

condition as is practicable. This conclusion can be gleaned from the fact that the wall is now being placed in good repair. The Temple Block wall is one of the most notable examples that remain of work of early pioneer days. Nothing else of a prominent character is so well preserved, and its removal would be a great mistake from the point of retaining actually useful and valuable reminiscences of pioneer aims and labors. It is a rare source of attraction and interest to travelers, which an iron fence and lawns and flower beds of themselves would not be, since anybody can see those without leaving his own town, much less crossing a continent. To people here who have a regard for the work of the founders of this commonwealth, as well as to those who value similar works in other countries, the decision to retain the wall will be regarded with happiness and gratitude.

PINS IN THE MOUTH.

The practice of putting pins in the mouth is even more common among women, and more foolish if possible, than using coal oil to light fires; and it probably will continue while there are foolish or careless people. But the recent experience of a California girl should be another warning to thoughtful people to guard against a dangerous and useless habit. Mary Sullivan, who lived with her parents in West Oakland, Cal., was engaged in household duties on June 28, and almost unconsciously placed a pin between her lips. She drew a deep breath as the result of some exertion a moment later, and the pin caught about the epiglottis in some manner and stuck there until, after a long exertion, the young woman forced it down her throat and into her stomach. Then a doctor was sent for. Miss Sullivan suffered untold misery for hours; sudden spasms caused her to lose all control of herself in her agony. More physicians were summoned and for seven days they worked hard to relieve her, but without avail, and on July 5 she died, having lingered in great pain till the very last breath was drawn. Then a post mortem examination revealed the fact that a poisonous inflammation had been caused by the pin, which was found rusted, and the stomach had been paralyzed. The recital of the incident should be sufficiently touching and severe on the practice named, not to require further comment to induce every thoughtful woman who reads it absolutely and forever to exclude pins from the mouth.

GROWTH OF A GREAT CITY.

It is estimated that the city of Chicago now contains a population of 1,828,000, being a gain in one year of the enormous sum of 76,000, enough of itself to constitute a large city. There are any number of people living whose early childhood antedates the corporate existence of that wonderful place, and another great number who first saw the light of day when all the western shore of Lake Michigan was a howling wilderness.

What a study this is for them! It is equaled by nothing in ancient or modern history, and excluding all the aids to the judgment which have grown with the city's growth is an example of magic power rivaling in wonder the fabled creations of the genii of old.

At the time when Chicago began to lay its plans and begin its work looking to its present proportions and consequence—when it decided to cut loose from all forms of provincialism and become the great and only metropolis of the wide West—it was visited with a misfortune so widespread and crushing that it seemed at the time impossible for it to recover from the blow in this generation. The greedy and devouring flames destroyed nearly all of the business part of the city and a good deal more, this when it had probably a quarter of a million people. The blow instead of stunning as expected proved a stimulant; misfortune was transformed into an incentive to renewed and more vigorous action, and the growth from that day to this has been one of the phenomena wrought by human hands compared with which all others pale into insignificance.

At the present rate of increase Chicago will go well beyond the two million mark by the close of 1899 and enter the new century as the third city of the globe. From an Indian trading post to such a distinction in the time allotted to man for his mundane career—how strange a story!

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVORERS.

The Golden Gates have been thrown wide open to the thousands of Christian Endeavorers who are now gathered in San Francisco. Everything practicable has been done to make the sojourn on the Pacific coast a memorable one, and the welcome is, as one of the San Francisco papers expresses it, written everywhere—"in the sun that shines so brightly, in the waving waters that glisten so beautifully, and in the breezes that fan the parched lips and flushed cheeks of those who had made the weary pilgrimage across the desert plains."

The Christian Endeavor movement is one of the most remarkable of this century. It seems to have sprung up as a spontaneous growth and has spread with a rapidity probably without a parallel in ecclesiastical history. The first Conference was held on June 2, 1882, at Portland, Me. Six societies were represented, consisting of 481 members. Now, after fifteen years, there are 50,000 organizations with a membership of 2,500,000, the society being represented, we believe, in every country on the globe where there are Christian churches.

It was preceded by a so-called revival in the winter of 1880 and 1881, at Portland, Me., particularly in connection with the Williston church, of which Rev. Francis E. Clark was the pastor. That gentleman conceived the idea of forming a class for boys, and his wife conducted a similar class for girls; during the progress of this work it was felt that the young members could be permanently interested in church labors by giving them some kind of work for the cause, and with

that idea in view the first Endeavor society was formed in 1881; the methods and ideas soon became popular and the movement spread among Christian churches on both sides of the Atlantic.

The object of the organization is stated to be "to promote an earnest Christian life among its members, to increase their mutual acquaintance, and to make them more useful in the service of God." It interferes with no existing denomination, its members belonging to all churches. It professes to endeavor to carry out in practice the great principle always emphasized by the exponents of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that religion is not only a matter of Sunday services, but first of all a question of the daily life—something that should exercise an influence on the conduct of every citizen, whether engaged in business pursuits or discharging the duties of an office-holder. Whether the object has been quite gained or not, is another question. The triumph of righteousness on earth is necessarily a slow process of evolution; affecting the very being of the individual, rather than the result of an avalanche carrying with it with irresistible force the multitudes on its path. Christianity did not find its solid foundations among the festive crowds that went to Jerusalem with enthusiastic "Hosannas" and palm leaves, but among a few whose lives had been slowly moulded by the teachings of the Master. Still, the object of the Endeavorers is an altogether laudable one, and as long as they are able to steer clear of the danger of making their organizations instruments in the hands of ambitious aspirants, the wishes for their success will be general and sincere.

GOVERNOR WELLS' BEREAVEMENT.

The hearts of the people of our State will go out in sympathy with Governor Heber M. Wells in the hour of his separation, by the hand of death, from his beautiful and amiable wife, whose spirit took its flight this morning.

As a child, maiden and woman, Birdie Clawson Wells was possessed of the rarest qualities of mind, heart and person. She possessed talents of a high order, was sweet and animated in disposition, and withal of striking grace and beauty. During all her life she was loved and admired by every one who was privileged to be numbered among her associates; and throughout the illness that ended fatally, she displayed, while suffering most acutely, such angelic patience and such exalted courage and resignation as proved her innately a heroine. Her thoughts were always of her loved ones—never of herself; of unselfishness she was the purest model. Naturally the affection existing between her and her husband was of the deepest, sweetest and strongest character, and his loss can only be measured by it. In her death the highest social circle in the State loses its chief ornament and brightest star, for she was an ideal mistress for an executive household.

To those who mourn the sad event—and these comprise all who knew her or her bereaved relatives—the News extends its appreciation of the magni-