THE MILWAUKEE JOURNAL.

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MOVEMENT OF GRAIN

LESS WHEAT SPECULATION NOW THAN FOR MANY YEARS.

Heavy Receipts of Winter Wheat. Comparative Figures—Milwaukee Leads as a Barley Market—Crop Is Short This Year—Prices.

There has not been in many years so little buying and selling of wheat for purely speculative purposes as there is today. This is not due solely to the general depression in business. It is the result chiefly of the enormous losses which for two years have steadily borne down on all who bought wheat in anticipation of higher prices. For two years speculation has been on the buying side of the market to such an extent that at Chicago, the world's center of grain speculation, prices have been maintained nearly all the time relatively higher than in any other market. The enormous accumulation of wheat there is the result of this condition, and at the same time the proof of it.

For several months speculation has been growing less and less active, until now there is no disposition among dealers anywhere in the world to buy wheat except for immediate demands. Even among producers the disposition is to sell, and the result is that out of a crop supposed to be the smallest on record, in proportion to population, farmers are selling such extraordinary quantities that the country can export at an unprecedented rate and still witness wheat accumulating weekly at the principal market centers.

Prices and Sales.

One result of these conditions will be that all the available surplus wheat in the country will be shipped out in the first half of the year, leaving little to be done by grain merchants in the last half. Another result probably will be that the extraordinary low prices now prevailing will be followed next spring by prices unduly high.

While the price of wheat is not so satisfactory to farmers this week as it was a week ago, their sales are no less. Some of them have probably become discouraged waiting for the advance so slow in coming; others are obliged to sell to pay their debts, while some are selling the surplus they cannot carry owing to lack of storage. Still sales are only about three-fourths of what they were a year ago at this time. Many continue to store their wheat in elevators and many are not hauling any, but are selling what they had previously delivered. This makes the sales equal to the amount hauled from the farm.

Spring and Winter Wheat.

The sales this week in the northwest aggregate 700,000 to 750,000 bushels daily. Owing to higher rates charged for money, compared with a year ago, country buyers keep cleaned up as closely as possible so that the receipts are not far below those of last year. Country stocks are accumulating at the rate of 100,000 bushels daily. This is within 25 per cent of the accumulation last year.

Winter wheat farmers are apparently selling less liberally than the growers of spring wheat. At least they are holding tighter to their wheat. The total spring wheat receipts at the four primary markets this week were 4,413,546 bushels, against 7,842,000 bushels last year, and the total winter wheat movement was 1,673,667 bushels, against 2,978,000 a year ago. The receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth, while relatively larger than those at Chicago and Milwaukee, were 779,972 bushels less than last year.

Receipts for the Month.

The following table gives the receipts of wheat at the four principal spring wheat markets from Aug. 1, 1893, up to date:

	This Crop. bus.	Last Crop. bus.
Minneapolis	7,185,49	18,339,735
Milwaukee	2,189,528	4,028,272
Duluth	6,481,26	6,505,580
Chicago	5,705,039	17,598,305
Total	21,856,303	37,073,912

The following shows the receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat markets from Aug. 1, 1893, up to date:

	This Crop. bus.	Last Crop. bus.
Toledo	6,479,355	12,790,134
St. Louis	6,406,627	13,224,139
Detroit	3,865,311	3,461,786
Kansas City	4,880,000	8,113,800
Total	21,631,293	38,609,859

Movement of the Crop.

The movement of this crop by rail and lake transportation does not tax the full capacity of any of the great transportation companies. It is quite likely that they are doing as much now as they will be called upon to do before lake navigation closes, and the rush season usually accompanying this grain movement promises to close several weeks earlier than usual.

There seems to be ample money to move the crop, at least no difficulty of that kind has been experienced in Milwaukee. At Minneapolis and Duluth at the beginning of the season there was some anxiety in regard to getting sufficient money to buy, from farmers and to pay freight charges, and the elevators companies arranged for a sort of scrip, endorsed by the banks, which it was proposed to float if necessary instead of cash if the latter failed to materialize to any extent short of the necessities of the occasion. But there has been plenty of money and the scrip has been used very little. There will be no trouble in moving the present crop on the score of a scarcity of money.

Leader in Barley.

According to the figures Milwaukee is holding its own as one of the principal wheat markets of the country. This city is fourth on the list of principal wheat marts, but as a barley market it heads the list. Receipts from Sept. 1, 1893, to Sept. 30, 1893, are as follows, compared with the previous year:

	1893. Bushels.	1892. Bushels.
Milwaukee	228,693	470,020
Chicago	167,200	354,061
Buffalo and Oswego	12,000	20,000
Seaports	39,623	55,604
Totals	438,516	899,685

Barley Crop Short.

Barley has now begun to move, but according to the figures, in small quantites as compared with last year. This year's crop turns out to be smaller than anticipated, amounting to only about two-thirds of last year's harvest, and of this about 20 per cent will be very light in weight and hardly fit for malting purposes, though in view of the short crop it will probably appear in the market later.

The barley received in Milwaukee comes from all over the northwest and the supply and demand here regulate the market price. A great deal of the barley, however, comes from Wisconsin. The good barley offered is very bright in color and of fair quality, so that a very high grade of malt may be expected, but the scarcity will certainly have a tendency to increase prices later.

Quality and Price.

The market is just opening and receipts average from twenty to thirty cars a day. The color is good but the weight light, malting barley averaging forty to forty-five pounds to the bushel, the latter for No. 2. Very little malting barley is coming in but the market is slow, malsters having barely started, the season promising to be very late. Prices are steady for good barley, malting grades selling at 45 to 50c and feed barley at 35 to 40c a bushel.

THE AMERICAN STAGE.

Despite the vigorous efforts which were made in its behalf, the Theater of Arts and Letters which was founded last year in New York failed even before it had reached the termination of its first season. In consequence of this unfortunate result of perhaps the most earnest effort ever made in this country for the elevation of the stage, the "croakers" on the press have given vent to even more exaggerated lamentations than heretofore, and at the opening of the present season they predict failure for all dramatic ventures outside of those that appeal to the lower class of the public.

This is both uncalled for and unjust. It is a sad truth certainly that farce comedy and more or less vulgar burlesque have in a decided measure monopolized the American stage for many years, a decade, perhaps; but it is also true that within the last two years a decided improvement has been noticeable and the failure of the New York experiment was not so much owing to the hopeless degredation of the stage" as to the fact that the reformers "flew their kite too high" at the very start instead of more diplomatically, endeavoring to accomplish their end by imperceptible degrees.

It is true, of course, that of late years literature "pure and simple" has had little showing upon the boards of our theaters. Booth is dead in fact, and has been dead to all intents and purposes for many years, and in his place the unfortunate public has been obliged to accept the "classical" travesties of Thomas Keene and others of his class, but if we take the present season into account is the outlook so very discouraging? Henry Irving with his masterly company is with us; Coquelin, probably all nations taken into account, the greatest actor living, will spend the winter with us. Jane Hading and other French artists at his side; Richard Mansfield, who, whatever his faults may be, is undoubtedly one of the greatest character actors speaking the English language, will attempt Shylock and perhaps other Shakespearean characters this season—does all this seem very hopeless?

The truth is that, while the public cannot be driven, it may be led. In a country which boasts the most celebrated educational system which exists in the world, it cannot long remain true that only indifferent performances—and such which appeal only to the lower instincts of mankind—will prevail; but "Rome was not made in a day."

Such gentlemen as Howells, Frank Stockton, Frederick Stimson and others, who were splendidly represented last year at the Theater of Arts and Letters, are literary powers whose influence is not to be discredited because the New York theatrical public did not wholly "condescend" (mark that) to listen to their efforts with admiration and praise. Have we forgotten that Galliloto left the mediaeval tribunal which descried his scientific studies as to the terrestrial movement, muttering to himself, despite his "official" denial: "Yet the world does move?" He had saved his head by temporarily perjuring his conscience, but was it not better that he should meet superstition by acquiescence rather than by open avowal, which would have cost him his life? Would science have better prospered had he been decapitated before his investigations were completed?

"Let the people rave" has been the mental consolation of reformers of all climes and times, and the silent but stubborn determination to let right triumph in the end had been their hope, and it has been a hope which has seldom failed of victory.

No one can seriously believe that the great American nation—a nation which has produced more intellect, pure and simple, than any other, although the youngest, will permanently remain satisfied in its theatrical amusements, with a form of the drama (sic) which deals exclusively in nonsense, silly gags, comic songs and risky dances, and the man who maintains that this country will never accept a dramatic standard which is based upon intellectuality and art, is little less than a fool.

Among the praiseworthy dramatists (not mere translators, remember) we may mention Bronson Howard, Augustus Thomas, Clyde Fitch, Henry Guy Carleton and many others. These gentlemen have a better knowledge of the exigencies of the stage than Mr Howells and Mr. Stockton (their intellectual superiors, may be) and their anterior success is perhaps owing to this. Be that as it may, Americans of the desirable type will not permit the stage of their country to be usurped by such writers as Hoyt "et al" or such adapters as Gillette and the army which has followed, while England is represented by Shakespeare, France by Moliere and Racine, Germany by Goethe, Schiller and Lessing, and so on to the end of the list of the world's dramatists.

Our dramatic genius has not yet been born, perhaps, but we do not despair of his coming; and the few who have thus far steadfastly upheld the good and noble in our theaters are rapidly becoming the many who will pass by all that is ignoble to enforce the claims of all that is in the interest of true art and progress.

AN ARCTIC NEWSPAPER.

The Eskimo Bulletin, a Queer Little Sheet, Published in Alaska.

The Eskimo Bulletin is the most unique newspaper in the world and is the only journal published within the Arctic circle, says the San Francisco Chronicle. It is printed at Cape Prince of Wales, Alaska, in latitude 51 degrees 40 minutes, and is issued only once a year. Cape Prince of Wales is a low sand spit running out just where the Behring strait joins the Arctic ocean. It is destitute of timber, and is about as barren and desolate a spot as could well be imagined. On it, however, is situated an Eskimo village and a missionary school. The teacher is Harrison R. Thornton, a relative of ex-Supreme Judge James D. Thornton of this city, from whom a copy of the last number of The Bulletin was procured. It is dated May 1, 1893.

The Bulletin is a small sheet, 12 by 8 inches, printed on one side only, of stiff, white paper. It is printed by the hektograph process, which is simply a method of multiplying copies of writing. The writing is first made on paper with prepared ink, and is then impressed upon gelatine. From the gelatine impressions are taken upon many other sheets. As there is practically one mail to and from Cape Prince of Wales during the year, one issue of the paper during the period is quite sufficient.

This curious little paper contains a variety of news arranged under different heads. In mirthful imitation of the daily papers in other localities it triumphantly carries at the head of its columns the legend, Largest Circulation in the Arctic, and also the additional boast of Only Yearly Paper in the World.

The headings are Local Items, Rural Notes, Society, Fashion, Marriage Notices, Whisky in the Arctic is the heading over an editorial. Every scrap of news is like a breath from the far north. As space is scanty, condensation is a fine art with the editor. He displays quite a fund of humor, too, and there is a strain of gentle playfulness in nearly everything he writes.

WHY COLLEGES EXIST

FORMERLY TO PREPARE MEN FOR NEXT WORLD, NOW FOR THIS.

Address of Chauncey M. Depew to the Students of Cornell University at the Quarter Centennial of That Institution.

ITHICA, N. Y., Oct. 7.—The quarter centennial of Cornell university was celebrated today, Chauncey Depew of New York made the principal speech. After devoting some time to the life of Ezar Cornell and the history of the university the Rev. Cornell founded, the speech turned to the subject of higher education in general. He said in part:

"The main object of higher education through all the ages had been to prepare men for the next world. It had not been thought necessary to do much for women, either for earth or heaven. The Puritans started the college with the settlement, but it was to train young men for the Christian ministry. We have not yet entirely recovered from the belief that a university career is worse than useless, except for the pulpit, law and medicine. But the founder of this institution profoundly believed that the better fitted a man was for his life work, the better his preparation for an existence beyond the grave. A successful worker, in a nation of workers, cared nothing for speculative philosophies, but had unbounded faith in the possibilities of an educated farmer or mechanic.

Materialism of Our Times.

"The materialism of our time is frequently denounced and eloquently assailed. It is in a sense the protest of the present against the past; or of the practical progressists against the musty school men. It gives our people more and better homes. Its inventions add immeasurably to the comfort and happiness of our lives. Its enterprise and energy develop our resources and increase our national wealth. Gross materialism, which sacrifices everything to the mere accumulation of money, merits the censure it receives, but the real benefactors of the world in our age of hard struggles and hot competition are those who do the most to fit both heads and hands for the needs of the hour. Whatever blessings have belonged in the past to him who made two blades of grass to grow where only one did before, are equally earned by the man whose locomotive or electric device or machine or engine have multiplied power and simplified labor. Every scientific or mining or technological or manual training school is the outgrowth of and contribution to our higher materialism. The new learning is not an assault but an enlargement of the old. The splendid results of ancient methods keep firm their hold upon the colleges. The training they give is equally beneficial for business and the professions.

"It is the liberal education for ordinary pursuits which this university has demonstrated to be one of the great aims of teaching. 'I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any study,' was the motto of the founder. It embraces in its catholic hospitality both sexes and all conditions in life. It is a trite truism that intelligence and virtue are the safety of a republic. For our period intelligence requires a broader interpretation. The ordinary equipment of the school is not sufficient now, though it might have been with our fathers. It must be supplemented by both practical and scientific training for one's chosen vocation.

"The rule of the thumb was the orthodox faith of the past and is the transparent weakness for the present. Greek and Latin will continue to occupy leading places in a liberal education. These languages may be dead as spoken tongues, but they embalm the priceless treasures of the past, which have more than once rescued learning from the darkness and led the mind of the age to the light. It is not every one who has the time, the disposition or the ability to master the classic curriculum and its attendant requirements. There was no place for them within a period so recent that it hardly antedates the day we celebrate.

What to Study.

Sir William Hamilton declared that "none of our intellectual studies tend to cultivate a smaller number of the faculties in a more partial and feeble manner than mathematics." Dr. Whewell writes that "mere classical reading is a narrow and enfeebled education," while Herbert Spencer solves in his large way the whole problem of study by his compact statement that "to suppose that deciding whether a mathematical or a classical education is the best in deciding what is the proper curriculum, is much the same thing as to suppose that the whole of dietetics lies in ascertaining whether or not bread is more nutritive than potatoes." The wise liver finds food in the life and products of the land, the water and the air, and selects that which nourishes him best. And so classics and mathematics, history, literature and philosophy, physics, botany, zoology, physiology and the structure of the mind, politics, economics and science, intellectual development and manual training, are the component parts of the equipment which the new learning offers to the student for his choice and needs. The variety and excellence of the world, the multiplication and beneficence of its activities, are due to the fact that what is meat for one man is poison for his neighbor.

Education of Women.

The marvelous quarter of a century behind us has no greater distinction than the advance in the education of woman. The doubts which surrounded the movement have been dispelled by the splendid demonstration of her ability to successfully compete with her brothers in any and every field of intellectual study and research. It is now urged that, when returning home, she is so much better educated than the village swain, she either rejects him and fails in her mission, or, as his wife, despises him. Ignorance is no excuse for keeping others ignorant. The alumnae of our female colleges will see to it that their boys are educated, and they are more and more every year the most active and effective workers for greater facilities and freer opportunities for study. Their co-education at Cornell with the young men has cultivated the best traits and most chivalric characteristics of American manhood. Their ambition and success have stimulated every department of the university to more earnest effort and higher ideals.

The emancipation of woman from the crushing slavery of a few overcrowded and wretchedly remunerative industries has increased incaleulably both the sum of human happiness and the well being of our communites. Education has fitted her for fields which needed her labor and the world is enriched by her skill and fidelity and the better for her independence.

A Bad Missouri Combination.

Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri has farmed, clerked, edited a country weekly, been a college president, and practiced law, and lives in Pike county, which is a bad combination to tackle.—Washington Post.

Fatigue and exhaustion overcome by Bromo-Seltzer. Contains no opiate.

MILWAUKEE'S NEW PAPER.

Editorial Staff of The Times, Which Appears Next Tuesday.

Milwaukee has for a long time been noted for having the best morning newspapers printed in the German language west of New York, and now a company has been formed to issue one that it is thought will fill a similar place with English readers.

On next Tuesday the initial number of the Milwaukee Morning Times will appear. The paper is to have a United Press franchise that will insure the best service from the world at large, while the city department will be covered by experienced reporters, under the direction of William C. Donovan, a young man who has shown at Madison during several sessions of the legislature that he possesses the true instinct for news in the local field.

The editorial page will be under the immediate control of Gen. A. C. Parkinson, who is well known to the people of the state as a man of ability, a brave soldier in the late war, and a man of push both in editorial and business life.

The literary portion of the new paper is to be controlled by Col. Nicholas Smith, a gentleman of culture and an industrious student of past and present literature.

The general telegraphic news will be supervised by Charles F. George, a veteran who has seen service on the leading Chicago papers. The special telegraphic news of the paper, in addition to its general report by United Press wires, will be a thorough state service and special telegrams from Washington.

It is also announced as a feature that Angus McNeill will have charge of the illustrations, and will give sketches of current events and of the peculiarities of individuals.

The Times is to be Democratic in politics, and in thorough accord with the ideas of tariff reform set forth in the platforms on which President Cleveland and Gov. Peck were elected.

A meeting of the stockholders of the new paper was held at the St. Charles hotel last night and the following officers elected: President, Charles M. Cottrell; vice president, George Ziegler; secretary, Peter Mulholland; manager, Clarence L. Clark; treasurer, Edward Keogh; board of directors, J. W. Murphy, Chas. M. Cottrell, D. S. Rose, Herman Fehr, Roman Czerwinski, Clarence L. Clark, Geo. Ziegler, Edward Keogh, W. C. Donavan; executive committee, D. S. Rose, J. W. Murphy, Herman Fehr.

REAL ESTATE.

Summary of the Week's Sales—Notes of the Week.

Following is a summary of the real estate sales recorded this week;

WARDS.

Second	$700
Third	700
Fifth	4,100
Eighth	6,650
Ninth	18,252
Tenth	15,750
Eleventh	3,100
Twelfth	2,000
Thirteenth	6,225
Fourteenth	2,325
Fifteenth	4,500
Sixteenth	10,000
Seventeenth	7,950
Eighteenth	25,000
Total	$120,057

TOWNS.

Greenfield	$1,325
Wauwatosa	8,460
Lake	4,750
Oak Creek	2,875
Milwaukee	5,175
Total	$20,585

Grand total $140,642

Following is the daily record:

Sixth Ward—R. Rusen and wife to Louisa Wenninger, lot 27, block 3, Park addition, $1. Carrie Riesen and husband to same, lot 27, block 3, Park addition, $1.

Ninth Ward—Val. Engelbard and wife to Jacob Nayer, lots 8 and 9, block 11, Germania Park, $1,700. Phillip A. Hoffmann and wife to Gustav Hildebrandt, lots 3 and 4, block 15, continuation of Mallory & Kern's addition, $1,200. Jacob Hausmann and wife to the Milwaukee Lumber company, lot 12, block 3, Mallory & Kern's addition, $900. Gustav Michael and wife to Theo. Hausmann, lot 7, block 4, Prussian heights, $1. Julia Broege to Gustav Otto and wife, lot 2, block 6, Meehan & Somer's subdivision, $1.

Tenth Ward—Harvey Land company to Eleanor Pape, lot 24, block 6, Ferguson's subdivision, $1. Phillip Eichharn et al. to Josef Muench et al., lot 4, block 2, Eichhorn's subdivision, $700. Simon Heller and wife to Kaspar Moser and wife, south 26.71 feet of lot 26, north 4.79 feet of lot 27, block 12, Heller's subdivision, $1,350. H. C. Wettran and wife to Herman Sponholz and wife, lot 1 and 2, block 1, Ferguson's subdivision, $2,250.

Twelfth Ward—Daniel Orth and wife to Herman Paatsch and wife, south ½ of lot 9, block 3, Bradley & Metcalf addition, $2,000.

Fourteenth Ward—Jacob Nierzwiski and wife to Julianna Waurzniakowski et al., block 7, Lincoln avenue heights, $1.

Fifteenth Ward—Anselm Steele and wife to Theo. Hausmann, lots 32 and 33, block 3, Well's addition, $1.

Town of Lake—St. Francis Heights Land Co. to Alphonse Brilmeier, lots 1 and 2, block 11, St. Francis Heights, section 15, 6, 22, $1,350.

Town of Milwaukee—Fr. Boeck and wife to Carl A. Moeller, lot 73, block 9, Peirce's addition, $1. Wm. H. Roddis and wife to Henry J. Jenks, lot 5, block 2, Roddis & Ebbeesen's subdivision, $400. Wilhelm Wiesner and wife to Louis Grober, south ½ of lot 3 in section 29, 8, 22, $1. Louis Grober and wife to Ernestine Wiesner, south ½ of lot 3, section 29, 8, 22, $1.

Charles R. Davis sold lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in block 12, Lake Shore Park, near northern city limits of Racine, for North Racine Land company, to Alexander Walker for $850; to Bernhard Brunn, lot 49, block 2, A. and C. Rintelman's subdivision, Thirteenth ward, $750.

Win J. Morgan reports the following sales for the week: Lot 7, block 11, Oakland Avenue heights No. 2, to W. E. Kingsbury, $800; lot 4, block 5, Edgewood, for M. A. Bonnawitz to Mr. Jacks, $3,300; lot 16, block 2, Edgewood, for Robert Stewart to Gustav Bach, $1; lot 1, block 9, Merchants' Real Estate company's addition to South Milwaukee, $450; lots 17, 18, 19 and 20, block 89, addition 6, South Milwaukee, to Martin Lange, $1,500.

Judge Morrow's Neighbors Pleased.

SPARTA, Wis., Oct. 7.—Joseph M. Morrow today received his appointment as judge of the sixth circuit. Mr. Morrow is well known throughout the whole circuit, and as a lawyer of ability ranks high among members of the bar. The appointment gives general satisfaction, and citizens of Sparta are particularly well pleased.

$2.55 TO CHICAGO AND RETURN. $2.55.

October 7th, 8th and 9th, the Chicago & Northwestern Ry. will sell tickets to Chicago and return for $2.55, good returning until Oct. 15th. These tickets will be sold for all trains leaving Milwaukee Oct. 7th and 8th, and for all morning trains Oct. 9th.

Ticket offices 102 Wisconsin street, and Passenger Station Lake Shore.

BRAND'S FAMOUS STOVES.

Come and examine the BRAND FAMOUS STOVES at the elegant show rooms on Sixth and Prairie streets, when in need of a first-class Parlor Stove or Range. Every stove is warranted.

HUNTERS' RATES.

The Wisconsin Central is now selling hunters' tickets to northern Wisconsin points at reduced rates. For tickets and other information apply at City Ticket Office, 100 Wisconsin street.

DISCOUNT SALE

Now in progress at Delorme & Quentin Co.

A METHODIST CHARITY

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY THE ORDER OF DEACONESSES.

They Are Working Among the Poor and Trying to Get Stray Sheep Into the Fold—Their Pleasant Quarters—How Supported.

Down among the poor quarters of the city a new band of workers has appeared, and already the gentle-faced women, in their plain, black gowns and black bonnets tied with broad, white muslin strings, have become known for the good they are accomplishing. Never was a sisterhood more devout in its labors than these Methodist deaconnesses who are now fairly started in their work. The Milwaukee order of deaconnesses, the first in Wisconsin, was established last June, when Mrs Jennie Eberman came here from San Francisco and opened a home and training school in the old parsonage adjoining the Summerfield church. Now she has six earnest women, one of them a trained nurse, associated with her, and undoubtedly there will be others added to the home before long. The present members are, besides Mrs. Eberman, Miss Belle Horton, Miss Margaret Hanson, Miss Clara Neuber, Miss Mina Groman and Miss Annie Fraser. Nearly all of these women gave up lucrative positions to devote themselves to a life of charitable work for which they receive no other recompense than the satisfaciton that comes from self-denial and the knowledge of doing good. The motto is "For Christ's Sake," and for his sake they give up everything.

It Is a New Venture.

The Order of Deaconesses is still a rather new venture on the part of the Methodist church, although it was organized in 1836 in Kaiserwerth, Germany, by Pastor Fliedner, who saw the necessity of some organization of women in the Lutheran church to assist in carrying on good works. He with his wife, in spite of the fact that they had but very little money at their disposal, opened in 1836 a training school and hospital. Frau Fliedner was the superintendent of the home, and Fliedner himself was director, and the rules for work which governed that first home are about the same that are now observed in every similar institution. A normal school for infant school teachers was opened later, then an orphan asylum, an insane asylum, a dispensary, and finally all sorts of shops where the deaconesses were trained in practical work. Mention must be made also of the refuge for discharged female convicts, as this was really the beginning of the great work, Fliedner putting at the disposal of female convicts a small outhouse on his own grounds. A larger building was soon required, and the last report from the refuge states that there are 919 women inmates. A novel feature of the great institution at Kaiserwerth, which is the mother house of the deaconess order, is the cottage among the hills where tired-out deaconesses go to recuperate and the "Feierabend Haus," or House of Evening Rest, where aged deaconesses pass the remaining years of their life. The Order of Deaconesses soon spread all over Germany and then over the entire continent wherever there was a field for the work.

The first house to be opened in America was in 1849 at Philadelphia under the management of a German Lutheran church of that city, and the deaconesses engaged in hospital work. The Methodist church first took up the work in 1887, when Mrs. Lucy Meyer of the Chicago Training school for Deaconesses, aided by eight other women, opened a home in that city. In 1888 the general Methodist conference adopted a report formally connecting the work of the deaconesses with that of the church.

How to Become a Deaconess.

It is no small matter to become a full-fledged deaconess. Although no vows are taken as in Catholic sisterhoods, it means giving up everything that the world considers of value. A deaconess receives no money for her work, nothing but her board and clothes, the latter being very plain. For two years she spends her mornings in studying theology, Bible history and trained nursing, and her afternoons in visiting among the sick and poor. At the end of that time, if she can pass certain requirements, she is given a license by the Methodist bishop, and becomes a full-fledged deaconess and can be sent from one place to another as the conference in which she is sees fit.

The home of the Milwaukee deaconesses is a pleasant, large house, comfortably although simply furnished and located in one of the nicest parts of the city. It is supported by the conference and by donations, and is under the control of a board of managers, consisting of the presiding elders of the conference and five women. This board only meets twice a year. There is also an Aid society of Methodist women in the city, which has for its object the raising of funds for the support of the home.

The prime object of the deaconesses is to get people into church, but along with this they carry on a great deal of charitable work and are always ready to go where they are called by sickness, poverty or death. Their work is purely undenominational, and when they find a person who is not attending any church he is asked what church he prefers and the pastor of that particular church, be it Presbyterian, Baptist or Congregational, is called upon to help in bringing the straying one into the fold. If there is no preference, the deaconesses invite the person to enter the Methodist church. This summer they had succeeded in getting thirty-six children into the Sunday school. Mrs. Eberman expects to have every house in the city, among the rich as well as among the poor, visited before her work is finished, in order to get people into the churches.

No Other Home at Present.

It is not probable that there will be any other homes established in the state at present, not until there are more deaconesses to fill them, which will scarcely be until those who are now in the home have completed their course. There is room in the home for more deasonesses and it is expected that a number will join before long.

Their work is beginning to attract considerable attention among charitable workers and others as well. A pretty incident that illustrates this happened not long ago when one morning a note enclosing $20 was found under the door of the home. The note was unsigned, but stated that the writer was a young man who had always practiced giving one-tenth to the Lord, and that this year his tenth was to go to the new work. The $20 is now being used to buy meat to make beef tea for the sick among the poor.

THE LAST HARVEST EXCURSION.

Oct. 10 the Chicago and Northwestern railway will sell round-trip tickets to all principal point in Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Montana and the south at one fare plus $2.00 for the round trip; good twenty days.

Tickets and further information at City Ticket Office, 102 Wisconsin street, or Lake Shore Passenger Station.

FRED W. HALL, C. P. & T. A.

Fine tailoring. Marnitz, Broadway.

EUROPEAN NEWS

An addition to the chapter on distance marches is reported from Berlin, where a dog that had been given away returned home the next day. He had traveled eighty-three miles within twelve hours.

The march of three regiments of Italian infantry from Torriglia, where they had been maneuvering lately, to Genoa, a distance of twenty-two miles, was almost as bad as a battle. The men, prostrated by the heat, fell in groups. On their arrival in Genoa 400 men were missing.

Prehistoric graves have been discovered on the island of Salamis, which are similar to the graves found by Dr. Schliemann near Mykenae. The ruins of a temple, presumably erected 2,600 years ago, were also discovered.

As a sign of the times it is noted that the population of Berlin has not increased for several months. The same stagnation is observed in the real estate transactions, the building operations and the influx of strangers. The reports on employes in the industries show a decrease for the first time in nineteen years.

The Duke and the Duchess of York will dedicate a park, donated by Maj. Ropner, to the city of Stockton-on-Teets. The donor was once a journeyman baker, who had found his way from Germany to England. He began with selling bread in the streets of Hartlepool, then he entered the service of a shipping agent. After a long struggle he became the owner of ships and of a large shipyard.

A favor done to a friend brought to grief two families in Berlin. Richard Kahl, 15 years old, and apprenticed to a dealer in drugs, had furnished prussic acid to Otto Bertrand, a boy of the same age, who was later found dying in his mother's kitchen. An investigation by the police left no doubt about the fact that the regulations on the sale of poison had been violated and, fearing punishment, the boy imitated the example given by his friend and killed himself.

Popular and athletic games, as practiced by the turners, have been made obligatory in the schools of Prussia, the department of instruction requiring regular reports as to how far this branch of public instruction is carried on in the different places. The intention is to afford the opportunity to take part in the games to children beyond school age, and thus promote physical culture in general.

An interesting love story, which terminated happily, is reported from Buda Pest. During last year's exhibition of work furnished by blind men, the excellent playing of the cymbals by a member of the blind orchestra attracted general attention. A blind girl became acquainted with him and the winged god has an easy task. The wedding was a touching affair. The bride and bridegroom were attended by blind maids and grooms; there were blind guests and witnesses, and the public was deeply moved when the priest invoked the blessings of heaven for the young pair. At the home of the bride a wedding feast was served and an orchestra, composed of blind men, furnished music for the dance.

From Vienna it is reported that at the laboratory of Prof. Stricker six men partook of pure bred cholera germs. The men had volunteered for the test and escaped without harm. Several of them showed cholera symptoms and the presence of the comma bacillus was plainly demonstrated; others showed no symptoms whatever. But the patients, according to Stricker's observation, did not show the symptoms of Asiatic cholera. He had treated cholera patients in 1866 and their appearance had not escaped his memory; he would recognize a cholera patient at once. As a result he thinks it proved that the Koch bacillus is a pathogenic organism which, under certain conditions, will bring on the Asiatic cholera, otherwise it might produce gastric diseases.

A parallel to the case of the assignee who the other day divided 5 cents among the creditors of a bankrupt is mentioned in German papers. The Counts Mansfield, the silver kings of their day, were deeply in debt, and many of their creditors early in the sixteenth century brought suits in the courts of Saxony, and, to improve their chances of saving something, the counts ceded their possessions to the dukes of Saxony and Brandenburg, who appointed a commission before which the creditors had to appear Dec. 30, 1570. After long proceedings the first decree was published at Eisleben Oct. 22, 1850. The original debts amounted to a sum equal to $21,000. A number of noblemen who had endorsed the notes had lost their property. The procedings had been carried on regularly until 1780, when the last of the Mansfields died at Vienna. The creditors at that time hoped for an early settlement, and their hopes were revived in 1815, when a large portion of Saxony was ceded to Prussia. The papers pertaining to the case were transferred from Eisleben to Waumburg, three four-horse wagons being required for their transportation. The procedings were continued again and again until October, 1859, when the supreme court of Prussia and the circuit court of Eisleben announced their decisions. As a result the descendant of the principal creditor, who from 1506 to 1559 had backed the enterprise of the defendant, received a letter with a postal note for 6 thalers, 10 groschen, 11 pfennigs as the share of the judgment rendered in the case pending during 309 years, with directions to divide with his mother and two sisters. The share of each one was equal to $1.33.

United After Fourteen Years.

An interesting incident occurred yesterday in connection with the shooting of Ammi M. Bennett on the board of trade last week by the maniac, Cassius Beldin. For fourteen years Mr. Bennett's brother, William R. Bennett, had been lost to his family, and when he appeared yesterday at the Presbyterian hospital it was a most welcome surprise to the wounded man. Mr. Bennett, who is in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad, at Read's Landing, Minn., seeing in the account of the shooting his brother's name as one of the wounded, started at once for Chicago. The meeting between the two brothers, separated for so long a time, was affecting.—Chicago Herald.

Spectatorium Sold for Old Iron.

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.—The Spectatorium, the large pile of steel and wood at the north end of the World's fair grounds, which was to have housed the grandest theatrical representations in the world, is being torn down to be sold as scrap iron. The Spectatorium, as yet incomplete, cost $550,000. It was sold for $2,250.

In order to secure comfort and warmth during the winter, provide your houses with Gas Heaters and Ranges, a new and full line of which is now on exhibition in the office of The Milwaukee Gaslight company.

SPIRITUALISM.

Mrs. Ada Foy, the celebrated medium, will lecture and give tests every Sunday, 2:30 and 8 p. m., during October, at Fraternity hall, 216 Grand avenue.

Come and investigate. For November lectures see Saturday papers.

NEW BETHANY CHURCH

DEDICATION ON THE SOUTH SIDE TOMORROW AFTERNOON.

Presbyterians of the City Will Join in the Services—Sermon by Mr. Chester—History of the New Congregation.

Presbyterians from all over the city will gather at the Bethany church, on Fourteenth avenue and Washington street, tomorrow afternoon to join the congregation in fittingly dedicating the pretty little building.

The dedication of the church is of more than ordinary interest to Presbyterians. Though small in size, and comparatively so in the cost, it is large in the estimation of the larger churches, especially Immanuel and Calvary, its chief benefactors. In reality Bethany is an outgrowth of Immanuel church, and of the cost of the lot and the building Immanuel contributed in the neighborhood of $7,000. Calvary also contributed very largely, principally through John Johnston and Mrs. Merrill.

The Beginning.

Bethany church is the only Presbyterian organization on the South side and it is scarce a year old. Something like eighteen months ago the Rev. I. D. Mischoff, then a missionary evangelist, now retired and residing in Milwaukee, with the aid of the Immanuel church, succeeded in establishing a Sunday school in this part of the city. At that time there was no English-speaking church in the entire southwest part of the city. The Sunday school flourished. A hall was rented and services were conducted regularly each Sunday. The children for the most part were children of employes in the large factories in the Menominee valley.

Through the children there grew a desire to do something for the parents and, interested by the children in the church work, there arose a demand for a church society. From ....s source, fathered and fostered by Immanuel, and afterward Calvary, Bethany church was organized.

Decides on a Pastor.

A call was shortly after issued for a meeting of those wishing to become members of a society. This was done and an organization was effected. The name of Bethany was immediately selected, and for some time services were conducted in a large hall by Dr. Mischoff and supplies furnished by Immanuel and Calvary. But the little band was not content and began to look around for means to erect a home of its own. Immanuel church immediately came to the front with a gift of $5,000. With this as a nucleus the fund soon grew and before the society was six months old the frame for a pretty little edifice was under construction.

The building was completed in February, but before that time the spirit of progress of the Bethany people became uneasy. It would be necessary to procure a pastor and the time was as auspicious as any. The Rev. Edward Bryan was settled upon. Mr. Bryan has just removed from the west, where he had been engaged in missionary work, to Orange, N. J. The society scarce dared to hope that so eminent a preacher and pastor as Mr. Bryan would look upon it favorably, but in passing from the west to the east Mr. Bryan accepted an invitation to stop and preach. Mr. Bryan is an enthusiastic worker. It is many years since he entered the ministry, but the same fervent enthusiasm which marked the young preacher's first pastorate still dwelt in him, and seeing a field of glorious opportunites, though full of hard work, he decided to leave a life of comparative ease in a long established society, to take up the work of Bethany.

Pastor's First Sermon.

On the 26th of February Bethany church was opened for worship, and on that day the Rev. Mr. Bryan preached his first sermon to the society as its pastor. The society moved for an immediate installation of its pastor, but Mr. Bryan would not accept. He was fearful lest he should not meet with the utmost favor of the society and wanted to wait until he could gain their favor and appreciations by his work. But whatever fears Mr. Bryan had, they were never for a moment entertained by the society, who rather feared that by some chance Mr. Bryan should be taken from them, and continually urged for the installation. It was not until about six weeks ago that Mr. Bryan would consent, and then Bethany had its first great celebration as a society.

It is customary with church societies to dedicate their edifices as soon after completion as possible, and though this wish was manifest with the congregation of Bethany, it has remained until the present time before the wishes and intentions could be carried out. Immanuel church, being the principal benefactor and in reality the parent of the church, it was thought but proper that Immanuel should be identified with the dedication of the edifice which its munificence had caused to be erected, and the Rev. Mr. Chester, pastor of Immanuel, was selected to preach the dedicatory sermon. The busy spring and summer months and a three-months' vacation prevented Mr.

"Real Estate." Milwaukee Journal, 7 Oct. 1893. Nineteenth Century U.S. Newspapers, link.gale.com/apps/doc/GT3009657803/NCNP?u=rale21567&sid=bookmark-NCNP&xid=eb51922c. Accessed 11 Aug. 2022.