IN THE CITY CHURCHES

FEATURES OF SOME OF THE SERMONS TO BE PREACHED TODAY

FESTIVAL OF REFORMATION

Many of the Evangelical Lutheran Congregations Will Celebrate It Today—Rev. G. E. Soper Begins a Series of Historical Sermons Tonight—Interesting Service at the First M. E. Church Tonight.

The festival of the Reformation, that great event which broke the darkness of the middle ages and brought life and liberty to light through the gospel will be celebrated by many of the Evangelical Lutheran churches of the country, it being the nearest Sunday to the 31st of October, the anniversary of the great event.

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A series of biographical and historial sermons to be given at Plymouth Congregational church, by Rev. George E. Soper, will begin tonight with the subject, "Christ the Faithful One." Others in the series are: Nov. 5, John Wycliffe; Nov. 12, John Huss; Nov. 19, John Calvin; Nov. 26, John Knox; Dec. 3, John Robinson; Dec. 10, John Wesley.

The new English Lutheran church on West Sixth street bids fair to be a great improvement to that part of the city. The pastor, after a hard struggle, has secured enough to guarantee the erection of the new front and the proposed enlargement of the main room, but the sum of $4,000 is still needed to erect the Sunday school room and guild hall in the rear of the lot.

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A specially interesting service will be held at the First Methodist church this evening. Dr. C. E. Riggs and Dr. Helen Bissell will deliver brief addresses on the general subject of the "Submerged Tenth." The public will recognize Dr. Riggs' qualifications for speaking of the causes of criminality, on account of his special lines of study and practice in relation to nervous disorders and abnormalities of every sort. Dr. Bissell has had official relations to reformatories, and has specially investigated certain phases of criminality in St. Paul. Service will begin at 8 o'clock.

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"Christian Statesmen" is the subject of an address by Rev. Frank B. Cowgill, at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 25 West Fifth street, this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

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There will be a gospel temperance platform meetingg at the Forest Street Congregational church Sunday evening. Music will be furnished by a male quartette. A chalk talk will be given.

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There will be a special service for young people this evening at the English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, corner Lafayette and Woodward avenues.

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The Woman's Congregational Missionary union held its quarterly meeting Tuesday at Pacific Congregational church on Acker street. Miss Cummings presided. Mrs. S. C. Dickinson read the secretary's report and Mrs. Durfee gave a report of the annual state meeting held recently at Rochester.

The subject for the afternoon service was "The Islands of the Sea." The first hour was in charge of the Minnesota branch of Foreign missions. Mrs. Webster, of Minneapolis, presided. A paper written by Mrs. James, of Mankato, was read by Mrs. Jackson. Mrs. Risser and Mrs. Sammis had charge of the second hour. Mrs. Addie Buxby Upham read a historical review of the islands of the sea. "Micronesia" was the subject of her talk. It embraced a concise sketch of the conditions and general characters of the island, their geological formation, the government and the characteristics of the people. "The American Congregational board of missions is the only force," said the speaker, "working to Christianize Micronesia, with the exception of the Hawaiian Evangelical association and the London missionary society, which has a mission in one corner of the Gilbert group of islands. Gen. Adams, of Minneapolis, who has lately returned from Porto Rico, gave an interesting talk on the conditions there, especially as regards missionary efforts.

Luncheon was served at noon by the following women of the Pacific church: Mesdames Barber, Benson, Guy, Cochran, Fowble, Elder, Ferrier, Mitchell, Peece, Nelson, Jacobson, Patrick, Franklin, White and Risler.

IN LABOR'S INTEREST.

Miss Keyser Speaks at the Church of the Good Shepherd.

Miss H. A. Keyser, the organizing secretary of the Church Association for the Advancement of the Interests of Labor, will speak at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the Church of the Good Shepherd, Twelfth and Cedar streets. Miss Keyser is making a tour of the larger cities in the interest of the cause she represents, and in each city where she speaks her idea is to organize a local branch of the society.

The society, as its name indicates, is in the interest of labor. It is an Episcopal organization and covering the entire country. Bishop Huntington, of Central New York, is the president, and most of the bishops are vice presidents. Among its members and active workers are a number of representatives of organized labor. Its membership is divided about equally between men and women.

The leading lines of its activity are arbitration and mediation and sweat shops. It tries to bring together the employer and the employes when there is trouble, working with state boards of arbitration when they exist. It is so conducted that it aims to secure the confidence of the employer and the laborer, so that both sides may receive its suggestions more readily. As to sweat shops, it works to secure good laws, and by careful inspection to have them enforced. It was the chairman of its sweat shop committee, for instance, that made the charge that Kaki uniforms worn by the soldiers during the Spanish war were made in sweat shops, and he advanced the theory that measles among the soldiers was transmitted through the uniforms from the sweat shops where they were made. The organization was formed in 1887, and its principles are:

It is the essence of the teachings of Jesus Christ that God is the father of all men and that men are brothers.

God is the sole possessor of the earth and its fullness; man is but the steward of God's bounties.

Labor being the exercise of body, mind, and spirit in the broadening and elevating of human life, it is the duty of every man to labor diligently.

Labor, as thus defined, should be the standard of social worth.

When the divinely-intended opportunity to labor is given to all men, one great cause of the present widespread suffering and destitution will be removed.

Miss Keyser speaks this evening in St. Paul's church, Minneapolis.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Announcements of the St. Paul Pulpits for Today.

St. Paul's church, Ninth and Olive streets. Rev. Harvey Officer Jr., rector. Holy communion, 8 a. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Morning prayer, 10:30 a. m. Holy communion and sermon, subject: "The Victory of Faith," 11 a. m. Evening prayer and sermon. Subject: "God's Rest," 7:30 p. m.

St. Philip's Mission, 316 Rice street. Rev. Edward H. Schlueter, rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 11 a. m. Sunday school, 12:30 p. m. Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30 p. m.

Unity church, Wabasha street, opposite Summit avenue. At 10:45 a. m. Rev. C. L. Diven, Ph. D., the pastor, will preach on "Religion and the Home." Sunday school at 10 a. m.

Memorial English Evangelical Lutheran church, West Sixth street, near Exchange. Alexander J. D. Haupt, pastor. Services in commemoration of the festival of the Reformation at 10:30 and vespers at 8 p. m., the theme for the vesper service being on the interesting subject of "Reading."

Universalist Church of the Messiah, Holly avenue, corner of St. Albans street. Services at 4 p. m. Rev. A. N. Alcott, pastor. Subject, "Talking and Brooding Over the Ills of Life," a continuation of the theme "The Art of Being at Home in the Universe."

Westminster Presbyterian church, corner East Winifred street and Greenwood avenue. Rev. R. L. Barackman, pastor. 10:30 a. m., preaching by pastor. Subject, "Prayer." 7:30 p. m., subject, "A Faithful Saying." 8 p. m., Wednesday prayer meeting. Subject, "Thomas." 12 m., Sabbath school. 3:30 p. m., Junior Christian Endeavorers. 6:25, Y. P. S. C. E.

New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) church, east corner Virginia and Selby avenues. Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, pastor. Service at 10:30 a. m. Subject of sermon, "What is meant by the Father doing anything that two of the Lord's disciples shall agree to ask; and by two or three gathering together in the name of the Lord, and the Lord being in the midst of them."

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Raudenbush hall, corner Sixth and St. Peter streets.—Services at 10:45 a. m. Subject: "Adam and Fallen Man."

English Lutheran Church of the Redeemer, Lafayette and Woodward. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. in commemoration of Luther's reformation. Young people's services in the evening at 7:30.

Grace M. E., Burr and Minnehaha. Homer C. Ashcraft, M. A. Ph. D., pastor. Preaching at 10:30 and 7:30. Morning theme: "The Prodigal and his Brother, or Peace Better than Joy."

University Avenue Congregational church, Morning, 10:45, "The Environment of the Church of God." Evening, 8 o'clock, "Nehemiah's Answer to Sanballet."

Bates Avenue M. E. church. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. A. T. Foster, pastor.

People's church, Pleasant avenue. Dr. Smith will preach at 10:30 a. m. on "Some Limitations of Christ," and at 8 p. m. on "Some Agnostics, Old and New."

Church of the Good Shepherd (Episcopal), Twelfth and Cedar. William C. Pope, rector. 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning topic, "Heaven a Condition." Labor meeting, 4 p. m. Sunday school, 9:30 a. m. Services Wednesday, 7 a. m., 8 p. m.

First Christian church, Nelslon and Farrington, A. D. Harmon, pastor. Morning, "The Power of the People; 7:30 p. m., "The Legality of the Scheme of Redemption."

Plymouth Congregational church, Summit avenue, corner of Wabasha street, Rev. G. E. Soper, pastor. Worship and preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Preaching morning and evening by Rev. Edgar T. Pitts, of Massachusetts. Morning subject, "Saul of Tarus;" evening subject, "The Faultless One."

Clinton Avenue M. E. church, Clinton avenue and Isabel street, Thomas Hamblyn, pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Morning topic, "Advice to Converts;" evening, "A New Acquaintance." Sunday school at 12 noon. Junior league at 3 p. m. Epworth league at 6:30 p. m. Seats free. Everybody welcomed.

First Methodist church, Dayton avenue, and West Third street, Frank B. Cowgill, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Dr. George H. Bridgman, president of Hamline university. Sunday school at 12 noon. Christian Endeavorers' prayer meeting at 6:45 p. m. Platform meeting at 8 p. m., in recognition of Prison Sunday. Subject, "The Submerged Tenth." Speakers, Dr. C. E. Riggs, Dr. Helen Bissell and the pastor.

Park Congregational church, Holly avenue and Mackubin street. At 10:30 a. m. Rev. Alexander McGregor will speak on the "Prison Problem." Evening services at 8 o'clock. Subject, "What Think Ye of Christ?" This is the fifth in the Apostle's Creed series.

THINK HE'S THE SMASHER

POLICE ARREST WILLIAM GREENVILLE ON ACCOUNT OF RECENT WINDOW DESTRUCTION

Three Charges of Window Breaking and One Charge of Larceny Are Preferred Against the Prisoner Captured Yesterday.

In the arrest of William Greenville late yesterday afternoon the police claim they have in custody the "Window Smasher," who has recently been frightening merchants by his depredations. The charge against Greenville is malicious destruction of property. He was captured by Detectives Sweeney and Heeney, at Ninth and Wabasha streets.

The motive of Greenville in the alleged window smashing he is accused of doing is something of a mystery. The police claim the object was robbery, but Greenville declines to discuss the matter. Greenville is charged with breaking windows in three stores. Thursday evening he is alleged to have smashed the window at Louis Lazarus' second-hand store, 414 Minnesota street, while Friday morning he is said to have broken the glass out of the door at the People's Tailoring company's store, 49 East Sixth street. At this time H. Slovetsky interrupted the window smasher in his work, and had a hand to hand encounter with him. The fellow got away after pounding Mr. Slovetsky over the head with a cane. Last evening Mr. Slovetsky identified Greenville as his assailant. Greenville is also accused of breaking out a window at the laundry conducted by Charles Kennedy, at Seventh and Exchange streets, Friday evening.

Greenville is also wanted to answer the charge of larceny. He is accused of stealing a watch from H. O. Hammersten, 927 Jackson street. It is alleged that Greenville visited at the above address Friday, when the watch was taken. A warrant charging Greenville with the theft of the timepiece was sworn out by Mr. Hammersten.

FOG SIGNALS

Being Tested by the Government the Most Powerful Yet Devised.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

There has just been erected at Faulkner's island, Conn., on the government reservation for the lighthouse, an experimental machine for testing a new system of fog signals, the invention of R. F. Foster, of New York.

The apparatus consists of an immense megaphone, the largest in the world, seventeen feet long and seven feet in diameter at the mouth, to which is attached an inch and a half steam siren. This is mounted on a circular platform twenty-eight feet in diameter, and it revolves from right to left, like the hands of a clock, the megaphone stopping at each of the eight principal points of the compass and blowing a different signal of long and short blasts for each point.

The object of the invention is to throw the sound waves in a certain direction, to the exclusion of any other direction, so that any vessel approaching the signaling station in a fog shall hear only the sound which is given when the megaphone is pointed directly at it. If the signal means "north" the fog signal must be due north of the vessel or it could not hear that particular signal. If it hears the "northwest" signal the signaling station must be northwest, and so on.

The machine was completed a few days ago, and some private trials were made which seemed to prove that the inventor's idea was successful, for the sound from this little inch and a half siren was distinctly audible up to ten miles when the observer was standing in a line with the axis of the megaphone, but nothing could be heard of the sounds sent to other points of the compass when at a distance of a mile or more from the instrument.

This invention, if further tests establish its practicability, will solve one of the greatest problems of navigation—determining the exact location of a signal which is heard in a fog. Seafaring men are well aware of the difficulty of locating the signals they hear when passing other vessels or lighthouses with fog signals on them, and many a boat has run right on to a signal which was thought to be several points on one side or the other.

The first tests are to be made with the smallest siren and the largest megaphone, and then larger sirens and smaller megaphones will be tried until the best size for the purpose has been ascertained. The siren now in operation is not one-twentieth the power of the one at Sandy Hook, yet it can be heard distinctly at ten miles.

Metal Gets Tired.

Metals get tired as well as living beings. Telegraph wires are better conductors on Monday than on Saturday, on account of their Sunday rest, and a rest of three weeks adds 10 per cent to the conductivity of a wire.

BACK IN MANILA AGAIN

THE AUDIENCE AT ACKER POST CAMPFIRE MAKES A MENTAL JOURNEY

WHOLE TRIP IS DESCRIBED

Members of the Thirteenth Furnish Interesting Accounts of Their Trip and Some of Their Experiences—Characteristics of the Filipino Outlined by One of the Speakers—An Interesting Evening

Acker post, G. A. R., held an old fashioned campfire at Central hall last night in honor of the men of the Thirteenth regiment, Minnesota volunteers. The event was in the nature of an expression from the veterans of the struggle of 1861-'64 of appreciation of the deeds and faithful service of their successors, the volunteers of 1898. The hall was filled to standing room and prettily decorated with flags and patriotic emblems. Representatives of every Grand Army post in the city were present, as well as members of different military organizations. An entertaining programme of speeches and music was given, in which the men of the Thirteenth were given a prominent part and recited the dangers they had passed, after which the commissary department, in charge of the ladies of the G. A. R., served coffee and refreshments and the session broke up into an informal reception.

It was an evening where, though the two great bodies of men who went from the state to the front looked back upon histories of their service entirely different, the bond of fellowship given by the fact that both wore the blue and fought for the flag, established a strong feeling of friendship between them. The veterans of the war of the Rebellion and the veterans of a later generation who served in the Philippine campaign joined in a common campfire and talked of their days on the field.

The evening's programme was made up for the purpose of giving information concerning the service of the Thirteenth in Luzon. Different members of the regiment spoke of the various phases of the campaign and gave a running history of events from the time the men left Camp Ramsey until they returned home again. A large number of the men of the regiment were present, though only a few made addresses.

Post Commander Henry extended a welcome to the volunteers of the Philippine campaign and expressed the kindly feelings of the veterans of the Rebellion for those who had succeeded them in the field. He then introduced Past Commander Isaac L. Mahan, who acted as chairman of the camp fire.

Capt. Mahan spoke briefly of the service of the Thirteenth, and in introducing one of its members said:

We have heard of the men of the Thirteenth and of the heroes who carried the flag to its farthest point north. I wish to introduce to you a man who is as much as any other a hero, one who was with the regiment during its entire service and one who participated in its different actions. Dr. Harry Ritchie will tell you something of the regiment from the time it left St. Paul until the day of its entry into the walled city of Manila after the 13th of August.

Dr. Ritchie gave a running account of the regiment's movements and of the journey to the Philippines and of the action there preceding the taking of the city. Said he in part:

All our lives we have looked up with respect to the veterans of the Civil war. Now that we have returned home again and our service as soldiers of the United States is over, we can feel a sympathy with them and a fraternal bond which nothing but the fact that we have both served under the flag could give. Whatever else we have done, we have worn the blue and fought for Old Glory.

The history of the regiment from St. Paul to Manila is already well known.

We were fortunate in having the fastest vessel of the transport fleet and arrived in Honolulu two days ahead of the rest. Our arrival brought on another round of receptions and gayeties and we practically monopolized the reception intended for the entire expedition. Then began the tedious voyage to the Philippines. Day after day we steamed onward until at last the dim outlines of Corregidor island loomed up in the horizon and we knew that we were near the end of our travels. Into the broad bay the Para sailed, and it was with strange feelings that we first viewed the panorama of the city of Manila and the fortifications of Cavite. A burning vessel lay at some distance down the bay, her masts showing through the flames and smoke, and our first impression was that another naval engagement had occurred. Then the Concord steamed up, and as she lay to at a short distance from the transport her captain hailed us with the first news of a month:

"Cervera's fleet has been sunk at Santiago."

Cheer after cheer went up, and we knew that the campaign in Cuba was successful.

We landed first at Cavite and took ashore our sick. Shortly afterward the regiment was transshipped and sent across the bay to Paranaque, where we landed with our stores and went into camp. Then, on Aug. 10, in the middle of the rainy season, when daily rains made the ground wet as a sponge and soaked everything, we went into the trenches for our first experiences under fire. Long ditches with barricades of sand bags protected us, though in the bottom six inches of mud made it almost impossible to take any rest or comfort. Two days and the 13th of August, the battle of Manila. The Thirteenth advanced under fire and took part in one of the hottest engagements of the campaign. We had our wounded on the field, too, and from injuries received that day we lost our first man. Persistent fighting won the day, and not long after we entered the city for the first time.

I have nothing but praise for the regiment, but of all those who showed the true fighting spirit and evinced the sterling characteristics of heroism, those who wanted to be in the fight when sick and wounded should have the most praise. On the day of the battle of Manila, I found three men fighting in the trenches who were in the second stage of typhoid fever and had left their cots for the fray. There never was a time when the Thirteenth was not ready to fight. The great difficulty lay in prevailing upon the sick to remain in shelter while the rest were engaged.

Maj. Noyes C. Robinson spoke of the work in the city of Manila, where the regiment was placed on provost guard duty and was given the task of restoring order. He paid tribute to the faithful work of his men in all the difficulties of their work and spoke of the magnitude of the task. A city with no sanitary department was to be cleansed and put in a healthy condition, and that in a tropical climate; order was to be restored in a hotbed of riot and crime; protection was to be afforded citizens and an efficient system of police protection afforded. The details of the task were graphically described.

Max Brack, a member of Company C, was called upon to give an account of himself and to tell whether or not he was afraid at any time during the campaign. The embarrassing situation was relieved by a frank confession. Said he:

I'll admit that I was afraid during the campaign, afraid of the Filipinos and afraid that I might be killed. Not only that, but I was afraid a great many times. The night of the Tondo fight I ran down stairs and into the yard of the police quarters, positively shivering like a man in a snow storm from fright. Not far off a fire was raging and the crackling of the bamboos made a sound exactly like that of a rifle fire. It was dark and gloomy and oppressive. I confess that I thought of home and devoutly wished that I was sawing wood in our old back yard, rather than in the center of the hostile Tondo. And I don't like to saw wood, either.

But I was not the only man who was afraid. There were plenty of others who were in my condition and not ashamed to admit it. If there was a man who passed through our experience without being afraid, I have never seen him. Every volunteer I have talked with has readily admitted the charge. I was afraid and am proud of it. There was never a soldier under hot fire yet who did not feel a qualm. You old soldiers will testify to that. A night attack when you do not know where the fire comes from and expect any moment to be hit, isn't conducive to steadiness of the nerves.

Concerning the native characteristics of the Filipinos, Charles Collins, of Company H, said:

The natives are an imitative race. They possess little imagination and little inventive power. They are able to copy things as the Chinese do, but are not able to work things out for themselves. Three hundred years' association with the Spanish has made them almost a Spanish race. There is hardly a Filipino who cannot read and write his native language, and the better classes are very intelligent. I know Filipino ladies who possess liberal educations, have adopted European customs and are excellent musicians. The better classes are educated and possess many of the characteristics of the Spaniards, their teachers and leaders for three centuries.

Everybody goes to church. Ladies dresses for church, and no one is even seen on the streets drunk. Examples furnished by American soldiers who had looked too long on the bowl, brought expressions of abhorrence from them. They are honest among themselves, but crafty and keen in their dealings with foreigners. They possess several beautiful traits. A reverence and respect for their parents is most marked. Every child is taught implicit obedience and made to feel that to his father and mother he owes the greatest consideration. There are no orphan asylums or poorhouses, as the old, destitute and infirm, as well as the orphans, are cared for by relatives who consider it their duty.

They have vices which are also marked. Gambling amounts to a passion. Every Filipino is avaricious and will steal anything he can lay his hands on provided it is of small value. A man will take $1,000 to a bank for you, and you need have no fear, but if you give him 50 cents and tell him to buy a cigar, he will take it and leave town at once.

With proper training and example the Filipinos might be easily brought to a high standard of civilization. All they need is proper help and assistance.

Private Haskell also spoke, giving some account of the achievements of the regiment. Col. Davidson, of Columbus, O., was present and spoke. Among others who gave short talks were: Maj. Espy, Capt. Bunker, J. N. Kreh, Robert Cotton and a number of the volunteers.

Miss Pottreiser contributed several pleasing vocal selections, and Lou Wilkes, a popular amateur entertainer, furnished merriment.

USEFUL METALS

That Are More Potent Factors in the World Than Gold or Silver.

Leslie's Weekly.

Pig iron, steel ingots and copper ore are more potent factors in the march of modern civilization than gold and silver. A glance at the figures of the recent official report of the mineral production of the United States for 1898 illustrates this. Thus the amount of pig iron produced in the year was 11,773,934 tons, and of steel ingots 6,609,017 tons, the largest output on record. The copper produced amounted to 526,512,987 pounds, lead to 231,269 tons, while the aluminum figures in the returns at 5,200,000 pounds, with a value of $1,716,000. The value of all metallic products in 1898 was $344,092,193, as compared with $302,198,502 in 1897, a gain of $41,897,628. In this total for 1898 the value of the gold and silver together was only about $100,000,000, or less than a third. All of the metals except nickel made large gains, copper, lead, zinc, aluminum and antimony reaching their maximums in both productions and value. It is interesting to note in this same report that so unattractive a substance as borax was produced to the extent of 1,000,000 pounds, valued at $1,120,000, while the production of precious stones of all kinds amounted in value to only $140,920.

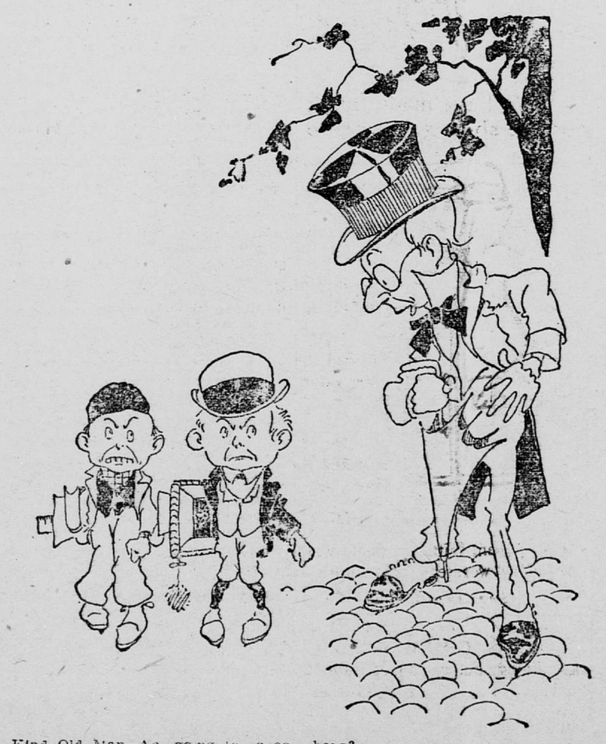
Drink in France.

Since the sale of alcoholic liquor in France has been unrestricted the number of drinking places has increased, until now there is one saloon for every 85 inhabitants.

Cat With a Record.

A Philadelphia man owns a cat that he claims has killed 2,500 mice during its lifetime.

A FOOLISH QUESTION.



Kind Old Man—An, going to school, boys?
Duet—Huh, do we look like we was on to de circus?

ASK TEN DAYS' DELAY

GRAIN COMMISSION MEN ASK RAILROAD AND WAREHOUSE COMMISSION FOR TIME

APPEAL TO FEDERAL COURT

Senator Wilson Says the Trade Will Not Be Content With Recent Supreme Court Decision on the Grindeland Bill, but Will Carry the Case Up On a Writ of Error.

Ex-Attorney General Geo. P. Wilson, of Minneapolis, and Attorney Beek conferred with the members of the railroad and warehouse commission yesterday with reference to the proposed action of the commission men of the state in carrying their case into the United States supreme court, and for the purpose of making application to the commission, in behalf of the interested commission merchants, to have proceedings against them provided for by the Grindeland bill in cases of nonconformance with the provisions of the law, deferred for ten days, to permit the filing of papers in further action.

Mr. Wilson represents the interests of the grain commission men of the state and Mr. Beek those of the produce men. Both were agreed that the recent defeat of the commission men in court laid them liable to arrest for not securing licenses for the transaction of their business, and yet thought it reasonable to ask the commission not to take action until the different merchants interested could arrange on their future course and take measures looking to further contest on the points of the objectionable bill.

The produce men of the state are not interposing serious objection to the enforcement of the law and many have already applied for license blanks. The grain men, however, object seriously. Mr Wilson stated that it will be almost impossible for them to comply with the provisions of the law and furnish bond, since their business of last year, on which the bond is issued on a basis of 10 per cent, makes the amount of the surety large. In many instances the bond required by law would run into figures of more than a million of dollars. To furnish such a bond imposes serious difficulties.

In the case of the produce men, the difficulties are not as great, for the reason that their business is generally smaller and more easily accounted. The grain men hold that for twenty years they have transacted business without a license, and that it is too late to begin now. They also object on the ground that the produce merchants are the ones against whom the bill should apply, since their transactions are alleged by the grain men to have been the original cause of the introduction of the measure in the legislature.

Another point on which both attorneys raised objections, is the clause in the form of affidavit for individual surety on bond which requires sureties to make sworn statements of their personal assets and liabilities. The question raised involves the right of the commission to inquire into a man's private business beyond securing his sworn statement that he is worth sufficient to reasonably cover the liability incurred by signing the bond. In the case of a bond by a surety company, issued according to the present requirement, considerable of a financial statement would be required. The alleged infringement of personal rights, in making public the inside financial condition of sureties, is a point which suggests to the attorneys that it will be almost impossible for the commission men to obtain sureties other than those furnished by surety companies.

Attorney Wilson stated that the case will be taken into the United States supreme court on a writ of error.

Gen. Becker and Judge Mills, of the commission, went on record as opposed to the form of bond prepared, and did not consider it a just one to enforce.

The commissioners took no action concerning the delay asked for and will consult.

WITH AN ALASKA ROAD.

J. R. Rogers Leaves the Great Northern for Another Position.

J. R. Rogers, superintendent of the Kalispel division of the Great Northern, has resigned to take service with the White Pass & Yukon railway in Alaska. For twelve years he has been continuously in service with the system, and has occupied many positions of trust. His resignation was unexpected, and he has already left for Juneau, Alaska, from there to take his new position as general superintendent.

Mr. Rogers is one of the well known Western railroad men who have been connected with the Great Northern. He is thirty-four years of age, and has spent almost his entire period of railway service on the Western divisions of the road. He began railroad work as an operator at a way station on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in Wisconsin in 1880. In 1882 he was appointed dispatcher, and held the position for five years succeeding. He resigned in 1887 to accept a similar position with the Great Northern, at Minot, N. D. During the construction of the Montana Central and Kalispel divisions of the road he remained, moving west with the progress of the construction work. In 1896 he was appointed superintendent of the Kalispel division, and since that time has ably filled the position. His resignation was received during the early part of the week.

The White Pass & Yukon road is one of the few lines of railway in Alaska, and has been nearly completed under almost unsurmountable difficulties. Its promoters are Americans, and the operating force, almost without exception, drawn from Western railroad ranks. The road has already given evidence that its future is bright, and from its position is bound to do an immense business. It traverses the White pass and enters the gold fields, saving several hundreds of miles of travel, which has been previously done on foot.

RAILROADS WIN.

Test Case of Joseph O'Day for Alleged Blacklisting.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—A verdict of "not guilty" was returned today by the jury in the suit of Joseph O'Day, for $50,000 damages against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway company and the Wabash Railway company, for alleged blacklisting. The specific charges were that through an agreement between the general managers of the various railroads throughout the country, O'Day and others, who had participated in the American railway strike in 1894, should be refused employment, unless they could secure permission from the road by which they were last employed.

AN EXAGGERATION.

Story of Wisconsin Central Terminals Controversy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 28.—There is no truth in the report that the Wisconsin Central will be obliged to find new terminals at Chicago. There is a misunderstanding between the Wisconsin Central and the Chicago Terminal Transfer railway, which uses the Grand Central depot, regarding the amount to be paid by the former for the use of the depot and terminals. The dispute, however, is not serious, and doubtless will be compromised. The Wisconsin Central was the first road to occupy the depot, and has been there ever since.

Louisville & Nashville Change.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 28.—A circular issued today by Secretary Ellis, of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, announces that the resignation of Stuart R. Knott as first vice president of the road has been accepted by the board of directors, to take effect Nov. 1.

The board has elected Mr. Y. Vanderberg, formerly traffic manager, to the place left vacant by Mr. Knott's retirement.

Mr. Knott, after a connection with the Louisville & Nashville railroad extending over twenty years, leaves it to assume, Jan. 1, the direction of all the operations of another railroad system.

To Oppose G. T. Reorganization.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—Some of the British bondholders are organizing an opposition to the reorganization plan of the Chicago & Grand Trunk railroad.

Lake Shore's Dining Cars.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—Beginning with Nov. 1 the Lake Shore railway will operate its own dining cars, taking the service out of the hands of the Wagner company.

RAILWAY NOTES.

L. E. Mahan, traveling passenger agent of the St. Louis, Peoria & Illinois, is in the city.

John Gilbert, of the Boston & Albany, was in St. Paul last night.

C. C. Forsyth, formerly connected with the Milwaukee, has taken a position with the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley.

D. S. Adams, of the operating department of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic, is in the city.

The Northwestern and Omaha are paying interest on their funded debt, due Nov. 1.

Up-to-Date Woman—A Warning.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox in New York Journal.

Just what woman should do with her comparatively new-found freedom seems to be a question which the sex finds difficulty in answering satisfactorily to the world.

So long restricted and handicapped by custom in occupation in dress and in amusements, she now too often flies off upon a tangent, exhausting her energies, overestimating her abilities and forgetting her own best interests.

Never is she more pitiful and more ridiculous than when she enters the arena of physical sports as a contestant with man.

If the majority of us were obliged to choose between the two extremes—the old-fashioned girl with her tendency to faint and her pride in the reputation of being "delicate," and the modern woman who uses up all her nerve force and gray matter in several century runs—I am sure we would unanimously choose the former.

What can be more inartistic and unattractive than a home where a husband and hired attendant are tiptoeing around the couch of a woman who has brought herself to the verge of nervous collapse, for no purpose on the face of the earth save to outdo some other woman or man in a feat of physical prowess?

No husband ever lived who wished his wife to exert or exhaust herself in this manner. No husband in the world, save that best hearted and kindest-souled of created beings—the American husband—would consent to it. But it is mistaken kindness on his part, just as it is mistaken ambition on hers.

It is a great pity for woman to forget the power which lies in being pleasing—pleasing to the mind, to the eye, to the ear and to the heart of the world.

Whenever she ignores this fact she limits her utility.

To be good or to be brilliant is far enough from sufficient for woman.

She must, to fulfill to the limit her sphere in life, be clean, wholesome and attractive personally, no matter what moral or mental attributes are hers.

The neat costumes which our trained nurses and our sisters of charity have adopted are great aids to their usefulness in doing good. Carelessly attired or dishevelled women in sick rooms or in haunts of misery could never achieve what they do for the comfort or betterment of the ailing and unfortunate.

Beauty is a great factor in the world. We instinctively worship the beautiful because it is a silent expression of harmony.

Beauty is the music of the eye. Wherever beauty exists it is an assertion that truth and harmony have existed before it in past lives or in the lives of our predecessors.

If we misuse or abuse what is beautiful in this life, woe be unto us.

If we ignore the beautiful we insult the Creator.

God loves beauty or He would never have made so much that is exquisite to the eye in nature.

The ugly and the repulsive are creations of man, not of God. The law of beauty is sternly moral. The moment individuals, nations or races forget this fact, and attempt to divorce beauty from morality, disease, deformity and dissolution result. But, on the other hand, whenever a man undertakes to ignore beauty and to cultivate only the moral and the useful he ends in making new converts for the halls of pleasure. Since beauty is such a power in the world, it behooves good women to be as charming as the vicious strive to be, and good homes as attractive as haunts of immorality are often made.

TWO ROYAL NUNS

Pray for the Repose of the Soul of Reprobate Husbands.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Two princesses of the blood in the old world wear the habits of a nun, and follow the strict rule of the religious orders to which they are affiliated. One of them is the Russian Grand Duchess Nicholas Nicolaiewitch, widow of the grand duke of that name. She makes her home in a cell of one of those underground convents, which constitute a feature of the (to Russians) holy city of Kieff, and spends her time in praying for the repose of the soul of her disreputable husband, the most evil of the brothers of Emperor Alexander I., and who died in disgrace after being banished from court by his nephew, the late czar, on account of his colossal dishonesty and steals, and also by reason of the scandal of his private life.

The other royal nun who is equally sad-faced, and who likewise spends the greater part of her time in praying for the repose of the soul of a reprobate husband, is Princess Clothilde Bonaparte, sister of King Humbert, and around whose deathbed at the gloomy castle of Moncalieri are gathered her children, the Bonapartist pretender, Prince Victor Bonaparte, Gen. Prince Louis Bonaparte, of the Russian army, and the widowed Duchess Letitia of Aosta, who is not only the niece, but likewise a sister-in-law of King Humbert. Princess Clothilde is very ill, dying in fact, of an internal cancer, and while it is possible that her life may be prolonged some months, both she and her family realize that it is necessary to lose no time in ordering family matters with a view to her demise.

Work of an Eyelid.

A scientist has calculated that the eyelids of the average man open and shut no fewer than 4,000,000 times in the course of a single year of his existence.