SAINT PAUL.

SUNDAY SNAP SHOTS.

Special meeting of the assembly tonight at 7:30.

Regular meeting of the board of fire commissioners tonight.

The monthly conference of the heads of the various city departments will be held this evening at 7:30.

The funeral of Joseph L. Forepaugh will be held from his late residence on Summit avenue this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The special committee on garbage will consider the ordinance introduced by Assemblyman Johnson at a meeting to be held this afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Commercial club will be held at the rooms at 8 p. m. Tuesday. A large attendance of members is requested.

A small fire in the kitchen at 338 St. Clair street called out the fire department last evening. The house is occupied by Julius Boadke, and the damage was nominal.

Yesterday noon John Deitrickson was arrested by Officer Haney for drunkenness. Just previous to his arrest Deitrickson had broken a large window at the corner of Fourth and Sibley streets by falling against it.

St. Peter Claver church will hold a fair at Market hall for one week, beginning Monday, July 11. No effort has been spared to make this fair a success, and a pleasant evening will be spent by all visiting the fair. Rev. Dr. Hefron will make the opening address, and there will be a different musical and literary programme for every evening.

An overhead wire connected with the electric system at the corner of Seventh and Robert streets became loosened at noon yesterday. The wire struck a horse attached to a hansom cab driven by W. O'Neill and caused the animal to run away. Another cab driver, Frederick Fitzpatrick, was hit by the wire in the head, but was not injured. O'Neill's cab was wrecked before the horse was captured.

The annual meeting of Lodge No. 12, C. S. P. C., was held yesterday, and the following officers elected: President, Frank Skok; vice president, John Hanzalik; secretary, John Hajek; treasurer, F. Rysavy; sentinel, J. Jelinek; inner guard, John Mensik; outer guard, Joseph Klima; marshal, Joseph Davis; trustees, A. Buchta, A. Jurka, Louis Novotay; trustee widow and orphan fund, John Horejsh.

Two amateur nines played a game of ball near the cable power house on East Seventh street yesterday afternoon. A close decision by the umpire regarding a put-out at second resulted in a dispute. From words the members of the opposite nine came to blows. Charles Hammergreen, to settle the matter, grabbed a bat and struck James Nugent in the nose. The blow knocked Nugent stiff, and caused a suspension of hostilities. Hammergreen was arrested and locked up at the Margaret street station, and Nugent, after having his nose fixed up by a doctor, went home. Nugent lives at 4*8 Carroll street, and Hammergreen at the corner of Bradley and Maryland streets.

July at the "Plymouth" Corner.
Twenty-Second Red Figure Sale.

"DONNA JUANITA"

Should Prove a Drawing Card at the Metropolitan.

"Donna Juanita" was given a most pleasing representation at the Metropolitan last evening by the Winston Opera company. If the people generally understood of the high-class character of the performances of this company the Metropolitan, at the ridiculously low prices charged, would be packed to the doors every evening. Nothing of the kind has before been offered the citizens of St. Paul. From the outset the company made an excellent impression, and each succeeding week this favorable opinion has been intensified. It is often customary, in the run of a series of operas or plays, to declare the latest one to be "the best yet." It is, however, within the mark to declare that "Donna Juanita," as given by the Winston company last evening, is the best and most effective opera rendered by this aggregation of singers. The singing, particularly of Miss Winston and Miss Johnson, left nothing to be desired, and the chorus was especially good. The chorus and song in the opening of Act II. is very pretty and the audience persisted in a recall, and, but for the length of the opera, would have demanded its third repetition. There is some very tuneful music in "Donna Juanita" and the costuming and scenic effects are on an elaborate style. The storming of the fortifications of San Sabastian is cleverly executed. This is the third and last act, when the French troops are represented as surprising the town in the midst of the children's festival. A laughable vein runs throegh the libretto, and the appearance of Miss Winston and other members of the company, dressed as children, produced many comical situations. Miss Winston takes the role of Donna Juanita, and when in disguise assumes the name of Rena Dufour, a dashing young girl. Her several songs were rendered in that faultless style which has hitherto distinguished the lady, and the charming way in which she fills the role won for her hearty plaudits. Miss Johnson, Miss Helen Harrington and Charles Renwick are also heard to advantage. Arthur Bell and H. G. Woodward make the most of two very funny parts. "Donna Juanita" will run the week.

Making a Real Estate Market.

The Union Land company has decided to offer at public auction on July 15 and 16, a portion of its extensive holdings, and has selected 160 of the choicest lots in Desnoyer Park, to be sold at that time.

Messrs. Cochran & Walsh, whose offices are at Fourth and Jackson streets, have taken charge of the sale, and offer to furnish free transportation to and from over the Short Line railway to all who wish to attend. An ample lunch will be provided; busses will be furnished that the property may be thoroughly examined without fatigue. The sale will be absolute and without reserve, and the opportunity offered for the investment of large or small amounts, in a district the future development of which cannot be questioned, is unprecedented.

"THE BANDIT KING"

Secured Possession of the Grand Opera House.

Lovers of the sensational had their fill at the Grand last evening, when James H. Wallick opened an engagement in "The Bandit King." There was a large house, and Mr. Wallick received a very hearty reception. "The Bandit King" is a melodrama founded on the life of the notorious Jesse James. A feature of the performance in the introduction of the famous acting horses, Raider, Charger, Texas and Pete, and their appearance on the stage added much to the effectiveness of the play. Williard Sims and Julia West in their songs added greatly to the evening's enjoyment. "The Bandit King" will run up to Wednesday, and Thursday evening "The Cattle King" will be produced by Mr. Wallick's company.

Burlington Bulletin Reduced Rates.

Saratoga, July 12 to 15, National Educational Association. Tickets on sale July 4 to 10, good to return until September 1. Rate, one fare for round trip via route of ticket.

Detroit, July 14-17, Baptist Young People's Union. Tickets on sale July 12 and 13, good to return until July 19. Rate for round trip, $19.25.

Usual excursion rates to summer and all-year-around tourist points.

These rates are open to the general public. For detailed information apply at City Ticket Offices, 164 East Third street, St. Paul, 300 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, and Union Depots.

PUT ON SUNDAY AIRS

Saloons Ordered to Pull Down Blinds During Church Hours.

A Reform Movement in the Interest of Outward Show.

Apparently No Law to Keep Reputable Women Out of Saloons.

The Victim of Dakota County Sandbaggers Comes to Life.

On the front doors of several downtown saloons yesterday was hung a small card bearing the legend, "Push Hard." One of the proprietors when asked what was the matter said "he guessed the new administration was trying to smother them." All saloonkeepers were notified that the screen doors usually used would not be sufficient for Sunday, and that their front doors would have to be kept closed during business hours on the Sabbath. In a number of the saloons the obeying of the order made it a positive hardship to the bartenders and patrons, as the barrooms were suffocatingly hot and close. The saloon men, however, do not make any complaint; at least, not in public, fearing that any "kick" would result in their places of business being closed all day Sundays.

The order issued last Wednesday notifying saloonkeepars who allow women to visit rooms and stalls in connection with their saloons that they would be prosecuted for keeping disorderly places does not seem to be causing much concern. As one of the saloon men who keeps a resort of this kind explained yesterday, he did not intend to pay any attention to the order. He had been advised by his attorney that a woman had as much right to go to a saloon and get a drink as a man. The law made no distinction as to sex, and as long as women visited his saloon and conducted themselves in an orderly manner he could sell to them the same as to male patrons. Of course he said he would not allow disreputable characters of either sex to visit his place. His private opinion was that the order was simply issued to make a showing and make the "cranks" think some attention was being paid to them.

July at the "Plymouth" Corner.
Twenty-Second Red Figure Sale.

IN MILITARY STYLE.

Patrolmen Must Now Deferentially Salute Superiors.

Another new order was issued by Capt. Cook to the patrolmen at the central station yesterday. Over 100 new orders have been issued in the last month to the police, and each and every one has been of as great importance as the last one. Capt. Cook, in his usual impressive manner, informed the patrolmen that in the future when they met their superior officers they would be required to salute them in military style. Just who caused the promulgation of the order could not be learned, but it will save the purchase of new hats by the patrolmen and officers on duty at the station. Ever since Chief Garvin took charge of the force the idea has been that in speaking to him or when in his presence it was necessary to stand with hat in hand. The latest order was probably issued to save the wear and tear on the helmets.

HARDY IMPROVING.

The Victim of Sandbaggers Returns to Consciousness.

Frank Hardy, who was brought to St. Joseph's hospital last Wednesday in an unconscious condition, was slightly improved yesterday. Hardy, who is a railroad man, was slugged by some unknown parties near Hamilton, Dakota county, on the night of July 4. His assailants, after knocking him senseless, robbed him of two watches and about $8 in cash. The physician at the hospital said yesterday that Hardy had undoubtedly been hit with a sand bag. He had in the last few days been conscious for several minutes at a time, but was unable to give any account of how or by whom he was assaulted. The injured man has parents and a brother at Emmetsburg, Io., who have been notified of his condition.

SHARPERS GREW SHY,

And Another Gold Brick Transaction Fell Through.

A trio of smooth people, who, despite the dull times, make a good living by selling "gold bricks" to business men and farmers anxious to make a little soft money, attempted to pull off a "trick" in St. Paul Friday last. The victim selected for the occasion was an aged and well known resident of Sleepy Eye. The "fixer" visited Sleepy Eye with the regulation story about desiring to find some relatives of a former partner of his who died in Montana. The name of the deceased partner being the same as that of the "guy" selected for the sacrifice, an introduction was soon obtained. The story, as related to the Sleepy Eye man, was that his namesake, now dead, an Indian and the fellow telling the tale were equal owners in the gold bricks, which had been left in some hiding place by train robbers. After finding the stolen gold, and when about to leave for the East, the partner, whose name was the same as that of the Sleepy Eye man, died suddenly. The two remaining partners were so honest that they determined to hunt up his relatives and give them the dead man's share of the gold. The Sleepy Eye man wasn't a relative, but he thought it was a good chance to make some money, and hinted that he would, perhaps be able to find out where the dead man's relatives lived. The representative of the "gold brick" combination said if he could find the right kind of a man, who would keep his mouth shut, his and the Indian's part of the gold could be purchased cheap. The Sleepy Eye man grabbed at the bait as a trout would at a fly and promised to come to St. Paul and examine the treasure. He arrived last Tuesday and was taken to the outskirts of the city—just what part he could not say. Here a tepee was found, and an Indian, or some one who looked like one, was introduced. The Indian could not talk English, but held a long conversation in Spanish. It resulted in the bag containing two "gold bricks" being produced. At the proper time an agent of the government mint at Philadelphia, at least his card said so, put in an appearance, and, being asked for an opinion, pronounced the bricks to be solid gold and worth between $3,000 and $4,000. As the two remaining partners had agreed to sell the bricks for $1,500 cash, the Sleepy Eye man concluded he had a snap. Fortunately he didn't have the money with him, but agreed to go home and return Friday with the cash. On reaching Sleepy Eye he informed his son of the golden opportunity. His son thought it might be all right, and again it might not, and concluded to accompany his father and make sure it was not a swindle. Bright and early Friday morning the Sleepy Eye contingent was on hand, and so was the part owner of the bricks. The banks not being open, the deal was scheduled to come off at 10 o clock. For some reason the "con" men became suspicious and although the purchasers waited until noon the men with bricks did not put in an appearance. After dinner the police were notified and Chief of Detectives Mason detailed Detective Harris to accompany the Sleefrey Eye gentlemen and if possible arrest the swindlers. The search was kept up until Saturnay night when parent and son left for home and as yet no arrests have been made.

GLADSTONE'S DOOM.

The Grand Old Man Cannot Beat the Salisbury Phalanx.

"One would be loth to believe that the English people have the vague and erratic idea of American politics that they really have," said J. S. Hillyer, at the Merchants yesterday. A brief introduction to Mr. Hillyer may be necessary. He was formerly a banker, a miner and miller of Bismarck, and is now connected with a milling industry in Duluth. He has just returned from a three years' stay in England, and will now superintend his vast interests at the head of the lakes. He was in St. Paul on a business mission, and he chatted freely upon the political situation both of this country and England.

"Over there," he pursued, "they have the most vague ideas of everything American. They get our political demarcations so confounded that I had to laugh when a party undertook to discuss the situation in this country. To me it was very amusing. And on the other hand I am sorely puzzled to know how on earth the people can so misunderstand the political situation across the water. I tell you that Gladstone hasn't the least imaginable show of election. I notice that the claim is made that he expects to get a majority of the counties. This is ridiculous on the very face of it. It is equivalent to asserting that the land owners are reconciled to the Liberal movement, when it is notorious that the counties are the stronghold of Conservatism. They will elect Salisbury by a mighty majority. The fact is, home rule cuts no figure in the contest. Since Parnell's fall the home rule cause has not been a prominent factor in politics in England. The fancy is pretty deep-seated that the leaders of the movement are in for special motives. The belief, in other words, is that the great aim is to get a sinecure. An easy life in London has its attractions, and people enter any plan with avidity that promises to land them in parliament. That is the secret."

Mr. Hillyer expressed in an interesting strain his many experiences while abroad. He pronounced London the finest city in the universe, and his eloquence knows no bounds when describing the admirable arrangements of the mighty metropolis that has been the seat of so many strifes that have made the entire world throb with excitement. He says that it is the best governed city in Europe, and that it even surpasses the cities of this country in many respects, although he is loyal to his nativity. It is the easiest place in the world to go about, he insists, owing to the system of conveyances. The street cars are allowed to come only to a certain point, whe ncabs do the service. The ordinances regulating the handling of traffic confine the number of passengers that any conveyance may take, and a stiff fine is provided in case of a violation of the prohibitive clause. The prices are nominal and easy and there is scarcely any danger of making a mistake. Traffic is under the special and careful surveillance of the police of London, and a better regulated police force, says Mr. Hillyer, does not exist.

The return trip on the ocean was one of the most exciting events that Mr. Hillyer experienced during his travels, he assured the reporter. It was a race between two mighty steamships. He came on the Alaska, and the rival boat was the Aurania. The former left the wharf at Queenstown forty minutes ahead, but when out two days the steamer had to lay to for repairs to the machinery, and an hour and forty minutes were lost. Meanwhile the Aurania passed and signaled goodby. When the engine was started again all that could be discovered on the horizon was the smoke of the Aurania, and this continued for two days, when the boat was once more in sight, and finally the Alaska succeeded in passing and really arrived in the New York harbor fourteen minutes in advance. The excitement was intense, and the exultant shouts of the victors carried chagrin to the defeated.

CERTAIN IT IS PICKENS.

But an Envoy Will Look Him Up in Helena.

The police claim to have no additional information regarding the arrest of the negro at Helena on suspicion of being Dennis Pickens. A porter on one of the Pullman cars who returned to St. Paul yesterday said the man arrested was undoubtedly Pickens as he was known to have been in that part of the country. The police are expecting a telegram from the traveling man who left here Saturday night for Helena, but he will not reach there until Tuesday morning. In case it turns out to be the murderer Patrolman McGuggan will be detailed to bring him back.

HAVE A SLIGHT CLEW

To the Whereabouts of Missing Mamie Schwartz.

No trace of the missing child, Mamie Schwartz, who was abducted on June 25, has been obtained. The parents of the little girl said yesterday they had almost given up hopes of ever seeing their daughter again. Today photographs of the girl will be sent to the police departments of the larger cities accompanied by a description. One of the city detectives, in speaking to a friend last night, said a slight clue had been obtained as to the child's whereabouts, and inside of six weeks he thought that she would be returned to her parents. When asked later about this statement he refused to verify it and said he had no information to give out.

Going to Superior and Duluth.

The C., St. P., M. & O. Ry. runs elegant parlor cars on day trains, Pullman buffet sleepers on night trains.

One sleeper runs between the Twin Cities and West Superior, and one sleeper runs between the Twin Cities and Duluth.

Day trains leave Minneapolis 8:55 a. m.; St. Paul, 9:35 a. m.

Night trains leave Minneapolis 10 p. m.; St. Paul, 10:40 p. m.

Secure tickets over C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.

The Press Club.

A regular meeting of the St. Paul Press club was held yesterday afternoon, President Chantler in the chair. Messrs. I. N. Morris, of the GLOBE; J. E. Middleton, of the News; J. D. Grant, of the Northwestern Newspaper union, were elected actiue members, and W. C. Whitney, of Marshall News Messenger, was elected a non-resident member. It was decided to amend the by-laws, fixing the regular meetings of the club the second Thursday of each alternate month.

Outing and Vacation "Fixings"

At the "Plymouth" corner. Athletic suits, bathing suits, bicycle suits, neglige shirts, sashes, belts, yachting caps; they're all at the "Plymouth" in brilliant array. Makes a man long for Minnetonka to look at them.

We will furnish you free transportation on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway to Desnoyer Park and return on Friday and Saturday, July 15 and 16.

At that time we shall offer at auction one hundred choice lots carefully selected through the addition known as Desnoyer Park. A substantial lunch will also be provided free of charge. Call at our office and obtain your order for railway tickets, and get particulars as to terms of sale. Cochran & Walsh, Fourth and Jackson Streets.

THE CARNEGIE RIOT

Interestingly Discussed in a Sermon Yesterday by Dr. Smith.

Manufacturers Always Willing to Divide Poor Years With Labor,

But When Did Carnegie Offer to Divide Up His Profits?

Politics Aside, What Can We Look to as the Remedy?

From the text, taken from the well known Scriptural quotation: "On earth, peace," Rev. S. G. Smith, of the People's church, preached an interesting and instructive sermon yesterday on the labor trouble at Homestead. He eliminated all such questions as the tariff and its political bearing, and discussed the subject from a purely economic standpoint. In substance he said:

It is not needful to recall, with any attempt at vividness, the scenes and incidents of the great riot during the past week at Mr. Carnegie's mills. As a picturesque and sensational affair, it is not so much a theme for the pulpit as it is material for the newspapers. It is enough to speak simply and briefly of the recognized facts. The wages of part of the men were cut down. The new scale was not acceptable. Organized labor was preparing for a strike, and organized capital shut down the mills. The property had already been converted by means of barricade, electricity, and other appliances into a fairly satisfactory fort, if it could once be filled with defenders. The barges containing the Pinkerton watchmen were met by an angry concourse of thousands of unemployed workingmen. Perhaps only judicial inquiry can settle the question as to who fired the first shot. But the dead are buried, and the wounded still lie on beds of pain. The Pinkertons were compelled to surrender, and were marched unarmed between files of angry men, women and children, who pelted them with clubs and stones until they reached a temporary jail, from which, in a short time, they were released by the authorities. So much for the facts.

We will not discuss the question as to its effect upon the fortunes of political parties and coming elections. Those are themes for the politician and the stump. It is an event which will affect and influence the money market and the business world, but from that point of view it is a question for the financier.

This event, however, at Homestead has its profound relations to American life, American morals, and American society. It is, therefore, a topic for the pulpit and the preacher. For our better understanding of the problem, it is very fortunate that the event occurred in connection with Mr. Carnegie, for he is not simply a nameless manufacturer, but a well-known Scotch-American citizen, a professional philanthropist, and in his way a man of letters. It is very fortunate that we know so much about him, for it will help us in a

Solution of the Questions

hat must arise. I remember him very well as he paced the deck of the steamship "Columbia" on a journey across the Atlantic two years ago. A little man, with closely trimmed iron-gray hair and beard, a keen gray-blue eye, and a face as weather beaten as a pilot's. At least, so he looked, pacing the deck in a suit of closely fitting dark blue clothes with a cap to match. The vigor in his stride if he could have been wholly unconscious, would have seemed like the "swing of conquest," but, as it was, the little man stood so preternaturally straight that he imparted a little nervous hitch to his gait, and you could not help feeling that the great manufacturer was continually trying to nullify the Scripture, which declares it to be impossible for any man to add a cubit to his stature.

About midway between the Pittsburg railroad riots of '77 and the present riot at Homestead, Mr. Carnegie published his book, entitled "Triumphant Democracy." This book deals with the rise of American institutions, especially in their relation to commercial prosperity, and in it the author tells the story of American triumphs, social and political, as well as in the pursuit of agriculture, mining and manufacture. The book is a study of the United States census set to rhetoric and gratified American pride as much as it disturbed our English cousins. In this book Mr. Carnegie has a good deal to say about the social and political respect in which labor is held, and speaks about the American value of manhood with that peculiar flavor which belongs to the Fourth of July oration. It is because of his social and political equality that the American workman is so contented. Mr. Carnegie uses these words: "The reign of the Democracy means ultimately no less than the reign of peace on earth, among men good will." Mr. Carnegie had forgotten the Pittsburg riots; he could not foresee the Homestead outbreak, and yet I have no doubt that our unconscious prophet wrote wiser than he knew. There is a great deal in this book about the increase in manufactures and the increased power and value of improved machinery. For instance, we are told that in one line of manufacture the product increased in the decade between '70 and '80 41½ per cent, while the number of hands increased only 21½ yer cent, while the capital increased 43¼ per cent. Mr. Carnegie does not tell us what was the percentage of increase in the wages of the workmen. This omission is significant.

Beside this book, Mr. Carnegie has appeared in pamphlets and magazine articles as an authority on both the advantages of poverty and the uses of wealth. In his discussion of the uses of wealth he reads vulgar and rich men consumed by their own selfishness a very severe lecture. He says there are three ways of disposing of surplus wealth. It may be left to the family, left to the public, or, thirdly, given away during life. With some very severe comments upon the two former methods, Mr. Carnegie asserts that a wealthy man should give away his money during life.

This Is a Gospel

which his bitterest critics will be compelled to say Mr. Carnegie has not only preached, but, considering his years, since he is by no means an old man, he has already very largely practiced; for the libraries which he has founded, the arts which he has encouraged and his various public benefactions are well known on both sides of the Atlantic. Mr. Carnegie asserts that the millionaire is a natural and necessary product of modern civilization. We cannot get along without him. It is the survival of the fittest in trade. The concentration of capital will go on. Its only limit is the managing brain of the financier. Mr. Gladstone in commenting upon Mr. Carnegie's proposals, differs from his radicalism, approves his programme, and himself recommends gifts of a definite part of every man's income as the solution of the problem of wealth. But in the proposition of Mr. Carnegie, accepted at once by Mr. Gladstone, that the millionaire of Mr. Carnegie's type is a necessity of modern civilization, lies the very heart of this social problem. Forty years ago Mr. Carnegie was a poor Scotch boy. He is now estimated to be worth not less than thirty millions of dollars, and is perhaps the wealthiest iron manufacturer in the world. Mr. Carnegie has made the most of the opportunities which have been afforded him by American life. So far as I know, he has been strictly honest; has kept every contract; has always paid the wages agreed upon. Beside this he has given away hundreds of thousands of dollars to public institutions. Now, for his side of the case. He has always paid the market price of labor. The Homestead mills are his property. The right of private property cannot be invaded without bringing chaos to society. It is no time for the red-handed gospel of the anarchist. The programme of socialism and of paternalism involve ideal conditions which do not exist, and call for a degree of human virtue which is not likely to be attained this side of the millenium. If Mr. Carnegie wished to shut down his mills he had a perfect right to do so. If he decides that he will henceforth employ only non-union workmen, that decision is clearly within his right. His property must be protected, if it requires the arm of the United States to do it. The freedom of labor has its interest in the non-union workman. He also must be given a chance to earn his daily bread for such wages and under such conditions as seem good to him. In this country law must everywhere prevail, and not brute force. The armed mob is not the American idea of a court of last resort. Concentrated capital will not accept terms from organized labor. The employer cannot permit the workingman to run his business. His organizing brain has created his business, and he himself is better able to direct it than any other man. If he decides to employ only non-union men, that is his affair, and the state must protect him in his right. So much for the side of Mr. Carnegie.

Did He? Never.

When all has been said that is possible to this decent and well-ordered political economy, we have by no means exhausted our problem. The manager of the Homestead mills declares that the new scale of wages is necessary to meet competition with other mills; that in fact the business may not be conducted at a profit on the present scale. Therefore the cut was made. This statement of fact is probably true; but there were other years when the profits of Mr. Carnegie's business were enormous. If this had not been true, he could not have accumulated his $30,000,000. But in those years of prosperity, did Mr. Carnegie ever come forward and say to his workmen: "It is true, you agreed with me for a certain scale of wages, but the conditions of the market have been such that I have amassed enormous profits this year; the amount of them could not have been foreseen when your wages were fixed. I propose, therefore, to share with you this surplus." If Mr. Carnegie had adopted this plan, would he today have been worth thirty million? If he would not, can it be wondered at that there are some people tolerably intelligent who feel that he has been endowing public libraries with other people's money? Manufacturers are always ready to share their poor years with the workingman. It is the old story. Egypt gathers corn during the seven years of plenty into the royal treasury, and during the seven years of famine possesses herself of the homes and souls and bodies of the common people.

Herbert Spencer in his Sociology has some fine things to say on the disadvantages under which the feudal lord was wont to labor; how his frowning castle, his ditch and drawbridge, his armed retainers and the like, filled his life with burden and with fear. How much better, says Mr. Spencer, is the life of the modern English gentlemen, with his unarmed servants, his broad and graceful park, and his dwelling, not on some inaccessible crag, but down in the valley of meadow and woodland, of beauty and peace. Is not Andrew Carnegie, with the frowning fortifications round about his mill property and his hired Pinkerton watchmen, in very much the same position as the feudal lord? Would it not be better for him, better for all employers, better for humanity, if some method could be devised by which these barricades could be pulled down, these uniformed riflemen sent away, and the cordial relations of brother established between master and man? This can only be done when mutual interests are established in the carrying on of every great business. No one believes, who has studied the problem, that the workingman has had his fair share of the profits of manufacturers during the past thirty years. Take the figures of Mr. Carnegie himself; take the vast increase of manufacturing capital; compare all this with the scale of wages, and there is no suitable relation between the wages of the workingman and the colossal fortune of his employer. A disclosure of profits and an equitable share of the employe with the employer during years of prosperity will make the workingman ready cheerfully to bear his share of the burden during years of adversity.

Selfishness is by no means confined to employers. Workingmen are equally guilty. What we need is a new system, and since the passions of men will continue in time to come to be a disturbing factor, organized labor and organized capital cannot be left to settle their disputes by brute force on the one side and the money power of prolonged resistance on the other, but every state must have

Courts of Arbitration,

armed with full powers before which these two great parties to our social progress can be summoned, and whose verdict must meet with implicit obedience. It is for this that America has manhood suffrage. Nor has the last word been said when it is stated that Mr. Carnegie has the right to employ whom he pleases, and to discharge whom he will if they do not agree to his terms. To thousands of workingmen their employment means their home, their loved ones and their life. They have vested rights in the place where they are at work. Unless they can have protection in those rights, the map of wealth can at length reduce his people to slavery, or else they will break out in the horrors of riot and blood. The world has seen one French Revolution. If men are wise its lessons of terror will remain while the world stands. The discovery and application of steam and electricity by means of machinery have revolutionized processes of modern industry, but thus far the advantages of machinery have been secured too largely by the man who had the money to buy and set up the machine.

In the last analysis, the peaceful solution of these problems cannot come by statutes alone. It must come by the spirit which creates the statutes. It must come by a rising sense of the dignity and possibility of man. It must come by such public opinion as will reverence the man who makes his fellows happy more than the man who makes himself rich. The greed of wealth and the worship of wealth are poisonous diseases which are drinking up the vitality of our social life. When the day shall come that the employer is found seeking the good of the employed, it will then be time to berate the workingman if he fails to seek good of his employer. Laziness and bestiality in the working classes, with their accompanying ignorance and irreligion, can only be properly rebuked by a society which adequately recognizes their human rights. It is idle to exhort the working classes to patience, obedience, submission, faithfulness, loyalty and all the personal and economic virtues until wealthy manufacturers not only pay few rents, but also practice in their business lives the religion of Jesus. Mr. Carnegie is not to blame for the troubles at Homestead. His has been a life in many respects most admirable. He is the kind of a man to adorn speeches at Sunday school conventions and whose career can be expected to fire the ambition of good little boys. Moreover, he has been generous with the money which has come to him through the modern business world. So far as we know he has acted clearly within his right in all the recent difficulties. But who shall say that the wild mob of men, women and children who played the coward part in maltreating helpless and unarmed men where wholly to blame? Have all measures possible to society been exhausted to ennoble their lives, stimulate their virtues widen their intelligence, and make them sharers in the wonderful prosperity which "triumphant democracy" asserts has enabled America to solve the social and political puzzles of the ages?

July at the "Plymouth" Corner.
Twenty-Second Red Figure Sale.

FOR TIRED HUMANITY.

Rev. T. McClary Urges People to Get Out Into the Country.

Rev. Thomas McClary, of Bates Avenue M. E. church, in his serman last evening took for his text: "Come ye yourselves apart into a desert place and rest awhile." Mark vi., 31. He said: The Apostles had returned from their tour among the towns, where they had been preaching and healing, crowds pressed upon them for help, and they had no leisure. Jesus saw their need of rest, and asked them to go with him into a desert place. They crossed the sea of Galilee to find seclusion and healing in the wilds of Nature.

First—Jesus recognized the need of their bodies—rest. Human bodies are to be offered God as living sacrifices. If our bodies are exhausted by labor, care and sorrow we can do our work but poorly. The spring of cheerfulness, the steadiness of nerve, the courage that gives perseverance are gone and we mar the work.

Second—See the method Jesus took for recuperating their exhausted energies. Come apart into a desert place, leave the pressing cares, the very important work you have, and come. Come, come to the mountains, the grasses, the waters. Nature has healing forces, and to get into them is to renew vigor. We lay hold of sources of strength then. Sunshine, air, night, sleep, religion, all are health giving.

Third—The angel gave Elijah food and drink sufficient to last him forty days. There is health in food and refreshment in water. I do not know what kind of cooks the angels are, but I think the supply is abundant and of good quality. Next he took Elijah to the mountains, up among things sublime. There was a wind and an earthquake, influences collected to stir the depth of nature and send the healing influences through the body. This desire to get away into the wilds and back to Mother Nature is God given, and, if carried out, most helpful.

I have lived but little among the mountains, and whenever I have visited them they have seemed to impart their strength, their grandeur, their spirit to my soul, and for moments I have seemed to lose myself in the wild exhiliration that swept down to me from the mountain heights.

There is a healing influence in religion, and in nature we seem brought nearer to God. The groves were God's first temples. We should cultivate the ability to find God in His world and realize the presence of Jesus in all proper recreations.

July at the "Plymouth" Corner.
Twenty-Second Red Figure Sale.

AN ARBITRATION BOARD

To Adjust Difficulties Between Employer and Employe.

Rev. Thomas McClary, speaking of the Homestead strike, remarked: "It seems strange that a government cannot protect the property of men who pay taxes and carry on business without calling in a third party—a party of paid and authorized detectives, whose very history has exasperated thousands of industrious citizens. Has it come to this that our government is like the man on the Jericho road, "fallen among thieves," to be plundered and left half dead, to be passed by too weak to help itself or protect those who befriend it? It is a shameful thing to see the two great parties standing off like spectators and looking at people cutting each other's throats, as they did at Homstead without lifting a finger to prevent it, and all for fear that interference would affect the party unfavorably. Had the state authorities undertaken to protect Carnegie's property and to protect the workingmen and their interests as well, all this bloodshed would have been avoided. Could a better thing be done than to create a United States commission of arbitration, whose business shall be to adjust such troubles and whose decisions shall be authoritive?"

AT THE FAIR GROUNDS.

Everything in Readiness for the Jockey Club Races.

The officers of the state fair association will soon begin the active work of preparation for the fair of '92, which will be designed to surpass in general attractiveness all its predecessors. Word has been received from a number of former exhibitors that they were getting in shape to make better displays than in years gone by, also from sources whose interests have never been represented. The fair grounds have undergone a remarkable change since last fall. Newly made, well-constructed roads, along which young trees have been planted, have taken the place of the old pathways, and now lawns, planted with shrubbery and flowers, may be seen instead of weeds and coarse grass. The buildings have all been rehabilitated, inside and out, and are ready to receive the exhibits from various parts of the state. The new entrance to the ground starts from the corner of Snelling and Langford avenues.

The Twin City Jockey club has expended a large sum of money in the construction of the grand stand, and the structure, when completed, will be something of which the society may well be proud. The finishing touches will be put on during this week, and then all will be in readiness for the summer race meeting, which opens on the 26th inst.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Windsor—H. W. Bergendahl, Ellensdale, N. D.; James H. Wallick, New York; A. R. Krum, Chicago.

At the Clarendon—Charles J. Gerbst, Zanesville, O.; A. J. Hogan, Sioux City; P. Olasis, Fargo; Miss Bessie Klaus, Winona; George Martin, Fred Westbrook, Staples.

At the Ryan—John B. Webb, Madison; Rufus J. Foster, Sacramento, Pa.; A. J. Rust, Eau Claire; W. E. Clark, Lincoln, Neb.; William G. Henry, Duluth; E. H. Ganie, Casselton.

At the Merchants'—M. J. Hunt, Ashland; W. H. Carr, West Superior; John Jenswold Jr., Duluth; Ignatius Donnelly, Nininger; H. C. Jewett, Aberdeen; C. A. Ruffee Brainerd; Charles H. Kingsley, Superior; H. H. Hawkins, Thomson; H. N. Randall, Duluth.

At Hotel Metropolitan—James Kelly and wife, Newark, N. J.; E. D. B. Porter, Washington, D. C.; H. Schilling and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Johnston, Chicago, Ill.; A. B. Ballard, Winnipeg, Man.; J. A. Gregg, Cincinnati, O.; F. P. Rooney, Omaha, Neb.

At Hotel Sherman—G. J. Whyte and wife, Helena, Mont.; Rev. H. C. Hawtrey, Mrs. F. M. Hawtrey, Miss L. B. Dalgaimo, England; W. H. Boomer, Chicago; F. Bredemeyer, Milwaukee; Rev. W. T. McAltiam, Euclid, Minn.; S. Hutchinson, Toronto, Can.; D. J. McKenzie, Portland, N. D.

If you have never seen this beautiful tract, drive out or take a Short Line train, or the Grand avenue electric, or the cable line and extension, and view it. It lies just west of Merriam Park, has an extensive frontage on the Mississippi river, along the bank of which is dedicated the Summit avenue boulevard, and extends north and south from St. Anthony avenue to Marshall avenue. Part of the tract is beautifully wooded, and as the land lies from 200 to 300 feet above the river, beautiful views can be obtained, and unmatched building sites can be bought for a trifling figure, which in the future will command not only large, but fancy prices.

Remember the dates of this sale—July 15 and 16, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m.—and call at the offices of Cochran & Walsh for further particulars and orders entitling to free transportation.

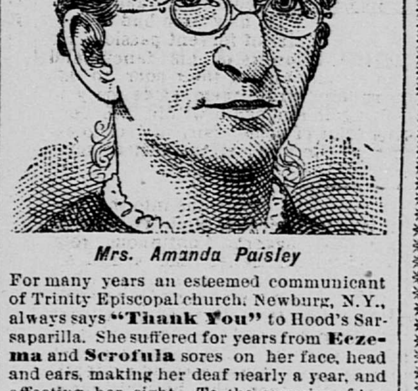
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

Last Day of Their Big Meeting in New York.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The last day of the great convention of Christian Endeavorers began at 9 o'clock this morning with a prayer meeting in the Madison Square Garden, conducted by H. B. Pennil, of Boston. About 10,000 delegates were present, and after several prayers and much hymn singing the meeting adjourned at 10:5 o'clock to enable the delegates to attend regular services in the different evangelical churches of the city.

The afternoon session began at 2 o'clock, President Clark presiding. Fully 15,000 delegates were in attendance, despite the intense heat. An address on gospel temperance was given by John G. Woolley, of Minnesota, followed by singing and a paper entitled, "Among the Northwest Indians," by E. R. Young, of Toronto, Ont.

"I felt so cheap during the ceremony," confessed the bride to her dearest friend. "Why, my dear?" "Because pa gave me away."—Detroit Free Press.



Mrs. Amanda Paisley

For many years an esteemed communicant of Trinity Episcopal church, Newburg, N.Y., always says **"Thank You"** to Hood's Sarsaparilla. She suffered for years from **Eczema** and **Scrofula** sores on her face, head and ears, making her deaf nearly a year, and affecting her sight. To the surprise of her friends

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Has effected a cure and she can now hear and see as well as ever. For full particulars of her case send to C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are hand-made, and are perfect in condition, proportion and appearance.

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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.

DR. SCHENCK'S Book on Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, sent Free.

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ACT LIKE MAGIC
ON A WEAK STOMACH.
25 Cents a Box.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS
USE
POND'S EXTRACT

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
CIGAR DEALER'S STOCK.

The undersigned, assignee of Joseph A. Schmidt, hereby offers for sale, in bulk, the entire stock of cigars, tobaccos, pipes and other merchandise, together with all the store furniture, fixtures and cigarmakers' tools and other articles now in the store, upon the corner of St. Peter and Eighth streets, in this city, heretofore occupied by said Joseph Schmidt as a cigar store and factory.

Sealed Bids Will Be Received

for the same until the 18th day of July, A. D 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, by the undersigned at his office in Frost Block, No. 30 East Fourth street, in the city of St. Paul, Ramsey county, Minnesota. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids; and the acceptance of any bid will be conditioned upon the immediate payment of the amount thereof, after notice that such bid will be accepted, upon such payment. Parties desiring to bid will be shown the property by the undersigned.

Dated St. Paul, July 7, 1892.

ARCHIBALD D. McLEOD,
Assignee of Joseph A. Schmidt.

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Ordinary Methods Revolutionized.

43d Semi-Annual Red Figure Sale!

Originated with us 258 months ago,

And occurs January and July of each year.

It's Red-Figure Prices from cellar to attic.

A general **TURNING INTO CASH** at any sacrifice of all Summer Goods.

It's an opportunity that St. Paul people never miss. They know **THE GENUINENESS** of these sales (NO HOCUS POCUS), and that they obtain **THE GOOD KIND OF CLOTHING** at about the net cost of production.

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One-Price Clothing House,

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Out-of-Town orders filled at RED-FIGURE PRICES.

MORE THAN 90,000
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FISCHER PIANOS,
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AMERICAN PLAN $2.50 to $3.50 Per Day.	EUROPANE PLAN $1 Per Day Upward.

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