SAINT PAUL.

AT THE HOTELS.

At the Brunswick—George Thompson, Atlanta; G. B. Wilcox, St. Louis; W. Goodman, Omaha; T. B. Scully, Toledo; W. V. Aitkin, Spokane.

At the Metropolitan—W. B. Galbrath, Fargo; James Watson, Chicago; Dr. Kenyon, Chicago; Thomas Addison, Boston; A. A. Buck, Mankato; Charles J. Cook, New York.

At the Windsor—P. McKenna, Fargo; R. A. Morris, Helena; C. M. Allen, Butte, Mont.; T. S. Campbell, West Superior; L. R. Amelt and wife, Winnipeg; J. B. Thayer, Superior; J. R. Buchanan, Shakopee.

At the Clarendon—Charles Maul, St. Louis; D. W. Alverson, Spokane; P. King, C. A. Kent, W. A. White, Ellendale, N. D.; L. L. Buck, St. Louis; Harry Semmins, George Wessells, Denver; William Farrell, Oakdale, Minn.; G. W. Lawes, Jamestown; Joseph Nicolin, George Burgess, Jordan, Minn.; M. C. Burns, F. E. Wright, Larimore, N. D.

At the Ryan—R. E. Elliott, Seattle; Eugene J. Bates, San Francisco; John Talty, Winnipeg; E. D. Demming and wife, Miss Demming, Miss A. Demming, Master Demming, San Francisco; W. M. Thornton, Anaconda, Mont.; C. D. Griffin, San Francisco; B. E. Chafbey, Winnipeg; Z. G. Goldberg, Vancouver, B. C.

At the Merchants'—J. F. Condon, Duluth; E. J. Johnson, Tacoma; P. C. Butts, Victoria, B. C.; E. G. Patterson, Bismarck; F. Hamilton and wife, W. H. Lankeston, M. Sanaker, Fisher, Minn.; C. H. Frye, Seattle; J. F. Patterson, Fort Benton; E. Coggshell, Miles City; S. Day, Glendive; H. J. Christianson, Fargo; James Rossam and wife, Fisher; G. L. Mller, Deer Lodge, Mont.; J. H. Caldwell, J. A. Caldwell, Taylor, N. D.; G. P. Burnett and wife, H. C. Burnett, Fort Maginnis, Mont.

A NEWSPAPER CHANGE.

Two of the Globe Force Launch Their Bark in Southern Minnesota.

The Rock County News, published at Luverne, Minn., has been sold to J. J. Ryder and Max H. Voelz, of this city. They have organized the Rock County Publishing company, with Mr. Ryder president, general manager and editor, and Mr. Voelz secretary and treasurer and in charge of the mechanical department. This makes a strong combination, and the GLOBE congratulates the people of Rock county upon having two such worthy young men in charge of their leading paper. The paper is seven years old, and will be straight Democratic. Mr. Ryder has for several years been connected with the editorial department of the GLOBE and has made its mark upon this paper. He has always been an earnest worker for Democratic principles, and this has been entirely unselfish, as he has never sought or held an office. A strong and ready writer, as well as a fluent speaker, he will make his impress upon the community in his new home. Mr. Voelz has also been for several years connected with the mechanical department of the GLOBE, proving himself thoroughly competent, honest and industrious. The first issue of the paper under its new management will be Thursday. The new proprietors leave for Luverne this morning.

The GLOBE parts with their services with regret, and wishes them abundant prosperity in their new field.

THE SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

No One Calls to Claim the Body of John Huck.

The body of John Huck, who died at the Astoria hotel Saturday, lies at McCarthy&Donnelly's undertaking rooms, and as yet had not been identified. From members of the Loyal Legion it was learned that only persons who were officers during the rebellion or the eldest sons of such persons were entitled to such membership. From the fact that the dead man had a button of the order in his coat it would indicate that he might have been a member of the order. A large number of persons called to view the body yesterday, but he was not identified.

Deputy Coroner W. A. Wheaton made an autopsy yesterday, and the stomach will be analyzed to determine whether death was caused by poison. The physicians are in doubt as to whether death resulted from alcoholism gas or poison, and the analysis is to be made to settle all doubt.

PROPERTY FOR ELEVATORS.

A Test Case Coming Up This Week at Aberdeen, S. D.

G. P. Cary, of Chicago, attorney of the St. Paulroad, stopped at the Ryan yesterday, en route to Aberdeen, where he goes to take part in the hearing of an elevator case. It seems that South Dakota has a law which gives any person desiring to establish an elevator on a line of railway the right to have railroad property condemned for the location of the elevator. In Minnesota a party wishing to locate an elevator must purchase his real estate adjoining the track, but in that state he may take the property of the railroad company. A man in a small village near Aberdeen desired to locate an elevator on the line of the St. Paul road, and had condemned a piece of real estate belonging to the railroad company. The company is contesting his right to do so, bringing in question the constitutionality of the law.

Progressive Euchre Club.

The Happy Hours Progressive club organized last Saturday evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Allen, of Victoria street. Mesdames H. N. Crossett, William McQuaid, W. A. Kindred, William S. Thorn, H. A. Clifford, George C. Aldrich, W. J. Sanderson, F. C. Mott; Misses Nelly Anderson, Mary Crossett, and Messrs. H. N. Crossett, F. E. Snow, William McQuaid, William H. Anderson, W. S. Thorn, N. A. Clifford, Dr. F. C. Mott, W. J. Sanderson and Eugehne Rehm being in attendance.

After spirited contests officers were elected, as follows: W.S. Thorn, president; Mrs. G. H. Allen, vice president; Mrs. W. J. Sanderson, secretary, and H. A. Clifford, treasurer.

As the result of the evening's play Mrs. H. N. Crossett won the ladies' first progressive, and Miss Anderson the ladies second progressive prize.

Messrs. Mott and Rehm take, respectively, the gents' first and second progressive prizes.

That Joyful Feeling

With the exhilarating sense of renewed health and strength and internal cleanliness, which follows the use of Syrup of Figs, is unknown to the few who have not progressed beyond the old-time medicines and the cheap substitutes sometimes offered, but never accepted by the well-informed.

Billiard Banquet.

This evening Capen and Thayer play the deciding game in the Metropolitan billiard tournament. After the game is over there will be a meeting of the billiard players and newspaper men to decide when the banquet shall be held. It is the desire of the hotel management to give the banquet when it will suit best all who are to participate.

COOK YOUR FOOD without lard, but WITH the new shortening, COTTOLENE.

A GREAT MASS MEETING.

MARKET HALL PACKED TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY.

DISCUSSION OF THE STRIKE.

Conservative Speeches Made Throughout—Suggestion of a 'Bus Line—Demand for a Conference—Resolutions Denouncing the Pioneer Press and Dispatch.

A conservative and conciliatory spirit characterized the mass meeting at Market hall yesterday afternoon, called by the trades and labor assembly to lay before the public the street car situation. Some time before 3 o'clock, the time set for the meeting, over 1,000 men gathered about the the market house, and as soon as the doors were opened went in and took seats. By 3 o'clock every seat and foot of standing room in the hall and gallery was filled up. A few ladies were also in the gathering. Members of the trades and labor assembly occupied seats on the stage, filling it up. The men were wedged into the aisles and leaned against the stage. The audience numbered fully 2,000 people, most of whom were working men in their Sunday clothes. Throughout the meeting they were attentive listeners, and often applauded the speakers with clapping of hands and cheers. The immense audience did not seem to tire of the talk that was kept up for two hours and a half, and darkness was coming on before the meeting adjourned.

A few minutes after 3 o'clock, M. E. Murray, president of the trades and labor assembly, stepped to the front of the stage, and the audience after brief applause became very quiet and listened intensely while he announced that the meeting was called by the trades assembly to afford an opportunity to present the street car trouble to the public in its true light.

THE GRAND SECRETARY SPEAKS.

Samuel S. Matthews, the grand secretary of the street railway association, was introduced, and spoke in an earnest way while presenting the facts leading up to the present troubles. He began by saying that he believed the people present are among those of the city who are struggling for a livelihood and believe that the right should prevail. He disclaimed any purpose of advocating strikes or the use of violence or force in any case, but would, on the other hand, advise as the only course, conference and arbitration. The company, through the public press, had greatly misrepresented the facts, and it is but just that the street car employes should have an opportunity to give the true state of affairs to the public. Proceeding, Mr. Matthews reviewed the history of the contention between the company and its employes for the past year or two and the causes which led up to the organization of a union four months ago. He stated the facts as published in the GLOBE yesterday, and gave incidents of how the company has docked the men for large and unreasonable shortages that did not exist except with the company itself, trumped up after the money had been turned over to the collectors. He told how one man after another had been charged with shortages and fined $1 for failing to add up the cash and transfer slips on the outside of the envelopes when the statement of each was made on the envelope and both cash and slips were in the envelopes. He told of one man who was a few minutes late on three mornings during the summer, and was deprived of his place as a regular employe and made an extra man. He told the foreman that his wife had been ill for six months with a cancer, and the loss of sleep was the cause of tardiness. The union also worked for a month and secured petitions to have the man reinstated, but the company refused to consider the case, and answered that discipline must be maintained at any cost. Another man was suspended for seven days because he neglected to turn in a trip sheet at the barn, although he had turned in his cash to the collector down town. The grievance against the two collectors at the corner of Wabasha and Seventh street was alluded to. Mr. Matthews said the men were forced to organize last June for mutual protection, and the company had admitted that since that time it had lost less money than before, and that the service had been better. The speaker said the company has determined to break up the union, and since the 18th of June last has not employed a man who has not promised beforehand that he would take a car out in case of a strike. Men who were discharged were told that there was nothing against them except that they belonged to the union. Others, asking why they were let out, were reminded by the foreman that he had notified them that the union would "do them up." In conclusion, Mr. Matthews said the men had acted peaceably and conservatively, and proposed to continue the same course even if they do lose their situations.

LOWRY A TROUBLE-MAKER.

Mathias Banz, vice president of the trades and labor assembly, made a short speech, in which he said he had but a few moments, as he was on his way to Minneapolis to organize a new union. His view was that the way the union men had been treated by the company was almost discouraging, but he declared that the fight must not be given up. He said that if the press does not recognize the unions, the time will come when the labor people will have papers of their own. Mr. Lowry was characterized by the speaker as a troublemaker. His advice was for all the labor organizations in the Twin Cities to tie up all business until the street car company gives consent to a conference. This statement was greeted with applause and cries of "Good." Mr. Lowry was spoken of as being solely responsible for the trouble by denying the right of employes to join the union. Mr. Banz said that men with money are accustomed to defy laws when it comes to a question of dealing with working men, and that is true in this case, in that the law passed by the legislature to protect unions has been violated.

OTHER SPEECHES.

Capt. Jubert was called for by some one in the audience, and responded with a speech in which he referred to Col. Davidson and himself fighting in the civil war, and then said this is another instance of a fight for a good cause. He spoke of Mr. Lowry as a Shylock, who has the men by the throat, and exhorted the men to fight out the present issue.

At this point Chairman Murray stated that the condition is as follows: "A conference was promised by the company, but on the morning of the day named to confer the men were discharged. These men are still ready to confer, and will not go to work until a hearing is given them. The fight has been taken up by the trades and labor assembly. It has developed into a fight between labor and capital, and will be waged for the next 365 days if necessary to bring about an adjustment.

Ald. Franklin made a speech in which he advocated the cause of the locked out men. It seemed strange to him that the company should discharge the men, place the cars in the barns and deprive the people of the city of the service without more reason for doing so. He alluded to the franchises given the company by the common council as being valuable, and having been done with a too liberal hand without having reserved more powers over the company. He said that, without taking up the cause of the discharged men, it is proper that all the people and the papers should demand a settlement and require the company to submit to a conference. The position of the company was declared by Ald. Franklin to be untenable, notwithstanding the fact that it had made an effort to prejudice the public by misrepresentations. He said that for years the company has been sapping the rights of the people by securing franchises. The people, he said, should do their level best to make a settlement, and to make it in a way that they would be proud of. Aside from this he declared that much might be said in behalf of the employes, but the substance of the matter, as far as unions are concerned, is that the employes of the company must be either all union men or none at all. If Mr. Lowry should not submit to reason, he would find in time that he was overpowered, as this is a fight of all the union men against the course pursued.

Patrick Geraghty made an excellent speech from a union standpoint. He characterized the fight as one between capital and labor pure and simple. The fight is on moral grounds, and not on the line of destroying life or property. He appealed to the working people to not ride on the cars until a conference was granted by the company. That he said, is all the street car men ask.

J. J. Ryder was called from the audience, and made a speech in which he advised the trades and labor assembly to organize 'bus lines and the people to ride in the 'buses and not on the cars during the pendency of the struggle.

Col. J. H. Davidson had been called for during the early part of the meeting, but declined to speak then because of a lack of information. He went to the stage at this point and made a short speech. He complimented the audience on its demeanor and excellent component parts, and spoke of the forbearance the street car men have shown in the trouble. It seemed strange to him that Mr. Lowry had so persistently refused to confer on the matter. He said that the efficiency of the employes is responsible for giving the cities such excellent car service, and that they are the men fitted for the positions and ought to have them.

William Rodger said he has seen many strikes in this country and Europe and watched the contests between capital and labor. He knew that there are great wrongs in the street car service and it is hard to believe the company would not right them. The rights given to the company by the city council, he said, had been too liberal in that proper reservations were not made.

James Morrow, in speaking, said it never had been the intention of the street car union to strike, and the statements in the papers that such was the intention before the lockout were wrong. He declared the time is at hand when the tide of sympathy is with the street car men. Three times an effort had been made for a conference with the company and as often refused. Mayor Wright had gone to Mr. Lowry and asked for a conference. So had others and lastly a very prominent citizen. In his view the men had been very forbearing. A judge of the district court of this city had asked Mr. Lowry to grant a conference, but he was refused. It was a wonder to the speaker that a man of the education of Mr. Lowry should think he can disrupt labor unions. He asked why churches and other bodies are organized if it is not right to do so? Mr. Morrow expressed a hope that Mr. Lowry would repent and recognize that he is in the wrong, and for the future will encourage labor organizations. The fraternal and beneficiary features of labor organizations were mentioned to show how they take care of the poor, the sick and the needy.

TWO PAPERS DENOUNCED.

The following resolutions were then read by Mr. Morrow, and on motion of some one in the audience were adopted, not a voice dissenting:

Whereas, A movement has been inaugurated in this city by Thomas Lowry to prevent respectable citizens and taxpayers from earning an honest living; by depriving the wage-earners of their rights as American citizens to organize for mutual protection and benefit; and

Whereas, The said Thomas Lowry has been granted the exclusive franchise, by the representatives of the citizens of the city of St. Paul, of occupying the streets of our fair city for the purpose of operating a system of street railway transportation; and

Whereas, Said Thomas Lowry, after having received the exclusive franchise, has at all times abused the privileges granted to him, and has often failed and emphatically refused to carry out the provisions of his franchise, always pleading poverty when requested by the city council to make the necessary changes and improvements demanded by the growth of the city and the requirements of its citizens, but has never hesitated to spend thousands of dollars in carrying out his tyrannical methods of oppression and abuse of his employes and organized labor in particular; and

Whereas, He has been assisted in his nefarious actions by the Pioneer Press and Dispatch of this city, by distorting the true facts of the situation and publishing false and misleading statements, making it appear to the general public that a strike had been ordered by the street railway men's union, when, in reality, the men were locked out by order of the company; besides, these papers are editorially and otherwise doing everything within their power to strengthen the position of the company in the eyes of the public; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens of St. Paul, in mass meeting assembled, do hereby denounce the attitude of the Pioneer Press and Dispatch as unworthy the patronage and support of true American citizens.

Resolved, further, That we condemn this last outrageous act of Thomas Lowry as being a continuation of his well-known hostile policy towards the commercial interests of St. Paul.

Resolved, further, That we request that a special meeting of the common council be called for the purpose of compelling Thomas Lowry to live up to the provisions of his franchise, or that the same be revoked.

A man in the audience then moved that a conference be demanded of Mr. Lowry through the trades and labor assembly, and the motion was adopted with great eclat.

Some one then asked if the Pioneer Press and Dispatch could not be proceeded against for libel. A hundred voices shouted, "Boycott them! Boycott the Pioneer Press and Dispatch!"

The meeting then disbanded in a reluctant way.

Immediately after the meeting the officials of the trades of labor assembly held a brief meeting and appointed a committee to confer with Mr. Lowry, and it will go to Minneapolis today and seek a conference, and report to a meeting to be held tonight at Labor hall.

Meeting at Labor Hall.

Immediately after the mass meeting at Market hall the presidents and secretaries of the various labor organizations in the city met at Labor hall in pursuance to a call issued by the trades and labor assembly.

At this meeting it was deemed advisable for the street car men to hold a public ball in the near future for the benefit of the locked-out street car men. Arrangements were made for holding a mass meeting in the First and Eighth wards tonight with a similar purpose to that in Market hall. The different unions also promised financial aid to the street car men.

Resolutions were adopted as follows:

Whereas, A dispute has arisen between the St. Paul City Railway company and its employes, and Thomas Lowry, president of that company, has emphatically refused to grant his employes, and also several prominent citizens of St. Paul, a conference in regard to the matters in dispute between his company and its employes; and

Whereas, The citizens of St. Paul, in mass meeting assembled, have demanded that a committee be appoinsed from the trades and labor assembly, and insisted that said committee be given a hearing by Thomas Lowry, in order that the present dispute between his company and the members of the street railwaysmen's union may be amicably settled; therefore, be it

Resolved, By the president and secretaries of the different labor unions of the city of St. Paul, That in the event of failure on the part of Thomas Lowry to grant a conference to said committee, we do recommend that a special meeting of all the unions of this city be called within forty-eight hours to vote on the proposition whether or not a general tie-up shall be ordered in all lines of trade.

Little Outbursts.

The only violence offered by the strikers, so far as learned, took place in the afternoon on the Seventh street line nearer Tuscarora avenue. A number of the strikers, as reported, assembled at that point and threatened to throw the car off the track. They did not do this; but engaged in throwing tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables at the car, smashing the windows. The car sped out of the way of the mob, and no further harm was done.

Yesterday afternoon some boys placed on the tracks of the street railway company at the crossing of Seventh and St. Peter streets some explosive substance containing a small per cent of dynamite. A man named R. R. Driese was standing near the track to board a car, and as his car came up and exploded the subst nce he was struck in the leg by the explosion and slightly injured. He was taken to his home in a wagon.

IN MINNEAPOLIS.

No Chance for a Tie-Up in the Flour City.

Nothing was heard from the Minneapolis strikers yesterday. They held no meeting, and made no attempt to interfere with the running of the street cars. Rumors were circulated during the day that wires had been cut, but upon investigation they were found to be groundless. The reports were due to the fact that linemen in the employ of the company had found it necessary in the course of making repairs to cut certain wires, but they were soon mended. The situation there is this, according to the company's statement: All the lines are in operation, and will remain so. About one-third of the actual force now employed is composed of union men, who refused to obey the command of the union and give up their jobs. They are now considered non-union men, so that the entire force is in no way answerable to the union, and the probability of a strike in Minneapolis is no longer considered.

A GLOBE reporter boarded a number of street cars belonging to the various lines and interviewed eighteen conductors and motor men. Out of this number only three were found who admitted that they were union men. They all declared that they proposed to hold their jobs as long as the company would retain them.

"I have a wife and five children," said one union conductor, "and I owe them the first duty. My union ordered me to quit work, but I had my senses with me, and refused. Some of the men hooted at me, called me traitor, but I preferred to desert them rather than to wrong my family."

All the men seen talked in the same voice. The non-union men are entirely indifferent to the actions of the union, and several of them congratulated themselves that they did not, under the present circumstances, belong to any association which could dictate to them.

A good many of the discharged men went over to St. Paul to attend the big meeting at Market hall.

Stop at Rietzke's Pharmacy, corner Selby and Western avenues, and buy your morning smoke and get a copy of the GLOBE free with our compliments.
H. W. RIETZKE.

THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Presidents Hold a Meeting to Systematize Admission.

President Edward Searing, of the Mankato Normal school; President I. Shepard, of the Winona normal school; President J. Carhart, of the St. Cloud normal school, and President L.C. Lord, of the Moorhead normal school, closed last night a two days' session at the Windsor hotel systematizing the matter of admitting pupils to the various classes. Heretofore each normal school has had a system of its own, and generally at variance with the system of the other three normal schools. The result was that if the requirements of one school as to qualifications were too rigid to suit the applicant, he simply went to one or other of the other three schools and secured admission. Another result was that the diploma of one school had not the same significance of that of another. The students of the normal schools are made up of the high school graduates, and it so happens that a good many of the high schools of the state have not a very high standard. The normal schools have three courses—the four years' advanced course, the three years' elementary course and the one year's professional course. In some of the normal schools the applicants must have had a course in the high schools of civil government in order to be admitted to the four years' advanced course, while in others of the normal schools this is not required. Only about one-fourth of the high schools include civil government in their course. The civil government requirement is only one instance of several studies in which the normal schools have been at variance with each other, and in which the high schools differ in their courses. The number of high school graduates has grown from year to year until they are now very numerous, this year numbering 160 who apply for admission to normal courses.

Naturally the normal school, least rigid in requirements for admission, has been the one most liberally patronized, and has become overcrowded. The state normal board has at last taken the matter in hand and appointed the presidents of the four normal schools a committee to meet each year, after the applications for admission are all in and the qualifications submitted by the applicants, and examine the papers together, making the qualifications for admission to the three classes uniform in all four schools. The result is that all applicants for admission to the advanced four years' course must have had, for instance, a course in civil government, and, if they have not had this course, they will be eligible for admission only to three years' elementary course.

These four presidents are also a committee of the state public school library commission, and as such met yesterday afternoon at the capitol with Prof. Pendergast, who is the president of the commission, to consider the selection of books for the district school library. At this meeting some twenty books were laid out to be examined. A meeting of the commission will be held some time during the holidays, and then selections will be made from the twenty.

Chew Climax Plug. It's LORILLARD'S. It's Much the Best. It's sold everywhere.

USE POND'S EXTRACT

THE CATHOLIC SEMINARY.

A REPORT OF THE COLLECTIONS OF 1892 SUBMITTED.

DEFICIT OF NEARLY $12,000.

Archbishop Ireland Makes an Appeal to His People—Strong Argument in Behalf of the Raising of Funds—List in Detail of Contributions of the St. Paul and Minneapolis Churches.

Yesterday in all the Catholic churches of the city the announcement was made of the annual collection in aid of the diocesan seminary fund.

A report of the collections of 1892 was submitted to the parishioners, showing total receipts and expenditures as follows:

RECEIPTS.

Late returns of collection of 1892, (St. John's, Sibley Co., $69, and St. Stephen's, Minneapolis,)	$349 00
Collection for 1893	12,243 65
From will of Mrs. Catherine Cheevers, of St. Paul	200 00
Refunded by former students	587 90
Total	$13,380 55

EXPENDITURES.

To printing of reports, etc	$626 40
To St. Thomas' Seminary	11,107 10
To other seminaries in America and Europe	3,263 25
To traveling expenses for students and priests, interest, sundries, etc	869 04
Total	$15,865 79
Expenditures over receipts	$2,485 24
Present status of seminary fund—	
Deficit as per previous report	$9,489 18
Deficit as per present report	2,485 24
Present deficit	$11,974 42

A letter was read from Archbishop Ireland appealing to the Christian generosity of his people in favor of this most important work. On this subject he says:

"The building up of the priesthood is the chief act of Christian purity, the most virtuous before God and the most fruitful in holy results that we can perform. He is the ruler and the leader of the people who look up to him for guidance and inspiration. The action of the Church of Christ upon the world is through the priest, in whom she relies for the exercise of this power. The diocese which possesses a numerous and well-trained clergy find all heaven's blessings showered upon it. Good works of all kinds spring up as by magic, churches and schools are built, asylums for the afflicted cover the land; the sacraments are frequented, the gospel is announed to Catholics and non-Catholics; the full power of the church is brought into action. The nation educates its military officers, and the church must educate the priests who are to score her, and to devote to her in love their strength and life some interesting statistics regarding the archdiocese are herewith presented: Number of priests in the archdiocese, 186; churches, 219; theological seminaries, 1; classical seminaries, 1; academies and boarding schools for girls, 6; parochial schools, 70; pupils in schools and academies, 13,000; orphan asylums, 3; number of orphans, 210; hospitals, 2; other charitable institutions, 3; number of baptisms, 1892, 6,730; Catholic population, 200,000.

Within a stone's throw of the great Hill seminary, now in process of erection under the fostering care of the most reverend archbishop, is located St. Thomas' classical college. The ecclesiastical students who for the last nine years have been zealously cared for under its roof will leave it this year, and thus more room and more opportunity will be gained for expansion and development. From year to year the number of its students has, with the ever-increasing appreciation of the Catholics of the Northwest, been so augmented that this change has become necessary. The opening of the new buildings will mark a new era for both college and seminary.

St. Thomas seminary aims to prepare young men to enter any of the higher walks of life; but, because its work is preparatory, it does not follow that it is not of vital importance. The great utility of classical studies is a fact which by universal consent is placed absolutely above discussion.

It has been judged, therefore, of the first importance to make the college a seat of classical learning. The best authors in English, Latin and Greek are profoundly studied and thoroughly mastered. The graduate of St. Thomas' then at once finds himself at ease in the company of the most educated men—the foundations of his education being so broad and deep that it will bear any superstructure which in after life he may have time and opportunity to raise.

But, while due significance is attached to this branch of education, the necessity for equipping young men for a business career is not overlooked. The best professors of business colleges are engaged each year to give lessons in penmanship and bookkeeping. Grammar, reading, elocution, geography, history, Christian doctrine, science, etc., receive the full attention they deserve. A postgraduate course of a couple of years for those who desire to follow a secular profession is contemplated, to make the programme of studies absolutely complete. The college cultivates the mind, but it does not rest there. It goes beyond, and cultivates the heart, moulds the character and strengthens virtuous dispositions.

The seminary collection, so far as the cathedral is concerned, takes place next Sunday at all the masses. As that church always leads when it comes to responding to charitable appeals, it is expected that it will cover itself with glory on this occasion.

The contributions of the churches of St. Paul for the year 1892 were as follows:

Cathedral, $844.50; Assumption, $237; St. Adelbert, $70; St. Agnes, $302.25; St. Bernard, $145.60; St. Francis, $248; St. James, $190.35; St. John, $81.37; St. Joseph, $325; St. Louis, $87.50; St. Luke, $325; St. Marks, $90.50; St. Mary, $248.72; St. Matthew, $120; St. Michael, $184; St. Patrick, $175; Sacred Heart, $110.25; St. Stanislaus, $71.45; St. Vincent, $155. Total, $3,909.49. Total collections, Minneapolis, $1,429.44.

Before breakfast Bromo-Seltzer
Acts as a bracer—trial bottle 10cts.

Big Bowling Run.

Yesterday afternoon Hastings, Pelletier and Jarashisheke, bowlers who are practicing for the coming tournament at Foley's alleys, engaged in a game which has never been excelled in the city. Hastings made 251 points, Pelletier made 212 and Jarashisheke made 187. The only one who has ever equaled the run of Hastings is George Nettleton, who last year made a run of 251.

The editor of the West St. Paul Times having published a retraction of the statements made in a recent issue regarding Henry Johns, the warrant for criminal libel sworn out for C. H. Schurmann, editor of the paper, will be withdrawn.

Edward Blake Homeward Bound.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Hon. Edward Blake, M. P. for South Longford, county Cork, chairman of the committee of the Irish National Federation, sailed for Queenstown by the steamer Campania. He visited Chicago, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Boston and New York during his trip.

Freight Record Broken.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The steamer Bovic, which arrived today from Liverpool, made the passage in nine days, two hours and one minute, breaking all previous records of freight steamers between these two ports.

WOMEN'S FOREIGN MISSION

REVIEW OF THE WORK IN INDIA AND JAPAN WELL TOLD.

SACRIFICES FOR THE CAUSE.

Statistics Showing the Progress of the Work—Energetic and Systematic Work Constantly in Progress — No Geographical Boundaries, but the Whole World Its Field.

The Women's Foreign Missionery society held its twenty-fourth anniversary last evening in the Central Park M. E. Church. Mrs. C. D. Foss presided and Mrs. Alderman, of New England, offered the prayer.

Mrs. M. S. Huston read a portion of scripture, from Isaiah, lxii. The feature of the service was the paper read by Mrs. J. T. Gracey, in which she reviewed the work that has been accomplished during the past year by the society. Mrs. Gracey said: "In a village in India during the past year a company of women gathered together to consider first the just claims of Christ, and second the claim of their own gods. They concluded that Christ is the true Savior, and that Hindu gods are worthless and false. This is cited only as an instance of the influence that is being exercised over these worshipers of these false gods by the Women's Foreign Missionary society. We are at the close of another year of working and praying for such results. The home work is represented by the following figures: Auxilliary societies, 4,533; an increase of 271. Members, 121,685; an increase of 5,077. Young Women's societies, 723; a decrease of 88.

Children's bands, 713; an increase of 100. Members, 14,699; an increase of 384. Total organizations, 5,880; an increase of 215. Total membership, 150,738; an increase of 3,605. Life members, 12,869; an increase of 447. Life patrons, 125; an increase of 23. Honorary managers, 649; an increase of 34. Conference secretaries, 94. District secretaries, 319. The amount of money contributed by the eleven branches in the United States for the year was $277,289.99, while during the former year $265,312.15 was given for this work, an increase of $11,947.84. These results have not been obtained by large donations or bequests, but are the result of systematic, not impulsive, giving. The twenty-fourth year marks the largest contribution in the society's history.

The Women's Foreign missionary knows no geographical boundaries. Like the founder of Methodism it takes the world as its parish. The Columbia river branch was formally organized Dec. 7, '92, by the division of territory formally included in the Minneapolis branch. It now includes Washington, Idaho, Montana and Oregon, with headquarters at Portland.

This is our North Star, the eleventh in the home coastellation. Of missionaries 145 are supported by the society, 117 of whom are abroad, and the remaining twenty-eight being at home on sick leave. In connection with the literature work she referred lovingly to Mrs. Warren, whose phenomenal career as the editor of the Heathen Women's Friend and other periodicals is the wonder of many people. The foreign work has been helped and inspiration giving to workers by visits from home workers. Mrs. Keen, corresponding secretary of the Philadelphia branch, visited missions in Japan, Korea and China, and, while in Japan, she presided at the women's general conference. Mrs. Bishop Foss visited the work in Mexico, and Mrs. Bishop Newman that in South America. She spoke of German work in the line of literature, and quoted many instances that go to show what has been done in all parts of the foreign field. Mrs. Gracey is a very interesting talker, and her comprehensive and interesting report was listened to with great interest by a very large audience.

Following this report a hymn was sung which had been composed by Mrs. E. H. Miller, and then Miss Danforth, of Japan, gave a very interesting account of the work done in a girls' school in Yokohoma, in which she is one of the two teachers in charge.

Mrs. Nind said of the outlook for the coming year that it was promising, considering the conditions, but that they were urgently in need of money to send two missionaries who are just waiting to go out to the foreign field. Mrs. Nind said that if all did their best, the outlook was brighter than ever before.

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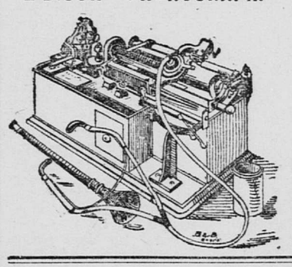

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STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF Ramsey—ss. In District Court, Second Judicial District.

In the matter of the assignment of Mast, Buford & Burwell Company, Insolvent.

Upon the application of the St. Plow Works, on file herein, setting forth that certain plows and plow extras, including those described in Exhibit "A" attached to said application, now in the hands of the assignee of said insolvent, are the property of said St. Paul Plow Works, and that they were delivered to said insolvent prior to the assignment herein, as the agent of said St. Paul Plow Works; and praying that the said assignee be directed by the court to turn over and deliver all of the property named in said Exhibit "A," and all pl