Minnesota's Great Dead.

In the hall of fame which is proposed in connection with the world's fair at St. Louis in 1903 each state of the Louisiana purchase will be entitled to select two of its distinguished citizens whose busts or statues will represent it. The only limitation on the choice of any state in thus selecting its representatives is that the selection is to be made from historic characters no longer living. They need not have been born in the state if they have been identified with it, but such questions as this are, of course, to be determined by the people of each state in making their selections.

Before this is done officially, it is highly desirable that there shall be the widest possible discussion in each state, and to that end prominent public men, educators, journalists and others in Minnesota are being asked to suggest nominations and to promote the public discussion of the history which the great men of Minnesota have helped to make in the state and out of it.

A great deal of interesting and valuable history is being thus developed. Among those who have suggested names in this preliminary discussion of the merits of Minnesota's great dead are President Northrup, of the University of Minnesota; President James W. Strong, of Carleton college; President James Wallace, of Macalester college; Mr. A. W. Winchell, editor of the American Geologist (Minneapolis); Mr. C. F. McDonald, editor of the St. Cloud Times; Mr. Ransom Metcalf, editor of the West Duluth X-Ray; Mr. J. Frank Dean, editor of the Evening Journal, Owatonna; Mr. William W. Payne, of the Goodsell observatory of Carleton college, editor of Popular Astronomy, and Mr. J. S. McLain, editor of the Minneapolis Daily Journal.

In making his nominations, through the editorial columns of the Journal, Mr. McLain discussed the names of William Windom, Cushman K. Davis, Bishop Whipple and John S. Pillsbury, and found considerable difficulty in deciding among them.

"Considering Minnesota's great dead—for the names of the living are left out of consideration for this purpose—as regards their national fame and their achievements for the country as a whole," he writes, "we would name William Windom and Senator Cushman K. Davis. Taking into account chiefly history-making within the Louisiana purchase we would name Bishop H. H. Whipple and former Gov. John S. Pillsbury."

In reaching the final decision, the work of Mr. Windom was discussed as that of the first Minnesota member of the national legislature to make a profound impress on national legislation and to occupy a commanding place as a national statesman. He was for more than twenty years a member of either the upper or lower house of congress, and "was twice secretary of the treasury, recognized as one of the greatest financiers of his time, as one of the leaders of the Republican party and the successful refunder of the national debt."

Windom and Davis.

"If Windom was the first, Cushman K. Davis was the second Minnesotan to achieve a high place in national politics whether of the party or the nation," continues Mr. McLain. "He had made a splendid record for statesmanship, knowledge of international law and successful legislation before the dispute with Spain over Cuba that led to the Spanish-American war. His position as chairman of the senate foreign affairs committee before and during that war made him largely responsible for shaping events and formulating American policies. After the war his position as member of the peace commission added to his fame, and he so successfully discharged the duties of office as to make his name as closely identified with an epoch-making treaty of peace as it was with the inception of a most unselfish war for humanity. Moreover, Senator Davis, as one of Minnesota's governors in the early 70s, played no mean part in the upbuilding of the state."

After a review of Bishop Whipple's great usefulness as "the apostle to the Indians," Mr. McLain concludes:

"Gov. John S. Pillsbury was perhaps personally less known outside the state than Davis, Windom or Whipple, but his achievements within the state were greater than those of the two eminent national statesmen, and fully equal to those of Bishop Whipple. His redemption of Minnesota from the blight of repudiation, his rearing of its university, his munificent charities and public gifts, his personal goodness, the lofty tone of his life, its broad scope, the value of his example to the youth of the West—all these combine to give him a claim on fame. Then, too, history in these days is not only the story of kings and presidents, lawmakers and politicians; it must give much space to industry. As a captain of industry, Gov. Pillsbury takes rank with the greatest and strongest. Considering him as a great man, whose work was done in the Louisiana purchase, it counts strongly in his favor that he was the founder, savior and protector of what is unquestionably the greatest institution of learning within the limits of that vast region. If the conditions of the choice were that one of the two should be named for his regional work, the other for his national work, we would, all things considered, name Gov. Pillsbury and Senator Davis. It is highly desirable and important that there shall be a general discussion of the question so that it may be thoroughly sifted before official choice be made."

Northrop Names Sibley.

President Northrop, of the University of Minnesota, writes in suggesting Cushman K. Davis and William Windom:

"Minnesota is a young state, and there are others more familiar with the details of her early history than I am, but it seems to me that the three men who have rendered the most distinguished services to the country and the world, and are no longer living, are William Windom, Cushman K. Davis and General Henry Hastings Sibley. Mr. Windom served in the senate and in the cabinet. Mr. Davis was a most distinguished senator and diplomatist. Gen. Sibley was the first governor of Minnesota, and a warrior of local prominence—a man who did a great deal to establish the character of and form the state. If I were compelled to name two, I think that the expression 'Services rendered to the country and the world' would require me to select the first two whom I have named. Probably the old residents of Minnesota would have a much better judgment than I have."

President James W. Strong, of Carleton college, says in suggesting Messrs. Windom and Davis:

"If statues of representative men of Minnesota no longer living are to be placed in a 'Hall of Fame,' I have no hesitation in naming as those who have, in my judgment, rendered the country and the world the most distinguished services, William Windom and Cushman K. Davis."

Among those who have suggested nominations with very brief comment, or with none at all, are Mr. Ransom Metcalf of West Duluth, suggesting Cushman K. Davis and Ignatius Donnelly; Mr. A. H. Winchell, of Minneapolis, suggesting Cushman K. Davis and John S. Pillsbury; President James Wallace, of Macalester college, suggesting Cushman K. Davis and ex-Gov. Alexander Ramsey.

Sibley and Pillsbury.

Mr. C. F. McDonald, of the St. Cloud Times, says in suggesting Messrs. Sibley and Pillsbury:

"I beg to suggest the names of Henry S. Sibley and John Sargent Pillsbury. The first named was one of the earliest settlers of Minnesota in territorial days and did much to develop and build up the state. He was also the first governor of Minnesota, a general in the Union army during the war, and a man who died honored and respected by all the inhabitants of Minnesota regardless of class or party. John S. Pillsbury served three terms as governor of this state. He was elected an honorary life regent of the University of Minnesota because of his efforts in building up that institution, and because of the further fact that he contributed great financial assistance to it. Without more elaboration, I think I can truthfully say there are no two Minnesotans who have passed away better entitled to a place in the proposed 'Hall of Fame.'"

Mr. William W. Payne, of the Goodsell observatory, of Carleton college, and editor of Popular Astronomy, writes:

Bishop Whipple Also.

"Personally, I would suggest three names as most worthy from recent times: C. K. Davis, Bishop Whipple and John S. Pillsbury, all of whom have passed away quite recently. Mr. Davis was of great legal reputation among us for years. Then without previous preferment he went into the senate, and there, as is well known, he made a mark as senator, and as one prominent in committee work. John S. Pillsbury was for three successive terms governor—no other having been so often chosen in this state, and few others so often out of it. He did most beneficent work for the state in freeing it from railroad bonds. In educational lines he was a conspicuous donor. Of Bishop Whipple's influence, the country knows, and that it was he who for many years practically stood back of the country's policy and dealings with the Indians."

Mr. J. Frank Dean, of Owatonna, editor of the Evening Journal, says in an editorial discussion of Minnesota's place in the proposed Hall of Fame:

"The selection is not easy to make, but we think that by a general concencus of opinion it will be admitted that the late Senator Davis did more towards shaping the nation's history, as that term is generally understood, than any other Minnesotan, living or dead. His name will always be associated with the agitation of the freedom of Cuba, the struggle which brought it about, and the treaty by which peace was secured. Our future relations with England have been affected by his attitude on the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and the Nicaragua canal question. His influence in shaping other national legislation has been considerable, and at home he has done much to guide and direct public opinion. The second place is not so easy to assign—not because of any dearth of material, but because the influence of our public men has not always been exercised in the same direction and it is impossible to say whose labors have been the more enduring. The names of Bishop Whipple, Gov. Pillsbury, Gen. Sibley, William Windom and Ignatius Donnelly are each entitled to consideration in this connecton, as each of them in his time has exercised a wide influence and done his share towards shaping history. As to whose influence has been the more lasting time alone will tell. We are inclined to think, however, considering the time spent in the public service and the good done, that Bishop Whipple should occupy a very eminent position among the men who in Minnesota are entitled to a place in the Hall of Fame."

As has been said already, these suggestions are only preliminary and it is desirable to do everything possible to keep the discussion open and to develop the history made by the great men of the state.

An Aspect of Innocence.

At the town of Alecranes, Gen. Wood spent some time visiting the carcel. He had all the prisoners lined out before him, and he asked one after another for what reason he was there. Pointing to one fellow, he asked:

"What are you here for?'

The man looked up fearlessly and said: "Because a cow was seen walking behind me."

The fellow made the statement in such an injured manner that everyone in the party had to laugh, including the jailer who hastened to explain to the general that the reason the cow was walking behind him was that he had a rope attached to her.—Havana Post.

Special Discount.

Twenty per cent off regular prices on any business suiting or trousering. Schusler, the Tailor, 357 Robert street.

ARE QUICK TO SEE

Good Doctors are Quick to See and Appreciate Real Merit in New Medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are a discovery of great value to the medical profession and the public. They are an unfailing specific in all cases of dyspepsia

and disordered digestion.

Almost everybody's digestion is disordered more or less, and the commonest thing they do for it is to take some one of the many so-called blood purifiers, which in many cases are merely strong cathartics. Such things are not needed. If the organs are in a clogged condition they need only a little help and they will right themselves. Cathartics irritate the sensitive linings of the stomach and bowels and often do more harm than good.

Purging is not what is needed. The thing to do is to put the food in condition to be readily digested and assimilated. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets do this perfectly. They partly digest what is eaten and give the stomach just the help it needs. They stimulate the secretion and excretion of the digestive fluids and relieve the congested condition of the glands and membranes. They put the whole digestive system in condition to do its work. When that is done you need take no more tablets, unless you eat what does not agree with you. Then take one or two tablets—give them needed help and you will have no trouble.

It's a common-sense medicine and a common-sense treatment, and it will cure every time. Not only cure the disease, but cure the cause. Goes about it in a perfectly sensible and scientific way.

We have testimonials enough to fill a book, but we don't publish many of them. However—

Mrs. E. M. Faith, of Byrd's Creek, Wis., says: "I have taken all the Tablets I got of you and they have done their work well in my case, for I feel like a different person altogether. I don't doubt if I had not got them I should have been at rest by this time."

H. E. Willard, Onslow, Ia., says: "Mr. White, of Canton, was telling me of your Dyspepsia Tablets curing him of Dyspepsia from which he had suffered for eight years. As I am a sufferer myself I wish you to send me a package by return mail."

Phil Brooks, Detroit, Mich., says: "Your dyspepsia cure has worked wonders in my case. I suffered for years from dyspepsia, but am now entirely cured and enjoy life as I never have before. I gladly recommend them."

It will cost 50c to find out just how much Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will help you. Try them—that's the best way to decide.

All druggists sell them. A little book on stomach diseases will be mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

WOMAN'S BRAVERY

MISS KING OFFERS HERSELF TO DISPROVE DR. KOCH'S DICTUM

CAN COWS GIVE CONSUMPTION?

Experiment That Will Settle a Question That Is of Great Interest to Medical Men.

Special to The Globe.

NEW YORK, Jan. 18. — It is possible for the bacilli of tuberculosis to be conveyed to us through the medium of that draught of typical purity, the milk of the cow? If so, the innocent looking beverage which we have been taught to look upon as the veritable cup of the gods is more deadly than the vilest whisky ever handed over the bar of the foulest grog shop on earth.

Quite lately, at the tuberculosis congress held in Europe, where all the great authorities on serum and microbes were gathered to discuss the question of all most vital to the health of the human race, the great and learned Dr. Koch, discoverer of the consumption bacillus and originator of the first serum for destroying the deadly germ, enunciated the theory that it was impossible to inoculate human beings with the bacilli of the cow. His statement, while it relieved many from the dread they had experienced previously over the use of cow's milk, or even the use of beef, caused a wave of skepticism to float over the professional field, and the colleagues of Dr. Koch no sooner returned to their laboratories than they commenced to launch out articles denuciatory of his opinion in regard to the transference of bovine and human tuberculosis.

A battle of words ensued—mere words—but no one thought of putting the matter to an actual test until Dr. George D. Barney, of Brooklyn, N. Y., a specialist of the respiratory organs, who has enjoyed the distinction of being president of the Long Island Medical society, surgeon to the out-door department of St. John's hospital, visiting surgeon to the King's county hospital and incumbent of many other offices, came forward and announced that he would attempt to disprove the Koch dictum.

In order to carry out his proposed experiment it was necessary for Dr. Barney to secure a cow which was absolutely free from tuberculosis and a human subject willing to risk his or her life by having the so-called innocent tuberculosis germs injected into themselves.

The former was an easily accomplished task, and the publicity given to Dr. Barney's proposition by the press soon brought forward a person willing to risk everything, even life, in the interest of science.

Singularly enough the person who responded to Dr. Barney's requirement was a woman—not some unfortunate starveling, eager to risk her life for the opportunity to earn money with which to feed her starving little ones or helpless parents, but a young and beautiful woman of independent means prompted to the heroic action by a desire to help to solve a question of such tremendous magnitude to her fellow beings.

Dr. Barney has told this young woman, a Miss King, of New York, that she may acquire consumption from this injection of so rapid and dangerous a character that he may be unable to save her life, but that he hopes the tuberculosis will not develop so rapidly that he will not be able to keep it under control.

Miss King has been interested in Dr. Barney's experiment since last February which induced her to come forward so readily and offer herself as a martyr on the altar of science.

In response to inquiries as to the state of her feelings in undertaking the sacrifice Miss King says simply and with that superb heroism of which true womanhood is capable: "I hope Dr. Barney will be able to cure me as he has promised to try his best to do, but if not I shall be satisfied to have done something during my life for my fellow beings. I have done very little for anyone before."

In order to secure an absolutely healthy cow Dr. Barney called upon a well known experimenting veterinary surgeon, Dr. Walter Lincoln Bell, of Brooklyn, who assisted him in finding what appeared to be a perfectly healthy cow. This black and white Jersey Shorthorn was examined and re-examined a number of times in order to make everything sure as to the fact of its perfect healthiness. Even the tuberculin test was given but failed to demonstrate the slightest symptom of tuberculosis. After every proof had been secured as to the perfect freedom of the cow from tuberculosis it was locked up in a private barn on 23 South Elliott street.

The next step was to secure some of the germs of consumption from a human subject, something which, unfortunately, it is only too easy to find in anyone's medical practice.

A new patient already far gone with the disease was selected and it was an easy matter to obtain virulent germs from his throat. The bacilli taken from this patient were, according to the usual procedure in such cases, mixed with beef bouillion used by bacteriologists in their important experiments. When thoroughly mixed the matter was placed in a tube to be left in an incubator where the development of the germs would be forced.

To show how thoroughly every step of this investigation has been taken the germs thus propagated in the incubator were not injected directly into the cow. When the tubes were taken from the incubator it was found that swarms of bacilli had been developed. Under the microscope the character of these bacilli became indisputable and yet science could not consider the fact that they were genuine tuberculosis germs yet fully demonstrated.

Consequently guinea pigs were secured and some of the bacilli were injected into them. They rapidly developed symptoms of consumption and when killed the deadly bacilli were found inside them.

There could now be no doubt whatever that the germs in question were genuine bacilli of consumption and steps were taken at once to inoculate the cow.

Five injections of the liquid containing the germs were then given to the cow after its freedom from tuberculosis taint had been absolutely demonstrated. The points selected for using the needle or syringe were the neck, armpits, breast, and a spot beside the udder. There was no pain whatever connected with these operations.

A week sufficed to develop symptoms of tuberculosis in the cow. From normal its temperature rose to over 100 degrees, while other unmistakable symptoms of consumption developed. Subsequently serum was drawn from the swelling which had developed in the cow and subsequented to a close examination. The bacilli of tuberculosis swarmed in it. Confirmatory tests were made which established the fact beyond question. One of the tuberculosis glands was then removed from the animal, and found to be swarming with the bacilli.

The gland was minced up and placed in a liquid specially prepared to insure the preservation of the germs. These germs were identified very clearly under the microscope, and no doubt as to their being what was indicated by the symptoms was lacking.

The most important point in all the experiment had now been reached. Everything was in readiness to inoculate a human being, absolutely free from tuberculosis, with germs taken from a cow impregnated with it.

Miss King had not faltered in her purpose when word reached her that everything was in readiness for her at Dr. Barney's office.

There was not the slightest sign of nervousness about her as she barded her neck in the presence of a number of witnesses and received an injection of the deadly virus through the serum syringe. After a few minutes had elapsed Dr. Barney asked his patent if she was ready to receive another injection. She answered in the affirmative, and another volley of the deadly germs penetrated her dainty flesh. It seemed a crime to pour the deadly poison into a young woman just standing on the threshhold of happy life—but if such, it was a crime for science.

Before she left the office Miss King's neck had a slight swelling. Dr. Barney pressed her hands warmly and promised to devote all his skill to counteracting the influence of the disease in her system.

Then the latest martyr to science entered her carriage and was driven to her home in New York, where she awaits development.

Dr. Barney's splendid experiment has prevented the loss of hundreds of thousands of lives which Dr. Koch's fallacy put in jeopardy.

The state of New York has been vindicated for inaugurating a quarantine against tuberculosis cattle, and every gallon of milk should now be tested by state inspectors before its sale as a food is allowed.

UNCLE SAM'S GREATEST SECRET.

If there is any secret which Uncle Sam jealously guards it is the process of manufacturing the fiber paper upon which his money notes are printed. He pays a Massachusetts firm 43 cents a pound for it, and this firm does its work under the surveillance of a government agent. The paper is manufactured of the finest rags, cleaned, boiled and mashed into pulp. As it is rolled into thin sheets silk threads are introduced into it by a secret process. These are the distinguishing marks making imitation of the paper well-nigh impossible. The sheets of paper, already counted twice and placed in uniform packages at the paper mill, are stored in a treasury vault and issued to the bureau of engraving and printing as wanted. Before leaving the treasury they are counted three times more, and the receiving official at the bureau must receipt for them. Then the bundles are unwrapped and the sheets are counted twenty-eight times by a corps of women. This is to insure that each printer gets the recorded number—no more, no less. If one sheet of this precious paper be lost the entire force of men and women having access to the room where the misplacement has occured are kept in, like so many school children, to find it. Each sheet is issued from the vault for the printing of a definite amount of money upon it. If the lost sheet were intended to ultimately represent $4,000 worth of notes the group of employes to whom the responsibilty of its misplacement has been traced must make good that amount if they cannot locate it within a reasonable time. The most expensive loss which has thus occurred was of a blank sheet issued for the printing of $80 upon its face.—Ladies' Home Journal.

BERATED BY W. C. T. U.

Rev. Dr. Rainsford Rouses Ire of Women Prohibitionists Throughout Country.

It seems that the women composing the W. C. T. U. of the country strongly object to Rev. Dr. Rainsford's assertion that they are "doing the devil's work." At all their meetings they are bitterly denouncing him for his advocacy of moderation. Dr. Rainsford is the most prominent Episcopalian rector in New York city.

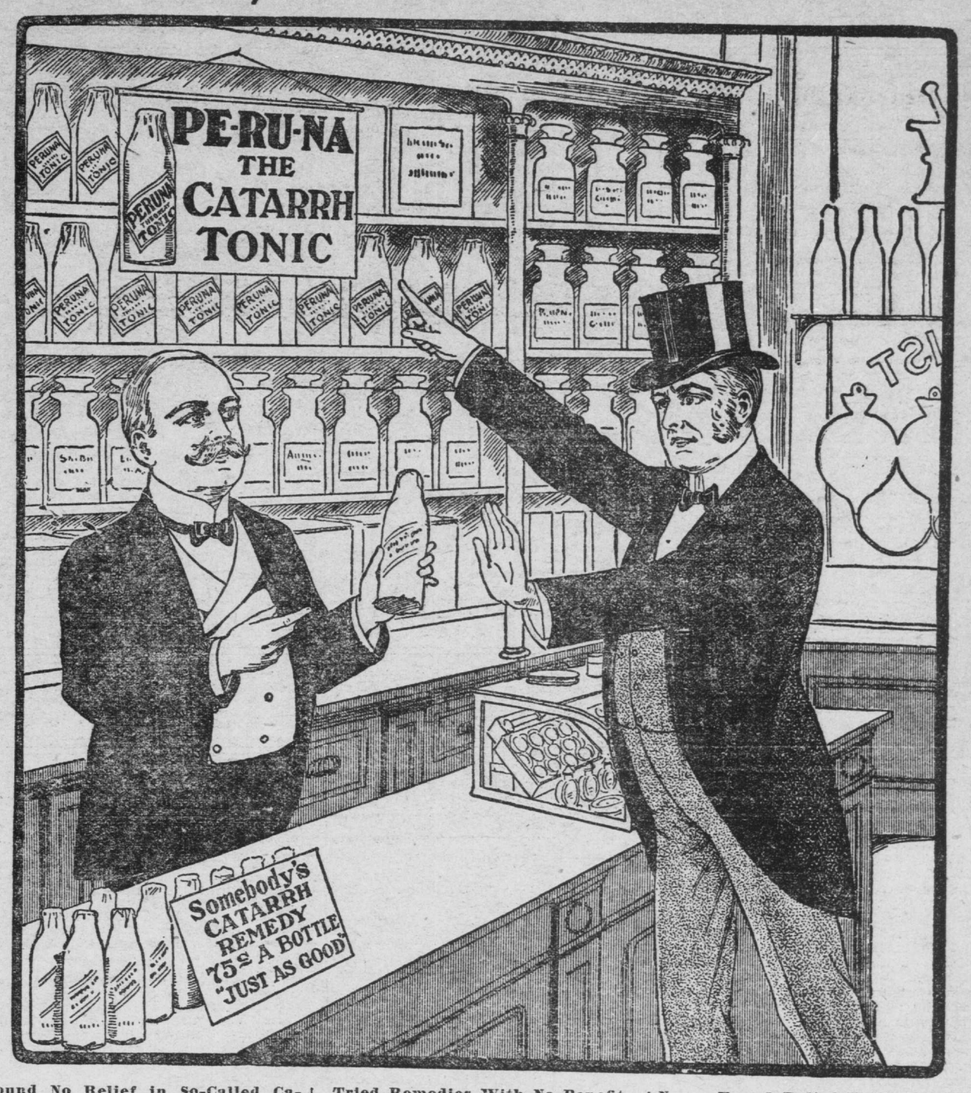
Doctors

Consult your doctor. If he says, "Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for your cough," then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing. Physicians have been our friends for 60 years.

"For five years I suffered with bronchitis. A few weeks ago I began to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and only two bottles entirely cured me."
Daniel B. Lipps, Alta, W. Va.

25c., 50c., $1.00. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

NO SIR,--I WANT PE-RU-NA !



Found No Relief in So-Called Catarrh Remedies.

Mr. J. G. Steffe, Luverne, Minn., writes: "For four years I had been a continual sufferer from that dreadful disease, chronic catarrh. I tried all kinds of so-called catarrh remedies, and found no relief. I was advised by a friend to write to you about my case, which I did, and you kindly advised me to take a course of Peruna. I commenced at once and was surpised how it relieved me. I am happy to say I am a well man today. I take pleasure in recommending your great remedy to all who are afflicted with catarrh." J. G. STEFFE.

Other Patent Medicines No Good.

Jacob J. Davis, of Galena, Mo., writes: "I have been in bad health for thirty-seven years, and after taking twelve bottles of your Peruna I am cured. I think Peruna is all you claim for it. I tried other patent medicines, but they were no good. I am in better health than I have been for many years." JACOB J. DAVIS.

Tried Almost Every Patent Medicine.

Mr. C. F. Gerding, Milburn, Neb., writes: "About fourteen years ago I contracted a heavy cold. I tried almost every patent medicine, but could not find anything to break up my cough until I took Peruna, and now I am almost entirely cured, for which I cannot give thanks enough. I recommend Peruna to all suffering with weak lungs and a bad cough." C. F. GERDING.

Tried Remedies With No Benefit.

Mr. John M. Winstead, Kimbro, Tenn., in a recent letter, says:

"I have been afflicted with catarrh about ten years, and I have tried different remedies with no benefit. About two years ago I bought a bottle of Peruna and commenced using it according to directions. It relieved me so much that I continued using Peruna until I had used five bottles; then I hardly felt the effects of the catarrh at all." JOHN M. WINSTEAD.

Doctors and Medicine Failed to Benefit.

Bruno S. Buch, 963 Randolph street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"I have been troubled with catarrh for the past few years, and, not being benefited by doctors and other medicines, I was advised by a friend to give your Peruna a trial. After having taken three bottles I felt greatly relieved, and with the addition of a few more bottles I was cured of all my troubles." BRUNO S. BUCH.

Tried Medicines—None Helped.

J. Kossik, of Moorehead, Minn., says: "Peruna is a great remedy for catarrh. I tried a number of kinds of medicine, but none helped me. I took Peruna according to your instructions, and will say that I am well again and think Peruna a great medicine for catarrh." J. KOSSIK.

Never Found Relief Until Pe-ru-na Was Tried.

Mr. J. Woffel, Sumner, Neb., writes: "I had the catarrh twenty years. I never found any relief until I commenced taking Peruna. Anyone who has catarrh that will take Peruna according to directions is sure to be cured of catarrh. I am completely cured of catarrh, and I thank God and Dr. Hartman." J. WOFFEL.

Tried Many Remedies.

Mrs. Lydia Dreitzler, Frankfort, Ind., writes: "Our boy, Grover, had been afflicted with chronic catarrh of the head, nose and throat for eight years. We tried many remedies, but they did no good, and applied to several doctors, but they failed to cure him. We received one of Dr. Hartman's pamphlets, and I wrote to him for advice, which I received. Our boy has taken ten bottles of Peruna and we consider him cured. We think Peruna a great medicine." MRS. LYDIA DREITZLER.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Men prominent in public life, including Governors, Senators, Congressmen, Generals, Mayors, Lawyers and Physicians use and recommend Peruna. Write for book of testimonials of prominent men.

Ask your druggist for a free Pe-ru-na Almanac. Every druggist has them.

Aus Deutsch-Katholischen Vereinen und Kreisen

St. Bernards-Gemeinde: Der Oberrath des Katholischen Ordens der Treuen Hirten hielt am Montag Abend, den 13. Januar, in der Schulhalle der St. Bernards-Gemeinde seine Jahresversammlung ab. Der Präsident, Herr Karl H. Hauck, führte den Vorsitz. Der Sekretär, Herr Friedrich Riehm, und der Schatzmeister, Herr Johann Venne, reichten ihre Jahresberichte ein, und wurden dieselben einstimmig angenommen. Genannter Orden besteht aus drei Zweigvereinen, nämlich: St. Klemens-Zweig No. 1 in der Maria Himmelfahrts-Gemeinde mit 54 Mitgliedern, St. Jakobs-Zweig No. 2 in der St. Agnes-Gemeinde mit 32 Mitgliedern, und St. Bernards-Zweig in der St. Bernards-Gemeinde mit 28 Mitgliedern. Der Orden hat also im Ganzen 105 Mitglieder. Die Total-Einnahmen während des verflossenen Jahres beliefen sich auf $1,420.38, die Ausgaben auf $760.83. Am 1. Jan. 1902 hatte der Orden ein Gesammtvermögen an Baar und ausgeliehenem Gelde von $2,265.30. Es wurde ferner beschlossen, daß ein vom Präsidenten zu ernennendes Komite geeignete Vorschläge zur Amendirung der Konstitution ausarbeiten soll. Genannter Orden besitzt eine Lebensversicherung, die nach einem absolut sicheren und zuverlässigen Plane ausgearbeitet ist. Auch hoffen die Mitglieder, im kommenden Jahre ein bedeutendes Wachsthum für den Orden zu erzielen.

* * *

Maria Himmelfahrts-Gemeinde: Am Donnerstag, den 16. Januar, verstarb in der elterlichen Wohnung, No. 375 Iglehart Straße, Frank Willwerscheid, geliebter Sohn von J. A. Willwerscheid und Gattin, im Alter von 17 Jahren und 6 Monaten. Der Verblichene war als Buchhalter bei der Minnesota Shoe Company angestellt. Die Beerdigung findet vom Trauerhause am Montag, den 20. Januar, um 9:30 Morgens und der Trauergottesdienst um 10 Uhr Morgens in der Maria Himmelfahrtskirche statt, wozu Freunde der Familie eingeladen sind.

Das Testament des verstorbenen Georg Michel wurde im Probategericht eröffnet. Dasselbe ist vom 25. November 1901 datirt. Die Hinterlassenschaft beläuft sich auf $67,000, wovon der Deutschen Katholischen Waisenhaus-Gesellschaft $1000 vermacht sind. Georg Michel, Sohn des Verstorbenen, wurde im Testament als Vollstrecker desselben bezeichnet.

Am Sonntag Nachmittag, den 12. Januar, ist Karl Siegler im Alter von 33 Jahren nach einer langwierigen Krankheit selig im Herrn entschlummert. Derselbe wurde in Bayern geboren und kam mit seinem Bruder nach den Ver. Staaten, woselbst sie sich in St. Paul niederließen. Letzterer trat als P. Isidor in den Benediktiner-Orden ein und bekleidet augenblicklich die Stelle als Professor der Hermeneutik im St. Johns College. Die Beerdigung fand am Dienstag Vormittag um 9 Uhr unter den Auspizien des St. Clemens Unterstützungs-Vereins von der Maria Himmelfahrts-Kirche aus statt.

* * *

St. Agnes-Gemeinde: Der Hochw. Vater Solnce, der beliebte Pfarrer der St. Agnes-Gemeinde, welcher seit längerer Zeit an einem schmerzlichen Anfalle von Rheumatismus gelitten hat, ist nunmehr beinahe vollständig wieder hergestellt und wird jedenfalls im Stande sein, im Februar seine geplante Palästinareise anzutreten.

Die neulich abgehaltene Beamtenwahl des St. Antonius Zweigvereins hatte folgendes Resultat: Präsident, Michael Ettl (Vicepräsident des Stammvereins); Vicepräsident, Andr. Hofbauer; Finanzsekretär, Alb. Gerlach; Prot. Sekretär, Joseph Filipp; Marschall, Karl Poferl und Johann Dusel; Fahnenträger, Clemens Collet; Ordner, Joseph Probst, Albert Müller, Lorenz Lentsch und Nic. Thill; Einführungs-Komite, Georg Wolkerstorfer, Nic. Klein; Bibliothekar, Joseph Huesmann. Einer Einladung gemäß wurde beschlossen, sich an dem Stiftungsfest des St. Antonius-Vereins in corpore zu betheiligen, sowohl Morgens wie auch am Abend bei der Unterhaltung. Während der Versammlung hielt der Präsident des St. Antnius Unterstützungs-Vereins eine kurze, mit Beifall aufgenommene Ansprache.

Der St. Antonius Unterstützungs-Verein hielt am Donnerstag, den 16. Januar, in der Schulhalle der St. Agnes-Gemeinde seine regelmäßige Versammlung ab. Zwei Mitglieder des Zweigvereins wurden in den Stammverein aufgenommen. Auf die regelmäßige Versammlung folgte eine gemüthliche Unterhaltung, bei welcher Gelegenheit die Herren Johann Lichtscheidl und F. J. Lange den Verein mit Cigarren und Erfrischungen bewirtheten, indem Herr Lichtscheidl die feinen Cigarren und Herr Lange das Erfrischende lieferte. Heute feiert genannter Verein sein Stiftungsfest und heute Abend versammeln sich die Mitglieder mit ihren Familien zu einem Familienfeste in der Plebuch-Halle. Bei dieser Gelegenheit werden Mitglieder des Zweigvereins Lieder und Deklamationen vortragen, die Herr Anton Anfang, Georg Gerlach, Johann Lichtscheidl und andere werden kurze Ansprachen halten, auch für den inneren Menschen ist Sorge getragen und jedenfalls wird der Abend ein sehr gemüthlicher werden. Alle Mitglieder nebst ihren Familien sind eingeladen; der Eintritt ist frei.

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Folgendes Dankschreiben ging dieser Tage dem Herrn Mathias Broos, dem Präsidenten des Luxemburger Independent Klub, von Bischof Koppes von Luxemburg zu:

Luxemburg, 1. Jan. 1902.

Sehr liebe Herren vom Komite,
St. Paul, Minn.

Unterzeichneter Bischof von Luxemburg bescheinigt hiermit die weitere Post-Anweisung von $76.65, die Sie gütigst am 13. Dezember v. Jahres ihm zuzusenden die Gefälligkeit hatten, richtig und baar empfangen zu haben.

Mit herzlichem Danke und bestem Gruß und Segen für die Herren vom Komite und alle Luxemburger Freunde von St. Paul, Minn., zeichnet

Hochachtungsvoll ergebenst
Johannes Joseph Koppes,
Bischof von Luxemburg,
Europa.

* * *

St. Franz von Sales-Gemeinde: Am Sonntag, den 12. Januar, hielt der Jungfrauen-Verein seine Jahresversammlung und Beamtenwahl ab. Gewählt wurden: Präsidentin, Anna Rexeisen; Schatzmeisterin, Walburga Orbin; Sekretärin, Dora Bantz.

Hot Springs, Ark.

Low rate excursion tickets to this famous resort on sale daily at Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. offices. Leave St. Paul 7 p. m., arrive Hot Springs 8 a. m.