SAINT PAUL.

TERSE LOCAL ITEMS.

The paving of Wabasha street with asphalt will be begun today.

Ovid Musin and his company appear in concert at the Park Congregational church tonight.

A. W. Lilley is home from Pittsburg, where he went as delegate to the letter carriers' convention.

J. W. Owens was elected at the last meeting to succeed Carrol S. Bartram as secretary of St. Paul lodge of Elks.

The house recently occupied by President Ringland, of Macalester college, is being fitted up for a ladies' dormitory.

Officer John McGrath, of Ducas street station, was called to Fond du Lac, Wis., last week by the sudden death of his brother.

The services at the Westminster Presbyterian church last evening were conducted by the Ladies' Missionary society, assisted by the chorus choir of twenty voices.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church, of Merriam Park, realized over $800 from their dining room and lunch counter at the state fair.

The committee on education of the assembly will meet this afternoon to investigate some charges made in connection with the letting of the contract for furnaces for the Drew school building. The contract was awarded to Philip Justus.

Rev. James Castles, who for the last three years has been pastor of King Street and Olivet M. E. churches, preached his farewell sermon at the King Street church yesterday morning and in the evening his farewell to the Olivet congregation.

Trinity M. E. Church's Ladies' Aid society at its annual meeting elected the following officers: President, Mrs. J. Pemberton; vice president, Mrs. H. Gibson; secretary, Mrs. T. H. Croswell; treasurer, Mrs. Fry; assistant secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Burrell.

At the Clarendon—T. D. Daly, Will H. Hatter, New York; Charles E. Green, Anoka; William N. Breckenridge, Chicago; Peter J. Kennedy, Mandan; Frank W. Bixty and wife, Hammond, Wis.; William Elliott, Chicago Heights; John H. Young, Elmira, N. Y.

Miss Carrie A. McCune, from Cincinnati, O., is in Merriam Park drilling home talent for the spectacular, musical and dramatic entertainment entitled "The Temple of Fame," to be given in about ten days at Woodruff hall for the benefit of St. Mary's Episcopal church.

SUNDAY VISITORS.

At the Ryan—A. C. Kennedy, Charles P. McCohn, New York; J. D. Sheedy, A. W. Wright, Austin; H. W. Pine, Duluth; Charles M. Taylor, Cincinnati; J. E. Sander, Boston; J. A. Wendell, Evanston, Ill.

At the Merchants'—C. H. Ponsonby, St. Cloud; Charles F. Hopkins, Duluth; John A. Weeks, Yankton, S. D.; W. H. Koons and wife, Northfield; E. Coggshall, Miles City; J. K. Towers, wife and son, Kansas City.

At the Metropolitan—M. B. Snyder and wife, New York; George L. Gustaveson, Duluth; L. W. Knebel, Boston; H. B. Whitestone, Fargo; Mrs. George Mansfield, Mankato; H. L. Wilkins, Portland; Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Townsend, Helena.

At the Windsor—C. M. Pastman, Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Rogers, C. S. Feine, Chicago; L. W. Grant, Mankato; Robert P. Field, Philadelphia; Mrs. G. D. Cook, Rochelle, Ill.; George S. Neal and wife, New Lisbon, O.; W. H. Maine, Boston; S. P. Sanborn and wife, Newton, Mass.; W. H. Schuette, Chicago; J. A. Langevin, Milwaukee; Pete Sweeney, Rochester, N. Y.; E. A. Gowran, Portage, Wis.; J. A. Van Dyke and lady, Wabasha; E. R. Davis, Chicago.

BALL PLAYERS IN HOC.

Three of Them Arrested for Talking Too Loudly.

Titled prisoners are seldom received at the central police station. Still more seldom are the titles blazoned forth in all their glory upon the sergeant's "tab." Last evening, however, Officers George Smith and Joe Davis were envied by the entire 6 o'clock relief who read the startling announcement that these two brave patrolmen, with their single four hands, had overtaken, arrested and conveyed in Roman triumph to the central station the following distinguished personages, to wit: "C. B. Fisher, p., Ind.; W. H. Wheelock, ss., Gr. Rap.; C. L. Jones, cf., Gr. Rap." It was generally presumed that the first of these was a "prince of India," in Caucasian disguise, and the other two members of his suite. But the trio's partiality for diamonds was the only basis for this supposition. They had been overcome early in the afternoon, upon lower Seventh street, where they were wildly discussing an unknown subject in an unknown language. The language, at least, was a mystery to Officer Davis, who has so long traversed the cosmopolitan pavements of Seventh street that he can "vag" a Chinaman in eloquent Cantonese, or even arrest a disorderly from Figi for uttering Polynesian blasphemy. That the three stalwart young men encountered yesterday were making prohibited remarks was evident.

The patrolman paused for proof, and a delighted "newsie" explained, between his exuberant shouts, that "de big guy" was "in de box" for "Indernaplis" and that he was "chewin' de rag" with two other players from the Grand Rapids base ball team. After the riot had been subdued and it was learned that both teams had just been paid off it became clearer why the three merrymakers had conversed so obscurely in that marvelous dialect which, even in its literary form, renders columns of metropolitan newspapers a sealed book to wise men than Officer Joe Davis. When searched, the officers discovered not less than $263. This Croesus like display it was that impressed Jailor Bantz with the necessity of recording the gentlemen's titles. The magnates lingered behind the bars only long enough to realize their situation. They were then allowed to deposit bail money of $10 each, and to wander forth, on agreeing to confine their conversation while here to the president's English in a subdued tone of voice.

FAT REWARD OFFERED.

St. Paul Police on the Lookout for a Bank Embezzler.

Pinkerton's National Detective agency has undertaken the job of locating Ross C. Van Bokkelen, embezzling receiving teller of the Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill. In addition to the $5,000 reward offered for his capture by the company, the bank officials will pay a percentage of all money recovered with him. As he embezzled nearly $40,000, this extra incentive to catch him is not a slight one. A circular containing a good portrait of Van Bokkelen, a specimen of his handwriting and full description of him has been mailed by the Pinkerton agency to the four corners of the earth wherever there is a policeman, a marshal or a constable. A copy of this circular, with the offer, has been received by the St. Paul police. It reads as follows:

"The Merchants' Loan and Trust Company of Chicago, Ill., will pay $5,000 reward, and also a percentage of all moneys received for the arrest and detention of Ross C. Van Bokkelen, embezzling receiving teller lately of their bank. Van Bokkelen left Chicago about Saturday, Sept. 14, 1895.

"His description is as follows: Age, 28 years; 5 feet 7 or 7½ inches; 130 to 135 pounds; light or fair complexion; rather pale face; dark brown hair and mustache; mustache not heavy; light blue eyes; neat appearing man; dresses well; wears eyeglasses; quick, nervous manner; quick step; rides bicycle; is quite knock-kneed; wrinkles forehead in conversation and talks in a jerky manner. He carried a small valise when leaving, and had no other baggage.

"If located, arrest, charge embezzlement of $33,000 from the above bank and promptly notify."

A Sign of the Times.

There has been no more marked development during the last quarter of a century in any direction than in the reading of advertisements.

NOT LIKE CAESAR.

W. W. ERWIN NOT AMBITIOUS FOR OFFICE NOR LEADERSHIP.

POSITION TOWARD LABOR.

HE IS SEEKING NO EMOLUMENTS THROUGH HIS AFFILIATION WITH IT.

NO CHANGE IN HIS SENTIMENTS.

Views Expressed Two Years Ago Represent Those of the Present.

W. W. Erwin's name has been associated with a number of reports that have arisen since he was elected a member of the barbers' union and sent as a delegate to the trades and labor assembly. One report was that Mr. Erwin desired to reach the gubernatorial office through the assistance of the labor organizations. A second report attributed to him an ambition to be sent as a delegate to the next meeting of the American Federation of Labor, and thus get into position to try for the presidency of the leading industrial forces of America. A reporter of the Globe questioned Mr. Erwin about these reports yesterday.

To begin with, the noted man of law said that such reports are pure bosh, without foundation in fact, airy constructions from the imagination of some enemy. "I have no ambition," he said, "to do any of these things that I am credited with contemplating. I am not even a volunteer, but a conscript, in the ranks. Not being a trained craftsman, I could not volunteer; but the labor line has drafted me. In justice to my published beliefs touching the evolution of the freedom of labor, I could not refuse to take my place in the ranks. Let me read you what I had to say on this point in my Labor day address in 1893. It represents my sentiments today just as it did then." And Mr. Erwin read:

All labor must peacefully organize. With the least possible delay all labor in this republic must organize itself into a vast federation upon fraternal principles—not selfish principles.

It must organize en masse to secure the freedom of labor, for the practices of the nations of the world are now hostile to free labor.

This first necessity of labor—its freedom—will demand the exercise of the aggregate powers of all the laborers and producers of raw materials in this republic. You can look for aid at this time to no existing government. You must rely upon yourselves. Free labor will be compelled to enlist all the toilers of the republic, that they may peacefully and patiently toil and confederate for the discovery of the hidden processes of economical liberty, and co-labor for the establishment of such processes in the constitution and laws of the land. You must erect your boards of inquiry and advice, your conventions of agreement, your congresses of patriotic endeavor. Your assembly and federation will at once be waited upon by all the forces of civilization, which seek to propitiate mere power and influence in political engagements. You will act politically only when necessary; for it requires years to undo the mistakes of a moment. To reconstruct the trade, commerce and markets of the republic can only be done by striving patiently along right lines. Legislation is only legal violence. The legislation now on the statute books against the freedom of labor will melt away before the sun of federate fraternal organization. If the wealth of nations is as Adam Smith has proved, your most patriotic impulses will warn your organization to disdain the practice of selfish principles as you march slowly but surely on toward the true glory of the republic.

The institution and commencement of this solemn march by the toiling masses of mankind toward the discovery of, and the institution in legislation and in all the forms of public thought and act, of a fraternal system of economy which, distinguished from mercantile political economy, shall now give to labor its own rewrad, has been reserved to the free people of this republic. God seems to have destined that within the heaven-defended walls of this favored land the evolutionary processes of free labor should in its own evolution, by processes mysterious and unfathomable to the individual mind, but enforced by the collective energies of God's poor, bring out in bold relief the ever-sounding and resounding shout of the Nazarene, when he cried:

Blessed are the poor in spirit.
Blessed are they that mourn.
Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.
Blessed are the merciful, for they shall obtain mercy.
Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God.
Ye are the salt of the earth. Ye are the light of the world.

For human society, Christian though it has been called, has never yet been able to give tone or force or power to these beatitudes. They are deferred to the evolutionary process of labor.

Questioned on the point of possible leadership, Mr. Erwin expressed the opinion that no man was ever born who could lead the labor line. "This," said he, "is because the road to be traveled has never been gone over before. The forces aroused and working today are a grand result of the evolution of a national conscience. Before the flag of this republic was sent aloft such a thing as a national conscience had never been known in the history of the world. This replacement of the force of glittering intellect by the force of splendid, loving soul, made possible the verdicts at Homestead. It also assures the continuance of free republican government. Nothing can ever destroy that. We can rest confident that this government will live and grow on this new force, this living national conscience.

"No; the mass line is going forward because the evolution of labor has swept away the old class lines in a manner that is astonishing to the student of the world's history. But no man can lead the line, be his gifts ever so great. Only the federate rank and file can prevail and work out the salvation of the laborers. And that is the reason why I am willing to be enlisted in the ranks and identified with the labor unions. Within them every man must stand criticism on a common level. But as for ambition to be more than a mere unit in this great army, I have none, either for office or leadership."

DRANK FLY POISON.

A Little Girl's Narrow Escape From Death.

Baby Kerr, the one-year-old daughter of William Kerr, of South Park, had a close call last week, her life being saved by Dr. Johnson. The little one got hold of some fly poison that was in a saucer and drank it. When seen by her mother she still had the saucer in her hands, and was rapidly getting sick. Soon she commenced to vomit. Within an hour Dr. Johnson was on the scene, and for over four hours he worked with the child, and when he left the house she was out of danger.

BAPTIST MISSION WORK.

Rev. E. R. Pope Gives Some Interesting State Statistics.

At the First Baptist church yesterday morning, the Rev. E. R. Pope, state superintendent of Baptist missions, gave a very interesting presentation of the work of the state convention, taking as his text Galatians vi., 2, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Mr. Pope referred to the youth of this state. When the first Baptist church was organized in 1850 there were but three churches in the state and the value of the church property was only $600. In 1890 there were over 3,000 churches in the state. In 1850 the whole population of the state was 6,000, and out of this number only 12 were Scandinavians; today there are over 6,000 Scandinavians enrolled in the membership of the Baptist churches. Of the 1,300,000 people credited to the state in the census of 1890 only about 300,000 were American born, and of the males in the state over twenty-one years of age, three out of every four were foreign born. In the last census more than one-half the population was returned as belonging to no church, from which it was evident that there was much demand for earnest Christian work.

The value of the work of the convention to the denomination would be seen, when it was stated that, out of the 225 Baptist churches now in the state, only about 35 could be found which had not at some time in their history received aid from the convention funds. Forty-one churches were being helped today, a similar number to those receiving aid in 1890, but of the last mentioned class today twenty-three were now self-supporting. Then, too, the convention employed four district missionaries to work among the scattered foreign populations, and there was great need for two American-speaking missionaries to engage in a like work, one in particular being badly needed to labor in the fast developing iron ranges, where towns were springing up on all sides, and in order that the Baptists might do their fair share in pioneer work in these regions they ought to have one man whose entire time should be given to this district, the resources of which were but dimly understood even at this time.

Incidentally, Mr. Pope extended an earnest invitation to all who could do so, to attend the coming meeting of the convention at Austin, which is to begin on Monday, Oct. 14, and last until the evening of Thursday, Oct. 17. If 100 can be induced to attend from the Twin Cities the Milwaukee road will run a special train for them on the Monday afternoon, so as to get them there in time for the opening services, and will also give one fare for the round trip.

The harvest home exercises of the Sunday school were postponed until next Sunday on account of the weather.

ESCAPED IN A BLANKET.

Robert Bohanan Suddenly Leaves the City Hospital.

If a large colored man wearing a bashful smile and a small red and white blanket is observed flitting airily about the avenues this morning, he must not be taken for a prince of Dahomey far from his native wilds. When found he will prove to be a vulgar, commonplace local negro, with recently healed scars, wet feet, and a reputation as a "bad man." Robert Bohanan is his name. The city hospital was his home until 11 o'clock last night.

Some weeks ago Robert met a German farmer out near Lake Phalen and suggested a redistribution of wealth. When the farmer evinced a disgusting adherence to old-time conventional ideas Robert opened a way for the new doctrine by means of a glittering knife. But the symposium was not conclusive. Both sides felt much cut up over the outcome. In fact, Bohanan was sent to the city hospital for treatment. He was charged in a police court complaint with assault with intent to rob. When his case was called a few days since he had not yet recovered from his wounds. Last night, however, being left alone, he wrapped the red and white blanket, toga fashion, around his Roman form, leaped gaily from the second story window, and rushed forth into the arms of liberty and a bad cold.

As soon as his departure had been discovered by the hospital attendants the police were notified. As the man's only wearing apparel was the blanket, it is thought he will find it a hard matter to get out of reach before he is recaptured.

ANOTHER WET DAY.

Saturday's Rain Storm Continued Till Last Night.

The rain storm which began in St. Paul Friday night and continued throughout Saturday did not let up until last night. Throughout the day yesterday it continued to fall in uneven quantities, but nearly all the time hard enough to make it uncomfortable getting around. Few people ventured out who were not compelled to go, except those who obeyed the call of duty and attended divine service. As a general thing, the services in the various churches were slimly attended, both morning and evening, and in a few of the churches where special services had been arranged the programmes were postponed until a more auspicious day.

While the heavy rain was regarded as a benefit, if not a necessity, to the country, people living in the city felt they were getting more than their requirements called for. But that did not alter the situation and the heavens continued to pour out moisture all day. So far as reported, no damage was done by the rain or the wind that accompanied it and no inconvenience experienced by any one except those who had to walk over the wet streets. The street car service was in no way interrupted by the storm.

Last night the predicted drop in the temperature came and the mercury went down several degrees. The indications are that it will clear up today and be clear and cooler.

BLAZE IN A BARN

Caused Some Excitement but No Damage.

Shortly after 8 p. m. yesterday fire destroyed the roof of a stable belonging to A. King, at Sherburne avenue and Cedar streets. More or less confusion resulted from the alarm being accidently rung as from Seventh and Cedar streets, so that the crew of the police patrol wagon and divers citizens seeking a Sunday sensation were beguiled into almost prying up the asphalt about the latter corner in search of a conflagration which did not exist there. The correct announcement came later, but everybody was then as mad as a pouting girl, and the police simply drove home, "so they did."

Killed Five Rebs.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Official advices received here say that a column of troops near Santa Domingo fought a band of insurgents, inflicting a loss of five killed, twelve wounded and four prisoners taken. The troops also took six saddle horses and a number of arms.

REVIVED THE PAST

REV. CHARLES SECOMBE'S APPEARANCE AT THE CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

HIS CHURCH AT ST. ANTHONY

WAS THE FIRST ONE OF THAT DENOMINATION FOUNDED IN MINNESOTA.

TALK WITH DR. INGERSOLL.

He Tells About the Important Features of Last Week's Convention.

Rev. Dr. E. P. Ingersoll, pastor of the Park Congregational church, has just returned from the convention of the General Congregational Association of Minnesota, held last week at Alexandria. He is much gratified over the work there accomplished.

"There was a large attendance," said Dr. Ingersoll, "and all reports indicated that the Congregational denomination is steadily growing in this state. We met in the Alexandria church. It is a beautiful and complete structure, and in every way adapted for our convention. Then, too, the citizens seemed to take great interest in our sessions. They did everything possible to make our visit delightful, and you know that Alexandria is one of the prettiest towns in the country, just in the middle of a wonderfully picturesque region. O, yes, the lakes were rather attractive for the piscatorial delegates, and a good many of us were disappointed because we got no chance to go fishing and have the number and weight of our catch officially indorsed by the convention."

"You were elected deputy moderator of the session, weren't you, doctor?"

"Yes, they did me that honor. Another St. Paul representative was remembered, too, when Dr. Smith, of the People's church, was called upon to preach the opening sermon. It was an able address, of course, very eloquent and much appreciated.

"As to the important features of the convention, I think that probably one of the most interesting was the appearance of the pastor of the First Congregational church established in Minnesota, founded at St. Anthony in 1851. That was four years before the state association was established. The Alexandria meeting commemorated the fortieth anniversary of the association. This pastor was Rev. Charles Secombe, now of Springfield, S. D. The old gentleman was about the only representative of the early ministry. In spite of his age he made a very entertaining address, and told us all about the little old church of forty-four years ago. It is now, by the way, the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, situated near the university, and in charge of Rev. Dr. Merrill.

"The addresses made by visitors from outside the state were of unusual value. I might mention, among them, the speech of Rev. Dr. F. P. Woodbury, who once lived in Minneapolis. He is now located in New York, and is secretary of the American Missionary association, which has done such great work among the heathen. Dr. W. G. Puddefoot, of Boston, made a capital missionary address. He is field secretary of the Congregational Home Missionary society. Really, I almost believed I was listening to John Gough, there was so much fire and eloquence in the doctor's speech. Two other first-class addresses on the subject of missions were given by George M. Herrick, of Chicago, Western secretary of the Congregational Educational society, and Rev. R. P. Herrick, secretary of the Sunday School society.

"Then another thing worth mentioning was the report of the committee on Windom institute, our preparatory school where pupils get ready for Carleton, the college of our denomination, and for other similar institutions. The report strongly praised the Windom institute, and recommended it to all Minnesota Congregationalists. Carleton itself is, of course, doing finely.

"The ladies' missionary societies held interesting meetings during the regular convention, and the ladies gave us a delightful reception last Thursday evening."

THEY DIDN'T MASS.

Movement to Organize New Industrial Society Goes Over.

For some time there has been a quiet movement among the socialists and radicals in the labor unions, having for its object the organization of a new industrial society, to embrace all sorts of workers, skilled and unskilled. Some of the men interested have even gone so far as to say they will organize a second central assembly, similar to the present trades and labor assembly. At first the agitators of the proposed all-embracing union were not sure that they could command a following sufficient to make a respectable showing, and so they laid low. The differences that cropped out on Labor day, and which are now the subject of investigation by the assembly, offered the opportunity which the dissatisfied few were seeking—at least, they thought so.

During last week the first move was planned and the first step was taken when the following call was inserted in the papers:

"A wage-earners' mass meeting will be held at Stahl's hall, Third and Minnesota streets, Sunday afternoon at 3, to discuss the advisability of forming a wage-earners' protective association, politically and commercially, and the amalgamation of all wage-earners into one common organization. Short addresses will be delivered, after which the work of organization will be taken up."

Sponsors for the call were two gentlemen whom no one seems to know, at least as being in any sort of position among the members of labor organizations which would warrant them in attempting such a movement. The trades and labor assembly has a standing committee whose stated duty is to help all movements to organize the workers. This committee was not consulted, nor was its aid asked. The projectors of the new organization went ahead apparently on their own individual responsibility.

But the "mass meeting" did not mass. A little rain seemed to have had the effect of killing a burning desire to organize a great wage-earners' union that should "amalgamate all wage-earners into one common organization." When a Globe reporter entered Stahl's hall at 3 o'clock one young man was sitting there alone. He said he thought the storm prevented the meeting, and said it would be postponed until next Sunday afternoon, at the same place and hour.

Car Horses in England.

Two hundred and seventy-five thousand horses thrown out of use in the United States has an indirect influence on the price of horseflesh all over the world. The cheapness of transportation across the Atlantic permits their shipment to England at a very low cost, and American horses are already finding their way to English sale stables. In this way the indirect influences of electrical invention are being felt by the English agriculturists, already groaning over the many burdens thrown on their shoulders.

GABRIEL SAVED THEM.

Coolness of an Engineer Prevented a Terrible Railroad Wreck.

A train load of passengers near to death and a cool-headed, heroic engineer, keeping a firm hand on the throttle, risking and almost losing his own life to save the lives of others, a derailed engine leaning helpless against an overhanging bank, a great charred log lying full across the rails, which it had torn up on its fall from the cliff overhead, and a crowd of passengers issuing from the coaches in the rear, ignorant at first of their danger or the cause of it, and thrilling with emotion only when they found the brave engineer lying wounded and almost unconscious by the side of his engine—this was the situation on the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern railroad late yesterday afternoon, about half way between the stations of Lake and Wayne, about twenty miles out from the city, says the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"We were running rather slowly," Engineer Gabriel said. "I had just told Anderson that I calculated we could make town in about an hour and twenty minutes, which for twenty-two miles was not going very fast. I did not notice anything amiss until, just as we were rounding the curve, I saw the log not more than two car lengths ahead of us. I put on the air, and when I found the engine toppling over I jumped clear through the window, which in my cab always stands open. I did not strike against the window, but struck the ground in an awkward position and fell back against something sharp and hard, I think one of the crossties. For some time after I fell I was in a dazed condition, and it seemed to me as if nobody would ever come to relieve my agony and pull me up. At last one came and I have had a terrible jolting ever since. By the way," he added of his own accord, "did you ever notice that nine-tenths of the railroad accidents occur on Sunday?"

EAT TOO MUCH MEAT.

Americans Too Prone to the Consumption of Flesh and Fowl.

From the New York Press.

"We eat altogether too much meat, anyway," said Dr. Cyrus Edison, the health commissioner. "I venture to say that most of the ills we are heir to come from habitual eating of too much beef. If the present era of high prices of beef will only compel people to choose other foods, such as fish or a greater variety of vegetables, the 'beef combine,' as it is called, will have been the unconscious instrument of doing a vast amount of good.

"Fish is much better food for city people than flesh raised on land. It does not contain as great a proportion of those simulative nutrients that do so much to produce nervousness, indigestion, constipation and the host of attendant disorders to the human body for which the medical profession is so continually called upon to prescribe. Wage-workers who earn their living by physical exertion—farm laborers, shovelers, ditch diggers, etc.—require solid foods, such as beef and pork, but men and women who take little exercise, whose employment is sedentary, calling for no continued physical strain, fish is eminently more satisfactory as a regular diet. Fish is the coming food. Long after our land has become denuded of those properties that nourish animal life in the field, the waters of the deep will be teeming with flesh.

"The scientific culture of carp has shown conclusively that one acre of water will produce more edible and wholesome flesh than three acres of land, and some of these days we will awaken to the importance of preserving our land sustained animals by the systematic and methodical cultivation of our fish.

"As to the quantity of meat that a man really needs people seem to be ignorant. The United States government allows the soldiers but three-quarters of a pound of meat a day. How many New Yorkers, do you suppose, get along with so small a ration of meat? The government, through its physicians, has learned that soldiers, even on the march, do better on that seemingly small allowance than if they were permitted to gorge themselves indiscriminately on the flesh of steers and sheep. New York city allows for its hospital patients but one pound of meat a day, and that pound is untrimmed. When cooked and ready to be eaten that pound represents really less than the army ration for able-bodied men. The average energetic well-fed New Yorker consumes from one and a half to three pounds of meat every day that he is able to eat. It is altogether too much. No wonder that nature rebels frequently and insists that the man live on gruel for whole days at a time. That is nature's own recourse. That's when a man is sick—when he can't eat meat."

SCOTS PERPETRATE BULLS.

Some of Them Are No Less Amusing Than the Irish Variety.

From the Syracuse Standard.

Scottish bulls are sometimes quite as rich as those of genuine Irish origin. Here are a few specimens. Two Scotchmen were discussing the relative merits of churchyards and cemeteries, when one of them boldly expressed his aversion to the latter in this manner. "I'd rather no dee ava (at all) than be buried in such a place." To which his companion retored: "Weel, if I'm spared in life and health I'll gang naewhere else." A minister in Arran is said to have made the following announcement from his pulpit: "My friends, there will be no Lord's day here next Sabbath; it's the sacrament over at Kilmory and I'll be there." A Paisley gentleman, in discussing the right of women to practice medicine, in a letter to a newspaper in his place, asked this pointed question: "Why should not women be freely allowed to become medical men?" A Scotch lady was speaking strongly to a gentleman against smoking, which, she said, must be very bad for the health. "I don't know," said her friend. "There's my father, who smokes every day, and he is now seventy years old." "Well," she said, "if he had never smoked he might have been eighty." At a benefit in Edinburgh many years ago the play bill stated that the evening's entertainment would finish with an interlude. A Presbyterian minister, performing public worship in a church at Edinburgh, once used the expression in prayer: "Lord, have mercy upon all fools and idiots, and particularly upon the town council of Edinburgh."

Wedded a Chicago Girl.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times this morning announces that Maurice Black, of London, has been married to Carolina, daughter of A. M. Forbes, of Chicago.

BOSS THE COUNTRY

BISHOP FOWLER'S BOAST AT THE GERMAN M. E. CONFERENCE

MAKES BOAST OF STRENGTH.

MORE CHILDREN IN METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOLS THAN ALL OTHERS COMBINED

ASSIGNMENT OF MINISTERS.

Districts in Which the Pastors Will Labor During the Coming Year.

"In the Methodist Sunday schools there are more children than in all the other churches, Catholic and Protestant, combined. This means that in ten or twenty years, if we hold a reasonable number of these children in the church, we will boss this country. We should be alive to the great responsibility resting upon us to preserve the institutions of this republic, these liberties, and the Kingdom of Christ upon earth."

These were the impressive words spoken yesterday afternoon by Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was speaking to a large gathering of ministers and laymen, after having ordained to the ministry F. C. Schultze, of Bertha; Charles Biermann, of Panola, and Prof. Rodemeyer, of St. Paul Park.

The impressive ordination ceremonies were conducted in the First German M. E. church, on Olive street, which was packed full of people, to accommodate many of whom the aisles had been filled with chairs.

The ordination of these three men marked the close of the annual conference of German Methodists. Rev. F. L. Nagler, former pastor of the church, delivered a powerful sermon preceding the ordination, and at the close of the ceremonies Bishop Fowler announced the following appointments to the various charges for the ensuing year:

ST. PAUL DISTRICT.

E. J. Fink, presiding elder, Hamline, Minn.
Cannon Falls, to be supplied.
Hokah, Anton Peik, Hokah, Minn.
Jordan, E. H. Heins, Jordan, Minn.
Chippewa Falls, Wis., W. A. Weiss, Chippewa Falls.
Lake City, West Albany and Belvidere, H. E. Young, Lake City.
Menomonie, George Goess, Menomonie, Wis.
Minneola, to be supplied.
Panola and Deer Creek, Charles Biermann, Panola, Minn.
Pepin, Herman Zeigler, Pepin, Wis.
Prescott, J. G. Steffer, St. Paul Park.
Red Wing, Jacob Durbahn, Red Wing.
Rochester and Dover, H. Clement, Rochester.
St. Paul—Dayton's Bluff, H. F. Lange; First church, W. J. Weber; Second church, Aug. Biebighauser; West Side church, H. Boettcher; St. Paul Park church, C. W. Hutzler.
Salem and Rose Mound, W. E. Baumgarten.
Washington, John Schneider.
Winona, Emil Uhl.
C. W. Hertzler, president, and Theodore Rodemeyer, professor, St. Paul's college, and members St. Paul Park church quarterly conference.
J. L. Nuelsen, professor at Central Wesleyan college, Warrenton, Mo., and member of quarterly conference of Bluff church, St. Paul.
Dr. F. L. Nagler, editor of Haus und Herd, Sunday school literature and tracts, and member of First church quarterly conference, St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS DISTRICT.

W. F. Fritze, presiding elder.
Ada—Fr. Brunkan.
Brownton—Gottlieb Raihle.
Bertha—F. C. Schulz.
Clearwater—C. F. Bublitz.
Crow River—G. R. Fritze.
Duluth—C. L. Lenhart.
Grand Forks—W. H. Miller.
La Moure (to be supplied)—J. G. Giemmer.
Maple Grove and Greenwoor—J. J. Hoffman.
Minneapolis—Central, C. F. Blume; First church, J. F. Steiner; North church, to be supplied.
Morris—F. J. Wilgand.
Turtle Mountain—C. Schoenheider Jr.
Valley City and Wimbledon—W. H. Koenig and one to be supplied.
W. F. Finke, professor in St. Paul's college and member of Minneapolis Central conference.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA DISTRICT

Korener, presiding elder.
Albert Lea—F. J. Preine.
Arlington—John Houck.
Beaver Falls and Echo—W. F. Maas.
Blooming Grove—G. A. Rabe.
Cannon River—F. Brinkman.
Fairfax and West Newton—C. A. Borchard.
Faribault—C. H. Souter.
Janesville and Selma—C. F. W. Krienke.
Le Sueur—H. J. Hobert.
Mankato and Danville—W. Pagenhart.
Morgan and Eden—J. C. Pfeiffer.
New Ulm and Lafayette—A. F. W. Krinke.
Owatonna—E. P. Christ.
Sleepy Eye—G. C. Rheinfrank.
Springfield—F. E. Meierbachtol.
Waseca—J. W. Rathke.
J. G. Lehnert left without appointment to attend school.

Just before announcing his appointments Bishop Fowler delivered an earnest exhortation to people and preachers. He reminded them of the forebearance Christians should have for one another. "Even if you do not like the pastor sent you," said the bishop, do not discourage him, but use him. He may not like you any better than you like him, but he goes where he is sent, to do Christ's work, and he should have your aid in all things. He is not sent to you because he needs a guardian, but because he can aid the church and the people. I will put these Methodist preachers against any similar number of men from any other calling and send them out into the world to make a living. And I will venture that at the end of a year they will return with the greatest amount of the baggage."

Several of the bishop's illustrations were provocative of unrestrained laughter, but there were other points in his discourse which elicited hearty exclamations of "praise the Lord," "that's true," "amen," etc., especially when he impressed upon his hearers the fact that the Methodist church is not making a losing, and is making a gaining fight. "We are converting a thousand people every day in the year," said he, "and building three or four churches a day, and less than twenty of our churches were without pastors last year."

Then followed the statement concerning the Sunday schools; and the bishop finished his discourse with the assurance that the appointments were not influenced by personal reasons in a single instance, but were based on the best judgment of judicious, competent and conscientious men, whose reports had guided him in the responsible task of making the assignments.

The Elephant in France.

The discovery of the tusks and molars of several great elephants (elephas primo-genius and antiquus) in the Charente, France, are among the largest yet found in Europe. The biggest is nine feet. When the animal was alive something over twelve feet might have been the size of the tusks. In the quarry at Tilloux the elephas antiquus is associated with the elephas meridionalis, and with the remains of the hippopotamus, rhinoceros, bison and elk. But what is even more interesting is the discovery of worked flints, including arrowhead, and, in one case, a stone weapon was found directly under the elephas meridionalis. The exact locality is near the village of Nerolle, in the canton of Segonzac.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Heavy Rains Aid the Farmers—Damage From Lightning.

When operations ceased at the boom Saturday evening the total output of logs aggregated 365,000,000 feet, and there are just about logs enough left to keep the boom running until Wednesday evening. The output for this season will be about 85,000,000 feet greater than last year. If all the logs cut last winter had been secured the season's output would have exceeded 400,000,000 feet.

After a dry spell, continuing for weeks, this section has been visited by one of the heaviest rains seen here for years. The rain fell steadily Saturday evening and night, and continued a part of yesterday. The storm was accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning, which struck in several places. Charles Quincy's home on the North hill was struck, and was badly demolished. Strangely enough no one was injured, although all of the folks were in the house when the bolt passed through. Several large trees in the city were destroyed. The rain is a blessing to farmers, who can now continue their fall plowing.

Log sales on the St. Croix were good last week, but raft shipments were a little light, only five rafts having been towed to down river points.

J. C. Nethaway goes to Pine City today to defend Thomas Volk, who is charged with murder. Mr. Nethaway says he does not believe the case will come up for trial until the latter part of October.

A foster child of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Quincy died Saturday evening.

Nearly the entire corn crop in this county is now in shock, not the slightest bit of damage having been done by frost. The crop is the largest in the history of the county, and is of excellent quality, even the latest varieties having ripened nicely.

HAPPENED AT THE WHEEL.

Invisible Hands Turned It in Disobedience of Orders.

From Good Words.

"Why, no," said the mate, "I can't say that we're a bit more superstitious than other folk. You get into the moors and hills and you'll find landsmen quite as foolish as any of us. I'll not deny but there may have been a time—and yet I'm not very sure. That's true enough about steam; anyway, blue water isn't so lonely as it must have been when we were all under canvas. Seems to me it's loneliness that breeds superstition, and there's no loneliness like that of the high seas on a starry night. Still things do happen now and again—things there's no accounting for.

"Here's a case now; I wonder what you would make out of it? It was on a May night, something like fifteen years ago, and we were coming up the channel. It was one of those queer nights when the stars are clear over head, but everything about you's as black as your hat. We were bowling along with a fresh breeze that brought us a smell of old England, and everything seemed ship-shaped and snug, when all of a sudden the lookout sent up a yell, and right ahead of us there was a flash of lights and a looming of a big shadow, black against the very darkness. The moment the lookout shouted there was a cry. 'Hard aport!' and I gave the wheel a whirr to set it flying. I don't expect you to believe it, but make what you like of it, the wheel stuck as if it had been spiked. I flung all my strength on to it; it was fixed like a stanchion. You can't guess what I felt at that moment, with that cry in my ears and that big shadow rushing out of the darkness. Then two invisible hands, cold as ice, were laid on mine with a steady grip, and the wheel was sent flying hard astarboard. We swung up into the wind, and as we did so a great ocean liner passed us at almost leaping distance. Had we gone to port we should have been cut in two.

"No, I told you I couldn't account for it. I've wondered, too, at times, for our captain's brother was lost in the channel—run down just like that, too."

APPENDICITIS AND FALLACIES.

Seeds Are Seldom if Ever Responsible for the Disease.

Appendicitis has excited such popular interest recently that many fallacies have arisen with regard to certain features of the trouble. For some time surgeons have been studying carefully all phases of the disease, and the result of their observations has exploded a number of false theories. It was thought that grape and tomato seeds produced appendicitis, and latterly people have been somewhat charry about eating the fruit or the vegetable for fear of being afflicted with appendicitis.

Several days ago Dr. Hunter McGuire, one of the ablest surgeons in the South, read a paper on the subject before the Virginia Medical association. In all the operations that he had performed he said that he had never seen a single grape, tomato or cherry seed. He also said that appendicitis could be cured without the use of the knife. The opinion of Dr. McGuire is sustained by the observation of Philadelphia surgeons.

Dr. Orville Horwitz has had many cases of appendicitis under his care, and speaking on the subject to a Philadelphia Press reporter, said substantially: "I have never found any grape or tomato seed in the cases of appendicitis treated by me. I have discovered, however, that appendicitis has resulted from feces impaction. There was one case of a date seed, but in nearly all cases there was no foreign substance. So it may be stated that there are many popular fallacies regarding the disease. Undoubtedly the origin of appendicitis is due to a specific germ.

"Now, generally speaking, the symptoms of appendicitis are a swelling of the right side of the abdomen, a doughy tumor, fever, vomiting and nausea. It is not necessary to operate on all the cases. Where the membrane of the appendix is only inflamed, the patient can be cured without the use of the knife. But let me say in this connection, that appendicitis is apt to return to the sufferer. So, in all such cases, it pays to operate after the patient has recovered, to prevent a repetition of the trouble. When, however, an abscess has formed then it is imperative to perform an operation at the proper time.

"When there is no abscess the patient may recover without having an operation, but where there is an abscess the patient will probably die unless there is an operation. It is, therefore, wise to obtain surgical relief in the early stage of the trouble. Frequently the abscess ruptures into the peritoneum. Most cases of appendicitis recover when there has been proper treatment."

Carrie's Blunder.

Little Carrie had been instructed to learn a Scripture verse with the word good in it. Accordingly her parents taught her: "It is lawful to do good on the Sabbath day." The little maid repeated her text many times softly to herself before the beginning of the general exercises in which all the Sunday school classes were to join. Then, when her turn came, she sent a ripple over the audience by reciting in clear but lisping accents, "It is awful to be good on the Sabbath day."

A Curious Contract.

The Great Western railroad of England has just had to pay $500,000 to free itself from the obligation to stop every train at Swindom station for ten minutes. In 1841, before the road had reached Bristol, it made an agreement for ninety-nine years with a firm of builders to hold every train carrying passengers, "not being sent express or for special purposes, for a reasonable period of about ten minutes," at Swindom, in consideration, for which a rent of a penny a year was to be paid. The railroad soon found out the inconvenience of the arrangement and tried to break it. The courts in 1846 and in 1872 held that "express" did not mean in the contract what is now meant by an express train; but the price asked for the annulment of the concession was always more than the company was willing to pay. After a fight of over fifty years it has been driven by the competition of other roads to buy out its opponents, and the ten-minute stop of fast expresses at Swindom is now a thing of the past.

TALLEST IN THE WORLD.

Some Structures That Almost Reach the Clouds.

Machinery.

The tallest chimney was built at Port Dundas, Glasgow, Scotland, 1857 to 1859, for F. Townsend. It was the highest chimney in the world (454 feet) and one of the loftiest masonry structures in existence. It is, independent of its size, one of the best specimens of substantial, well-made brick work in existence. In Europe there are only two church steeples that exceed this structure in height—namely, that of the Cologne cathedral (510 feet) and that of the Strasburg cathedral (468 feet). The great pyramid of Tizeh was originally 480 feet, although not so high at present. The United States out-tops them all with its Washington monument, 550 feet high, and the tower of the Philadelphia public building, which is 537 feet high.

The Eiffel tower at Paris, France, surpasses all other terrestial metal structures with its altitude of nearly 1,000 feet. The great tower of London, Eng., in course of construction from designs of Henry Davey, C. E., will out-top all metal structures, being built of steel, and its extreme height will be 1,250 feet when finished.

The highest and most remarkable chimney in the world is erected at the imperial foundry at Halsbrucke, near Frieberg, in Saxony. The height of this structure is 452.6 feet, and 15.74 feet in internal diameter, and is situated on the right bank of the Mulde, at an elevation of 219 feet above that of the foundry works, so that its total height above the sea is no less than 711.75 feet. The works are situated on the left bank of the river, and the furnace gases are conveyed across the river to the chimney on a bridge through a pipe 3,227 feet in length.

The highest artificial structure in America is the water works tower at Eden park, Cincinnati, O. The floor of the tower, reached by elevators, is 522 feet above the Ohio river. The base is 404 feet above the stream. If the height of the elevator shaft be added to the observation floor the grand total height is 589 feet.

The highest office building in the world is the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York city. Its height above the sidewalk is 347 feet, and its foundations go down 53 feet below the same, being about 20 feet below tidewater level, making a total of 400 feet. The foundation piers consist of fifteen masonry piers and are carried by the same number of caissons. The latter were sunk to bedrock by the pneumatic process. The cantilever system was used for the foundations.

SENSES POSSESSED BY INSECTS.

Some of Them Are More Acute Than Those of Human Beings.

Insect Life.

The address on "Social Insects," delivered some time ago by Prof. Riley at the Washington Biological society, has just been printed. Of the five ordinary senses recognized in ourselves and most higher animals, insects have, we are told, the sense of sight, and there can be little questions that they possess also the senses of touch, smell and hearing. Yet, save perhaps that of touch, none of these senses, as possessed by insects, can be strictly compared with our own, while there is the best of evidence that insects possess other senses which we do not, and that they have sense organs with which we have none to compare.

Taking first the senses of sight, much has been written as to the picture which the compound eye of insects produces upon the brain or upon the nerve centers. Most insects which undergo complete metamorphosis possess in their adolescent states simple eyes or ocelli, and sometimes groups of them of varying size and in varying situations. It is impossible to demonstrate experimentally their efficiency as organs of sight; the probabilities are that they give out the faintest impressions, but otherwise act as do our own. In the image state the great majority of insects have their simple eyes in addition to the compound eyes.

So far as experiments have gone, they show that insects have a keen color sense, though here again their sensations of color differ from those produced upon us. The sense of touch is supposed to reside chiefly in the antennae, or feelers, though it requires but the simplest observation to show that with soft-bodied insects the sense resides in any position of the body, very much as it does in other animals. It is, however, evidently more specialized in the maxillary and labial palpi and the tongue than in the antennae in most insects. Very little can be positively proved as to the sense of taste in insects; but that insects possess the power of smell is a matter of common observation, and has been experimentally proved.

It is the acuteness of the sense of smell which attracts many insects so unerringly to given objects, and which has led many people to believe them sharp-sighted. Moreover, the innumerable glands and special organs for secreting odors furnish the strongest indirect proof of the same fact. In regard to the sense of hearing, the most casual experimentation will show that most insects, while keenly alive to the slightest movements or vibrations, are for the most part deaf to the sounds which affect us. That they have a sense of sound is equally certain, but its range is very different from ours.

The fact that so many insects have the power of producing sounds that are even audible to us is the best evidence that they possess audible organs. In the matter of special senses, which it is difficult for us to comprehend, that of direction is most marked, and many furnish striking instances of the manner in which this sense is developed.

Fall Medicine

Is fully as important and as beneficial as Spring Medicine, for at this season there is great danger to health in the varying temperature, cold storms, malarial germs, prevalence of fevers and other diseases. All these may be avoided if the blood is kept pure, the digestion good, and bodily health vigorous by taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills, biliousness, headaches. 25c.