The Globe's Labor Forum

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL ST. PAUL

Tomorrow is Labor day, or the workingmen's legalized holiday. The governor and the mayor have issued proclamations asking for its general observance, and organized labor will seek to unite all classes of citizens in a fitting celebration of the day of rest and recreation. The setting apart of one day of universal rest by the legislature was done at the request of the trades and crafts bound together in unions. The purpose is not more that of rest and recreation than to give the opportunity to all classes of people, whether toilers in shop and factory or elsewhere, the merchant, office man or person of any station or condition to gather together and confer on questions of social or business relation, one with the other. It is an excellent day upon which to note the changes made in the condition of the toilers in this country. The general public will be glad to unite in a fitting recognition of the day. There will be 5,000 or 6,000 people in line tomorrow, and the picnic at Fort Snelling will be a mammoth affair. Preparations for both features have been made upon a grand scale. The unions, numbering over forty, will turn out in force, and there will be a division for the unemployed. The sporting events provided for the picnic make up an attractive programme.

The several organizations will form at Rice park tomorrow morning in the following order:

Line of March.

The First division will form on Market street, facing Third street.

The second division on Fifth, facing east, right resting on Market street.

The third division on Fifth, facing west, resting on Market street.

The Fourth division on Market facing Fifth street south.

The Fifth division on Sixth street, facing east at Market street.

All are expected to mass at Labor hall and march to position in the parade.

The line of march will be on Market street to Third street; thence on Third street to Broadway; on Broadway to Sixth street; on Sixth street to Cedar street; on Cedar street to Third street; on Third street to Bridge square.

The order of procession will be:

First Division.

Platoon of Police.
Chief Marshal, Thomas Yould.
Assistant Chief Marshals, John F. Krieger and Harry Franklin.
Fire Department.
Kleist's Band.
Marshal, G. H. Becker.
Trades and Labor Assembly, James McDaniel, Marshal.
Co-operative Hall Board.
Carriages Containing President John Fischer, of the Assembly, and Speakers.

Second Division.

Marshal, Ralph A Rayney.
Band.
Boot and Shoemakers' Union, Marshal, E. Hauk.
Float and Lady Members.
Retail Clerks' Union, Marshal W. J Thone.
Laundry Workers.
Tailors' Union, Marshal K. H. Beckjord.
Boilermakers' Union.
Brewery Workers' Union, Marshal F. Hartnek.
Blacksmiths' Union.
Machinery Moulders.
Cigarmakers' Union, Marshal, F. Hoffman.
Bakers' Union.
Waiters' Union.
Barbers' Union.

Third Division.

Marshal, J. C. Stuhlman.
Band.
Typographical Union No. 30, Marshal, F. Trudeau.
Bookbinders' Union.
Ladies' Auxiliary Bookbinders' Union in carriages.
German Printers.
Pressteeders' Union.
International Association of Machinists.

Fourth Division.

Marshal, F. A. Ledstrand.
L. of L. Band.
Knights of Labor Assemblies.
A. R. U. Organizations.
No. 214, Marshal, W. S. Reed.
No. 258, Marshal, H. Woods.
Band.
People's Party Central Club.
Other Workingmen's Clubs.
Citizens.

Fifth Division.

Marshal, J. Worell.
Stein's Band.
Bricklayers' Union, Marshal, John Davis.
Horseshoers' Union, Marshal, J. W. Taylor.
Machine Wood Workers.
Steamfitters' Union.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.
Plumbers' Union.
Furriers' Union.
Electrical Workers' Union, Marshal, R. Witt.
Paperhangers' Union.
Ironmolders' Union No. 232, Marshal, F. Hydinger.
Stonemasons' Union.
Stonecutters' Union.
Steam Engineers' Union.
Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers' Union, Marshal, H. Shumaker.
Hack and Cabmen's Union.
Carpenters' Union.
Plasterers' Union.
Brotherhood of Railroad Carmen.
Unemployed.

There will be addresses at the picnic during the afternoon by Judge John L. MacDonald, James Morrow, F. H. Clark and John Fisher, the master of ceremonies. There is a long list of events of a sporting nature and for which prizes will be offered as follows:

Amusements and Prizes.

One hundred yard dash, free for all—First prize, fifty pounds flour; second prize, Derby hat; third prize, negligee shirt; fourth prize, box of fifty cigars.

Running broad jump, for union men only—First prize, case of wine; second prize, tan russet shoes, value $5; third prize, box of cigars, union label.

Putting sixteen-pound shot, for union men only—First prize, gold medal, donated by Dr. Whitcomb, now held by John Dougherty; second prize, silver medal, donated by Dr. Whitcomb, now held by E. L. Holmes; third prize, book, "Striking for Life."

Unmarried young ladies' race, seventy-five yards—First prize, pair of opera glasses; second prize, brush and comb; third prize, lady's trimmed hat; fourth prize, box of toilet soap.

Running high jump, free for all—First prize, fine fishing rod; second prize, Derby hat, union label; third prize, box of cigars, union label.

One hundred yard dash, for union men only—First prize, case of wine; second prize, one pair gent's fine shoes; third prize, fifty pounds of flour.

Married ladies' egg race—First prize, 100 pounds of flour; second prize, ladies' silk parasol; third prize, one pair ladies' fine kid shoes, union label; third prize, pair ladies' fine shoes; fourth prize, one pair ladies' Oxford ties.

Boys' race, fifteen years and under—First prize, one fishing rod; second prize, book of poems; third prize, league base ball.

One hundred yards fat men's race, union men only—First prize, one case of wine; second prize, one ham; third prize, fifty pounds of flour.

Hop, skip and jump, free for all—First prize, French briar pipe; second prize, eight-day clock; third prize, fancy whip.

Fifty yards race, for girls fifteen years and under—First prize, large bottle of Newberry perfume; second prize, box fancy paper; third prize, one box of handkerchiefs.

Tug of war, for ten married men and ten single men, union men only—Prize, union label cigars.

Three-legged race, free for all—First prize, one butt of Beats Anything plug; second prize, one half case of wine.

Ladies' nail-hammering contest—First prize, silver tea set, three pieces; second prize, lady's fine silk umbrella; third prize, one pair lady's fine shoes; fourth prize, lady's decorated fan.

Catching the greased pig—Prize, the pig.

Climbing telegraph pole, using climbing spurs, union men only—First prize, gent's gold watch; second prize, two Wilson Bros.' shirts, valued at $3; third prize, gent's kid gloves.

Married men's race, 100 yards, union men only—First prize, $10 worth of groceries; second prize, one pair of fine woolen blankets; third prize, one case of Sioux Oats Breakfast Food.

Waltzing Contest—Ladies' first prize, set of sterling silver buttons; gents' first prize, one dozen cabinet photographs; ladies' second prize, one pair of ladies' Mousquetaire gloves; gents' second prize, fifty pounds of Mascot flour.

Running race, 100 yards, free for all shoemakers—First prize, $5 in cash; second prize, $3 in cash; third prize, $2 in cash.

Girls' race, fifteen years and under—First prize, one dozen cabinet photographs; second prize, fancy velvet table cover; third prize, five-pound box of fine French candy.

Married ladies' race, seventy-five yards, for wives of union men only—First prize, box of best tea; second prize, 100 pounds of flour; third prize, set of silver teaspoons; fourth prize, box of ruching.

Hurdle race, 100 yards, for union men only—First prize, World's typewriter; second prize, paid up policy for one year; third prize combination hall rack; fourth prize, rocking chair.

Sack race, fifty yards, for union men only—First prize, silver jewel casket; second prize, one pair of men's fine shoes; third prize, one pair of decorated vases; fourth prize, pearl handle pocket knife.

Special events will be arranged for on the grounds by the committee for the following prizes:

One case of wine, five dollars cash, five dollars cash, three dollars cash.

MEN BLACKLISTED.

Railroads Accused of Keeping Men Out of Employment.

The A. R. U. men assert that a great amount of "blacklisting" is done by the railroads. A prominent government official said a few days ago that he knew of several very worthy men who have been blacklisted by the railroads. One of the men so treated was standing by at the time and the official said that he knew there was no reason for blacklisting the man mentioned, as he was a competent workman and had not even refused to work when asked to do so. The man alluded to pulled from his pocket the following letter, which was given him when he asked for a recommendation and was told that he would be kept out of work as long as the man who signed the letter could prevent his getting work:

Chicago, Burlington & Northern Railroad Company, Master Mechanic's Office, La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 7, 1894.—To Whom Concerned: This is to notify that the bearer, Charles Hammersberg, commenced as laborer water service June 20, 1888, changed to machinists' helper April 22, 1889, changed to engineer watchman Feb. 22, 1890, promoted to pump repairer June 1, 1890, discharged June 30, 1894, account of strike. Truly yours,

W. H. LEWIS,
[Seal.] Master Mechanic.

The Strike Investigation.

To the Labor Editor of the Globe.

An evening paper, in referring to the adjournment of the strike commission, which has been sitting in Chicago the past week or two, concludes that its labors have been fruitless so far as any practical results are concerned, and, with characteristic utterance, concludes its remarks with an apparent cheerfulness over the thought that the railway employes have gained nothing.

No thoughtful laboring man had a right to expect any material benefit from the investigation. The commission did not sit for that purpose. Something had to be done by the government to make it appear that labor had a show in troubles of this kind. That is all there was to it. The wage earners must learn the root causes of their unequal struggle for a living. The whole railway system is one of robbery and deceit. It should be taken in hand by the government and run for the benefit of the people. Wage earners should only vote for those congressmen who are pledged to bring about this great reform. If they haven't sense enough to do that they should continue to suffer from the blacklist and low wages.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

Mayor Eustis Proclaims.

To the Public: Monday next will be Labor day, and is designated by law and by the proclamation of the governor as a legal holiday. It is desired that so far as possible our people will observe in whole or part this day. Rest from labor, and let the spirit of the occasion teach the lesson that the highest interest of society is to be advanced by the encouragement of the most cordial relations between capital and labor, between rich and poor. Those who assert that the interests of one class of our people are necessarily inimical to those of another are alike false friends and teachers. May the time swiftly come when this artificial gulf of mutual incrimination, jealousy and hate shall disappear and all men in heart and feeling shall brothers be. The offices of the city hall will be closed for the day.

W. H. EUSTIS, Mayor.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 2.

THE LATE STRIKE.

To the Editor of the Globe.

In your editorial "The Policy to Crush," I fail to understand how you can harmonize your statements with the cause and developments of the recent strike. To summarize your article, you mean to convey that the present attitude of general managers toward the union of their employes is one of hostility, coupled with a desire to crush all such tendencies; that the efforts of the general managers in the late strike were directed, not toward keeping their tracks clear and protecting the companies' property, but simply in "fighting for points," as it were, with the American Railway union, while millions of dollars' worth of property was going up in smoke; that the railway business of the country is simply a system of legalized oppression and extortion. The late strike, as every person not blinded by prejudice or an excess of sympathy will admit, was not based on the charge of the hostility of railway managers towards the union of railway employes; nor did it arise from the question of wages. When you allude to the policy of "crushing," it was patent to everybody that the "crushing" argument was the only means advocated and used by Messrs. Debs and Howard. The latter stated very clearly their position when he said: "If we win this fight, we shall be so strong that the law can't touch us." And, pray, whom was the fight against? Not the railways, but Mr. Pullman; and the much abused railway employes were ready to use the crushing policy toward those who were straining every means to keep them on the pay rolls and provide them a living.

The military arm was not invoked by the railway managers, but employed by the goverment to put down anarchy: to keep mail trains running and interstate traffic open.

Your closing insinuation, as to the present methods of railways in securing business, betrays much prejudice, if not ignorance of the situation. The unholy combinations hinted at for the purpose of securing the very little business existing just now are not exciting much complaint from the public, who are directly interested. What with a deep and wide-spread business depression, unprovoked strikes and hostile legislation, most of the railways of the county are and have been for over a year simply "hanging on by the straps." The immoral combinations referred to have resulted in keeping but a very small number of roads out of receivers' hands, while during the past twenty years passenger rates have been reduced one-third, and freight rates one-half, and the present tendency is to a still lower level.

RAILWAY EMPLOYE.

St. Paul, Aug. 30.

LABOR POTPOURRI.

Mayor Smith, Archbishop Ireland and George N. Gerlach, the committee appointed at a mass meeting at Labor hall some time since to appoint a number of gentlemen to make an organized effort to provide employment for the idle, met last Monday and appointed a committee to take full charge of the matter, consisting of Archbishop Ireland, Kenneth Clark, W. L. Wilson, Thomas Grace, W. P. Murray, H. A. Castle, George J. Mitsch, George H. Gerlaen, O. O. Cullen, A. S. Tallmadge, August Wilson, F. B. Doran, John Hormanns, Thomas D. O'Brien, P. H. Kelly, C. W. Horr, John Copeland, Judge Flandrau, August Kaidonski, Charles F. Push, James F. Jackson, John Howenka. On Thursday this committee organized with Capt. W. L. Wilson as chairman and C. W. Horr, secretary. Messrs. Kenneth Clark, George J. Mitsch, A. S. Tallmadge, F. B. Doran and Thomas Grace was appointed to take under consideration the financial question.

An invitation was extended to Mayor Smith yesterday to review the Labor day parade, in company with the other city officials, from the balcony of the Ryan hotel. Mayor Smith has consented to do so, and the proper requests were sent to the city officials during the afternoon by Secretary Costello.

All citizens of the Eighth ward are respectfully invited to participate in the Labor day parade, and will assemble at the corner of Western and University avenues at 8:30, where they will be supplied with badges, etc. Band of music will be in attendance to accompany the parade.

The retail clerks gave a very successful dime social Tuesday evening at Labor hall. This was the first of the fall and winter series. There was vocal and instrumental music and readings. The programme was so favorably received that recalls prolonged it until a late hour.

Members of the tailors' union are requested to meet at their hall, labor headquarters, Monday morning at 8:30, to participate in the Labor-day parade. Members not attending will be liable to a fine of 50 cents, as decided at the last regular meeting of the union.

The trades and labor assembly committee will meet at 9:30 this morning at Labor hall to make final arrangements for Labor day.

The clerks and letter carriers in the postoffice listened to an address Thursday evening by Col. Kiefer on the state of legislation affecting their work and interests.

Typographical Union No. 30 will hold a regular meeting today at Labor hall.

FROM THE LABOR PRESS.

The political hope of this nation lies with the men who have had the intelligence to organize into labor unions.

The nation can make sugar, pay better wages than is now paid, and sell it at 1 cent a pound. But that would be paternalism, you know.

Labor has learned to make everything necessary to happify the human family—except laws. The schemers make the laws, and by them rob the workers into poverty.

So long as the masses vote the same tickets as the bankers, manufacturers and monopolists, they will be hewers of wood and drawers of water for others. A man who don't know what his ballot is for is only fit for a slave.

Never was militia or sheriff's posse called out to protect a working man in demanding decent wages. These are tools capital has cunningly prepared for its own benefit.

The men who are clamoring for "protection to American labor" are continually cutting down the wages of their men, no matter how great are their profits. Will the men ever get their eyes open to the real situation?

The Eight-Hour Herald asks: "Can strikes be diminished?" Yes, brother; easily enough; government employment will not only diminish but abolish strikes. The most effective strike the workingmen of this country can make is at the ballot box; a strike for the abolition of private control and ownership of the means of production. This has been the procuring cause of every strike since the building of Solomon's temple.

The laboring people, those who actually produce something of real wealth, pay all the interest, rent, taxes and profits that are levied in the world. Take these off their shoulders and they will rise to heights of independence like a bird. The man or woman who produces nothing cannot pay anything except by getting, by hook or crook, something from somebody who does produce. If a rich man has a yatcht or palace or servants, it is because he somehow has levied a tribute on useful workers somewhere or everywhere. These latter are finally those who support the rich in extravagance while they live in hovels or tenements. Do think for yourself.

The postoffice is socialistic.
The public schools system is socialistic.
The public roads are socialistic.
The public streets are socialistic.
The public sewers are socialistic.
The court house is socialistic.
The state house is socialistic.
The libraries are socialistic.
The express company is not socialistic.
The railroads are not socialistic.
The toll pike is not socialistic.
The coal business is not socialistic.
The oil business is not socialistic.
The meat business is not socialistic.
The sugar business is not socialistic.
The banking business is not socialistic.

REDS OFF THE RESERVE.

They Are Slaughtering Game in Idaho—Agent Rounding Them Up.

WASHINGTON, Sept 1.—Complaints of slaughter of game by Indians off the Fort Hall agency, in Idaho, is made in a dispatch received at the bureau of Indian affairs from Capt. Van Arsdale, acting Indian agent. The dispatch is:

"Grossport, Idaho, via Pocatello.—Following telegram received: Complaint has been made in Silver City by C. M. Hayes, district attorney, that a number of Indians are slaughtering game, and have threatened resistance to officers of that county. Troops have been asked for. Can you settle the difficulty? J. F. Curtis, Secretary of State. I think the Indians are from Western Shoshone agency, Nevada. Have I authority to proceed to investigate and direct return of Indians to proper reservation?

"VAN ARSDALE, Agent."

Commissioner Browning sent the following reply:

"Investigate and endeavor to return Indians to proper reservations. Great Father desires them to return peacefully and avoid conflict with civil authorities."

The reply was forwarded Wednesday afternoon, and since then no information has reached the bureau. The report of the outbreak among the Fort Hall Indians is not officially credited, as telegraphic communication with the reservation is easily accessible.

Coxey as Labor Orator.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Sept. 1.—Labor day was celebrated here by a monster picnic at Mountain park, where Gen. J. S. Coxey was the principal speaker. He came here under the auspices of the Knights of Labor and made two speeches. They were a repetition of his former utterances on the evils that now affect society. He thought the general government ought to do something to help the unemployed.

Church Notices.

Plymouth Church, Corner Summit Avenue and Wabasha Street—Communion service at 10:30, conducted by Rev. J. S. Rogers, of Minneapolis; Sunday school at 12. No evening service. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7.

Rev. Dr. Edward P. Ingersoll, pastor of Park Congregational church, Holly avenue and Mackubin street, has returned from his vacation in the East and discourses this morning upon "God's Ownership of the Sea," and in the evening upon "Summer Sundays in the East."

Tonight Rev. Dr. C. B. Wilcox, of the First M. E. church, will begin his popular series of popular sermons on popular subjects, the particular subject for this evening being "The City: Its Inexualities of Society." Prof. Lienau's solo will also be worth hearing. The other subjects in the series are "The City: Its Tests of Character;" "The City: Its Pitfalls and Snares;" "The City: Its Amusements;" "The City: Its Follies and Extravagances."

FATHER MOLLOY.

BY SAMUEL LOVER.

[The following poem, written by Samuel Lover, was a favorite one of the great actress Charlotte Cushman, who, with rich Irish brogue, on many accasions recited it. No doubt many readers of the GLOBE will now read it for the first time.]

Paddy McCabe was dying one day,
And Father Molloy he came to confess him:
Paddy prayed hard he would make no delay,
But forgive him his sins and make haste for to bless him.
"First tell me your sins," says Father Molloy,
"For I'm thinking you've not been a very good boy."
"Oh," says Paddy, "so late in the evenin' I fear
'Twould trouble you such a long story to hear,
For you've ten long miles o'er the mountain to go,
While the road I've to travel's much longer, you know;
So give us your blessin' and get in the saddle:
To tell all my sins my poor brain it would addle;
And the docthor gave ordhers to keep me so quiet—
'Twould disturb me to tell all my sins, if I'd thry it—
And your reverence has towld us unless we tell all
'Tis worse than not makin' confession at all;
So I'll say, in a word, I'm no very good boy,
And, therefore, your blessin', sweet Father Molloy."
"Well, I'll read from a book," says Father Molloy,
"The manifold sins that humanity's heir to,
And when you hear those that your conscience annoy,
You'll just squeeze my hand, as acknowledging thereto."
Then the father began the dark roll of iniquity,
And Paddy, thereat, felt his conscience grow rickety;
He gave such a squeeze that the priest gave a roar.
"Och, murdher," says Paddy, "don't read any more,
For if you keep reading, by all that is thrue,
Your reverence's fist will be soon black and blue;
Besides, to be troubled my conscience begins,
That your reverence should have any hand in my sins.
So you'd better suppose I committed them all,
For whether they're great ones or whether they're small,
Or if they're a dozen, or if they're four score,
'Tis your reverence knows how to absolve them, asthore;
So, I'll say in a word, I'm no very good boy,
And therefore your blessin', sweet Father Molloy."
"Well," says Father Molloy, "if your sins I forgive,
So you must forgive all your enemies truly,
And promise me also that, if you should live,
You'll leave off your old tricks, and begin to live newly."
"I forgive ev'rybody," says Pat, with a groan,
"Except that big vagabone, Micky Malone;
And him will I murder if ever I can—"
"Tut, tut," says the priest, "you're a very bad man;
For without your forgiqeness, and also repentance,
You'll ne'er go to heaven, and that is my sentence."
"Pooh!" says Paddy McCabe, "that's a very hard case,
With your reverence and heaven I'm content to make pace;
But with heaven and your reverence I wonder—och hone,
You would think of comparin' that blackguard, Malone,
But since I'm hard press'd and that I must forgive,
I forgive—if I die; but as sure as I live
That ugly blackguard I will surely destroy!—
So now for your blessin', sweet Father Molloy!"

FROM THE NORTHLAND

Stockholm Will Hold an International Exposition in 1897.

AMERICANISTE CONGRESS

Decides to Hold Its Next Session in the City of Mexico.

FOUR MONARCHS WILL HUNT.

A Royal Outing Prepared by King Oscar--Storthing Elections.

[Copyrighted, 1894, by the Associated Press.]

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 1.—The eleventh Americanist congress will meet in September next year in the City of Mexico. This will be an extra session, as no regular conventions are held outside of Europe. The Mexican gouernment has promised the delegates free access to and use of its national museum, its library and its connections.

W. W. Thomas Jr., the former American minister to Sweden and Norway, has just completed a series of lectures, and returns to the United States Oct. 6, on the American line of steamers Paris.

Preparations are already being made here for an industrial exposition of giant proportions, which will be held in Stockholm in 1897. Engineer Arthur Leffler, who made a good record as Sweden's royal commissioner at the world's fair in Chicago, has been appointed one of the directors of the coming exposition. Of prominent Americans who are at present visiting the Swedish capital may be mentioned Bishop John P. Newman, of Omaha, who is attending the international Methodist conference now being held here, and who has been elected president of the convention.

Archbishop Janssen, of New Orleans, is also staying here and has twice celebrated mass in the Church of St. Eugenia. Another American gentleman who has spent a few days in the capital is Prof. Harrington, of the weather bureau at Washington. He is on his way to Upsala, where he will act as the representative of the United States on the international meteorological committee which meets there.

Sweden will soon add a fourth big ironclad to her navy. She will then have four large war ships of modern type and a great number of torpedo boats and monitors, and her navy may be considered a very formidable foe to encounter in the Baltic. Notwithstanding this, King Oscar will ask the next riksdag to grant new appropriations for the building of a fifth iron-clad, possibly of larger dimensions than those already completed.

The king's usual annual elk hunt will take place at Holland Humeberg, in Southern Sweden, some time during the latter part of September. Emperor William, King Christian, of Denmark, and the Prince of Wales will be invited to the hunt.

Sarah Bernhardt is expected to make a tour through Scandinavia during September and part of October.

Miss Sigried Wolf, late of the Metropolitan opera house of New York, has made a contract with the Royal theater of Copenhagen calling for several appearances.

IS A GREAT CARDINAL.

MGR. JACOBINI MAY BE THE NEXT POPE.

Although Comparatively Young, He Has Characteristics Qualifying Him for the Position.

A prelate of the Roman Catholic church, who is certain to be heard of in a conspicuous way in the event of the death of Leo XIII., which is now a matter of a very short time, is Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of the progaganda at Rome, and the main executive officer in charge of the vast army of missionaries of the Roman Catholic church working in every part of the world, north, east, south and west. Nominally the head of the propaganda is Cardinal Simeoni, but Cardinal Jacobini is the real head of the great organization. The offices of Cardinal Jacobini are daily thronged by the most motley crowd that may be seen in any court of Europe, or of any country, for that matter. It was my

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

fortune, writes a correspondent from Rome, to be present when Cardinal Jacobini was receiving visitors one morning not long ago, and it gave me a better idea of the cosmopolitan character of the Roman Catholic church than I had ever had before.

Nearly all of those who waited upon the great cardinal were mission priests. There were Capuchin monks, mitered abbots, black-robed Jesuits and white-gowned Dominicans. There were missionaries with dark faces and long beards, who appeared like semi-barbarians, besides some of the well-groomed mission priests from America, England and elsewhere. There were bishops and priests from the far East, from China, Japan, Korea and India, where the missions of the Roman Catholic church, like those of other denominations, work under great difficulties.

The man who dominates all these does his work as quietly and methodically as though he were a business man regulating the movements of his clerks. He may be detailing mission priests to duty in Patagonia, Alaska, Japan or Brazil, but there is no fuss or noise. Obedience is the first law here. There may be heart-burnings at times, there may be the stifling of cherished ambitions, but there is no murmuring.

The cardinal himself, and there are those who say he may be pope yet, is personally one of the most amiable of men. He is comparatively a young man for one in his position, for he is not yet fifty years of age. This college of the propaganda was established in 1622, and to be its controlling agent is the ambition of most of the prelates at Rome. It is the highest of honors, next to that of pope and papal secretary of state. Cardinal Jacobini ranks with the ablest men who have ever held the office.

In appearance Cardinal Jacobini is of about medium height, and is inclined to be stout. Though dark of complexion, he looks less like an Italian than do some other of his brother Italians—Rampolla, for instance. Cardinal Jacobini's face is round and jolly, and he does not look like the stern disciplinarian that he is said to be. He is an especial friend of the pope, as he belongs to the liberal wing of the college of cardinals that has always supported Pope Leo in his policy of progress. Cardinal Jacobini has a wider acquaintance with Americans than any of his fellow cardinals, for it is to him that visitors to Rome must apply in order to inspect the wonderful library of the propaganda that is a repository of literary and other treasures surpassing even the British museum, and which has a polyglot printing department that is worth traveling to Rome to inspect. It was at Cardinal Jacobini's instance that one of the chief treasures of this library was sent to the Chicago fair. This was the famous map of the world traced by Pope Alexander VI. In addition, in the museum, there are collections of coins, of birds, insects, trophies of arms from all parts of the world. All these things, with the superintendence of the three hundred students at the college, come directly under the authority of Cardinal Jacobini, so it follows that he is a busy man.

There is a strong party about the Vatican who favor Cardinal Jacobini as Pope Leo's successor, partly because of his youth, and partly because of his ability, liberality of thought and amiability of character. If he himself is ambitious to fill the place of Leo he has not shown it. The office is not one to be refused, but seemingly Cardinal Jacobini is not concerning himself about it.

He is young, and his position as it is is a powerful one, so if the chair of Peter be occupied by some other he can afford to wait.

But as pope that may be, or chief executive officer of the propaganda, Jacobini is easily one of the prominent men of the day, and one likely to be heard from in the future.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c per bottle.

RECOVERING FROM VACATION

What Summer Girls Must Do to Get Over the Effects of Rest.

The home-coming will be hard for the summer idler. It will take time and heroism to get into the simple ways of living, and to get rid of the lazy habits and lazy matter, as Dr. Savage, of the health institute, calls fat.

There are various methods of reform, but the best is work. The Delsarte teachers say "exercise," and prescribe tiptoeing round the room in slippers and gown, with a dish of water on the head. That's for grace, physical expression, poise and art.

The psycho physical teachers say "exercise," and provide a red rubber balloon such as toy dealers sell to aspiring tots. Each student is obliged to blow up her own balloon. Those short of wind are put through a course of vocal calisthenics such as singers and actresses get for tone building. When the balloon is full it is tied and floated. Then the pupil trips about in her stockings or moccasins and hits it psycho-physico-æsthetico blows with her "decomposed" finger tips to keep it up, and the practice is said to give the muscles elasticity, the limbs freedom, the body grace and the soul recreation. If a woman did not have to plank down a dollar apiece for each of these lessons she might be amused at the absurdity of the system.

Work that's what the victim of too much summer vacation wants, to get into condition, and the more she takes the better. Housework is always at hand. Strip the walls, dust and clean them and rehang the pictures. This sort of exercise is excellent for women of prominence and girls of pronounced tendencies.

Bed making, dusting, woodwork cleaning, furniture polishing and metal work brightening are also recommended; but sweeping beats everything. Put on a cap and gloves, keep the mouth closed, throw open the windows and sweep. If there is any better exercise to reduce superfluous flesh, promote the action of the skin and improve the complexion, as well as the living rooms, a gentle old doctor on the staff of the New York Foundling asylum doesn't know it.

An Arverne physician says: "Go slow, girls, when you go back to town. The atmosphere in the country is sweet and pure; at the seashore every breath inhaled is a tonic for the lungs; in the mountains the air is bracing. Then there is the bathing, walking and dancing, the napping, the long nights of dreamless, refreshing sleep and the spice of excitement that gets the young folks out of themselves and gives zest to living. Under such delicious conditions nature revels and the animal spirits overflow. Transfer the individual who has eight or ten weeks of this delirium to the city, lock her up between four brick walls, and of course she'll feel bad, look wretched and be miserable. The mind, first of all, should have occupation, or better, responsibility. The next thing is hygiene—simple foods, extreme temperance in eating and drinking. Then come bathing and outdoor exercise, the nature and extent of which will be suggested by existing circumstances.

"The woman who goes to town fat and lazy will become fatter and lazier, or she will become ill, unless she braces up. By that I mean she must club herself, knock off a few meals from the weekly total, knock off a few courses from each meal, reduce the hours of rest, be less indulgent and more self-sacrificing. Go to bed at 10 or 11 p. m., but, instead of sleeping until 9 or 10 a. m., get up at 5 o'clock. Work, study, or, if there is no fixed system of exercise, walk through Central park for a drink of water. I don't like the fashion of going through the public streets on a bicycle, but I do like and recommend bicycling for health; the place to wheel is in the park, and the time is in the cool of the morning or evening."

A Vagrant Wasp.

Hackensack (N. J.) Special.

The placid summer silence of this town was disturbed yesterday by a small boy and one little wasp. The boy is a son of Jacob Neighmond, a builder, residing in State street. He had a stick in his hand, and, having been disobedient, was expecting a thrashing. His mother approached him cautiously from the rear, to take him unawares, just as he happened to sling his stick.

At that instant a vagrant wasp dropped anchor among the short hairs on the back of Mrs. Neighmond's neck. As the sharp fluke dipped into the cuticle the woman gave a series of shrieks and ran. The boy, imagining that he had struck his mother with the stick, ran screaming in an opposite direction. Residents all around deserted dinner tables to find out the cause of the hubbub. A practical small boy applied wet clay to the woman's neck and relieved her pain.

An Inference.

New York Sun.

Gummey—Was President Monroe a sickly man?

Glanders—Not that I know of. Why?

Gummey—I thought he was. I've heard so much about Monroe's doctrin'.

The Stringency.

Washington Star.

"Pretty hard times," said one mosquito.

"Yes," replied the other. "I don't know when we have presented our bills so often with so few collections."

DID YOU EVER hear tell of a purchaser wanting to buy an imitation? Why do men who try to sell such articles speak of the act as "working them off?" Simply because people want the best, and it takes work and likewise deception to sell them the worst. This unpleasant experience may befall the housekeeper who determines to TRY COTTOLENE the new vegetable shortening. The healthfulness, flavor, and economy of this wonderful cooking product has won for it the widest popularity, which in turn has attracted the attention of business parasites who are "working off" imitations and counterfeits. Forewarned is forearmed. Be sure you get the only genuine vegetable shortening—COTTOLENE.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company,

CHICAGO.

ALL INTERUBAN CARS PASS OUR DOORS!

Free Delivery Daily In St. Paul and Interurban Districts.

OLSON'S

MAMMOTH DEPARTMENT STORE!

First Avenue and Fifth Street, Minneapolis.

ORIGINALITY, ENTERPRISE, LIBERALITY

Are the cardinal points that signalize our progress and success. Our latest surpassing venture of capturing the World Renowned MONTANA SILVER STATUE, and bringing same here for exhibition,

CAPS THE CLIMAX!

THERE IS NOTHING TOO BIG FOR US. Fully abreast with this audacious scheme is the GREAT OPENING SALE OF FALL MERCHANDISE, which takes place this week. Prices throughout the house adjusted on the basis of THE NEW TARIFF SCHEDULE in advance of all other concerns makes it more necessary than ever that purchasers post themselves thoroughly on our

LOW CASH PRICES

Before Investing a Cent Elsewhere.

PRELIMINARY OPENING SALE

—OF—

Autumn Dress Fabrics.

Immense assortments of new Dress Goods are arriving daily for the fall of 1894. Magnificent preparations have been made to meet the wants of our large and fast-growing Dress Goods trade.

Never in the history of our House have we been so well equipped. Never in position to give better Goods and better values for less money.

AS AN EVIDENCE, we offer the following new lines, with the prices clipped on the basis of the new tariff schedule.

75 Pcs. All-Wool Novelties,

Consisting of Diagonals, Illuminated Checks, rough effects, basket weaves, etc., in green, brown, wine, navy and other dark effects; usual price, 50 to 65c yd. Special Opening Sale, new price, 39c yd.

5 2-Inch Mattassa Cloth,

In neat, pretty checks, dark designs, excellent for service. Would be cheap at 75c yd. Special Opening Sale new price, 50c yd.

100 Pcs. All-Wool Fancy Weaves

54-inch extra Covert Cloths, mixed colors, all shades.
54-inch mixed colors, clouded effects.
50-inch Imperial Ladies' Cloth, plain and mixed colors.
48-inch Grecian novelties.
Usual price would be $1.00 to $1.25. Special Opening Sale, new price, 75c yd.

French Suit Patterns.

As usual, we are showing the largest line of exclusive effects in the Northwest. All our own importations in all-wool and silk and wool fabrics. No two alike. Prices one-third lower than ever before.

Fall Season "Openers" in SILK DEPT.

New and beautiful fabrics, fresh from the foremost centers of the world, are being opened daily; and already we are making an extraordinary exhibit of the brightest, best and most elegant novelties in silks to be found in the city.

Anticipating an unusual silk trade, we have made unusual preparations to meet all demands, no matter how exacting.

Why, with the largest selling space, the best arranged stock, absolute daylight to show goods in, polite and experienced help; why, with the biggest stock, coupled with the lowest prices; why shouldn't you do your silk trading with us?

BLACK SILKS.

All the very new and desirable weaves now in this line complete at prices lower than ever. See our new Black Gros Grain, 24 inches wide, a great bargain, warranted.

Opening Price, $1.00 Yd.

25 colors new and very rich Broche Silks, just arrived.

Opening Price, 50c Yard.

Figured Taffetas, the most complete line, including neat checks and small shot effects—very desirable for waists, etc.

Opening Prices, 85c to $1.25 Yd.

DRESS SILKS.

The most complete lines now shown in Failles, Surahs, Armures, Fancy Trimming Silks. Lowest prices in the city.

Our stock of new colors in Silk Velvets now in. You will find everything you want in this line at the lowest prices.

THE MONTANA

Solid Silver Statue,

One of the

Greatest Wonders of the World's Fair,

Will Be on Free Exhibition at Our Mamouth Store for Two Weeks, Beginning Monday, Sept. 3.

Instead of making the buying and selling of goods the sole ambition of trade, we believe that shoppers are entitled to some entertainment and amusement. Through our liberality and enterprise we propose giving the people who were not fortunate enough to visit the World's Fair an opportunity of seeing one of the leading wonders of that memorable event. At an enormous expense we have engaged this Famous Silver Statue and will exhibit it on our spacious second floor.

The Statue represents Justice, is of solid silver, weighing 97,000 ounces, and is actually worth $64,800 as bullion. The base of the statue is of solid gold, and is worth $224,000. The height is 9 feet, and it is conceded to be one of the Greatest Works of Art.

The Admission to View It Will Be Free

We would advise the people of this city and vicinity to come early, before the rush of out-of-town visitors get to coming.

LASTLY PLEASE BEAR IN MIND, that no matter what prices others advertise, you can always get same goods for less money, or better goods for same money, at..... OLSON'S