MINNEAPOLIS.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBULES.

"Mexico," Milton Royle's new play, will open tonight at the Grand opera house.

"On the Bowery," headed by Steve Brodie, opened a week's engagement at the Bijou yesterday afternoon.

The sale of tickets for the Press club benefit at the Lyceum theater is very large. There are a number of good seats left, which can be had at Dyer's music store.

The Eck bicycle combination, headed by John S. Johnson, has left for Sioux City to give races there. They will return to Minneapolis this week, and if the track is favorable will give the programme scheduled for last Saturday.

Deputy Clerk Joe Elliott, of the police court, leaves this morning for a several months' trip for his health, going first to Park Rapids, having been ordered to the country for the benefit of his lungs by his physician. Joe's place will be taken by Frank Wheaton, the well-known colored attorney.

ONE FARE ROUND TRIP.

Probable Rate War on Episcopal Convention Business.

It is now conceded that the rate to the coming Episcopal convention will drop to one fare for the round trip, if not lower. There has been much feeling engendered between the various roads and several rumors have been sent out that several roads have announced a rate of one fare already. Mr. Heafford, of the Milwaukee road, has given it out that his road will quote a one-fare rate at Chicago from Sept. 30 until Oct. 3, good until Oct. 31, or longer if competition requires an extension of the time. All of which, he remarks, was brought by the underhanded action of Eastern roads in connection with the Great Western in cutting rates. General Passenger Agent Lord, of the Great Western road, has written a circular denying that his road was in league with Eastern roads to squeeze rates to the convention.

Fred Farrington, chairman of the committee on transportation for the convention, arrived home yesterday from the East, where he has been for some time on a vacation. He said that as far as he knew there was no rate war on at present, and he had heard nothing that would indicate that there would be any rate difficulty. Personally, he believes that some of the lines will soon announce a cut below the agreed rate of a fare and a third, and he confidently expects to see a one-fare rate by the time the convention meets. As to what roads would precipitate the cut, he would not express any opinion, but believes that the scalping ax will be vigorously applied ere long. It is generally thought that it would have been about the proper thing for the roads embraced in the various associations that agreed to a rate of a fare and a third to have made a single fare rate for this Episcopal convention, inasmuch as nearly all of the clergy have half-fare permits anyway. But it seems most likely that all who visit the Minneapolis convention will be able to avail themselves of a one-fare rate, if not less.

PRESS CLUB SHOW.

Tomorrow Afternoon the Entertainment Occurs.

Tomorrow afternoon at the Lyceum theater occurs the annual entertainment of the Minneapolis Press club, and a large audience is assured, for one of the most interesting programmes recently set before a Minneapolis public. There will be an act each from two of the most successful plays of recent years—Edwin Milton Royle's "Friends," which created a furore wherever it has appeared, and "A Contented Woman," one of the latest productions of the pen of the brightest of modern satirists, Charles Hoyt. Steve Brodie, the hero of the Brooklyn bridge, will sing the song which is so conspicuous a success in his play, "On the Bowery," entitled, "The Sunshine of Paradise Alley." It is a catchy melody and quite a relief from the new, but too worn "Sidwalks of New York." William Mitchell, the comedian, and Hogan and Glenroy, the pugilistic duo, will present the scientific, but thoroughly grotesque, glove contest which occurs nightly in the traveling edition of Brodie's place. George Watson, the banjoist, and other members of the "Suwannee River" company, will also contribute.

AMONG OLD FRIENDS.

Rev. Frank P. Woodbury Occupies His Old Pulpit on Park Avenue.

The pulpit of the Park Avenue Congregational church was last evening filled by its former pastor, Rev. Dr. Frank P. Woodbury, who is at present staying in the city. The Park Avenue church was built by Rev. Mr. Woodbury, who remained its pastor until 1890, when he was called to and accepted the position as one of the secretaries of the American Missionary association. At that time he removed to New York, where the headquarters of the association are laid. Last evening Rev. Mr. Woodbury spoke on the subject nearest his heart—the work of the association just referred to. It works among the Indians, as well as among the poorer classes of whites in the South, but its chief work is done among the black population of the Southern states. Rev. Mr. Woodbury pictured in glaring colors the conditions of those people, how needed the work among them is, and how difficult it is. And to a great extent the difficulties are created and increased by the white population. The last few years have been still more fraught with difficulties on account of the hard times; yet the work had been kept up heroically. And the outlook for the future was good, in spite of the great debt which the association had had to contract in order to tide over the bad years.

Young Devereaux May Live.

Arthur Devereaux, who was accidentally shot through the right lung with a flobert rifle Saturday afternoon, and who was not expected to survive his injuries, as stated in yesterday's Globe, was much better last night, and there is now a strong hope of his recovery. Yesterday evening the ball was extracted, being found in the right lung, and during the afternoon and evening the boy was resting very easily. He is having the best medical attendance, and everything possible being done to insure his recovery.

French Clubs Will Not Fuse.

The anticipated fusion of the Franco-American and the Lafayette Papineau clubs is off. The two organizations could not agree, and at a meting of the former club at Thibodeau's hall yesterday afternoon it was not only decided to discharge the committee appointed to confer in the fusion matter, but it was further decided that the Franco-Americans, formally and finally, were through with the Lafayette Papineaus, and would have no more fussing. The Franco-Americans intimate that the other French organization did not "tote fair" exactly. The Franco-Americans will meet again at the same place next Sunday.

Fun for Purchasable Voters.

The municipal geographical curiosity of the United States is the village of Grifton, N. C., which lays claim to more divisions than any other town, large or small, in the world. It is located in two counties, three townships, two congressional districts and two senatorial, and two judicial districts.

The Chicago Great Western Railway Does It!

Send your family railway tickets and money from the Chicago Great Western Ticket Office (Maple Leaf Route), corner Robert and Fifth streets. No charge for special service or telegrams.

PRAYERS FOR LEO.

CIRCULAR OF ARCHBISHOP IRELAND MEETS WITH GENERAL RESPONSE.

PAPACY MADE ROME GREAT.

CATHOLICS UNITE IN DEMANDING A RESTORATION OF TEMPORAL POWER.

HUMBERT'S RULE A FAILURE.

Father Cleary Talks of the Condition of Affairs in Italy.

The circular letter of Archbishop Ireland was read in all the Catholic churches of the city yesterday morning, and in accordance with its suggestions, prayers offered for the restoration to the pope of his sacred rights. In commenting upon the circular letter of the archbishop and the occasion which prompted it, Father Cleary, among other things, said: "The question naturally arises among us, free and independent Americans, why we should manifest such lively interest in the Roman question, the Italian question, or the fact of a united Italy? If the Italian people desire a united Italy, and are satisfied with the rule of the house of Savoy, and the wretched pretense of a free government, presided over by the weak son of Victor Emmanuel, why should we presume to interfere? By what right do we meddle in Italian politics?

We American Catholics answer these questions by simply stating that we are little concerned in Italian politics. Whether the Italian people shall be ruled by the Piedmontese government, by a republic or by a military despotism, concerns us but little. But we are concerned in the rights and the independence of the pope, the successor of St. Peter, whom the Savior of mankind commanded to feed the sheep and the lambs of His fold. The city of Rome belongs not to Italy, but is the common heritage of christendom. It is the papacy that has made Rome great. The monuments of religion erected by the papacy in the Eternal City have attracted the admiration of the civilized world.

For twenty-five years, since the forcible possession of Rome by the troops of Victor Emmanuel, on the 20th of September, 1870, not only the rights of the pope in the city which his office has made great, but the most sacred and cherished and sacred rights of the people have been ruthlessly trampled upon. The robbers of the Italian people are celebrating with wild rejoicings the anniversary of the spoliation of the property of religious communities. Notwithstanding wholesale confiscation of churches that belonged no more to the Italian government than to the United States, the people have been oppressed beyond endurance by a system of excessive taxation so that the distressed people have been flying in terror from their native land, to which they are so devotedly attached. Before the farce of a united Italy began we saw but few Italians in this country. No Italian would leave his sunny land unless driven out by the spectre of starvation and the iron hand of oppression. In 1869—just before the occupation of Rome by the Piedmontese government—we had, all told, in the United States only about 70,000 Italians. At present nothing is thought of receiving that number in one year. In 1888 the number of Italian immigrants that left the single port of Genoa was 181,000, and the total emigration in the same year from Italy was 290,000. No more convincing evidence can be offered of the

DISGRACEFUL FAILURE

of the government of so-called united Italy. Had the Italian people enjoyed either civil or religious freedom in their beloved land they would not have fled from it in such swarms during the past twenty-five years.

The pretended government guarantees are not worth the paper on which they are written. The government has neither the disposition nor the power to protect the liberty of the pope, or the liberties of the people. England's infamous penal code, in darkest days of religious persecutions in Ireland, was not more drastic than the provisions of Italy's penal enactments, under a government that makes proud boast of liberty and universal equality. This is clause 104 of its penal code: "Any minister of religion who, abusing the moral power he possesses by reason of his office, bringing into contempt the laws and the institutions of his country or the acts of the authorities, is punishable with imprisonment from six months to three years, and to a fine of from 500 to 3,000 lire—$600." Clause 101 decrees that any bishop or priest who advocates even in private conversation the restoration of any part of the papal states, shall be sentenced to penal servitude for life.

The London Times—no special friend of the papacy or the Catholic church—remarks: "The church from the pope down to the lowest ecclesiastic is in the hands of the state, without defense from the action of law."

We Catholics simply demand, and the Catholic world demands, that the pope shall be independent and free, protected in safety in the enjoyment of his rights as the head of the church of God in the world. We have no disposition to intrude into the political affairs of the Italian people.

As members of a common brotherhood, we cannot fail to feel an interest in the happiness and well-being of all nations. We extend our humane sympathies to the oppressed people of Italy, and in the name of civil and religious freedom protest against the wrongs under which they suffer. How blind men may become, when their eyes are overshadowed by religious bigotry, we plainly learn from the feeble efforts in our American journals, attempting to convince the American public that both civil and religious freedom sprang into life with the violent entry of Victor Emanuel's troops into the city of the popes.

Neither civil or religious liberty exists in poor, distracted Italy today. God speed the day when both may return to that ill-fated land.

NOTED DIVINES COMING.

Gov. Morton, Pierpont Morgan and Other Lay Delegates.

The coming convention will bring together a large number of noted men, both in clergy and society.

The interest aroused by the church papers in the report of the joint commission on the revision of the constitution and canvas during the spring when diocesan conventions were meeting resulted in the election of strong men as deputies in almost every diocese.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D., D. C. L., rector of Trinity church, New York, will undoubtedly be elected president for the third time. Dr. Dix has proved a most acceptable presiding officer, always being able to use and never willing to abuse the power of his office.

Rev. Charles D. Hutchins, S. T. D., of Concord, Mass., will again serve as secretary. Convention veterans are found in almost every delegation, and never were they more needed. From the diocese of Massachusetts will come the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lawrence, a cousin of the present bishop, the Rev. John Cotton Brooks, of Springfield, a brother of the late bishop, and Robert T. Paine, of Boston.

Dean Hodges, of the Cambridge Divinity school, although an alternate, is expected to attend the convention. Dr. C. A. L. Richards, rector of St. John's, Providence, and Judge Stiness, of the supreme court, will lead the Rhode Island delegation. J. J. Goodwin, of Hartford, and W. W. Skiddy, president of the Stanford Manufacturing company, are lay deputies from Connecticut.

The diocese of Vermont will again send the venerable Senator Edmunds and the Rev. J. Isham Bliss, rector of St. Paul's church, Burlington. The delegation from the diocese of New York stands as follows: Clerical deputies, Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity church; Dean Hoffman, of the General Theological seminary; Dr. Huntington, rector of Grace church, and Dr. Greer, rector of St. Bartholomew's. Lay deputies, Stephen P. Nash, treasurer of Columbia college; Pierpont Morgan, W. Bayard Cutting and Francis L. Stetson. The lay alternates are Gov. Levi P. Morton, Dean Van Amringe, of the School of Arts, Columbia; Cornelius Vanderbilt and Prof. Egleston, of the School of Mines, Columbia.

The diocese of Long Island has elected Rev. Mr. Allsop, rector of St. Ann's church, Brooklyn; Rev. Chauncey Brewster, rector of Grace church, Brooklyn, and Judge J. W. Gilbert. Judge Robert E. Earl and Spencer Trask, the banker, are in the Albany delegation.

Cortlandt Parker, a lay leader among broad churchmen for the last thirty years, will again lead the lay delegation from the diocese of Newark, and the engineer, Francis Collingwood, will represent New Jersey. The diocese of Pennsylvania will send Rev. Dr. W. N. Mckee, rector of Holy Trinity church, Philadelphia, and John Fulton, D.D., LL. D. Dr. Fulton, in his capacity of editor of the Church Standard, has been the most prominent critic of the draft report of the commission on revision, and will undoubtedly be called upon to defend some of his criticisms on the floor of the convention. Dr. Fulton is also lecturer on canon law in the Divinity school, Philadelphia, and is well known to students of church history as the author of a standard work on the canons of the oecumenical councils.

The diocese of Pittsburg returns Hill Benjamin, the greatest lay leader of the house.

The Maryland delegation will include Rev. Dr. McKin, rector of the Church of the Epiphany, Washington; Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith, rector of St. John's church, Washington, formerly an archdeacon of the diocese of New York; Dr. Wall Harrison, of Elliott City, secretary of the revision commission, and J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Arthur Ryerson, the Chicago lawyer, is a deputy, and so is ex-Judge Mayberry, of Detroit.

Hon. E. T. Wilder will be in the Minnesota delegation, and Chancellor Woolworth will come from Nebraska, Silas McBee, of North Carolina, vice president of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, is a leading deputy.

Little Ethel's Idea of Thunder.

Little four-year-old Ethel recently accompanied her mother on a visit to friends in Nevada county, California, and for the first time in life heard some heavy blasting in the mines. Curiosity soon took the place of fear, and her mother was compelled to explain the process in every detail. She told the little girl how the miners drilled holes in the hard rock, filled them with powder, put in a fuse and, after touching a match to it, ran to a place of safety to await the explosion that would break up the rock into bits. Ethel was greatly interested in it all, and her mother took her to see the whole process. A few days afterward a thunder storm came up. At the first roll of thunder Ethel inquired: "Is that a blast, mamma?" "No, Ethel, that is thunder." "Do the men make it with powder?" "No my child; God makes it." "How does he do, mamma? Does he touch it off and run?"

New Line to Peoria via "The Milwaukee."

Commencing Sunday, Sept. 22nd, 1895, the C., M. & St. P. Ry. will inaugurate daily through buffet sleeping car service between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Peoria, Ill., passing through Faribault, Owatonna, Austin, Marshalltown, Oskaloosa, Keithsburg, etc. Leave Minneapolis 4 p. m., and St. Paul 4:10 p. m., daily, arriving Peoria 10 o'clock next morning. First-class service. For particulars call on "The Milwaukee" ticket agents in St. Paul and Minneapolis, or address J. T. Conley, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Paul.

Furnished the Excuse.

A Liverpool merchant recently went to his head clerk and said:

"John, I owe about £10,000 and all I possess is £4,000, which is locked up in the safe. I have been thinking that it might be the right time to make an assignment, but what plausible pretext I can give my creditors I know not. You have plenty of brains; think the matter over and let me know your decision in the morning."

The clerk promised to do so.

On entering the office next morning the merchant found the safe open, the money gone, and in its place a letter, which read as follows:

"I have taken the £4,000 and have gone to South America. It is the best excuse you can give your creditors."

Still Think They Won.

English newspapers in China still report that the Chinese believe the emperor was victorious over the Japanese. At Ching-Chow, recently, at a meeting of officials and gentry some one used the expression that Li Hung Chang had gone to Japan to "seek peace," and was immediately sat on by all the rest, who knew for a fact that it was Japan that was praying for peace. At Hang Chow, vendors of pictures are seen on the street selling the most grotesque representations of the war. A gaping crowd stand around, and many of the pictures are purchased by them. They represent the Chinese as always victorious, both by the sea and on the land. In Tien-Tsin the Chinese are reported as having won in the war, and it is also said that Japan will give up Formosa to China.

"Royal Ruby" Rye, $1.25 Quart Bottle.

This grand whisky is guaranteed absolutely pure and eleven years old. Its great popularity attests its merit. It is recommended for the invalid, the convalescent and the connoisseur, put up on honor and quality guaranteed. (Bottled only at distillery.) See that "Royal Ruby" is on cork and cap and blown in bottle.

Adulterated Wine

Is injurious, but nothing gives strength and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called, from its age and rare ruby color, is, on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. In bottles only. Quarts $1. Pints 60 cents. Kennedy & Chittenden, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

CHICAGO SHIVERS.

MERCURY TAKES A RAPID DROP OF OVER TWENTY DEGREES.

COLD WINDS AND RAIN.

THEY DO SOME DAMAGE IN SOME PARTS OF WISCONSIN AND IOWA.

WIRES ARE ALL PROSTRATED.

Heat of the Past Week a Record-Breaker for September Weather.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—Relief from the sweltering weather of the past week reached this city this evening shortly after 8 o'clock, when a cold wave, accompanied by a drifting, chilling rain which sent pedestrians hurrying for their homes, arrived. At midnight the thermometer stands at 56, having dropped from 86 at 7 p. m., and the indications are that it will continue to drop until morning. The barometer indicates storms which will be welcome visitors after the scorching days through which the city has just passed. The day was excessively hot, and the wind seemed ladened with heat, and only added to the general suffering. At 7 o'clock there was no indication of the change which came an hour later. The past seven days broke all records for heat for September in this city and throughout the Northwest. There were ten deaths from the heat and numerous prostrations.

Dispatches to the Associated Press from many points in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin report a drop in the temperature to nearly the same figures. At nearly all points which have been heard from the change was ushered in by a violent wind storm, which at some points did considerable damage. In Northern Wisconsin the wind was accompanied by a heavy rain, some points reporting a fall of from one-half an inch to an inch in less than an hour. Telegraphic communication with the Northwest was seriously crippled by the storm, and at a late hour tonight the wires are still

The southwest gale which started at daylight blew furiously on all the upper lakes. Strong southerly winds have prevailed for so long that it is not thought by marine men that many schooners were out in this heavy blow.

FALL OF FORTY DEGREES.

Cold Wave Covers the Mississippi and Ohio Valleys.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau, early this evening prepared the following special bulletin: At this writing the temperature at Chicago is 84 degrees and the maximum temperature during the day was 90 degrees, and by the time your readers have received your morning papers the much retarded and long-wished-for cold wave will have extended over Illinois, causing a fall of from 30 to 40 degrees in temperature. The approach of this cold wave over the central Mississippi valley was anticipated by the published forecasts of the bureau on Saturday, and this morning's special bulletin was issued, giving telegraphic warnings of the decided change in temperature, to 1,265 stations, located in the states of the upper Mississippi valley and upper lake region. These warnings have been extended eastward to the states of the Ohio valley, in anticipation that the cold wave will extend over these states Monday night.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 22.—A strong wind storm swept over the northern portion of Dane county this afternoon, uprooting trees, blowing down buildings and overturning everything in its path. Several people were seriously injured, but it is impossible to get particulars tonight.

SPANISH REINFORCEMENTS.

Army in Cuba Will Soon Number 200,000 Men.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—The Times Havana correspondent says recently reinforcements of 2,000 infantry and 400 cavalry have landed at Santiago de Cuba; 2,000 infantry and 200 cavalry at Guantanamo; 1,000 infantry at Manzanill; 3,500 infantry at Nuevitas, and the remainder in the province of Santa Clara.

Lengthy telegrams from Madrid published yesterday state positively that Spain will send further 25,000 men in October, and an equal number in January, and, if necessary, they are prepared to increase the army in Cuba to 200,000.

Fired the Toll House.

CONNORSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 22.—Whitecaps burned a toll house two miles southeast of this city last night. The toll gate had been erected recently by the Brookville & Connorsville Turnpike company, and citizens were strongly opposed to collecting toll, which resulted in the fire of last night. Those engaged in the burning of the house were masked, and watched the flames until the house was entirely consumed. No damage was done to the surrounding buildings. A large crowd gathered, and for awhile a battle seemed almost certain, but the whitecaps were heavily armed and determined on their work.

Princeton Will Adopt the Rules.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 22.—Manager Milbank, of the Princeton football team, stated today that Princeton would adopt the rules as drawn up by the intercollegiate advisory board. When asked under what rules Cornell and Princeton would play, he stated that Cornell would have to adhere to the revised rules or Princeton would refuse to meet them.

Bringing Whitecaps to Justice.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 22.—The sheriff of Sevier county has called upon Gov. Turney for troops to aid in securing a trial of men charged with whitecapping and outrageously treating white women by thrashing them and driving them from their homes. A trial was attempted to be held before a justice of the peace, but a mob prevented it and the sheriff was unable to quell the mob.

Rains and Washouts.

Special to the Globe.

WASECA, Minn., Sept. 22. — The weather has turned cold and very hard rains have prevailed last night and today. Tonight's trains on the Minneapolis & St. Louis were delayed by a washout between Montgomery and Waterville.

Was the Lord Downshire.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 22.—It is now generally conceded that the unknown four-masted steel ship, with which the British ship Prince Oscar collided July 13 last, in latitude 9.37 south, longitude 28.20 west, sinking her with all hands, is the Lord Downshire, of Belfast, which is commanded by Capt. J. G. McMurray, well-known at this port.

The Lord Downshire, the ship that is supposed to have been the ill-fated craft, carried a crew of about forty men.

SERMON BY WAITE.

Methodists Censure the Pops at Canton, Ohio.

CANTON, O., Sept. 22.—A resolution was introduced in the Methodist conference here censuring the Populists for engaging ex-Gov. Waite, of Colorado, to deliver a political speech here today. He appeared, but postponed his political speech until tomorrow night. Instead, he delivered a mock sermon in which he condemned the money power and criticised the ministers. Among other things he said: "Christ drove the money changers out of the temple. Did anyone ever hear of a Methodist preacher driving the money sharks out of his fold?"

He declared that the money power hung about the neck of the church as a mill stone.

SLEEPING ROOM DECORATIONS.

Simplicity Should Characterize the Furnishings of the Chamber.

Toronto Mail and Express.

In the modern mania for decoration the bedchamber has suffered more than the drawing room. In the latter a cluster of furniture and bric-a-brac and useless yards of scarf are, perhaps, pardonable. In most cases there is a family sitting room relieved of lumber, where space is obtained and the air less vitiated by dust-catchers.

But in the sleeping rooms, where persons pass nearly one-third of the twenty-four hours, during which time they are in a passive condition, when germs of dust and disease are readily absorbed, it is a sin to accumulate a lot of rubbish, even if that rubbish passes under the head of aesthetic.

We see directions for hanging the walls with cretonne, costing "only $1.50 per yard," or with chintz, at a still higher cost. The furniture is also covered with chintz or cretonne, showing running vines or floral designs in style of Louis XV., or his successor. These materials are always popular with the French, and are readily replaced by fresh when soiled.

Without doubt they are fresh and attractive. But what of the emanations of the breath of the sleeper? These cling to such fabrics, which can not be taken off and aired like the bed clothing. In case of illness, such hangings are positively deleterious.

The first requisite, coming even before a thought of decoration, is cleanliness.

Years ago Florence Nightingale told English people that their thick curtains and bed-hangings were an abomination.

In the first place, an all-over carpet is a mistake. Stain a floor border some tint, not too dark—oak or cherry is good. Pine, either finished in its natural color, with wood filler or spar varnish, or stained a light cherry, is best. On this spread a rug, soft, thick and rich as you choose, but a rug which can be shaken every week that the room is occupied. Between times it may be run over by a carpet-sweeper. The less the dust is beaten up within the room to fall on the walls and bedding, the better.

WANTS TO BE NAMED YORK.

Claim That the Eastern Metropolis Has Outgrown Its Old Name.

If the enlarged and consolidated city must have a new name let it be called York, says the New York Tribune. It is no longer new. The old English city from which it was named is a hamlet beside it. It now wears the appellation as of its own right and belonging, and has made it as glorious and glowing as Rome. It is to be carried to still higher renown, exceeding all cities, and should go as a monosyllable, its prefix shorn off as of no surviving fitness and as a blemish upon its noble simplicity and dignity. Any exoteric designation derived from whatever source is merely inadmissible and not to be seriously thought of. As Manhattan it was a wilderness; as New Amsterdam a Dutch trading post. As New York it has risen into its peerless place and power, and the name is woven into the fabric of its growth and traditions, not to be unraveled till the frame of things disjoints. Rome has worn its name on its frontlet 2,000 years and upward, and it still beams thereon like the jewels on the high priest's breastplate or the stars of Orion's band. Our proud city will have a like survival with higher triumphs and glories, flinging the luster of its name along the track of all the ages and generations. It is desirable that the name should be the right one and that all efforts to impose upon it an illegitimate one should be trampled upon immediately as mere impertinences. A century or two is no very long interval in the life of a city, and in that period, perhaps in a much shorter one, the epithet new will fade out of itself, leaving the name as it was of that of the mother city on the Ouse, linked with memories of Roman dominion, and in which Constantine, first of the Caesars to defend Christianity, assumed the imperial purple. It is associated with many a glowing tradition, and the city destined to be the first in the world and in history could not wish for a more fitting name.

Decline of the "Bad Man."

"In the evolution of modern civilization the bad man, namely, the desperado and tough, who gloats over killing his fellow man, disappears," said Col. F. B. Jenkins, of California. "A few years ago we heard a great deal of characters like Sam Bass, Jesse James, Ben Thompson and Rube Burrows, but today there is not in the United States a single individual with a national reputation for wickedness and dare-deviltry such as any of those enjoyed. There are a few men left who have records for desperate courage and nerve in trying emergencies, men of the Bat Masterson order, but they can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Masterson never figured as a bandit or reckless taker of human life. He is a good-natured man, and if let alone will harm no one. In Denver and all over the West and South he has a host of friends. The day of the desperado is ended, and monstrosities like Thompson, who boasted when in his cups of the number of victims he had slain, will henceforth cease to afflict humanity."

The Plymouth Pilgrims.

W. T. Davis, of Plymouth, Mass, has returned from his mission to Scrooby, England, where he went to set up a tablet to mark the site of the old Scrooby manor, where the pilgrims held their first meetings. The mission was performed for the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth. Scrooby manor was an interesting house in other ways, for during the era of Henry VIII. Cardinal Wolsey occupied it, and just before the time of the pilgrim exodus it was the home of the Brewsters, father and son. It was on the highway between London and Scotland, and monarchs and princes, Queen Elizabeth among them, had stopped there. Among the relics Mr. Davis brought home were a brick from the ruins of the manor house and a piece of ornamental oak molding once a part of the roof.

Texas Statesman Dead.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 22.—Ex-Congressman Charles Stewart, of Houston, is dead. He was born in Memphis, Tenn., in 1836. He was elected from the First congressional district to the Forty-ninth congress and served until March 4, 1894.

HAS WORK AHEAD.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT TO CONVENE ON THE 14TH OF OCTOBER.

IMPORTANT CASES PENDING.

THE FLOURNOY LAND TROUBLES WILL GET A THOROUGH AIRING.

LONG PENSION CASE COMES UP.

Suits in Which the N. P. and Winona & St. Peter Are Involved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The United States supreme court will meet again on Monday, Oct. 14. On that day, after assembling, the justices will call upon the president. The business of the court will commence on the 15th. The first week will be devoted to miscellaneous business. Among the important cases that were pending at the last session are the following:

The United States, appellant, vs. Benjamin Hesley, involving the price of desert lands. The court of claims held that $1.25 per acre was the price under the act of March 3, 1877, but the government exacted $2.50 per acre because the lands were within a railroad land grant. The case will have an important bearing on all desert land entries inside of railroad grants.

The Flournoy Live Stock Company vs. William H. Beck. This is a case where the company filed a bill in equity against Capt. Beck, of the United States army, acting Indian agent of the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservation in Nebraska, asking for an injunction to prevent Beck from interfering with the possession by the company and its lessees of certain reservation lands, which the company had obtained from the Indians. The circuit court of appeals decided against the Flournoy company.

Benjamin H. Johnson, Alvin C. Leghton and Samuel Marks vs. The United States, three cases, involving the act of March 3, 1891, for the adjudication of Indian depredation claims.

The court of claims decided against the claimants and they appealed. About 11,000 cases have been filed and perhaps most of them depend upon the principles raised in these cases before the supreme court.

One of the important cases which will be called early in the term is the case of Lawrence P. Miller vs. W. Briggs Green, known as the South Carolina registration case. In this Chief Justice Fuller sat as a circuit judge and upon request Associate Justice Harlan allowed an appeal to be taken from the decision of the court.

Among some of the important cases which have been filed since the adjournment and which will probably receive attention during the coming term are the following:

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Narcisse Perier.

The United States vs. The Winona & St. Peter Railroad and The St. Paul & Sioux City Railway; two cases.

Charles D. Long vs. William Lochren, commissioner of pensions.

Mrs Sartoris in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris has returned to Washington from New York to place her daughter, Rose Mary Sartoris, in school at a Georgetown convent. She intends to take a house here again this winter. Mrs. Grant also expects to be in this city the most of the winter, but is as yet undecided whether to take a house or not. Algernon Sartoris may not return to England to finish his education, but instead enter Georgetown college in this city.

AS SOFT AS SILK.

Col. Jones Was a Charming Man and Everybody Liked Him.

New York Sun.

"There never was a nicer man than Col. Jones," remarked the old gentleman on the hotel piazza to a group of his fellow Virginians. "He was as gentle as a woman and as soft as silk, with a sly little way of getting at things that was perfectly irresistible. His first born, whom he always called 'Jimmie,' was a great favorite of his father's, and was not unlike him in many respects, and the old gentleman humored him in everything until Jimmie took a notion to get married. He was only eighteen, and his father objected on account of his youth. 'Jimmie argued day after day with his father, but the old man stood him out, and finally the boy investigated the family Bible and after some manipulation he changed the dates and made himself two years older by the record. Then he went after his father again.

"'But, my boy,' said the colonel insistently, 'I tell you it must not be until you are older. I have no other objections, and it will be all right if you will only wait.'

"'How long must I wait?' asked Jimmie guilelessly.

"'Well, say until you are twenty.'

"'Why, father,' said Jimmie exultantly, 'I am that old now.'

"'Oh, no, my boy; you are only eighteen.'

"'But I tell you I am twenty.'

"'I think not, Jimmie.'

"'You'll believe the bible, won't you?'

"'Always,' replied the colonel reverently, though there was a twinkle in his eye.

"'Then I'll show you that I am twenty,' and James went after the record and brought it back in triumph. 'There,' he said, spreading it out on his father's knees, 'look for yourself.'

"The colonel took out his glasses, carefully wiped them, put them on deliberately and consulted the page before him.

"'What do you say to that?' questioned the boy eagerly.

"'It's all right, Jimmie; it's all right by the figures,' he responded, in a tone of sadness.

"'Then I may get married?'

"'Yes, Jimmie,' almost sobbed the colonel, 'but this is a sad day for your parents.'

"'Why, father,' said Jimmie, 'it isn't so bad as all that. I'm going to live right by you when I'm married.'

"'It isn't that, Jimmie, it isn't that,' sighed the father. 'It's the record in the sacred book. Look at the date of your birth and then turn back to the page where the marriages are recorded, and you will find that the date of your parents' marriage is more than a year later than your first birthday. That's what hurts me, Jimmie,' and the colonel buried his face in his handkerchief.

"Jimmie's countenance showed that he had put his foot in it. He watched his father for a minute, and then he broke out laughing.

"'That's all right, pop,' he said, 'and I'll wait till I'm twenty-one or thirty-one, if you say so,' but the colonel had certainly scored and was willing to make concessions."

One of London's Odd Sights.

There is no church in London more grimly affecting or more grewsomely picturesque than St. Giles, Cripplegate. Its lantern is strangely gaunt and blackened, its towers dark and solemn. The approaches are all straggling and curious; we fancy ourselves in a bit of some old foreign city. The curious skulls and hour glass over the entrance to the church yard are vigorously done. It escaped the great fire, and is an interesting church altogether—and picturesque. Here we find Milton's tomb, Fox's (of the "Book of Martyrs") and that of a daughter of Shakespeare, Lucy. And, if this were not sufficient to reward one's curiosity, they will show us the registry of the marriage of Oliver Cromwell to Elizabeth Boucher. In the church yard a large fragment of the old city wall is to be seen.

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KITTY HAD A RIDE.

She Mounted an Ostrich and Enjoyed a Jolly Canter.

Philadelphia Press.

The ostrich at the zoological garden stood in the long ward adjoining its cage in the deer house yesterday. It gazed contemplatingly through the bars of the fence at the world beyond and shivered every once in a while as the cool breeze swept down upon it. It was thinking of the differences in climates, and wondering whether, if it buried one of its eggs, as it used to do in the long grass during such weather the cool wave would hatch out an ice cream churn.

While it was revolving the question in its mind a playful kitten came through the fence into the yard. It was a pretty kitten, pure white except for a few blotches that looked as though somebody had thrown an ink bottle at it, after carefully removing the cork. The kitten went running along the yard until it came to the ostrich. Thinking its long, thick legs were young saplings, the playful kitten gave a run and quickly climbed up them and was soon on top of the ostrich's back.

The huge bird did not know what to make of it at first, and went cantering around the yard as though the plague was after it. Round and round it went until red in the face as it came to a sudden stop. The kitten never moved. It had taken a firm hold of the ostrich's feathers, and did not propose to be shaken.

"I stood the earthquake this morning," said the kitten to itself; "I guess I can stand this."

Finding that the strange beast refused to be thus summarily disposed of, the ostrich became less scared and more angry. It curled its neck and twisted its head so as to get a fair look at the kitten. The kitten never winced. I began to think it had barked up the wrong tree, but it was determined to see the matter out. The ostrich aimed a blow at the undesirable rider with its beak, but it dodged. It tried again, but the result was the same. Again and again the agile head and long neck rained sledge-hammer blows at the trocky little kitten. It escaped them all, though some were rather too near for comfort.

Finally the kitten got scared. It ran out on the ostrich's neck to get out of the way. Then it smiled. The ostrich couldn't hit it there. Its smile did not last long, however. With a sudden movement the ostrich stretched its neck backward, encircled the kitten around the waist, and squeezed it until it was dead. Then it unwound itself and placidly looked at the dead animan. After a moment or two of contemplation it picked up its victim and flung it as far as it could. Then it calmly resumed the meditations that had been so ruthlessly interrupted.

MILK AS A DIET.

Its Nutritive Qualities Greatly Underestimated by the Public.

New York Commercial Advertiser.

A medical man expresses the belief that a person could live for any length of time and take heavy exercise all the while on no other food than sweet milk. His conviction is the result of personal experiment. He wanted to establish the fact that persons convalescing from sickness may grow stronger with no other nutriment than sweet milk, and that they are not obliged to take "something solid" to eat, as so many people imagine. He holds that many a convalescent has gone into his grave as a result of overtaxing his weak stomach by putting "solid" food into it; and he maintains that the old belief as to bread being the first essential of human life is shown by his experiments to be erroneous. His test was to live thirty days with only sweet milk as a nourishment. In the whole time he lost five and a half pounds in weight, but no strength. He even attributes the loss of weight to the warmth of the weather and to excessive exercise on the bicycle and the daily manipulation of sixteen-pound dumb-bells and other heavy weights. He took more exercise than usual, in order to test the thing fairly. On the seventh day of the experiment he ran several fast races with a skillful runner, and was beaten in each race. On the thirtieth day he again pitted himself against the same runner and did the best of the racing, which certainly would tend to confirm his statement that he lost no strength during the thirty days' test. He drank four pints of milk daily for the last week. He thinks a healthy person should take about five pints of milk daily when no other food is being taken. His practice was to drink milk at intervals of two hours during the day, commencing at 7 o'clock in the morning and continuing until 10 at night. After that he would take no more until next morning.

The Fool in the Railway Car.

When you are traveling there is always a fool in the carriage. He is the man who opens the window every time the train slows up at a station and plunges out up to his shoulders to see what is going on. If the thermometer is 20 degrees below zero he opens the window the minute he hears the whistle, and he keeps it open until the station is out of sight. He always sits in the seat directly in front of you, and it only takes him three stations to burden you with a cold that will last you till spring and then have a balance to carry over for the next winter's account. He never has any business at a station; he never sees anybody he knows; he doesn't know a soul on the line of the road; he never sees anything when he does look out, but all the same he never fails to look out. His own station is the last one he looks at, and when he gets out of the carriage he leaves the window open.

Most Crowded Spot on Earth.

The most crowded spot on the earth's surface is that portion of the city of Valletta, Island of Malta, known as the "Manderaggio." In the whole of Valletta the proportion is 75,000 human beings to the square mile, but in the Manderaggio there is one locality in which there are 2,574 persons living on a plot of ground less than two acres and a half in extent. This would give no less than 636,000 persons to the square mile, or 1,017.6 to the acre. In Liverpool, the most crowded city in Britain, the most densely populated portions have only 116.4 to the acre.

The Metric System in England.

It is said to be more than likely that Great Britain will soon adopt the metric system of weights and measures. A legislative committee composed of men of all parties in the house of commons has reported very strongly in favor of it. Among the many reasons which have led the commission to recommend the contemplated alteration is the conviction that it will contribute to facilitate Great Britain's trade with foreign countries. Nearly all of the latter have adopted the metric system, and England is now almost the only country to retain the old-fashioned style, even the United States having passed laws rendering the metrical system compulsory for pharmaceutical purposes.

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WHAT'S IN A POT OF GLUE.

Common as the Compound Is Few Know Much About It.

There are three kinds of glue. One is made of the hides or sinews of cattle. The pieces cut off by the butchers and tanner, and which are of no use in making leather, are soaked in lime water, says the New York Press. The lime eats away the fatty or partly decayed matter and leaves the glue portion. This is carefully washed and put into large kettles, where the glue liquor is boiled out and the insoluble fiber sinks to the bottom. The liquor is poured into pans and allowed to cool and harden. It looks then like calves' foot jelly. When cold, this glue jelly is turned out of the pans and sliced, the sheets being laid out to dry. Simple as the process seems, technical skill and ripe experience are required in manufacturing glue. Many people have tried to make glue at home. Anybody can do it, the manufacturers of glue say, but only the exceedingly skillful ever make glue successfully or economically, because only they understand how to get the full strength and quality out of the stock. It doesn't take much of a defect to spoil the best stock—that is why so many amateur glue makers fail ingloriously and repeatedly. The second kind of glue is made from the larger bones of cattle, and only differs from the other method in that acid instead of lime is used in softening the stock. The third kind of glue is made from the feet of cattle and hogs. Glue from this stock is easily made, because the hoofs have simply to be washed, boiled out, cooled, sliced and dried. Authorities differ as to which kind of glue is the best. The acid-made glue is used largely in stiffening straw goods, especially wide-brimmed straw hats, for finishing silk, and for fine-grained and hard wood work. While we could get along without bone glue, it is intimated that our houses and all that is in them would fall apart if we had no glue made from hide stock.

Manufacturers are continually asked, it seems:

"What is glue used for, anyway?"

The tone of the inquiry suggests usually some confusion in the questioner's mind between glue and mucilage. Wood work of all kinds, chairs, tables, bedsteads, railway cars, desks and carriages are held together by it—we are rocked in a glued cradle and buried in a glued coffin. Calcimine is a mixture of paris white and glue, and all paper hangings are only white paper calsimined. Written paper gets its surface from glue. So do cards and glazed paper. If the cover falls off one of the books in your library you may be sure that "hide" glue was not used in the binding, but that an inferior quality was substituted.

Besides binding books, glue holds paper boxes together. It goes to make up emery wheels and the sizing of petroleum and turpentine barrels. These are, of course, only a few of its uses, but they are the important industries that require nearly four-fifths of the 60,000,000 pounds of glue used every year in the United States. Of this quantity 10,000,000 pounds are imported.

Mrs. Anna Gage, wife of Ex-Deputy U. S. Marshal, Columbus, Kan., says: "I was delivered of TWINS in less than 20 minutes and with scarcely any pain after using only two bottles of "MOTHERS' FRIEND." Sent by Express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "To Mothers" Mailed free.
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