SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the Central Presbyterian Church will hold its annual meeting tonight.

St. Peter's Lutheran church picnicked yesterday at Keough's place, West Seventh street and Pleasant avenue.

The board of county commissioners will hold an adjourned meeting at 10 a. m. today for the purpose of completing the budget for the ensuing year.

Union services were held last evening at Burr Street Baptist church. Rev. W. W. Lewis rendered a report of the Y. P. S. C. E. convention held at Washington.

The funeral of the late C. L. Gustafson, who died after an attempt to commit suicide last week, was held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon from 654 Cook street.

The residents at 1011 White Bear avenue, Hazel Park, have in their possession a boy by the name of "Lee," who claims that he has no father or mother—both being dead.

A special meeting of both branches of the city council is called for this evening to confirm the Robert street paving contract, so that the work may be commenced at once and completed before the encampment.

Building Inspector Kingsley has completed the specifications for improvements on the city hall and court house, and bids for the work will be opened at 2 o'clock Wednesday. Bidders can obtain copies of the specifications at the building inspector's office.

The monthly meeting of the city union of Christian Endeavor societies will be held Monday evening at the Central Presbyterian church. The annual election of officers will be held. State President Hunt, President Moore and Junior Superintendent William Moore will make special reports on the work of the unions.

The funeral of J. A. Wegman took place yesterday from the undertaking rooms of Willwersheid, 477 St. Peter street, at 2 o'clock. Mr. Wegman was a member of the I. O. O. F., A. O. U. W. and W. M. A. The service was conducted by Excelsior Lodge No. 60, I. O. O. F., members of the various fraternities being in attendance.

SUNDAY AT THE HOTELS.

C. B. Boyd, of Chicago, is at the Ryan.

J. P. Leroy, of Saginaw, is at the Metropolitan.

Lewis Gillett, of Boston, Mass., is at the Ryan.

W. S. Kelloy, of Duluth, is a guest at the Ryan.

T. L. Armstrong, of Sioux City, is at the Windsor.

J. H. Calway, of Eau Claire, Wis., is at the Astoria.

Frederick Clarke, of Winona, is stopping at the Astoria.

B. D. Little, of Mankato, is stopping at the Windsor.

A. G. Burt and wife, of Chicago, are at the Metropolitan.

A. Metcalf and wife, of Oswego, are at the Metropolitan.

D. W. Ringer, of Mandan, N. D., is a guest at the Clarendon.

G. W. Loromor, of Lincoln, Neb., is a guest at the Ryan.

Lieut. R. J. Burt, of Fort Missoula, is at the Metropolitan.

W. W. O'Brien, of Milwaukee, Wis., is a guest of the Windsor.

J. J. McHatton, of Butte, Mont., registered at the Ryan yesterday.

A. H. Sanford, of Tacoma, Wash., is registered at the Merchants'.

John W. Gould, of Davenport, Io., is registered at the Clarendon.

T. H. Mayard, of Chicago, Ill., registered at the Windsor yesterday.

John Shuler, of Hillsboro, N. D., registered at the Merchants' yesterday.

Page Morris, the congressman-expectant of Duluth, is at the Merchants'.

F. P. Wildhaven and wife, of Chicago, are registered at the Metropolitan.

J. L. Haupt and wife, of La Crosse, are registered at the Metropolitan.

BIG YACHTING CONTEST.

Plans to Have One at Minnetonka in August.

A. B. Cutts, general passenger agent of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road, is arranging a yachting contest to be brought off at Lake Minnetonka on Aug. 22. The boats to be entered will be the pick of Minnetonka, White Bear, Lake Tetonka and Madison. Correspondence with boat owners at these lakes is now being carried on, and everything appears to be going satisfactorily for one of the biggest yachting attractions ever held in this part of the country.

This is the first time that so extensive a yachting programme has been attempted in connection with Lake Minnetonka, but, it is claimed, there is no reason that it should not be a tremendous success. It is probable that White Bear will send over several boats in order to get a line on the Minnetonka fleet in advance of the interlake contests in September.

FIRE AT WHITE BEAR.

Col. William Leip's Barn Burned Yesterday Morning.

Col. William Leip's barn at White Bear lake was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The fire started from some unknown cause in the hay loft, and had practically consumed the building before the White Bear fire department had arrived. The latter, however, prevented the destruction of the hotel. Three horses and some stock, together with the various vehicles, were saved. The loss is estimated at $700.

A Fine Picture.

An excellent colored lithograph of the steamship "Empress of Japan," one of the Canadian Pacific Ralway Co.'s magnificent Pacific liners sailing between Vancouver, B. C., and Japanese and Chinese ports, has recently been issued by the passenger traffic department of the Company. It is a faithful reproduction of a painting by Fred. Pansing, a well-known New York artist, portraying the departure of the "Empress" from Vancouver harbor. The work is well executed, the coloring artistic, and the picture which is intended for prominent display would be an acquisition to the walls of any place of public resort.

LEE IS IN TOWN.

The Editor of the Rush City Post Drops In.

Franklyn W. Lee, editor of the Rush City Post, flashed into town on a late train last night. He was in a hurry to get to bed, as everybody douses the glim in his town at 8:45, but he had time to say that he was sure of his potato crop, expected usual results from his rye and would harvest his bills receivable in time to take in the state fair in September. He said Rush City was just like the Rush City of the play—all hustle and bustle from dawn to dark.

Small Blaze.

An overturned lamp in the residence of Samuel Johnson, at Edgerton and Maryland streets, called out the fire department last night at 11 o'clock. Damage $150.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets cure dyspepsia, bloating, sour stomach, nervous dyspepsia, constipation, and every form of stomach trouble, safely and permanently, except cancer of the stomach. Sold by druggists at 50 cents, full-sized package.

Life

Has few pleasures for those who are wasting with disease, but hope and joy return when health and strength are restored by

Hood's

Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

FOLLOW THE FIGHT

SOUND MONEY MEN LIKELY TO HOLD THEIR NATIONAL CONVENTION IN MINNESOTA.

IF SO IN THE SISTER CITY.

ST. PAUL LEADERS WAIVE ANY CONTEST WITH SIXTEENTH CENTURY GALLANTRY.

D. W. LAWLER SLEEPS SOUNDLY.

For His Conscience Approves the Work of the Recent Conference in Chicago.

Daniel W. Lawler returned to St. Paul yesterday from Chicago, where he was in attendance upon the conference of representatives of the Western states assembled for the purpose of discussing the advisability of putting a national sound money Democratic ticket in the field at the coming presidential election. Mr. Lawler is thoroughly satisfied with the results of the conference and looks to grow out of it a true representative Democratic party, whose principles and honor will be held inviolate.

Eleven states were represented at the conference, and those in attendance gave the proposed movement their heartiest sanction. After mature deliberation a plan was adopted which calls for the holding of a national sound money convention not later than Sept. 2. The city in which the convention will be held was not decided upon, but the choice lies between Minneapolis and Indianapolis, Ind.

In speaking of the work of the conference last evening Mr. Lawler said: "The reason for our actions is a desire to save and perpetuate the real Democratic party, and the cause which has occasioned the movement for a sound money convention, it is well known, was the action of the national convention held in Chicago. Its platform of repudiation is not in accordance with the principles of Democracy, and has moved adherents of the true Democratic party to declare for a separate presidential ticket.

"With a view of ascertaining the general sentiment in regard to the matter the conference from which I have just returned was called and a plan has been adopted looking to the furtherance of the movement which is in substance as follows: A special committee was appointed at our first meeting to report the best plan for calling a sound money convention for the support of a presidential ticket, and the next day offered a report which met the heartiest indorsement of every one present. It proposed that the Democrats in the several states who were opposed to the declarations of the Chicago platform be requested to appoint a national Democratic committeeman and that the national committee thus selected meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th of August for the purpose of issuing a formal call for a national Democratic convention. The location of the convention was left to the national committee.

"The plan also includes the appointment by the chairman of the conference of an executive committee of five to name from each state some suitable person or persons to take appropriate steps for the holding of state meetings for the selection of members of the national committee. This means the convening of a national convention and the placing in the field of a sound money candidate for whom the believers in real Democratic policy can cast their votes and support with the utmost vigor and an approving conscience."

In regard to the city in which the convention would be held, Mr. Lawler stated that the choice was between Minneapolis and Indianapolis, Ind., and that, in his opinion, the Mill City would carry off the prize. "It is by far the best convention city, said he, and offers every facility for the accommodation of the hundreds of delegates and visitors who will be in attendance. We are using our influence to bring the convention to the Northwest, and already have assurance of support from those who will decide the matter of location."

In regard to the fact that Eastern states had but little representation at the conference, Mr. Lawler stated that every state invited to send a representative had done so. The battle in the coming campaign would be fought in this portion of the country, and for this reason only the states in this section had been called together at the first meeting. It was necessary to ascertain the sentiment in this locality, and, now that it has been declared in such unmistakable terms, there will be an eager co-operation on the part of the Eastern states, who would be adequately represented on the national committee and at the meeting which is to take place in Indianapolis in August.

KEEP OUT OF POLITICS.

Elder Phelps' Advice to the Modern Church.

"Christian Citizenship From a Bible Standpoint," was the subject of discourse at the Wacouta street chapel last evening, discussed by Elder H. F. Phelps. The theme of Christian Citizenship is now prominently before the American people, said Mr. Phelps, and it would seem consistent at this time that this pulpit should present the subject, even at the risk of differing from others. The Christian must be a good citizen. He cannot well be otherwise. But it is not the prime object of Christianity to make good citizens. The gospel pertains to the next world; citizenship to this. There are very many who are not Christians who are good citizens, and religion is not necessary to good citizenship.

The commission that Christ gave to His church was: Go, preach the gospel. The object of the gospel is to save men from sin; civil government is ordained to restrain men from crime. The law of God defines sin; and the gospel saves from sin. Civil government cannot define sin; it cannot save from sin; it cannot punish for sin; for the very reason that sin reaches the thoughts and intents of the heart. Civil government can define crime; restrain men from crime, and may punish for the commission of crime. Crime is an offense against our fellow men, against the state. Sin is an offense against God. The state can only deal with secular matters by civil laws, and those laws represent the power of the state; they represent force, for all the power of the state is back of them to enforce obedience. But the Church of Christ is to appeal to the power of the gospel, which is the power of God. The gospel is ordained to lift men out of sin unto salvation, while civil government is ordained to restrain the vile and the vicious, those who will not accept the power of the gospel. The gospel of Christ is persuasion; civil government, compulsion. In all past ages when the church has appealed to the power of compulsion, she has debased her high and holy calling and driven men, not to Christ, but into infidelity. True Christianity being a matter of faith, and whatsoever is not of faith being sin, as a matter of course when the church drives men to the observance of her institutions by force of civil law, she compels men to sin. Employing force in matters of conscience is like continual punishing of a refractory child—you put seven devils in where you drive one out.

The Christian, as an individual, may exercise the rights of a citizen in any government where he may be, but the church, as an organized body, has not the slightest right, human or divine, to enter the arena of politics, and by political methods attempt to carry on the work of the church. The church, as such, has no right to demand legislation or to seek to enforce legislation in its favor; for this would be class legislation. As men, Christians may exercise their influence for the good of all men, without respect to creed, even in civil affairs. But they have not the right, in any degree, to combine their influence to operate upon the state in their own behalf.

CUP OF THE PASSOVER.

Rev. J. F. Stout on Its Obligation on Humanity.

"The Passover Cup" was the topic of Rev. J. F. Stout's sermon at the First M. E. church yesterday. He said:

God chooses a cup for every man, which in turn is to be chosen by him if the purpose of the Father is completed in him. That cup represents, as in the case of Jesus, his opportunities, burdens and blessings. It is impossible to separate the three since they are divinely related. They are bound up in one sheaf, and no one can have one without another. The opportunities of Jesus were great. He was to have the chance of centuries to wrest a lost race from the grip of sin and death; He was to see of the travail of His soul, and seeing its complete fulfillment was to be satisfied, having the consciousness of having not only wrought the will of God, but compassed a victory, the contemplation of which set the angels to singing and redeemed men to shouting. His burdens were to be as great as his His opportunities. They included his weighty responsibilities, His disappointments, His pain and unutterable agony—included His life passion and death under circumstances unexampled in the world's history, the cup into which He looked in Gethsemane and which He drank at Calvary. His blessings, too, were as great as His opportunities and burdens. It is God's way to relate these things in a law of compensation, that he who suffers most and attempts according to the will of God, the most, shall have most of blessing.

Gethsemane and Calvary are in the highest sense waymarks in every life which is given up to God, and this is not more true than this other fact, that resurrection and ascension, as signs of the divine triumph, follow the down-going of self into the valley of the shadow of death. Jesus had no more laid out for Him His life work conditioned on His acceptance than Moses, Abraham, Elijah, and all the host of the redeemed. This cup repsents as well what the world needs from the individual to whom it is presented. It is the result of the divine judgment as to what he can best do to relieve the world's burden. Moses is not to rule Egypt, though circumstances seem to point that way. God can find other kings for the land of the Pharaohs. Moses is to lead Israel out of captivity, using all his splendid gifts to unify the people and prepare them for their promised home. David is not to give his life to the harp and the words of prophecy; he is to be the great king who shall establish Israel on the throne of its power, and at the same time teach them reliance on God in all things political as in things that have to do with the religious life of the people. Luther is not to be a mere monk, cultivating a habit of introspection; he is to be the apostle of the reformation. Wesley must not be a mere ascetic high churchman; he must be the great evangelist leading coming generations not to a smoking altar, but to the heart of God revealed in Jesus Christ. These just as certainly as that Jesus was not to have for Himself the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, but was to come to power by way of the cross. What loss would the world have met if any one of these had turned his back upon the profferer and refused his cup? He did what the world needed him to do, and so filled in his niche. Whatever cup God prepares for you or me, that represents the sum of the world's need of us.

The cup represnts what is most fitting for the man to whom it is proffered. A man's best happiness is bound up in his success; his success is bound up in the thing he is fitted by nature and grace to bring to success; so then he must listen to the voice of divine wisdom, and drink the cup God chooses for him. Who are the happy people? Not the self-satisfied, the pleasure-sated, the care-harassed, but God's burden bearers. In their obedience, there is, in connection with their sorrows, holy joy that is unspeakable and full of glory. Contrast in the pretorium Pilate and Jesus, or in any age the self-seeker and the burden bearer, and you will always find that the highest, holiest joy is with him who performs the part assigned him by a benevolent Providence. There is nothing to contrast with the agony represnted in the cup of Jesus but the joy he had in the struggle and the triumph, so there is nothing to contrast with human burden bearing, with all it represents, but the conscious abiding joy which is the outgrowth of divine favor, and the triumph that follows, for says Paul: "I reckon that sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."

SOCIALISTS' OUTING.

Plans Completed for the Event Next Sunday.

The Scandinavian section of the Socialist Labor party held a meeting at Assembly hall yesterday afternoon. Arrangements were made to attend the picnic to be given by the socialists of the Twin cities Sunday next at Adler's park, near Lake Como. At the outing speeches will be made by Edward Peterson, of St. Paul; Tom Lucas, of Minneapolis, and E. E. Stevens. In addition to this a programme of sports, including races of all kinds, and a tug of war between teams from both cities will be pulled off. Music will be furnished by Christianson's orchestra. There will be no intoxicating liquors sold or allowed on the grounds.

CLOSED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. S. W. Dickinson Leaves the Atlantic Congregational.

Rev. S. W. Dickinson closed his four years' pastorate with the Atlantic Congregational church yesterday. Mr. Dickinson has been secretary and treasurer of the Congregational association of churches of the state for over seven years, a position of honor and responsibility.

Mother's Sad Plight.

At 1:30 o'clock this morning Patrolman Cronin sent to the central station a woman who, with an infant in her arms, was found wandering about in the vicinity of Mississippi and Williams street. The woman seemed to be insane, and could neither give her name or address. She said her husband was working for one of the railroad companies, and that she and her children, two of whom were at home, had been without food for several days. She was sent to the city hospital.

Love's Torments.

Charles S. Love was arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Klima on a charge of disorderly conduct. Last evening he was taken to the city hospital to be treated for acute alcoholism.

Saloon Census.

The captains of the several police stations were notified yesterday to make a census of the saloons in each district, giving the names of owners and location of each saloon.

WORK FOR 10,000

Will Be Furnished by Resumption of Iron Mills.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 26.—Tomorrow will occur the beginning of the resumption of the iron mills, which will soon put to work at least 10,000 idle men. It is estimated that at least that number are interested in the settlement of the wage scale with the Ohio manufacturers at Youngstown Saturday night. The success of the amalgamated assocoation in making the wage settlements means, too, that the men employed in non-union mills will get an advance in their wages, and that their employers will sign agreements to pay them the union prices. This comes as near a recognition of the union as the men are contending for at the present time. The conference was with the Ohio association, but plants in several other states will be started under the agreement.

The firms who signed the scale are as follows: Andrews Bros. & Co., Hazelton, O.; Brown, Bonnell & Co., four plants at Youngstown, O.; Union Iron and Steel company, two plants at Youngstown, one at Warren and one at Girard; Mahoning Valley Iron company, two plants at Youngstown; Falcon Iron and Nail company, Niles, O.; Coleman, Shields & Co., Niles, O.; Eagle Iron and Steel company, Ironton, O.; Union Rolling milling, Cleveland; Carnes & Sons, Massillon, O.; Cherry Valley Iron company, Letonia, O.; Etna Standard Iron and Steel company, Bridgeport, O.; Central Iron and Steel company, Brazil, Ind.; Indian Iron company, Muncie, Ind.; Weatheral Rolling Mill company, Franklin, Ind.; Birmingham Rolling Mill company, Birmingham, Ala.; Alabama Rolling Mill company, Gates City, Ala.; Sharon Iron company, Sharon, Pa.; Struthers Iron company, of Struthers, O.; Pomeroy Iron company, Pomeroy, O.

The Proper Method.

Up-to-Date.

Brown—Have you read this article upon "How to tell a bad egg?"

Jones—No but if you have anything to tell a bad egg, my advice is to break it gently.

Applicable to Brooklyn.

Cincinnati Leader.

Trolley Motorman (to conductor)—"Say, Bill, the old gent behind has just fell off."

Conductor—"That's all right. He's just paid his fare."

ITS FIRST JULY 4TH

HOW THE NATION'S NATAL DAY WAS OBSERVED AT THE NEW BEMIDJI.

RED SKINS AND WHITE ALIKE

JOIN IN A GLORIOUS DEMONSTRATION OF LOYALTY TO STARS AND STRIPES.

CHIEF BEMIDJI'S TOWN SITE

And Its Scenes Described for the Globe by Charles A. Forbes, of St. Paul.

Any one who is anxious to get out of the city for a breath of fresh air and seeks some amusement beyond the regular lake resorts near the city, let him take his direction northward and visit the Northern Minnesota lakes. It was my good fortune to have business in that part of the state and to be able to combine both pleasure and business in the same trip, so took passage on the Great Northern for Park Rapids, changing off the main line at Sauk Center. From there north we traveled a seemingly new country, picturesque and attractive with neat, flourishing towns built on New England lines about eight or ten miles apart, nearly every town indulging in a liberty pole and public square. While the houses in most cases are purely white, the windows shaded by green shutters. The whole village scene, standing out in bold relief, on account of the trees and beautiful woods, serving as a background. Arriving at Park Rapids by 8:30, we were soon comfortably fixed with O'Neil, of the Great Northern. Commercial men say, if obliged to spend Sunday on the road, they make for John's on account of its being so homelike. Having made the necessary arrangements, we turn in. There being two windows in the room, a delightful and invigoratingly cool breeze makes sleep perfect and we are lost to the world, until too soon, alas, the unwelcome knock for breakfast, 5 a. m. We just have time to take it and a shy glance at the pretty little town, when the stage for Bemidji puts in an appearance. As I had been over the road before, "Billy," the proprietor of the stage line and star mail route, were old acquaintances, but "Billy" concluded he was entitled to spend the glorious Fourth in the "buzzom" of his family, so sent a relief man in his stead.

One cannot travel, however, continuously for fifty or sixty miles, through a pine country diversified by lakes, logging camps, block houses, stretches of corduroy, etc., without getting personally and intimately acquainted. We were scarcely beyond the village limits when I detected a peculiar inflection of the driver's voice, and the fact soon became apparent that John McDermid, the driver, was a Scotch Canadian from Glengarry and as quaint as he was stout and good natured. Between the Park and Lake George the road is inclined to be rough; the indentations on a wash-board would about describe the length of the route. Clearing the road of stumps by driving over them is a slow way to get them removed, and, like the grader, who tried emptying his cart over an embankment by dumping the whole thing, horse and all over, but found it "trying on the baste." And it isn't at all necessary for a man to carry any dyspepsia medicine about with him. Lake George is reached by noon. A good venison dinner, fresh horses and a good upland road straight away to Bemidji, passing first over the Schoolcraft river on a long corduroy, then by several logging camps, now through the finest grazing and pasture land possible. Some man has taken advantage of it and enclosed about 900 acres with a pine brush fence. Within that enclosure we saw quite a large herd of fine looking young cattle. Just on the crest of quite an elevation we got the first sight of several deer, crossing over the road from Lake Plantagenet, and as we wind down the slope near by the crossing of the Mississippi on another long corduroy, a big brown bear and two cubs trot easily out of the way, stopping a moment to look back and take stock of Uncle Sam's mail. I thought when crossing the Schoolcraft it might be the Father of Waters, but found upon investigation that the source and Itasca Park were some thirty miles to the westward. Musquitoes have been paying us considerable attention, but it is really such a fine country you do not mind the last thirty miles, and are agreeably surprised to find yourself bowling along by a settlement and crossing the river again just between Lakes Irving and Bemidji, past the old Carson trading post, the first house erected anywhere in that country, now inhabited by Chief Bemidji and his family, then round the natural boulevard curving about the lake, now to the left through a new widely graded street, to the Grand Central hotel, and the weary traveller is in the town of Bemidji, destined to be something of a town, most beautifully located, its streets rising gently back from the lake, upon whose tranquil waters the sun is beginning to throw those wonderful shadows; the brilliant red is mingled with the deep, dark shade of the thick evergreen of the pine forest, while away far over toward the Eastern shore sparkles and gleams the brighter lights, each moment assuming a more sombre appearance. The whole scene could be likened to the lives of men, after having passed through the bright sunshine and the dark shadows, just before raeching the other shore, they suddenly emerge in a glorious light, soft and subdued, and are beckoned on to the bright and glistening shore beyond.

Here we are 900 feet above St. Paul, on the water-shed, in fact, the rivers flowing from here to the four points of the compass, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, pine in abundance, saw mills near by, everything to tempt the settler, and so the stage pulls up in the center of a town of 300 inhabitants, which practically began its career last February, having perhaps at that time fifty people. To say the welcome was cordial doesn't begin to express it. Mr. Remore, the proprietor of the Grand Central, and Guy, his son, are the proper persons to have charge of a hotel. As we had practically been in at the birth of a city and become personally acquainted with each citizen, besides some of our party of last winter appeared in public upon the stage for the first time with the "Bemidji Dramatic Co.," and a strong cast of characters, no introduction was needed. So in company with the older and pioneer settlers, exmembers of the dramatic company and the Bemidji Boat club, as we promenaded down Third street headed by the genial editor of the Bemidji Pioneer, suddenly and in an instant it was dark. What cloud had suddenly appeared in a hitherto clear sky. Nothing but the scowl of the rival editors as they passed each other by. Down by Carson Brothers, then over to White's, and for one whole block stores, restaurants, hardware, bakery, in fact everything, just as if they had been in existence for years. Brannon, the hardware man, told me he had done a large business and kept a team continually between Park Rapids and Bemidji; so do the Carsons, White Brothers, and in fact several others. The next day was the Fourth of July, and the fact was chronicled by the firing of Al Newman's anvil about 12:10 a. m. From daylight, however, the Fourth really did begin. The day before whole tribes of Cass Lake, White Earth and Winnibegoshish Indians were busy erecting their aboriginal tents of birch bark. Mrs. "Lo" and the children were also in evidence and each lent a helping hand to tie the birch bark canoe, unpack the wardrobe or entertain the staring visitor. The only regular tent was occupied by the deacon of their church, this particular band being members of the Episcopal church. One would be surprised how orderly, well behaved and obedient the Chippewa is under the direction of his chief. There was no loud talk, no abuse, not one harsh word. They were all intelligent, and some of the young squaws were fine-looking specimens of womanhood. Early in the morning of the Fourth, at 7 o'clock, the Indians began a parade and made up to represent warriors, feathers and red paint playing a conspicuous part in the action. The Chippewa is not a bit warlike, his tastes being more domestic. Yet with the yelling, whooping and flourish of scalping knife one could form a very fair idea of what it meant to antagonize them.

Between 9 and 10 the professor turned again, escorting the speaker of the day, B. F. Wright, a very clever young attorney, from Park Rapids, who delivered a very appropriate address, some 500 people listening thereto. After dinner a ball game; score, 11 to 3 in favor of Bemidji, of course. The contesting nine were from Moose. After supper came the most interesting part of it all. A platform had been built out some 300 feet on the lake, and from there a fine display of fireworks was sent out. The lake was dotted with boats, as all those who were fortunate enough to have them, or friends who did, were out on the lake. While the fireworks were in progress a study of most of the faces of the Indians would be well worth reproducing if possible. One of the features was a canoe race by six Indian women. My, how they did paddle. A person can scarcely realize how hard it is to navigate a birch bark canoe unless they have had experience. Each Indian had his favorite, and he yelled. The daughter of the village doctor was fortunate in catching several very fine kodak views of their faces, also of the canoes and their occupants. While the fireworks were still in progress, the Indians had roped off a circle some twenty-five feet or so in diameter, making a raised place in the center for the "orchestra." Some twenty braves who sang two-forty, too forte! keeping time on a drum which was suspended upon four stakes in the center, and beaten by each individual member. The dancers ranged themselves about the circle. Each dancer gave to his partner some present as a mark of respect for the person so invited. As the dancing kept up all night, and the next succeeding days, by this time every white man and woman had joined in giving the men presents of tobacco, pipes, knives, etc., and the squaws bits of ribbon, beads, cheap rings, calico and various other things, till they had almost exhausted the store's supplies and sent the dancers themselves into the bankruptcy court.

Several were well repaid, however, as the Indian is an unselfish fellow, and when he has nothing left to give but his horse, he as freely gives that, or any other article of value he may be possesed of. It was amusing to see how completely the Indian is master of ceremonies. A couple purchased a sack of flour. They brought a sack to empty part of it into, then madame shouldered the sack, carrying it to camp. Meanwhile her husband watched the part left. When his lady love returned she took the balance, while the lord and master walked grandly in front, leading the way. On Tuesday the whole posse broke camp, and from our position in a boat on the lake we could see the men were steering the canoe, while the woman furnished the motive or propelling power. A very pretty operette was enacted in the afternoon by the school children, under the direction of the teacher, Miss Geil. The fishing is superb. We took a trip to Bass lake and caught a fine mess in a very short time. It would be an easy matter for a party to rig up a boat and start at Bemidji and make the through trip down the Mississippi to St. Paul. I left Bemidji with regrets, with warm and cordial invitations to come back as soon as I could, and I am sure when a railway gets in there it will be not only the prettiest, but the most desirable town in that part of the country. They certainly deserve to succeed, as the original inhabitants are made up of a sturdy stock, coming from Maine and Eastern Canada, and have spared no pains to beautify and aid their little town in all that holds for good order and progression. May their next Fourth of July show an increase in the same ratio as this one over the year preceding.

—Chas. A. Forbes.

ONE MAN CONSTITUTES THE ARMY.

Moresnet Boasts a Military Force Both Small and Efficient.

London Standard.

The smallest independent state in Europe is neither the principality of Monaco, with its population of 12,000 souls, nor the republic of St. Martin, with its 8,000 inhabitants, nor that of Andora, containing only 6,000 citizens, but Moresnet, with a population of scarcely 1,200 souls. Moresnet, which is thoroughly autonomous, is situated on the Germano-Belgian frontier, about half way between Verviers and Aix-la-Chapelle. It lies in a picturesque valley, watered by the little river Gueule.

How Moresnet has maintained its independence has just been explained to a French journalist by a Belgian minister in Paris. The commune of Moresnet, as it existed under the empire, was, after the retreat of the French in the early years of the century, administered exclusively by the Parisian authorities until 1817. At that time it was divided into three parts, in virtue of the treaty of June 26, 1816. The principal portion was annexed to Holland, another portion was annexed to Prussia, and the third portion, situated between the other two, formed the neutral territory.

It contained the calamine establishment of the Veille Montague, and the importance of that establishment, which now produces yearly some 25,000,000 kilograms of ore and furnishes Europe with about 50 per cent of the zinc it employs, rendered it impossible for the negotiators to come to an understanding concerning that fraction of the frontier. It, indeed, seems unlikely that a decision concerning it will be taken for a long time, as the governments of both Germany and Belgium claim possession of the mines of the "old mountain." That is why that piece of contested territory has, for the last eighty years, preserved its neutral character and its political independence.

Prussia and Belgium have each a commissary, whose duty it is to intervene in case of difficulties arising, but that is a purely formal suzeranity. The Belgian representative is at the present moment M. Bleytnesy, subprefect of Verviers, and that of Prussia Counselor Gulcher. The supreme chief of this minute republic is M. Schmetz, who contents himself with the title of burgomaster, and has occupied that post since 1884. The ideal taxation of about 6 francs per head, nevertheless, suffices to provide a subvention for the school and for the repairing of the roads. Moresnet has one soldier, who wears a splendid uniform, to preserve order. As there are no tribunals in the territory, law cases have to be tried alternately at Verviers and Aix-la-Chapelle.

ROADS RESUMING,

Though Trouble From the Ohio Flood Is Not Yet Over.

CINCINNATI, O., July 26.—Though the sky is clear here tonight, the change of temperature, pushing the mercury high up in the eighties, causes apprehension of more rain and an accession to the flood in the Ohio. Reports from all points above here along the Ohio river as far as Wheeling show that stream rising. At Cincinnati at 10 o'clock tonight the river stood 35 feet 1 inch above high water, having risen thirteen inches in four hours, or 3¼ inches per hour. The rate of rise, moreover, is increasing hourly. The Ohio River railway in the vicinity of Parkersburg, and the Baltimore & Ohio from Parkersburg east have about resumed traffic. Great forces have been employed repairing washouts in Ohio, and it is fair to presume that all the roads embarrassed by the floods will resume tomorrow, except those among the bad washouts in the Muskingum valley.

SPIRIT CAMP ENDS

FIVE WEEKS' SESSION AT HAMLINE IS BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

FURTHER HEALING TESTS

ARE GIVEN SUFFERERS BY "PROF. ARTHUR," THE BOY PHENOMENON.

HIS CONFRERES ARE LOYAL.

The Association Gives Him a Testimonial of Esteem in the Face of Criticism.

The sixth annual camp meeting of the Northwestern Spiritualist association was brought to a close at Twin City park yesterday afternoon after a successful season, extending over a period of five weeks. One of the largest crowds of the meeting was present yesterday, consisting for the most part of "believers," though skeptics visited the grounds during the afternoon for the purpose of witnessing the performance of Prof. Arthur, the "boy phenomenon," in his last appearance in platform healing.

Prof. Arthur took possession of the well filled auditorium tent at 4 o'clock, but before proceeding to his work took occasion to deny the statements of a morning paper regarding his methods, and stated most emphatically that he made no Christ-like pretensions in the cures which he claimed to accomplish, nor did he claim the assistance of any supernatural agencies. He was endowed with a power, he said, which enabled him to be of benefit to suffering humanity, and the audience or the press could term it what they pleased, but on his part he desired to wholly disclaim any God help. He was a healer, he stated, and would further say that if Christ had been a healer thousands of years ago, there was no reason why there should not be a healer today.

The audience listened attentively to the remarks of the professor, but what they wanted particularly to see was a demonstration of his power regardless of its source, and when he announced that he would prepare himself for the work while they took part in a hymn which was given out, every voice in the tent joined in with an accommodating desire to help things along to the best of their ability.

At the conclusion of the singing the professor invited five persons who had applied for treatment to the platform. The first to receive his attention was Mrs. F. B. Mallett, of 407 Erie street, this city. Mrs. Mallett stated that she had been troubled with a lame back for over ten years, and that her infirmity was at the immediate time causing her considerable pain. The professor seated the patient facing the audience, and, after rubbing his hands together for a few moments, he began operations. They were simple, and consisted only in rubbing the afflicted parts after the manner of a massagist. In a short time Mrs. Mallett was asked if she felt better, and said she did. The professor continued his application for another brief period, and then told the patient her pain was gone. In conversation wth a Globe reporter, Mrs. Mallett afterward said that she certainly had experienced relief under Prof. Arthur's treatment, and that the pain of which she had complained had in reality almost entirely disappeared. Concerning the permanent results of the treatment Mrs. Mallett could not say.

The second patient was Mrs. Vangsgaard, living at 2211 Riverside avenue, Minneapolis. She is 70 years old, and in addition to being wholly blind in one eye, is fast losing the sight of the other. Professor Arthur held lighted matches in front of the old woman to test the strength of her sight before treatment, and it was found that she could not see the flame for a distance of more than two feet. Then the rubbing process was begun about the failing optic. The professor worked deftly with his long slender fingers, occasionally snapping them together. This continued for a couple of minutes when Mrs. Vangsgaard said she could see more light about her than when she first came upon the platform and the audience applauded vigorously.. A little more application of the professor's pale hands and the match test was again tried. At a distance of five feet the patient said she could see the flame and the audience again showed its approval.

A little girl who had been deaf for three years was also subjected to the treatment, and at its conclusion would turn her head as the professor clapped his hands from behind her. This was considered as proof that a beneficial result had been attained and the next candidate was taken in hand. She was Miss Roche, of 722 Selby avenue, and had been troubled for several years with pains and soreness in her neck and throat. The professor applied his hands rapidly to the afflicted parts and asked if there was any relief. Miss Roche said there was not and the professor went to work again. In reply to his next query as to any improvement, Miss Roche carefully felt her throat and then said rather half unbelievingly that the pain had abated to some extent, but that the soreness was still as prominent as before the experiment. The professor said it was not to be expected that a chronic disease could be cured entirely in one application of his power, and then rubbed the head of a Mr. Peterson for a moment. The gentleman said he felt better and shook the professor's hand as he left the platform.

Prof. Arthur had beyond a doubt become nervously affected by his performance and was perspiring freely. His naturally pale face took on an ashy look and he trembled perceptibly. Another selection of those anxious to test his powers were seating themselves on the platform when he suddenly announced in a weak voice that he could go no farther. The work had exhausted him and in his weakened condition beneficial effects from his treatment could not be accomplished.

Before his test Prof. Arthur was presented with a very handsome chain with a pendant containing twelve perfect opals. The following resolution was presented to him in engrossed form by the Spiritualist association:

Whereas, Arthur Houghton, M. D., commonly known as "Prof. Arthur, the Boy Phenom," this day concludes an eminently successful engagement with this association, and,

Whereas, We, the undersigned directors of the association, recognizing in Prof. Arthur a gentleman of refined tastes and courteous manner, honorable and reliable, we feel it our duty to in some way express our appreciation of his efforts to alleviate the suffering of the afflicted in our midst; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender Prof. Arthur, in token of our appreciation and esteem, an engrossed copy of these resolutions, and cheerfully recommend him to the weak and ailing as a worker of miracles among men, marvelous beyond anything we have known or been brought in contact with hitherto. Wishing him God speed, we have hereunto affixed our hands and the seal of our said, "The Northwestern Spiritualist Camp Meeting association," at the time and place aforesaid.

(Signed.)

—S. N. Aspinwall, President.
—Allen F. Brown, Secretary.
—H. E. Leppers, Treasurer.
—O. J. Johnson, —James F. Raymond,
—C. B. Underhill, —A. O. Hoyt,
A. C. Dunn, —Merrell Ryder.

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Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life.

Every time it will cure **Backache.**

It has cured more cases of leucorrhœa by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills** work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.

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These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely low price of 10 cents.

A paper pattern of any size, of this illustration, may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS.

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arms, raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

20582

Little Girls' Sailor Suit:—This is just the thing for a little girl's outing dress. Made of white duck, trimmed with narrow dark blue braid, it forms the jauntiest of Summer suits. The blouse waist requires no lining. It is cut with a big sailor collar, which may be braided or trimmed with lace or insertion to suit the taste. A shield piece either of dark blue duck or of the same material as the costume, fills in the opening left by the sailor collar. A narrow band collar completes the neck. The bishop sleeves are cut very full and end under the prettiest of braided cuffs. A convenient little pocket is placed on the left side of the front. A draw string run in around the bottom of the waist confines its fullness in the proper position. The full sraight skirt may be plainly finished or trimmed with rows of braid as preferred. It is gathered into a belt. Serge, flannel, outing cloth, cotton covert, Galatea, duck, pique, grass linen, gingham chambray etc., can be used for this design.

20582—Little Girls' Sailor Dress—Requires for medium size 4 yards material 30 inches wide, 3½ yards 36 inches wide, or 3 yards 48 inches wide. Cut in 4 sizes, 4, 5, 6 and 7 years.

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