MINNEAPOLIS.

HOLMAN'S INDEPENDENCE.

He Again Shows It by Opposing Time-Honored Methodist Revivals.

The first union meeting of the orthodox minister of Minneapolis held since the summer vacation drew out less than a score of the preachers. But the meeting was lively. First officers for the coming year were elected, as follows: President, Rev. Willis G. Hadley; secretary, Rev. Peter Clare; programme committee, Revs. W. J. Lhaman, C. M. Heard and David Tice. Rev. D. E. Wells read a report of the Rest Day league's work, and it was received without comment. Then the fun began. Rev. F. O. Holman again demonstrated his startling independence for a Methodist, by putting himself on record as opposed to revivals. Rev. H. H. French, another Methodist, said nothing, but voted with Dr. Holman.

Rev. D. E. Wells said he had observed the evangelistic work of B. Fay Mills and a singer named Greenwood. He moved that a committee be appointed to correspond with Mills and endeavor to bring him to Minneapolis in March, as he will be in St. Paul in April. Dr. Holman opposed it. It would be better to first find out if the ministers want Mr. Mills. He did not believe in importing evangelists at great expense and giving up church work for the time. Further, he said:

"I don't believe it will advance the Lord's cause to bring Mr. Mills or any traveling evangelists to Minneapolis. I believe we can do more work in our own way, in our own church services. I have watched the work of evangelists for years, and I never yet saw one leave a city in which I believed he had done any practical good to the churches. I was in St. Paul when Dr. Munhall was there several years ago, and I was in favor of his coming. I believe of the 1,400 or 1,500 nominal conversions you couldn't scare up 50 today.

"The result of this work is to discourage the churches and skim off a lot of people who flock to hear some new thing. I believe we can do more good by keeping right at it in our own churches. There will be an interruption of eight weeks, and nineteen out of twenty of the conversions will be superficial."

Dr. Wells was astonished to hear a Methodist talk that way. A lively debate ensued. Revs. Kelly, McCaslin, McKay, Tice and Donaldson supporting Wells. But no action will be taken untill the denomination meetings report on it.

At the next meeting Rev. W. J. Lhaman will read a paper on "Theosophy," and Rev. C. M. Heard on "Bibliolatry."

FIRST OF THE SECOND.

Large Attendance Marked the Exposition's Beginning of Another Week.

Programmes Which the Innes Band Will Play There Today.

There was a large attendance at the opening of the second week of the Exposition yesterday. While the art gallery and cliff dwellers, the zoographicon and fish grotto, Powell's wonders and the flying horses all have their admirers, it is the incomparable music by Innes and his Thirteenth regiment band, of New York, that is the popular feature of this year's exposition. The programmes for today are as follows:

AFTERNOON.

Overture—"Lac d s Fees"....Auber
Czardas (No. 1).....Michiels
(Performed by no other band).
Gavotte—"Louis XIII.".....Ghys
Popular Selection—"Fledermaus"....Strauss
Fantasia characteristique—"Awakening of the Lion".....De Kontsky
Overture—"The Octoroon"—Sir Jules Benedict
Nocturne, Op. 5.....Leybach
Transcribed by Innes. Performed by no other band.
Scenes Napolitaine (L'Improvisateur, La Fete).....Massenet
Trombone Solo—"In Old Madrid"....Trotere
F. N. Innes.
Quadrille....."Orphee aux Enfers"

EVENING.

Selection.....Offenbach
Overture—"Il Guaranty".....Comez
Piccolo Solo—"Rondo Caprice".....Norrito
Sgr. G. Norrito.
Concert waltz—"Echoes of the Ball".Lumbye
Grand operatic selection from the works of Bellini, introducing solos for all the principal players of the band, and concluding with the celebrated aria, "Ah non Giunge," for the clarinet corps in unison
Solo for clarinet—"Home, Sweet Home" (air varie).....Norrito
Sgr. N. Norrito.
Overture—"Martyrs".....Donizetti
Solo for cornet (air varie).....Graves
Grand Popular Fantaisie—"Melodies of the Fatherland".....Hartman
"Lion du Bal" (for reed instruments only).....Gillet
(Transcribed by Innes.)
March—"Inauguration".....Wilson

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Ervin Yund, a Brakeman, Meets His Death in a Shocking Manner.

The danger of the life of a freight brakeman was exemplified yesterday noon in the terrible death of Ervin Yund, a brakeman on the Osseo bridge of the Great Northern road. He was killed at the bridge crossing the Cedar lake road, though exactly how it happened is not known, for there were no witnesses to the tragedy. Yund was on the top of a high furniture car, and it is supposed he was knocked off by the overhead bridge. He was not missed until the train was stalled on the grade at Clearwater Junction. The trouble was investigated and found to be caused by the brakes having been set by Yund in coming down grade. But Yund was missing, and, suspecting that some accident had befallen him, a search was instituted.

READY FOR WORK.

Officers for a Year Elected by the Democratic League.

The Hennepin Democratic league met last night in F. C. Brooks' law office, Guaranty Loan building, and began business. The first thing done was to re-elect the old officers: P. B. Winston, president; S. R. Child, secretary; George L. Nevius, treasurer. The executive committee elected consists of C. M. Foote, Frank Larrabee, Max S. Kobb, J. H. Nickell, George F. Bleeker and Howe Paige.

The old vice presidents, F. C. Brooks, Joseph Kilchli, F. G. McMillan and Jacob Stoft, were also re-elected. George F. Porter, H. S. Gebhard and Dr. S. Friedlander were elected to membership. The question of quarters came up. The league intends to start in a modest way. Several locations are under consideration, among them rooms in the Masonic Temple and the New York Life building. The question of quarters was referred to the executive committee with power to act. The executive committee organized by electing Howe Paige chairman and S. R. Child secretary. J. H. Nickell, Frank Larrabee and George Bleeker were appointed an auditing committee. The executive committee will meet at the West at noon today and act on the selection of rooms.

The league is in first-class condition.

Must Reform Now.

Katie Hannon and Mamie Cressap, the two young girls who entered the residence of Sam Hill at 1910 Stevens avenue Saturday night and stole a valuable rug, were arraigned in the municipal court yesterday. They were found guilty of petty larceny and sent to the reform school. The judge did not wish to send them to the workhouse owing to their extreme youth.

TO EXPEL SCROFULA

from the system, take

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

the standard blood-purifier and tonic. It

Cures Others will cure you.

IT FITTINGLY PASSED.

Minneapolis Enthusiastically Observes the Annual Labor Holiday.

Over Fifteen Hundred People Take Part in the Big Parade.

The Oratorical Flow of Soul Occurs at the Ball Park.

Hon. Dan Lawler, Dr. Smith and Ignatius Donnelly the Orators.

Labor day, the universal holiday for the manual toilers, was fittingly observed in the Flour City. The weather was propitious, for the fates had been kind and arranged for a warm sun and a cooling breeze. The workman was out in his full regalia, and with him was his family, and perhaps a portion of his wife's family. The workshops were closed and all machinery was still, for there were no hands to operate the levers. Regardless of the true sentiments of the employer, the workman enjoyed himself, for an established custom gave him a day to himself at his employer's expense. The city and county offices closed their doors yesterday, or rather never opened them, for the mayor and officials of the county desired the public's employes to enjoy themselves with the people of private corporations. Great was the flurry in the vicinity of Labor Temple in the morning before the full arrangements had been completed for the day's celebration. The building was opened to admit the men who were to participate in the mammoth parade before the sun had presented its smiling face above the house tops, so interested were they all in the general success of the day. It meant everything to them. It meant the dignity of their trade and the firm establishment of the new custom. That Labor day was a success goes without saying. The parade and the immense crowd in the ball park following tell what kind of a success the day proved.

The various organizations formed in line at Labor Temple, and were ready to march at 1:30. It was one of the largest labor parades ever seen in the city, and it is estimated that over 1,500 men were in line. They were all dressed in their best, and presented an imposing appearance, with their gayly hued and lettered banners and flags. Each union represented carried the banner of the organization, and besides, a number of lettered banners exemplifying the sentiments of the men who marched. The parade extended several blocks. It was headed, not by "Danny" and his military rider, but by a band of some three score pieces representing the musicians' union of the city. The cigarmakers, plasterers, granite cutters and K. of L. assemblies were also in this section. In the second section were the boilermakers, plumbers, bricklayers and painters. The third section of the parade was composed of the retail clerks, stonecutters, carpenters, switchmen and the members of the typographical union. The well known Second Regiment band, of St. Paul, preceded the third section, and rendred some excellent music while marching. The body of men presenting the most picturesque appearance in the parade was the plasterers' union. The men were attired in snow-white suits and immaculate mortar boards. The stone and granite cutters also presented a fine appearance, and lent a novelty to the line with their white shirts and clean aprons.

The line of march was up Fourth street from the temple to Sixth avenue south, to Washington, to Nicollet, up to Sixth street, to Hennepin and thence around the West hotel to the ball park, where the exercises were held. The big gates on Fifth street were opened to admit the procession, and when the unions had entered they formed in a hollow square, with the bands in the center. Martial music was rendered, adding a feeling of patriotism to the already hearty enthusiasm of the occasion. A wide platform on wheels had been arranged for the speakers and placed in front of the grand stand, directly over where, during the season of ball playing, the "home plate" rests imbedded in the soft dirt. The speakers took their seats on the platform to the tune of "Columbia" and the cheering of the people in the stand. Including the crowds on the field, there were at least 6,000 people present, certainly an excellent showing. The first speaker to address the audience was H. B. Martin, president of the trades and labor assembly, under whose auspices the celebration was conducted. Labor day, he said, was a new step in the progress of labor. It was the result of that force in society that had produced all the material wealth of the two worlds. The force of labor—intelligent, modern labor—in the last fifty years had created more wealth than all the centuries that went before. The force of intelligent and educated labor marked a new epoch in the social development and opened a new field of operation. The social structure of the world would be recreated and the rights of labor would be demonstrated. Around the great labor holiday clustered the whole social life of the nation. By it was marked a milestone in human progress, and by it was exemplified the fact that the power which created all the material wealth was being pushed to the fore and asserting itself on the moral side of life.

The People's Pastor.

Mr. Martin was followed by the well known St. Paul pastor, Rev. S. G. Smith. His speech was earnest and replete with good will and wisdom. The substance of his remarks are given below:

The celebration of labor day has a vast and an increasing significance. It is a day when all trades and occupations come together and men of all faiths and varying politics forget their differences. It promises to become the first international celebration and is the prophecy of the coming of that universal man who shall claim every man as brother. It is a joyous festival. Slaves have no holidays, and we are reminded that work is a privilege, for only by toil of body and brain does man find himself and develop his faculties, as well as make the conquest of the world. The steady movement has been an improvement in the condition of the workingman. In the great common blessing of an advanced civilization he has had a large increment to life. Wages have increased within the past 50 years from 25 to 100 per cent. Their purchasing power has likewise increased. On the whole, the necessities of life are much cheaper, and such luxuries as books, music and the like are almost as plenty as birds in the street. Depositors in savings banks, owners of estates, have increased relatively beyond the population. There are many improvements yet to come. Life is to be sweeter, freer, larger, more joyous for all classes. There are many problems. We must recognize their character and their limitations. Organized labor is one factor in society, and has a right to its recognition, but no amount of organization or political finesse can divide more profits than are earned. We must study the situation without passion, in view of the fact that changes have been made, and are stilling being made. By the introduction of machinery a shoemaker is equal to thirty shoemakers a few years since. A girl with a loom can now weave 100 yards while her grandmother would have woven one. A man with a cotton gin can clean as much cotton in a day as a thousand could. These and like changes demonstrate the need of readjustments. These cannot all be made without hardships, but the sum of human wealth, and the final available comfort is enormously increased. Skilled labor is invited to its rewards. The more brain a man puts into his toil the more money he gets, as well as the more personal development. There is a difference between shoveling clay and making porcelain. There is now too little skilled labor. When the time comes that all labor is skilled, it will be a question how to get our manual toil accomplished, and degrading tasks will go begging. The time will come when humiliating tasks will have the shortest hours and the largest pay, just as now it is better to be a servant girl than a schoolmistress. Organized labor must make general culture one of its aims. University extension is one of the most promising movements of the time. The seven chords of human effort—agriculture, manufactures, commerce, statecraft, art, education and religion—shall yet be struck in perfect harmony to make the music of humanity."

The Hon. Daniel W. Lawler

was introduced to the crowd and received with a round of applause. He was introduced by Mr. Martin as "a man who, if we stick by him, will be able to help us materially."

Mr. Lawler began by remarking that nowhere in the country would the representatives of labor meet in a grander temple on Labor day of this year than the city of Minneapolis—a temple built by American labor and consecrated to the welfare and prosperity of the laboring people. He intended to speak as a private citizen, and in no sense as a partisan or a candidate of any political party. He then proceeded to consider in detail some of the present problems of the labor question. The history of the movement for shorter hours first having been given in detail, the speaker declared his belief in the justice and feasibility of the demands of organized labor in this direction. He contended that the highest paid labor is the cheapest to the employer; that the labor can render better service in eight hours than in ten; that the man who is given two extra hours to the cultivation of his mind, to the legitimate enjoyment of the society of his family and neighbors, is a better workman, a better employe and a better citizen than the man who is chained to the hard task of daily life without intermission and without opportunity for self-education. He reviewed the arguments against shorter hours in detail, and contended that the same arguments which are now made against the reduction of the day of labor from ten hours to eight were formerly made against the reduction from twelve to ten. He quoted from the report of the labor bureau of the state of Massachusetts for the year of 1891, which showed that the laborer of Massachusetts, working twenty-two hours per week less than the laborers of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island and New York, received $2.52 per month more wages than similar laborers in the states mentioned.

As to the right of organization, Mr. Lawler contended that the laws of the country gave such right. He referred at length to the important and patriotic record made by the labor organizations in the United States immediately prior to and during the war of the American Revolution. He pointed out that those who fear organized labor as a rule are men who have no fear of trusts, which today almost control the price of the necessaries of life in this country, and which are under the ban of written law. The conservative influence of labor organizations was touched upon, and special reference made to the benevolent feature and the educational influence of labor organizations. The speaker maintained that the most practicable method of settling disputes between employer and employe was the establishment of a court of arbitration by the congress of the United States, to which should be referred disputed questions. Arbitration was resorted to by nations to prevent war, how much more should it be resorted to to avert the terrible calamities which often result from strikes and lockouts? He contended that the public had a right to prevent such scenes and injuries as had recently been caused by strikes in three great states. He pointed out that there could be no dispute as to the legal right of congress in regulating trade and commerce and in the regulation of corporations chartered by congress, especially in the control of protected industries, to provide for such court of arbitration. In conclusion, he expressed the opinion that the forbearance, the moderation and intelligence of the laboring population of America would do more to solve the great questions of labor than all the political platforms and all the declarations of a politician.

The next speaker on the programme was the redoubtable Sage of Nininger, but he had slipped a cog some way and was not present when his name was called. Mr. Martin explained that he was sure Mr. Donnelly would put in an appearance very soon, and as a diversion for the audience while a committee sought for him, members of the trades assembly would pass through the grand stand and about the field and take up a collection for the strikers at Homestead. The collection was taken up, and Mayor Winston being called upon for a speech delivered himself of a few apropos remarks. He congratulated the laboring men upon the success of their celebration, but regretted that the day was not more universally observed in the city. Rev. S. W. Sample was next called for, and, with his usual good nature, kept the audience interested until it was announced by loud cheering that the poet, novelist and political seer, Donnelly, was "approaching."

The novelist-politician began his discourse after his usual fashion, striking a popular chord by indulging in some of the wit he has stored within his massive cranium. He was unusually facetious, and before branching off from levity to seriousness had the audience in a roar. It was hard for him to refrain from talking politics, he said, though he had been especially admonished to refrain, inasmuch as the gathering was a non-political one. During his discourse he said:

"There was a time when labor represented solely unintellectual suffering, when labor was performed by slaves. The improved condition of things shows the wonderful advancement of mankind and the evolution of time. Every farmer in Europe in the olden times was a serf, but this state of things has long passed away. Mankind has reached a condition where men ask themselves how they can improve their condition. Whether there be another world or not, every man is entitled to get as much out of this world as he can. We are equal in human rights in the eyes of God, the law and at the ballot box, with all men. Every man in this country, according to the Declaration of Independence, formulated by that grand man, Thomas Jefferson, shall have equal rights, equal rights to live an honest life, fill his stomach and keep his back warm."

Mr. Donnelly could not refrain from speaking on the tariff, though he referred to no political party in doing so. The protective tariff, as operated at the present time, was a law, according to Mr. Donnelly, whereby the manufacturer was protected in the sale of his goods, but the laboring man was not protected as to his labor. It was protection as to commodity, but free trade as to labor.

"I have a new suggestion to offer in the line of the protective tariff," said Mr. Donnelly. "While we may concede that a man who starts a business on his own hook without the help of any one else has the legal right to run his own business as he sees fit, and hire men at the lowest figures possible, he has not the right under the laws of Christianity. If this man goes to the government of the United States and says he cannot keep up his business any longer and needs help, and the government says it will go into partnership with him, and take out of the people's pockets money, also aid him to secure larger prices for his stuff, he has ceased to run the business on his own hook and for himself. He has become the partner of the government and the government is the people. The people, then, have something to say about the way this business shall be conducted. When Carnegie can exclude competition from other countries with the aid of the government, he becomes a member of the government, and his business is the public's business under the firm name of Carnegie, U. S. & Co. The men who are ground down by Carnegie are not the slaves of Carnegie, but the slaves of Carnegie, U. S. & Co. If we are to have protection in this country it must be for American industry, and not Carnegie in his castle in Scotland. That isn't American industry; it is Scotch flunkeyism. If I were in congress, and I don't hope to be or any place else either, save in the retirement of the classic shades of Nininger, I would introduce a supplementary bill to the present bill. It would be a bill to establish a department of labor and commissioners to see to it that the tariff law for the protection of American industry did protect American industry. I would have these commissioners fix a scale of wages for the laboring men and a penalty for going below. Then divide the profits from this protection to American industry by giving the laboring men better wages."

Mr. Donnelly's speech was loudly applauded.

In the evening Mr. Donnelly spoke to a large gathering of laboring men at Normanna hall. He spoke on the same lines, though he was by no means so careful about eliminating politics. The politics was the kind Mr. Donnelly advocates.

Happy and Content.

Everybody that will eat at the Continental Catering Company's, No. 25 and 27 Fourth street, today (Tuesday), will experience that feeling, Jacob Barge, the old reliable, president and manager.

PARK BOARD.

Few Commissioners on Hand to Attend to Business.

The most important piece of business at the park board yesterday was the authorization of the finance committee to sell $10,000 of the bonds set aside for the East side boulevard, the proceeds to pay for the lands needed for the Minnehaha creek boulevard. Two weeks ago, when the board tried to take the whole $30,000 of bonds from the East side for the same purpose, Commissioners Brown and Ryan prevented it by breaking the quorum. Yesterday, in its modified form, the resolution was adopted. But this $10,000 is only a loan from the East side boulevard fund and must be repaid into that fund as soon as the East side boulevard plan needs money. Commissioner Dohm secured the appropriation of $2,000 for the improvement of Glen Gale, a four-acre park in Forest Heights addition. About $1,000 is needed to complete Powderhorn park, according to the plans, and that sum was appropriated. A large number of the residents around Powderhorn park want the plans so changed as to provide for entrances on Twelfth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues south. That matter was referred to the committee. Prof Cleveland was allowed $500 for drawing the Powderhorn park plans. During August $1,793.87 was received from the rental of boats at Harriet.

The superintendent was empowered to investigate the city council's request that shade trees be trimmed down to two feet above the lamp posts. Warrants were ordered drawn for the payment of the appraisers on Minnehaha boulevard. The president and secretary were authorized to accept deeds for the condemned land along that boulevard, and to draw warrants in payment for the land. The committee on shore rights and privileges has asked the state fish commissioner to stock Lake of the Isles, Calhoun and Harriet. The same committee recommends that bathing facilities at Calhoun be enlarged next year. The superintendent was asked to prepare an estimate of the cost of providing for winter sports in the park the coming winter.

The much-discussed Minnehaha loop came up on a communication from the street railway company. The company claims no rights in the matter of the loop, and agrees to remove the loop on ten days' notice from the board or allow the board to remove it and charge the expense to the company. The board ratified the agreement.

The trip to Chicago was not forgotten. The board adopted a resolution offered by Commissioner Demueles thanking the park board of Chicago, and several of its officers by name for the privilege of studying Chicago's park system; also thanking President A. J. Boardman for providing the trip.

Do You Eat?

If so, try the Continental Catering Company, 25 and 27 Fourth street. Jacob Barge, president and general manager. Everything the finest. Wide open today (Tuesday morning).

RAISING THE WIND.

The County Commissioners Levy a Tax for Current Expenses.

The following amounts upon all taxable property in Hennepin county were levied yesterday afternoon by the county commissioners:

Salaries, $58,000; fees, $49,000; district court, $15,000; court house, $12,000; jail, $6,000; court house and jail, $4,000; roads and bridges, $59,000; poor farm, $16,000; lake improvements, $5,000; books and printing, $12,000; stationery, $4,000; examining and committing insane, $4,000; coroner's inquest, $3,500; justice courts, $500; municipal courts, $2,000; police officer's fees, $440; return births and deaths, $3,000; outside relief, $2,500; interest court house bonds, $31,250; Lake street bridge bonds, $3,375; section corner bonds, $675; Bloomington ferry bridge bond, $1,575; sinking fund, $25,000; incidentals, $10,000; total, $314,775.

A petition was filed to form school districts out of sections 7, 49, 50. Property owners from Medina protested against the granting of a petition for the formation of school district 63, and from Plymouth township of school district 47.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

There will be a meeting of the board of court house and city hall commissioners this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The Joliet commandery, which has been making a trip to the Yellowstone park, is expected in the city, eighty strong, today.

The big building for the new dry goods firm of Harrison, Hopwoop & Cross is being rushed to completion, and the intention is to have it ready for occupancy Jan. 1.

Percy C. Avery, charged with embezzling $475 from Hans Berndt, pleaded not guilty to the charge in the municipal court yesterday and had his case set for trial next Thursday.

Richard A. Mabey, quite well known as a court stenographer and a member of the firm of Hitchcock & Mabey, stenographers, was married last evening to Miss Grace A. Welch.

The Minneapolis delegates to the reciprocity convention at Grand Forks have come home well satisfied with the results of the convention and confident that it will do a great deal of good.

W. E. Dodge, attorney for the Great Northern railroad in North and South Dakota, has decided to locate his office in Minneapolis. He will have offices in the Kasota block in conjunction with Samuel Hill.

A New European Restaurant.

The Continental Catering Company is its name, and 25 and 27 Fourth street south is the location. Jacob Barge is proprietor.

W. G. Nye, secretary of the park board, has been granted leave of absence of three weeks. He will spend it on the Pacific coast as soon as the Republican city convention acts on his candidacy for comptroller.

Continental Catering Company

Opens today. Go in and see it at 25 and 27 Fourth street south. Jacob Barge is at the head.

C. C. Taylor, local manager for the Lehigh Valley Coal and Iron company, stated yesterday that the war among the coal roads in the East would have no effect on the prices of coal in this section of the country.

A General Invitation

Is extended to the public to the opening of our new Brewery, corner Marshall street and Thirteenth avenue northeast, especially to those interested in the manufacturing industries of the city.

Come and see the only ice machines in the Northwest.

Come whether you have received a special invitation or not. "You are invited."

Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1892, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m.

MINNEAPOLIS BREWING AND MALTING COMPANY.
G. J. HEINRICH, General Manager.

Minneapolis News on 4th Page.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday: M. Ruschmiak and Victoria Neskoweig, Edward Elert and Carrie L. Woodward, Andrew C. Andrews and Mary A. Evans, John Johnson and Emily C. Sadren, Peter Laclaire and Mary C. Contier, John Lieberg and Mattie Hanson, Theodor Ratzch and Pauline Becker, George Kiser and Harriet Batties, Fred Gross and Martha Langa, August Marxen and Zetta Mitchell, Robert Sampson and Enna E. Johnson, Richard A. Mabey and Grace A. Welch.

SCORES ARE DYING.

This Weather too Much for the Babies.

Great Prevalence of Cholera Infantum.

Due to Insufficient Care and Lack of Nourishment.

At the board of health office this morning the names of those who died yesterday from cholera infantum were found to be pouring in and before night it is probable that their number will reach 100 or more, says the Boston Record. The last two or three days have been a frightful mortality to the infants in the city. Scores of the little ones have died, and in almost all cases the cause appears on the books of the board of health as cholera infantum.

Boston is not alone in startling fatality from this dread disease. Many Minnesota towns have found that 1892 has been a bad year for babies. Withdrawn, agonized little face, clammy limbs, inward fever, and torturing spasms, and cramping pains, the little life has been yielded up and cholera infantum has claimed another victim.

Physicians, nurses, and mothers, who have had experience in this year's epidemic of cholera infantum, have found that in almost every case where lactated food was used, the disease was avoided and the child kept well and strong all through the summer.

Prevention is the better part of cure at all seasons, and the child who lives upon this food will keep well and strong during the summer season and carry a good stock of vitality into the fall and winter. Next to perfectly healthful mother's milk, lactated food is the most nourishing, as it is the most easily digested and the most harmless diet for infants.

Caton College,

703 NICOLLET AV., MINNEAPOLIS.

Teaches Shorthand, Bookkeeping and all public and high school branches. Shorthand by mail. Enter any time. Catalogue free. Tuition low. Nine teachers.

T. J. CATON, President.

Globe, Sept. 6.

WE Give You Fits!

But another important thing in the line of Carpets, we give you

—MISFITS!—

You understand, these so called "Misfits" are all new goods, made up from the last cuts of regular patterns. Today over 200 to show you, including Ingrains, Tapestries, Body Brussels, Moquettes, Velvets, etc., etc., etc.

Bring or send the exact size of your rooms. We can give you "snaps."

A POINTER.

While we are offering great bargains in our **Crockery and Lamp Department**, sell all Artistic Goods on a Regular House-Furnishing Goods Basis, and do not ask Art Store Prices, we wish to remind you that we have the Choicest Goods and keep only the products of the best Potteries and Manufactories.

AND THE FOLLOWING POINTER SHOULD PROVE IT.

All our Lamps are sold with "Macbeth's Pearl Top Chimneys." Everybody knows these cost double and are worth treble the amount of ordinary Chimneys. Our Burners are also worth double the amount of the common ones usually sold.

CATALOGUE COUPON.
Send for our Mammoth Portfolio, 100 sheets 12x18 in., showing best things in each Department.

TWO CONDITIONS:
1st, Name some one who is building, has built or will build; 2d, Cut out and send us this Coupon. Goods on our Partial Payment Plan anywhere this side the Pacific. Samples Carpets sent: state kind and price. We pay 100 miles Freight, except on goods advertised at Special Prices. One price to all.
231

NEW ENGLAND
Furniture and Carpet Co.,
6th St. and 1st Av. S.,
Minneapolis, Minn.
The Liberal House Furnishers.

MINNEAPOLIS EXPOSITION

Now Open | Greatest Show on Earth for 25 Cents. | Now Open

AMATEUR BAND TOURNAMENT

SEPTEMBER 7 AND 8. SEVEN COMPETING BANDS.

GO THERE! BE THERE.

3 Performances Daily —BY— POWELL
The Prestidigitateur, assisted by MAJILTON and VERA
THE FLYING HORSE MACHINE, OR Parisian Carrousselle

4 CONCERTS DAILY —BY— INNES
And His Famous Band
—THE— ZOOGRAPHICON!
Exhibiting the ANIMAL-:- LIFE Of the Northwest.

A MAGNIFICENT ART GALLERY

The Art Department of the Exposition has always been perfect in past years, but the exhibition in this department this season will far surpass in point of interest and attractiveness any ever before witnessed in the Northwest, including

THE RELICS OF THE PREHISTORIC CLIFF DWELLERS.

From 9 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily until Sept. 24.

AMUSEMENTS.

BIJOU
Oh, Don't Miss a Good Thing.

THE HUSTLER.
MATINEE TOMORROW.

Next week, J. P. Sullivan, in "Leaves of Shamrock."

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Furniture, Carpets, Stoves.
Cash or installments. Minneapolis.

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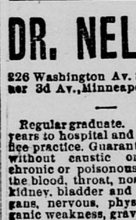
226 Washington Av. South, Corner 3d Av., Minneapolis, Minn.



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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.
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DR. BRINLEY, Minneapolis, Minn.

GOODFELLOW'S STATE FAIR —AND— EXPOSITION VISITORS!

Will find the assortment of New Fall Goods complete in every department. During this week we will offer some rare values in the various lines of Fall and Winter Goods.

Colored Dress Goods.

All-Wool Henrietta; excellent value at $1.10. For Fair week we offer 40 pieces at 75c per yard.
Storm Serges, 48 inches wide, value $1.25. For Fair week, 85c per yard.
All-Wool Cheviots, 48 inches wide, just the thing for school dresses, 50c per yard.
44-inch Merino, good value at 45c; offered for this week at 25c per yard.

Black Dress Goods.

Silk-Finish Henrietta, 46 inches wide; the $1.25 quality for Fair week at $1 per yard.
Also a very good Henrietta Cloth at 75c per yard. The best in the city at the price.
One case All-Wool Black and White Dress Goods; never sold less than 75c. For Fair week, 50c per yard.

Silks.

Special values for Fair week will be offered in Black Gros Grain Silks at $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2 per yard. Black Faille Francaise at $1, $1.25, $1.75 and $2 per yard. Also full lines of Bengalines, Crystals and all the latest weaves, including high-art novelties.

Hosiery.

For this week we will show some special value in Ladies' and Children's Hose.
Ladies' Fine Fleece-Lined Hose, "Hermsdorf's" fast black, value 40c per pair. For this week, 25c per pair.
50 dozen Ladies' Extra Heavy Fleece-Lined Hose, Hermsdorf's fast black; bought to sell at 50c. For this week, 3 pairs for $1.

Children's Hose.

Misses' Seamless Hose, shaped leg, all wool, sizes 5 to 8½. For this week, 20c per pair; worth 25c to 40c.
Another bargain in Hose. Boys' heavy wool ribbed hose, sizes 5 to 6½, 15c; 7 to 8½, 25c per pair.

Ladies' and Children's Underwear, For Fall Wear.

100 dozen Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, made from fine combed Egyptian yarn, value 85c. This week 40c, or 2 for 75c.
50 dozen Pants, same as Vests, with patent fitting yoke, generally sold at $1. For this week 50c per pair.
See our line of bargains on table in aisle of store 253 Nicollet avenue.
Children's Underwear in all qualities.

For this week Children's Natural Shirts, Pants and Drawers, at

Size....	16	18	20	22	24	26	28	30	32	34
Price....	13c	16c	19c	22c	25c	28c	31c	34c	37c	40c

Men's Underwear.

A special line of Men's Extra Fine Shirts and Drawers, value $4 per suit. For this week $2.50 suit.

Flannels, Etc.

Unshrinkable Flannels and warranted not to fade in washing, 75 patterns to select from, 40c per yard.
New and novel effects in plain and fancy Elderdowns, 65c per yard.
Large line of all-wool 54-inch Cloakings, in plaids, stripes and checks.

Draperies, Third Floor.

Special sale of Chenille Portieres for this week. A choice line of colors and patterns, new and fresh from the factory, to select from.
Portieres for $3.97 per pair, value $5.50.
Portieres for $4.47 per pair, value $6.00.
Portieres for $4.97 per pair, value $7.00.
Portieres for $5.47 per pair, value $8.25.
Portieres for $5.97 per pair, value $9.00.
Portieres for $7.47 per pair, value $10.00.
Portieres for $8.67 per pair, value $13.00.

New Linens.

We invite strangers to Minneapolis, parties returning from the lakes, and all in want of "Housekeeping Linens," to visit our Linen Department this week. Several lines which are more than wonderful values.

Linen Towels.

300 doz. "all-linen" Towels, Beetle finish, size 44x22, extra heavy. Special value $1.06 per doz.
250 doz. bleached huck "pure linen" Towels, hemmed or fringed. Special value $2.50 per doz.

Napkins.

450 doz. Bleached Damask Napkins, all white or with red borders, fast edges. Special value $1 per doz.
300 doz. 6-8 Bleached Satin Damask Napkins, new patterns. Special value $2.39 per doz.
200 doz. ¾ extra quality fine Satin Damask Napkins. Special value $3.12½ per doz.

Table Damasks.

By the Yard

62-inch Cream Satin Damask, new designs, soft finish. At 50c per yard, worth 70c.
72-inch Cream Double Satin Damask, beautiful patterns. Special value 69c per yard, worth $1.
72-inch Bleached Double Satin Damask, extra quality and finish. At $1 per yard.
Three bales pure linen Brown Crash, 18 inches wide. Special value 7½c per yard.
Two cases Bath Towels, 15c quality, for 11c each.

Bed Spreads.

Attractive prices this week.
90c Spread for 75.
$1.25 Spread for $1.
$2 Spread for $1.65.
$3.75 Spread for $2.50.
Domestics and Sheetings at mill prices.

Black Laces.

Are the fashion for dress trimmings this season. All the late novelties are on sale.
Black Bordin Laces,