CLOUGH EXPLAINS.

HE MAINTAINS MINNESOTA FARMERS HAVE BEEN BENEFITED

BY WESTERN EXTENSION

OF GREAT NORTHERN, AND THEY WANT THE GAIN BUT NO LOSSES.

TESTIMONY ALL IN NOW,

And Argument to Be Heard in the Grain-Rate Case One Week Hence.

The taking of testimony in the hearing of the Great Northern appeal in the grain rate case, before Judge Kerr, was concluded yesterday afternoon, and the hearing of arguments was set for next Wednesday morning. When the hearing was resumed yesterday morning Col. Clough was recalled to give some further testimony for the Great Northern. He explained that the reason the rate on the Milwaukee road between Ortonville and Fargo is lower than that on the Great Northern for a similar distance was due to the fact that the Great Northern is a shorter line and established the through rate, which the other must meet for hauling a greater number of miles.

The state recalled Thomas Yapp to answer a few questions, and then rested its case. In rebuttal, the Northern Pacific called J. B. Baird, assistant general manager of the road, who testified to the comparative rates on his road and those on other lines throughout the country. He said the Northern Pacific rate on wheat is lower than that on the Burlington & Missouri River Valley road in Nebraska; the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road in Kansas; the Missouri Pacific in Missouri; the Omaha road, and the I. & M and H. & D. divisions of the Milwaukee.

C. D. Shepard and M. F. Martin were also recalled by the railroads to answer some general questions. Then Col. Clough resumed the stand again, and after being questioned briefly on the division of earnings on interstate traffic on the Great Northern in Minnesota, Judge Kerr asked this question, which drew out a long explanation after the object of it was understood.

"Colonel, considering your entire road as one system, so far as interstate business is concerned, what would be the objection to pooling the issues—calling the entire earnings so much and the entire expenses of interstate commerce so much, and apportioning it upon the basis of mileage?"

"I don't exactly understand you. Do you mean take all classes of traffic, of every kind?"

"Yes, that is, the interstate commerce."

COL. CLOUGH'S OBJECTION.

"Well, the objection to that is just this: If you mean to say that we shall take the local business in the state of Minnesota, for which we have built all these railroads here for this local business—and they have got to exist and they have got to have this mileage they have got to have all these terminals, except a trifle, they have got to have all this equipment, except a trifle; we have got to, in other words, have all our capital let out except a trifle, to accommodate this local business in the state of Minnesota. Now that local business is small, comparatively; it is about half of the total business in the state; and still the expenses have all been necessary, every dollar, with the exception, I think, at the outside, of $4,000,000—say a million and a half for equipment and two and one-half millions for terminals are all the addition to the capital in this state made on account of any outside business.

"Taking out $4,000,000, every dollar of investment that is here now is absolutely necessary for the state business and this local business. We could not dispense with it in any way. If the lines were cut off at the west boundary of the state and we were simply doing the Minnesota business, we would probably have been saved a million and a half in equipment and two and a half millions in terminals, and all the rest of the expenditure would have been made just as it is now. Now, we have sought to help the resident of Minnesota in the cost of doing his business, by making an investment outside that will throw a large increased tonnage here onto this state—onto these lines—and to enable us to throw that increased tonnage we have increased the capital say a million and a half and two millions and a half in terminals, making $4,000,000 we have spent for that purpose. The increase of that business is of a very great advantage in two ways, to the people of the state, as I tried to show awhile ago.

"For purposes of illustration, if it cost $4,000,000 for operating expenses alone to move 2,000,000 tons of freight, or $2 a ton, it would not cost over $6,000,000 to move 4,000,000 tons, which would be $1.50 a ton. Consequently we have by the mere fact of going outside and throwing two millions of outside tons of freight onto these lines in Minnesota, enabled ourselves to handle the

MINNESOTA MAN'S FREIGHT

alongside with this other, at 50 cents a ton lower than we otherwise could do it. As a matter of fact, the difference is greater than that. I use that merely as an illustration, but the economy is very much larger than that. So we have helped the Minnesota man and we have not hurt him any. Now in order to get this business onto the Minnesota lines we have had to undertake an expense on the outside. If we did not undertake that expense on the outside we could not get the business on these lines, we could not increase this traffic, and we would have to charge all of the operating expenses and all of the investment that we have here (as I say, $4,000,000) to the Minnesota man, and he would have to pay it on his freight. We have had, then, all this expenditure outside, without which we could not have gotten one pound of this outside freight. We have immediately benefited the Minnesota man at least one-third of the tariff in the saving of operating expenses, by increasing the quantity handled, and distributing it over more tons, and as the company grows beyond, we are going to be able more and more, every year, as the traffic increases, to also help the Minnesota man on each of his tons by sharing with him the amount of capital that is invested in the roads in this state.

"There never has been a year that we have not been able, since we made this investment outside of the state of Minnesota, to pay on interstate business the full proportion of the operating expenses in the state of Minnesota, and a very handsome sum besides to be shared on the capital, and with the business of every year (except last year) we have paid not only a full rate of interest upon this addition to the capital which we have incurred in the state on account of this interstate business and to enable us to handle it, but we have had enough money to pay a very considerable amount upon the other expenditure which we would have had to make for the state of Minnesota.

THAT IS THE PROPOSITION

precisely, and it is unfair, when we have actually incurred an expense outside of the state of Minnesota, which has been the only means and the sole means of helping the Minnesota man—by increasing the traffic upon it—to consider in the statement of accounts for any purpose what we have earned in the state of Minnesota, and not to allow us for our expenditures outside of the state to the amount of the actual cost that we have incurred in bringing that ton in. That is the proposition."

"Now in fixing your rates outside of the state, do you adopt the plan of charging all the cost that it has taken for west-bound freight to get that freight to the western boundary of the state of Minnesota, and then crediting beyond or charging beyond to the balance?" asked the court.

"Well, I will tell you what our system is. Nobody ever had a system of making rates as an original thing. There is no tariff that any man has ever made, but every tariff that has emanated from any road is simply the sum of the history of centuries running back—of rates that existed in the same country. We aim in making our tariffs to disregard state lines as much as possible. We have to do that because so much of our commerce is interstate, and upon our whole fair investment to earn a fair return upon the whole, and we know that by the expenditure which we have incurred outside of the state we have greatly reduced rates in the state of Minnesota by throwing in this additional traffic. We have reduced them, as I said, in two ways: In the first place we have greatly reduced the cost of each bushel of grain for operating expenses in the state of Minnesota, and then we have in addition to that been able to pay the interest upon the property that would have to exist in Minnesota for the Minnesota business, to pay a very considerable proportion, until last year, of the capital charges on that. So that it is a fact that, as the matter now stands, upon the average of the actual investment in the state of Minnesota,

THE RESULT IS THIS:

"I have the computation of last year (and it can be taken by the stenographer, because it is correct, and we have it here, in fact) for a series of years, from the expense that we have incurred on the outside of this state. The resident of Minnesota has reduced what he pays us for operating expenses one-third or more, and has the use of the capital invested in the railroads—that he would have to have anyway—at the rate of from 4 to 4½ per cent a year, and if it were not for these outside lines he would have to pay one-third more operating expenses than he does, and from one-third to one-half more interest upon the capital for the necessary capital for the road. We have helped him that much. And we could not exist on any other basis. It simply would mean bankruptcy for every road that exists, that tries to increase its volume in a state beyond where its first roads were. It simply would mean bankruptcy. No property could exist in any other way, and the people of Minnesota cannot get the benefit of the business outside unless they are willing to take the net benefits. Now that is all. We are not taking anything away from the state of Minnesota, we are simply saying what is the net benefit to the people of the state of Minnesota from this outside business, and we

SHOW A LARGE AMOUNT.

"They cannot say: 'We will take all the profits; you may take all the losses.' That would be totally unfair, and that is the proposition we state here. We are simply figuring up what is the net benefit to the people of the state of Minnesota from this great expense we have incurred, and we show a very large net benefit, and all that the people of the state of Minnesota are entitled to is this net benefit. They cannot say: 'We will take all the gross benefit and throw on you all the cost of producing it.' But they have got to take it net. They have got to take the gross benefit and from the gross benefit substract the cost of it and be content with the net.

"No railroad system can be built or exist for a moment on any other basis. It would mean bankruptcy to every road in the United States, because they all extend from dense traffic regions out to regions where the traffic is less dense. But it is dense in the central regions because they have built out beyond and have collected the traffic to bring into the center. Now, you may take the state of Illinois—the traffic on the great systems. Parts of the great system in the state of Illinois are very dense. Why? Because the parts have made an investment in Iowa and other Western territory to draw traffic to the central lines."

After Col. Clough left the stand, William E. Budge, A. E. Stevens and R. A. Wilkinson, all of whom have been engaged in wheat raising in the vicinity of Crookston and Grand Forks, were called to testify to the cost of producing wheat. The substance of their testimony was that where a farmer hired everything done, including the use of machinery, the cost per acre at the present time was $5.50, and under like circumstances the cost five years ago was $7.65. The cost per acre of raising 400 acres of wheat on a 600-acre farm, where the farmer owned his own machinery and stock, was $5.64.

WIDOWS, BEWARE!

If You Marry Again You Lose Your Allowance.

Judge Willrich, of the probate court, yesterday filed a decision that is of more than of ordinary interest, in view of the fact that it is on a question that has never before been raised in this state in the same form that it has on this occasion. The question is with reference to the right of a woman, with minor children, to receive an allowance from the estate of her dead husband after she has remarried. The question was raised by the refusal of Achille Michaud, administrator of the estate of Edward Longevin, deceased, to continue to pay to the former widow, after she had remarried, the allowance of $250 previously made by the court for her support and the support of the minor children.

Mrs. Longevin married a man named Quesnel nearly two years ago, and since then the money has not been paid to her. She accordingly filed a petition for an order of the court directing the administrator to pay her the sum of $4,552 that has been withheld, and to continue to pay the allowance regularly as it falls due. The court cited the administrator to show cause, and the latter set up that the petitioner was not entitled to the allowance under the law, because she was no longer a widow.

Judge Willrich finds that so far as the allowance for the support of the widow is concerned, she forfeited her claim to that as soon as she remarried—as soon as she ceased to be a widow—but that the administrator must continue to pay the allowance for the support of the children. He directs that payment be made to the guardian of the minor children, and directly to those not minors. The administrator is further ordered to petition for a readjustment of the allowance and show the condition of the family at the present time.

Judge Willrich attaches an interesting memorandum to his decision, in which he reviews the law of the state with reference to provision for widows and children, and cites what few decisions there are bearing on cases of a similar nature to the one under consideration. He holds that minor children are entitled to a greater allowance than those that have become of age; that the law makes a distinction between them in this respect.

LION SCARES A BURGLAR.

Tame Animal Kept by a Connecticut Family Turns Watch Dog.

A burglar has been subjected to the meanest kind of treatment in Bridgeport, Conn., and it would not be surprising if he sulked and refused to play any more, says the New York World. The whole state may be boycotted by the burglars if they don't get any fairer treatment than a member of their profession received at the house of Frank C. Callahan, at 117 John street, lately, while in the peaceful pursuit of his calling. Mr. Callahan keeps a tame lion on the premises, and while the burglar was sneaking around looking for the silverware the lion awoke. The household heard a roar, then an unearthly scrimmage, and the burglar flew through a window into a thorny rosebush. When the family came down the lion was chewing on sundry remnants of the housebreaker. The lion looked up into the face of Mr. Callahan as if to ask for an official indorsement of his conduct.

All the people of Bridgeport are connoisseurs of animals on account of the presence there of the headquarters of the Barnum & Bailey circus. When the show goes on the road there are always some wild beasts in poor condition for traveling, and these are frequently boarded out among the townspeople or borrowed by them. No Bridgeport man would be astonished to see a hippopotamus eating cabbage in his neighbor's back yard, and tame flamingoes and an occasional bear cub may be observed browsing on the lawns.

A lioness in the Barnum quarters gave birth to a litter of cubs last fall. Two died a natural death and the mother ate a third, herself dying of indigestion produced by the ungrateful offspring. The fourth, a moth-eaten looking little thing, whose life was not thought worth a moment's thought, William Winner, the keeper, gave to Mr. Callahan, who brought it up on condensed milk and dog crackers. The lion thrived and fattened, until today he is as big as a St. Bernard dog and as tame. The dog-catchers were even going to take him last month for not being tagged, but after looking at him they weren't sure about the law covering anything but dogs. The Callahan children called the little lion "Claude." Until he grew old enough to draw a little nanny-goat cart around, he slept in a cradle. Afterwards he made his nest on a bearskin in the front parlor. He can turn somersaults, beg for candy and pretend to be dead at the word of command.

The unlucky burglar managed to break into the only house in Bridgeport in which a tame lion is kept. He got in the kitchen window and walked confidently into the parlor in which Claude was probably dreaming of something nice to eat. The Callahans had brought him up as a vegetarian, a course of diet he was beginning to resent. Several times he had tried to get a tenderloin or a chop, but was always prevented. If he found a bone it was taken away from him and a turnip substituted.

That was the situation when the burglar walked in. Claude had always been too well bred to devour a Callahan, his host being of that ilk. But the burglar was no Callahan. What occurred can only be guessed from the symptoms. The family heard Claude roar and snarl, and there was a yell of terror from a human throat. Following this two animate objects did cartwheels, accompanied by the noise, but on a larger scale, that supervenes when two cats that have been debating suddenly come into collision. The burglar next made his flying leap through the window, and when he landed in the rosebush a part of the window frame was sticking to him. Mrs. Callahan came down stairs and found the lion spitting and snarling. She thought at first that he had had a nightmare and patted him. It was not till Mr. Callahan came down that the traces of the burglar were found. He examined the floor, on which there were pieces of trousers, and he found also a little blood.

"It is as I feared," he sighed, "that lion is no longer a vegetarian and we'll all have to look out."

No clew has been found to the burglar except the fragment of trousers.

Aluminum Neckties.

Aluminium neckties have been introduced into Germany. They are really made of the cosmopolitan metal, and frosted or otherwise ornamented in various shapes, imitating the ordinary silk or satin article. They are fastened to the collar button or by a band around the neck, and are particularly recommended for summer wear, since they can be easily cleaned when soiled, while they are not perceptibly heavier than cotton, cambric or silk.

French Laws for the Babies.

Under the laws of France anyone who gives solid food to an infant under one year is severely punished. Another exaction forbids nurses to use in the rearing of infants confided to their care, at any time or under any pretext whatever, nursing bottles provided with rubber tubes. Other equally stringent laws relating to the same subject are not only in existence but are strenuously inforced.

DO YOU WANT TO STOP TOBACCO?

You Can Be Cured While Using It.

Bartonville, Ill., March 31, 1895. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis.—Gentlemen:

I have been a heavy user of tobacco for the last fifteen years. Have taken many so-called cures, among which ——— BUT IT DID NOT HELP ME. I bought three (3) boxes of "BACO-CURO," and now I despise tobacco as much as I used to love it. I take pleasure in recommending "BACO-CURO," for I think when it cured me it will cure any case.

Sincerely yours, O. Lacom, Bartonville, Peoria County, Ill.

Tobacco causes cancer of the mouth and stomach; dyspepsia; loss of memory; nervous affections; congestion of the retina, and wasting of the optic nerve, resulting in impairment of vision, even to the extent of blindness, dizziness, or vertigo; tobacco asthma; nightly suffocation; dull pain in the region of the heart, followed later by sharp pains, palpitation and weakened pulse, resulting in fatal heart disease. It also causes loss of vitality.

"BACO-CURO" is a scientific and reliable vegetable remedy, guaranteed to be perfectly harmless. YOU CAN USE ALL THE TOBACCO YOU WANT WHILE TAKING "BACO-CURO." IT WILL NOTIFY YOU WHEN TO STOP. WE GIVE A WRITTEN GUARANTEE to permanently cure any case with three boxes, or refund the money, with 10 per cent interest.

"BACO-CURO" is not a substitute, but a reliable and scientific cure—which absolutely destroys the craving for tobacco without the aid of will power, and no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew of smoke.

Sold by all druggists, with written guarantee, at $1.00 per box, three boxes, (thirty days' treatment, and GUARANTEED CURE,) $2.50, or sent direct upon receipt of price. BOOKLET AND PROOFS FREE. Eureka Chemical & Manufacturing Company, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

DA GAMA A SUICIDE

THE BRAVE REBEL ADMIRAL OF BRAZIL KILLS HIMSELF AFTER A BATTLE.

HE HAD JUST MET DEFEAT.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES TOO STRONG FOR HIS ARMY OF INSURGENTS.

ONE OF AN ILLUSTRIOUS RACE.

A Prominent Actor in the Long Struggle Against President Peixoto.

BUENOS AYRES, June 26.—Admiral da Gama, after his defeat yesterday by the government forces, committed suicide. Gen. Taveres has assumed command of the rebels. Saldanna da Gama was born in Rio de Janeiro, and was descended from the Hirole Portuguese family, the most illustrious of whose members was the celebrated Vasco da Gama. Some of the family now hold high office in the Portuguese royal court. Among the dames of honor is the Countess J. de Saldanna da Gama and the Countess E. Telles da Gama. Da Gama was one of the ablest and most influential officers of the Brazilian navy. He was held in the highest estimation by Dom Pedro, the Brazilian emperor, and was always a strong monarchist. When the revolt against Peixoto occurred about two years ago, he remained neutral for some time, but finally decided to join the insurgents. His accession was hailed by them as a great victory, but Peixoto made of Da Gama's well-known monarchial tendencies much to counteract the effect of his desertion.

RENEWED WAR MEMORIES.

Five Hundred Veterans Present at the Faribault Encampment.

Special to the Globe.

FARIBAULT, Minn., June 26.—The opening of the annual reunion of the Cannon Valley G. A. R. association did not bring out many veterans because of the threatened weather yesterday, but with bright prospects this morning large crowds came from far and near during the forenoon, filling the many tents that were spreading over the court house grounds. The hotels are crowded and homes opened to receive the visitors. Along the streets may be found groups of soldiers reciting incidents of the war and renewing friendships. The registered list of veterans gives close to 500 names. The parade this afternoon was many blocks long. Whole families came to the encampment and took part in the entertainments, a noticeable feature of the encampment being the handsomely attired company of Sons of Veterans from Morristown. The visitors viewed the state institutions, which had hoisted flags, and were received by the superintendents of each of the schools. Mayor Sheffield being absent from the city, Hon. M. H. Keeley made the address of welcome in behalf of the city. Dress parade this evening was excellent. The campfire created considerable enthusiasm among the large audience gathered on the campus of the court house square. Posts from Waseca, Waterville, Morristown, Owatonna, Farmington and Faribault are represented at the encampment. All are having an enjoyable reunion.

MUCH MIXED CASE.

Titles to a Tract of Land Near Chamberlain in Dispute.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 26.—A case has been commenced in the United States land office here which promises to rival the famous Aberdeen and Lead City townsite cases. The land in dispute is a tract of 188 acres, which was formerly contained in the grant to the Milwaukee railroad company, and adjoins this city on the north. Those claiming it are Henry J. King and Eliza Reynolds, homestead claimants, and a townsite company organized in this city. The fact that the land was originally a part of the Crow Creek and Winnebago Indian reservation that was thrown open to settlement by President Arthur on Feb. 27, 1885, and withdrawn from market by President Cleveland, April 17, 1885, and that both homesteaders and the townsiters allege settlement on the land Feb. 27, 1885, when it was originally opened for settlement, helps complicate the case. The land was finally thrown upon the market Feb. 10, 1890, and since that time has been occupied by both homesteaders and many of the townsiters, although nominally belonging to the railroad company. The record in the case already contains 50,000 words. A continuance has been granted to July 16, when the taking of testimony will be resumed. A large number of witnesses are yet to be examined.

Not Complimentary to Manitoba.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., June 26.—Last fall and summer the Manitoba country was the Mecca of every discontented farmer in North Dakota or her sister state to the south. In some counties of this state those whose crops turned out badly decided to try the province and took up land there. In addition there were a great many from South Dakota. This year they are coming back and bringing others with them. Towner county is catching a great many of the wanderers as well as a good lot of immigration from the drouth-stricken countries of the South. Some of the Nebraskans returning go straight through to their own state, which they claim even at its worst is far more preferable than Manitoba can ever be. Many of the returning farmers are making the trip in the regular white covered wagon of the immigrant, the sides being covered with inscriptions of every character, but not in the least complimentary to Manitoba.

Wedded at Rochester.

Special to the Globe.

ROCHESTER, Minn., June 26.—The most brilliant wedding and society event that has occurred in this city for years, took place last evening at the M. E. church, when Miss Stella Crouch and George J. Stevens were united in marriage by the Rev. Avery. The church was handsomely decorated, and about 350 friends of the happy couple were present to witness the ceremony. Mr. Stevens is engaged in the book and stationery business in this city, but until a short time ago was a resident of Minneapolis, and a traveling salesman for a jewelry firm in that city.

Got Pointers for the Reds.

Special to the Globe.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., June 26.—H. B. Frissell, superintendent of government school for Indians and negroes at Hampton, Virginia, returned here today from a visit to Crow Creek and Lower Brule agency, where he secured some needed information to present to the Indian conference to be held in Sioux City.

AT MINNETONKA.

People Flocking From the Cities to the Lakes.

St. Paul People Stopping at Hotel Lafayette, Lake Minnetonka—A. McQuillan, F. M. Hogan, Jennie Kelley, E. H. Smith, W. D. Kelley, Ada Kelley, Amy Coleman, S. W. Matteson, A. G. Gallasch, S. W. Matteson, M. L. Otis, Henry Blakely, Marie McKenna, O. B. Grant, Tim Doherty, Charles D. Matteson, Fred Woodbury, E. W. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Baker, John F. Baker Jr., T. M. Hogan, Col. Hancock, George Benz, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Peet, Peter A. Schaub, H. B. Greening, Misses Brown and Glover, Lindley McDonald, Irving B. Ferguson, William N. Armstrong, Henry Conklin, George P. Case, Cyrus Wellington, William Kasminsky, B. H. Baker.

Minneapolis People at Hotel Lafayette—Charles Robinson, M. W. Stocker, E. E. Parmelee, John Long, C. Lindley, D. H. Gallagher, Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Watson, Mrs. T. T. Coppage, H. L. Wilkins, Sibyl Wilbur, F. S. Head, W. G. Northrup, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Temple, J. F. Hayden, F. W. Eastman, F. A. Secombe, W. H. Fenman, F. S. Head, Percy Vilas, M. Richardson, James F. Blaine and family, G. A. Clark, William G. Northrup, T. J. Zeigler and wife, Harry A. Devaux, Miss Grace Reade, Col. and Mrs. C. McC. Reeve, C. W. Kerrick, E. C. Babb, Mr. and Mrs. George N. Merriam and Miss Merriam, Henry W. Allen.

The fishing season is on. Yesterday forenoon in Stubbs' bay, about a mile and a half above Hotel Lafayette, Judge Shiras caught eight bass weighing 27½ pounds, a six-pound pickerel and three smaller ones. Judge Shiras is a famous angler, having been at Minnetonka every summer since 1872. He is stopping with his wife and niece at the Lafayette, where they registered before the oarsmen had arrived, the first guests of the season.

Gen. D. B. Henderson, a military hero of the civil war, is stopping at the Lafayette. The general lost a leg at Corinth, and although obliged to use crutches, is one of the most lively and fun-loving, genial gentlemen one would care to meet. He will spend the summer at the lake. He represents the Dubuque district of Iowa in the house of representatives at Washington.

George H. Partridge and family, of Minneapolis; Dr. E. D. Brant and wife, of Canton, O.; Mr. and Mrs. George N. Merriam and Miss Merriam, of Minneapolis; General and Mrs. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque; Col. H. M. Lazelle and H. G. Lazelle, of Minneapolis; John T. Mitchell and William J. Walker, of Chicago; Judge and Mrs. O. P. Shiras and Miss Shiras, of Dubuque; Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of St. Paul, and F. M. Hoover and family, of Minneapolis, are season guests at Hotel Lafayette.

Misses Ethel and Ydes Brill are stopping for a week with Mrs. G. H. Chapman.

"The Highlands," one of the elegant new places at Ferndale, is to be the summer home of L. E. Newport and wife, of St. Paul.

Mrs. Jameison is entertaining Mrs. Susan J. Bixby, of St. Paul, the mother of Tams Bixby.

Manager Holcombe congratulates himself and the guests of his hotel over the acceptance by Miss Marie Barry, of St. Paul, of the duty of providing entertainment for the little folks at Hotel Lafayette during the summer.

Only one formal hop, that of the Hotel St. Louis, intervenes between the full score of summer festivities and frolic. Next Saturday evening Manager Hall announces his first formal ball, after which the full schedule of summer entertainment will obtain. A feature of the St. Louis opening will be a short vocal programme by Miss Jessie Foster, of St. Louis. The entertainment will be given in the form of a "Trilby recital," including all the music mentioned in the now famous book.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

DISTRICT COURT ROUTINE.

BEFORE THE JUDGES.

61,100—James Haley vs. the St. Paul City Railway Company; verdict for the defendant. Judge Kelly.

60,576—John A. Starrett vs. Margaret J. Monson; jury out. Judge Brill.

61,121—Nancy J. Jamar vs. the St. Paul City Railway Company; verdict for the defendant. Judge Kelly.

61,680—George W. Meeks vs. the City of St. Paul; verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000. Judge Brill.

61,103—Alois Fischer et al., vs. the A. O. U. W., Joseph Schmidt substituted defendant; verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000. Judge Egan.

60,902—James H. and Ducia R. Mahler vs. the Merchant's National bank and A. K. Brockelsley; on trial. Judge Kelly.

61,590—Michael Poluine vs. the City of St. Paul; on trial. Judge Brill.

61,073—Baptist's Convention of Michigan vs. Sylvester M. Cary et al.; continued to October and defendants given leave to file separate answers on payment of $175 interest. Judge Willis.

ORDERS AND DECISIONS.

54,501—County vs. trustees of First German M. E. church; order vacating tax judgments for 1892. Judge Kelly.

55,341—Cornelius B. Gold et al., vs. Benjamin H. Ogden; judgment for defendant. Judge Kerr.

60,537—Estella M. Haskell vs. Henri P. Haskell; decree of divorce granted. Judge Willis.

54,272—First National Bank of Devil's Lake vs. Lancashire Fire Insurance Company; motion for a new trial granted. Judge Otis.

54,273—First National Bank of Devil's Lake vs. Manchester Fire Insurance Company; motion for a new trial denied. Judge Otis.

54,274—First National Bank of Devil's Lake vs. Home Insurance Company; motion for new trial granted. Judge Otis.

60,930—In re assignment of Kuhl & Cummings Company; order denying motion to confirm sale. Judge Kelly.

NEW CASES.

61,232—Lake Phalen Land Improvement Company vs. James C. Stout; action to recover $7,350 claimed to be due on stock subscribed.

COTTOLENE.

DID YOU EVER

hear tell of a purchaser wanting to buy an imitation? Why do men who try to sell such articles speak of the act as "working them off?" Simply because people want the best, and it takes work and likewise deception to sell them the worst. This unpleasant experience may befall the housekeeper who determines to

TRY COTTOLENE

the new vegetable shortening. The healthfulness, flavor, and economy of this wonderful cooking product has won for it the widest popularity, which in turn has attracted the attention of business parasites who are "working off" imitations and counterfeits. Forewarned is forearmed. Be sure you get the only genuine vegetable shortening—COTTOLENE.

Sold in 3 and 5 pound pails.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS

Marriages.

Richard E. Exley.....Anna Bonn
John Wilson.....Ethel Cole
Otto Schmidt.....Bertha Schultz
John O. Johnson.....Ingrid Olson
Albert N. Hauser..Catherine Jessrang
Frank A. Appleton..Margaret E. Kelly
Harry Philipp.....Nanny Leupold
William J. Haas.....Jennie M. Busek
Alva Roscoe Hunt..Alice Mary Adams
Samuel Neuman.....Carrie Rollent
John P. Gallagher....Mary A. Kelleher
Andrew A. Powers.....Mary A. Tucker
Geo. H. Ten Broeck.Charlotte E. Dunn
C. P. Braithwaite...Carrie E. Maguire
Gus F. Kasenow.....Winnifred Egan
William O. Williams...Julia Courtney
John H. Ramaley.Elizabeth C. Provost
Benjamin Erickson.....Annis Carlson

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Orth.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. James Warren.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Miller.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Mathews Bantz.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. William M. Martin...Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Imgrand.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Peter Salem.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Weber.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Edmundson.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Garland.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hedin.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Michal.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Andres Raungetsch..Girl
Mr. and Mrs. William Rothbauer..Boy
Mr. and Mrs. M. Vangerl.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. H. Randleff.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. John Holler.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Leo C. Bruggemann.Girl

Deaths.

Baby Larkin, 367 Water st.....10 days
Mary Conley, 171 Milford st.....56 yrs.
Genevieve O'Brien, 433 Martin...5 mos.
August Soete, 754 Jessamine.....14 mos.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE NEW INTEREST PERIOD OF The State Savings Bank, Germania Life Ins. Bdg., 4th and Minn. Sts., begins July 1, 1895. All deposits made on or before July 3, 1895, will be entitled to six months' interest Jan. 1, 1896. Deposits received from $1 and upward. Depositors entitled to Interest under Sec. 34 of the by-laws for period ending July 1, 1895, will please present their pass books at the bank for entry on or after July 20, 1895. Trustees, John D. Ludden, John B. Sanborn, Ferdinand Willius, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Harris Richardson, C. P. Noyes, Gustav Willius, Wm. Constans, John D. O'Brien, Kenneth Clark, Jul. M. Goldsmith.

DIED.

ROWE—In St. Paul, Minn., June 25th, 1895, Arthur G. B. Hutchings, youngest son of John and Emily M. H. Rowe, aged 10 years. Funeral from family residence, No. 529 Westminster street, today at 10:30 o'clock a. m. Friends invited.

AMUSEMENTS.

Metropolitan.

LAST WEEK OF ALHAMBRA VAUDEVILLES! BIG HIT LAST NIGHT | Two Performances Every Night. Drop in Any Time. 10, 20 and 30c.

Friday Night, Gilkison Testimonial. 50 Volunteers. Next Sunday, "A Black Sheep."

Metropolitan.

SALE OF SEATS

Opens This Morning for

HOYT'S

.....A.....

BLACK SHEEP!

First Presentation in This City

Sunday Evening, June 30th.

THE GRAND With Its Casino Courts...

THE GIFFEN AND NEILL CO. | LED.... ASTRAY | Matinee Saturday. 10, 20, 25 and 35c.

Next Sunday—All the Comforts of Home.

The Man or Woman who likes real comfort will find it

When he or she travels to Chicago, Kansas City or intermediate points

ON THE

Chicago Great Western RAILWAY,

"Maple Leaf Route."

This line is first in the public regard

...Because...

It established the fast standard time to Chicago, 13½ hours.

...Because...

Of the "satisfying" Cafe Dining Service.

...Because...

Of the luxurious Private Chamber Sleeping Cars (Pullman's latest).

...Because...

Of the "easy," fine Day Coaches and for other reasons that will be made known at the

TICKET OFFICE, Cor. 5th & Robert Sts. St. Paul, Minn.

The Oldest and Best Appointed Studio in the Northwest.

1850 C. A. Zimmerman 1895

99 and 101 East Sixth Street. Opposite Metropolitan Opera House.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHY For a Short Time Only.

One Doz. CABINETS for..... $3

"OUR BEST WORK."

Out door and commercial work a specialty. Mr. Zimmerman's Personal Attention Appointments. Telephone 1071.

Mannheimer Bros.

One single fact outweighs a thousand claims. We deal in Facts, plain, every-day Facts, garnished with Best Quality and Lowest Price.

Silks for Thursday.

25c yd.—A choice assortment, pretty, stylish Summer Silks; value, 65c yard.

37c yd.—Over 200 styles to choose from, plain, colored, black and fancy Taffeta and India Silks; values to $1.25 yd.

59c yd.—10 pieces, 500 yards, heavy 27-inch white and cream Twilled India Silk; value fully $1.00 yard.

69c yd.—25 pieces newest color combinations in changeable Taffetas; splendid quality; value, 85c and $1 yard.

Wash Goods Dept.

For this morning at 9 o'clock, one case French Printed Outing Flannels, worth 12½c a yard, at..... 5c YARD.

Glove Department.

Kayser Black Silk Patent Finger-Tipped Gloves—the kind that the tips outwear the Glove. For Thursday only..... 50c

50c heavy black Milanese Silk Mitts..... 25c

Glace and Suede Gloves—4 buttons — the $1.50 quality for..... 95c

Cloak Department.

Special for Today at 9 O'Clock.

16 doz. Ladies' Laundered Waists, regular $1 value. Choice, each..... 50c

50 Ladies' Duck Suits, light and dark colors; regular $2.50 value. Choice.. $1.39

6 dozen stylishly-made Ladies' Lawn Wrappers, lace-trimmed; regular $1.50 value. Choice, each..... 98c

60c Challies for 19c.

Our entire stock of the finest quality All-Wool Imported French Challies, exclusive styles, prints of 1895. The 60c quality for 19c a yard.

WIDE WALE DIAGONALS, 50c YARD.

50-inch wide, navy blue and black, worth $1.25. This special price is for Thursday, Friday and Saturday only. The greatest value ever offered.

Men's Furnishings. BULLETIN OF BARGAINS.

75c Balbriggan Underwear....39c
50c Neckwear.....21c
$2.50, $2.00, $1.50 Negligee Shirts $1.69, $1.29, 89c
40c Half-Hose (Lisle Thread)..25c
75c Night Shirts..... 50c
50c Suspenders..... 25c

THESE ARE FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

SIXTH AND ROBERT STS., ST. PAUL, MINN.

FOR WELL PEOPLE

Medicines are for the sick. Some can be used with good effects by persons apparently well. Occasional resort to Ripans Tabules prevents attacks that result from disorders of the stomach and liver. To preserve is better and cheaper than to repair.

ROYAL RUBY PORT WINE

Absolutely Pure. The Standard of Excellence.

ADULTERATED WINE is injurious, but nothing gives strength and tones up the stomach like a pure old port wine. "Royal Ruby Port," so called for its royal taste and ruby color, is, on account of its purity, age and strength, particularly adapted for invalids, convalescents and the aged. Sold only in bottles (never in bulk), while cheap wine is sold by the gallon, and gives a larger profit to the seller but less to the user. This wine is absolutely pure, and has the age, without which no wine is fit to use. Be sure you get "Royal Ruby."

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Quarts, $1, 6 for $5; Pints, 60c; 6 for $3.25.

—FOR SALE BY—

KENNEDY & CHITTENDEN, Third St., Cor. Wabasha

THE GLOBE WANTS SUPPLY THE PEOPLE'S WANTS