

SAINT PAUL.

IT WAS AMOS' PLAN

HE WAS APPARENTLY THE INSTIGATOR OF SATURDAY'S SENATIONAL SUICIDE.

HE HAD TALKED OF JUMPING

FROM THE HIGH BRIDGE SEVERAL TIMES RECENTLY IN VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

"MAY BE A LONG TIME," HE SAID

To Bergenkrueger, Saturday Afternoon, "Before You and I Will Drink Together Again."

The terrible tragedy at the Smith avenue bridge Saturday afternoon, when Jacob Amos and Henry Bergenkrueger plunged to death in the water of the river 200 feet below, created a sensation yesterday throughout the city. Never before has so startling a double suicide shocked the local public. Men and women have killed themselves before under horrible circumstances, companions have died together rather than face great danger or suffering and lovers have snuffed out life's spark to end an existence apart, but the calmly agreed plan of two men, scarcely more to each other than chance acquaintances, whose lives and hopes were at the moment only partially obscured by the shadows of drink, to seek death together under such sensational conditions, and the cool, deliberate, and yet almost frivolous execution of the agreement is startling. Friends of the dead men were astounded. Both were known generally as of happy temperaments, and in the case of Amos, it is said that his domestic relations were pleasant with a loving wife and children for whom he has always been able to provide comfortably, and relatives say he had no business difficulties. Bergenkrueger was a merry jester about his boarding house, though at times he had evinced a melancholy spirit, which, however, was never seriously considered by his friends. He was out of employment it is true, but had the assurance of a home with his landlord, Mr. Miller, as long as he would accept the latter's hospitality. Neither man had ever directly threatened immediate suicide, though remarks they were heard to make have assumed significance in some since their death, but the majority of those who knew them refuse to believe that any of the indirect allusions to death was meant for more than jest.

No further cause for the double suicide developed yesterday than that given in the Globe's account of the tragedy, namely, that both men had

been drinking somewhat heavily, and it is the general belief that the walk over the bridge suggested the subject of former jest to Amos and Bergenkrueger with such fascination that they bantered each other into the leap, scarcely realizing what they were doing. Amos was treasurer of the cigar-makers' union and had in his possession \$100 of the organization's funds, but officers of the union say that so far as an investigation has been made Amos' accounts are perfectly regular. He was treasurer for two years and always kept his financial affairs in first-class condition. No concern for the small amount of the union's fund in his possession, the members say, could have had any influence upon his act, as any difficulty could have been easily adjusted. It was said yesterday that Amos and Bergenkrueger had been seen about 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon sitting on the curb stone near the foot of the bridge, apparently engaged in writing. The paper was observed and both men were bending over it with interest in what is thought may have been some kind of a communication for their friends. Nothing of this kind was found in Amos' vest or coat, but it is thought possible that a letter may have been placed in a mail box. If this was the case it would not have been collected in time for delivery Saturday and may have lain at the postoffice throughout yesterday. If the letter was written and mailed it will reach its destination today and some light may be thrown upon the double suicide.

The search for the bodies was commenced yesterday morning, but the day ended without their recovery. Many boats were on the river about the scene of the tragedy, their crews busy in the search. An offer of \$25 reward by Amos' family for the recovery of his body, and while the skiffs patrolled the water hundreds of eyes were turned to the bridge, attracted by curiosity to see the spot from which two awful plunges had been made. Some of the boats kept to mid-stream, while others searched the shore, and others peered into the water's depths in hopes of discovering the bodies caught on the bottom by snags or undergrowth. The search was not without success, for the bodies of Amos and Bergenkrueger were recovered by the work of Amos' three brothers, George, Frank and Philip, who, with two boats and assistants, provided with grappling irons, dragged and redressed every inch of the shore, and finally recovered the bodies of the two men. The search for the bodies of the two men was not without success, for the bodies of Amos and Bergenkrueger were recovered by the work of Amos' three brothers, George, Frank and Philip, who, with two boats and assistants, provided with grappling irons, dragged and redressed every inch of the shore, and finally recovered the bodies of the two men. The search for the bodies of the two men was not without success, for the bodies of Amos and Bergenkrueger were recovered by the work of Amos' three brothers, George, Frank and Philip, who, with two boats and assistants, provided with grappling irons, dragged and redressed every inch of the shore, and finally recovered the bodies of the two men.

YERXA

Our large cash business is the result of selling Groceries at such prices as below:

- 55 cents A basket for real good Red Ben Davis Apples. Having received a car load in bulk, saving in the cost of barrels and freight, we can offer this choice lot at only 55 cents per basket.
23 Pounds Of Fine Light Extra C Sugar for \$1.
27 Pounds Of Yellow C Sugar for \$1.
30 Pounds Good Dry Brown Sugar for \$1.
Fancy New Sage Cheese.
35 cents Per basket for fine, smooth, good-sized Potatoes.
7 cents A package for Pottjohn's Breakfast Food.
12 cents A comb for a choice lot of Golden Rod Honey.
\$2.75 A barrel for a fancy carload of hand-packed Winter Apples; they should sell at much higher prices; this is wholesale price on them.
25 cents For ten-pound bags of a superior grade of Buckwheat; warranted every grain pure.
20 cents A pound for good, fresh Dairy Butter in jars all sizes.
33 cents A pound for a choice new basket Red Tea, such as you pay 50c for.
13 cents A pound for fresh roasted Rio Coffee; fresh from our roaster daily.
35 cents For the famous Hoffman house Mocha and Java Coffee; always fresh here.

- MEATS.
Sewing machine, per lb. 10c
Mutton chops, per lb. 15c
Lettuce, per lb. 10c
Legs of mutton, per lb. 10c
Lard, per lb. 10c
CIGARS.
Every brand of 5-cent cigars we are allowed to cut the price; we sell at 4 cents.

Yerxa Bros. & Co.

IN AID OF THE POOR

ST. PAUL'S PLAN OF ASSOCIATED CHARITIES IS WARMLY COMMENDED ELSEWHERE.

VISITORS HAVE GOOD WORDS

FOR IT WHEN THEY SEE ITS RESULTS IN VARIOUS WAYS.

ANNUAL PLATFORM MEETING

Of the Local Organization Was Held Last Evening at the People's Church.

The fifth annual public meeting of the Associated Charities at the People's church last evening was attended by a large audience. On the platform, which was handsomely decorated with flowers and palms, were seated Mayor Doran, Ald. M. J. Bell, Father McNulty, Rev. J. H. Tjornholm, Rev. W. R. Lord, Rev. G. Cowell, Rev. S. G. Smith, Rev. E. P. Ingersoll, Rev. G. E. Soper, of Alexandria, Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, Mrs. C. A. Severance, Dr. Frank L. McVey, T. A. Abbott, E. W. Peet, D. T. Wellington, M. L. Hutchins and J. F. Jackson.

Rev. S. G. Smith, in opening the services, stated that the Associated Charities of St. Paul was not equalled in any other city in the country. By the association's work was placed on a scientific basis. The private charities in the city all co-operated with the association, and it was in fact the clearing house for all the local charities. The plan had been copied by other cities to great advantage. In five years of its existence there had been no complaints as to the work of its agents. Members of various faiths had worked in perfect harmony. Since the organization of the association the work has been a most important one, owing to the very trying times in the past few years. That the work had been done so well was due largely to Supt. Jackson and his associates. The organization closed the year, after expending nearly \$200,000, with a balance of \$247 in the treasury. More money, however, would be needed next year. The prudent savings fund plan had been greatly advanced and the people taught how to save money. Friendly visits made by the association had also increased.

Rev. Father J. J. Lawler had been invited to deliver an address, but was called out of the city unexpectedly and sent a letter expressing his regrets.

Dr. Frank McVey, of the state university, spoke briefly on "Co-operative Banks." A co-operative bank, he said, was one organized to give to its members the benefits of credit. The objects of such a bank are to help the people by saving their money and to those desiring by paying a small interest. Men in many cities paid 10 or 12 per cent interest. These co-operative banks would pay no dividends, but the money made at 5 and 6 per cent interest would be let to men on their labor. Money had been found in Europe that money loaned on personal notes was always repaid better than when let on security.

Secretary Jackson, of the organization, spoke on "Co-operation." He said in organizations are multiplying on every hand to enable their members to co-operate for their common advantage in every field of human interest. Co-operation is the necessary condition of the first co-operative societies in America was established in Buffalo, in 1827; now there are 130 such societies in the United States. The fundamental thought which is the basis of the cooperation of the charitable agencies of a given city, and the best co-ordination of their efforts. For these purposes the charities of a city should act in co-operation, and the best co-ordination of their efforts. For these purposes the charities of a city should act in co-operation, and the best co-ordination of their efforts.

The next step was for this agency to act as a joint bureau of investigation. This was a public necessity, for the shrewd people are deceived. Investigation is economical, because it frequently happens that two societies are engaged in the same part of the city, at the same time. Investigation is considerate. If different organizations should be interested, one man can get at the facts for all concerned and save the unfortunate one the humiliation of reiterating the story of his misfortune. The Associated Charities was asked at 3:30 p. m. to investigate the case of a family which proved to be one known to the association. The man was a well-to-do man, but the woman was sick and in dire need. The Relief society gave a mattress, a cover and a bed. The Children's Home society cared for the infant. We had attended to everything before the lady's death. Mr. Arnett is induced to leave Bethany by reason of the condition of his son's health.

Rev. S. G. Arnett closed his pastorate at the Bethany church yesterday, and will leave in a short time for California, where he is opening a new school. Mr. Arnett is induced to leave Bethany by reason of the condition of his son's health.

"SOLID, not liquid!" Oh, the dignity of an Honorable Cure! The vigor-making and actual nerve-building qualities of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nerve Tablets are precise. Dr. Charcot's quickly remedy nervous affections and repair shattered nerves. They kill brain fatigue and keener the intellect. Your capacity for work and pleasure will be doubled if you will accept the simple treatment of three frank men and women have written to us of their relief. Send for proofs of cures. Kola Nerve Tablets, 50c and \$1 a package. Accept no imitations. Write to Dr. Charcot's name the package. Druggists or Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

pastor was very courteous, but gave no information. The following summer he told me that one whom he considered among his worthiest proteges, a widow and all that turned out to be a woman of bad repute, and his people were disgusted with charity work. Co-operation would have saved them. The safest thing for a church is to consult the Associated registry.

Co-operation of charities means that each organization shall conduct well-defined lines of work, so that there shall be no unnecessary duplication of effort. It means also that these organizations, together with churches, conduct a joint agency to facilitate co-operation, and to develop and foster schemes for self-help such as friendly visiting and provident funds. It is not the province of the joint co-operative agency to undertake what is the special function of any of the several organizations, nor should any of the several organizations pretend to act as an agent for investigations or perform any distinctive duty of the joint agency. The unfortunate will necessarily suffer unless all the charities unite in a common effort. It is to be known that St. Paul has laid a foundation for most successful co-operation.

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, of Chicago, a member of the Illinois board of charities, spoke of the encouragement the St. Paul Associated Charities had given to similar organizations in other cities. Her charity was that which was handled in a scientific manner, and after the plans of co-operation as operated by the St. Paul organization. She urged the necessity of personal service and that the work of the association be done with co-operation, might be successfully carried out. E. W. Peet, treasurer of the association, reported that the collection for the year had netted about \$12, but that the expense of the meeting was far greater than the amount of the collection. The receipts for last year showed that contributions were more than larger from individual subscriptions than from the Associated Charities. The total receipts from all sources amounted to \$23,991.60. He urged that individual subscribers give freely to the fund for the coming year, as without contributions the work of the association could not be made successful.

The Historian Lecky's Latest Work.

Despite the drastic criticisms which it has received at the hands of John Morley and other reviewers, the latest volume of the Historian Lecky on "Democracy and Liberty" must take rank as a philosophical work of the highest order. There are, indeed, few works of the kind which are so well fitted them to write with authority upon such a subject as Mr. Lecky. His historical studies, and his works upon "European History," "The Rise and Influence of the Spirit of Rationalism in Europe," and his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," have all been recognized as works of authority to just such masterly analyses of modern democracy as he has made. Mr. Lecky is a writer of unusual charm and power, and his work is distinguished by his wide knowledge and largeness of view. No one among living historians could write with more illuminating effect of the author of the monumental "History of the Nations," and the interpretive study he has prepared for the library comes as a real service to the reading public. It is another landmark in the history of the subject. Mr. Lecky is a writer of unusual charm and power, and his work is distinguished by his wide knowledge and largeness of view. No one among living historians could write with more illuminating effect of the author of the monumental "History of the Nations," and the interpretive study he has prepared for the library comes as a real service to the reading public. It is another landmark in the history of the subject.

HAD A CLOSE CALL.

Midnight Fire Frightens Rondo Street Families.

The family of Peter Hermes, living at Rondo street, and of P. J. McGuire, of the Rondo street, were frightened at midnight by flames which suddenly burst from a small barn in the rear of Hermes' house. The fire was given to the world by the fire department, and the start given by the fire led the occupants to fear that their homes would also be burned. A portion of the contents of the barn were saved, but with the arrival of the fire department the danger was soon averted. The barn is immediately adjacent to the large express barn of the Delta Express company, where twenty-five horses were stabled, and it was at first thought this barn would also be burned. A large number of horses were turned loose before the seeming danger was over. The loss on Hermes' barn is \$100.

LITTLE HOPE FOR DOROTHY.

An Hour or Two May Develop a Fatal Turn.

Dorothy Johnson, the girl so ill at the city hospital from an operation alleged to have been performed by Mrs. Anna Fink, is practically in the same critical condition which at first led the physicians to despair of her recovery. She has been little or no change since her illness assumed its most dangerous form, though the fact that she has lingered so long is barely ground for the hope that she may eventually recover. The hospital authorities will venture no prognosis, as alarming symptoms may develop at any time.

WANTED AT JOLLET.

Local Police Arrest O. E. Chalfant, Alleged Burglar.

Detectives Daly and Campbell arrested O. E. Chalfant at the union depot yesterday afternoon on a telegram from Jollet, Ill., stating that the man in question had been charged for burglary. Chalfant had just arrived in the city and was picked up by the detectives on a description in the telegram. He is being held in the city jail in connection with a railroad burglary. The prisoner will be held awaiting the arrival of a Jollet officer, who, it is said, will be sent after him.

CLOSED HIS PASTORATE.

Rev. S. G. Arnett's Last Sunday With Bethany.

Rev. S. G. Arnett closed his pastorate at the Bethany church yesterday, and will leave in a short time for California, where he is opening a new school. Mr. Arnett is induced to leave Bethany by reason of the condition of his son's health.

"SOLID, not liquid!" Oh, the dignity of an Honorable Cure! The vigor-making and actual nerve-building qualities of Dr. Charcot's Kola Nerve Tablets are precise. Dr. Charcot's quickly remedy nervous affections and repair shattered nerves. They kill brain fatigue and keener the intellect. Your capacity for work and pleasure will be doubled if you will accept the simple treatment of three frank men and women have written to us of their relief. Send for proofs of cures. Kola Nerve Tablets, 50c and \$1 a package. Accept no imitations. Write to Dr. Charcot's name the package. Druggists or Eureka Chemical and Manufacturing Co., La Crosse, Wis.

TO ALL THE SAINTS

WHO ARE NOT ESPECIALLY COMMEMORATED IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CALENDAR

THIS DAY IS CONSECRATED.

ONE OF THE SIX GREAT FEASTS OF THE CHURCH YEAR TODAY.

TOMORROW IS ALL SOULS' DAY,

Which is Especially Devoted to the Memory of Those Who Have Gone Before.

The Catholic church will celebrate today and tomorrow two of the most important religious festivals in her ecclesiastical calendar. The one is the feast of All Saints, the following celebration is the feast of All Souls. Every Catholic church in the world holds special services of devotion on the first two days of November, and in countries where the state is governed by Catholic sovereigns the feast of All Saints is regarded as Sunday is regarded a holiday as well as a holy day. The feast of All Souls is a secondary festival, but has its particular observances in memory of the dead.

The feast of All Saints is one of the chief anniversaries of devotion in the ritual of the Catholic church. Every day in the year is particularly reserved for the honor of a particular saint, but the list of canonized saints far exceeds the number of days in the calendar. Sometimes a single date is specially dedicated to the veneration of several saints, but even when the lengthening roll call of sanctity is much in excess of the days of the year. It was the desire of the Catholic church to offer homage to the least as well as to the greatest member of its triumphant body, and the feast of All Saints was instituted and the names of the saints of the six great religious festivals, the feasts of Christmas, New Year's, Ascension, Assumption and Dec. 8, the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

The origin of the feast of All Saints developed out of the rededication of a famous church of old-time Rome, and its history is curiously linked with the history of paganism of the world, and the religion of the future. The Pantheon, or Rotunda, was built in Rome by Marcus Agrippa, the favorite adviser of the Emperor Augustus, it was dedicated to Jupiter the Revenger as a grateful compliment to Augustus in memory of his celebrated victory at Actium over Antony and Cleopatra. It was christened the Pantheon, either because of the statues of Mars and other deities erected within its boundaries or for the reason that its semi-circular form typified the heavens. The heavens, to the pagan intelligence, represented the abiding place of all the gods, hence the Greek name of Pantheon. The Pantheon was built in the shape of a semi-globe and was beautifully proportioned, its width almost equaling its height. The interior was 158 feet. It was erected without either pillars or windows, a large circular opening in the center of the roof allowing light and air to penetrate its interior. Beneath the aperture a brass sink received the rain that fell through the unprotected opening.

When Rome finally turned from paganism to Christianity many of the ancient temples were abolished. Theodotus the Younger ascended the throne in 468, and immediately ordered the demolition of all the heathen temples in the East to the worship of idols. In the West his uncle, Honorius, was more tolerant. He caused the magnificent structures to be closed and the ceremonies discontinued, but allowed the buildings to remain as striking monuments of the ancient glories of the proud Roman capital. When idolatry was banished from the pagan temples were reopened and services were again conducted within the silent halls, but the services were offered to the honor of the Christian divinity instead of the god who reigned in the inner self.

When Boniface IV. occupied the pontifical chair of St. Peter at Rome he turned his attention to the neglected Pantheon. He had the ancient temple put in order and dedicated in 607 it was reopened as a Christian church and dedicated to the honor of the mother of God and all the martyrs so many of whom had been buried in a chapel in the great basilica of St. Peter at Rome was consecrated to honor in all the saints by Pope Gregory III, and the festival of All Saints was propagated throughout France, spreading from French soil into the German countries of Europe. The feast of All Saints is a festival of universal sanctity. The holiday of their ritual is celebrated on the Sunday after Whitsunday.

The month of November is especially dedicated to the memory of the dead in the practice of the aboriginal faith, or spiritualism, as it is called. The dead are believed to haunt on earth, the church suffering in purgatory, and the living are urged to pray for their souls. In the second book of the Maccabees it is related that Judas the Maccabee sent 12,000 drachms of silver to the Jews to be offered in sacrifice for the dead. The Jews were religiously concerned for the souls of their dead, and the resurrection of the dead. It is, however, a religious thought to pray for the dead, though many have been separated from the body of their loved ones for centuries. St. Athanasius comforted the Emperor Constantine by telling him of his prayers for his departed father, and the Great was entombed in the porch of the Church of the Apostles "that he might enjoy the communication of the holy prayers, the mystical sacrifice and the divine ceremonies," and the historian relates that after death numbers poured forth prayers for God with sighs and tears for the soul of the emperor, repaying a most grateful office to their plus prince.

The feast of All Souls was instituted by the Abbot of Cluni in 998. St. Odilo was the superior of the abbey. The feast is devoted to the memory of the dead, and observed in all the monasteries of the congregation. It was quickly adopted by the entire Western world. The council of Oxford, in 1224 proclaimed the feast a holy day of the second class, and the observance of it and kinds of labor were allowable. The Greeks observe the festival of All Souls before the feast of the holy day of All Saints. The latter is celebrated the Sunday after Whitsunday, and the former on the Saturday before the feast of All Saints. The feast of every Saturday is dedicated to the service of the suffering souls in purgatory. The feast of All Souls is observed with special services in all the Catholic churches here, and the festival of All Saints will be celebrated in the solemn manner of the Sunday observance. Appropriate sermons will be preached at the late masses of both days.

PASTOR LORD'S FAREWELL.

Preached His Last Sermon at Unity Church Yesterday.

Rev. William Lord yesterday morning preached his last sermon as pastor of Unity church, of which he has been in charge for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Lord will leave this week for their future home in the East, and their place will be tendered them at the church this evening as a final farewell. The congregation and friends.

Good Morning! You're thinking about a New Suit or an Overcoat perhaps. Now don't forget us. We've everything worth having in Stylish Overcoats, Warm Ulsters, Handsome Business Suits, Nobby Hats, Good Underwear, etc., for man or boy. Our clothes, always good, are better than ever this season. Fit better, look better and are better than ever. We want you to see them. Under no circumstances will you be importuned to buy. If you don't know us, now is the time to learn. If you do know us, these words are not for you. Handsome Business Suits... \$15. Faultless Fitting Overcoats... \$15. SHOP BY MAIL. BROWNING, KING & CO. Write for Catalogue. Seventh and Robert Streets.

CAN BE NO FAILURE

FOR HIM WHO HAS SEEN THE VISION OF THE RESURRECTION.

SO SAYS REV. DR. J. P. EGBERT,

IN A SERMON AT THE HOUSE OF HOPE YESTERDAY MORNING.

PASTOR INGERSOLL'S ANNUAL SERVICE IN CHARGE OF PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Not the past or present but the future was the special burden of Rev. Dr. John Paul Egbert's sermon at House of Hope yesterday. His text was: "Beloved, we are now the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be; but we know when we shall appear we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is."—1 John, iii, 2. In part, he said: "Notice the stress of the text. 'We are now the sons of God.' Literally, the children of God. 'We know not what we shall be.' There is the obvious mystery. The apostle glances at that moment and then passes on quickly, as if he saw, beyond this little confusion and doubt of what we shall be, the great flooding life of the illustration God has given to the world, and says: 'But we shall be like Him who is beyond that obscurity, for we shall see Him as He is. When? When it is revealed to us, and we shall be like Him in the manifestation of our perfect life.'"

Now the expression, "See Him as He is." Not as He was in the streets of Jerusalem—a buffeted, defeated Hebrew; not as He is today, the ruler, the master of millions of minds and hearts, the inspirer of all that is greatest and noblest in human life; not simply as the influence behind all the forward movement of the world; but as He actually is. Oh, how many of us would be drawn together in closer and nobler bonds if we knew each other! How many things we could do together which we could not do apart! How many things we could do together which we could not do apart! How many things we could do together which we could not do apart! How many things we could do together which we could not do apart!

In this world we see His mystery, something of His power, something of His marvelous beauty; but we have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself. We have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself. We have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself. We have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself.

What an absurdity! And the purer and nobler we are, the higher we rise in this life, the more absolutely certain we are that the present, when this is this endless life that is so rich and so beautiful. And another thing we need to emphasize is, that this conception of life, the great vision which we have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself. We have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself. We have learned to know God through what He has said of God and what He has revealed of Himself.

Now, there are a few things I want to emphasize which are suggested by this passage of Scripture. The first is that this is a revelation of our real selves. There is back of all that appears a profound reality to cause the passage of Scripture. The first is that this is a revelation of our real selves. There is back of all that appears a profound reality to cause the passage of Scripture. The first is that this is a revelation of our real selves. There is back of all that appears a profound reality to cause the passage of Scripture.

ROCK SPRING TABLE WATER. Delicious and the real health drink. Sold everywhere. 40 W. 7th St., St. Paul, Minn. Tel. 149. GRAND MATHEWS AND BULGER. Matinee Wednesday and Saturday. "At Gay Goney Island" 1,612 Turned Away Last Night. Next—"A Milk White Flag."