. m. they arrived at their car, well worn out with their day's trip over a diversified road to the mines, and after supper retired for the night. The Helena was carried to Duluth over the Duluth & Winnipeg, and when breakfast time arrived they wended their way to the Hotel St. Louis, in the Zenith City. After dinner they started for St. Paul, a well pleased crowd of gentlemen, arriving as above stated. From a careful observation of the Buckeye Iron Company's properties and outlook one would imagine that their stock would be bullish, and the bears cannot affect it—do what they may. The men in this corporation realize that the days of mining companies on paper are a thing of the past, and unprofitable at the present time, and, in consequence, intend making the output pay a handsome profit on the money invested.

The Officers Are:

President, ex-Gov. James E. Campbell.
Vice President, Gen. J. H. Baker, ex-Commissioner of Pensions.
Secretary, Frank Barrett.
General Manager, E. W. Griffin.
Treasurer, Hon. W. W. Braden, ex-Auditor of State of Minnesota.
Board of Directors—
James E. Campbell, Columbus, O.
J. H. Baker, Garden City, Minn.
Dr. Fred Barrett, Tower, Minn.
W. W. Braden, St. Paul, Minn.
E. W. Griffin, Minneapolis, Minn.
E. D. Sawyer, Cleveland, O.
Frank Barrett, St. Paul, Minn.
James H. James, Duluth, Minn.
N. M. Kaufman, Marquette, Mich.

The following are the lands included in the Buckeye Iron Company.

The titles to the company's lands consist in part of State leases, vested in the company, which cannot be questioned. The remainder are leases upon fee land, the title to which is perfect. The description is as follows:

	Sec.	Tp.	R.	Area
Northeast quarter	36	56	25	160
Northwest quarter	36	56	25	160
Southeast quarter	36	56	25	160
Southwest quarter	36	56	25	160
Northeast quarter	16	56	25	160
Northwest quarter	16	56	25	160
Southeast quarter	16	56	25	160
Southwest quarter	16	56	25	160

FEE LANDS LEASED BY THE BUCKEYE IRON COMPANY.

	Sec.	Tp.	R.	Area
S. E. ¼ S. W. ¼	15	56	24	40
S. E. ¼ N. W. ¼	22	56	24	40
S. W. ¼ S. E. ¼	15	56	24	40
N. W. ¼ N. E. ¼	22	56	24	40

Also four other 80's immediately adjoining these lands, proven mineral lands, in all four hundred acres, being a total of 1,760 acres. NED NOBLE.

Independent Lay Delegates.

OMAHA, May 1.—About the first thing the Methodist general conference will strike when its business session opens tomorrow morning will be a snag in the shape of a declaration of independence on the part of the lay delegates. The meeting of the lay delegates tonight proved to be something of a starter itself. After several speeches pro and con, the resolution which had been offered soon after the discussion arose by Mr. Shaw, of Iowa, for the purpose of requesting the conference to seat the deldgates separately, was put and carried by a vote of 74 to 24.

Oldest Methodist Dead.

SOMERSET, Pa., May 1.—Rev. M. L. Weakley, reported to be the oldest Methodist minister in the United States, died at his home in Berlin, this county, today. He was ninety-five years old, and up until he was attacked by the illness resulting in his death had never seen a sick day in his life. He was a member of the McKeesport conference for fifty years.

FROM THE HEART.

That Is the Way Ministers Speak

A Most Wonderful Array of Outspoken Statements From Prominent Ministers of the Gospel.

No class of people in the community have a deeper interest in the welfare of the people than Ministers of the Gospel. They are brought close to the members of their congregation, study their wants, and are consulted on all subjects. Of late years pastors are becoming well versed in those things which contribute to the physical as well as spiritual comfort of their people. Many pastors are also physicians, and all seek earnestly for those things which they believe to be worthy and valuable.

The following statements made by Ministers of the Gospel, bearing upon this important point, are most valuable:

Rev. S. P. Smith, Marblehead, Mass.: "For years I suffered from complications of the liver, which caused biliousness, and finally threw me into bilious fever. I was attended by a skilful physician, but still I suffered periodical bilious attacks and intense pain from the formation of gall-stones. I finally was obliged to suspend my pastoral work, when, after a thorough treatment with a most wonderful cure, I was entirely restored to health and was able to work harder than ever. My appetite returned, my digestion was perfect, and I feel that I owe my restoration entirely to Warner's Safe Cure. I take pleasure in recommending it as a great remedy for all diseases of the liver."

Rev. C. A. Harvey, D. D., Washington, D. C.: "I take pleasure in stating that I have for many years been acquainted with the well-known Warner's Safe Cure, and with its remarkable curative efficiency in obstinate and so-called incurable cases of Bright's disease in this city. In some of these cases, which seemed to be in the last stages, and which had been given up by practitioners of both schools, the speedy change wrought by this remedy seemed but little less than miraculous. I am convinced that for Bright's disease, in all its stages, no remedy heretofore discovered can be held for one moment in comparison with this."

Rev. Benjamin Hall, New Castle, Westchester county, N. Y.: "I suffered for a long time from malaria. I ran down in weight thirty pounds, could not sleep, and was unable to take care of my parish. I consulted one of the best pathologists in the city of New York, who found my fluids badly impregnated with albumen muccus, with hyaline casts abundant. I commenced Warner's Safe Cure and began to mend rapidly. My back ceased to ache, the malarial symptoms disappeared, and I now weigh more than ever before. After my recovery I had another analysis made, when my fluid proved to be entirely free from casts, with only a slight trace of albumen. The doctor said the casts were of the most dangerous character, and that I had had a very narrow escape."

Rev. Henry C. Westwood, D. D., Providence, R. I., declares: "Ten years ago I used Warner's Safe Cure and derived so much benefit from it that I was led to voluntarily write a testimonial in its favor. Since then some of my friends have proved the virtues of the medicine, and recently a relative has been greatly relieved by its use. I therefore beg leave to place more emphasis upon the opinion of this remedial agent expressed by me some ten years ago."

Rev. J. P. Arnold, Camden, Tenn., makes the following statement: "For eight years I suffered from Bright's disease of the kidneys. The torture I endured no tongue can tell. One day I was laid up with an abscess, which discharged pus for twenty months. The best doctors in the country attended me, but could give no relief. Two abscesses were running constantly, and, in fact, they only ceased to run after I began using Warner's Safe Cure, which, I am pleased to say, restored me to perfect health."

Rev. S. B. Bell, D. D., formerly pastor of First Presbyterian Church, Kansas City, Mo asserts: "I have been most wonderfully delivered from many paroxysms of unendurable torture by Warner's Safe Cure. Its virtues should be known by all the world."

Rev. William C. Powers, Greenwood, S. C., makes the following graphic assertion: "My wife suffered for years from an almost constant disposition to pass urine, which was done with great difficulty and in very small quantities at a time. The pain accompanying the discharge was excruciating. She was treated by three of the most skillful physicians, but without any perceptible improvement. She was completely restored to health by the use of Warner's Safe Cure."

Can you not see that such earnest and outspoken statements as the above come from the heart, that they are sincere, and that they are made because these ministers of the Gospel know beyond question of what they speak? And does it not show how valuable this great cure becomes to those who are in need?

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

PURELY VEGETABLE AND STRICTLY RELIABLE.

They act directly and and promptly on the Liver and Stomach, restoring the constipated organs to healthy activity, and are a positive and perfectly Safe Cure for Constipation, Liver Complaint, Sick Headache, Biliousness, and all other diseases arising from a disordered condition of the Liver and Stomach.

They are the ONLY RELIABLE VEGETABLE PILL SOLD; they are PERFECTLY HARMLESS; they are PURELY VEGETABLE; TRY THEM.

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Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness, Failing Memory, Lack of Energy, Physical Decay, arising from Indiscretions, Excess, Indulgence or Exposure, producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Debility, Dimness of Sight, Self-Distrust, Defective Memory, Pimples on the face, Aversion to Society, Loss of Ambition, Unfitness to Marry, Melancholy, Dyspepsia, Stunted Development, Loss of Power, Pains in the back, etc., are treated with success, Safely, Privately, Speedily. Unnatural Discharges Cured Permanently.

Blood, Skin and Venereal Diseases, All forms, affecting Body, Nose, Throat, Skin and Bones, Blotches, Eruptions, Acne, Eczema, Old Sores, Ulcers, Painful Swellings, from whatever cause, positively and forever driven from the system by means of Safe, Time-tested Remedies. Stiff and Swollen Joints and Rheumatism, the result of Blood Poison, Positively Cured. KIDNEY AND URINARY Complaints, Painful, Difficult, too Frequent or Bloody Urine, Gonorrhoea and Stricture promptly cured.

CATARRH, Throat, Nose, Lung Diseases; Constitutional and Acquired Weaknesses of Both Sexes treated successfully. It is self-evident that a physician paying particular attention to a class of cases attains great skill. Every known application is resorted to and the proved good remedies of all ages and countries are used. No Experiments are Made. On account of the great number of cases applying the charges are kept low; often lower than others. Skill and perfect cures are important. Call or write. Symptom list and pamphlet free by mail. The Doctor has successfully treated and cured thousands of cases in this city and the Northwest. All consultations, either by mail or verbal, are regarded as strictly confidential, and are given perfect privacy.

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PATENTS.

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