MINNEAPOLIS.

BRING OR SEND THE NEWS.

The GLOBE has enlarged its Minneapolis force, designing to conduct a Minneapolis local editorial department as well as news reports. All parties having news worthy of publication will confer a favor by calling or telephoning to the GLOBE office, in the Minneapolis Globe building. The office will be open until after midnight every night in the week. Telephone call, 947-2.

CURB COMMENT.

There is one thing in connection with the expose of the rottenness of the Guaranty Loan company that seems to have been overlooked, or lost sight of. The flight of Menage, the bold promoter of the gigantic robberies, and who is doubtless by this time floating first mortgages for the construction of castles a la Minneapolis in Spain, for according to best accounts he is basking in the sunshine of one of the Spanish American republics, the arrest of Vice President Streeter, and the investigation of the grand jury, have all come with such suddenness as to cause the public to lose sight of the condition of things prior to the recent tearing away of the mask. Strange as it may appear, this is one of the rare instances where scarcely a man dare ask for the hearer's attention and say "I told you so!"

On the contrary, and in spite of overwhelming evidence of the most damnable and corrupt frauds and manipulations that have ever blackened the history of the Northwest, not a man in Minneapolis dared to sound the note of warning and call for a halt.

The ruin of the arch plunderer was completed, and so his record of infamy was attached the word finis before the public knew of the catastrophe that has done more to cripple the credit and destroy the fair fame of the city than anything that has ever happened. And yet scores of men directly or indirectly knew of the rotten condition of things, and the rascality practiced, at least by implication. The question arises, are not these men who were more or less the beneficiaries of the transactions, and therefore in a position to know what was going on, to a great extent culpable for what in the light of events has amounted to criminal silence? Up to a very few days ago, even after Menage had fled in terror from the cloud that was ready to burst, not a word of censure escaped from the lips of the business men who ought to know, and who did know, of the unheard-of frauds perpetrated.

Even the papers were silent editorially, and all was lovely until an outside paper exposed the biggest steal and swindle of the decade. But while justice may be slow, she is none the less sure, and the chances are good for the whole business to be sifted to the bottom and punishment meted out where it belongs, regardless of person, riches or favor.

* * *

When Max O'Rell, the talented and cynical Frenchman, alluded to the American idea of justice he no doubt had in mind a similar case to that of Vice President Streeter, of the defunct Guaranty Loan company. Streeter was indicted on the charge of grand larceny, and Saturday his bail was fixed at $50,000, which he failed to secure. Meantime he was not placed behind the cold, unfeeling prison bars along with the miserable felons whose opportunity or necessities only prompted them to appropriate a few paltry dollars, or, mayhap, an article of nominal value, but instead he was allowed a comfortable couch in the sheriff's residence. But it only goes to show that after all there is an esprit du corps among criminals and an aristocracy of crime that even the minions of the law feel called upon to respect. The fine sensibilities of your gentlemen in crime are not to be wounded by contact with the vulgar, ill-bred herd.

* * *

The Chinese question has undergone an awakening in local religious circles. Moved by the spirit, two divines yesterday preached on the rights of the slant-eyed sons of the Occident, Rev. Peter Clare expounding the requirements of the Geary law, while Rev. Holman took for his morning theme, "China, and Anti-Chinese Legislation."

At the Theaters.

The Bijou contained two large and delighted audiences at the matinee performance and last evening to witness "The Crazy Patch," a farce comedy of the rollicking type, and of the fun-producing kind that has found great favor with the average theater-goer.

* * *

The engagement of Henry Irving, the great English actor, and Miss Ellen Terry opens at the Grand tomorrow evening, the announcement being sufficient to fill the house, judging from the advance sale. The engagement opens with "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells;" Wednesday matinee, "Merchant of Venice;" Wednesday night, "Louis XI."

PETRIE MILL BURNED.

Loss Last Night of About $50,000 by Fire.

The combined saw, lath and shingle mill located in Anoka county, just across the river from North Minneapolis pumping station, was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire was discovered in the lath mill at 10:30 o'clock, and in three hours the entire property was in ashes. Two fire engines and a hose cart reached the fire, but too late to accomplish anything. The mill belonged to the Anoka Lumber company, H. H. Petrie, president; William McMullen, vice president; W. R. McMullen, secretary and treasurer. The loss is estimated at $50,000; insurance light. Two horses in a stable near the mill were burned.

The Prospect Startling.

The grand jury will resume its investigation this morning into the rottenness connected with the Guaranty Loan company. Now that the search light of the inquisition has been turned on, it is intimated that more startling revelations may be looked for, and in this connection indictments may be found that will startle the community.

Thrown From a Buggy.

At 2:30 yesterday afternoon John Peterson and his brother were thrown from a buggy when turning off Como avenue and on to Fourth street. The horses were running away and collided with the post supporting the electric wire and smashed the vehicle. John Peterson sustained a scratch on his hip. The horses were only slightly hurt.

A Financial Success.

Secretary Hunt, of the world's fair commission, flitted through Minneapolis yesterday, and just stopped long enough to shake hands with some of his friends. Financially, he is enthusiastic over the outcome of the big show, and is of the opinion that when all the bills are paid there will still be something left.

FOUND THE FATAL BALL.

AUTOPSY OVER THE BODY OF JOSEPH HOY

BY DRS. SIMPSON AND KELLY.

The Intestines of the Unfortunate Man Perforated — Murderer Kennedy Realizes His Terrible Position—To Be Arraigned in the Police Court This Morning —His Sunday in Jail.

Yesterday morning Coroner Spring held an autopsy over the body of Joseph Hoy, who died at his home, 801 University avenue northeast, from the effects of two revolver wounds at the hands of Richard Kennedy. Drs. Simpson and Kelly made the post-mortem examination. It was found that the stomach and intestines of the unfortunate man had been perforated, and the fatal ball was found in the pelvic cavity. Asked last night by a representative of the GLOBE, Dr. Spring stated that there was not the slightest doubt but that the shots were the direct cause of Hoy's death.

Young Kennedy passed a sad and gloomy Sunday in the lock-up, and he appeared to fully realize the gravity of his position, although he has not yet been officially informed of Hoy's death. During the day he was visited by his brothers and other relatives. His father, Lieut. Kennedy, of the police force, has been attached to the service for a number of years, having worn Star No. 1. He is said to be quite wealthy, and it is thought that his son's trouble will cause him to resign. The mayor has not yet decided as to the revocation of Vos' license, in whose saloon the shooting took place. Kennedy will be arraigned this morning.

ROASTED BY HOYT.

The Preacher Arraigns the Roman Catholic Hierarchy.

Rev. Wayland Hoyt preached at the First Baptist church last night. He selected as his topic "The Present Attitude of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, the Public Schools and the Faribault Failure." Among other things he said:

"No American citizen can afford to be silent with these questions confronting them." Reading from a recently published ecclesiastical document, written by the papal ablegate Satolli to the recent assemblage of archbishops at New York, the minister selected a number of excerpts, upon which he commented. He held that the present attitude of the Roman Catholic hierarchy was in no sense an abandonment or the parochial school system. He then went on to say that, according to Mgr. Satolli's published sentiments in the document in question, he inferred, by his saying that the teachers in the public schools are selected from all sects, and from the fact that religion was excluded from the public schools, that the teachers were not leading the children in the paths of rectitude, but into actual immorality. Concerning the objection of Satolli to the American system of having children of both sexes recite together, which Satolli considered as a bad thing, the speaker said: "Is it an American citizen who utters these sentiments? No! Who is it, then? An Italian from the Tiber, who represents another Italian. To whom is it addressed? To a representative body of American citizens? No! To a body of ecclesiastics who, if they are true to their vows, will never have children. And this Italian dares to say our methods are corrupt." Speaking further, he said that Satolli's mission was to conciliate. "Unless Rome Catholics from Europe," said the preacher, "can adjust themselves to our institutions, they had better stay away."

The Minnesota Loan & Trust Co. Allow five per cent interest on six months' deposits.

STRANGE DISAPPEARANCE.

Ida Johnson, a Servant Girl, Reported Missing.

Ida Johnson, who was employed as a servant in the family of Mr. Hill, at 2737 Portland avenue, was reported to the police department last night as having been missing since Friday evening at 8 o'clock. She is twenty-three years of age, five feet four inches in height and has red hair. When last seen she was attired in black clothing and wore a hat of the same hue. She is a plain looking person, and was a woman of medium figure. No cause is assigned which can satisfactorily account for the girl's prolonged absence. When she left Mr. Hill's she complained of the toothache, and said she was going out to seek a dentist to get relief. Since that time nothing has been heard of her whereabouts. She has always borne a reputation that is above reproach.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Although the fall election is quite distant, candidates for election are quietly working, and a number of them are in the field for the office of judge of the municipal court and other city offices. Three candidates have already begun working for the office of judge of the municipal court now held by J. C. Nethaway, and all of them are Republicans. The Democratic attorneys in the city are not anxious for the office, and so far have made no effort to further their interests.

Log shipments last week exceeded any week for two months or more, and all of the tow boats that can be worked are running. The season is rapidly drawing to a close, and the mill men on the lower river are anxious to get as many logs down as is possible for use before the lake opens next spring. A number of rafts are ready for shipment now, and tow boats will be kept busy until the close of the season.

WHAT LEE MANTLE SAYS.

Montana's Rejected Senator Relieves his Mind.

Lee Mantle, who was appointed United States Senator from Montana by Gov. Rickards, the legislature having neglected to fill the existing vacancy, but who was refused a seat, thus frees his mind in the Butte Miner:

"There is no doubt in the world but that the silver question played an important part in the vote on seating the three senatorial appointees. Last spring the sentiment in favor of seating was overwhelming. A majority was favorable to the committee report in line with precedents established. I found on my return to Washington, and especially as the silver question developed in interest and the feeling became intense, that a number of senators who had before been in favor of seating began to change their views and to express themselves as doubtful about the propriety of seating the appointees. It is generally understood and freely talked of among silver senators that the silver question defeated us. There was some politics brought into the question at the very last moment, induced by a rumor which suddenly appeared in circulation that a meeting of the legislature of Montana would be called and a Democratic senator elected. I am inclined to think the rumor may have affected a few votes.

"The change of front of Gorman and Voorhees on the second vote was a surprise to everybody and was the subject of a great deal of comment among the senators, because no one was more pronounced in favor of seating than Voorhees, while Gorman as far back as last winter, while the legislature was in session, advised that unless a senator was elected the governor's appointee would be seated. He was always understood to be in favor of it and so expressed himself to Senator Beckwith of Wyoming. Of course the change of these two votes defeated us. We had made enough gains to insure seating after the first vote had Gorman and Voorhees not changed. Last spring, and even after the extra session was first convened, there was an overwhelming sentiment in favor of seating, but as the silver question progressed and it was seen that the vote would be close, the opposition began to gain strength. Senator Hoar, who, though opposed to free silver, was still in favor of the appointees, gave expression to the sentiment that men were being actuated by the silver question rather than constitutional grounds and was afraid that the senators were not influenced by the constitution so much as the fear that the appointees, if seated, might vote certain ways on some questions."

$7.00 and $13.50.

Commencing Aug. 1, the Chicago Great Western railway will sell single-trip tickets to Chicago for $7; round trip tickets, good thirty days, for $13.50. Tickets good in any car of train. For further information inquire City Ticket Office, 364 Robert street, corner Fifth.

PRONGS FROM THE TRIPOD.

No surrender! No goldbug domination.—Butte Miner.

Ex-Speaker Reed's parliamentary tactics have come home to roost.—Indianapolis News.

The popular sentiment in favor of the unconditional repeal of the senate is growing rapidly.—Washington News.

Senator Voorhees has not as a leader won any more fame than he can conveniently carry.—Baltimore American.

Czar Reed has discovered the bitter quality of his own medicine, and is free to say he doesn't like it.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

The senate has made itself obnoxious. It ought to try and avoid making itself ridiculous. It is near that danger line.—New York World.

Persons traveling on Indiana railroads now risk the danger of being held up by detectives looking for train robbers.—Washington Star.

A prominent Indianapolis lawyer says prize fighting at Roby is legal, but Gov. Matthews says it would not be healthy.—Washington Post.

The silver debate has at least had the good effect of shutting off the ill-advised talk about annexing the Sandwich islands.—Omaha Republican.

The Democracy in the house are proceeding on the assumption that the federal elections law is a bill that should be footed.—Philadelphia Times.

Missouri is right in using the dramshop license to improve the highways. It gives a fellow a better chance to get home.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Republicans will not waver in their support of silver repeal, but they will fight the repeal of the election laws to the bitter end.—Philadelphia Press.

If Senator Peffer is in dead earnest in his efforts to punish train robbers let him mail them some of the senatorial silver speeches.—Washington Post.

Andrew Carnegie expresses the hope that tariff reform will kill off "robber barons." Mr. Carnegie does not state why he longs for death.—St. Joseph News.

While the "tariff hearings" are going on, the house cannot do better than to go forward with the repeal of the Republican election laws.—Atlanta Constitution.

The doctors to Chinese royalty were recently fined a year's salary each for incompetence. It is lucky for this country's financial physicians that they do not live in China.—Washington Star.

It is a mistake to continue debate when action is the one thing wanted. It is a mistake to allow a minority of the senate to prevent the will of the majority from having effect.—New York World.

If it be true that a majority of the settlers of the Cherokee strip are from Kansas, there must be no great hurry about conferring the honors of statehood upon the strip.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

As Mr. Cleveland has a disposition to honor modest men, he may have appointed Judge Hornblower because of that gentleman's distinctination to blow his own horn.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The New York Tribune is itself authority for the statement that it believes as it did in 1854. If it has not learned anything in nearly forty years it ought to keep still about it.—Chicago Evening Post.

It may be there is some doubt about whether President Cleveland belongs to the Democratic party, but it has been made unmistakably clear that the Democratic party does not belong to him.—Philadelphia Press.

The Democratic party has been in power six months, and already the Republican panic is beginning to disappear. Before the year is out there will be Democratic prosperity all over the land.—St. Louis Republic.

The popular desire to abolish the senate as now constituted and substitute for it a body chosen by the people will have a rapid growth if the present senatorial programme continue much longer.—Milwaukee Journal.

All these silver miners talk as though, having acquired a special privilege at the expense of the rest of the people of the country, they had thereby established an inalienable right to that privilege.—Kansas City Times.

If the Democratic members of the house of representatives want to serve their country and their party, the best thing they can do is to drop the elections repeal bill as they would drop a red-hot poker.—New York World.

Secretary Hoke Smith seems to be quite as unpopular with the Cherokee strip boomers as with the pensioners. If Hoke is to be loved for the enemies he has made, there is already reason for loving him dearly.—Columbus Dispatch.

A refusal on the part of the senate to yield to the demand for repeal cannot be justified on any other ground than absolute disbelief in the capacity of the American people to judge of what is for their own interest.—Philadelphia Record.

The silver senators smile when it is suggested that the debate be concluded and a vote taken. Unless they stop filibustering their smiles will give way to tears. The people do not consider the situation a joke.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Colorado has abandoned the "bloody bridles" business and taken to a concerted hunt for gold. Should this change in the direction of energies pan out well Colorado might presently find its bimetallic boots on the other leg.—New York Telegram.

An ill-advised move has been made in the house to bring up the repeal of the federal election laws, which, if pressed, will raise an untimely issue that can only complicate the situation and jeopardize the repeal of the silver law.—New York Herald.

Senator Sherman denies the glowing eulogium of Grover Cleveland with which the Ohio statesman was recently rigged. The eulogium was so just to Mr. Cleveland and would be so creditable to John Sherman that the necessity for the denial is a matter to regret.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Democrats of the house were evidently too previous in beginning other legislation. They have tangled themselves up in a bad muss, whereas a little patience till the senate voted on the repeal bill would have been much better and saved time in the end.—Dubuque Herald.

A compromise is usually successful in making both sides dissatisfied, instead of only one. The silver senators would like to compromise. If they can't get free coinage they would like to make a large majority of their fellow-countrymen as uncomfortable as themselves.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The majority of the senate being in favor of repeal, it is only a faint-hearted friend of the cause who can talk of such a thing as failure to carry the needed reform into effect.—Boston Globe.

President Cleveland's short speech at the capitol celebration is almost exactly like the short speeches President Harrison used to make. Both did well enough at that sort of thing, but there are men in the country working for $250 a year who can preach better than either of them.—St. Louis Chronicle.

A cry for cheap water is made by a St. Louis newspaper. Next thing St. Louis will be calling for free air. St. Louis has few free lists, and has a right to ask for some concessions.—Springfield Democrat.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash wants longer sessions of the senate. His object is to tire out the filibusters, but past experience ought to convince him that no senator was ever yet tired of hearing himself talk.—St. Joseph News.

Since the total surrender of Mr. Voorhees and the majority to a defiant minority, speech-making can go on and on. All that is needed is material for speeches and the physical strength to deliver them.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Mr. Hornblower is a Democrat, of course, but he has not taken an active part in politics. His sympathies are not with the sort of Democracy that dominates this town. Mr. Cleveland has displayed excellent judgment in filling this vacancy.—New York Tribune.

After reading the calamity screeches of the Republican high-protective barons before the Wilson tariff committee, one would imagine that this country had been fenced in for their benefit and they were grumbling because the fence isn't whitewashed.—St. Louis Republic.

Under this representative government it is absurd to imagine that a minority advocating the special interests of the silver-mining camps on the one hand and the fallacies of flat money on the other shall be permitted to balk the will of the majority in favor of sound currency.—Philadelphia Record.

It is a hopeful sign to see a congress that has thoughts and purposes above the mere strengthening of the dominant party which controls the course of legislation for which it is responsible. It is there to obey the will of the people as expressed at the polls, and obstructionists must clear the track.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Hornblower will be among the youngest men who have been given seats on the supreme bench, but he won a big reputation and a large income at the bar while still much younger. No one will question his fitness for the place, but Senators Hill and Murphy may not approve of his style of Democracy.—Philadelphia Press.

Is there any body of men in the country in whom people have greater confidence than those who compose the federal judiciary? What fool or knave will rise up and say that any harm or anything but good can come from the supervision of the polls under the direction of the judges of the federal courts?—New York Tribune.

There has been a growing sentiment among the people for a number of years that the United States senate was a useless appendage to the legislative department of the government. The needless delay and palaver that have been going on in that dignified body for the last month only serve to confirm that opinion.—Aberdeen News.

The time has arrived when the Republican party at Washington must play the game of politics and play it for all it is worth, if the vast fabric of protected industry, which has made this a nation in fact as well as in name, elevated American labor and rendered the American people industrially independent of the old world, is to be maintained.—Albany Journal.

Kansas is reaping what she has sown. Kansas farmers cannot secure a renewal of their mortgages from Eastern loan companies because of the blatant demagogy prevailing in that state against "rapital." All companies are pulling out of the state as fast as their obligations mature. Talk is not always cheap, especially that of the Peffer and Mrs. Lease brand.—Indianapolis News.

It might contribute considerably to the comfort of all concerned if the senate could be established in some relation that would enable it to talk without limit, without impeding the actual progress of affairs. As it is, the senate is really overworked. It has more business than it is able to attend to in an ordinary allotment of time. Eternity should be placed at its disposal.—Washington Star.

Everything is waiting upon the action of the senate, but the senate, with an obstinacy which is almost criminal, instead of acting like a representative body and responding promptly to the wishes and needs of the people, is obstructing the progress of the nation and inflicting direct and incalculable loss upon its constituents, who are compelled to pay for being robbed of the prosperity to which they are legitimately entitled.—Kansas City Times.

It is clearly useless for the ways and means committee to prolong the hearings of interested manufacturers in opposition to a revision of the tariff. If the committee requires information or advice on any special subject it may be rightly sought and easily obtained from those best qualified to give it. On the general question whether the question should be modified or let alone, the committee requires no advice; it has had its unmistakable instructions from the people.—Philadelphia Times.

History of Bank Note Tax.

New York World.

Not one person in ten, perhaps, knows just what the 10 per cent tax on state bank notes is, or when or how it was enacted.

It is commonly spoken of as a war measure, and yet it was not adopted until February, 1865, when the war was obviously nearing its end, and did not go into effect until Aug. 1, 1866, fifteen months after Lee's surrender. It is usually regarded as an integral part of the national banking system, but in fact it was not thought of when the national banking law was enacted, or for two years thereafter.

The original national bank act was passed in February, 1863. It was radically amended in June, 1864, but still without any discriminating tax on state bank issues. The bill imposing such a tax was first offered in February, 1865, and defeated. On the same day it was offered again in a slightly different form and passed by an accident. Mr. Brooks, of New York, bitterly opposed it in debate, but voted for it for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. Had he voted against it the result would have been 67 yeas to 65 nays. As it was, it stood 65 yeas to 67 nays. A motion was made to reconsider, and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to lay that motion on the table. The vote was a tie. The speaker voted in the affirmative and the measure stood.

In the senate it was reported adversely from the committee on finance, but the report was overruled by a majority of two votes.

The original purpose of the tax was to encourage the establishment of national banks by giving them a monopoly of note-issuing, and thus to increase the market for government bonds. This it did in a very slight degree.

But that act served another purpose. It extinguished a variable and uncertain currency and gave us one every dollar of which was as good as the credit of the United States could make it. There is no longer any concern for the bond market, but the country is properly anxious not to return to uncertainty as to any part of its currency.

A Sahara Joke.

Detroit Free Press.

He had been out on the sandy wastes of the West and had returned safely.

"How is it out there?" inquired a friend.

He shook his head dubiously.

"Where did you stop?"

"At a hotel."

"How did they feed you?"

"They gave us corn beef, cabbage and scenery."

"Scenery?"

"Yes."

"You couldn't eat that?"

"Oh, yes, it was dessert, you know," and he laughed an alkali sort of a laugh with a white crust on it.

HOW MOODY MET SANKEY

THE FIRST INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE TWO EVANGELISTS.

BEGINNING OF THEIR WORK.

Mr. Sankey Was a Government Officer and at First Did Not See His Way to Accepting Mr. Moody's Suggestions — Their Immediate and Phenomenal Success.

It was at Indianapolis, Ind., in 1870, that Moody and Sankey first made each other's acquaintance. Mr. Moody was already displaying that zeal in evangelistic work which subsequently made him famous, though then his efforts and his reputation were confined largely to Chicago. Mr. Sankey's home was in Newcastle, Pa., where he was then serving as an internal revenue officer. His father was a banker and active in politics, and held under Lincoln's appointment the important position of collector of internal revenue for four large counties in Western Pennsylvania. Young Sankey was then a Christian, having been converted a number of years before during a Methodist revival, and his talent of song had already begun to be used.

Coming to Indianapolis to attend as a delegate from Newcastle the national convention of the Young Men's Christian association, Mr. Sankey attended one morning a 6 o'clock prayer meeting, held in the basement of the First Baptist church, led by Mr. Moody. The singing dragged and Mr. Sankey, at the suggestion of a minister who was seated beside him, started up the familiar hymn, "There Is a Fountain Filled With Blood." It went well and was followed up by other songs equally successful, and Mr. Moody became so interested that he looked about to see whence the new impetus in singing came. After the meeting closed, with characteristic quickness of decision, Mr. Moody, hardly waiting for an introduction, said to Mr. Sankey:

"You're the man I have been looking for for the last eight years. Come and lunch with me."

The invitation was accepted, and later in the day the two men got together and the subject of a future combination of forces was talked over in downright earnest. Mr. Moody pressed upon on Mr. Sankey the duty of at once joining him in Chicago, but in Sankey's mind there were some practical objections arising from his business and family connections. "I am a government officer," he said to Mr. Moody, "and may find it difficult to get released."

"There is a better government to serve than this," was the reply. But, persuasive as Mr. Moody was, he did not carry his point then and there. Mr. Sankey took several months in which to consider the matter.

That very afternoon, however, the first Moody and Sankey public meeting was held, with no advertising except the singing as led by Mr. Moody's newly found friend. It was an outdoor gathering, and the masses were there. Mr. Moody brought out a box from a store to a favorably located street corner, mounted it, and there a short, but fervent service of preaching and song was held. At the close of the open-air meeting the two evangelists headed a procession for the Academy of Music, where the convention meetings were held, singing as they marched with the crowd into the Academy of Music, the convention having adjourned the discussion of "How to Reach the Masses" and gone to supper. When the delegates got back to the academy building they found it nearly half full of the very "lapsed masses" about whom they had been discussing. Mr. Moody cut short his second address, dismissed the audience and went out with Sankey to get something to eat. Mr. Sankey was greatly impressed with these two meetings, and said to Mr. Moody: "You are reaching the masses while other people are talking about it."

After the convention was over Mr. Sankey went back to New Castle and talked the question over with his wife and family. He did not see his duty clearly all at once, but Mr. Moody kept writing for him to come to Chicago, and at last persuaded him to go out for a week to look the ground over. Arriving in Chicago in the early morning, he went first to Mr. Moody's house, reaching there just as family prayers were being held. Almost before Mr. Moody introduced him to his family he asked him to sign a hymn, and thus contribute his part toward the informal service of praise. Then the two men went out into the streets of the city, visiting the sick and unfortunate. That day must have been a notable one in the personal history of the two men, who afterward commanded the eager attention of great audiences on both sides of the sea. On this occasion, as two ordinary missionaries, they went about from house to house singing and reading the Bible. This was their first day's labor together. Evening meetings were held during the week in the Illinois Street church, of which Mr. Moody was the head and leader.

On Sunday a large meeting was held in Farwell hall, and, as the organist happened to be absent, Mr. Sankey had to sing without instrumental accompaniment, not having even a small cabinet organ there. The effect of the service upon the people there was so marked that Mr. Moody turned to the singer and said: "You see I was right." From that time until the present the two have been colaborers, and the story of their career here and in Great Britain is so familiar that it need not again be rehearsed.

DIVIDING UP ASIA.

It Is Now Parceled Out Among Russia, England and China.

Philadelphia Press.

Asia to-day is practically parceled between three powers. Russia holds all Northern Asia. China occupies Eastern Asia. Great Britain is dominant in Southern Asia. Russia comes nearest being alone in the tract over which its power extends. From the Pacific to the Baltic it has no rivals, and its advance has met with opposition only as it began to extend southward near to England or eastward over territory tributary to China. In neither direction has it made any advance since these powers protested, and it has returned to China territory in Liaonoe occupied by Russian troops, the only backward step they have taken in central Asia in a century. China is not alone on the Eastern coast, but its position at its center is unquestioned, and the instant France began to press northward to a point which threatened the Southern Chinese coast China interposed a resistance which was effectual.

England is still less alone on the southern coast of Asia, but not less supreme. For a century it has been a cardinal point of British policy in the East that no strong European rival should be permitted on the Indian ocean. When Louis XVI. began and Napoleon III. completed the acquisition of Tonquin, it was undoubtedly with the expectation of acquiring all the great peninsula of Farther India, comparable in extent to Hindostan, though insignificant in value. As long as the French colony remained as it is now, for nearly half a century a mere strip along the Eastern face of this peninsula—albeit a strip as large as New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, with a population of 19,000,000—England has not interfered. Nearly ten years ago when M. Voisson, now French consul in this city, and French consul at Mandalay, began a policy likely to lead to French annexation, Lord Dufferin promptly acquired the regions, and the French representative was left, as French representatives have been but too often from the days of Dupleix down, without adequate support at home.

To the present movement of France, as far as it is aimed at the lower Me-Kong river, legitimately the back country of Cambodia, neither England nor China can object. The acquisition of this region still leaves Tonquin and Cambodia mere coast colonies without continental relations. Entering the region on the upper Me-Kong, still more ascending the Menam and occupying Bangkok, is another matter. This tract opens a great native trade highway to South China, which only needs to be cleared of the savage hill tribes which bar the way to become the scene of as brisk a trade as it had 400 or 500 years ago. French influence and supremacy over Siam will confer a strip of valuable seacoast on the Indian ocean. It gives control of the natural waterways by the aid of which the Kraw canal will at no distant day cross the Malayan isthmus. It creates a colony sufficiently large, when Siam is joined to Tonquin, Annam and Cambodia, to give France a right to speak in the affairs of Southern Asia.

Practically this will introduce a fourth power into the control of Asia. Great Britain may or may not be ready to go to war on this issue. It is impossible to say. But it is perfectly clear that, small as the original cause may be, and trivial as Siam by the side of the great interests involved in a war between France and England, yet the issue raised is one on which English public opinion would justify an English ministry in going to war. No ministry, however, would risk such a war if it could be avoided. There is, besides, the long experience of two centuries, which shows that time in Asia is apt to rob France of all the advantages the energies of her agents gain. If England merely trusts to this a quarter of a century will probably find her, for all the present advance of France, still one of the three powers which divide Asia between them.

A Corner in the Capitol.

Philadelphia Telegraph.

One of the most striking scenes about the capitol during the daily sessions is about the "ladies' corner" in the Statuary hall. This corner is one of the most curious attachments of any legislative body. It is unique and full of interest to the members. The place, which is behind the great columns and guarded by the statues of Garfield and Ethan Allen, and furnished with leather-covered sofas and chairs, has been frequently described, but the picture in all its fullness has never been given, and perhaps never will be done full justice. The greater number of ladies who come to the capitol receive visits in the galleries from their friends on the floor, and some days the scene there is of the most interesting of receptions. But the confidential corner, the place of more seclusion and comfort, is amid the soft leather furniture behind the trusty statues. Many a representative of the great people spends a social half-hour or so there with comfort and pleasure, and, it is to be hoped, with benefit. It serves some of the uninitiated as a sort of school of training for the more extended field of social life in Washington. He who would be quite ill at ease in a fashionable drawing room or in ladies' society under most any other circumstances, lolls back on a sofa beside some fair creature there with an easy familiarity which is sure to rub off some of his roughness of manner and shyness. The ladies who frequent this corner perform a great work in the way of overcoming the shyness of new members. In many cases, however, those who have long since forgotten that they ever were awkward or bashful in ladies' society still cling to the haunt of visiting this corner, and appear to take some delight in the relaxation it affords from their heavy labors in congress.

This institution was not started as a training school. That feature has merely developed incidentally. Primarily it was intended as a place where ladies coming to see congressmen might sit and wait while a messenger carried their cards in on the floor. The backs of a line of sofas up against the columns form the boundary of the sacred precincts of blessed and beautiful, and a card reads in big black letters, "Exclusively for Ladies," etc. An elderly man sits at a table, with two or three pages at his side and blank cards for the use of those who do not carry their card case. A yellow messenger sits at the entrance to keep intruders out. An interesting and lively reception is always in progress during certain hours of the day while the house is in session, and the receiving party is usually numerous and attractive. Sometimes ten or a dozen members will be among the visitors at one time, some seated on the sofas and some standing behind the columns or statues in earnest conversation with the fair habitues. During the day there is a constant coming and going between the house and this reception room. All the members who are called there do not go from choice, and the woman-hater, who is compelled by politeness to go in response to a card, may be known by his flushed and annoyed countenance and his impatience to get away. There are some men who cannot be cultivated in a social way, even when surrounded by all these advantages.

A Martial Failure.

Frank Leslie's Weekly.

Uncle Holback—It was this way, mother—I've heard my ole gran'father tell of it many's th' time. Gin'ral Washin'ton stood jest this way on th' banks of th' river an'—

Auntie Holback—Hiram, of he looked th' way you do this minute them Continentals would'n chucked him in an pulled th' ice over him.

Well Seasoned.

Harper's Bazar.

"Isn't it queer," said Wagg, "how long it takes some of those comic papers to get things into print? One of last week's papers had a joke in that I sent them five years ago." "That's nothing," returned Cynicus. "One of them had a joke in week before last that Diogenes got off."

An Extra.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

At the theater. "Here's another one of them world's fair schemes to get money from us, Mandy."

Mandy—Sakes alive; how?

"Here it says two months between the first and second acts."

Sorely Perplexed.

Atlanta Constitution.

"Do they make a man pay for talking here?" asked the Georgia congressman.

"No; why?"

"Just got through my speech, when a boy hands me this: 'Gas bill, $6.'"

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Horsford's

If not, do so, and you will never use the common powders again.

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A Soldier's Story.

"Given up to Die" by the Doctors.

He Thanks God for Sagwa and Prays for its Success.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN., Aug. 15.

I deem it my duty to tender this my testimonial as an offer of gratitude for what "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa" has done for me. I came out of the army in the fall of '65, broken down by chronic dyspepsia in its worst form, and was also suffering enlargement of the heart. I consulted the best physicians, and visited institutions in the East, and one and all told me the same thing—I never could get well.

By suggestion of an old comrade I took "Kickapoo Indian Sagwa," and thank God for it. Sagwa has changed my life from misery and pain to one of health and gladness, and I can now eat anything without distress. My heart is all right and my friends are astonished.

The physician who knew of my case and heard of my cure said that a medicine that is capable of making such a cure, he not only endorses but cheerfully recommends to anyone.

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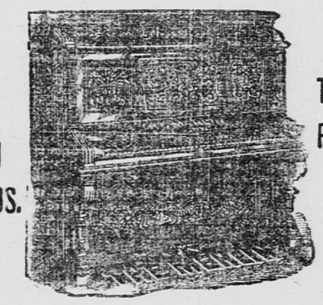

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