NEWS OF THE CITY

Dr. Hinsch's Funeral—The funeral of the late Dr. August Leon Hinsch, editor of the Volkszeitung, was held yesterday afternoon from the residence, 495 Carroll street. The body was cremated at Forest Hill cemetery.

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Wife of Capt. Larson Dies—Mrs. Delia Larson, aged twenty-seven, wife of Capt. Edward Larson, until recently of the national guard, died at Epiphany, N. D., after long illness. The funeral will occur from the residence Tuesday morning at 8:30.

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Loses Three Fingers—Charles Tuvey, a carpenter employed at the Northern Pacific shops in Gladstone, had his left hand caught in a joining machine Saturday, and three fingers were amputated by Dr. A. W. Whitney. Tuvey resides with his family at Gladstone.

WILL KEEP UP FIGHT

Flour Mill Strikers Prepare for a Siege.

Plans for raising a defense fund of at least $100,000 for use in case of strikes was discussed yesterday afternoon in Minneapolis at the quarterly meeting of the executive board of the State Federation of Labor. An increase in the per capita tax sufficient to raise this amount within a year will probably be ordered made at the next meeting of the board.

The resolutions of the Trades and Labor assemblies of St. Paul and Minneapolis were received and in accordance with them the state board of arbitration was requested to try to intercede in the millers' strike. M. E. Neary, of Minneapolis, who was selected as delegate from Minnesota to the national meeting of the American Federation of Labor, to be held in Boston Nov. 9-23, was instructed to ask the national organization to place all the products of the Minneapolis mills on the unfair list, unless some action toward settling the strike is taken before the meeting opens.

The executive board guaranteed the strikers further financial support, and, if necessary, further assessments on every union man in the state will be made.

"The strike of the millers is by no means over yet," said W. E. McEwen, of Duluth, secretary of the State Federation of Labor, last night. "From the Minneapolis newspaper reports I was led to believe that almost all the strikers had returned to work, but such is not the case. There were 1,200 strikers present yesterday afternoon at a meeting at Union Temple hall, and it was a far more enthusiastic gathering than one of the same body of men which I attended two weeks ago. It proved to me conclusively that the strike has only just commenced and that the millers are out to stay. They are not losing a bit of their determination or enthusiasm. Every barrel of flour which the mills are now turning out is at a big loss, and they can't stand that forever. The strikers are certain to win."

SHOPS GO BACK TO TEN-CENT SHAVES

All but Four Find the 15-Cent Price Impracticable.

A man can once more get a shave in almost any shop in the city for a dime. The agreement entered into less than two months ago by almost all the proprietors of barber shops in the city by which the price of shaves was raised to 15 cents is now almost a thing of the past, and at present there are only four shops in the business district, which prior to the agreement catered to the ten-cent trade, are still charging the advanced price.

The increase of 50 per cent in the price of shaves caused a big falling off of business of many shops and some of the proprietors jumped back to the old price within a week after signing the agreement. Many men who week after week paid their dimes for shaves objected to the advanced price and began doing their own shaving, or sought some shop in the outskirts where the old scale was maintained. Some of the shops, the barbers state, lost two-thirds of their regular business within a week.

"Men are bargain-hunters," explained John L. Geiske, proprietor of a shop at 85½ East Fourth, yesterday afternoon. "They seek out the places where they can get what they want for the least money. When they become imbued with an idea that a certain thing should only cost so much, they will not pay more if they can possibly help it. Because of this, we found the increase in the price a bad one for our trade.

"There is room in this city for 15-cent shops, but when a shop has catered for years to a 10-cent trade, its customers do not want to pay more. They could not see that they were getting a much better shave with hot towels and numerous other little accessories thrown in. The shave and the price was paramount, and therefore we had to get back to the old price."

HAS HIS NOSE BROKEN IN A FOOTBALL GAME

Collided With a Rival Player in a Contest Yesterday.

Fred Elliott, 156 East Congress street, had his nose broken yesterday afternoon in a football game played between the Clinton avenue team and the Tigers, at Lexington park.

In one of the rushes for the ball Elliott was "butted" in the face by an opponent, and his nose was broken. He went to the office of Drs. Cuff and Hawkins, where he was given temporary treatment. The nose will be set today.

Elliott is twenty-one years old and is employed at the Great Northern general office.

FOOTBALL VICTIM'S CONDITION IMPROVES

South St. Paul Boy Now Has Chance of Recovery.

John Nelson, fourteen-year-old son of Nels Nelson, South St. Paul, whose skull was fractured in a football game at West St. Paul Saturday morning, was reported in favorable condition yesterday, and it is now believed he will recover.

Small Fire on St. Peter Street.

The summer kitchen in the rear of the residence of John Murphy, 552 St. Peter street, was destroyed by fire last evening at 6 o'clock. The cause of the fire is unknown, for the blaze had gained a big start before it was discovered. It was quickly extinguished by the fire department, loss being about $100.

Jury Long Out.

Special to The Globe.

SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 18.—The Sherman murder jury today made the first request in fifty hours when it had Judge Smith read the charge. The jury has considered the sanity question for fifty-four hours with no sign of an agreement.

MINISTER TALKS OF GRAFT AND GRAFTERS

Rev. S. G. Smith Advises the Christian Young Man to Go Into Politics.

"It would make for municipal purity and cleanness if half of the moral laws on our statute books were repealed," was one declaration made by Rev. S. G. Smith at the People's church last evening in the course of his discourse on the topic: "Sunday School Politics Versus Graft and Grafters."

For his text Mr. Smith went to the Epistles of St. Paul, and at the outset of his sermon he directed the attention of his hearers to the respect which the apostle had throughout his writings, manifested for the civil law and the state government, although the government of the Roman empire was not such as to inspire unqualified approval.

"We have," said Dr. Smith, "come to regard the state as the widest, the most thorough and the most absolute of all human institutions, and the power of the state is constantly growing. The church recognizes the laws of the state in all things. Under the old English law, a man, in his own house, could do much as he pleased, but it is not so now. One by one his rights have been taken from him, and even in his own home he might govern himself by the ideas of the community.

"There has recently been a great upheaval in state affairs throughout the entire United States, and men who have held the highest positions have been put down from their exalted places, and many of them even sent to prison to be punished for thei rmisdeeds.

Other Cities May Be Corrupt.

"These things exist not only in Minneapolis, in Chicago, in St. Louis, in Cincinnati or in Philadelphia—those are the places that have been heard from. The number of convictions does not necessarily show the extent to which crime exists. It merely indicates the relative activity of those intrusted with the enforcement of the law.

"The fact that one city has a large number of persons convicted of drunkenness, for example, and another city a much smaller number, does not bespeak a superior tendency to sobriety among the citizens of the latter place. It may mean merely that the officers of the former city are more vigilant. We cannot tell because there have been no officers convicted of grafting and bribery in certain of our cities, that there has been no such thing there, and that, municipally, those place are pure and clean.

"Therefore, when a popular magazine publishes 'The Shamelessness of Minneapolis,' I say: No, rather the virtue of Minneapolis that will uproot these things and put a stop to them.

"I do not say that all men in politics are impure and dishonest. In my time we have had quite a procession of different classes of politicians. There were the carpet-baggers, the foreigner, the mugwump and the idealist, and perhaps other distinctive classes, and among them all were 'grafters.'

Defines a "Grafter."

"The grafter is a man who goes into politics for what there is in it for his own profit, and he does not, in all cases, work directly for money.

"Could a Christian man go into politics? Well, perhaps he could, if he did not emphasize his Christianity too strongly.

"Could the politician and the Christian unite and make a common cause? That thing should be possible. There should be a combination of common sense and principle in politics.

"The Sunday school politician is frequently sneered at, and not without some cause. The Sunday school politician is like a horse with good legs and bad lungs; he can go a first-rate quarter of a mile, but he doesn't last. When he finds what he has to contend with he gives out.

"It is worth while in considering 'graft' to find out whence comes the 'grafter.' There are two kinds—those who graft upon those above them and those who graft upon those below them. There are upon our statute books certain laws which it is well known are not enforced—that the authorities do not intend shall be enforced—but that permit of opportunities for the levying of blackmail upon the lower world. It is in the enactment of those laws that the puritan and the scoundrel join hands and come forth smiling upon the stage together. The puritan has satisfied his conscience, and the scoundrel sees his opportunities. It is time for a little plain speaking. Let us repeal all the laws we do not intend to enforce. It would make for municipal purity and cleanness if half the moral laws on our statute books were repealed.

Laws Help Grafter.

"If there were no law on the subject the grafter could not say to the gambler or to the numerous other of the lower world: 'If you don't pay me we will pull you.'

"Then there is the business man's graft. The business man does not get money—he gets it. Almost any of the different groups of business men in this city could tell you how much it would cost to get a piece of business through the city council, or the legislature, and there are men sitting before me tonight who know of those things.

"Why do these business men pay the money? Because they expect to get more than the 'grafter' gets out of it. Would they do this if they did not expect to profit by it; do we hear of criminal codes being put through by the use of cash?

"This condition we can only overcome when the business men are willing to lose money rather than be bled, and when we have come to see that the poor creature who takes the money is respectable beside the good citizen, the banker or the railroad man who buys him.

Need of Christian in Politics.

"The Christian man needs to go into politics. There never was a better time for the Christian young man than now. He must put intelligence into it, and he must put conscience into it. He must take into politics what he thinks about in his prayers. There is a chance for a modern martyrdom right here in St. Paul any day, and as holy a martyrdom as was ever visited upon those devoted men of Bible times.

"The European countries have cleaner government than we, for they have learned and profited by their experience. And we will have a cleaner government here, but it must come through a revival of religion. I do not know that this revival will be accompanied by the singing of gospel hymns, but what we need is a revival of religion in our legislative halls, in our business and in the disposition of our franchises. That is where it will do good."

Civil Service Examination.

A civil service examination for teachers who desire to enter the Philippine service will be held at the federal building today and tomorrow. The Philippine government desires 150 competent teachers immediately, and the positions to be filled pay from $900 to $1,200 per annum. An examination of candidates for the position of inspector of rubber in the quartermaster's department of the Schuylkill arsenal at Philadelphia will be held Nov. 11. The place has a salary of $1,500 a year.

WOODWORKERS ARE FOR ARBITRATION

Say They Want to Work With Employers for Mutual Benefit.

"We are organizing our unions strictly along business lines and for business purposes. We want to work with the manufacturers for the benefit of them as well as the laboring man. We believe in arbitration, and every agreement we sign with a manufacturer includes a clause providing that all differences between the men and the employer, where they cannot be settled by the parties themselves, shall be submitted to a board of arbitrators."

So spoke Charles F. Ceilley, general organizer of the Amalgamated Woodworkers' International Union of America, yesterday afternoon in his address before a well attended mass meeting of the local boxmakers and sawyers at Federation hall. The meeting was called for the purpose of arousing further interest in local union of Boxmakers and Sawyers No. 162, which has been organized the past month.

The union has a membership of seventy, and a dozen new members were taken in yesterday. Within a month the promoters expect to have every boxmaker and sawyer in the city in the union.

Some Employers Grant Raise in Wages.

Organizer Ceilley and the local officers have commenced negotiating with the local manufacturers and have already induced two companies to sign the union scale and adopt its label. Several others are expected to follow in a few days. The scale calls for a minimum wage of 17½ cents an hour. The wages of the boxmakers in St. Paul now run as low as 15 cents an hour, and it is claimed that they receive 25 to 35 cents a day less in this section of the country than in any other.

Unions are also being organized in Minneapolis and Stillwater. At Stillwater the boxmakers and sawyers are affiliated with the cabinet workers, who are strongly organized throughout the Northwest. The organization of the new union at Minneapolis will be perfected at a meeting to be held next Sunday.

Plans are also under way for the formation of a woodworkers' council, which will be at the head of all the woodworkers' unions in St. Paul, Minneapolis and Stillwater. Delegates from the different unions will meet in St. Paul Oct. 26 to perfect the organization. It will represent about 1,000 workmen.

U. S. TRIES NEW PLAN

Will Make It Easier to Keep Chinese Out.

James R. Dunn, special agent of the United States immigration department, spent yesterday in this city en route to his headquarters at Washington from the Pacific coast, where he has just terminated official business which has occupied him all summer.

Inspector Dunn's recent duties arise out of the contract between the United States government and the Canadian Pacific road whereby the railroad company agrees to convey to four ports of detention all Chinese immigrants bound for this country who enter by the way of Vancouver.

Heretofore, while Chinese immigration was under the treasury department, it was sufficient that the new arrivals should be landed at any of the ports on the Canadian-American border where there was a customs officer, and many times the immigrants managed to escape at points where there was no officer and to smuggle their way into this country.

The new contract provides that houses of detention properly equipped shall be established at all of the ports designated, and Mr. Dunn has been supervising the erection and equipment of these buildings. The ports selected were Malone, N. Y.; Richland, Vt.; Portal, N. D., and Sumas, Wash. Speaking last night to The Globe of this new plan for dealing with the Orientals, Mr. Dunn said:

"These buildings are all spacious and well equipped, and it is the purpose of the government to make the immigrants comfortable while they are held pending the necessary investigation of their rights to enter this country. By having but four points of lawful entry along the entire border from coast to coast, and the co-operation of the transportation companies, it will be much less difficult to deal with the Chinese who come under the restriction law. Heretofore the Canadian Pacific has landed Chinamen at any point they chose along its line, and it was not difficult for them to make their way to the border and sneak into the United States. Under the new arrangement they will be allowed to leave the trains only at the points of detention, and the United States officials can thus keep watch of those not entitled to enter."

HORSE DISAPPEARS; MAY HAVE BEEN STOLEN

Police Have So Far Been Unable to Locate It.

Dr. C. F. Sweney's horse and buggy was stolen from Seven Corners Saturday evening, and the police have been unable to locate it.

The horse was left by Dr. Sweney unhitched on West Third street, near the Defiel block, at 5 o'clock. When he returned within half an hour it had disappeared. Dr. Sweney notified the police, telling them that he thought the animal had wandered off. The police are of the opinion that the rig was stolen. The horse was a sorrel and was hitched to a Concord buggy.

ACCUSES INDIAN AGENT.

Result of the Massacre of Seven Indians on the Blackfoot Reservation.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Oct. 18.—As a result of the massacre of seven Indians on the Blackfoot reservation a week ago by Little Plume, Miss Helen P. Clarke, former county superintendent of schools for Lewis and Clarke counties, has preferred charges of maladministration against Maj. J. H. Monteath, agent of the Blackfoot (Piegan) reservation.

Miss Clarke is a daughter of Malcolm Clarke, the pioneer friend of the Piegans, who married one of the tribe and was later murdered. Miss Clarke, in affidavits, charges that whisky is being freely sold on the reservation and that gambling is common. Miss Clarke attributes the recent massacre to Little Plume being crazed by liquor.

TELLS HOW THE OATH CAME TO BE ADOPTED

It Was Aimed at an Inner Organization in the Typographical Union.

"There is quite an interesting story connected with the adoption of the obligation of the International Typographical union, which has been under a good deal of discussion since Bishop Scannell, of Omaha, and other Catholic clergymen denounced it as antagonistic and paramount to religious obligations," said an old printer yesterday to The Globe.

"The oath, which reads 'my fidelity to the union and my duty to the members thereof shall in no case be interfered with or intrenched upon by any allegiance that I may have now or hereafter owe to any social, political or religious organization, secret or otherwise,' was adopted at the national meeting of the typographical union at Colorado Springs in 1895. It was introduced by W. C. Brown, one of the New York delegation, and was for the purpose of breaking up a secret organization which existed among a part of the members of the International Typographical union.

Was Known Under Several Names.

"This organization, which was known at various times as the 'Brotherhood,' the 'Caxton league' and the Wahnetas' existed for forty years, and there was a lodge in nearly every large city in the country. Brown claimed when he introduced the obligation that in nearly every instance he had found on investigation that the printers who held the preferred positions on the newspapers in the large cities were members of this inside organization. Ordinary workmen, no matter how good they might be, stood very little chance of getting above the line of a mere journeyman, as the Wahnetas generally had a pull with the heads of the departments and nearly all the foremen were members of it.

"The members had secret signs so that when a traveling printer entered a shop to look for work he could quickly make himself known if there were any other members of the Wahnetas in the shop. If there were he was generally fixed up by the foreman immediately, and many a time some really good man wondered why he was let out in order to make room for the perhaps inferior man.

New Oath Apparently Killed It.

"There wasn't much opposition to the secret organization until the typesetting machines came into use. It was then that the Wahnetas showed their strong hand. It was the members of the clique who were given the machines, and the other printers, even if they had been much longer in the service of the companies, were turned adrift. When that began to happen in almost every big city in the country the agitation against this inside clique began to grow rapidly and for a while it looked as if it might split the international union.

"The obligation was finally hit upon as the best plan to obliterate the inside society, and it was passed at Colorado Springs by a big majority. There was no thought then that it was in conflict with anybody's religious views or vows. It was simply for the purpose of stamping out these Wahneta lodges, and I guess we did it, for I don't know of an active lodge in the country any more."

ANOKA M. E. CHURCH DEFIES THE BISHOPS

Turns Down Newly Assigned Pastor and Engages Another.

Rev. M. E. Cook, a professor at Hamline university, preached at the Methodist church at Anoka yesterday, and as a result there may be some interesting developments.

Until three weeks ago Rev. C. W. Parsons was the pastor of the church. The Methodist conference at Duluth, presided over by Bishop Fitzgerald, assigned Mr. Parsons to the First Methodist church of Minneapolis, and directed that Rev. William Love, the former pastor of the First church, should take Dr. Parsons' place at Anoka.

The Anoka church rebelled against the action of the bishop, and the official board announced that Mr. Parsons would be the only clergyman received as pastor.

Last week Dr. Love went to Anoka and demanded the keys of the church and parsonage. They were denied him and he returned to Minneapolis.

Saturday some of the trustees of the church engaged Mr. Cook to conduct the services yesterday morning and evening and the other members of the official board are said to have acquiesced in the arrangement.

This is likely to lead to some complications, for it is alleged that, in the absence of the pastor, the presiding elder of the district is the only person who can assign pastors.

Mr. Parsons has assumed his duties as pastor of the First church of Minneappolis and Dr. Love has removed to St. Paul. For the present he is without a charge and the Anoka church is without a pastor.

It is reported that the refusal of the Anoka church to receive Dr. Love is part of a plan to bring a case to test the authority of the bishops to make arbitrary assignments of pastors regardless of the expressed wishes of the congregations before the quadrennial conference which meets at Los Angeles, Cal., in May.

IS CONVICTED OF SECOND-DEGREE MURDER

End of Trial of Hans, Railroad Detective, Who Killed David O. Lutz.

AINSWORTH, Neb., Oct. 18.—The jury in the Hans-Luz murder case, after being out seven hours, brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. A motion was made for a new trial, and was set for Nov. 6 for argument.

David O. Luz was shot and killed April 9, 1901, by Fred W. Hans, a railroad detective, for resisting arrest on a warrant charging him with killing a horse belonging to a neighbor. A coroner's inquest, held the same day of the shooting, exonerated Hans. In May, 1903, the grand jury found an indictment charging the defendant with manslaughter.

It was claimed on behalf of Hans, who is one of the best known officers of the Nebraska range country, that Luz was a desparado. Friends of Luz alleged that his killing by the detective was unnecessary and not justified.

Tragic Death of a Sailor.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 18.—Edward Reed, a fireman on the steamer Olympia, jumped or fell in the Menominee river late last night while being pursued by two other men. Reed's body was recovered today. A wallet belonging to the dead man containing $70 is missing, but the police do not think it is in the river. John Flood and James Melia, sailors, are under arrest pending the coroner's inquest. Reed was forty-five years old, single, and it is believed came from Buffalo.

WILL SEND EIGHT MISSIONARIES

House of Hope Congregation Pledges the Expense of This Undertaking.

Eight missionaries, who will carry the teachings of Christianity into some of the darkest corners of the earth, will be entirely supported by the members of the House of Hope Presbyterian church. The congregation decided to take up the work, which will cost the church something over $5,000 a year, yesterday morning by unanimous vote.

The "extension movement," as the maintenance of missionaries by a single church is termed among the Presbyterians, was broached to the congregation some time ago by Dr. Boyle, the pastor. The session of the church took the matter up, and after investigation recommended that the plan be adopted. One of the largest morning congregations that has ever attended the church was present yesterday when Dr. Boyle placed the matter before them for a vote. The House of Hope church is the first in the Northwest to assume the responsibility of supporting missionaries without aid from other churches.

As Dr. Boyle puts it, "the sun will never set on the work being carried on by the church." One of the missionaries will enter a remote province of China, another will be in India, while the others will give their efforts in various sections of this continent. Besides the eight misisonaries, the church will also maintain one student in a Christian school at Armenia, another in a school in Brazil and a third at the Indian school at Fort Sill, Alaska.

Those Who Will Take Up the Work.

Rev. H. T. Locke will be the church's missionary in China. He will be located in the province of Hunan, which was closed to all Christians until 1900. Rev. Henry Forman will represent the church in the Etha district of India. The district includes sixty-eight villages, in which he has established fifty Christian schools. He has a large corps of native missionaries under his supervision.

In this country Emanuel Sanchez will work among the Mexican population in Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. His field includes a population of 25,000 people, and he is in charge of twelve missionaries. George W. Dunlap, a representative of the home mission department, will be supported by the local churchmen as their representative in the great San Luis valley, with headquarters at Crestole, Col. He is at present conducting five schools in various parts of the district.

Miss Mae J. Ryan, a graduate of Macalester college, will be sent as a missionary teacher among the poor mountain whites of Tennessee. She will teach sixty pupils in one of the schools there. Rev. O. E. Wallace will represent the church in the missionary work among the negroes of the South. He is located at Beaufort, S. C., where he conducts an industrial school and acts as pastor of two churches.

O. S. Ferris will be supported as Sabbath school missionary in the northern part of the state, above Brainerd. He is a representative of the American board and is non-sectarian in his work. L. E. Koenig will act as Sunday school evangelist in the Red River presbytery, which covers an area of 17,000 square miles and has but one self-supporting church.

John Willis Baer, secretary of the home mission board of the Presbyterian church, spoke last evening at the services before a very large congregation. He made an earnest plea for more personal work by the members of the church.

Miss Petrie, secretary of the young people's work of the home mission board, addressed a large mass meeting of Christian Endeavorers in the lecture room of House of Hope church.

CANADA MAY REJECT THE ALASKAN AWARD

Continued From First Page.

There is a broad frontier between Canada and the United States. If raising a boundary claim is to make subsequent acknowledgment a mere matter of form, the Americans are likely to make our frontier bristle with boundary issues before Canada is much older."

MONTREAL, Que., Oct. 18.—Commenting upon the decision of the Alaskan boundary commission, the Gazette tomorrow will say:

"Canadians generally did not expect much from the arbitration commission. The commission was not an arbitration tribunal such as could be expected to decide on the weight of evidence, no matter which side suffered. Three representatives of the United States are hardly open to conviction."

Under the head, "Canada Is Sacrificed," Le Journal will say:

"This result has been seen from the beginning. In accepting the decision of a commission named equally by the two parties to the case, England plainly indicated a disposition to no longer sustain the contentions of Canada, but to sacrifice them in the hope of securing the disappearance of a cause of continual friction with the United States. Today we find ourselves contemplating, not the decision of an arbitration commission, but a diplomatic arrangement wherein our clear rights have been sacrificed without any return."

Le Canada, which is the personal organ of the Canadian minister of marine and fisheries, will say:

"Lord Alverstone, the representative of Great Britain, has ranged himself on the side of the Americans, and decided favorably to the Americans all along the line, save for one little concession, through the grace of which it is hoped to excuse this shameful capitulation. Through the treaty Mr. Chamberlain signed with Mr. Hay, Canada is compelled to accept the decision of the tribunal and to submit to the voice of the majority. In a word, Chamberlain has given it to us in the neck. He was the whole machine. He issued the instructions before he left the colonial office. He refused to heed the protests of Canada against the personality of the American commissioners. He gave Lord Alverstone his lesson, and Canada was condemned before the case was heard. We have one more instance of the betrayal of our interests to add to the long list of British defections. The decision of the Alaskan commission is a rude blow to the cause of imperialistic Canada."

PERSIA IS SHAKEN BY A DEADLY EARTHQUAKE

ODESSA, Oct. 18.—News has reached here from Khorassan that 250 lives have been lost in an earthquake at Turshiz, Persia. Thirteen villages were destroyed and some 5,000 persons are now homeless.

The Three Ages of Man.

In childhood, middle life and old age there is frequent need of the tonic properties that are contained in

ANHEUSER-BUSCH'S *Malt-Nutrine* TRADE MARK.

It is nature's greatest assistant—not a dark beer but a real malt extract—positively helpful, non-intoxicating.

Sold by druggists. Prepared only by the

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n
St. Louis, U. S. A.

Minneapolis

MOTHER REGAINS BABIES BY A RUSE

Mrs. Florence Wendell Eludes Dakota Sheriff and Recovers Little Ones.

Mrs. Florence Wendell is a happy woman once more—supremely happy, for she has recovered her two babies taken from her by her husband Oct. 2, one of them but six months old, and the other two years old. As already briefly told by The Globe, for over two weeks she had been nearly distracted with grief and worry. With her husband, H. E. T. Wendell, she had been living at the Southern hotel. They disagreed and she was about to apply for a divorce. He knew it, and one afternoon, when she went to a dentist's office, he disappeared with the children.

It was published through the newspapers that she supposed her husband had gone to New York with the children, when as a matter of fact he had been located at Sioux Falls, S. D.

Fooled the Father.

This probably threw him off the track, so he was not on the lookout for his wife's appearance.

As there had been no divorce each parent had equal right to the children and there was nothing to do but to re-kidnap them.

Arrangements were made in advance with an attorney at Sioux City to help her, and Mrs. Wendell went there several days ago. Watching her chance she went to the house where her husband was staying. He was away and she got the children just in time to catch a train.

He must have discovered what had happened shortly afterwards for he managed to swear out a warrant of some kind, Mrs. Wendell does not what it was, for it was not served upon her.

Deputy Was Too Late.

A deputy understook to intercept the train before it crossed the state line, taking a short cut, but only came up with the fleeing mother at Beaver Creek, which is this side of the state line. He made a bluff at requiring Mrs. Wendell to return to Sioux Falls, but she knew her rights and continued on her journey, leaving the deputy to meet Sheriff Huston and Attorney Scott, who arrived later from Sioux Falls.

If Wendell comes to Minneapolis again he will find that his wife has been given legal custody of the children, and that he must prove his right to the children in the courts before he can have them.

At the Southern hotel last night Mrs. Wendell held quite a reception for the many people who had heard of her trouble and called to congratulate her.

SIBLEY WILL SHOW UP TODAY.

Former Alderman Will Plead to Indictment Charging Boodling.

Former Ald. John Sibley, who is indicted jointly with Ald. Nelson and Ald. Mumm for alleged bribetaking as a member of the council committee on roads and bridges in 1901, will appear in court this morning to be arraigned.

He was out of the city Saturday when Nelson and Mumm were arraigned, and upon learning of his indictment telephoned the county attorney he would be on hand when wanted.

The grand jury is to resume its session this morning, and there are other matters pertaining to municipal corruption that will be considered. One of these is the investigation into the letting of the contracts for the two pumps purchased for the Northwest pumping station.

Former Ald. O. P. Sutherland is supposed to have given the jury some hints that have at least aroused suspicions as to how the Allis-Chalmers company got the contract, although $800 higher than the Holley company. The bid of the former company was 200,800, and the latter $200,000.

PIONEER DIES SUDDENLY.

Isaac N. Goodhue, Who Came to Minnesota With Gov. Ramsey, Passes Away.

Isaac N. Goodhue, a territorial pioneer, died yesterday at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Davenport, 709 Seventh street southeast, aged ninety years. His death was from heart failure and was quite sudden, although he had been ailing for some time.

He came to Minnesota on the same steamboat that brought Alexander Ramsey to the state as the first territorial governor, in 1848, and engaged in newspaper work with his brother, Col. James Goodhue, who was then publishing the Pioneer.

CONGREGATIONALISTS MEET.

Regular Session of Club to Be Held at Park Avenue Church.

The two hundred and sixteenth meeting of the Minnesota Congregational club will be held this evening at the Park Avenue Congregational church. The address of the evening will be delivered by Rev. S. G. Updike, of Madison, upon the subject, "The Twentieth Century Intellectual Life and Its Equivalent."

Prior to the address of the evening the women of the church will serve supper.

Dropped Dead on the Street.

Arnold J. Peacock, a laborer living at 2711 Central avenue, dropped dead early yesterday morning while on the way to a physician's residence. Deputy Coroner Harry Irvine was called and decided that death was due to tuberculosis of the throat, Peacock having been subject to that trouble. Peacock was fifty-five years of age and had a wife and family.

IS HE A DYNAMITER?

Man Is Arrested on Charge of Northern Pacific Outrages.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 18.—Isaac Cravelle was brought here tonight by a posse of Northern Pacific detectives and lodged in jail on the charge of being connected with the dynamite outrages on the Northern Pacific. Last night, while a watchman was patrolling the track about fifteen miles west of Helena, he ran across a man digging a hole under the rails. On being detected the man ran away and the watchman fired at him twice, but missed.

This morning at 7 o'clock Capt. Keowan and two others took the trail from the railroad track and followed it twenty miles into the mountains, and finally captured the man at his cabin. He was armed with a rifle and a revolver. He said his name was Plumber, but he proved to be Isaac Gravelle, an ex-convict released from the penitentiary in July.

He is the man the detectives have been hunting for three weeks, his picture having been identified as that of the man who was seen at a haystack near Townsend, where fifty pounds of dynamite was found in the haystack.

Superintendent Boyle and Detective McFetridge, who have charge of the work of running down the dynamiters, are positive Gravelle is the ringleader of the outrages.

CHURCH UNION IS LITTERLLY EFFECTED

Presbyterians and Cumberland Presbyterians at Macon, Mo., Unite.

MACON, Mo., Oct. 18.—A proposition from the Cumberland Presbyterian church to unite with it was presented to the congregation of the First Presbyterian today and the latter voted unanimously to accept it. The consolidation of the two churches is complete and permanent. Rev. L. Caldwell, the Cumberland Presbyterian pastor, and Rev. J. D. Murphy, the Presbyterian minister, will each occupy the pulpit once on Sunday.

This is said to be the first practical step toward the union of the Cumberland presbytery with the mother church in the United States.

Back Without Extradition.

MONTREAL, Can., Oct. 18.—E. J. Edelson, Joseph Edelson, Robert Edelson and Mrs. E. J. Edelson, of Chicago, arrested here on a charge of defrauding their creditors in Chicago of about $20,000, have consented to waive extradition proceedings and will return to Chicago tomorrow. They have given up all that remains of the cash they brought into Canada, $13,345. Fourteen hundred dollars had been paid by the quartette for a bakery in the north end of the city and $1,000 had been expended in purchasing a half interest in a real estate agency.

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.

Steamer Wyoming Sinks.

ALPENA, Mich., Oct. 18.—The steamer Wyoming went to the bottom of Thunder Bay opposite this port today. The boat had been found waterlogged out in the lake by the steamer Hurd and was towed into the bay in time to save the craft from going down in deep water. The Wyoming was loaded with lumber and bound for Lake Erie ports.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.

Has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. It SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN; CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. Sold by Druggists in every part of the World. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
Liverpool	Mayflower.	
Moville	Tunisian.	
Plymouth	Kaiserin Maria Theresia.	
London		Minnehaha.
Rotterdam		Noordam.
Queenstown		Lucania.
New York	La Bretagne.	
New York	Umbria.	
Newyork	United States.	
New York	Furnessia.	

Our Safety Deposit Vaults are the best. Security Trust Company, N. Y. Life Bldg.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, we prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including the spraying tube, is 75 cts. Druggists or by mail. The liquid embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation, Ely Bros., 56 Warren St., New York.

Albert Lea, Minn., March 21, 1901.

Messrs. Ely Bros.:—I suffered from a severe cold in the head. I could not breathe through my nostrils and was about dead from want of sleep. I used your Cream Balm and woke up with a clear head. I would not take five dollars for my bottle of Cream Balm if I could not get another.

S. K. LANSDALE.

EMIL GEIST, JEWELER. 63 E. Seventh St. Diamonds and Watches