Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

BANK WINS ITS SUIT

INSURANCE COMPANIES MUST PAY THEIR RISKS ON THE BURNED ELEVATOR.

N. P. CLARKE CASE MODIFIED.

SWIFT COUNTY COURT'S DECISION IS CHANGED BY THE HIGHER TRIBUNAL.

TWO OTHERS ARE REVERSED.

The Appellate Court Continues to Overturn the Conclusions of the District Judiciary.

Judge Canty, in the Supreme court yesterday, handed down a number of decisions. One covers the two suits of the bank of Devil's Lake against the Lancashire and Home Insurance companies. A grain elevator burned, and the loss was adjusted and the salvage sold by the adjusters of the majority of the companies carrying the risk. The companies in these suits sent an adjuster later, and he acquiesced, at least, in the action taken before his arrival. The companies, however, refused to pay. The court holds, however, that the adjuster practically ratified the action of the other adjusters, and that his action binds the companies. The syllabi of the decisions are as follows:

First National Bank of Devils Lake, respondent, vs. Lancashire Insurance Company, appellant, First National Bank of Devils Lake, respondent, vs. Home Insurance Company, appellant.

The insured held policies issued by a number of different insurers; a loss by fire occurred; the adjusters of two of these insurers came upon the scene, and by the consent of the insured, sold the salvage; the next day the adjuster of the defendant insurer came also upon the scene and had conversations with the insured; in actions on the policies of the latter insurers, held, from the evidence as to these conversations and the other evidence in the case, the jury was justified in finding that the latter adjuster ratified the acts of the other adjusters in selling the salvage; that under the terms of the policy he is presumed to have had authority to make arrangements for the sale of such salvage, and consequently to ratify the sale already made, and that (following First National Bank vs. Insurance Company, 66 N. W. R. 136), retaining the proceeds of such sale or neglecting to see that such proceeds were promptly returned to the insured after the discovery by defendants that the policies in suit had been forfeited before the fire, waived such forfeiture. Orders affirmed. —Canty, J.

Sam R. Eide, respondent, vs. Nehemiah P. Clarke, appellant.

The plaintiff, at the commencement of the first action to determine adverse claims under the statute, held a lien on the land in question, which he claimed had at that time ripened into a title, but which in fact had not; the case was tried, the court so found and ordered his complaint to be dismissed; thereupon he moved for additional findings, setting out the facts out of which his lien arose and declaring the same a valid lien on the premises, which findings were allowed and judgment ordered accordingly; in the judgment entered it was adjudged that he had a valid lien on the land, but no other interest in it; between the time of trial and the time of the application for additional findings, his lien ripened into a title, which cut off the inferior lien of defendant, but this lien was by the judgment adjudged to be valid and subsequent to plaintiff's lien.

In a subsequent action brought by plaintiff to determine defendant's adverse claims

Held, the plaintiff's lien having given him no right to possession and having failed to prove title, any further question as to its legality or priority was wholly foreign to the first action, but injected into it and voluntarily litigated by the parties, it was also a question to determine which no independent action could be maintained between the parties; it was therefore not in the nature of an amendment which related back to the commencement of the action thus prematurely brought, but must be considered as a proceeding commenced at the time the application was made for additional findings (at which time plaintiff had no lien, but had the title in its stead), the judgment is valid, though irregular, and proceeding commenced at the time the aplication was made for additional findings (at which plaintiff had no lien, but had the title in its stead), the judgment is valid, though irregular, and whether it speaks from the date of its entry or only from the time of such application, it is in either case an adjudication that plaintiff had no title to the land, and estops him from claiming that he had such title or that defendant's lien is cut off by the same.

2. Plaintiff being in possession at the time the first action was commenced, had a right under the statute, though he had no title, to maintain the action for the purpose of determining the validity of defendant's claim of lien, but it was foreign to the action to go further and determine the priority of the liens on a title under which plaintiff did not hold, or claim to hold. Order modified. Canty, J.

Rochester Lodge No. 21, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, respondents, vs. Michael W. Graham, Edward A. Schwartz et al., appellants.

A. was the owner of a life estate in a city lot, and B. was the owner of the reversion; they were erecting the first and second stories of a building on the lote, and C., under a license from them, was erecting the third story; thereupon A. and B. joined in a conveyance in fee to C. of such third story in the conveyance, B. covenanted to build and maintain forever the roof of the building, and C. covenanted to pay a perpetual rent of $25 per annum; B. built the roof, and thereafter A. and B. joined in a conveyance in fee of the rest of the premises except the third story, to certain of the defendants; in time the roof became decayed, and C. was compelled to erect a new one, and brought this action to have the whole cost of the same declared a lien on the interest of such defendants in the building and lot; A. is still living.

Held, A. not having joined in the covenant to maintain the roof, the covenant of B. to do so, does not run with the life estate of A. or incumber the same either in law or equty, with the whole burden of maintaining the roof, that such defendants are still enjoying possession under that life estate and not under the reversion, and so fas as plaintiff's present claim is concerned, it can only compel contribution from such defendants of their equitable share of the cost of maintaining the roof.

Distinction noted between a conveyance in fee reserving rent and a lease for life or years, as to covenants running with the land. Order reversed and a new trial granted. —Canty, J.

Ulick L. Lynott, respondent, vs. Charles E. Dickerman, appellant. Syllabus:

1. Ch. 53, G. L. 1878, is entitled "An act providing for the foreclosure of mortgage by advertisement." Held the subject legislated upon in section 24 thereof is germane to the subject mentioned in the title of the act, and the act is not, because of section 24, unconstitutional because embracing more than one subject or embracing a subject not expressed in the title.

2. Whether the naked right to sue for the penalty provided for by said section 24 is assignable, quere.

But held, an assignee of the amount actually due from the mortgagee, and which he has misappropriated, is assignable without a transfer of the equity of redemption. Order affirmed. —Canty, J.

Goodman Cohen, respondent, vs. Aaron Goldberg, appellant.

1. In an action by a third party against a judgment creditor for conversion of property levied on as the property of the judgment debtor, but claimed by the plaintiff as his property, held, great latitude must be allowed in the cross-examination of the immediate parties to the alleged fraudulent transaction, and it is error to refuse to allow any such cross-examination having a reasonable tendency to throw light on such transaction, even though the inquiry is as to matters not touched upon in the direct examination.

2. It is error to admit in such an action, evidence of the wealth of the defendant, with a view to the recovery of punitive damages, unless there is evidence in the case tending to prove that he was guilty of gross oppression or wanton disregard of the rights of the plaintiff in converting the property, so as to justify the allowance of punitive damages. Order reversed and a new trial granted. —Canty, J.

CLOSING THE SALOONS.

Two Proprietors Arrested for Keeping Open Too Late.

Notwithstanding the statement of a city official the order relative to the closing of the saloons at midnight has not been suspended. Yesterday two saloonkeepers were in the police court on a charge of keeping open after twelve o'clock. The complaints in each case were signed and sworn to by patrolmen.

Bastian Noll, keeper of a saloon at 867 Minnehaha street, had his case continued to Saturday and put up $100 for his appearance. Capt. Pottgeiser stated last evening that Noll had been taking two or three minutes each night after the time for closing arrived and on last Friday night was open about half an hour later than the law allows.

Nick Andres, who keeps the saloon at Washington and Sixth streets, also secured a continuance. Patrolman Walsh, who made the complaint in this case, claims that Andres was in his place of business after midnight on Saturday last. Andres, however, denies that he sold any liquor after hours and says he had a friend who lives in the same building as the saloon with him when he shut up. After closing they went in front of the place and remained there some time.

YOUNG MEYERS RELEASED.

Facts of His Release From the State School.

Albert Meyers, who was arrested on Friday last for complicity in the larceny of a bottle of whiskey from the store of Kennedy & Chittenden, was allowed to go home yesterday by Judge Orr. The lads father died yesterday morning and the fact having been brought to the attention of the court he was released. Albert, who is about twelve years old, was released from the state school at Red Wing a short time ago. He was not, as was stated some days ago, pardoned by the governor, but released by the board having charge of the school on the ground that the family were going to Idaho to live. His father did go to Idaho but was taken seriously sick and on the advice of his physician brought back to St. Paul. He died yesterday morning. But for the sickness of her husband Mrs. Meyers would have left the state with Albert and the rest of the family some time ago as she promised the officials of the school when her son was discharged.

SHE MAY KEEP GLORINE.

Mrs. Thompson Convinces the Court That She'll Stay.

Charles Thompson has again failed in what will probably be the last step he will take concerning the custody of his little daughter, Glorine, until the order of Judge Willis consigning the care of the child to Mrs. Thompson is finally passed upon by the supreme court. Mrs. Thompson was before Judge Brill yesterday upon an order to show cause why the order of Judge Willis giving her the custody of the precocious Glorine should not be modified, in view of the statement of her husband in securing the issuance of the order that she was about to leave the state, and so convinced the court of her intention not to leave its jurisdiction that the desired modification consigning the child to the custody of a third party was denied.

In an affidavit Mrs Thompson stated that she had no intention of leaving the state until next November, and her attorney further explained that at that time his client would file divorce proceedings against her husband. If successful in her suit Mrs. Thompson would return with her daughter to her former home in St. Louis.

WERE SELLING COCAINE.

Police Wonder Where They Got It and Arrests Follow.

Two lads about fifteen years old were arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Campbell, charged with larceny. A telephone from the drug store of J. P. Allen, was to the effect that a colored boy was offering for sale cocaine. The officer soon had Charles Bean behind the bars at the central station as being the one who was doing the peddling. Bean said John Simmons, a white pal of his, was interested in the sale of the drug, and a little while afterward Simmons was also arrested. The boys claim that they found the cocaine where it had been thrown from the Northern Pacific warehouse recently burned. They had sold some of the drug to a couple of drug stores on East Seventh street for seventy cents. The police are inclined to the opinion that the lads stole the drug and in order to find the owner locked them up. Bean lives with his parents on Rosabel street. Simmons, who has been arrested several times lately, has neither parents nor home.

LOOKING FOR DAMAGES.

People Stalled at Midway One Wet Night Want Pay for It.

A firm of local attorneys recently inserted in the papers an advertisement requesting persons who were detained by the accident on the Interurban line on the night of June 6, to call at their offices in the New York Life building. The accident, it will be remembered, was caused by lightning striking the poles which support the feed wires and trolly wires on University avenue. The result was that for a distance of seven blocks the wires were down and a number of cars on the line with their passengers were stalled for the night. A reporter for the Globe saw one of the attorneys who inserted the advertisement, yesterday, and was told they had been visited by about fifty persons who were on the cars which were stalled by the accident between here and Minneapolis. Claims aggregating about $1,500, he said, had been filed with them by persons who alleged that they had been damaged. A number of the claimants, the attorney said, were women, who were passengers on the cars and had been left by the company after the accident to get to their destination as best they could. The night was a very disagreeable one and many of the passengers were obliged to walk several miles in the rain.

There was not the least doubt in his mind but that the company was responsible for damages in these cases. While the accident might be under the head of what was called an act of Providence, and for which the company was not responsible, the passengers, he says, should have been taken care of by the company and landed at their destination in the center of either Minneapolis or St. Paul.

The company, he said, had been notified of the claims against them, but as yet no answer had been received by the firm.

HARRINGTON GOT OFF.

Ordinance Against Street Begging Was Repealed Last Fall.

John J. Harrington, who has more or less reputation as a politician, was in the police court yesterday charged with street begging. Harrington was arrested Saturday by Patrolman Ahern, and as he was booked at the central station declared his arrest an outrage. He said if the administration had been Democratic he would not have wondered at his arrest, but being Republican, he was not only surprised but disgusted. He mentioned the names of about thirty-three well-known city, county and state officials who would put up any amount of bail for him, but strange to say, no one came to his rescue and he had to face the court yesterday. He was discharged by Judge Orr, however, who informed the representative from the city attorney's office that the ordinance under which Harrington was arraigned had been repealed in September last. Mr. Oppenheim was surprised and stated that numerous offenders had been sent to the workhouse since that date under the ordinance. The court explained that he did not care to argue the point, but he knew the ordinance had been repealed and discharged Harrington. Mr. Oppenheim, seen later, said the ordinance had been repealed inadvertently and would be remedied at the earliest possible moment. The city, he said, needed and must have some protection against street begging.

THREE ARE COMMITTED.

Probate Court Is Occupied With Insanity Cases.

Court Commissioner Ben Davis occupied the bench in the probate court yesterday, in the absence of Judge Willrich, disposing of three insane cases which came up for hearing.

Frank Valka, the young man who was arraigned in the police court during the morning on the charge of horse stealing, was examined regarding his sanity and ordered committed to the state hospital at Rochester.

Amanda Peterson, residing at 595 Sims street, was sent to the hospital for the second time to be cured of protracted melancholia.

Charles Sylvester, a telegraph operator living at 260 Carroll street, was also consigned to the care of the state institution for the insane. His hallucination is that with the assistance of a few able seamen and a good ship he could anchor off the coast of Cuba, and with his knowledge of electricity, blow the island out of the water.

ESCAPED FROM SIBERIA

But He Struck a Decided Frost in St. Paul.

John Zannlis, a Russian, sixty years old, who carried a valise, and had $13.60 in his pockets was arrested yesterday afternoon by Relief Agent Hutchins, charged with vagrancy. Zannlis could speak no English, but he had a card which set forth in English type the statement that he had been sentenced to Siberia for life, but pardoned by the czar. It appeared that he was not satisfied with his luck, but was endeavoring to get a small fortune from the philanthropic citizens of St. Paul in nickel and dime installments. He seemed to be fully alive to his position for he requested that a certain interpreter be sent for, when his case came up in court today.

DISTRICT COURT ROUTINE.

New Cases—

65,824—Assignment of Abbie Deppe to James A. Gerrie; value of stock, $400.

Quite Overlooked.

Chicago Post.

"Did you go to her wedding?"

"Oh, yes."

"How did she look?"

"Oh, she made a beautiful bride. The whole scene was like a picture, and every one admired her."

"How about the bridesmaids?"

"They were simply too lovely for anything. I never saw six prettier girls in my life, and the gowns they wore were enough to make an ordinary girl die of envy. I drank in every detail of them."

"And the groom?"

"The what?"

"The groom. There was a bridegroom wasn't there?"

"Why, yes; I suppose there was—that is, of course, there must have been, but I didn't recall just who he was."

Prepared for Sleep.

Chicago Post.

"Are you going to church with me, William?" she asked, sweetly.

"Certainly, dear," he replied.

He had his reasons for wishing to put her in good humor.

"Last Sunday—" she began.

"I know, my dear," he interrupted hastily. "It was unpardonable, but I was very, very tired."

"It was not my intention to reproach you, William," she said. "I merely desired to suggest that perhaps it would be wise for you to put your pajamas in the little valise and bring them along."

Although the sermon was long and prosy that Sunday not even once did William nod or show any other signs of sleepiness.

The Devil Doesn't Use Salt.

Reginald Scott (1540-99), the greatest opponent of witchcraft of his time, cites an affirmation of Bodin that as salt is a sign of eternity and used by divine command in all sacrifices so "ye devil loveth no salt in hys meate."

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Illinois' Earnings.

CHICAGO, July 13.—The gross receipts of the Illinois Central from traffic for the month of June were $1,527,525, an increase of $16,598. For the eleven months ended May 31, the excess of receipts over operating expenses and taxes were $6,322,228, an increase of $964,815.

A palm which adorned the front yard of A. Michaud, at 236 Pleasant avenue, was stolen Sunday night. The plant was a rare one and was valued at $15 by the owner.

INFANT HEALTH
SENT FREE
A little book that should be in every home. Issued by the manufacturers of the
Gail Borden Eagle Brand
Condensed Milk
N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
71 Hudson Street, New York

CANAL TO THE LAKE

COL. KIEFER MAKES AN INTERESTING ADDRESS TO THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GREAT THING FOR THE CITY.

HE IS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER THE PROSPECTS FOR ITS COMPLETION.

MAY GET THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

Federal Building May be Turned Over to the City When It Is Abandoned.

The feature of yesterday's weekly meeting of the chamber of commerce was the presence of Congressman A. R. Kiefer, who delivered an interesting address upon the Superior canal, towards the completion of which he has introduced and supported valuable legislation.

A formal vote of thanks was tendered Col. Kiefer at the conclusion of the address.

A portion of Congressman's Kiefer's description of the canal was as follows:

The canal starts at Allouez bay. It contemplates the construction of an artificial canal to the Brule, a distance of about eighteen miles. The Brule is then to be canalized for a distance of seven miles. Then comes the summit level extending thirty-five miles to and through upper Lake St. Croix. From the south end of this summit level the St. Croix river is followed to the Mississippi river, a distance of 147 miles, making the whole waterway thus to be opened 207 miles in length.

In considering this project from a commercial point of view, the first consideration that appeals to one is the magnificent terminal harbors at either end of the route. At the northern end, Allouez bay is, as I have stated, part of Duluth-Superior harbor, and under the improvement authorized to be contracted for by the last river and harbor bill, it will be increased to a depth of twenty feet. At the southern end is the great lake St. Croix, twenty-three miles in length, and of a depth varying from thirty to fifty feet, except over a few bars which can be easily removed. Below the lake is the Mississippi river, with its navigable channel reaching around to St. Paul, the head of commercial navigation.

Careful examinations have been made of the soil to determine its characteristics with reference to the construction of a work of this character. Tests have been made of the flowage of every stream that intersects the route of the proposed canal to determine the exact sources and amount of the water supply, and for all my statements of fact I am indebted to the information thus collected and presented in the report of the engineers.

Starting at Allouez Bay, it is proposed, as I have already said, to construct a canal to the Brule, a distance of 18 miles. The only objection to this portion of the waterway is that it crosses the natural line of drainage, which is generally north and south, while the line of the canal is generally east and west. The streams have washed deeply into the clay soil and their beds now lie at the bottoms of the deep ravines which of course cannot be avoided. On the whole, however, these ravine crossings are not serious disadvantages. The canal may be carried across them on viaducts, or dams may be built on the lower side of the canals, which would pond the waters in the ravines for many miles up stream and create reservoirs which may eventually be used for many purposes.

Lumbering operations through the region traversed by the proposed canal have been practically completed. The land is comparatively worthless and its costs is but trifling. The soil is clay which, when it first settles, is practically water-tight, and the dams could be constructed at small expense from the soil excavated from the bed of the canal. Culverts at or near their bases, of a size sufficient to accommodate the ordinary flow of these little streams, and equipped with gates or valves of proper construction, could easily be utilized for power purposes to generate electricity to operate canal boats, or for other uses.

Flights of locks have been avoided in the plans, and vertical hydraulic lifts substituted, and each lift has been made as great as possible consistent with practical experience and theory.

The calculations for water supply, based upon careful observations after the most approved methods, show that the water supply is ample for a large canal of the dimensions I have mentioned, and further investigation may disclose a supply sufficient for a steamboat canal, 100 feet wide at the bottom, 121 feet wide at the water surface and 7 feet deep. This statement applies as well to the summit level and the southern slope as to the northern slope.

From the point where the Brule river is intercepted and its water raised and turned into the canal by a dam, the bed and valley of the Brule are utilized. Advantage is taken of every topographical feature. The different levels are arranged so that they fit the surroundings. Damage to improved property is avoided where it is possible. There will be no change of grade required of any railroad crossing or paralleling the canal. This section of the canal will offer excellent facilities for navigation.

The summit level, thirty-five miles approximately, is partly excavation and partly formed in the valleys of the Brule and St. Croix rivers and Upper St. Croix lake, whose water surface is 416 feet above the level of Lake Superior. There is along this level a long chain of lakes and swamps separated by sandy knolls of no great height, which can be easily connected and which will furnish an ample supply of water for the upper level.

From the summit down the channel of the St. Croix river is used. Two locks, a high dam at a favorable point, and one vertical lift complete the canalization of the upper St. Croix. From this dam, near the outlet of the Namekagon river, to the head of Kettle river rapids slack water navigation is easily possible. A low dam, a canal link around these rapids with one lift, and the river bed can again be utilized. At this point approximately 1,280 horse power can be constantly developed.

There are no serious obstructions to navigation on this stretch of river until the dam at Nevers is reached. This dam is an enormous structure, eighteen feet high. By lowering the sills of its gate it can be used for navigation.

The last serious obstruction in the river is found at Taylor's Falls and St. Croix. Here it becomes necessary to build a dam high enough to smother the chain of rapids above, and to carry a link of the canal around through the village of Taylor's Falls.

Is there a commercial necessity for the canal? Would its construction by the government benefit so considerable number of people that the government would be justified in undertaking the work? Would the volume of business that would be done over the canal produce an amount of revenue that would attract the capital necessary for the undertaking if constructed by private enterprise?

In seeking a reply to these questions, I must first beg your attention to a few considerations on the subject of water transportation. The general government has always recognized the advantages of and necessity for water communication. In the earlier days the encouragement that congress held out to the improvement of these channels of communication took the form of grants of land in aid of various enterprises. From 1827 to 1866 grants aggregating 5,839,283 acres were made to ten canal projects, and the improvement of a few rivers. From 1824 to 1895 the government has expended on river and harbor work, not including subsidies, $246,068,685, and as you will remember, the river and harbor bill passed since the last date mentioned carried upwards of $12,000,000 cash appropriations and authoried contracts aggregating more than 60,000,000 besides.

These figures show the solicitude that the general government has always felt toward the construction of new waterways, and the improvement of those which nature gave to us.

We here at St. Paul are peculiarly situated. We are at the head of navigation of the Mississippi river. The statement is frequently made that this fact is of no particular advantage to us commercially, and casual consideration might appear to justify the statement. It is, however, far from the truth. The great river is not the advantage to us that it might be for the reason that it leads away to the south, while all our main lines of communication lie to the east and west. Nevertheless, it is true and those of you who have done business here for a series of years will bear me out in the statement that the fact the river is here flowing past our city, has of itself resulted in a reduction of railway rates, and has served as a regulator of rates to an extent that can hardly be estimated, and is not generally appreciated.

I need not say to you that a very large percentage of the merchandise that comes into St. Paul by freight comes via the Great Lakes. Much of it is destined for the West and Southwest, and we do not realize the volume of the traffic that thus passes to and fro through our city. If the water haul could be made to begin or end here, as it could by construction of this canal, it would aid tremendously to our commercial interests.

Most of you probably know better than I something about the volume of the local traffic. We all know, however, how immense is the commerce that flows in and out of Duluth and Superior harbor.

It is hard even to approximate the volume of the business that would be done over a canal that would extend the waterway of the lakes to the Mississippi and St. Paul.

At double the ordinary transportation rate on lake craft, there would be a saving over railroad transportation of from 60 to 70 per cent, or from 50 cents to $1 on the ton.

In 1893 10,800,000 tons passed over the Soo canal. At the lowest estimate 5,000,000 tons go to Minneapolis and St. Paul as points of distribution. On this, then, there would be an annual saving in the cost of transportation of $2,500,000.

Of coal 3,000,000 tons pass annually over the Soo canal. St. Paul and Minneapolis are the distributing points of the Northwest for fuel. Putting the salvage at only 50 cents per ton there would be an annual saving of $1,500,000.

On miscellaneous freight the wholesale houses of the Twin Cities each pay from $75,000 to $150,000 yearly. Ten job houses of St. Paul pay $500,000 yearly, and the large retail houses pay all the way from $2,000 to $25,000. On all this there would be a saving of at least 20 per cent.

Minneapolis annually produces 1,000,000 barrels of flour. One-half goes this route. A saving of 10 cents per barrel could be made on the cost of transportation, making an annual saving of $50,000.

By this route building stone, so much needed by the Northwest, can be furnished at greatly reduced rates.

The cost of the canal is estimated by an experienced engineer at between $5,000,000 and $10,000,000.

In the discussion which followed the reading of the paper, Col. Keifer stated that the bill appropriating $200,000 for the purpose of securing additional frontage for the federal building on Sixth street, and the enlargement of the building, had been recommended favorably by the committee on public buildings and grounds of which he was a member, and would no doubt be passed the coming year.

Congressman Kiefer was also active in securing the passage of a bill granting to the city of Charleston, S. C. the perpetual use of the federal building at that city which was outgrown. In view of the fact that St. Paul's federal building will no doubt be similarly abandoned within a few years, there will be a precedent that may be of advantage to the city of St. Paul.

Maj. Espy stated that there had been a marked commercial growth in the cities of the Northwest and offered the following resolution concerning the matter, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, different cities and sections in this state have shown considerable prosperity and advancement within the past two years, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the immigration committee is hereby directed to have the facts placed prominently before the public by special write ups, and in such other manner as to them may seem proper.

In support of the resolution Maj. Espy spoke of Mankato, Faribault and Winona as showing development of large proportions. Rush B. Wheeler offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, E. E. Smith, a member of this chamber, has offered to contribute his services and experience to the beautifying of the boulevards and fronts of abutting property on Summit avenue, from Dale street to Lexington avenue, by planting trees, sloping fronts of lots, cutting and watering the grass, and

Whereas, This much needed improvement can be accomplished at an expense of about 10 cents per front foot, therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on streets, roads and parks, be requested to confer with Mr. Smith, and aid in accomplishing so desirable an improvement.

Mr. Smith was added to this committee for this purpose.

O. L. Taylor, of the reception committee, which has had under consideration the matter of competition of the Fort Snelling band with civilian bands, read to the chamber a copy of an order of the war department, providing that government musical organization could furnish music for outside occasions, provided that the prices were not lower than those charged by the civilian organizations.

Louis Nash stated that he desired to repudiate that portion of the report which indicated that if the civilian bands would supply as good music as the Fort Snelling band they would not want for engagements.

At this stage of the discussion the matter was laid upon the table upon a motion of Mr. Auerbach.

Mr. Murray moved that the broom makers who believed that they had a grievence against the jobbers and others be given a hearing before the arbitration committee and a resolution containing the purport of the motion was adopted.

A Scarecrow for Mosquitoes.

John Habberton states with the solemnity of firm conviction that mosquitoes are extremely frightened by dragon flies and will not come within yards of them. He says that one or two dried dragon flies suspended from fine silk under the roof of an open porch infested by mosquitoes will scare all of the little pests away, and they will not come back while the dragon flies are there. This, he says, he has tried with surprising results. It is a well-known fact that dragon flies are predatory and voracious insects, and that they subsist largely upon gnats, midges and mosquitoes, and it is but natural that mosquitoes, who are a wise insect, should regard the "spindle," "darning needle," or dragon fly as the small bird regards the hawk.

The Secret of Bicycle Popularity.

From Scribner's.

Now the bicycle has offered to the great majority of citizens a means of athlitic exercise and open-air enjoyment, for which they need not be specially equipped by nature. Man and woman, weak and strong, dwarf and three-hundred-pounder—all sorts and conditions of men—can and do learn to wheel, and with comparatively small perseverance becomes as proficient for all practical purposes as the most handsomely endowed athlete of them all. This is the true secret of the bicycle's firm hold on the public, and here is its greatest value.

The Russian Code of Honor.

Two young Russian officers attached to the Orsk infantry regiment recently quarreled over their cups in a cafe chantant at Orenburg, and one of them struck the other across the cheek with his open hand. The subalterns were intimate comrades, and the aggressor made an ample and satisfactory apology when he came to his sense. This was cordially accepted by his friend, but the regimental court of honor decreed that the officers should fight, and a duel was arranged with pistols at twenty paces. The young lieutenant who had received the affront and forgiven his friend was hit in the thigh and crippled and consequently is unfitted for further service.

Good Luck.

Tid Bits.

Friend—"How's business now, old boy? Bad as ever?"

Manufacturer—"N-o; doing better than we were."

"Glad to hear that. You told me some weeks ago that your mills were running at a loss."

"No loss now; not a halfpenny."

"Prices gone up?"

"No. Men are on strike."

The Philosophical Hen.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

After the serpent had swallowed all the eggs in the nest he came to the conclusion that he might as well take his nap right where he was.

And the hen came back.

"This," she said, cocking her head to one side, "this is what I get for eating all those brandied cherries this afternoon."

THE LEADER
51 East Seventh St. Robert Igel, Prop.

Half-Price!

No goods marked up to show apparent reduction, but a Genuine Half-Price Sale.

Laundered Waists.
50c kind..... 25c
75c kind..... 38c
$1.00 kind..... 50c
$1.25 kind..... 63c
$1.50 kind..... 75c
$2.00 kind..... $1.00
$2.50 kind..... $1.25

Separate Skirts.
$2.50 kind..... $1.25
$3.50 kind..... $1.75
$5.00 kind..... $2.50
$6.00 kind..... $3.00
$8.00 kind..... $4.00
$10.00 kind..... $5.00
$12.50 kind..... $6.25

Wash Suits.
$4.00 kind..... $2.00
$5.00 kind..... $2.50
$6.00 kind..... $3.00
$8.00 kind..... $4.00
$10.00 kind..... $5.00

CAPES.
$1.50 kind..... 75c
$2.50 kind..... $1.25
$5.00 kind..... $2.50
$7.50 kind..... $3.75
$10.00 kind..... $5.00
$12.50 kind..... $6.25
$15.00 kind..... $7.50

Children's Jackets.
$1.50 kind..... 75c
$2.00 kind..... $1.00
$2.50 kind..... $1.25
$4.00 kind..... $2.00
$5.00 kind..... $2.50
$6.00 kind..... $3.00

Ladies' Jackets.
$3.00 kind..... $1.50
$5.00 kind..... $2.50
$6.00 kind..... $3.00
$7.50 kind..... $3.75
$10.00 kind..... $5.00
$12.50 kind..... $6.25

Two Unlucky Chinese.

Whatcom Reveille.

Last week a British Columbia logger sent the cook at his camp to Douglass, the British Columbia station just across the line from Blaine, to get an express package. The Mongolian came to Douglass, and instead of stopping there wandered over the line to the Great Northern depot, on this side, where he sat down. A zealous deputy marshal spied him, and after a few questions found out he had no papers. So he detained him, and according to law the only thing that could be done was to deport him to China, although McKee came down and explained and tried to have him released to go back and cook. Sunday the train had just started south with this Mongolian on board, when some one yelled: "There's another one."

Sure enough, there came another big, fat, wabbly-looking Chinese across the line. The train was stopped instanter, and he was questioned. He was on this side of the line without papers, and the funny part of it was that he was a cook, who had been sent from Westminster to take the other fellow's place as cook in McKee's logging camp, and mistaking his location had wandered too far south. He cried when he knew his predicament, but law, as interpreted by the officers, is stern, as well as surprisingly silly, and he will go back to China along with No. 1, In the meantime McKe has no cok.

Refuted.

Manhattan.

Kipper—Do you believe that the age of miracles is past?"

Dipper—No; I met a man who has been in politics twenty years, and yet who is as poor as a church mouse."

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Borton Liquor Cure.

Vegetable remedies, better than gold. Institute, 340 West Third st.

A Delightful Resort.

Coney Island and Waconia, thirty miles west of Minneapolis, on the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R., is one of the best fishing and summer resorts in the state. Special excursion tickets are on sale on Saturdays, good to return until the following Tuesday, at rate of $1.00 for the round trip.

It Is 16 to 1

That you will enjoy your trip to Milwaukee via the Wisconsin Central line. Excursion tickets will be sold on July 14th, 15th and 16th, good to return August 5th, at one fare ($3.70) for the round trip. City Ticket Office, 373 Robert street.

DIED.

FLYNN—In St. Paul, at family residence, No. 562 St. Anthony avenue, Monday, July 13, at 8:15 p. m., Robert Sidney, aged four years and nineteen days, only son of Thomas and Anne V. Flynn. Funeral from above residence Tuesday, July 14, at 3 p. m.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, DEATHS.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Gust Lofgrin.....Sophia O. Feld
Frank J. Strachota.....Annie Slama
Michael Killen.....Margaret Burke

BIRTHS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Warner.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Ole Nygaard.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Henry Mattel.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Burke.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. Charles Knapp.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Finn.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Simon Liebermann.....Boy
Mr. and Mrs. James Tyrer.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Brings.....Girl
Mr. and Mrs. Elmer B. Hause.....Girl

DEATHS.

Mrs. Mary Johnson, 425½ South Robert.33 yrs
Mrs. Sarah Giernan, 523 Western av....67 yrs
Harry Healey, 111 Arch street.....15 mos
Clara C. Miller, 526 Rice street.....16 mos
Irma R. Ryder, 310 University avenue...1 yr
William Nolan, Little Sisters of the Poor, Wilkin street.....90 yrs
William Bell, Gladstone, Minn.....14 mos
Emma Curti, 169 Charles street.....7 mos
Gilbert R. De Forge, 284 Kent street...7 mos
Francis Shikora, 715 Van Buren street..4 yrs
Bernard Wilders, 118 Acker street.....27 yrs
Baby Koegler, South Robert street.....2 mos
Baby Babcock, Cherokee and Ohio sts..10 mos

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GRAND
Friday Night, July 17th.
BEN JOHNSON. WALTER HALE. SUPERB CAST.
Great Triple Bill. THE BICYCLERS. IN HONOR BOUND. MY TURN NEXT.
Seats Now Selling.

BASE BALL TODAY
ST. PAUL vs. DETROIT.
AURORA PARK.
Game Called at 3:30 O'Clock.

RELIABLE PATTERNS.

Guaranteed to Fit if Proper Size is Given.

We have made an arrangement with one of the oldest and most reliable Paper Pattern houses in New York, which enables us to offer our readers standard and perfect-fitting patterns of the very latest and newest designs.

These patterns are retailed in stores at from 20 to 40 cents. We have made arrangements whereby we can offer them at the extremely low price of 10 cents.

A paper pattern of any size, of this illustration, may be obtained by sending your name and address, number and size of pattern desired, together with 10 cents for each pattern, to the Pattern Department of

THE GLOBE,
St. Paul, Minnesota

PLEASE OBSERVE THE FOLLOWING MEASUREMENTS.

For Waists: Measure around fullest part of bust, close under arm; raise slightly in the back, draw moderately tight.

For Skirts: Measure around the waist, over the belt; draw moderately tight.

Printed directions accompany each pattern, showing how the garment is to be made.

When ordering patterns for children, please also state age of child.

20585—20577.

GIRLS' BLAZER SUIT—This stylish little blazer suit is made of white pique trimmed with dark blue cotton braid. The novel jacket is cut with a big sailor collar—always a becoming addition to children's clothes—which may be adorned with braid, as shown in the illustration, or finished plainly with a row of stitching. The back is tight-fitting and shaped by the usual seams. The fullness is laid in plaits, finished in the center by stitched coat laps. The sleeves are trimmed with novel flaring cuffs. Convenient pockets, with circular openings, are placed on each side of the front.

The jaunty gored skirt is cut in five pieces, and has its fullness arranged in two box-plaits at the back.

Mohair, serge, cheviot, covert cloth, canvas, duck, pique, grass linen, etc., are suitable for the development of this design.

No. 20,585—Girls' Blazer—Requires for medium size, 4½ yards material 27 inches wide, 3⅛ yards 36 inches wide, or 2½ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in five sizes—8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

No. 20,577—Girls' Five-Piece Circular Skirt (having two box-plaits at the back)—Requires, for medium size, 3 yards material 27 inches wide, 2½ yards 36 inches wide, or 2¼ yards 48 inches wide. Cut in five sizes—8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 years.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair,
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.