$10,000 bonds for Rainy Lake & Crookston railway.

H. F. 389—Changing boundaries of school districts in Todd county.

H. F. 249—Authorizing Gaylord to issue bonds for a city hall.

H. F. 388—Providing for assessor in village of Perham, Otter Tail county.

S. F. 400—Providing for an apportionment of the indebtedness of town of Albert Lea between city and town.

S. F. 403—Authorizing the city of Albert Lea to issue bonds for the purpose of funding a portion of its debt.

S. F. 416—Authorizing the city of St. Paul to condemn land for Annapolis street.

S. F. 395—Repealing act to open and widen Annapolis street.

S. F. 405—Amending act incorporating village of Red Lake Falls, Polk county.

S. F. 512—Reorganizing school board of St. Paul, making the board to consist of seven members, to be appointed before May 1 next.

S. F. 471—Authorizing commissioners of Marshall county to appropriate money to secure immigration.

S. F. 473—Changing boundaries of School District No. 1 in Watonwan county.

S. F. 399—Authorizing Winnebago City to issue bonds for water works.

S. F. 402—Amending act incorporating village of Winnebago City, Faribault county.

S. F. 425—Appropriating license money in Oakdale, Washington county, to road fund.

S. F. 455—Authorizing the village of Morris to issue bonds.

S. F. 426—Authorizing Morris to construct water works.

S. F. 447—Authorizing city of Hastings to issue bridge bonds.

S. F. 457—Creating a new school district in Renville county.

S. F. 368—Prohibiting fishing for market in lakes of Ramsey, Washington and Anoka counties.

President Pro Tem. Hompe announced that he had appointed Senator J. D. Smith, Lommen and Kelly as a committee to investigate how a portion of the bribery testimony was omitted in the printed report. After some debate and on account of the absence of so many members the senate at 1:20 o'clock adjourned until Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

ANTI-SCALPERS' BILL.

A Railroad Measure to Eliminate Scalpers Argued in Committee.

The judiciary committee of the senate held a lengthy session yesterday afternoon, lasting from 3 until 7 o'clock. Two important measures were under consideration, the Leavitt bill, providing for the repeal of the law under which the mining companies of Northern Minnesota, which are now alleged to be escaping taxation to a certain extent, and Senate File No. 420, confining the sale of railway tickets to authorized and licensed ticket agents. The first measure was argued by Hon. Cy Wellington in favor of its passage, and C. A. Severance in opposition. Mr. Wellington devoted the main portion of his argument to demonstrating the unconstitutionality, as well as the injustice, of the present law, claiming that the Leavitt bill was demanded in the interests of the people of the state. Mr. Severance controverted these arguments, claiming that the law was constitutional and demanded in the interests of the development of Northern Minnesota.

Senate File No. 420, generally known as the "scalper's bill" next came up, and George A. Mackenzie, of Chicago, made a lengthy argument in opposition to its passage, claiming that the bill had been devised by the railway companies in their own interests, and if passed would be a damage to the people. Mr. Mackenzie made a vigorous and carefully prepared speech on the subject.

"The opposition," said he, "on the part of railroad managers to the business of ticket brokers doubtless results from their desire to save themselves certain peculiar sources of profit. For instance commissions are paid by almost all railway companies to the ticket agents of connecting lines on sales of coupon tickets. The agent's salaries range from $75 to $150 per month, and he holds his position in many cases upon the condition that he will pay over to the officer who appoints him the sums realized from commissions."

These commissions, the speaker declared, would amount to as much as $100,000 per year on some great lines. This revenue has been cut down by the ticket brokers, and the people have received the benefit. Comparing this to the fast freight lines he said that it was another example of a wheel within a wheel. The stockholders never received a cent of profit.

There are now," he said, "a large number of tickets from St. Paul to Chicago in the hands of brokers in this city purchased by them at low rates and sold to customers at $9.50, while the regular rate is $11.50. If this bill passed they could only be redeemed at first cost, thus confiscating a large amount of property and taxing the people an additional $2 on each ticket. The section providing for the redemption of unused tickets refers only to those issued by companies within this state. All other tickets would be valueless. A condition of the contract made in Ohio is that a ticket shall be transferable. This is an element of its value and would be destroyed. The Ohio act defines the ticket as an "evidence of the holder's right to travel."

If the ticket presented for redemption had coupons attached reading on lines outside the state, the question of agency would not be involved. The Minnesota railroad company would not be the agent, but the principal over its own line. This same bill has been defeated, he alleged, in New York, Virginia, Colorado, Ohio, Kentucky, Georgia, California, Lousiana, Washington, and last of all in the United States congress. Years ago, when the Pennsylvania Railroad company controlled the state of Pennsylvania this same law was enacted, but it has never been enforced because the sentiment of the people would not submit to it. Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois are the only states having such a law, and in all these it is a dead letter and the people can dispose of their property as they see fit. Under the rules of the American Ticket Brokers' association any member buying stock passes is liable to fine and expulsion. Thefts of tickets are guarded against, and means are taken to protect the people, the railroads and the brokers.

"If the courts and the people," said the speaker in conclusion, "will not sustain this law in other states, what hope is there for a different result in this free and enlightened state?"

John C. Bullit, Jr., of the Northern Pacific, declared that certain statements made by Mr. Mackenzie were false as far as General Manager Mellen, of the Northern Pacific, was concerned, and W. H. Dixon, of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, took up that side of the fight.

"It has been hinted," he said, "that the Milwaukee is not in favor of the passage of this bill. Now I am here to state that it is unqualifiedly in favor of it, as are all of the St. Paul and Chicago lines."

After a brief controversy between Messrs. Mackenzie and Dixon as to what were strong and weak lines, the former asserting that the weak lines furnished the scalpers 80 per cent of their tickets so that they might live, and the latter taking the contrary position, the hearing adjourned.

Reihlen Champagne.
Quarts, $15.....Pints, $17

There will be a rush for seats this morning at Dyers, for the great concert to be given next Thursday evening by Herr Xavei Scharwenka, of Berlin, the court pianist to the emperor of Germany. Scharwenka has long been known as one of the most distinguished men in Europe, and he has played to crowded houses in all the leading cities of the East, eliciting the most enthusiastic verdict from the critical public. He will be assisted by Seibert's full orchestra of twenty-five pieces.

Nobby Spring Suitings.
J. T. Schusler, Tailor, 315 Jackson st.

The Saturday evening Bible class, for the study of the Sunday school lesson will meet in the chapel of the Young Men's Christian Association to-night, at 8 o'clock. Subject: "Naaman Sealed." Leader, T. C. Horton. The public are very cordially invited to attend.

Reihlen Champagne.
Quarts, $15.....Pints, $17

WHICH IS THE WOLF?

Gray Wolves Bred for the Purpose of Robbing the State In Bounties.

Brickbats Cut a Great Figure in the Ebert Divorce Case.

Induction Carries a Message Along an Electric Light Wire.

A Porter's Hoodoo Traced to an Ingenious Wabasha Farmer.

John Ward, the clerk to the committee on public accounts, was yesterday busily engaged in the state treasurer's office going over the wolf bounty accounts. There is no doubt but that the state is being worked by certain persons on the wolf bounty law, and those who know state most positively that wolf-raising is carried on in order to secure the $5 paid by the state for each wolf scalp brought to a county treasurer.

Col. Bobleter stated yesterday that on Aug. 1 last he turned over to the state auditor $12,893 wolf bounties, which left on hand $7,771. Since that date the wolf bounties have increased to $10,000, and as the bulk of the vouchers come in during the months of May, June and July, Col. Bobleter feels sure that by August of this year the state will be called upon to pay nearly $25,000 for killing wolves.

Some of the vouchers in the state auditor's office are as high as $150, showing that the person who received the money had killed thirty wolves.

A bill to abolish the wolf bounties was introduced in the legislature, and was indefinitely postponed, but it is stated that the committee on public accounts are so impressed with the fact that the rearing of wolves is being carried on that they will bring in another bill and make a strong effort to have the present law repealed.

BRICKBATS SUCCEED KISSES.

Some Racy Testimony Taken in the Ebert Divorce Case.

Incompatibility of temper, lack of proper support, and a disposition to hurl brickbats, with a number of side issues, are among the causes assigned why Bertha Ebert and Adolph Ebert should be released from the marital bonds. Judge Kelly has probably already heard enough of the case to satisfy him that the parties are not at all times accustomed to treat each other with that spirit of obedience and deference respectively, that should abound in a well conducted household, but he deems it his duty to hear their respective stories to the end, and the hearing will be resumed to-day. The testimony yesterday had its interesting features. Both the husband and wife are rather unfamiliar with the English tongue, and their exact mode of expression on the witness stand was modified to some extent by the intervention of an interpreter; but their gesticulation and facial expressions indicated the bitterness of their souls toward each other. Mrs. Ebert was married twice before, and her husband had tried the field of matrimony once before. Mr. Ebert is now going through the divorce mill for the second time. Mrs. Ebert does not claim that she was not supplied with enough sauerkraut, but persists in a claim as to the shortage of the potato supply. The husband controverts the latter proposition with the assertion that he furnished at least eighteen bushels of that tuber in the past two years. Mrs. Ebert has two grown daughters by a former husband, who were also members of the family for a time, and they appeared in court as witnesses. One of them said that Mr. Ebert hurled a brick at her mother. She also said that her stepfather objected to her and her sister receiving beaux at the house. Attorney Otto L. Haese took the theory that the old gentlemen did not object to the beaux at reasonable hours, and began a sharp cross-questioning as to how late they remained at the house, but he was silenced by a retort from the young lady to the effect that he (Haese) stayed later than any other young man who called upon her.

A REMARKABLE INDUCTION.

An Operator Takes a Message From An Electric Light Wire.

Shortly after 12 o'clock last night a party of gentlemen were taking lunch at a resort on Wabasha street, when their attention was attracted to a peculiar clicking of the carbons in one of the electric light globes overhead. The sound was exactly akin to that of a telegraph instrument, and was kept up incessantly for fully fifteen minutes. Comments were passed on the unusual phenomena, but at last the novelty wore off, and the party proceeded to the discussion of chicken sandwiches. A few moments later a new customer entered. He was an operator from the Western Union offices, and as he sat waiting for his order to be filled the clicking of the carbons was renewed. The telegrapher started, looked all round him and then at the electric lights above. After listening intently for a moment to the sounds, he drew a tab of paper and a pencil from his pocket and began to write. The others were watching him closely. He wrote for a few minutes, when the clicking again ceased.

"Well," he said, drawing a long breath, "that beats all the induction I ever heard of in my life."

"What is it?" asked every one in chorus.

"What is it? Why it's a message of the Associated Press; look here," and the operator exhibited the paper on which he had been writing. It read:

"Were traced to the trains on the North Pennsylvania branch and the thefts located as taking place in Bucks county from trains between New York and Philadelphia. On Monday evening Lewis Hansell, William Coyle and Abraham Kulp, brakemen, were arrested and taken to Doylestown, given a preliminary hearing and bound over for a further hearing to-morrow. The value of the goods taken will amount to many thousands of dollars."

The only explanation that can be offered of the phenomena is that there was a contact at some point between a telegraph and electric light wire.

A HOODOOED PORTER.

Freak of a Wabasha Farmer to Save Trouble.

The attention of the Milwaukee railway management has been brought in a very curious way to the reprehensible behavior of a farmer living in the vicinity of Wabasha. The other day a colored Pullman car porter who has been in the service of the company for some years walked into the office and resigned. The man was a good servant, sober, punctual and popular with the patrons of the road. Why he should desire to leave the service was a puzzle to the official to whom he had stated his intention. He was questioned, but for some time the only reason he would assign for leaving was that he had been hoodooed. How had he been hoodooed, and by whom, was asked.

"Well, sah, he responded, "dere ain't no sort o' use talkin', I'se a hoodooed man, suah."

Further questioning elicited the information that "sometimes it was a horse hoodoo and sometimes a cow hoodoo."

The man went on to state that about a couple of weeks ago he went out on the rear platform of the Pullman to get a breath of fresh air, when he noticed some dark object jumping along behind the train. It was shortly after leaving Wabasha, and before the next stop was made the object had disappeared. A few nights later he noticed the same thing again, and had brought the matter to the attention of the train conductor, but when the latter reached the platform the object had vanished. The rest of the crew had laughed at him for being superstitious, and the other night when he saw a cow rolling along after the train he said nothing but resolved to get off a run where such things were a regular occurrence.

An investigation has been made into the causes of the phenomena complained of by the Pullman porter, and the responsibility therefor has been fixed on a farmer living near the water tank where the train stops to drink. This worthy has had a disease among his stock, and has lost several head of horses and cattle lately. To save himself the trouble of digging through the frozen ground to bury the animals, he made them fast by a rope every night to the tail coach of the train, and thus got rid of them most effectually, the carcasses being dragged out of the vicinity before the velocity became great enough to swing them from the track and break the rope. Mr. Farmer has been called down in a peremptory communication, and the conductor of the hoodooed Pullman will be reinstated.

A SOCIETY EXPERIMENT.

Working Girls to Pose in An Exclusive Summit Avenue Parlor.

One of the best known ladies in this city, and one whose home is perhaps the most elegant of all the palatial mansions on the hill, is preparing an April surprise for her proteges, the working girls, which will doubtless cause consternation in society of a certain order. This lady, whose name cannot be printed at present, for the reason that she desires her surprise to be a genuine one, will throw open her beautiful home, adorned with all that affluence and good taste can secure to the happy possessor, to the girls whose lives have been cast in less pleasant places than her own. The working girls of the city are to be invited to a reception, and the hostess, who knows hundreds of them personally and admires them collectively, will see to it that the guests spend one of the happiest evenings of their lives under her roof. Of the ideals of happiness—anticipation and memory—it is difficult to predict which will prove to have been the happiest, but the chances, knowing the claims as an entertainer of the hostess, are in favor of the latter in this instance. This lady objects to the term philanthropist; she does not wish to be regarded as one, she says, yet she is a philanthropist in the truest sense. It doesn't seem much, perhaps, for this child of fortune to throw her mansion open to her weary working sisters, yet it is a great deal. Society will shrug her bare shoulders, arch her eyebrows and exclaim, "Good gracious, what next?" and society is an autocratic queen whose subjects are loth to depart from her unwritten laws. Despite all this, the working friends of my lady on the hill will wander through her home, listen to the sweet strains of music which seem to come from nowhere in particular, gaze at the statuary and costly pictures, and be as happy as though they themselves were the possessors of it all. There is to be nothing half-hearted about this reception of the girls who work. They will be received with all the pomp that would greet women of the hostess' own set. There will be the same floral decorations, the same brilliant lighting and the same delicate attention always accorded guests of this truest of true ladies. The affair is to be as brilliant as lavish expenditure and earnest effort can make it.

Annual Sale of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs
The Plymouth Clothing House.

A SERIOUS LOSS

Caused by Water in Drenching a Promising Fire.

A big blaze was narrowly averted at 309 East Fourth street last night. About 7:30 o'clock fire was discovered in the building at that number, occupied by Samuel Schwab & Bros. and the Nonotuck Silk company, and had it not been for the timely arrival and efficient work of the fire department both firms would have suffered heavy loss. The fire started in the quarters on the second floor occupied by the silk company, and it leaped, through a light-well, to the third story, Schwab & Bros. deal in notions, and their stock being of most inflammable material, the firemen had to work with the utmost rapidity to check the flames. The fire was quickly extinguished, but not before enough water had been thrown in the place to cause great damage to the stocks of the Schwabs' and Nonotuck company. A representative of Schwab & Bros. looked over the drenched goods soon after the fire and told a GLOBE reporter that their loss would probably amount to over $20,000. This estimate, however, is considered altogether too high by the police and fire officials who visited the store last night. Some asserted that the loss would not go over $5,000. The stock of the Nonotuck Silk company is very valuable, and the water has probably caused them to lose about $2,000. The losses of both firms are fully covered by insurance. How the fire started in a spot where there was no stove, chimney, nor anything likely to ignite a blaze, is a matter of conjecture. Incendiarism is the only plausible theory of the origin of the blaze.

Annual Sale of Shirts, Collars, Cuffs
The Plymouth Clothing House.

DAHLMAN'S TALE OF WOE,

But It Was a Case Where the Police Were Powerless.

Louis Dahlman, a tailor, whose home has been at 762 Logan street, came into the central police station about 9 o'clock last night, and made a very peculiar complaint. He had gone home to supper at the usual hour, and found his wife missing. Not only was the frau gone, but with her every particle of furniture, and every article of Dahlman's wearing apparel had disappeared. In fact, the little house at 762 Logan street, which Dahlman had furnished at a cost of $2,000, was absolutely bare. Not even a scrap of paper containing the future address of the wife could be found. Dahlman doesn't seem to worry half as much over the disappearance of his wife as he does over the loss of his chattels. He says his furniture cost him over $2,000, and besides that, he had jewelry and clothes worth about $500. Everything had disappeared, and last night the unfortunate man even had to beg a place to lay his worried head. He says his wife has been going with a man in West St. Paul for some time, and he suspects that she has gone to live with him. The name and residence of the West St. Paulite is unknown to Dahlman. The forsaken husband said:

"I had no idea that my wife was going to leave me, but I knew she wasn't good enough to live with an honest man. Thursday night she told me she didn't like me any more because I was too much like a little boy."

Imported Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
J. T. Schusler, 313 and 315 Jackson st.

Relics of a Fire.

The Powers Dry Goods company ha commenced an action to recover $1,974.95 upon a policy of insurance issued by the Imperial Fire Insurance company, and have also sued the Scottish Union and National Insurance company upon a policy of insurance in that company for $987.47. These sums are alleged to be the proportionate loss by the fire which partly destroyed the stock of goods of the Powers Dry Goods company on Nov. 27 last.

Reihlen Champagne.
Quarts, $15.....Pints, $17

PUT IN A PROTEST.

The Water Board Does Not Like the Idea of a Curb by Council,

And Its Officers Argue Strongly Before the Ramsey Delegation.

The Bell Charter and Stevens Park Bill Considered Seriatim.

County Officers Requested to Make Sworn Statements of Receipts.

The Ramsey county delegation met again last evening in the office of the city attorney. Those present were Senators Dean, Stevens, Lienau; Representatives Stone, Bell, Ames, Walsh, Stevens, Ringwald, while W. P. Murray, W. D. Munn, County Attorney O'Brien, and a delegation of citizens watched the proceedings. The first matter for consideration was the bill introduced in the house Monday by Representative Stevens providing for parks for St. Paul. The bill was referred to the delegation, and for the benefit of those members not acquainted with its details it was read last evening. The principal points in the bill provide for a board of four park commissioners to be appointed by the mayor without salary, the city clerk to be clerk of the board, while the offices of landscape artist, clerk and engineer are abolished, the city engineer to do the work now done by the engineer of the board. The board is empowered to condemn lands for park purposes, and when property is sold for assessment the certificates of sale shall bear 12 per cent, but city certificates of purchase will only bear 7 per cent. Only 40 per cent of the cost of any park shall be taken out of the park fund, which at present is $165,000. The employment of legal assistance is prohibited, the city attorney to do the legal work of the board. Property owners have ten years in which to make payment of assessments, and where property is acquired by the board only 40 per cent of the amount shall be paid down, the balance to run for ten years, at 7 per cent interest.

Senator Stevens explained that the bill was similar to the Minneapolis park bill, except that the board of public works makes assessments instead of the park board.

Representative Ringwald was opposed to giving the board power to create debts which the city might be called upon to pay, but did not propose any amendments. The delegation then decided to recommend the bill to pass.

Representative Bell's charter, presented in the house yesterday afternoon, then was taken up. W. P. Murray stated that members of the fire and water boards were present, and desired to make statements.

Judge Hoyt, of the water board, said that they objected most positively to the clause in the charter refusing them power to do any work without the consent of the city council.

Mr. Polsom made a spirited defense of the water board, and protested against any interference in their work. They had given to St. Paul a system of water supply only excelled by New York, Boston and Baltimore, and they did not owe a cent to any one, neither did they ask for any taxes to be levied for their department. If they were to be restricted in the work of laying mains and securing custom they would prefer to retire, and have the city handle the water system.

Senator Stevens had no doubt of the integrity of the water board, but the delegation was determined that expenditures should only be sanctioned by the common council, and no exception could be made.

A suggestion presented by the board was adopted in the charter providing that the water board extends the present city indebtedness until June, 1893, the city to furnish certificates of indebtedness to the water board, bearing interest at 4 per cent, such certificates not to be negotiable. As the hour for adjournment had arrived, the delegation decided to meet this afternoon at 2 to take up the consideration of the charter. Before adjourning two resolutions were adopted on the motion of Senator Stevens, as follows:

That the register of deeds, the clerk of courts, and the sheriff of Ramsey county be, and they are each hereby requested to prepare and furnish to the chairman of this delegation, not later than its next meeting, a sworn statement of the actual receipts and disbursements of their respective offices during the years 1889-90, in such detail as to enable the delegation to understand intelligently the gross and net revenue of the said offices for the period mentioned.

That a bill be drafted by Representative Bell and M. D. Munn, limiting the maximum sums which shall be at the disposal of the various boards and departments of the city of St. Paul, such bill to be presented to-day to the delegation.

The fire commissioners requested that the board of fire wardens be abolished, but their request was not necessary, as Mr. Bell's charter contained a clause to that effect.

A MERRY SIXTEEN.

Pretty Minneapolis Girls Entertained by a Fair St. Paul Hostess.

The composer of that old-time yet ever favorite melody, "Silver Bells," must have had for his inspiration a scene something like that presented last evening on upper Robert street, when with a musical jangle of sleigh bells, the biggest thing on bobs in Minneapolis, came dashing city ward. Four gaily-decked chargers, whose flanks steamed from the exertion they had undergone, were driven in approved style by a Minneapolis jehu who had caught the infection of gaiety in the air; and sixteen pretty girls of the Kappa Kappa Gamma Society of the State University were the passengers.

"Talk about fun," cried a fairy blonde, as the cavalcade pulled up at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hoyt, "I haven't had such a time since I used to toboggan, face downward, on a hand sled."

Out jumped the fair revelers, and, in less time than it takes to write about it, wraps were discarded, the dining room table of the Hoyt residence was surrounded by smiling faces and Miss Blanche Hoyt was playing Lady Bountiful to the tourists, assisted by Miss Murphy and W. H. Hoyt. Miss Fannie Hoyt, a sister of the hostess, led the sleighing party, and, at the conclusion of the supper table proceedings, an impromptu tobogganing party was arranged. Several pairs of bobs were secured, and for upwards of an hour the neighborhood resounded with merry laughter as the sleighs flew down the hill creaking under loads of pretty girls. Among the guests were the Misses Wemott, Miss Evarts, Miss Jones, Miss Hawley, Miss Ankeny, Miss Scott, the Misses Cross, Miss McDonald, Miss Hoyt, Miss Gilbert and enough more to make up sixteen as jolly young people as ever went in for fun in the snow. The party left for the homeward trip about 9:45, having enjoyed themselves immensely.

LAW FOR THE BAILIFFS.

Five Days' Trial Shows the New Act to Be Satisfactory.

A law passed by the present legislature has been put in operation by the district judges, and after five days' trial has been found satisfactory. Under its provisions the judges of the five courts now in session have confirmed the appointment by the sheriff of a bailiff for each of the several courts for each day upon which the court may be in session. The presence of the bailiff appointed by the court is noted each day in the minutes. It will be remembered that the board of county commissioners, under the old law, were not permitted to allow the sheriff pay for more than two bailiffs besides himself for attending court. The new law contemplates the payment of a bailiff for each court for the days they are in session. Another provision of the new law requires that the names of all the jurors in attendance upon court shall be called each day. The jurors of this term are called every morning in Court Room No. 2 by Deputy Clerk Manship.

A PAIR OF CLAIMANTS

Throw a Piece of Property Into Litigation.

John Kirta has a chattel mortgage to the extent of $800 upon the effects of Charles J. Van Arnold, and he has an impression that Gus Hopping claims the same property upon another mortgage by Van Arnold and wife, and that he wants to get possession of the property in preference to his mortgage. Kirta accordingly began an action to foreclose his mortgage, and asking the district court to appoint a receiver to take charge of the property and sell it to pay his claim. The court was also asked to restrain Van Arnold from disposing of the property until the cause may be legally disposed of. Judge Otis issued an order yesterday directing Van Arnold and wife and Gus Hopping to appear in special term of court this morning, and show cause why they should not be enjoined from disposing of or selling the mortgaged property. A temporary injunction was also granted preventing any disposition of the property until further order of the court.

A DAY IN COURT.

Results of Yesterday's Litigation Briefly Told.

Judge Kerr disposed of a considerable amount of business yesterday. The jury in the case of John Thomas against The City Railway Company, returned a verdict for $500 in favor of Thomas. In the case of John Brown against The City Railway Company, a verdict was rendered for The Railway Company. The jury gave Lane K. Stone et al. a verdict against J. N. Rodgers for $1,041, on account of a subscription to the North St. Paul Railway company. In the somewhat familiar case of Wilbur F. Booth, assignee of the Bodega concert saloon against J. W. Ham and Mary E. Ham and James Schoonmaker, as sureties of the bond of J. W. Ham, as original assignee of the Bodega, a judgment was rendered against Schoonmaker for $1,848, and against Ham and wife for $2,000.

Judge Cornish and a jury are still investigating the right of the Mast, Buford & Burwell company to recover a rebate of $6,000 on the purchase of binding twine from Kingman & Co.

The personal injury case of John W. Winter against The St. Paul & Duluth Railroad Company is still pending in Judge Otis' court. Judge Brill and nine lawyers are still trying to adjust the dispute as to the rights of Bjornstad & Omdahl to a mechanic's lien upon property in which William Moran, Joseph L. Forepaugh and others are interested.

Ahead of the Eastman.

Benton Courier.

The Park hotel at Hot Springs, the new house recently opened, is far ahead of the Eastman, the other big hotel opened last year, as far as its enjoyable features and beauty of finish and equipment are concerned. The location is delightful and the surroundings very attractive. The interior is one of elegance, rich in adornment, and there is something so easy and comfortable about its lobbies and parlors and other rooms that will surely prove popular to the guests. The dining room is a marvel of beauty and convenience, and the luxuries served there are certainly epicurean in character. Mr. Ed Hogaboom, the president, may well be proud of being instrumental in securing such a splendid hostlerie to the valley. Col. R. E. Jackson, formerly of the Arlington, has sole management, and his long experience enables him to shape things so that the most exacting will be satisfied and glad to have the benefit of his own abilities.

St. Paul Press Club.

A meeting of the St. Paul Press club will be held to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Windsor hotel. Reports will be submitted from the board of directors upon by-laws and articles of incorporation, and a preliminary report from the entertainment committee relative to the proposed benefit. The standing committees will also be announced. The charter member list already contains seventy names. The club is no longer experimental, and it only remains to continue the active work which has been so gratifyingly commenced.

Reihlen Champagne.
Quarts, $15.....Pints, $17.

March April May are most emphatically the months when a good blood purifying medicine should be taken—Why?

Because, First, at this season the need of such a medicine is more imperative than any other time of the year.

Because, Second, the system is now more susceptible to the benefit to be derived from a good medicine than in any other season.

That the people realize these facts, and that they recognize Hood's Sarsaparilla to be the best spring medicine and blood purifier, is shown by its great popularity, which was long ago considered wonderful, but which increases every year.

Why don't you try Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring? It will make your blood pure, give you strength and create an appetite.

"It Is Invaluable."

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla in my family for the past four years, and for a thorough blood purifier it has no superior. It is invaluable as a spring medicine: it invigorates the whole system and tones up the stomach, and since I became acquainted with Hood's Sarsaparilla I always take several bottles in the spring, and, as occasion requires, the rest of the year." L. U. GILMAN, Aurelia, Iowa.

Malaria Poison.

"I was all used up with malaria poison in my blood. Had sores all over my body. I tried several of the doctors and they did me no good. I took three bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it entirely cured me, the sores have all healed and I feel all right now. Many of my neighbors have been cured in the same way. I know Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine." B. L. MILLER, Tivoli, Minn.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's.

Words of Praise For Hood's Sarsaparilla were never so abundant as now. Having rapidly won its way to the front, Hood's Sarsaparilla is now the leading blood purifier and spring medicine all over the country, its sales far exceeding those of all other sarsaparillas and blood purifiers. The people have been quick to recognize an honest medicine at an honest price, honestly recommended for the troubles which it honestly cures. This is the secret of its marvelous success, and this is why "Words of Praise" for Hood's Sarsaparilla are heard on every hand. It is the ideal spring medicine.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla with the happiest results, and have found it to be the best blood purifier. As a Spring Medicine it has no superior. Every year

In the Spring

I am obliged to take some kind of a medicine, and find that Hood's Sarsaparilla is just the medicine that cures that languor and lassitude of which so many people complain. It purifies the blood thoroughly, and makes a person feel strong, steady, cheerful and happy." GUSTAVE J. SUNDERMANN, New Bremen, Auglaize Co., O.

In medicinal merit Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to Itself. Try it this season.

Scrofula in the Neck.

"I had goitre, or swellings in the neck, since I was ten years old; am now fifty-two. I used Hood's Sarsaparilla recently, and the swelling has entirely disappeared. It has been very troublesome. Whenever I caught cold I could not walk two blocks without fainting. Now I am free from it all, and can truly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to any one." ANNA SUTHERLAND, 406 Lovel Street, Kalamazoo, Wisconsin.

Hood's Sarsaparilla wins its way into the confidence and friendship of the people by the good it is constantly doing. It demonstrates its peculiar merit in the scrofulous and impure blood made rich and pure, in the relief it gives from the itching and burning of salt rheum, in the satisfaction at meals experienced by the former dyspeptic, in the happiness of those cured of malaria and catarrh, in the buoyancy of spirits and the good appetite enjoyed by those recently weak, tired and run down. It is by such results as these that Hood's Sarsaparilla makes its hosts of friends and does its own most effective advertising. You certainly ought to give it a trial this season. It removes every trace of impurity from the blood, creates a good appetite, and makes the weak strong.

Scrofula Sores.

"When my boy was two years old he was attacked and suffered a long time with scrofula sores. The physicians at length told us to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, which we did. Two bottles cured him. He is now ten years old, and has not had any sign of scrofula since. We recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to neighbors and friends." MRS. E. C. CLIPPER, 8 Kidder Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Catarrh.

"I have been troubled with catarrh more or less for ten years, and the last two years have had a cough most of the time. In the past two or three months I have been using Hood's Sarsaparilla, and now I do not cough any. It has benefited me so much that from my own experience I cheerfully recommend it to any one afflicted with catarrh." W. O. BROWN, corner St. Peter and Tenth Streets, St. Paul, Minnesota.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla

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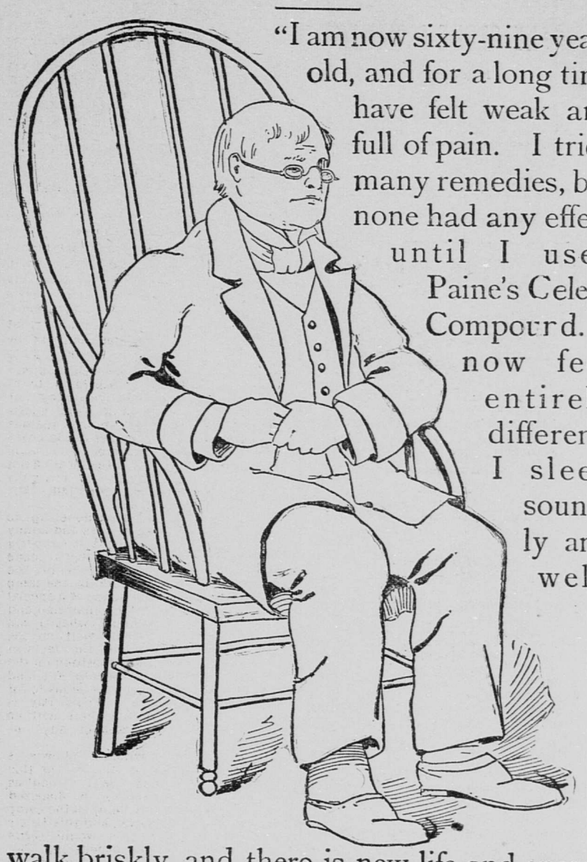
100 Doses One Dollar

I've Got New Life.



"I am now sixty-nine years old, and for a long time have felt weak and full of pain. I tried many remedies, but none had any effect until I used Paine's Celery Compound. I now feel entirely different. I sleep soundly and well, walk briskly, and there is new life and energy come into my whole system."—H. MYLIUS, Cleveland, Tenn.

The infirmities of the old folks, the weakness of Spring, and all diseases of nerves and brain are overcome by Paine's Celery Compound. This scientific strengthener and renewer of the vital forces is a boon to weak, weary, and overworked men and women. It is the perfect Spring medicine for young and old.

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It isn't a good thing to make a big fuss on little provocation, and it isn't a good thing to issue an Extra with startling headlines unless something really worth making a noise about has happened. We make a sort of "Extra" announcement, because we are abundantly justified by the circumstances in doing so. There are times when a little flourish of trumpets is pardonable, and this is one of them. Tailor-Made Winter Overcoats, Storm Coats and Ulsters now selling for 25 per cent less than regular prices. $15.00 or $20.00 will buy an Overcoat or Ulster now that's worth fully $5 or $10 more money.

Better buy half a dozen of those Imported Black Half-Hose before they are all gone; 25c a pair.

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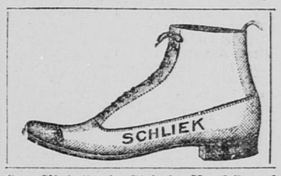

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