SAINT PAUL.

LOCAL NEWS NOTES.

Be careful what you spend your money for. A cheap substitute for a standard, advertised article may turn out to be a costly purchase. Insist on having the genuine goods.

The sleepy merchant goes to the wall. His wide-awake neighbor thrives by keeping goods that are in demand, and by never offering customers what he knows they do not want.

John F. McCarthy, chief engineer for Hennessey & Cox, left last night for Winnipeg, where he will spend the next three months looking after the asphalt work of Kelly Bros. & Co., who are at present laying several street of asphalt at Winnipeg.

The tailor shop of W. F. Maehl, at 61 West Seventh street, was broken into Friday night and $75 worth of clothing carried off. The work was done between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening, while the store was closed in order to allow the proprietor to attend the carnival. The police are working on the case.

THE BUSY WORLD.

August Theiring, of Duluth, is stopping at the Merchants'.

R. M. Allen, of White Earth, is a guest at the Merchants'.

C. H. Pierce, of Northfield, is registered at the Merchants'.

F. B. Dougherty, of Duluth, registered at the Merchants'.

C. M. Brooks, of Cedar Rapids, Io., is stopping at the Ryan.

E. E. Whitted, of Denver, Col., is registered at the Ryan.

W. S. Bartholomew, of Chicago, is a guest at the Ryan.

W. W. Harman and wife, of Duluth, are at the Ryan.

W. H. Beck and wife, of Sioux City, Io., are stopping at the Ryan.

BAD LANDS' TROUBLES.

White Woman Arrested With a Real Black Person.

Maud Worthington, white, aged twenty-two, and Jesse Henry, colored, were arrested Saturday night at a house in the "bad lands," on the charge of disorderly conduct. The woman yesterday informed the officers at the central station that she had escaped from the House of the Good Shepherd Saturday morning and was doing nothing when arrested. She said she had been committed to the institution in March last, she having been arrested in a raid the police made on a disorderly resort. Judge Orr, she said, had given her a choice of being sent to the workhouse or accompanying her relatives to the House of the Good Shepherd. She chose the latter and had been at the institution ever since. Saturday morning she escaped, and after getting away rode into the city on a street car, standing off the conductor for her fare. She claims that she went to the house where she was arrested to get some clothing which she had left there and had not entered the building when arrested. The prisoner will try to explain the facts to Judge Orr this morning.

IT WAS EXPECTED.

Hot Spell Was Anticipated by the Weather Bureau.

The excessive hot weather yesterday, following so closely the previous cool spell, was a surprise to many, but according to the weather bureau was not in the least abnormal. It resulted from an area of high barometer ousting the low area which hovered over the Northwest for several days and remaining stationary for some hours. By last evening it had been partially dissipated and cooler weather is predicted for today. The highest point reached by the mercury yesterday was 86 degrees, between 3 and 4 o'clock, when the humidity of the atmosphere made the conditions all the more oppressive. There was scarcely a breath of air and the radiating heat from buildings and pavements seemed unbearable. By 7 o'clock, however, a change was evident and the temperature fell to 82 degrees, an hour later registering two degrees lower. The hottest place in the Northwest yesterday was at Huron, where the thermometer showed 98 degrees at 7 o'clock in the morning. Last evening the relief which reached St. Paul was evidenced by a fall to 72 degrees. The warm wave was predicted by the central weather bureau at Washington, as was also the change to cooler conditions last evening.

STOCK WAS SMOKED.

Fire in the Horman-Hausam Department Store.

A smudge in the basement of Horman, Hausam & Co.'s department store on South Wabasha street called out the fire department at 10 o'clock last evening. The smoke was discovered by Patrick Hogan before the blaze had made much headway and was soon extinguished. The fire started in a pile of packing boxes in the rear part of the basement. Mr. Horman said he could give no idea as to how the fire originated. There had been plumbers at work in the basement Saturday and it might have started at that time and smoldered until discovered last night. The only damage to the stock is by smoke, and Mr. Horman could give no estimate as to the damage last evening. Any loss, he said, would be fully covered by the insurance carried by the firm.

SAM IS MODEST.

Winona Man Might Be Induced to Run.

Capt. Sam R. Van Sant was in the city yesterday, coming up the river to see the state fair. When asked if he would be a candidate for the Republican nomination for governor in 1898, he said that he couldn't tell yet; a number of friends have asked him to run, but he didn't care to talk about it at present.

The captain reports that this has been an excellent season for river navigation and all his boats are kept busy, either in the towing trade or running as packets.

That House Warming

At Walker, Minn., on the shores of beautiful Leech Lake, ought to attract a good size crowd. A newly opened hotel in a new and picturesque locality always conduces to a pleasant time. Fishing, boating and rambling in the pine woods are accompanying pleasures. Special $5.00 round trip rate, via Northern Pacific and Brainerd & Northern Minnesota railway only. Tickets sold Sept. 17, only. Good for return until Sept. 20. Northern Pacific ticket offices, 19 Nicollet House Block, Minneapolis, 162 East Third street, St. Paul.

BURLINGTON ROUTE EXCURSIONS.

Note the Offers at Reduced Rates Made by the Burlington.

Interstate Fair, La Crosse, Wis., Sept. 13 to 18. Tickets on sale Sept. 13 to 15. Rate, one fare for the round trip.

Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Springfield, Ill., Sept. 20 to 25. Tickets on sale Sept. 18, 19 and 20, good to return until Sept. 28. Rate, $14.95 for the round trip.

Improved Order of Red Men, great council meeting at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 14th to 18th. Tickets on sale Sept. 11, 12 and 13, good to return until Sept. 31. Rate, $39.35 for the round trip.

Homeseekers' excursion tickets will be on sale the first and third Tuesdays of September and October, good to return within twenty-one days. Rate, one fare plus $2 for the round trip. Apply at ticket office, 400 Robert street, and Union Depot.

THE ROAD TO KLONDIKE
Is a long and hard one. It's much easier to get
GOLD DUST
from your grocer. Sold everywhere and cleans everything. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Boston. Philadelphia.

HOME FROM ALASKA

WILLIAM ZAHN, A ST. PAUL MAN, RETURNS WITH $25,000 IN GOLD.

WENT UP IN FEBRUARY, 1896.

HE TELLS ALL ABOUT THE COUNTRY FROM A MINER'S STANDPOINT.

HE HAS TWO CLAIMS STAKED OUT.

One on Bonanza Creek and One on Gold Bottom—Some Facts About the Golden Land.

This concerns William Zahn, who has returned to St. Paul after an absence of eleven years from home. He is direct from the Klondike, one of the Portland's passengers, and has brought back with him about $25,000 in gold dust and nuggets taken from two claims he is interested in away up in the British possessions near the Alaskan border.

Mr. Zahn is a stalwart young German, standing square and erect with broad shoulders and deep chest to the height of six feet. He is a specimen of magnificent manhood and considering the few educational advantages he has had is remarkably intelligent. He has a frank and open countenance, and his face is adorned with a heavy black mustache, which adds to his manly appearance. Although only twenty-nine years of age the young man's hair is liberally sprinkled with gray. He did not develop this evidence of aging early in the Klondike country, because even when he was a boy the gray hairs began to creep out here and there over his head. Mr. Zahn will remain with his old mother, Mrs. Katherine Zahn, of 719 Hudson avenue, until February, when he will return to his placer mines in the far Northwest.

It was at the home of his mother that Mr. Zahn was seen yesterday afternoon by a Globe reporter, to whom he talked freely about the great El Dorado. The house stands on the side of a hill on Dayton's bluff, and is a two-story frame structure, in the upper flat of which resides Mrs. Zahn. At one time the lower story had been occupied by a grocery store, but that disappeared long ago, and the large windows have been closed in with boards. Although the Zahn family is quite comfortably fixed in a financial way, there is no ostentation about their method of living. They are a plain German family who give more attention to comfort than luxury. Before the family was broken up by the scattering of members, the Zahns all lived in this house, in addition to which property they have several other pieces of improved real estate in the city. The family consists of Frederick Zahn Jr., who is settled on a fine farm near San Francisco; George, who is at home with his mother, and William. His return after so long an absence was a pleasure to his old mother, which she admits she cannot describe. It had been so very long, you know, since she saw her boy last that with true motherly instinct she makes many endearing references to him. About his good fortune she will make no expression. In her words she cares but little for wealth. Had William returned home in straitened circumstances instead of with a fortune in gold, it would have been all the same to this most delightful old mother. Indeed, it is a question whether Mrs. Zahn has ever asked her fortunate son how much of the precious yellow metal he returned with. He cannot recall her having done so, and he said he has not offered to tell her.

The home of the Zahns is comfortable, but its furnishings are far from being elaborate. Over the door leading from the hall into the front room hangs a framed motto, "To My Dear Mamma," which was a Christmas present to Mrs. Zahn from her pretty daughter several years ago. Yet everything about the place is clean and tidy, and is evidence of the fact that Mrs. Zahn is a good housewife. She has reared her family in the good, old-fashioned way, and to her William says he owes all his wealth and success. Ever since the young man's return last Wednesday, he had been entertained day and night by friends and relatives who never seem to tire, he says, of his stories about the Klondike. He has managed to steal away from them long enough, however, to pay several visits to a dentist. He intends to take some gold back to Alaska with him, even though he left quantities of the yellow stuff there.

Mr. Zahn is not much of a dresser. He never did go much on clothes, he says. Up in the Klondike country people must study comfort rather than style, and this has become a habit with the returned gold hunter. He is satisfied with himself and cares nothing about the opinions of other people.

The young man always was of a roving disposition, and long before he struck out for the land of gold he had been all over the country. When he left home the last time, in the spring of 1886, he had no intention of remaining away as long as he did. He was born on a farm about four miles from St. Paul, and was reared with his brothers and sister in the city. As a consequence, his home always was an attraction to him. At an early age he learned to be a stationary engineer, but, after his brother Frederick settled in California, he decided to go West himself. He struck out with but little money and a whole lot of courage, winding up in Helena, Mont. He went to work in neighboring mines and there gained a knowledge of mining that fitted him well for the Klondike experiment. Four years ago he worked his way further west with about $250 he had saved, and, after adding to this sum considerably, he decided to cast his fortune in Alaska.

"I heard a great deal of talk about the rich gold yield in Alaska out in the Sound country," said Mr. Zahn, "and prospectors who returned from the far north by nearly every steamer always had new stories to tell about the riches up there. Being a miner myself, I got in with a number of these men, and, through them, I learned much about the location of the gold fields before I started north. Bear in mind, however, that the rich Klondike had not then been discovered. All the mining was being done in Alaska.

"One day in February, 1896, I fell into the company of two old prospectors named Stahldrom and Peterson and learned that they were preparing to go to Alaska. I decided to accompany them, and, after laying in our stores on March 8, the three of us left for Dyea. When we reached that place we crossed the famous divide to Lake Bennett. Building a boat, we traveled about 600 miles by water, making our way up the Stewart river several hundred miles. We experienced no inconvenience from the weather, as that spring was unusually pleasant. We remained in this part of Alaska all summer prospecting, but with little success, and were about to return to Dyea when we heard of the discovery of gold in large quantities in the Yukon country—or the Klondike. This news reached us in August, and, although the weather was almost unbearably hot, we lost no time in striking out for the new gold fields. Reaching Dawson City, after encountering indescribable hardships, we struck out over the Chilkoot pass, which, in the fall of the year, is easily crossed. Arriving on Bonanza creek, near the Canadian line, we staked out claims and did placer mining on a small scale. But the gold did not come in quantities large enough to insure us a quick fortune, and we gave up these claims and worked our way into Canada, following the creek and prospecting as we went. At the confluence of Gold Bottom creek with this stream we struck it rich and there we located, taking up the two claims we now own. One is located on Bonanza creek and the other on Gold Bottom. We mined until the winter became so severe that we could do no more, and then we housed ourselves up for the cold spell. When spring opened we went to work again and then it was that the yield became largest. We began taking out about $1.25 to the pan, and some days the yield would reach $2 to the pan. Each of us took out from $200 to $250 a day in dust and nuggets.

"Finally, I decided to bring what wealth I had amassed back home, and on July 14 last I left my interests in the Klondike to the care of my partners, who had proved to be square men, and I started on the return trip via St. Michaels. There I boarded the steamship Portland with my wealth, and after an uneventful voyage reached Seattle, Aug. 29. I deposited my gold there and received money in return. What have I done with the money? Well, I have spent some of it, but there are still a few dollars in safe hands remaining. I prefer to say as little about that part of my affairs as necessary."

"After your experience in Alaska would you advise people to go to the Klondike" was asked.

"Oh, my advice would cut no figure one way or the other withpeople who have the gold fever," replied Mr. Zahn, "but one thing is certain. Thousands of the people who are already up there and intend to go in the spring will come back sorry and poorer for their experience. The influx will be something great in the spring. People will swarm the Klondike by the thousands, and then, after a while, they will—well, they will swarm back home again."

"What supplies should a person have before starting for the gold fields?"

"The prospector should take along provisions enough to last him at least a year and a half. If success should come to him it would hardly come sooner than that time. Of course when I went into the country provisions were not as expensive as they are now, nor were the people who were already in the country the leeches that the newcomers have proved to be. My outfit cost me about $250 before I left the states, and at Dyea I spent probably $100 more. From that time until we struck the Yukon country I spent very little money. Since the great rush to Klondike, however, my expenses in the country were heavier. But by the time the leeches began their graft you see I was prepared to meet their demands. Nobody should think of going up their on a hunt for gold without a plentiful supply of provisions, good clothing, and enough ready cash to meet emergencies—say about $500. I know there are people who have rushed off to the Klondike with no supplies and hardly enough money to get them over the Chilkoot pass, but these people are foolhardy and are bound to meet with privations and probably with starvation and death during the winter months. There is not an over-supply of provisions in the country. Before winter is over the supply will have been exhausted. Last year the Yukon river froze over solid by Nov. 14, and I believe that winter will set in this season at least two weeks earlier. Then will begin eight months of about the coldest weather to be experienced anywhere. During that time all the gold seekers can do is to keep warm. Out of doors life is impossible. Of course you may go out a while at a time—a very short while—but to remain in the open air means to freeze to death. Chilkoot pass is practically closed to travel by this time, and all who have failed to get into the Klondike country up to date will be compelled to remain where they are until spring."

"Did you suffer much from the winter?"

"Not a great deal. The summer months are very warm and the winter months are very cold; but right here in St. Paul we have very warm and very cold weather."

"How about the mosquitoes?"

"Mosquitoes!" exclaimed Mr. Zahn, "heaven save me from them. Why, they are about the worst pest the Creator ever sent to this earth. Those Klondike mosquitoes have bills about as long as a match and they keep right after a fellow until he goes almost crazy. One of the insects will take after you and others will fall into line until millions of them have gathered to the attack. Then you have to stop, build a fire and smoke them out. This is the way you go about in the summer time."

"Isn't there some way of keeping them from torturing you?"

"Some people try to cover their faces with netting, but that don't do any good. Mosquitoes will get through the net or anything else you might wear. No, about the only way to get along at all is just to let the mosquitoes eat away and fight them the best you know how."

"Did you see many women in the Klondike country?"

"No; not one woman prospector. That country is a good place for respectable women to remain away from just now. I have read a whole lot of pretty stories about women who have gone to the Klondike to brave the trials and tribulations up there for gold. Now don't you believe any of them. They are like most all the other news published in the papers about the Klondike—mere rot. Those gold fields are without a doubt the richest in the world and there is plenty of the yellow metal for all who succeed in locating it, but all the time I was up there I did not hear of any fabulously rich strikes. Plenty of gold has been taken out, to be sure, but not as much as the papers would have their readers believe."

"And you say this after the large sum you amassed in the short time you have been working the Klondike fields?" was suggested.

"Everybody has not been as successful as I have been, you know. However, I am perfectly satisfied with what I have accomplished in the country and I am anxious to get back to the 'diggings.'"

"Are the fields extensive?"

"In Canadian territory, yes; in Alaska I do not know. Everybody has deserted the Alaska fields for the British territory. In that section there are millions of acres of land which no doubt will yield gold. Thousands of prospectors will swarm this territory in the spring, but there is enough room for all."

"What effect will the attitude of the Canadian government towards prospectors have on the future of the country?"

"Unless the present policy—or the policy that existed at the time I started from home—is modified, the development of the country will be retarded. One-half of the yield of a claim must be given to the government, and if a prospector sells his claim he must give 30 per cent of the proceeds to the government, which also takes possession of every other claim that is staked out. You can see that this is a greedy and highly discouraging policy to prospectors who have to put up with so many hardships and run such great risks in seeking for this gold."

Mr. Zahn said that the prospects of a railroad to the Klondike were remote although in time the improvement would be bound to come. The possibilities which the country afforded were beyond comprehension. He could not estimate what the output of gold would be next season with any degree of accuracy, but he thought it would exceed that of the past summer. Each claim prospectors stake out is, under the Canadian regulations, the same size as those allotted to miners on American soil. The placer mines in the Klondike are each 500 feet long and the width of the creek bottom, which is almost invariably 600 feet, or thereabouts. When asked what wealth he thought his third interest in two claims would eventually bring him, Mr. Zahn said he had no idea, but he would not sell out today for $100,000. Each of his partners had taken out as much gold at the time he left as he had brought back, and they were still hard at work.

"There are only about five months in the year that the mines can be worked to advantage," said Mr. Zahn, "and what prospecting and mining is done must be done during that period."

"How about the long days in that country?" Mr. Zahn was asked.

"Well, at one time in the spring we have a day about a month long. During that time we work ten or twelve hours and then we go out into the woods in the twilight and hunt and fish. We sleep but little at any time during the year that the weather permits of open-air work."

Mr. Zahn said that if the Klondike were a fit country to take a woman to he would get married before he returned to his mines; in fact, he was thinking very seriously of taking this important step anyway if he could find the right sort of companion. He wants it distinctly understood, however, that he is not advertising for a wife. He has no sweetheart, he says, but if he decides to marry this winter he will cast about in a quiet way and find his ideal. Mr. Zahn has already been asked by friends to let them accompany him back to the Klondike, but he will not hear to their requests. He says he does not want to be hampered in his travels over the country by companions. He can get along much better alone.

MERCHANT VISITORS.

St. Paul's Jobbing Trade Stimulated During Fair Week.

In the crowd of visitors in St. Paul last week the Northwestern merchants were lost sight of, except around the jobbing houses. Here, as elsewhere in St. Paul, business was stimulated. Just how many took advantage of the merchants' excursion rates is a matter of conjecture, but it is certain that the number is comparatively large. At one wholesale house where a register of the visitors was kept the following called during the week:

S. Panovitz, Grand Forks, N.D.
Mrs. R. J. Fenton, Red Lake Falls.
A. Penner & Son, Mountain Lake.
Mr. Schindler, of Schindler Bros., Sisseton, S. D.
Mr. Miller, of Miller Bros. & Gossel, Lydia.
F. A. C. Iltis, Lydia.
G. H. Ulrich, Willow Creek.
A. Milne, Winnebago City.
Matthew Hauer, New Market.
Johnson Bros. & Co., Madison, S. D.
Robert Magnuson, Webster, Wis.
Ovide Moreau, Terrebonne.
Mr. Southwell, of Rushfelt, Southwell & Co., Hawley.
Mr. Kenyon, of Allen & Kenyon, Gilmantown, Wis.
Herman Voth, Mountain Lake.
J. M. Lewis, Barnesville.
William Gier, Ortonville.
J. F. Brown, Marysburg.
George B. Wiedner, Lintonville.
O. J. Johnson, Waseca.
R. E. Schmidt, Tea, S. D.
William McMullen, Shakopee.
A. G. Nelson, Boyd.
Embrick Hanson, Fairfax.
W. A. Walker, of Walker & Goodine, Forest Lake.
John Lundeen, Granite Lake.
C. G. Thysel, Hawley.
George H. Lemon, White Bear.
W. H. Mullins, Hetland, S. D.
D. F. Gorman, Kilkenny.
A. C. Lund, Windom.
J. K. Pierce, Brainerd.
Charles Mason, St. Peter.
Mr. Lindsay, of Smith & Lindsay, Kalispell, Mont.
Taarud & Haugen, Tracy.
Matt Kapset, Ely.
M. A. Ostrander, Kasota.
W. Frank, Fairfax.
Mr. Scott, of Lattin & Scott, Freeborn.
Mr. Hagestrom, of Hagestrom, Lysen & Co., Lowry.
A. A. Burkhard, Hay Creek.
N. Nelson, Sveadahl.
H. F. Emery, of Hastings Hardware company, Hastings.
J. E. Johnson, Moorhead.
William Bixby, Superior.
S. A. Kalgren, Cormorant.
S. E. Olson, Cannon Falls.
J. W. Berg, Little Falls.
A. J. Newgaard, New Richland.
Mr. McKinley, of McKinley Hardware company, Cottonwood.
K. C. Helgeson, of Wells, Helgeson & Co., Herman.
C. M. Bording, of C. M. Bording & Co., Jensen, Wis.
H. Groener, Clear Lake.
F. G. Hoffken, Green Isle.
George Happey, Echo.
M. J. Cleveland, Browerville.
Mr. Schneider, of Schneider & Luckert, New Prague.
Anton Ness, of Ness & Co., Peterson.
Peterson & Son, Grantsburg, Wis.
C. S. Parkin, Goodhue.
A. Marckel, Perham.
E. A. Lofgren, Badger.
Nelson Bros., Ground House.
M. Grause, Hastings.
H. N. Welch, Pine City.
J. J. Carter, Menomonie, Wis.
C. A. Victor, Lindstrom.
F. E. Dinnick, North Branch.
E. A. Maiers, Huntley.
Axel Ahlen, Cologne.
C. Bierman, of Bierman Bros., Northfield.
Ben Clayton, Taylor's Falls.
A. Craychee, Minnesota Lake.
Mr. Held, of Held & Heldberg, Nerstrand.
C. A. Zabel, New Paynesville.
John Thon, Owatonna.
O. H. Prigge, Howard Lake.
W. W. Remple, Butterfield.
Fred Behm, of Amboy Hardware and Implement company, Amboy.
A. Almquist, Cokato.
Charles H. Tourelle, Tomah, Wis.
H. C. Suffert, Alma, Wis.
Eugene Heck, Watertown.
Mr. Lilly, Winthrop.
J. P. Watson, Marshall.
Leonard Thielman, St. Cloud.
M. Wyhus, of Wyhus & Berg, Vining.
C. W. Wolkow, Erwin, S. D.

ROW OVER A "GROWLER."

Two of a Drinking Party Behind the Bars.

William Wilson and John Smith were arrested yesterday afternoon by Patrolman Walsh for disorderly conduct. The men were engaged with two others in enjoying a "can" of beer on Eagle street. The "growler" had been replenished several times when Wilson, it is said, either accidentally or with premeditation, spat in the tankard. The loving cup at the time being filled with beer, Smith not only spoke about the heinous offense committed by Wilson, but also hit him a poke in the jaw. There was a mix-up at once, and both of the combatants were at it hammer and tongs when the police officer arrived on the scene. Wilson was released on $25 bail, but Smith could not raise the necessary amount and was locked up.

WANTED WOOD ALCOHOL.

S. H. Reeves Says William Keddell Died of Old Age.

S. H. Reeves, at whose drug store William Keddell purchased the wood alcohol which his relatives claim caused his death, says no mistake was made in the matter. The purchase, Mr. Reeves says, was delivered to Keddell only after he had been asked whether he desired the alcohol for burning purposes or internal use. Druggists, Mr. Reeves said, had as much right to sell wood alcohol as they had to sell borax, and in this particular case the sale was made in a proper manner and the bottle properly labeled. He had been informed by the doctor who attended Keddell that not to exceed an ounce of the alcohol had been taken, and that Keddell's death was due to old age and the excessive heat, rather than to the small amount of the alcohol he took.

Burglars in the Grand.

The rooms of the Twin City Mandolin club were broken into last evening by a trio of young men. No plunder was secured, however, as Special Policeman Smith, on duty at the Grand, saw the thieves and gave the alarm. The youths, however, saw Smith at about the same time and escaped capture. A week ago last night the place was broken into and two overcoats and a number of pieces of bric-a-brac were carried off.

STATE WAS ACTIVE

MINNESOTA WAS WELL REPRESENTED AT ANGLICAN CONFERENCE OF BISHOPS.

VETERAN BISHOP WHIPPLE

RECEIVED HIGH HONORS AT THE HANDS OF HIS ECCLESIASTICAL EQUALS.

REV. E. DRAY TELLS HIS CHURCH.

Rev. W. C. Pope Discusses and Compares Love of Man and of God.

Rev. Ernest Dray, of St. Clement's Episcopal church, occupied his pulpit yesterday morning for the first time since his return from London, where he, together with Rev. Charles D. Andrews, rector of Christ church, witnessed the special services in connection with Conference of Bishops of the Anglican Communion of the Church of England. This important religious convention was held at Lambeth palace, the home of the archbishop of Canterbury, and lasted about a month, opening July 1. This dignitary is the most Rev. F. Temple, D. D. The conference was attended by Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D., bishop of Minnesota, and Rt. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, D. D., bishop coadjutor of the state. Bishop Whipple has returned to New York and will arrive home probably some day this week, while Dr. Gilbert is now on the Atlantic ocean on his way to this country.

Prefacing his remarks about the conference to his congregation with these facts, Mr. Bray devoted himself at yesterday morning's service to an interesting address upon the conference and its work. He stated that in response to an invitation from the archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of all churches in the world in harmony with the faith of the Church of England, about 200 eminent divines, forty-five of whom represented the Protestant Episcopal church in the United States, gathered for the conference. Many clergymen from all parts of the globe were in attendance upon the special exercises, but as the bishops' communion is held behind closed doors the clergy were not permitted to witness these sessions.

As a rule these conferences are held once in ten years. The last one was held in 1888, but the one just closed met this year because it is the thirteen hundredth anniversary of the landing of St. Augustine in England. He was sent over to that country by Pope Gregory to establish Christianity among the Saxons and all public exercises and excursions in connection with this conference had as their object the celebration of this very important epoch in the religious history of England.

The opening service of the great gathering, Mr. Dray explained, was held on July 1 in Westminster Abbey. The evening was devoted to a most notable and elaborate service, which was attended by throngs of people. On the next day the visiting bishops and clergymen took a pilgrimage by special train to Ebbs Fleet and Richborough castle, both of which places are supposed by ecclesiastical authorities to have been the landing place of St. Augustine and his monks, and the scene of the conference with King Ethelbert, at which permission was given the monk to practice his evangelizing mission in Kent. Church authorities differ in opinion as to which of these places Augustine landed, so both were objects of great interest to the pilgrims.

A most noteworthy service was held at St. Martin's church in Canterbury, a part of which edifice is undoubtedly a portion of the church in which Queen Bertha worshiped before the arrival of St. Augustine among the Saxons in 597 B. C. Many as are the relics of the early Christian ages in and about Canterbury, there is none which can compare with this little church of St. Martin, Mr. Dray said.

"Standing on a hill in the prettiest churchyard one can imagine, its historic associations, and ancient ivy-clad structure, carry the mind back to the earliest Christian days, and it is declared by some authority that, in this church, Queen Bertha witnessed the baptism of her royal consort, King Ethelbert."

The last service of the conference was held in St. Paul's cathedral, London, where the archbishop of Canterbury, Right Rev. M. Creighton, D. D., bishop of London, and Bishop Whipple officiated. The bishop of Minnesota also officiated at a special missionary service in St. Saviour's in London during the conference, and he was also highly honored at several other important gatherings.

"The churchmen also made a pilgrimage to Glastonbury, where imposing services were held at the historic old ruins of the abbey. What cannot be said of any other ecclesiastical city can be stated on behalf of Glastonbury, where the earliest British Christian church remained in the hands of the Britons, while other parts were invaded and conquered by the Saxons, and, while in other places the people bowed the knee to Woden, here Christ was still acknowledged, and, when Glastonbury, in its turn, was conquered and became English, the Saxons had already joined the Christian standard, so that there was no break in the one true worship."

At the close of the secret session of the bishops, the Anglican communion issued an encyclical letter to the church universal, which deals with moral issues and questions relative to the faith and government of the church. Even international arbitration is considered. On this subject the conference says:

"There is nothing which more tends to promote general employment and, consequently, genuine comfort among the people than the maintenance of peace among the nations of mankind. * * * Arbitration, in place of war, saves the honor of the nations concerned, and yet determines the questions at issue with completeness. * * The Church of Christ can never have any doubt for which of the two modes of determining national quarrels it ought to strive."

Regarding the unity of the church, the conference took a decided stand against Catholicism. The resolution it adopted with reference to this matter is as follows:

"As regards the Church of Rome, a series of documents has been issued by Pope Leo XIII., expressing his desire for the union of Christendom, but unfortunately asserting as its only basis the recognition of the papal supremacy as of divine right. In the last of these documents the pope proceeded to an examination of the Church of England, and thus called forth an answer from the archbishops of the English church. Though controversy is rarely the method of promoting unity, there are grounds for thankfulness in the courteous tone in which much of this controversy has been conducted: in the abandonment by the pope of much irrelevant and spurious matter which previously rendered discussion hopeless. Under present conditions it is useless to consider the question of reunion with our brethren of the Roman church being painfully aware that any proposal for reunion would be entertained by the authorities of that church only on condition of a complete submission on our part to those claims of absolute authority, and the acceptance of those other errors, both in doctrine and in discipline, against which, in faithfulness to God's holy word, and to the true principles of his church, we have been for three centuries bound to protest."

The question of unity with other Christian bodies other than the Eastern and Roman churches is one, according to the letter, which has awakened among the members of the conference "a deep and most affectionate interest," and has led them once more to consider on what basis such unity might be established. In the opinion of the conference the following articles supply a basis on which approach may be made towards reunion:

"(a) The Holy scriptures of the Old and New testaments as 'containing all things necessary to salvation' and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith.

"(b) The Apostles' creed, as the baptismal symbol; and of the Nicene creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith.

"(c) The two sacraments ordained by Christ himself—baptism and the supper of the Lord—ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution, and of the elements ordained by Him.

"(d) The historic episcopate, locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and people called of God into the unity of His church."

CELEBRATED THE FEAST.

St. Peter Claver's Church Honors Its Patron Saint.

Special services were held at St. Peter Claver's church yesterday morning, celebrating the feast of Peter Claver, the patron saint after which the parish takes its name. The edifice was prettily decorated with flowers and potted plants, while the sanctuary presented a beautiful appearance as a bower of roses, being festooned with a profusion of cut flowers.

Colored bunting added variety to the decorations. A large American flag draped from the choir loft flanked on either side by the papal colors and those of Spain formed a bright background in the sanctuary.

The services consisted of high mass celebrated by Rev. Father Andrews, pastor of the church, and a sermon by Rev. Father Danehy. The choir had made particular preparation for the occasion and rendered a number of choice sacred selections, the offertory duet being sung by Claude Jackson and Allen French. In his sermon Father Danehy dwelt upon the place of a patron saint in the consideration of a parish and the particularly meritorious work of Saint Peter Claver among the colored race of South America. A comparison of the patron saint with other saints placed Saint Peter Claver high among the revered in the church. In conclusion, Father Danehy exhorted the congregation to emulate the saint, whose character and works he had placed before them. In the evening there was the regular Sunday service with congregational singing.

LOCAL POLES TO ACT.

Will Condemn the Hazleton Massacre of Strikers.

The action of the deputy sheriffs in shooting down unarmed striking miners at Hazleton, Pa., may call forth official action by the local branch of the Polish National alliance. The killing is condemned throughout the country at large and wherever there is a Pole or Hungarian the onslaught is unhesitatingly branded as a horrible outrage. The strikers had committed no breach of law or overt act of any kind, it is claimed, and it is asserted that the course of the deputies was nothing short of wholesale murder. Joseph Matz, president of Group No. 31, of the National Polish alliance, seen last evening, denounced the killing vigorously, and said that upon the return of the delegates to the Philadelphia national convention resolutions condemning the killing and calling for the punishment of the perpetrators would undoubtedly be passed. Mr. Matz said the proper course was being taken in arresting the deputies, and declared that unless they were punished, in his opinion, there would be a general uprising in the mining district, when the friends of the dead men and sympathizers of the strikers would take matters into their own hands and deal out a terrible justice. Such action it was hoped, Mr. Matz said, would not be necessary, but a crisis had been precipitated of most serious proportions which might end in wholesale bloodshed. There was only one Pole in the list of dead and wounded, Mr. Matz said, as nearly as could be judged from the names, but the mining district contained many of his nationality, whose countrymen throughout the United States would stand by them.

FOUGHT TO A FINISH.

Patrolman and a Teamster Have a Lively Scrimmage.

Edward Bambury, a teamster, living at Gross's hotel on West Seventh street, and Patrolman Joe Markie had a finish fight yesterday morning in Bambury's room at the hotel. Both men were badly disfigured, and the police officer, in addition to suffering two bunches on the side of his head and a split lip, will have to procure a new uniform. Bambury also presents a very battered appearance and will carry the marks of the policeman's club for several days as a reminder of the bout.

The officer had his attention called to a fuss in the hotel early yesterday morning, and on going to Bambury's room, arrested May Anderson and Orin Atchely on a charge of disorderly conduct. Bambury at the time escaped arrest, but Markie watched for him, and shortly after 6 o'clock saw his man on the street. Bambury saw the officer at about the same time and made for his room. The officer followed, and entering the apartment, proceeded to place Bambury under arrest. He said he would, but this was where they disagreed and a fight ensued. It was a battle royal and the officer was getting the worst of the game until he drew his club and waded in. From this on it was Markie's fight and Bambury was taken to the central police station. Later in the day Bambury was bailed out by Ald. Bigelow, and Atchely was also released on bail furnished by a friend. The woman, who is said to have caused the trouble, was occupying a cell last evening. According to her story she went with a man, whose name she does not know, to the hotel. Shortly after her arrival Bambury, she says, came to the room, mistreated her and drove the fellow she went to the place with out of the room. The police came and arrested her and another man who happened to be there at the time the officer arrived. The case will be aired in the police court this morning. Markie was in such bad shape from the assault that he did not go on duty last night.

The influence of a becoming hat is a known quantity. The Gordon!

FIRST PRIZE
AWARDED TO
Milton Dairy Co
For the Best Display of Butter at the Late State Fair.

LOVE OF MAN AND GOD.

Topic of Rev. William C. Pope's Morning Sermon.

Rev. William C. Pope, of the Church of the Good Shepherd, preached an interesting sermon yesterday morning upon the subject, "Love of Man and God," choosing the text from John iv., 20: "He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen."

The affections, Rev. Pope said, were the best part of human nature, and, in the rearing of children, were to be cultivated over all things. Parents often subject their children to unnecessary pain, thus hardening the tenderness of the child's feeling and turning the heart from those for whom there should be the warmest of affection. Home life was the great cherishing influence of love, and the ideal child was trained at home amid surroundings of love.

The infant love which stretched out its hands to be taken, developed into child love for playmates, finally grew into philanthrophy, which acted the good Samaritan wherever there was distress. Before the Savior's coming, the world's heroes were its conquerors, but He created a new order of things. He was humble; He was love. He was the Good Samaritan, as he acted toward the wounded man, and so acted every follower of His. Infidelity claimed that the excellences which distinguish Christian lands would have come with the progress of civilization regardless of the incarnation of the Christ, but this statement was false. The elevating force of Christian countries depended, not upon the discoveries of science, but upon the spirit of the Good Samaritan. The Christian used his strength, not for himself, but to assist those needing help. The first need of the needy was to have a friend and not alms. In the friend was the love which made affliction bearable. True love was not hemmed in by any limitation. Love was as unlimited as God, and our love ought to go out to the world. People in distress everywhere should be objects of prayer, and missionaries should be maintained as an expression of universal love. Love of the brother man, whom we have seen, prepared man for the love of God, whom he had not seen. God only could quench the soul's thirst. Not God in His eternal infinite sense. Not God in His majesty. Before Him the angels veiled their faces and were easier to gaze on the splendor of the midday sun than upon the glory of God, but the God, whom seeing not, men love, was the God in Christ, the friend who could be adorned with all virtues and still the portrayal fall far short of His perfections.

MOZART WINTER PLANS.

German Musical Society Will Present Operas.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Heckler and Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Giesen entertained a large number of their friends and members of the Mozart club at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Heckler last night. The affair was in the nature of an informal meeting of the Mozart, at which the plans and programme of the club for the winter were generally discussed. Massaniello, Stradella and last season's success "Der Freischutz," will be given by the club during the winter months.

President Giesen announced that he had arranged for a "Kranschen," which will occur early in the season. This is a German style of entertainment, which is made up of a dancing programme, German games, music and song.

During last evening's reception several vocal selections were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. P. Zumbach, Mrs. Emile Treager, Andrew Heckler and Peter Larson. P. J. Giesen read a telegram sent in German from the Arion society, of New York, which translated into English reads:

P. J. Giesen, President Mozart club, Mozart hall, St. Paul, Minn.: Accept our warm and hearty thanks for the royal and hospitable reception that was extended to our delegation while in your city recently by your society and the German-American citizens of St. Paul during our recent visit to your magnificent city. The Arion Society of New York will never forget St. Paul. We are glad you are following our footsteps in building up in St. Paul an institution of music and song. St. Paul will always be welcome as the New York Arion club.
—Arion Society.

The telegram was warmly received by those present, among whom were: Mr. and Mrs. Emile Treager, Mr. and Mrs. Al. Schweitzer, Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Giesen, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Zumbach, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Scheffer, Col. A. R. Kiefer, Peter Larson, Gus. Leue, Mr. and Mrs. William Sauer and others.

THREE SCORE AND TEN.

Mrs. Joseph Arth Had Passed That Ripe Age.

Mrs. Joseph Arth, for forty years a resident of St. Paul, died last evening at 7:25 at her home, 700 Plum street, which had been the family residence during the entire period of their stay in St. Paul.

Mrs. Arth was nearly seventy-four years of age. Her husband survives her, as do seven grown-up sons and daughters, all residing in this city: Mrs. Anthony Jansen, Mrs. Anthony Troll, Mrs. Chris Miller, Mrs. Charles Kartak, Peter, Michael, and Joseph Arth Jr.

The funeral will be held from the family residence Wednesday morning, at 8:30, followed by services at Sacred Heart church at 9.

Sagwa
IS SURE.
The greatest merit of any medicine is sure relief. That's the great merit of Sagwa. In any and all diseases that are caused by bad blood Kickapoo Indian Sagwa is a specific. Ninety per cent. of diseases begin in the blood, and ninety per cent. of diseases are curable by the prompt and proper use of Sagwa. It expels from the blood all the corrupting and corroding elements and builds up a new body with new blood. There is no substitute for
Kickapoo Indian Sagwa.

METROPOLITAN TONIGHT
Matinees Wed. and Sat. 25c and 50c.
The Best of All.
HOYT'S
A TRIP TO CHINATOWN
with Frank Lane as Welland Strong. New Songs, Dancing and Specialties. Next week—Miss Francis of Yale.

DEFECTIVE PAGE