MINNEAPOLIS.

NOTE AND COMMENT.

Malcomb J. Webb, of St. Louis, Mo., stopping at the West for several days past, was an intimate friend of Judge Normile, of the criminal court, who recently committed suicide in that city over the publication in the Post-Dispatch of statements alleging official malfeasance. Mr. Webb says the death of Judge Normile created a profound sensation in St. Louis. He was a decided social favorite, and for a quarter of a century has been one of the most conspicuous figures in the city. Judge Normile was a strikingly handsome man, being more than six feet two inches in height and weighing so much as 235 pounds. He was a man of generous impulses, and clung to his friends with hooks of steel. Mr. Webb adds that it is generally believed in St. Louis that the foundation for the charges made by the Post-Dispatch can be attributed to Judge Normile's desire to shield persons in whom he was personally interested. Florence White, managing editor of that paper, and who is said to have directed the warfare against Judge Normile, is a young man of excellent professional and social position, and he is not likely to have attacked Judge Normile's official acts without having had apparent cause.

The following touching tale was submitted for publication by T. Buckingham McCormick, of the Bijou theater. Mr. McCormick is fitting himself for the profession of dramatic writer. The "powerful situations" and "dramatic action" with which this sketch is replete tend to show T. Buckingham McCormick to be possessed of no mean literary merit:

Archibald Harrington's red necktie cast a soft, mellow glimmer throughout the luxuriously furnished apartments in Harmon place, and at he sat before the smouldering embers of an old Renaissance fireplace he could not help noticing the look of sublime contentment shadowed in those beautiful eyes of hers as she nestled closer in his embrace. Their dreamy thoughts floated and flitted hither and thither, in blissful realm, as they enjoyed the rapture of the moment. The tall, old-fashioned clock on the stairs suddenly chimed out the mystic hour of midnight and heaved a sigh of contentment as it realized that another day's work had been faithfully and punctually performed. As the last tremulous tones slid gracefully down the polished oak banister and died away under the hall carpet, Archibald listened with tingling nerves for fear the sound had disturbed the peaceful slumbers of the parental element in their apartments above, but the sonorous duet that at that moment was wafted to his sensitive auditory nerve calmed his flighty imagination, and permitted him to rest once more with a feeling of safety. Presently the smouldering embers burned themselves through, and fell with a melancholy rustle into the grating below. Startled by the noise, Archibald held the object of his fond devotion nearer his heart and breathed a soft caress upon her brow. As she felt his embrace tighten itself around her beautiful form a look of sublime contentment passed over her innocent countenance, and her dreamy eyes once more closed as she sank slumbering on his heaving bosom. Not a word was spoken. They plighted not their vows. Only a look, a single glance told that all was well. As he beheld her sleeping so peacefully in his arms before the faded firelight, strange and passionate thoughts began to whirl in his weary brain.

She was in his power. If he but so decreed it, a single stroke, a violent thrust, and all would be over. From whence came these evil fancies? Could it be that the bonds of friendship which had so long united their souls had at last been severed by some invisible trickery? That they should part after so many months of intimacy seemed a thought of almost devilish origin. Yet a strange impulse seemed now to take possession of him, an uncontrollable desire to do physical harm—to torture, to lacerate, to ruin—with such subtle force that he was powerless under its awful influence. The pupils of his eyes dilated with a strange and weird expression as he gazed in savage ecstasy at the white throat and neck of the slumbering young creature so trustfully confiding herself to him. With his brain still whirling and his heart beating a strong thump, thump, thump, within his agitated breast, Archibald arose, passed into the hall and began to ascend the winding staircase to his own apartments. What did this mean? Was he mad? Had he become the victim of some horrible dream which would lead him to some unpardonable act?

As he reached the last step his breath was coming in quick, short pants. He paused to see if they bagged at the knees, and as he did so the sleeping beauty moved under his trembling grasp. Would she awaken? He hoped not; yet, as he stood there in imminent danger of being discovered, he hoped that something might happen that would pilot him through his lamentable situation. The parental element was still slumbering soundly, but being able no longer to stand the terrible strain upon his already weakened nerves, Archibald passed his long slim fingers around the alabaster contour of her caudal appendage and held it with a firm grasp. A loud M-e-e-e-ow arose in the stillness of the mansion, followed by a dull thud as the body struck the floor below, and all was over.

Presently the snoring ceased, and mamma, in her kind voice, called out, "Is that you, Archie dear?"

"Yes, ma," replied the precocious youth, trying to smother a giggle.

"Well, come, dearie, its very late for a little boy like you. Put the kitty out of doors and come to bed; that's a nice boy."

Kirkham Got the Money.

Alfred Cummings went out to see the town by gas light Saturday night, and, among other places he visited, was a house of ill-repute at 205 First street south. While there he was robbed of $49 by one of the inmates who goes by the euphonious name of Rose. He sought out an attorney, and the legal gentleman proceeded to the place and demanded the money. But the money was not returned, and the attorney was treated in anything but a courteous manner. Sergeant Kirkham was called upon, and it did not take that functionary long to get the money. He gave the proprietress of the house just five minutes to "shell" out the money, and at the expiration of the time it was produced.

Why He Didn't Kill Anything.

Judge.

Will—Been gunning? Bill—Yes. Will—Kill anything? Bill—No; I went alone.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

Keeps the scalp clean, cool, healthy.

The Best Dressing

Restores hair which has become thin, faded, or gray.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co. Lowell, Mass.

ITS FORMAL DEBUT.

The New St. Louis Park M. E. Church Is Officially Dedicated.

Official List of the County Commissioners and Legislative Districts.

Rev. Wilkinson Preaches to a Large Audience at Lake Harriet.

Smith, a Colored Man, Makes a Brute of Himself.

The Methodists of the city added an other church to their already splendid list yesterday, when the new edifice at St. Louis Park was formally dedicated. Services were held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening, and a well-filled church was the order on each occasion. The morning services were presided over by Bishop J. N. Fitzgerald. He delivered an eloquent sermon, and it will probably be his last in this section of the country, for the latter part of this week he leaves for his Southern home. The musical programme was an excellent one. Miss Kelly presided at the organ, and among the musical numbers was a solo rendered by Miss Grace Fitzgerald. The dedicatory sermon and services occurred in the afternoon at 3:30. Rev. John Stafford preached the sermon, and the impressive dedication ceremonies at the close were conducted by Bishop Fitzgerald. The organ music was effective, and the vocal solos by the Misses Hayward and Mulford especially good. The evening services consisted of a sermon by Rev. Benjamin Longley and vocal solos by Mrs. H. E. Sloan and Miss Graze Fitzgerald.

The new church is a handsome one, located at the corner of Lake and Broadway streets. The pastor is Rev. David Tice, and the associate pastor Rev. S. F. Kerfoot. The church society has twenty members, the Epworth league thirty-five, and the Sunday school sixty. The movement to build the church has been a recent one. The contractor has pushed the work so that it has been completed in sixty-one days from the time the corner stone was laid. It is a handsome structure, veneered with red bric , its size being 36x51 feet, with a graceful spire on the southeast corner. The cost of the lots on which it stands and the building was $3,604.

OFFICIAL LIST

Of Hennepin County Commissioner and Legislative Districts.

There appears to be some doubt as to the exact location of county commissioner districts and legislative districts, wherein commissioners and legislators are to be elected in the coming election. The following official lists, secured from the committee, will therefore prove valuable to voters:

COUNTY COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS.

First District—All of the First, Second and Ninth wards and the town of St. Anthony.

Third District—All that portion of the Fourth ward south and east of Hennepin avenue, and the Fifth, Eighth and Thirteenth wards.

Fifth District—All of Hennepin county outside the city limits, except the town of St. Anthony.

LEGISLATIVE DISTRICTS.

Twenty-ninth—Representative districts divided as follows: All of the First ward and that portion of the Third ward lying east of the line of Third street, commencing at a point where Third street intersects Third avenue north, and extending northerly to the boundary line of the Third and Tenth wards, one representative.

All that part of the Third ward lying west of Third street, commencing at a point where Third street intersects Third avenue north, and extending in a northerly direction to the boundary line of the Third and Tenth wards, one representative.

Thirtieth—The Second and Ninth wards and the town of St. Anthony, two representatives.

Thirty-first—The Fourth and Tenth wards, the villages of Crystal and Osseo, and the towns of Crystal Lake, Brooklyn, Champlin, Dayton and Hassan, three representatives.

Thirty-second—All of the Fifth and Sixth wards, four representatives.

Thirty-third—The Seventh, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, the village of Edina and the towns of Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, and the village and town of Excelsior, two representatives.

Thirty-fourth—The Eighth and Thirteenth wards and the towns of Corcoran, Greenwood, Medina, Independence, Minnetonka, Plymouth, Minnetrista, Maple Grove, Orono, Golden Valley, St. Louis Park and Wayzata, two representatives.

AT LAKE HARRIET.

Rev. Wilkinson Preaches on Christ, the Moral Artist.

Yesterday there was as usual a crowd at Lake Harriet in the afternoon. In front of the pavilion Rev. William Wilkinson stood on a chair and addressed the people. His sermon was a striking contrast from the open-air sermon frequently heard. The preacher said:

"I have come to preach to you news I think good, and to tell you of a God who is your friend, and who never can be your enemy. It is my business to speak of God as the author of order, beauty and usefulness, as being deeply interested in all which does or which can concern any one of us, for His tender mercies are over all His works. We know that sin has blighted this fair world, we know how evil it is, and the suffering and sorrow it ever brings, but it is not always to have dominion over us. It is the purpose of the gospel to cast it out, to destroy it utterly, and to bring in another law, which will set all our present wrong right. This will be the climax to which saint and sage have looked for with longing eyes and earnest hearts. The man is more of an optimist than philosopher who does not see on every hand signs which bode no good to any one and which are full of trouble for many. Society is full of labor and unrest. Evils dire and numerous are clearly upon us. The forces of ill are being massed—oppression, lust and crime, illness, drunkenness, gambling and nameless sins we all know about are rampant. No mere outward reforms will meet the demands and the present exigencies of the time, or deliver man from his tormentors. We may draw a fair prospectus of reform and say, 'Eureka—I have found it.' Alas! it will prove a failure, as have the best plans of the keenest minds of all the ages for the permanent ennobling of men which have had their foundation in action. We need a power which will go to the root of the matter and reach the springs of conduct. It is not alone a new resolve, but a new heart men need. And this will bring new views of duty and new incentives to it. Once get this understood clearly and the gospel plan accepted, and the ills we have to suffer will vanish as darkness before the light of the sun.

"The law of righteousness will mean more than it ever did before; not that men will be perfect at a bound, for they will not. Many men who are indeed Christian in intention are far from being all their religion carried out would make them in daily action. They do not see the logic of their own system. They see men as trees walking, but they are on the right path. Beginning in love to God, they are bound to love men, and there is no known injustice in righteous love. It was to make this known Christ came, and so to destroy the works of the devil. What a place this earth would be if we could get this translated into the common life of the people. Every man would get all to which he is entitled. The sad and the sorrowful would have every possible care, and the high places of sin become holy ground. It is because Christ appeals to all which is noblest in man, all which can be for his good, because He speaks plainly about that which is of present practical worth, which can meet all our needs in every calm of our being and experience, that I plead for Him today. Some men have not in this favored land yet heard of Christ as He is. They see Him through the colored glass of religious party teaching. They listen what the various rabbis say, and often hear Babel sounds in reply and are confussed. Believe me, Christ is more than party, broader than church, higher than creed. He is that sent of God to men, to set moral things in true lights, to tell us what is good and to show how we are to do it. He is never found mistaking the transient for the permanent, the thing of less for that of greater value, never cringing to power for a temporary advantage, never with the popular against the right and true side. In His clear vision all is in just proportion, and all have exact value; so man as a being with mind, life and eternal destiny rises into grandeness. He is to be set on high by a salvation which is an honor to God and to man. The hope of the world is Jesus Christ, and as true form is characteristic of all high art, so is the principle of righteousness in every true thought of the Savior of the gospel story. I speak to you in earnest words and plain when I tell you there is no hope of setting right the things which are wrong except on lines either stated or implied in the words of Christ. I am told the working people are getting away from churches, creeds and dogmas. Well, if they hold to Christ and His words, and make them the rule of life, work will be plenty, wages honest, peace will reign and prosperity flourish as a branch. This concerns us all here now and prospectively. It will also prove our eternal good."

A COLORED BRUTE.

He Abuses a Young Boy in a Shameful Manner.

C. A. Smith is a big hulking colored man who misbehaved himself yesterday morning, and as a consequence was locked in a cell in the central station. Saturday, a young boy named Charlie Smith, about fifteen years of age, came to the city from St. Cloud. He has always, more or less, been employed around horses, and is of the opinion that he can ride running horses as well, if not better than the majority of the jockeys at the track. He came to the city with a view of securing employment as a jockey. In the afternoon he visited the track and returned to the city in the evening. He had failed to secure a room, and being unacquainted with the city continued wandering about until a late hour. During his wanderings he was met by the colored man Smith, who offered to share his room with him. He told the little fellow that he had a room in a fashionable part of town and could spare him a bed. Charlie was tired and, not knowing where to go, accepted the colored man's apparently kind offer.

He went with him to the room and "the fashionable part of town" proved to be Fish alley. About 2 o'clock he awoke and found Smith standing over him with a huge revolver. Smith made the young fellow get out of bed, and with the revolver to his head forced him to become a party to the most bestial orgies imaginable. The little fellow screamed at the top of his voice, and Smith becoming frightened, unlocked the door of his room and ran away. Charlie found his way to the street, where he met Sergeant Mealey and told him his story. The sergeant went to the room and found the door locked again, whereupon he forced it open with a vigorous application of his thick-soled boot. But Smith had escaped, and it remained for Sergeant Kirkham to find him several hours later and lock him up at the station. The boy identified him as the brute who had so shamefully treated him. Smith has a bad record. He is the lover of a colored woman Mrs. Smith, who robbed several men last week and then fled the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

The late P. T. Barnum has been frequently quoted as saying, "The average mule is more intelligent and more responsive to patient teaching than the horse." Prof. Bristol, whose trained horses he exhibited last evening at the Bijou, is somewhat of the same opinion. In addition to the beautiful and cleverly educated equines constituting the professor's troupe are two wonderfully smart mules, Denver and Dynamite. The former exhibits an enviable and enjoyable fund of humor. The mule has a well developed sense of the ridiculous and exhibits it. He is a clown of the entertainment, and in his fun making toward the latter end of the evening's performance is ably abetted with the cunning pranks and astonishing agility of Dynamite. The entertainment is an unusually interesting one. It really becomes a duty on the part of parents and educators to give the children under their care an opportunity of witnessing an instructive lesson in natural history. One of Prof. Bristol's horses, Comanche, plainly illustrates his power to reason. The horse, directed by his own intelligence, and mounted upon a spring board, actually balances two horses, one of which stands upon either end of the board. Comanche certainly understands to a degree the relations of cause and effect. Prof. Bristol has some twenty trained animals embracing a number of exquisitely groomed and pretty horses, diminutive ponies, and the two clowns referred to. All of the animals exhibit proficiency, and the results of painstaking, intelligent and kindly treatment. One of the most interesting features of the entertainment is the zest with which the actors in the most remarkable cast that ever appeared on the stage of the Bijou act their parts. They apparently enjoy the exercises, music, and the sincere applause of the spectators.

"The Dazzler" will burst forth in all its brilliancy at the Grand tonight, where it will continue to "dazzle" during the week, with a matinee Saturday. The company is an excellent one.

"Mrs. Tom Thumb" makes her initial appearance in this city at the Lyceum this afternoon, in a musical comedy. Several of the members of the company are midgets. There will be a matinee every day.

Gust Peterson's Adventure.

Gust Peterson, of Ashland, was sandbagged and robbed of his watch and other jewelry by two colored men early yesterday morning. He was brought into the central station, and told a very pitiful tale to Capt. Hein, who instructed the officers to keep a lookout for the robbers. At 3:30 Patrolman Hallman, of the north station, arrested two colored men who answered to the description given by Peterson and locked them up at the central station. They gave their names as Luther Saunders and Moses Brown.

Adventure With a Madman.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"I had an unpleasant adventure with a madman once," said E. C. Clayton, of Columbus, O., now at the Laclede. "I was visiting an old college chum who lived in the country. One evening I walked down to the saloon, some two miles, to get my mail, was delayed, and it was almost dark when I took the road home. I had gone perhaps a mile when a powerful man, without a stich of clothing on him, sprang into the road in front of me, muttering and gesticulating. I recalled in an instant a report I had heard in the village, that a dangerous maniac, en route to the asylum, had escaped from his keepers and was supposed to be in hiding in that neighborhood. I had read much of the power of the human eye, and I tried it on my unwelcome visitor, but failed to strike the right combination. He advanced toward me, muttering incoherently and working his powerful fingers spasmodically, as though he already had me by the throat. To the right was a forest, and into this I plunged at the top of my speed, the madman in full pursuit and uttering unearthly cries. I was a swift runner, and for a time I distanced him. My strength began to fail me, however, and I felt sure that he was gaining on me. It was quite dark in the woods, and, utterly exhausted, I crouched down beside a tree, hoping that he would pass me unseen. He came up, stopped, and I felt a heavy hand on either shoulder and his hot breath in my face. I sprang up and grappled desperately with him, but it was not the naked body of the maniac but the shaggy coat of my big Newfoundland dog, that had gone out to search for me."

SWEATING GOLD COIN.

The Pacific Coast Is Fostering an Infant Industry.

San Francisco Examiner.

Sweating gold coin is becoming quite an extensive industry on the Pacific coast.

Certainly it is annoying for a mercantile house to send a quantity of eagles and half-eagles to the subtreasury to be changed into silver, and have the zealous servants of Uncle Sam stamp across their face in deep, ineffaceable letters, "light." But this is just what happens lots of times; and it is all due to the "sweating" industry.

"Sweating" is the name applied to a process by which the manipulator considerably enriches himself. A number of gold pieces are placed together in a chamois bag and then vigorously shaken and rattled. By that means small particles of gold are detached from the coins without their appearance being in any wise disfigured. To the eye they look just as though they were perfectly good, of full weight and perfect manufacture. But the exquisitely fine scales used at the sub-treasury tell a different tale.

Each $10 gold piece is several grains lighter than it ought to be, and these several grains multiplied by the number of pieces in the chamois bag redound to the profit of the sweater, for after they are shaken hard enough the industrious gentleman dumps them out, puts them carefully away, and then boils the chamois sack so that all the loosened particles accumulate. Then he melts and markets them, and going out exchanges his sweated gold pieces for others of different denominations.

In that manner the merchants of San Francisco are robbed, for that is what it amounts to. Some of them, however, knowing of the fate their gold coin is likely to meet at the subtreasury, send nothing but greenbacks and gold notes. This is the reason that greenbacks are gradually getting to be in greater demand.

For a good many years past the law in regard to this matter has been inoperative, but within a recent period the authorities in Washington have decided that it must be strictly enforced. To that end rigid orders have been issued that all gold money found to be below the standard weight must be stamped "light" across its face.

Private individuals and merchants are not the only ones to suffer from this regulation. On several occasions the postoffice authorities and those in authority at the custom house have sent gold coin to the subtreasury to be changed into silver of smaller denominations. It has been found to be of light weight and has been threatened with defacement. But owing to the objections of federal officials it has been returned to them unstamped.

Although this law may appear to be a harsh one, it is not regarded in that light by the United States officials. They say that if it were not in existence the incentive to coin sweating would be too great and a flood of light-weight coin would be let loose on the public.

CALIFORNIA'S WILD MAN.

He Is Thought to Be an Escaped Lunatic and Has Great Cunning.

San Francisco Examiner.

A wild man roams the forests near Markham's Mills, in Sonoma county, Cal. The startling discovery was made by Al Hutchings, a mill hand, last Monday afternoon while hunting. Hutchings was strolling leisurely in the bushes about two miles from the mills when he heard a crackling sound proceeding from a clump of live oaks. He thought it was a bear and stood for a few second with his rifle ready to get a shot at the supposed bruin, when it emerged from the covering.

When the creature did make its appearance it presented a sight that made Hutchings' hair stand on end. It was nothing more nor less than a human being having a wild, maniacal look and covered down to the knees with a growth of long and shaggy hair. Hutchings stood as if rooted to the spot. The weird-looking creature strode or half-leaped out into the clearing and looked about as if fearing some one was near. Being evidently satisfied that there were no intruders in the vicinity the wild man gave vent to a deep, guttural sigh and seated himself on his haunches.

During this time Hutchings cautiously retreated behind a neighboring tree, from which point of vantage he obtained a complete view of the freak. Hutchings states that the wild man was about five feet eight or nine inches in height. The hair which fell from his head was fully two feet long, very matted and of a reddish hue. His face was scantily covered with a growth of beard of a sandy color.

From the shoulders to the knees a thick hirsute growth covered the body to such an extent that it appeared as if the man wore a wooden garment, so effectually did it cover his person.

After squatting on his haunches for a few minutes the strange specimen of humanity stretched himself out for a nap in the blazing sunlight. Fearing to rouse the wild man into active hostilities were he to make his presence known, Hutchings quietly slipped away, leaving the strange son of Adam to enjoy his repose in peace.

No one living in the vicinity of Markham's has ever seen the man before.

From Hutching's description, the wild man is about forty years of age. It is supposed that he is the same individual who startled the country in the the vicinity of Gualala about eight years ago by his sudden and unexpected debut.

It is believed that he is an escaped lunatic who has long been given up as dead.

Hutchings and three men intend to search the country and capture the human freak, if they can do so without taking his life.

FEMININE "GALLUSES."

A Maiden Fair Wanted a Horseshoe Nail to Hold Up Her Skirts.

Detroit Free Press.

She was a beautiful girl, upon whose lustro us curls twenty summers had laid their roses in showers of color and fragrance, and upon whose fair shoulders the decree of fashion had placed a pair of suspenders.

If any who read these lines have not yet got themselves upon this fad they should at once look up the latest fashion plates.

She was radiant in her loveliness, and the young man who sat beside her when the shadows of the evening fell was as happy as she was beautiful.

It was an iridescent combination.

He had proposed and been accepted, and he had just concluded a wild, impulsive embrace that now was tapering off gradually in a tender, one-armed hug as lingering as a case of the grip in a hard winter.

"George," she murmured, "will you do me a favor?"

"A million!" he exclaimed, with tropical luxuriance; "a million times a million, darling."

"One is enough, deary," she said, with a soft little smile of joyous contentment.

"What is it, darling?" he whispered, drawing her closer to him.

"Will you lend me a horseshoe nail?" she lisped, blushingly. "We have busted my gallus."

And George's great heart yearned and broke then, for he had come to the trysting place without a horseshoe nail.

AMERICAN CHURCHES

Supt. Porter Gives Out Some Figures on the Eleventh Census.

The Methodists Lead All Churches in Membership and Edifices.

Roman Catholics Next and Showing Extraordinary Growth.

Statistics of Negro Churches Indicate That They Are Becoming Stronger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Supt. Porter, in an address he prepared for delivery at Asbury Park today, makes public the preliminary figures of the church statistics of the eleventh census, which are both curious and interesting. There are shown to be in the United States nearly 150 separate and distinct church organizations, holding to widely different creeds. They vary greatly in practice, and represent all possible variations of church policy. There are a dozen different branches of the Presbyterian family. There are some denominations that will answer only to the simplest, for example, the Brethren. Their various churches claim to be simply Brethren. Four of these are branches of what are popularly called "Plymouth," nor is there any designation which they have adopted in which these four bodies of Plymouth Brethren may be distinguished from other brethren. There are two Reformed churches, known as the Reformed Church in America and "Reformed Church in the United States." Some of the denominations were never numbered before, and it required the utmost

Powers of Persuasion

to induce them to submit to the process. Sects have been founded and enumerated who claim less than 100 communicants. Here are seven sects which altogether number only about 4,000 members, and yet own church edifices worth $70,000; Shakers, Amanateties Mennonite, Harmony, Separatists, New Icarian and Altruists. All societies observing the communion whether found on a religious or secular basis, are embraced in the returns. Two of those are non-religious, the Icarian and the Altruists, but are organized to apply a social principle. After the seven denominations and the Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, Roman Catholics, Baptist and Episcopalian have been accounted for, the other 193 religious associations represent less than 15 per cent of the church edifices, and they own less than 15 per cent of the aggregate of the church property. Some of the subdivisions of the Baptist church are peculiar. It is too difficult to define the difference between the Seventh Day Adventists and United Friends between the Mulhead Baptists and the River Brethren; between the Primitive and the Free Wills, between the original Free Wills and the old two sects in General and the General Free Will. There are also the regular South, the regular North and the regular colored Baptists. The society of Friends is divided into the orthodox and Hicksite, the Wildburite and Primitive branches. There are seventeen or eighteen different branches of the Lutheran churches in this country. The following table shows the number of churches in the United States today as compared with forty years ago:

Denominations.	1850.	1890
Congregational	1,076	4,736
Lutheran	1,221	6,559
Methodist	13,838	42,244
Presbyterian	4,836	12,463
Roman Catholic	1,227	8,761
Baptist	9,360	32,412
Episcopal	1,461	5,605
All others	5,097	20,47
Totals	38,183	142,256

The value of church property for the same period is as follows:

Denominations.	1850.	1890.
Congregational	$7,970,195	$43,335,437
Lutheran	2,854,280	34,218,234
Methodist	14,826,148	130,018,070
Presbyterian	14,557,089	94,876,233
Roman Catholic	9,256,758	118,381,516
Baptist	11,001,727	68,028,589
Episcopal	11,384,210	73,286,081
All others	15,596,558	68,777,086
Totals	$87,446,371	$631,221,303

In point of number the Methodists stood first in 1850, and still retain the position. Nearly one-third of all the church edifices belong to them, while the Baptists can lay claim to more than one-quarter. Relatively speaking, the Episcopal church has retained the same position to the other denominations as it did in 1850. On the other hand, the Roman Catholic church has advanced considerably, from a trifle over 3 per cent of the total number to over 6 per cent. In point of value, however, the Catholic church has made still greater strides, from an ownership of 10½ per cent of all the church property to an ownership of 18¾ per cent. In this respect the Catholic church now ranks second in importance, being exceeded only by the Methodists, who return a trifle over 20½ per cent of the total values. In 1850 the value of church property of four denominations—Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Episcopal—outranked the Catholic church in this respect. According to the returns of the eleventh census the number of communicants in the five principal religious denominations for which the statistics have been compiled are as follows:

Denominations.	Number of Communicants.
Congregational	5,277
Lutheran	1,199,514
Methodist	4,255,377
Presbyurians	1,278,815
Roman Catholics	6,250,045
Total	13,496,522

The communicants of the Baptist and Episcopal, with those of the others, will bring the total up to about 20,000,000 in all. The statistics of the colored denominations likewise show great progress. Their denominations are divided into regular Baptist, primitive Baptist, African Methodist, Episcopal Methodist, African Union Methodist, Protestant African Methodist, Church of Zion Colored Methodist, Episcopal, Evangelical Society Church, Cumberland Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Roman Catholics, Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal South, Methodist Protestants, other colored Methodists and Congregationalists. They have a total membership of 2,379,100, and own church property valued at $13,403,000.

Perennial Poverty.

Detroit Free Press.

He laid down his Sunday paper gently.

"I had no idea," he said to his wife earnestly, "that at this season of the year there should be so much want in the city."

"Poverty is perennial," she replied axiomatically. "Like death, it has all seasons for its own. What does the paper say about it?"

"Why, just look there," he said, spreading four or five pages of "want ads" before her sympathetic gaze, and then dodging a book she threw at him with promptness and dispatch.

Some Summer Bath Conveniences.

In hot weather every toilet room and bed room should have in addition to the usual powder box and puff an open porcelain basket or cup filled with bath powder, and a flannel bag filled with cornstarch placed in it.

A very pretty affair is an ivory white china basket with gilt edges and handle, in which a white flannel bag, marked with the owner's initials in gold, lies. After a cool bath this basket and bag do most refreshing service, and when one is writing or sewing the heat add moisture of the hands may be kept under control by their use.

OFFICIAL CALL.

Democratic Congressional Convention at Normanna Hall, Thursday, Aug. 25.

The Democrats of Hennepin county wil meet in convention, through their regularly constituted delegates, at Normanna hall corner Third street and Twelfth avenue south, in the city of Minneapolis, on Thursday, Aug. 25, 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the following offices:

Auditor, register of deeds, sheriff, clerk of district court, judge of probate court, county attorney, treasurer, county surveyor, coroner, court commissioner, county superintendent of public schools, 1 commissioner from the First district, 1 commissioner from the Third district, 1 commissioner from the Fifth district, 2 candidates for the legislature from the Twenty-ninth legislative district, 2 from the Thirtieth district, 3 from the Thirty-first district, 4 from the Thirty-second district, 2 from the Thirty-third district, 2 from the Thirty-fourth district, and such other matters as the convention may deem proper.

The total number of delegates shall be 419, the basis of representation being the vote cast in 1890 for Hon. Thomas Wilson, Democratic candidate for governor, each voting precinct being entitled to one delegate at large and one for each fifty votes (or major fraction thereof) so cast. On this basis, towns and villages will be entitled to representation as follows:

TOWNS.		TOWNS.	
Bloomington	2	Orono	2
Brooklyn	3	Plymouth	3
Champlin	1	Richfield	2
Corcoran	3	Crystal Lake	3
Dayton	3	St. Anthony	1
Eden Prairie	1	VILLAGES.	
Excelsior	2	Crystal	1
Greenwood	2	Edina	2
Hassonpin	2	Golden Valley	2
Independence	1	Osseo	2
Maple Grove	3	St. Louis Park	2
Medina	3	Wayzata	2
Minnetonka	3		
Minnetrista	3	Total	53

The precincts in the various wards in the city of Minneapolis will be entitled to representation as follows:

PRECINCTS.	WARDS. 1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.
First	5	3	4	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	2	2
Second	5	3	5	4	2	4	4	2	3	3	2	3	2
Third	4	3	4	3	4	4	3	2	3	4	2	..	..
Fourth	3	3	3	3	4	5	2	2	4	..	2	..	..
Fifth	4	3	5	3	4	3	3	3	3	..	2	..	..
Sixth	5	2	5	4	3	3	4	2	4	..	3	..	..
Seventh	4	2	4	2	3	3	4	2	3	..	3	..	..
Eighth	3	..	5	3	3	3	..	2	2	..	3	..	..
Ninth	3	..	2	2	3	3	..	..	2	..	3	..	..
Tenth	..	..	5	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	3	..	..
Eleventh	..	..	3	2	3	4	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
Twelfth	..	..	3	3	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Thirteenth	..	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fourteenth	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fifteenth	..	..	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sixteenth	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seventeenth	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	36	19	59	51	43	44	23	18	26	10	28	5	4

Delegates shall be elected at caucuses held under direction of the precinct committees Monday evening, Aug. 22, 1892, commencing at 8 o'clock. In the event that any precinct committee shall fail to act, the caucus shall be held at the place used for voting purposes in 1890, and, if the precinct committees change the places of any of the caucuses, due notice of this fact will be given, but at the time mentioned herein.

Precinct committees are requested to give ample notice, that voters may be fully apprised of the place of holding the caucus.

Minneapolis, Aug. 13, 1892.

By order of the Democratic county committee.

C. M. FOOTE, Chairman.

A. J. MULLEN, Secretary.

QUAKER OATS

Will You

Eat breakfast with us?

Have you tried the sample left at your house.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU! Prices Reduced for This Week.

Nights, All Lower Floor, 50 cents; Balcony, 25 cents; Gallery, 15 cents.

TONIGHT—PROF. BRISTOL'S HORSES.

MATINESS: Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, All Lower Floor, 25c; Balco'y, 20c; Galle'y, 10c

PETERSON'S

73 & 75—6TH ST. SO.

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves.

Cash or install. Ret. Minneapolis.

DOCTOR BRINLEY

Hennepin Avenue, Corner Fourth Street, MINNEAPOLIS, - MINNESOTA.

The oldest and Only reliable medical office of its kind in the city as will be seen by consulting old files of the daily press. Regularly graduated and legally qualified long engaged in Chronic, Nervous and Skin Diseases. A friendly talk costs nothing. If inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicine sent by mail or express, free from observation. Curable cases guaranteed. If doubt exists we say so. Hours—10 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays, 2 to 3 p. m. If you cannot come state case by mail.

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, Boils, 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, Gonorrhœa 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.

DR. BRINLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

GLOBE, Aug. 15.

WHILE every article under our roof is marked at the lowest possible figure, we have men among the Factories all over the United States closing out Special Lines, and buying Large Lots of Goods at Reduced Prices.

A SNAP!

Not a "COLD SNAP," but a "SOFT SNAP."

THE STORY Is just this, and we wonder if the public will appreciate the significance of it.

Our Great "MANUFACTURERS-HAD-TO" Purchases, which now fill the "Foote" Warehouse on First Av. "Chock-a-Block," contains a number of lots which are alarmingly large. We have been selling them off at prices below the actual cost of production. Still, we wish to run off during the next few weeks $15,000 worth of these Special Numbers; to do this we have cut prices to the quick—down to the very "Marrow" of the bone—so to speak.

These prices will only be held until the lots are reduced to such amounts as can be easily handled during the season.

Number.		Value.	Bargain Prices.	Temporary Reduction Prices.
9689	China Closet	$45.00	$34.00	$29.00
11403