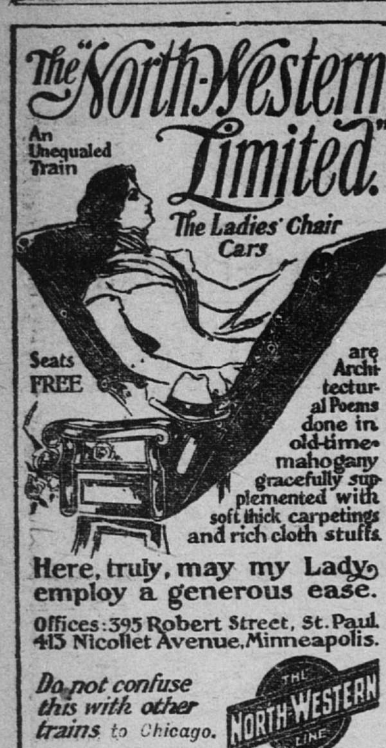


CITY NEWS.

To Beautify Bald Eagle—There will be a meeting of the Bald Eagle Improvement association at 643 Central Park place, this evening.

—o—

For Prevention of Cruelty—The annual meeting of Minnesota Society for the Prevention of Cruelty will be held tomorrow, at 141 East Ninth street, beginning at 3 p. m.

—o—

Royal Arcanum Plans—A regular meeting of Commercial council, Royal Arcanum, will be held at Elks' hall tonight. Several matters of interest will come up, including the contemplated visit to Cecilian Council of Minneapolis, Feb. 28.

—o—

Trouble at the Barracks — George Godfried was arrested by Officer Bathke last evening on the charge of disorderly conduct. The young man is accused of creating a disturbance at the Salvation Army barracks, on Seventh street, near Rosabel.

—o—

Was Killed at Maralof—The funeral of Harry Keogh, who was killed while serving in the North Dakota troops in the Philippines, will be held tomorrow at 9:45 a. m., from the family residence, 176 Summit avenue, followed by services at St. Joseph's church.

—o—

Crusaders Will Have Charge—The funeral of John F. Stanton, who died in an epileptic fit at his home, 546 Sibley street, Friday night, will take place today from the Cathedral. The funeral will be under the direction of the Crusaders' Total Abstinence society, of which Stanton was a member. Pursuant to the request of Stanton before his death his relatives in Chicago will not be notified until after the burial. The interment will be at Calvary cemetery.

YERXA

We do here what other stores can't, because we sell more, buy cheaper and make less profit on each sale.

6 Cents
Per pound for pure, fresh Lard.

5 Cents
Per pound for fine, new, California Raisin-Cured Prunes.

5 Cents
For 3-lb cans of Solid Golden Pumpkin.

5 Cents
Per pound for new Persian Dates.

2 Cents
Per pound for fresh-milled Rolled Oats. A fresh car just in.

6 Cents
Per can for new packed Sweet Sugar Corn.

Evaporated Apples, 3 pounds fancy for..... **25c**
Red Onions, Best Red Wethersfields, per peck.... **15c**
Macaroni, The famous Royal Egg Macaroni, 15c size, only **8c**
Egg Noodles, The famous Royal Egg Noodles, 10c size for.................. **5c**
Oysters, Fresh Standards, per quart.................. **30c**
Celery, Fancy large, per stalk.................. **5c**
Lettuce, Fresh home grown, large leaf, per bunch.................. **3c**
Beets, New large bunches, per bunch.................. **5c**
Lemons, Fancy California, per dozen.................. **10c**

Spinach, Green Onions, Pie Plant, Cauliflower, Parsley, Tomatoes, Mushrooms, Oyster Plant, Kohlrabi, Radishes, New Carrots and Turnips, Cress.

"Healthall" The most nourishing, palatable and the cheapest Breakfast Food that can be placed on the family table. Per 5-lb. bag **15c**

"Healthall" Flour A grander whole wheat flour isn't milled; per 10-lb. sack **30c**

Graham Flour, Finer No. 1 hard wheat never went to mill than the very superior grain which we have (to special order) ground into the most perfect Graham Flour that ever came from mill. We guarantee every ounce of it to be the world's best. Per 10-lb. bag **25c**

Baking Powder, Yerxa's Gilt Edge; as pure a pure cream tartar Baking Powder as mortal man knows how to put together. It is not a "trust" Baking Powder; but it costs considerably more to manufacture than any "trust" product that has been before the public. Per 12-oz. can **32c**

BUTTER.

Creamery, fine, for table, per lb...... 25c
Creamery, good, per lb 23c
Dairy, fine, for table, per lb............ 25c
Dairy, good, per lb......18c, 20c and 22c
Dairy, in jars, per lb......18c, 20c and 22c
Dairy, in rolls, fresh from the country, fine for table.................. 22c
Butter in tubs in our wholesale cold storage room.
20-lb. tubs fine Dairy, per lb.......... 19c
30-lb. tubs, fine Creamery, per lb.... 23c
Finest New York Export Cheese, per lb 17c
Fine Wisconsin Full Cream, per lb... 15c
Minnesota State Full Cream, per lb..12½c

ORANGE SALE.

Good California Oranges, per doz.... 10c
Choice California Oranges, per doz... 12c
Select California Oranges, per doz... 16c
Fancy Navel Oranges, very bright color and sweet 20c
Very best quality Navel Oranges, regular $3.50 kind, in sizes 216, 250, 288, per box $2.75

YERXA BROS. & CO.
SEVENTH AND CEDAR STS.
Tel. 732. Meat Market, 782.

BONE'S LONG SILENCE

DEEPENS THE MYSTERY SURROUNDING THE ASSAULT OF MRS. SCHWEMBERGER

POLICE ARE ON A NEW TRAIL

Theory of Robbery as the Motive Is Abandoned, and an Effort Will Be Made to Clear Up the Mystery Today, When, It Is Hoped, the Victim May Be Able to Add Much Needed Information.

The police have given up the theory of robbery in connection with the brutal assault committed upon Mrs. Zeda Schwemberger, who was found unconscious in her room on the third floor of the block at 327 Wabasha street, Friday, but this seems only to leave the case enshrouded in deeper mystery, as no progress toward the capture of the aged woman's inhuman assailant by the police is apparent. Mrs. Schwemberger is still unable to talk rationally of the affair, appearing to be suffering from a mental hiatus, and, until she can furnish a clue to her assailant, the authorities are practically at a standstill. That robbery was not the incentive for the assault, the police conclude, negatively, because there is no positive evidence that anything was stolen from the room, and, positively, because a valuable gold watch and other jewelry belonging to Mrs. Schwemberger were found on the table, in plain sight, when the unfortunate woman was discovered, where burglars could scarcely have overlooked them.

Prof. Mozzara, son of the injured woman, says he has been unable to find $50 that he thinks his mother had, but no information about this money is obtainable from Mrs. Schwemberger herself. Prof. Mozzara says his mother told him she had this amount of money Sunday, Feb. 11. He admits, however, and the police believe, that Mrs. Schwemberger may have hidden the money somewhere, that has defied the search of the room, or may possibly have spent part or all of it, or even deposited the money in some bank after her son left the city. The fact that Prof. Mozzara says this money is missing furnished the basis for the robbery theory, but, until it is conclusively shown that the money cannot be found, the police say another motive for the attack on Mrs. Schwemberger must be found.

Information received by the authorities yesterday entirely relieves Prof. Mozzara of the suspicion in connection with the assault that led to his detention Saturday. In fact the police released him within a short time after he was locked up, before any information of his alibi had been made. But an investigation has since been made, and it develops that his story is true in almost every detail, the police having learned that he was at the different small towns where he claimed to have been during his absence from the city. The sheriff at Annandale and at Buffalo, where Prof. Mozzara claimed to have been Thursday and Thursday night, the time when the assault on his mother is believed to have occurred, was communicated with, and telegraphed that Prof. Mozzara had told the truth. The sheriff wired that Prof. Mozzara had been at Buffalo Thursday, where he taught a dancing class Thursday evening, and departed for this city, over the Soo road, as he claimed to have done, Friday morning shortly after 6 o'clock. This shows conclusively that Prof. Mozzara could not have been in this city at the time when the authorities think his mother was assaulted. Inquiry at Anoka, Big Lake and Monticello, other towns Prof. Mozzara claimed to have visited, proved that he was at each place as he stated.

The most peculiar phase of the case, the police say, is the story told by Joseph Bone, the young man employed at the Windsor hotel, who was also arrested yesterday, but subsequently released. Bone claims to have gone to Mrs. Schwemberger's room Friday morning about 10 o'clock to take a music lesson. He says he found the door locked, knocked, heard some one call "come in," and tried the door to find it locked. Then he says he found the key in a cuspidor outside. Unlocking the door, he went into the room, and says he saw a woman horribly beaten up, her face swollen and startling in its frightful discolorations. He says he did not recognize Mrs. Schwemberger, whom it is claimed he knew several years. He says he asked for his music teacher, when the woman said she was Mrs. Schwemberger. Still failing to recognize Mrs. Schwemberger, though admitting that he noticed that the woman had on a dress that he did recognize as one such as his music teacher wore, Bone says he went to the piano and, with this apparently suffering old woman before him, played several tunes. Then, according to his story, he left the room, locked the door on the outside, leaving the woman with no means of escape or summoning help, and threw the key back into the cuspidor. After leaving the room, Bone admits that he said nothing to any one about what he had seen nor reported the matter to any one. Such a course as pursued by young Bone, Chief of Police Getchell says, is beyond the comprehension of the police.

"Why, any ordinary person finding a brute, much less a human being, pounded and beaten up like that, alone, locked in a room without food with a good chance of freezing to death, would have notified some one," declared the chief, speaking of Bone's conduct yesterday. "And how did Bone know where to look for the key in the first place? Again what did he want to go into the room for at all if he found the door locked? But, after getting in, seeing the woman in her frightful condition and talking to her the young man declares he did not recognize her. This is, at least, odd. He says he realized whoever the woman was she had been hurt, yet he amuses himself in the face of her suffering by playing on the piano. Then without doing a thing to help the woman, he leaves the room, locks the door and throws the key back into a cuspidor, leaving the woman to starve, freeze, die of her injuries or burn up in case of fire, without means of escape. To further complicate matters, he never breathes a word of what he has seen or done to any one. I must confess the young man's story has thoroughly 'stumped' the police, and to my mind warrants the fullest investigation."

Beyond Bone's alleged unaccountable conduct in leaving Mrs. Schwemberger locked in her room, there is nothing to connect him with the case. He has worked at the Windsor hotel for three years, and his employer, as well as those who know him, speaks well of him. He is said to have no bad habits or companions. Prof. Mozzara, too, vouches for Bone. He says he has known the young man for nearly three years and always regarded him highly. He says he is positive Bone has no guilty knowledge of the affair.

Though discarding the robbery theory, the police seem to have scarcely as plausible a motive for the attack upon Mrs. Schwemberger. It is alleged that there were some business differences in the family, when Mozzara's father died, over the latter's will, but nothing has developed to show that the assault grew out of this matter. It is not known that Mrs. Schwemberger had any enemies; in fact, her son says she had none. Furthermore, she was very reticent about money matters, and even her intimate friends would not likely have learned if she had money in the house. Prof. Mozzara says his mother received very little company in her rooms. He says she taught other pupils there, beside young Bone, but rarely had social callers. Though engaged throughout yesterday in trying to fathom the case, Prof. Mozzara says he has no clue to the identity of his mother's assailant.

Mrs. Schwemberger is confined at the city hospital, where she is not allowed to see any one but her physicians. Her physical condition is somewhat improved and she is believed to be out of danger, but mentally she appears to still be affected. She talks rationally on some subjects, when questioned, and can tell the physicians her name, where she lives and when she was taken to the hospital, but whenever any mention of the assault is made her face assumes a bewildered look, and after a moment of apparent thought she passes her hands over her eyes with a sigh, saying she cannot remember when or how she was injured. Chief of Police Getchell and Assistant County Attorney Zollman intended to interview Mrs. Schwemberger yesterday, but on the advice of the physicians made no attempt to have her clear up the mystery, though they will do so today. Prof. Mozzara is not permitted to see his mother. The physicians tell him it is because of her weakened condition, but as a matter of fact he is kept from her presence by an order of the police, who wish to be the first to get her explanation when she regains full possession of her faculties.

Prof. Mozzara made arrangements yesterday to leave town today to instruct his dancing classes in the smaller towns. He wished first to have his mother taken to a private hospital, but was not allowed to move her. He then requested Dr. Nelson, his family physician, to look after Mrs. Schwemberger during his absence. He left the indorsed certificate of deposit on the Minneapolis bank in charge of Chief of Police Getchell. The police learned that the money the certificate calls for is still in the Mill City bank and that no attempt had been made to secure it by presenting the certificate.

TRY GRAIN-O! TRY GRAIN-O!

Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. ¼ the price of coffee. 15c and 25 cts. per package. Sold by all grocers.

CRYSTAL COMO CROWDED

PLEASANT WEATHER DREW THOUSANDS TO THE LAKE YESTERDAY AFTERNOON

Some Fast Skating Races, Too, Served as a Special Attraction to Many—Horses Were Out in Force, Too.

Perhaps the largest crowd of the season visited Lake Como yesterday afternoon and witnessed amateur skating races by several local athletes. The ideal weather conditions attracted a very large number to the lake both by way of the street car lines and private conveyances, which were very numerous around the shores of the picturesque ice sheet. ed spots. The speedway of the Capital ed the lake during the afternoon, and it was the exception that proved the rule where the pleasure seekers did not have a part in the sport. There were graceful skaters as well as novices, but the latter were but little in evidence. The popularity of winter sport, where it is possible in this clime, was apparent.

If Como is beautiful in summer, it is almost equally so in winter. The weather was not sufficiently cold to cause hardship, and yet contained all the bracing elements of a Minnesota winter day. The crowd kept in motion, while the small boys played shinny in the less frequent- by the crowd, which persisted in crowd- City Driving club was well patronized, and the whole scene was one of healthy activity.

The races were seriously embarrassed by the crowd, which persisted in crowding upon the course after the race had started, and the result of the first race might have been different had the crowd not got in the way of the contestants.

The same officials had charge of the races yesterday as a week ago Saturday when the championship events were run.

The first race, the 5,000 meter, open, paced, was well contested, and rather good time was made, all things considered. The field, consisting of George Sudheimer, Harry Perkins, Louis Johnson, Tom McGeever and Albert Wold, all started on scratch, with the understanding that each man was to share the pacemaking. The agreement was carried out, and with little exception the men covered the entire distanc of three miles and one hundred and eighty-eight yards right in a bunch. As the men sprinted into the last lap the crowd spread over the home stretch, allowing but little room for the skaters. The man who had the advantage at the turn won the race, as it was scarcely possible for one contestant to pass another in the narrow space between the crowd and the pole line. Louis Johnson moved up when several hundred yards from the tape, and crossed a winner, with Perkins and Sudheimer struggling for position. Perkins succeeded in securing second, and Sudheimer was a very strong third. The time was announced as 10:30 for ten laps, although the men covered eleven laps. The finish for eleven laps was accepted and the time for ten laps, which constitutes 5,000 meters. McGeever and Wold fell and retired.

The next race, 5,000 meter handicap event, was more satisfactory all around.

Harry Perkins and Louis Johnson were started at scratch, Sudheimer was presented with 100 yards and McGeever drew 150. Wold was given the limit, 200 yards, and set the pace throughout the race, but was beaten at the finish. The scratch men did not succeed in catching the leaders until the fifth lap. Sudheimer quickly caught McGeever and Wold, and for a while it was the scratch men against the handicap men. Perkins and Johnson made a fine spurt in the fifth and caught up. After that, until the final lap, there was no disposition to hurry matters. All lay back and waited for the final trial. Sudheimer was a strong leader part way around. Perkins, however, soon closed the gap, and at the tape was in first place. McGeever crossed second and Sudheimer third, with Louis Johnson trying hard for the place. The time was 10:12½. The time is considered good, as the best amateur American skating record for that distance is held by J. K. McCulloch, of Montreal, at 9:25 2-5. The ice, while better than a week ago, was in no condition for record-breaking competitions.

HAS NINE SIGNED.

Comiskey Reports Progress in His 1900 Team.

Manager Comiskey writes from Chicago that he has signed nine players for his 1900 team, two of whom are Californians, who have shown up well in games on the slope and whose faces are new to the middle continent circuit.

Comiskey has practically closed a deal for grounds in Chicago at Butler street and Thirty-seventh, only a short distance from the old Wentworth avenue grounds which were used by the brotherhood league a decade ago.

The Unions, a colored club, have been using the Butler street grounds in recent years and are said to have had some tremendous crowds there. New stands will be built as soon as the leases are signed, and the grounds improved so as to fit them for use in the west American league.

GROWTH OF A CHURCH

NE.. EPOCH MARKED IN CONSECRATION OF MEMORIAL CONGREGATION'S NEW EDIFICE

BESIDES BEING COMMODIOUS

It Is Pronounced One of the Prettiest Temples of Worship in a City of Handsome and Well Appointed Church Structures—Congregation That Started With Five Now Numbers 300.

The new edifice of the Memorial English Evangelical Lutheran church, on West Sixth street, near Exchange, was formally dedicated yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a congregation that occupied every available seat in the large church auditorium. The service was a lengthy one and very impressive.

Following the introit, "I was glad when they said unto me," came the consecration service, in which Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, the pastor, was assisted by Rev. A. Ramsey and Dr. George H. Trabert, of Minneapolis, and Rev. F. E. Jensen and Rev. C. L. Warstler, of Minneapolis. Then, after the lesson and Gounod's "Send Out Thy Light," by the church quartette, came the dedicatory sermon by Prof. R. F. Weidner, president of the Chicago Lutheran Theological seminary.

Dr. Weidner took his text from Romans i., 16: "For I am not ashamed of the gospel, for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth." He said:

"We have met to dedicate and to consecrate to the worship of God a house of the English Evangelical Lutheran church," said Dr. Weidner. "It is fitting that I should speak of the church and its principles. If any motto were to be chosen to show the distinctive character of the church, it would be the words of the text, 'For I am not ashamed of the gospel.' The Evangelical Lutheran church was born of the study of the goespel.

"It is well to ask, 'What is meant by the Evangelical Lutheran church?' Evangelical means gospel. Lutheran is a historical name and signifies that the church remains faithful to the principles, and that type of doctrine promulgated at the time of the Reformation. It does not mean followers of Luther as a personality.

"The great fundamental principle of doctrine upon which the church lays great stress is first of all the doctrine of incarnation. There is prevalent today a spirit of doubt as to the divinity of Christ. Some claim that He was a man like us all, but endowed with special gifts. We believe that Christ became a man to conquer sin and the devil and to redeem us. The Lutheran church stands upon the word of God, that it is a revetion. We believe that Christ, at the same time, was a true man and a true God—the Godlike man, the incarnate.

"The Evangelical Lutheran church believes and teaches the doctrine of inspiration. If there is a truth in the doctrine of the incarnation of the Son of God, how would we know it to be a truth unless God poured out the inspiration in the word of God. The word is clear on these points. The learned theologian and the learned critic may tell you the meaning of the word, but you can tell as well as he. The very text disposes of the question.

"The central doctrine of the whole Bible and of the Evangelical Lutheran church is the vicarious atonement. The church says Christ died for us. He took upon himself my sin and my guilt."

Other points upon which the speaker touched were the doctrines of justification by faith and of the means of grace.

The offertory was Marston's "The Lord Is King."

At the morning service the pastor, Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, preached on the theme, "I Was Glad When They Said Unto Me." He spoke of the importance of the House of God in bringing to man true joy and happiness, and of its influence in the spread of God's word. It is a place where there is no exclusion and no distinction.

A letter was read from W. K. Frick, president of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of the Northwest, expressing regret at his inability to be present and joining in a congratulatory message from the synod, which was also read. The pastor read a poem written by Mrs. Jacob Peterson.

At the evening service Prof. E. G. Lund, of the Lutheran Theological seminary at Minneapolis, preached on the theme, "Onward," recounting the struggles and trials of the church, pointing out the great need for active workers and predicting a church universality.

The present church organization is the outcome of a meeting of Evangelical Lutherans, held by Dr. George H. Trabert at Sherman hall, at Sixth and Wabasha streets, June 3, 1883. Fifteen persons were present and resolved to found a church. The pastor, Rev. A. J. D. Haupt, who was at that time a theological student, was called to the field, and in the latter part of July, in the same year, held his first service in an old building, at Fifth and Franklin streets. At first there were only five communicants. Several months later the ground occupied by the present edifice on West Sixth street was secured, and the new church was dedicated by Dr. Haupt, who personally built the pulpit, altar and railing.

In 1885 a brick edifice was built, which, for the past two years, had proved inadequate to furnish accommodations for the congregation, which now has nearly 300 members. Last October the work of remodeling and rebuilding at an expense of $5,000, all of which has been pledged, was begun. While the work was going on services were held at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.

The new church is built of pressed brick, with the interior of oak and yellow pine. The seating capacity is 600, including the gallery, and the side windows of stained glass, ten in number, are all memorial windows. The structure is one of the most handsome in the city. Mr. Haupt, during his long pastorate, has found time as a missionary to bring about the formation of nearly every congregation of the denomination in the city.

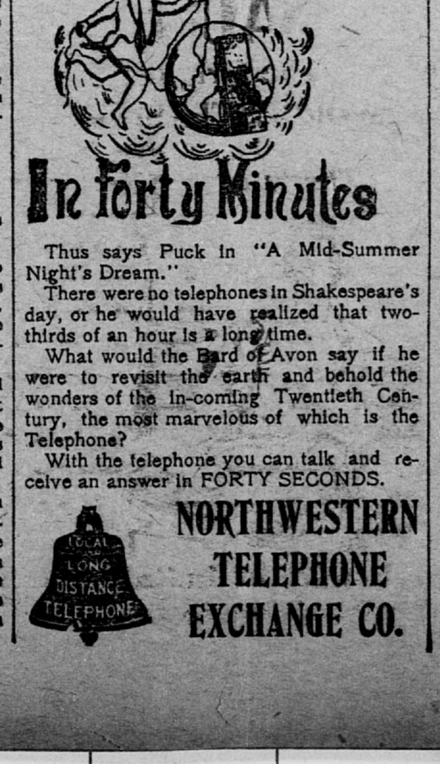
At the evening service, the following dedicatory poem, written by Mrs. Jacob Pederson, was read:

Of gold and silver truly,
I can but little give;
But for this beauteous house of God,
With heart and soul I'll live.

And if my God permit me,
Amid this earthly strife,
I'll bring within this sacred place
Yet many a precious life.

That here in this new temple,
This thrice must holy place,
Whilst here below, they learn to know,
And love the Savior's face.

Oh, Savior dear, give wisdom
To thy servant whom we love,
That he may lead us as his flock
To that great church above.



IN MOUNTAINS OF LUZON.

Former Boy of the Thirteenth Writes From Dagupan.

Although the Thirteenth Minnesota regiment as a body is no longer participating in the war in the Philippines, not a few of its members are in the thick of it, as witness letters recently received by Paul Zimmerman, a member of Company C, of the Thirteenth, returned; from W. E. Gowling, now in the cavalary, and others at the front. One letter from Dagupan, under date of Dec. 21, says:

On the very day, Oct. 12, that you were having your reception, this regiment, the Thirty-sixth volunteer infantry, took Porac, and I company, which is known as the Minnesotas, lost two killed, recruits enlisted in St. Paul who were with the Twelfth Minnesota. This regiment was formed as follows: A company, regular; B, Colorados; C, Idahos; D, Tennessee; E, California heavy artillery; F, North and South Dakotas; G, Iowas; H, Montanas; I, the gallant Minnesota boys, First California and ten men of Young's scouts; K and L, all First Washingtons. We started in at San Fernando and took every town clear to Dagupan; Tarlac the mighty fell without a shot after all the talk there was about it. There were no entrenchments or defenses of any kind there. Only a big bare town, with nothing in it. It was here that ———, who was company quartermaster sergeant, deserted. He skipped last November. Tell all the boys that the cold-footed son of a gun pulled out in the thickest of the scrapping and to rub his name off the roster of Company C of the Thirteenth Minnesota. He got away all right, as we got a letter from him written at Hong Kong. He said he was on his way to South Africa. We also lost two men by desertion who were in G company, Red Wing. Moulton, of F company, Minnesota, is first sergeant, and all the sergeants and most of the corporals are Minnesota boys also. John J. Kelly is one of these.

None of the men are sorry they stayed, but we expect to be home for next Christmas as the main fighting is about over now. The Filipinos are broken up in little bands and are robbing each other. Bunches of them are surrendering every day, and turning in good old Mausers by the hundreds. You missed it when you failed to see the mountains. They are out of sight as to scenery and climate, and you would not think you were near a place like Manila or the old rice fields. The forests and lakes are fine, and the water cool. I could soldier a whole enlistment in some of these mountain towns.

The Thirty-sixth were hit pretty hard. So far four officers killed and five wounded, twenty-one men killed and sixty-three wounded. Company I is now in command of First Lieutenant C. A. Bach, who was a sergeant in Company D, Thirteenth Minnesota. He is all right. Capt. Stone is running one of the captured engines. It is expected that Gen. Bell will take this regiment to one of the Southern islands in the spring.

TWO VIEWS OF DEWEY.

Rev. C. H. Fenn Uses the Admiral to Illustrate a Sermon.

Rev. C. H. Fenn, of Leavenworth, Kan., preached at the People's church last evening on the subject of "Self-Control," taking for his text: "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty, and he that ruleth his spirit is mightier than he that taketh a city."

As sustaining the principle of the text, Dr. Fenn cited the case of Dewey, and drew a vivid picture of the hero of Manila standing on the bridge, cool and collected, conscious only of his duty. There were two sides to Dewey; one the man dramatically ordering his men to cease firing and breakfast, and the other the ethical Dewey, attending calmly to details, and prepared for the occasion by years of self-control.

Noble purposes must be backed by self-control, said the speaker. The matter of passion was one instance. It never paid any one to get angry. He has always had something to regret after. No man is really a man who cannot control himself. One great temptation was that of laziness. People are prone to neglect in the matter of answering letters. That might appear a trivial instance, but it might develop into habitual mental laziness.

Another temptation, not so common, was ambition. Men fail to see that every average person has within him the beginnings of a great man. Ambition is not under control, in too many cases that for acquiring earthly power or riches. Men should know when to stop.

The battle for fame is not to be settled nowadays as it was years ago, when two men met in the lists and jousted until one fell to the ground with a rattle like a washboiler. It could only be won by an alliance with the power that made men and women and fought in man's own soul.

Through Tourist Sleeping Car Service to Texas, Old Mexico and California

Via Chicago Great Western Railway to Kansas City and Missouri, Kansas & Texas, San Antonio & Aransas Pass and Southern Pacific Railways through Dallas, San Antonio, El Paso and Los Angeles to San Francisco. Only through car line from the Northwest to Texas points, and connecting at Spofford Junction for all points in Old Mexico. These cars are in charge of an experienced official and leave St. Paul every Friday at 11:20 p. m., reaching Dallas the following Sunday, San Antonio on Monday, El Paso on Tuesday, Los Angeles at noon Wednesday and San Francisco early Thursday morning. These are Pullman Tourist Cars similar to those run on all transcontinental lines, and the charges for berths are about half those regularly charged. To persons who have made the trip to California via other routes, this Southern route will prove a most delightful change, and to persons contemplating a trip to Texas or Mexican points it furnishes facilities heretofore unoffered. Full information furnished by J. P. Elmer, G. A. P. D., Fifth and Robert streets, St. Paul.

SHOWN IN A BOTTLE.

How the Purity of Youth Is Sullied by Sin.

Frank H. Ayers, assistant physical director of the Y. M. C. A., yesterday afternoon spoke before an audience of men, giving what he termed a "Bottle Talk."

Several bottles of various degrees of a brownish tint represented the life of a boy who had become adept at certain kinds of sin. A bottle with clear contents represented the life of a boy before coming in contact with these various sins and the results of indulging in the various sins showed the effects upon his life by a darker color resulting until the mixing the fluid representing the broken down man with the life of the boy left him of a like color.

Another bottle of clear fluid represented the spirit of Jesus and when poured into the bottles made the contents clear as before, representing the cleansing power of Jesus.

The entire talk was the true story of a man's life. A college graduate, and at one time drawing as high as $1,200 in one month, he sank so low that his life was nearly lost. Today he is a gifted man and a strong Christian worker.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

DOLLAR IS SOVEREIGN

REV. D. W. P. BLISS DECLARES THAT MONEY RULES THE COUNTRY

ADDRESSING CHRIST CHURCH

President of the Social Reform Union Urges the Churches to Act for Reform in the Matter of Public Morals and to Promote the Fight Against Governmental Evils—Also Spoke at Assembly Hall.

Dr. D. W. P. Bliss, of Chicago, president of the Social Reform union, made two addresses yesterday in St. Paul. The presentation at Christ church, in the morning was an eloquent appeal to church people to arouse to social action. It was well received by the large congregation gathered to hear him. He took as his text Matt. xxviii., 19: "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." He said in brief:

The nineteenth century has been a century of Christian missions, but before the twentieth century new problems arise. It is not enough to go into the heart of Africa and the islands of the sea. We must get into the heart of Wall street and into congress and precinct caucus. Not only the African, but the politician must obey Christ, and the golden rule must become the only rule for gold. In America this is difficult. We have divorced church and state and this is well; but we have also divorced God and politics and this is not well. We have drawn a circle around the ballot box and said that in that circle God has no place. We have written over the caucus: "Give up all riligion, all ye that enter here." We have given politics over to the devil, and politics and politicians have eagerly gone to ruin. We have in politics renounced God and in His place elected a Mark Hanna or a Tammany boss. This must be changed. We have no right to be Republicans or Democrats, or Populists, or aught else unless we can go with Christ to our caucus and with our conscience to the ballot. Jesus Christ must rule in St. Paul politics and the republic of the United States must become the kingdom of our Lord and of His Christ.

There is need enough of this in national politics.

Of the United States congress, Mr. Bryce, in his "American Commonwealth," though trying to minimize the gravity of the situation, has to admit that all legislation affecting corporations and manufacturers is systematically managed, or at least influenced by corruption; that about 5 per cent of both houses of congress take direct money bribes; that from 17 to 20 per cent are pretty certainly open to corruption, and a much larger number suspected to be dishonest.

Twenty-eight years ago Charles Francis Adams wrote:

"Public corruption is the foundation on which corporations always depend for their political power. * * * It is a new power for which our language contains no name. We know what aristocracy, autocracy, democracy are, but we have no word for government by moneyed corporations. * * * The influence of corporations and of class interests is steadily destroying that belief in singleness of purpose which alone enables a representative government to exist."

Today that moment has come. Today we have no longer Lincoln's government of the people. We have government of money, for money, by money, government of the railroads, for the railroads, by the railroads.

In municipal politics it is worse. Says Andrew D. White:

"Without the slightest exaggeration, we may assert that, with very few exceptions, the city governments of the United States are the worst in Christendom, the most expensive, the most inefficient and the most corrupt. No one who has any considerable knowledge of our own country and of other countries can deny this.

"The city halls of these larger towns are the acknowledged centers of the vilest corruption. They are absolutely demoralizing, not merely to those who live under their sway, but to the country at large. Such cities, like the decaying spots on ripe fruit, tend to corrupt the whole body politic."

What is the cause of this? It is not in the private character of our people. If this be the cause and if our cities are worse than European cities, then our people must be worse than the peoples of Europe. Now this is simply not the fact. There is probably not much difference between the general moral tone of Western Europe and of the United States. We are largely the same people, with the same languages, the same religions, the same inheritance. It cannot be seriously argued that Englishmen in London are saintly and in New York sinful, that Germans in Berlin are honest and in Chicago dishonest, that Frenchmen in Paris are pure and in St. Louis impure. Yet if there is little difference in the average individual morality of Europe and America, that cannot be the cause of the very great difference in the political tone. Therefore the cure for our political ills cannot solely lie in always crying "better men, better men," and in refusing to look at these structural causes and that environment which modern science is teaching us so largely affect the evolution of character.

The cure lies in exalting and moralizing government, in letting it do the great things, in letting it run the railroads, operate the telegraph, in letting the cities own and supply gas, water, local transit. This will attract to it stronger men and good men can thus be in politics. We must also, like Lincoln and Jefferson, trust the plain people. By direct legislation let the people decide laws and have the ultimate veto. Then congressmen can not vote money and city councils cannot sell franchises. We must let the people vote. We must have a true brotherhood, the democracy of God. The church must act. Christians must be in politics. The times are critical; a crisis is at hand. "Twenty men today," said a great railway magnate, "could stop every wheel of industry in the United States." Is this American? Is it democratic? It it Christian?

AT ASSEMBLY HALL.

Every seat was occupied in the afternoon at Assembly hall when Mr. Bliss mounted the platform. His address, on the same lines as the morning service at Christ church, was on "Freedom." His words were received with most enthusiastic applause throughout. Some of his most telling points were against the imperial policy of the administration. He said that this government was not at war with Aguinaldo, but that it was a war between Mark Hanna and Aguinaldo. John Wanamaker, good Republican authority, had declared that it would be impossible for government ownership of public utilities to ever eventuate, because the stock of these corporations was owned by church people and men wielding great influence over congress. The only remedy for this was the initiative and the referendum.

Mr. Bliss paid a glowing tribute to organized labor. He believed that were Christ on earth today he would be a union carpenter. In speaking of the war between capital and labor he declared that the administration was sending soldiers over to the Philippines to learn to shoot in New York.

Read the announcement of the Hotel Empire, New York City, on page 8 of this paper.

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LATE SOCIAL NEWS.

One of the largest and most enjoyable surprise parties that has ever taken place in West St. Paul occurred last night when between two and three hundred people marched into Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Rosen's residence. It was a tribute of the friendship in which they are held by their neighbors and fellow church members. O. H. Arosin acted as director general of the occasion. After a time spent in general sociability, a solid silver water set, suitably engraved, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Rosen, the presentation being made by Rev. G. V. Alfvegren. Following this interesting feature speeches were made by Gov. Lind and ex-Mayor Doran, J. J. Palmer read a poem, Mrs. David Walblom gave a recitation and music was furnished by a quartette. Refreshments were served before the guests were allowed to depart.

Mrs. William Cunningham and daughter Cecilia, of Dayton avenue, will leave Monday night for California to spend the remainder of the winter.

The Minnesota Territorial Pioneers will hold their annual reunion and banquet at Minneapolis Thursday afternoon and evening.

HIS THIGH BROKEN.

John Casey, a Switchman, Formerly a Policeman, Badly Hurt.

John Casey, a switchman in the employ of the Omaha road, was seriously injured in an accident near the Wood Harvester works, East St. Paul, last evening. He was caught between the caboose of a freight train and an engine which was pulling the train up a grade and had his left thigh broken. The left leg was also severely cut, and it is feared Casey may have sustained internal injuries. Casey was brought to the city on a passenger train soon after the accident and removed to St. Joseph's hosital.

Casey was formerly a member of the police force. He resigned from the force two years ago to go to Alaska, and when he returned went to work for the railroad company. He lives at 302 South Exchange street. Casey is thirty years of age and unmarried.

TO REST IN OAKLAND.

Funeral of C. F. Mahler Will Be Held Tomorrow.

The funeral of the late Charles Frederick Mahler will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 from the family residence, 125 Virginia avenue. The interment will be at Oakland, and will be private. The pallbearers will be Judge H. R. Brill, F. G. Ingersoll, Gen. M. D. Flower, R. A. Lanpher, E. H. Judson and J. J. McCardy. There will be no Masonic ceremonial, Revs. E. C. Mitchell and Maurice D. Edwards conducting the services.

Cut Into the Pocket.

An expert thief "got" to Jeremiah Sullivan, a plumber living at 424 Charles street, Saturday evening, but only secured $1.50 for his trouble. The thief cleverly cut through Mr. Sullivan's trousers into his pocket and abstracted the money without being discovered. The pickpocket evidently expected a richer haul, as Mr. Sullivan had a short time before the theft something more than $20 in his pocket, but fortunately left most of his money home.

Tonight at the Commons.

The following programme will be given at the St. Paul Commons Literary society: Music, Mr. McIlrath; recitation, Ida Pearson; music, Miss Hartly, Mr. Riddle; reading, Mrs. McMiller; discussion, led by N. Hanson and Mrs. Johnson; reading, Miss Golden; song, Mr. Anderson; song, Mr. Wheatly and Mr. Hungerford.

Died of Peritonitis—Mrs. Martin Lundberg, formerly living at 3144 University avenue, died at the city hospital yesterday from peritonitis. Mrs. Lundberg was thirty-two years of age. She is survived by a husband and three children. She had been a patient at the hospital for ten days.

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