TOUCH OF POWER.

SUBJECT OF THE SERMON DELIVERED BY REV. S. G. SMITH.

DEVELOPMENT OF ACTION.

CREATIVE FORCES OF THE WORLD HAVE BEEN HUMAN DESIRES.

THESE SHAPE LIFE ITSELF.

Benefits That Are Taught by the Passion for Humanity.

Rev. S. G. Smith spoke yesterday morning in the People's church from Mark i., 41: "And being moved with compassion he stretched forth his hand and touched him." The general subject of the discourse was the "Touch of Power."

"The gospel in the beginning was a hand of power laid upon the needs of men," said Dr. Smith. "The leper who knelt to the Master, saying, 'If Thou wilt Thou canst make me clean,' received for his answer, 'I will; be thou clean;' and became the symbol of a Savior's pity for men who suffer. The Man of Sorrows had a fellow feeling with all pain and limitation, and so He was moved with compassion. Leaving the ranks of the conventional He applied His ministry to those who needed him most.

"The needs of men are still manifest, the gospel is still a word of hope to those who suffer, and the church is to furnish the living contact between the message of Jesus and the needs of the world. In these times the question of incarnation is a question of present values. Doubtful dogmatics may seek to put in permanent phrase the measure and method of the divine in Jesus, but the living question is the nature and extent of the divine incarnation in the church of today. Settle that great issue and by an easy induction we can rise to all needed knowledge of the divine humanity of Jesus. If the divine word of comfort and power is made flesh today, it will be no hard matter to lead men to see messianic mission of the Christ, for whereas He once had a body in the world, He is now manifest through a living organization.

"We are nowhere told that Jesus Christ reflected or philosophized about the state of the world, but we are taught that He saw, and then that He was moved with compassion.

"The creative forces of the world have been human desires. First, physical, then affectional, artistic, mental, but reflection has been the servant of action. Very few men have done any thinking that has lived except as it has related to some proposed definite action. He who has found the desires of men and has directed them has been the great leader of men. And it is the voice of some awkward desire that furnishes new motive and promises power to the individual. The clerk in a mercantile house with the unorganized impulses of youth spends his income, perhaps slender enough, he scarcely knows how, and his limited capacity for making debts is about his only safety. But it one day comes to him that if he is ever to succeed beyond his present position he must learn to save and must fit himself for another station. His money, reinforced by this new ambition, becomes infinitely precious, and his time which was of no account before rises to a value determined in this new market, and the stock of life in all departments has a sympathetic and steady movement upward.

"A man has gone along the current of affairs, and has only felt himself to be one of the multitude, until in some moment it occurs to him he would like to secure some recognition in politics. This discovery makes him another man. Before he was ready to express his meager opinions on any public question, but now he pauses, balances, reflects and concludes that there is no need for him to go on record because it might be disagreeable to either stand by or to renounce these views once made known. Then people seem different to him. They are interesting as having votes or influence and this new desire makes the most unsocial man a very genius for shaking hands. If he is a big sort of a politician, it becomes a general social habit; if he cannot stand the strain he warms to his work about election time.

"The harmonious and orderly development of the human desires is the condition of achievement and happiness. The man of business must balance his commercial ambitions by developing other tastes and desires or he becomes greedy, hard, selfish. The public man must atone to the public which he uses by a desire to give more than he gets. The man who goes fishing in the streams of life must have more than one kind of fly, for there are many kinds of fish. But the controlling desire shapes the life, and is more powerful than books, or companions, or occupation as a personal force. The desire for money makes the capitalist, the passion for beauty creates the artist, and so the passion for humanity made Jesus Christ the Savior of men. This was the new force that he introduced into new prominence, and by it He proposed the development of a new society.

To the man hungry for wealth Jesus would say there are no values like those of men and women, and a little child with a dirty face, and ragged clothes, has the possibilities of value that you cannot afford to neglect. He says to the artist, there is no beauty comparable with the harmony, and glory of the human soul, invested with its rightful honors and guided to its true destiny. Jesus never went slumming to arouse Himself by the sight of mere human distresses. His view was quicker and deeper. It was the simple humanity that had worth. It was not the achievement of a material civilization that stirred Him. No, destroy, if you will, the temple of Herod, the temple of man, more precious, will be its resurrection.

"The passion for humanity teaches that the greatest of all benefits is to reveal man to himself. Teach him what his body is and he will clothe it. Teach him what his mind is and he will cultivate it. The mission of the church is chiefly to awaken the spirit of man. But in doing this truly, the church becomes herself the greatest of all charities. The music, the prayers, the companionship, the thoughts and inspirations of the church are more than all old clothes, and broken victuals dispensed to the naked and the hungry. The current thought that seeks to exalt charity at the expense of the church corrupts the source and puts out the fires of all real human love.

"We learn the spirit in which we are to approach men, the spirit of reverence and hope. Men sometimes ask whether it is right to worship Jesus, but all men are worthy of worship as revelations of the divine. We are also to seek to make available to all men every good thing. This is the inner meaning of the miracles of Jesus."

EAST ST. PAUL.

Miss Ruth Heller celebrated her seventh birthday anniversary Monday afternoon from 2 to 6 by entertaining a number of little friends at her home on Collins street. The little people present were: The Misses Lizzie Custer, Myra Phaff, Maggie Present, Alma Marellus, Inez Keith and Masters George Marellus, Sydney Phaff, Roy and King Holmes.

The ladies of Hope chapel gave an ice cream social Thursday evening at the church on Bradley street. On account of the extreme heat the attendance was unusually large, and the ladies netted a neat sum.

Mrs. J. A. Barr entertained a few friends at a 7 o'clock dinner Tuesday evening at their home on Case street. The gathering was in honor of Mr. Barr's birthday.

Mrs. Krist and Miss Marion McMillan, of Bradley street, who have been spending the summer months in Dakota, have returned home.

Mrs. James Wilson, of Clark street, gave a dinner Wednesday in honor of Bishop Fowler and Rev. Dr. Chaffer, of Minneapolis.

Miss Mabel Cotton left Thursday for Faribault, entering the third year at St. Mary's hall. She was accompanied by her brother Robert, who will spend a few days visiting friends at Shattuck.

Mrs. Lu Church, of Winona, and Mrs. William Christian, of Wytoka, Minn., who have been visiting Mrs. J. W. Lemay, have returned home.

Mrs. William Balsen entertained a number of little ones Monday evening, the happy occasion being her little daughter Helen's birthday.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Cummings, of Burr street, have been entertaining Frank Dyer and daughter, of Windom, the past two weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Gosselin, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., who have been visiting relatives in East St. Paul, have returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dickman have returned from their wedding tour, and are "at home" at 967 Fauquier street.

Miss Mary E. Reynolds, of Columbus, O., is the guest of her cousins, the Griffith brothers, of Van Buren street.

A delightful dinner party was given Monday at 1 o'clock by Mrs. William Potter, of Fauquier street.

Rev. and Mrs. A. Bieblighauser, of Bradley street, are entertaining friends from Iowa and Wisconsin.

Mrs. C. Henton, of Luverne, Minn., who has been visiting Mrs. P. Doud, has returned home.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Eggleton entertained the members of the Junior club Thursday evening.

ST. ANTHONY PARK.

The marriage of Miss May Hevey, daughter of Hon. and Mrs. E. G. Valentine, and Gilbert D. George was quietly solemnized Wednesday afternoon at the bride's home, Langford Park place. Rev. Father Heffron performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. George left immediately for Beloit, Wis.

Mrs. D. F. Polk was pleasantly surprised by a number of her friends Thursday evening. Among those present were: Messrs. and Mesdames McGill, Southall, Schutte, Ellerbe, Greene, Aldrich, Meek, Howard, Brill, Dunt, Chapman, Fitzpatrick, Heacker, Jones, Miss Stryker, Messrs. Taylor, Wilson, Stryker and Vaughn.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. McGill have returned from their summer cottage at Dellwood and will reside with Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Hartzell during the winter.

Mrs Walter Hill, of Nourse street, entertained the ladies of the Episcopal church at progressive euchre Friday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Friend B. Brace, of Bayless avenue, entertained Mr. Charles F. Swan, of New York, the past week

Mrs. H. B. Caldwell, of Tacoma, spent the first of the week with her brother, Mr. D. F. Polk, of Kistin street.

Rev. M. D. Shutter, of Minneapolis, will preach in the Church of Our Father this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

The Ladies' Reading circle will meet with Mrs. H. L. Hunter, of Bayless avenue, Friday afternoon.

Messrs. H. L. Hunter and Friend B. Brace have returned from a business trip to Chicago.

Dr. and Mrs. Dargneau, of Austin, called on their old Park friends the past week.

Miss Kate Suthall returns to Kemper Hall, Wis., this week to conclude her studies.

Mr. W. S. Howard has returned from a trip to New York and other Eastern cities.

Mr. Shelby Millspaugh, of Burlington, Io., is in the Park, visiting friends.

Col. Ligget and family are residing in their home on Scudder avenue.

Mrs. O. F. Clark has returned from a visit with friends in Wisconsin.

Stryker seminary opened Wednesday with an increase in attendance.

Ex-Gov. McGill has returned from a trip to Zanesville, Wis.

W. H. Greunhagen is entertaining his mother.

J. J. Merrill has returned from Chicago.

WEST SIDE.

The reception given by Mrs. V. J. Hawkins and Mrs. David Kribs Wednesday afternoon from 4 to 6 at the residence of the former, was a success numerically and socially. Mesdames Dodd, Lewis, Darling and Chamberlain were the hostesses' assistants in receiving, and the McCoy sisters contributed musical numbers.

The Ladies' Sewing Circle of St. Michael's Church will meet with Miss Mamie Tracy, corner Oakdale and Central avenues, Tuesday evening.

Miss Edna Rice, of Zumbrota, Minn., has accepted a position with the W. J. Dyer Music company and will again make the West Side her home.

Mrs. E. D. Fink, of Chicago, has returned home after spending a couple of weeks here, the guest of her sister, Mrs. F. B. Doran.

Miss Emma Gillette, of Amery, Wis., who was a guest of Mrs. E. A. Guernsey for several weeks, returned home on Tuesday.

A bazar for the benefit of St. Michael's church will be held in the West Side opera house the latter part of October.

Mrs. George Dix arrived home from Detroit, Minn., on Tuesday, accompanied by her sister.

Mrs. Charles Resler has for guests her brother and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Young.

Mrs. Charles Norman, of Delos street, is entertaining her niece, Miss Forbes, of Duluth, Minn.

I. H. Butler and family have taken up their residence at 289 East Robie street.

Mrs. M. A. Hastie, of 214 George street, has returned from Paris, France.

Mrs. J. J. Cullen is entertaining her brother, David Moran, of Chicago.

John Munno and family, of Page street, have removed to South Park.

Miss Jennie Ives has accepted a desirable position in Minneapolis.

George A. Worthington has returned from a short visit in Chicago.

MERRIAM PARK.

Mrs. W. O. Hillman entertained the ladies of Trinity church last Tuesday afternoon. Officers elected for the year were: President, Mrs. John Pemberton; vice president, Mrs. H. Gibson; secretary, Mrs. T. H. Croswell; treasurer, Mrs. Fry; assistant secretary, Mrs. Burrell.

Mrs. E. V. Canfield and Mrs. C. S. Cowles gave a reception Thursday afternoon from 2 till 5, in honor of Mrs. C. H. Crouse, who has recently come from Red Wing to reside in the Park.

Miss Carrie A. McCune, of Cincinnati, O., is drilling home talent for a spectacular production of "The Temple of Fame," to be given at Woodruff hall next week for the benefit of St. Mary's Episcopal church.

Harvest home will be celebrated this morning at Olivet church. Special music will be given by a select choir, with sermon, "The Agency of God in Fruit-bearing," by the pastor, Rev. H. Risser.

Mrs. Eva M. Risser, accompanied by her daughter Josephine, has returned from an extended visit with her mother, Mrs. E. B. McConnaughey, of Winona.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Baldwin, of Casselton, N. D., were Park visitors during the week.

Miss Louise Granslade, of Hastings, visited Mrs. W. S. Lownean the first of the week.

Miss Maud Bradbury will entertain the Daughters of the King Monday afternoon.

Mrs. A. Green, of Grand Forks, is visiting Mrs. G. F. McGee, of Dayton avenue.

BELIEF AND FAITH

THEIR DISTINCTION AND RELATION DISCUSSED BY REV. WILLIAM LORD.

LIBERAL SUNDAY SCHOOL

THE THEME OF A DOCTRINAL QUESTION WHICH HE DISCUSSED.

LINES SHOULD BE DRAWN CLOSE

To Save Children From Traveling the Desert of Skepticism.

At Unity church yesterday morning the pastor, William R. Lord, spoke upon the place of the Liberal Sunday school in the future faith of children. He took for his text Hebrew xii., 27.

In introduction, Mr. Lord said he disliked to take up a subject that seems mostly a question of doctrine, first, because it is apt to answer to and create a false interest. People will be glad to hear a new doctrine set forth or an old one attacked. Secondly, because it is an uncongenial task to criticise even by implication other churches and their methods; but once in a while the question of doctrine presses upon life so hard as to make such a discussion necessary. "Such an occasion has arisen now," said the reverend gentleman, "when it seems necessary to state to you and others interested the relation of the Liberal Sunday school to the future faith of your children.

"Let us see the distinction that exists between belief and faith. Belief has to do with the intellectual side of religion, the way a man thinks of God, of man's present relations to God, the future, etc. In a word, a man's theory of religion. While faith has to do with a man's life with reference to this matter of religion, it is the underlying purpose and trust which controls the conduct of life.

"What is the relation of belief to faith? It is a fact that men have beliefs quite apart from their faith. Men are common who have a positive theory of God, of man, and his relation, present and future, to God, who hold firmly the dogmas of the old churches, or the more rational opinions of the new, and yet, whose lives are without practical faith, who are seeking supremely things other than goodness, love and truth. Then, again, we know men who have small belief in the things invisible, who may very much doubt their existence; nay, who may positively deny the whole realm covered by the word religion, and yet whose faith is sufficient to keep them tender and true. I know such men, and have one particularly in mind, who habitually neglects his own business to serve others.

"But belief and faith are not always, nor usually, apparently indifferent to each other. Indeed, while belief may exist without faith, and faith without belief, where there is faith, usually the belief is not only intimately associated with it, but is very often, especially in traditional belief, identified with it. Nearly all intensely earnest religious people have their faith and their beliefs so interwoven, if not identified, that the two seem to themselves to be one.

"Then, while faith may exist without much or even any belief, still, it is true that nearly always belief has more or less effect upon faith, so that what a man believes is not a matter of indifference; indeed, it is a matter of very serious, if not of vital importance. If the heart is more fundamental and controlling than the intellect, and will often go its own true way, in spite of doubts and denials, it were better that the two go together.

"Now, what are the foundations of the beliefs that are commonly so closely interwoven with faith? They are two, first the Roman Catholic belief in the church and its teaching; second, the historical Protestant belief in the Bible and its teaching, each having its infallible authority.

"What is the result of such teaching upon the men of this age? This is an age of thought. Liberalism is in the air. We find it in all of our magazines, and in the daily paper. Consequently, very many men and many women come sooner or later to doubt and deny the dogmas of church or Bible infallibility. And having hitherto identified their religious faith with these dogmas, they either throw over religion altogether, or pass, through great pain, to a new and rational belief. This is true to some extent in the Roman Catholic church, and is very common in the Protestant. The practical question is whether the children are to be trained as their fathers were, with the certainty of a much greater demand upon their reason than is upon ours, great as it is. Shall God and the divine meaning of human life, the whole realm of spiritual principles and motives, become in the early years of our children, entangled with theories and conceptions that are perfectly certain to go, and which, when gone, will leave our children religiously stranded, or, at best, wandering as if the very pole-star of life itself had been lost?

"All this bears upon the question of the place of the liberal Sunday school, in the faith of the men and women our children are to be. What does the liberal Sunday school undertake to do? First, to fix a foundation of belief in truth wherever found. Then it teaches that religion itself is not involved in the theories which one may hold about the object of faith, so that whatever changes may come in the discovery of truth, the foundation, faith, hope and love, remains. Next, it teaches for belief (religious theory), only that which the reason can approve, so that faith and reason harmonize. It takes God's present revelation as of first importance. The emphasis is on the living, present God; the living, present, divine world. It reverently studies God's life in nature, teaching not that God created, but that God creates every part of the world, every moment of its existence. It teaches God in history; sees in history a divine purposeful evolution.

"The Bible in the liberal Sunday school is the history of the religious development of the Hebrew people. It cannot, therefore, be a book without error, of magical composition and power. It has all the weaknesses and the strength of the people whose religious struggle it portrays. We expect to find that the writings attributed to Moses have mistakes in them, and Mr. Ingersoll cannot alarm, while he cannot interest, the child who has learned that the great and sublime men and truths of the Bible are human and partial.

"We do not find less, but more interest in this book for having to view it in this way. Our reverence for it is not impaired, but increased by such a rational study. The great Psalms, the Sermon on the Mount, the eloquent words of Paul, are not less commanding. And no discoveries of science, or of history, contemporary with parts of the Bible can disturb our belief in its essential divinity.

"Are not the spiritual strength and the moral purpose of our children involved in attendance upon such a Sunday school? Are we not going to save them from traveling the desert of skepticism, or in later years, painfully finding the light which they might always have possessed?"

SITTING BULL AS A GENERAL

An Army Officer's High Opinion of the Famous Sioux Chief.

Washington Post.

"Do you know," said an army officer, "that if Sitting Bull, the old Sioux chief, had been a white man, he would have been called a great general? In fact, he was a great natural soldier; a sort of red Napoleon. Sitting Bull was not a real chief; that is, he wasn't a war chief. He was a medicine man; what the Indians call a medicine chief. But he had a great natural capacity as a commander. His surprise and cutting off of Custer would have been called a great achievement if a white general had in some war performed the feat. It is significant of Indian character that Sitting Bull would never tell the story of the fight at all; wouldn't say a word about it, although I suppose the question was put to him a thousand times by all sorts of people. Once when he was with Buffalo Bill Cody in New York a newspaper man came, bound and determined to make old Sitting Bull tell him the story of how Custer was killed. Buffalo Bill added his request to the scribe's. The interpreter also argued with the old savage. But he sat mute in his blanket and gravely smoked his cigar. He wouldn't open up a hair's breadth. All they got out of Sitting Bull was:

"'No talk about that. It is of another day.'

"And that settled it. Sitting Bull wouldn't talk."

The Indian is a peculiar citizen. In his way he's wise, too. Not long ago an outfit of Sioux were here about something in connection with their tribe. They took in the city, rode in carriages and cable cars, this last being "big medicine," so they said, seeing that it ran itself, so far as they could figure it out. But the steamboats on the Potomac were the big hit with these simple people. They were sure they were alive, and referred to the steamboats as the biggest thing they had struck. One old chief was asked what he would tell his people when he got back. He shook his head:

"Tell nothing," he said. "If talk, Injun call be heap big lie. So tell nothing."

He was a wise traveler, and knew better than to spring his list of marvelous experiences on a frank but untaught people.

MADE A GOOD BARGAIN.

How a California Prospector Got a Big Price for a Mine.

"It is the easiest thing on earth to sell a mine in London for almost any price, provided you have anything to show an expert," said Maj. Frank McLaughlin to a San Francisco Post reporter. "There is also a right way and wrong way to go about it. Some time ago I went to London to negotiate the sale of some mining property. Of course the first thing I had to do was to let capital know what I was there for. Then, when inquiries commenced, I simply said: 'Gentlemen, I have mining property to sell. If you mean business and want to buy send your expert out to examine the property and make a report on it. You will know then what you are buying.'

"A company was organized. An expert examined the property and reported favorably and a meeting was held to discuss terms.

"'Now, major,' said the spokesman, 'we have found that the property may be worth something. What is your price?'

"'Two hundred and fifty thousand,' said I."

"'That is more than we expected to pay. We expected to pay about two hundred. There is not much difference between two hundred and two hundred and fifty. If you will drop the fifty we will take it.'

"I had expected to get about $100,000 for the property, so with a slow reluctance I agreed to accept their offer. When the papers were made out I was surprised to learn that they had been talking about pounds and I about dollars, but I was very careful not to let my surprise leak, and that is the way I got $1,000,000 for the mine. Great people to do business with."

One feels a perfect king for a day when traveling to Chicago or Kansas City on one of the new Pullman cars of the Chicago Great Western Ry., (Maple Leaf Route). You can choose between the modern section and the private chamber sleeping cars.

Electric Bells in Congress.

Members of congress will only have to press a button to get what they want this winter. Edward Clarge, the architect of the capitol, has reported to the secretary of the interior that during the summer electric bells have been put in the members' desks and connected with annunciators—one in each cloak room at the extreme ends of the hall. This provides for 300 calls. On the right side of each desk is a push button flush with the surface of the desk and with wires leading through the desk legs to brass plates on the floor. Beneath the floor the wires are grouped into cables and carried to the annunciators. The report of the architect announces the completion of different improvements that will be quite noticeable when congress once more occupies the capitol.

Awarded Highest Honors, World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

DRAIN WILL STOP.

EARLY ABATEMENT OF GOLD EXPORTS EXPECTED IN WALL STREET.

THE GLUT IN LONDON

AND GOOD DEMAND FOR MONEY HERE HAVING ITS EFFECT.

NO FURTHER BOND ISSUE.

Banks Co-operating in Preventing the Necessity for One.

Special to the Globe.

NEW YORK, Sept. 22.—In his weekly review of the financial situation in Wall street Henry Clews says:

The investment and speculative interests have been held in suspense by the gold exports and the uncertainty as to what may be done to maintain the treasury gold reserve. It has been somewhat of a shock that the "free gold" in the treasury has fallen materially below the official minimum, and without compensation from the syndicate. There have been several contributions of gold from various points to the interior, which have had an assuring effect so far as they show the disposition of financial institutions outside of New York to help the treasury according to their ability; and this assurance is worth the more because the amount of gold scattered among banks and trust companies at interior points is unprecedentedly large; and could the gold which has been thus diverted from its former usual resting place in the metropolitan banks and the subtreasury be systematically gathered together, so as to afford a mass of thirty or forty millions, to aid the banks and the treasury in resuming gold payments with each other as formerly, then this scattered treasure might most materially help towards a permanent remedy of the treasury's difficulties. But these casual and partial contributions from the sources alluded to are quickly lost to sight in the export maelstrom and their benefit is only a small moral gain.

The really disconcerting fact is that there is still an absence of any sort of intimation as to what steps are likely to be taken for staying the new current shipments of specie and to provide for the outflow that usually sets in early in the new year. Under such circumstances, opinion has inclined to the conclusion that the government is likely to issue, sooner or later, a new loan, and the more so because the president is known to be resolved to take that course should the reserve fall to seventy-five millions. Such a course, no matter how necessary, would be regarded as a

SERIOUS MISFORTUNE,

and could not fail to have a chilling effect in every department of business. This possibility has already had its effect and yet discouragement is tempered with the hope that, at the eleventh hour, some means may be found for applying a real and permanent remedy.

This week the syndicate and their friends are understood to have cooperated for keeping down the gold shipments as low as possible, and no doubt have done their best in that direction. In the meantime there is little export of cotton; and wheat, though advancing in price, is for that very reason the less likely to be shipped. Chicago, however, is notably increasing its supply of grain export bills, and rates of exchange are easier in consequence. There is substantial reason for expecting that the export of specie may soon be checked, if not stopped, through the course of the money market. The shipments of gold and the forwarding of large amounts of currency to the West and South are together reducing the reserves of the city banks to an extent that may early put up the rate for call loans to 4@5 per cent. This, with gold flowing freely into the Bank of England and 2 per cent discount at bank and ¼ per cent on call loans, will quickly dispose London bankers to allow funds to accumulate here instead of continuing to accept our gold in settlements. Upon the whole, therefore, the indications of the moment suggest a strong probability of

AN EARLY ABATEMENT

of the exports of gold; and this produced a marked improvement of feeling in stock towards the end of the week. Of the intentions of the syndicate little is known. They recently openly announced that they considered their engagements with the treasury fully completed, but intimated that it is their purpose to voluntarily contribute gold for an indefinite future period. Some further help from that source may therefore be anticipated, if needed.

The recent heavy break in stocks has proven to be a good thing for the market, as it forced stocks from feeble hands into stronger ones, and such as are capable of not only sustaining, but advancing prices, besides imparting more activity. The St. Paul statement of earnings, showing an increase of $86,000 over the corresponding date last year, was really the turning point in Monday's deluge, as the grangers were the most vulnerable part of the market, and yielded readily to the attacks, which were very savage. There is a good deal that indicates the possibility of another bond issue. Such a negotiation is not positive, although quite likely before congress convenes. The advance of 3c in wheat from the lowest prices is a favorable feature in the situation, especially for the St. Paul road, which has most to do with the spring wheat crop. The attitude of London towards international American stocks has been disappointing. It is easily accounted for, however, by the craze attending the Kaffir diamond and gold stocks. Such a wild frenzy of speculation in doubtful properties has not been witnessed in Europe since the Panama ditch speculation in France. It is to be feared that the collapse in the Kaffirs may not unlikely turn out to be as disastrous to the holders who overstay their market as in the case of the Panama canal deal; and when that time comes American securities will doubtless again take their position in the London market as favorites.. The difficulty at the present time is that the ups and downs of American securities range within only a few points from week to week, which make them comparatively tame to deal in as compared to the inducements for operating in the Kaffirs, which frequently provide for a profit of several hundred per cent within a few days.

In Search of a Wife.

The Prince of Naples, heir to the throne of Italy, who has made more than one round of the European courts in search of a wife, is a dark-eyed, slim-built, fragile-looking youth of twenty-five years. He wears a single eyeglass and dresses otherwise after the English fashion; he is an accomplished linguist, and, because of his extraordinary retentive memory, he is looked upon as a sort of royal encyclopedia. He has the demeanor of a mature man of the world and the enthusiasm and freshness of a boy. He is deeply devoted to his clever and charming mother. He sends her two long telegrams every day when he is away from her, and he also writes to her each day a letter.

To the Atlanta Exposition via "The Milwaukee."

$49.30 for the round trip from St. Paul and Minneapolis. Tickets now on sale, good returning until Jan. 7, 1896.

Benedict Arnold's Expedition.

One hundred and twenty years ago the Benedict Arnold expedition against Quebec set out from Newbury Green, and, to commemorate this historical and pathetic event, there will shortly be a huge bowlder placed on the green, with impressive and appropriate exercises. The bowlder is about nine feet in height and of irregular lines, on which will be placed a bronze tablet. The tablet is 33 inches high and 28 inches wide. The border is a wreath of laurel leaves. A scroll extends the entire width of the tablet and both scroll and wreath are in high relief. Above the scroll, in low relief, are three ships, symbolical of the embarkation; and below, also in low relief, are several tents, typifying the encampment. The scroll is 18 inches high and 28 inches wide and on it is the following inscription in relief letters: "Opposite this spot were encamped Sept. 17-18-19, 1775, three companies of riflemen under Daniel Morgan; a part of the command of Benedict Arnold."

Maple Leaf Accommodation.

If you want to send your family railway tickets or money, call at Chicago Great Western Ticket Office (Maple Leaf Route) corner Robert and Fifth streets, where money for ticket and incidentals will be promptly delivered anywhere in the East, South or West, without cost for telegrams or special service.

Has just the proper height of crown—the Gordon Hat.

Has just the proper tilt—the Gordon Hat.

In Buying a Hat

Avoid the Laws of Chance—Buy a Gordon.

DIED.

SKINNER—At his residence, 229 Summit avenue, George E. Skinner. On account of illness in the family there will be no public services.

AMUSEMENTS.

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ANOTHER GREAT HOYT SUCCESS.
TONIGHT... And All Week,
HOYT'S
A Contented ...Woman...
With an Excellent Company, including
CAROLINE MISKEL HOYT.
Next Sunday, MEXICO.
First Matinee Wednesday. Prices, 25c, 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

THE GRAND
A Tremendous Hit. Nothing Like It Ever Seen.
Matinee Wednesday
Down on the Suwanee River
58 Great Artists. See Them.
Next Sunday Afternoon at 3.—T. P. Brooke's Chicago Marine Band.
Sunday Night—THE DEFAULTER.

OVIDE MUSIN,
Violinist, assisted by
ANNIE LOUISE MUSIN, Soprano,
Edward Scharf, pianist, and Emile Onet, tenor, at PARK CHURCH, corner Holly avenue and Mackubin street.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 23d.
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STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY of Ramsey—ss. In District Court, Second Judicial District.
Emma Woodmansee, plaintiff, vs. James Woodmansee, defendant.
The State of Minnesota, to the Above Named Defendant:
You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the Plaintiff in the above-entitled action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the Second Judicial District in and for the County of Ramsey and Sate of Minnesota; and to serve a copy of your answer to said complaint on the subscriber, at his office in the City of St. Paul, in said County, within thirty (30) days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, together with the costs and disbursements of this action.
PIERCE BUTLER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Room 47, Court House, St. Paul, Minn.

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