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Grade Crossings Will Now Go.

One of the most important decisions in the history of the supreme court of Minnesota was that handed down yesterday in the appeal of the city in the matter of the construction of a bridge across the tracks of the Great Northern railroad at Twenty-ninth avenue NE.

This decision sweeps away the hitherto accepted burden of the community to bear the cost of bridges over tracks which antedate the opening of the streets across them. In the district court Judge Holt held with the railroads that such a burden was on the city and dismissed the complaint. The supreme court reverses his decision and remands the matter for retrial and incidentally lays down the principles to be followed in such a manner that there can be no doubt of the outcome of such cases in the future.

The supreme court, in brief, decides that the railroad company accepted its charter with a provision that it would keep highways crossing its right of way in such a state of repair as not to interfere with their free and proper use. City Attorney Healy, in his argument, contended that the railroad's duty was the same at all times; that its priority in the matter of time was immaterial; that the provision of its charter applied to streets laid out across the railroad after its construction as well as before; that the city could not contract away its police power to enforce the rights of the public; that the bridge demanded was merely a safety device differing in construction, but not in principle, from a gate.

The court upholds him on every point raised and adds that neither the state nor any subdivision thereof can by affirmative action or by inaction permanently divest itself of the authority and power to exercise its police rights and duties.

The larger aspect of the case is in its influence on the general grade crossing problem. The proceedings in the council have halted while this matter was in the supreme court, but now that the law is laid down it becomes the duty of the city council to press for an arrangement which will be adequate for the protection of the public, without having to face the proposition that nothing can be done because of the burden of bonds involved in building the necessary bridges over streets opened subsequently to the railroad. The decision will, no doubt, make a difference in the railroad attitude toward the problem, too. If the railroads must pay for all bridges, they will have to be shown the necessity in each case. This will be but a matter of gathering competent evidence and presenting it to the court. The grade crossing problem is put in the way of solution.

The electrician charged with kissing a woman on the street will probably say that it was merely a spark.

Recognizing the West.

The New York Daily Banker and Stockholder intimates that the interior is not responding as freely as could be wished to the overtures of the currency committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce with regard to legislation providing for a more elastic currency.

It will be remembered that Minneapolis was recently visited by a representative of the committee, and while he was received with every courtesy here and the importance of his mission recognized, it is said that western bankers are not manifesting that intense interest in the question which would probably be exhibited if it did not appear that this Chamber of Commerce committee was organized as a result of a 125 per cent call loan rate in New York while the interior and western banks were not embarrassed, but were carrying on their business as usual.

This does not show that western banks are not interested in currency reform, but it prompts Mr. Curtis of the National Bank of North America to suggest that the western banking associations be invited to send representatives to a conference prior to the meeting of the American Bankers' association in St. Louis. The best judgment of the banking fraternity in the country is wanted, and it can only be obtained, it is believed, by inviting the interior banks thru representatives of their state associations to a participation in the movement for a better currency system.

This exhibition of moderate interest, not to say indifference, in the plans of the New York financiers by which they hope to relieve themselves of periods of heavy strain is good evidence of the independence of the interior financially and the strength of interior money centers, and will perhaps as much as anything else, impress the eastern financiers with the fact that financial security and strength in the country is not entirely in the keeping of the New York banks.

The railroads appear to have lost a rubber at bridge.

The Results of the Session.

The fifty-ninth congress has made history. It has had an eventful existence. The group of laws made by the first session of this congress marks an era in American legislation. The rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill, the free alcohol bill, the canal bill, and the immigration bill are all noteworthy. The rate bill asserts the right and duty of congress to control corporations engaged in interstate transportation. The meat and pure food bills assert the same right and duty over the manufacture of articles intended for interstate distribution.

These bills met some opposition from the state's rights people, but that opposition gave way before the argument of common sense that congress having the power to act and the duty to act being pressing it should not shirk the burden, but assume it and carry it. The states are not debarred thereby from exercising their own police powers concurrently within their own jurisdiction.

The free alcohol bill was a piece of remedial legislation calculated to bring down a corrupt monopoly of the means of power and light. It was simple in principle involving nothing but a remission by the federal government of a tax which it had a perfect right to levy and collect.

The canal bill settled a question which had vexed and annoyed the country and amused foreigners. It makes up the mind of the American people.

The immigration bill is not specially noteworthy except as showing that congress is beginning to think seriously about the source of our principal supply of new citizens.

The passage of such a remarkable number of bills of a general character is sufficient to stamp the fifty-ninth congress as having had leadership. But when we come to look for the leader, it is rather remarkable that we do not find him in either house of congress. It is merely stating the truth to say that the hand is the hand of Roosevelt. The rate bill and the meat bill were passed by him. The canal bill is in the same category, and the alcohol bill and immigration bills were urged upon the attention of congress by him in special and general messages. The pure food bill passed in the senate as the result of a long wrestle of that body with the question. When it reached the house it was fortuitously mixed up with the meat inspection discussion, which the president had provoked. In the eyes of the people the two were one. They demanded both and we are inclined to believe that the house under the thumb of Speaker Cannon grudgingly gave either.

Congress at the session just closed has given the country results of more than ordinary value. It would be pleasant to be able to accept them as from the hands of an altogether cheerful giver. It would be an error, however, to ignore the fact that the national legislature has been under heavier pressure during the past session from public sentiment and from the executive department than it has been accustomed to. It would be quite too generous to grant that such highly beneficent results would have been attained in such large measure without the spur of a thoroly aroused public and the nearby presence of an executive whose most distinguished characteristic is his habit of going directly after results.

The city engineer estimated the cost of getting rid of the grade crossings, which are already dangerous, at $20,000,000. The railroads, under the decision of Judge Holt, figured that the city must meet at least half of this expense. The supreme court puts the whole burden on the railroads.

Saloons and School Buildings.

The city council was busy last night. It transacted a large amount of routine work and started some matters of general interest. Among the latter was the recommendation in favor of the purchase of a municipal stonecrusher, the opening of bids for voting machines, the action regarding saloons in proximity to school buildings and the movement to repeal the Duryea ordinance regarding additions.

The latter has been asked by the Real Estate board, which feels that the ordinance may tend to retard the healthy growth of the real-estate market by imposing an unnecessary burden upon the platting of additions. There are good features in the Duryea ordinance. It should not be abandoned entirely, tho, as The Journal stated before, it appears to have been passed without sufficient notice to the men most interested in its working and may be susceptible of considerable modification with profit to the city.

The refusal to grant a new license to a saloon which is now within 400 feet of the Blaine school was followed by notice of an amendment to the ordinance reducing the distance to 200 feet. Such an ordinance ought not to pass, even tho some hardship may be worked against saloonkeepers by the building of schools subsequent to the location of saloons. The saloons are established subject to the general information that schools may be located within 400 feet of them. There is nothing in the ordinance to prevent the school board from doing this, but there is an implied expectation that if this happens, it becomes the duty of the saloon to move out. This is a penalty put on the business in the interest of morality.

It is not intended or expected that the ordinance shall work frequent hardships upon saloon men, and it does not, because school buildings are not often built in districts where either saloon or mercantile businesses are already centered.

The remote exception ought not to influence the council to destroy a necessary ordinance. To reduce the distance to 200 feet would destroy the ordinance.

Electricity may be defined as the lightest distance between two points.

City Attorney Healy.

City officials are often criticized for doing nothing and it is too often a just criticism. Its application should not, however, blind the public to the duty of giving credit where credit is due. In the decision of the supreme court on the railroad bridge matter the point is illustrated. City Attorney Healy ably argued that case. The favorable decision means millions of dollars to the city in its history and thousands of dollars immediately. The same ability and industry applied with as happy results to the interests of a private corporation would bring an attorney large emoluments. The city attorney will get only his former salary. He has compensation in the consciousness of having exercised his best powers in behalf of his fellow citizens. He is entitled in addition to the public recognition which is here given.

All that congress has to do is to take action making it a round billion. This ought to be accomplished if for nothing else to simplify the bookkeeping, and make it easier to remember.

Belshazzar was gazing at the writing on the wall. "Posterity," he said, "is mistaken in saying that I cannot read it. I can. But what annoys me is the atrocious spelling."

Mr. Buckman will no doubt go down to the postoffice and get from his newspaper the latest returns from congress.

Pastor Morrill will discuss the question, "Should the Fourth be noisy?" If it isn't the pastor will beat it out.

The aldermen who will investigate the robbery of the city clerk's office will not be under bond.

Minnesota Politics

St. Cloud Will Furnish Successor to Judge Searle—Eddy Wants Jacobson to Return to Legislature—Some New Candidates.

There may be a contest in the big seventh judicial district over the succession to Judge Searle. No one expects to see the veteran jurist in condition to be a candidate for another term, which would begin in January next. The district has two judges, and the west and is represented by Judge Baxter of Fergus Falls. The second judge is conceded to the east end, and as Little Falls has two candidates for congress, the judgeship will go to St. Cloud without much question. M. D. Taylor of St. Cloud is being boomed for the place, and may get it without opposition, but there is talk of some other St. Cloud attorney flink for the nomination. George Stewart, one of the best known attorneys of Stearns county, and Senator Brower's law partner, is mentioned.

The Sauk Center Herald puts it up to the citizens of Lac qui Parle county as their "plain duty" to return J. F. Jacobson to the legislature. While it would be a personal and business sacrifice on his part, the Herald maintains that he could do as much or more service to the people of the state in that capacity than if elected governor, and that he ought to be drafted by unanimous petition of the republican voters of his county.

Frank Eddy has this answer to the democratic attacks on Candidate Cole. He says in the Sauk Center Herald:

The democratic press are making much of the fact that A. L. Cole supported Bryan and Towne in 1896. What if he did? Theodore Roosevelt enthusiastically supported Grover Cleveland for the presidency in 1888 against the most brilliant and brainy republican of this century, James G. Blaine.

The Princeton Union says:

The state democratic campaign barrel is being refilled preparatory to the contest and Governor John's hirelings are reluctantly chipping in 10 per cent of their salaries. Especially heavy does this extortion fall upon the roustabouts and scrubwomen, who draw but meager stipends for their services.

Unfortunately for the democratic fund, it cannot draw on the "roustabouts and scrubwomen," as the administration hasn't much of a pull with Channing Seabury, major domo of the capitol building. But the appointees who owe their places to the administration are understood to be standing the touch like gentlemen.

The press of Lac qui Parle county is trying to induce Senator O. G. Dale to stand for renomination in the Lac qui Parle-Chippewa district. If he refuses, Chippewa county will claim the senatorship.

John Holten of Fertile and John Saugsted of Roome have announced themselves as candidates for the house in Polk county.

George H. Denzer of Le Sueur, one of the republican members of the last house has announced his candidacy for renomination, and C. W. Glotfelter of Waterville is also a candidate in the Le Sueur county district, which has two representatives.

G. P. Mangerud is another entry in the Renville county legislative scramble. He will try for the house nomination.

—Charles B. Cheney.

THIS DATE IN HISTORY

JUNE 30

1520—Montezuma, emperor of Mexico, died.
1780—Sect of Free Will Baptists established.
1831—United States treaty with Black Hawk, chief of Sacs and Foxes.
1834—Indian territory established.
1862—Lee defeated McClellan at Glendale, Va.
1879—Great Tornado in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.
1882—Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for murder of President Garfield.
1889—Chicago grand jury returned indictments for murder of Dr. Cronin.
1891—Pike's Peak, Col., reached by first railroad passenger train.
1900—Great Hoboken dock fire.
1904—Prohibitionists nominated Dr. Silas C. Swallow for president.

Pure Food, Railroad Rate and Meat Bills Are Passed

Journal Special Service.

Washington, June 30.—The three conspicuous measures that have been before congress—on railroad rates, on beef inspection and on pure food—have finally been passed and sent to the president for his signature. Jointly they comprise the most important legislation in the recent history of the country.

Pure Food.

General Provisions.—The pure-food law prohibits the manufacture, sale, delivery for shipment or introduction into any state or territory, or the District of Columbia, of adulterated, misbranded, poisonous or deleterious food, drugs, medicines or liquors, and imposes a penalty for any violation of the law. It provides for making rules and regulations for executing the provisions of the act, requiring an examination of specimens of foods and drugs, and if the law be violated, the offender will be proceeded against without delay in the courts.

Adulterations.—If drugs differ from standards in strength, quality or purity which are fixed in the National Formulary, they will be held to be adulterated. Confectionery will be declared adulterated if it contains any ingredient or coloring matter deleterious or detrimental to health. Foods will be considered adulterated if containing any substance injuriously affecting its quality or strength.

Preservatives.—Preservatives may be applied externally when directions for their removal are printed on the package.

Labels.—Drugs or foods will be deemed misbranded if falsely described by their labels. Drugs in packages must bear a statement on the labels of the quantity or proportion of alcohol, morphine, opium, cocaine, or heroin alpha or beta cocaine, chloroform, canabis indica, chloral hydrate or any derivative therefrom. The word "compound," "imitation" or "blend" must appear on mixed liquors, and only harmless coloring or flavoring ingredients can be used. False labeling of foods or drugs imported into the United States will prevent their admission.

Railroad Rates.

General Provisions—The railroad rate bill requires all interstate carriers to make thru routes and reasonable joint rates. It makes oil pipe line companies, express companies and sleeping car companies common carriers and subject to the law. Railways are forbidden from engaging in any other business than transport. Pipe lines are excluded from this prohibition.

Public Rates—It requires publication of all rates, fares or charges and forbids changes save on thirty days' notice. Jurisdiction is conferred upon the interstate commerce commission to hear complaints of unjust and unreasonable rates, and to fix rates that are just and reasonable.

Rebates—Rebates and other discriminatory practices are forbidden and subject to penalties.

Court Review—A limited review or orders or requirements of the commission may be made by the courts, but no injunction, interlocutory or decree suspending or restraining the enforcement of an order of the commission shall be granted except after not less than five days' notice to the commission.

No Passes—Free transportation is limited to certain specified persons.

Commission Enlarged—The interstate commerce commission is enlarged to seven members, whose compensation is fixed at $10,000 annually.

Beef Inspection.

First Inspection.—Before any cattle, sheep, swine or goats are taken into any establishment for slaughtering and preparation for market, they must be examined while alive for any signs of disease, and if such are found they are to be slaughtered separately and the carcasses given a special examination.

Tags.—All carcasses are to be carefully inspected and if sound, healthful and fit for human food, will be tagged, "Inspected and passed," and if not, will be tagged, "Inspected and condemned," and in the latter case must be destroyed in the presence of the government inspector.

Second Inspection.—After this first inspection another inspection of carcasses or parts of carcasses may be had to see if the meat has become unfit for human food since the first inspection.

Third Inspection. — An inspection must also be made of all meat-food products, and this inspection will follow the product into the can, pot, canvas, or other receptacle into which the same is put until the same is sealed.

Labels on Cans.—Any meat or meat-food products put into can, pot, canvas or other receptacle must have a label attached to it under the supervision of a government inspector, which shall name the contents.

Sanitary Requirements.—All establishments which prepare meat for interstate or foreign commerce must be inspected by expert sanitary inspectors and kept in perfect sanitary condition according to rules and regulations provided by the government.

Right of Entry.—Government inspectors are given the right to enter any part of any establishment at any and all times.

Ready to Adjourn.

The congressional situation is such that congress can adjourn today. All the appropriation bills have been passed and are raedy for the signature of the president. Only the omnibus public building bill is in disagreement, and an adjustment of differences is expected early today. There may be another deficiency bill to carry the public building items, but that can be passed with litle delay.

Bills Signed.

The railroad rate bill, the naturalization bill, the Niagara falls bill, the Edward S. Bragg pension bill and the lock canal bill were signed last night by President Roosevelt.

A considerable number of bills have been signed by the president within a day of two. Yesterday his approval was announced of the naval appropriation bill, the military academy bill and the measure permitting cattle to remain on trains thirty-six hours without unloading, the time limit heretofore having been twenty-four hours.

BAFFLED ICEMEN STRIKE AT JUDGE

Toledo Barons Sentenced to the Workhouse Make Accusations Against the Court.

Toledo, Ohio, June 30.—Baffled in every attempt to secure a suspension of the prison sentence, and, as the judge said, driven to desperation, the attorneys for the officers of the Hygeia Ice company filed in common pleas court two motions, the final hearing of which promises the biggest sensation ever known in this city, even surpassing the sentencing of the ice men by Judge Kinkade last Monday.

The motions were to vacate and suspend the sentences of the ice barons. They also charged the court with collusion, corruption and misconduct.

After reciting that the motion is requested first, because of technicalities, the motion goes on to say that the judgment, as imposed by the court, was excessive and not warranted by the facts; that the judgment of the court was based upon issues which were not, and had not been, tried, and upon facts as to which the court had invited and received the professional statements of counsel in lieu of evidence; that the judgment was based upon a finding directly contrary to the statements of counsel.

The motion further charges misconduct on the part of the trial judge at and immediately prior to the rendition of said judgment in the following respects:

Charges Against the Judge.

A plea of guilty entered by the defendants in reliance upon a promise by said judge of leniency in the imposition of the sentence, and after said plea of guilty a maximum sentence both as to fine and imprisonment.

The court pronounced said sentence for the purpose of coercing defendant to fix the price of ice.

Said judge pronounced said sentence to force defendants to repay the public certain sums which said judge found unlawful without evidence.

By the sentence this defendant is imprisoned because he and others are found, without evidence, to have failed to pay civil debts.

That the prejudice of the judge was unknown to the attorneys, or they would not have allowed their clients to plead guilty.

Judge Rises in His Wrath.

When the time for the hearing arrived, the judge seated himself at the bench, and with the two motions, one for B. C. Lemon and the other for R. A. Beard, but identical before him, he said he would make as orderly a statement as a corrupt court could make. He then said:

"I am amazed beyond expression that reputable counsel will appear in court and produce and file a paper of this character. It may be said concerning this paper that it is absolutely and unqualifiedly false, false as hell itself. It couldn't be more false than it is.

"The motion will be stricken from the files as absolutely scurrilous and insulting to this court, and I will not say what further order I will make in the premises."

The attorneys insisted they could prove their charges.

NO TIME TO STUTTER

Little Falls Transcript.

"Without stuttering I stand," etc., were the words with which Congressman McCleary opened his speech of steen pages and more to show that time had not arrived for a revision of the tariff. If he had stuttered much there is no doubt the time for revision would arrive before he finished his talk.

TORNADO TEARS DOWN BIG TENT

Two Killed in Circus Panic at Aurora, Ill., and Many Others Hurt.

Chicago, June 30.—Two persons were killed and many injured at Aurora, Ill., when a mammoth tent of the Ringling Brothers' circus was blown down during a severe wind and thunderstorm. A panic followed.

Eighteen elephants performing at the time were prevented by their keepers from stampeding. The dead are:

MATHEW BURY, Aurora, who was struck by a falling tent pole.

WILLIAM CRESS, Geneva, Ill.

Three women are among those severely injured.

There were 5,000 spectators in the tent at the time of the accident. The center pole supporting the canvas roof snapped near the top.

The audience was composed largely of women and children. They were unable to lift the heavy canvas.

Egress was slow at the regular exits and it was in the crush at these points that many were injured.

STORIES OF GREAT HEAT

Torrid Wave Spreads All Over the Country—Torrential Rains.

Chicago, June 30.—Five deaths and many prostrations was the heat record of yesterday. In the stockyards district there were many prostrations. The mercury went to 93 at 2 p.m. The deaths were:

Jennie Langan, 3 years old, overcome at play.

William Seyakl, overcome at work.

Isadore Mullan, 4 months old, attacked with convulsions.

Joseph Czak.

Abbey Muller, 3 months old.

A heavy rainstorm at 3 o'clock was accompanied by a western breeze that was chilly by comparison.

Philadelphia, June 30.—The hot wave continues in this city. The official government thermometer at 8 o'clock this morning registered 84 degrees, 6 degrees higher than that recorded at the same hour yesterday. It reached 95 at 3:30 p.m. yesterday.

Milwaukee, Wis., June 30.—Three persons were overcome by intense heat yesterday. The temperature in the streets stood at 90 degrees. A heavy downpour of rain the afternoon cooled the atmosphere.

Washington, June 30.—At 2 o'clock the thermometer at the weather bureau registered 94 degrees, where the mercury remained for over two hours.

Clay Center, Kan., June 30.—Thomas J. Godwin, member of a prominent family of Washington, died from heat and overexertion.

South Bend, Ind., June 30.—With the temperature at 99 degrees, E. T. Smith died of heat prostration.

Columbus, Ohio, June 30.—The thermometer registered 94 for three hours yesterday. One fatality was reported.

Detroit, Mich., June 30.—One death from heat occurred here.

St. Joseph, Mo., June 30.—This city was the center of a heavy rain extending over a territory 200 miles in extent. Considerable damage was done in this city by overflows.

Four Children Die.

New York, June 30.—Four deaths in Manhattan island from the heat was reported before noon today. All the victims were infants.

The early morning promise of the hottest day of the year thus far was well on the way to fulfillment before midday. The mercury was mounting steadily and there was intense suffering, particularly in the more crowded sections of the city.

SUMMER AMUSEMENT AT PARK AND THEATER

Metropolitan Operahouse—

There is no more picturesque or dramatic figure in all history than Joan of Arc, the peasant girl of Domremy, who left her sheep and her spinning wheel to guide the armies of France to glorious victory, only to be rewarded by death at the stake. There is no stranger chapter in history than her life, nor one that more readily lends itself to the demands of the stage. The possibilities of the character are almost unlimited and attempts to realize them have been made by the women whose names are emblazoned high on the roll of histrionic fame.

Minneapolis theater-goers will be given an opportunity to see a lavish production of "Joan of Arc," at the Metropolitan next week. The title role will be played by Florence Stone, whose interpretation of the "Maid of Orleans" has won the praise of critics and the public. This will be her first local appearance in the part, and supported as she will be, by the members of the Ferris stock company, a rare treat for devotees of dramatic art is assured.

The version of "Joan of Arc" secured by Mr. Ferris is a translation from the French play in which Sarah Bernhardt won the enthusiastic approval of the most critical audiences, and is the script used by Fanny Davenport and several other great artists.

No expense or work has been spared by Mr. Ferris and Sedley Brown, his stage director, to make the production worthy of the play. The scenery, from the "vision scene" to the burning of Joan at the stake and including a most elaborate battle set, has been especially prepared.

Lyceum Theater—

"The Silver King," a melodrama which has stood the test of years and won the extravagant praise of dramatic writers all over the world, will be the attraction at the Lyceum all of next week, commencing with a matinee Sunday afternoon.

Ralph Stuart has made an excellent disposition of his company in this grand old piece. Nettie Douglass, the Lyceum's new leading woman, will appear in a strong emotional role which will afford her the best opportunity of her engagement. All the other favorites in the company will have strong parts.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say that no play dealing with human emotions, with the possible exception of "Monte Cristo," ever appealed more strongly to the best impulses of the human heart that "The Silver King."

The story of "The Silver King," is the story of a crime. A drunken husband is aroused from a brawl to believe himself a murderer. His hated rival has been slain, there has been a fight in which he participated—"the rest is silence." He escapes on a train which is afterwards wrecked and burned, and it is given out that the murderer met his death in the ruins. Having jumped from the cars, the wretched man flees to America, where he amasses a great fortune in the silver mines of Nevada, and where he is known as "the silver king."

Years later he returns to England, with a beard as white as snow, to find his wife and child in misery and squalor, beset by villains but never once having held a disloyal thought concerning the husband and father they believed dead. The story of the "king's" discovery of the real murderer and the restoration to happiness of all concerned, constitutes one of the most fascinating stories in all theatricals.

Unique Theater—

New vaudeville acts, new faces and continuous fun will be supplied at the Unique all of next week by the International Theatrical company. The big act next week is comprised in the latest rural comedy sketch, which will be presented by Cal Stewart and company. This is said to be one of the best things of the season and full of entertainment from curtain to curtain.

Ranf and Ranf, in a beautiful wire act, will show what European artists, who have had the advantages of training in the best acrobatic school and gymnasiums, can accomplish.

Baby Mary, the wonderful little contortionist, who doesn't appear to have a bone in her supple body, will contribute an especially pleasing act.

Miller and Mason, in their original black-face stunt, will also have a wonderful ten minutes with the audience. One surprise act, a decided novelty, which has made a big hit on the circuit, will be featured at the opening performances on Monday afternoon.

For the Sunday performances the attractions of this week will be continued. Herman La Fleur will sing new illustrated songs and new motion pictures will be presented.

Lake Harriet Pavilion—

The Oberhoffer Orchestral band purposes to participate to the limit of its capabilities in the festivities incidental to Fourth of July week, and Conductor Emil Oberhoffer has therefore arranged for a special concert at the Lake Harriet pavilion Wednesday at 3:30 p.m. With the exception of the Sunday afternoon concert, this will be the only matinee program for the week.

Both the Wednesday afternoon and Wednesday evening concerts will be patriotic in character. During the afternoon the band will play Sousa's popular march, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," and Theodore Moses' overture on national airs, "America." During the Wednesday evening concert Mydleton's American sketch, "Down South," will be given, as will Calvin's inspiring medley of war songs, while the evening will conclude with a display of fireworks in connection with Dalbey's great descriptive war scene and "The Star-Spangled Banner."

In opening the second week of his engagement at Lake Harriet, Mr. Oberhoffer will also present two programs whose large variety promises to appeal to the usual Sunday crowds. Suppe's overture, "Light Cavalry," is always provoking of applause, while the selections from "Babes in Toyland" are of the decidedly "popular" variety, and Calvin's "1863," a medley of war songs, makes a brilliant closing numsongs, invariably makes a brilliant closing number. For those who care for the higher class of music there will be a grand selection from Gounod's best operas, Handel's "Largo," Sir Edward Elgar's tone picture, "Salute d'Amour," and Bratton's dainty "Laces and Graces."

Tomorrow night there will be given the grand selection from Verdi's "Aida," which was such a tremendous success Thursday night, and there will be both a cornet solo by Signor Carciofini and a trumpet solo by Byron Morgan. Airs from "It Happened in Nordland," the overture, "Zampa," the Spanish waltz, "Santiago," and Chamber's "Reminiscences of the Plantation" will add to the popularity of the program.

The week will serve to introduce several soloists, including Christian Erck and Byron Morgan, while Tomaso di Girogio will again be heard on Thursday, Italian opera night, and Friday night will again see the band in a big Wagner program. The attendance during the last week has been much greater than it was during the opening week of last season.

This evening's program, which includes the last cornet solo by Henry Tetzner, will be of the popular variety all thru.

Wonderland Amusement Park—

Wonderland park, with its fun and life, its diversified attractions in the open air, will entertain many Fourth of July celebrants. The management announces that, as last year, an elaborate display of fireworks will be given in the evening, which will be replete with set pieces of patriotic design. There will be a complete change of program in the way of free attractions, introducing new aerial and acrobatic acts.

One special feature deserves mention. It is the dedication of a new song named "Wonderland," to be rendered by Joseph McCauley, "the man who sings to beat the band." He has a big barytone voice, which he uses in competition with Heintzeman's military band of thirty pieces. Singing with a band in the open air is something of a novelty here, but it has found great favor at the eastern amusement resorts.

All of Wonderland's attractions will do their best to entertain the public. The grounds will open at 11 o'clock in the morning, and all features will be in operation continuously until midnight.

There will be changes of program going into effect tomorrow, at the electric theater, tours of the world and Arcadia. The infant incubator institute will have on exhibition the Christianson twins, who last season attracted so much attention. They came to the institute weighing four pounds, but the artificial mother proved so effective that they were nursed to full maturity and have since thrived steadily. They now weigh twenty-four pounds.

Those who visit Wonderland on the Fourth will find that there the fireworks nuisance is suppressed. The park made a record in this respect last year and won a reputation for preserving complete order on the day when, as a rule, the exuberance of spirits lead to excesses at public resorts.

TANK BURSTS, FLOODS A DULUTH BUILDING

Duluth, June 30.—The huge water tank on the top of the five-story wholesale building at 223-227 South Fifth avenue west gave away yesterday afternoon, and fell to the dock in the rear, letting loose 15,000 gallons of water that flooded the building from roof to basement.

The building was occupied by H. Heilstein, manufacturer of men's furnishings, and the fifty employees, mostly girls, were thrown into a panic by the accident.

Two men narrowly escaped death by being buried under the mass of falling wood and iron. The tank tore away the corner of the roof and a section of the wall of the building when it came down.

Service to Lake Minnetonka.

On Saturday, May 26th, the Great Northern Railway established the following service to Lake Minnetonka, which will be continued during the summer:

Trains will leave Union station at Minneapolis at 6:30 a.m. daily, 8:30 a.m. daily, 9:35 a.m. daily, 9:25 a.m. Sunday only, 9:50 a.m. except Sunday, 1:20 p.m. except Saturday, 1:50 p.m. Saturday only, 2:00 p.m. daily, 4:05 p.m. daily, 5:07 p.m. daily, 6:10 p.m. except Sunday, 7:30 p.m. daily, and 11:15 p.m. on Friday and Saturday only. Returning, leave Mound at 7:05 a.m. daily, 7:40 a.m. except Sunday, 7:59 a.m. except Sunday, 9:20 a.m. Sunday only, 9:25 a.m. daily, 11:10 a.m. except Sunday, 11:30 a.m. Sunday only, 1:15 p.m. daily, 3:30 p.m. except Sunday, 4:55 p.m. daily, 6:05 p.m. daily, 9:00 p.m. daily, 9:10 p.m. Sunday only, and 10:00 p.m. on Friday and Saturday only.

The trains leaving Minneapolis at 9:35 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. daily will connect with the White Line of steamers at Wayzata.

For further information call on Mr. V. D. Jones, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner Third and Nicollet av.

$61.90—California and Return—$61.90.

The Rock Island lines will sell round trip tickets to San Francisco and Los Angeles June 25th to July 7th, good to return until Sept. 15th. Full information at city office, 322 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

In the financial column of today's Journal, a local savings bank makes an announcement of unusual interest.

MAN WITH CUT HEART GIVES UP STRUGGLE

Special to The Journal.

New York, June 30.—After recovering from the shock attending an operation in which he had three stitches put into his heart, Anthony Savage, 21, of Williamsburg, died suddenly in the eastern district hospital.

Savage had been stabbed. It was found that two arteries of the heart had been severed and that a wound in the shoulder had caused a hemorrhage which blocked the cavity of the heart.

Savage was slowly dying and the surgeons decided that the only way to save his life was to sew up the severed arteries.

One of the nurses asked Savage, who was sitting up yesterday, how he felt and he replied:

"Fine. I am anxious to get home. No more stunts for me."

The words had no sooner left his mouth than he sank back dead.

Very Low Fourth of July Rates.

The Northern Pacific railway will sell special Fourth of July return trip tickets from St. Paul and Minneapolis to any point in Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota at one fare for the round trip, July 3 and 4, 1906, tickets good returning to and including July 6, with the following exceptions:

Between St. Paul and Stillwater, 60 cents.

Between Minneapolis and Stillwater, 80 cents.

Between St. Paul, Minneapolis, Stillwater and Duluth and Superior, $5.75.

Between St. Paul, Minneapolis and Ashland and Washburn, $7.35.

For full information call or write, G. F. McNeill, city pass. agt., Nor. Pac. Ry., 19 Nicollet block, Minneapolis, Minn.

Fourth of July Rates.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. will sell round trip excursion tickets to all points to which one way rate is $7.50 or less at a rate of fare and one-third for round trip on July 3 and 4. Limit for return leaving destination July 6.

Call on J. G. Rickel, City Ticket Agent, 424 Nicollet avenue, for particulars.

Most not be confounded with common cathartic or purgative pills. Carter's Little Liver Pills are entirely unlike them in every respect. One trial will prove their superiority.

Defective Page