"An Investigation"

will convince you that our **prices** on **good clothing** are **lower** than you pay for inferior goods elsewhere. The people are coming our way. They seem to appreciate our efforts in giving better values for less money than can be found anywhere else in St. Paul. People who trade here are sure that they always get what we advertise. We never exaggerate. We never disappoint.

Investigate our Special Offerings

for Today=Wednesday.

☞125 Men's $7.00, $8.50 and $10.00 Bicycle Suits for..... **$5.00**

☞300 Pairs Men's $2.50 and $3.00 Trousers for..... **$1.95**

☞25 Doz. Pairs Men's **genuine Guyot** Suspenders, sold everywhere in the United States at 50c. Our special price Wednesday..... **35c**

☞The above items will certainly interest all economical buyers. This opportunity should not be overlooked.

Our Prices Can Always Be Depended On.

Browning, King & Co.,

Seventh and Robert Streets.

HENRY W. FAGLEY, Manager.

CITY NEWS.

Admitted to Minnesota—The Millers' Mutual Fire association, of Illinois, has been admitted to Minnesota.

—o—

Grain Department Receipts—State Auditor Dunn yesterday received $9,200 from the state grain inspection department.

—o—

Leases a House—Gov. Lind has leased for a residence the home of Dr. Henry F. Hoyt, on Fairmount avenue, between Dale and St. Albans.

—o—

Fire Escapes Ordered—Building Inspector Haas yesterday sent out fifty additional notices to owners of buildings ordering them to place fire escapes.

—o—

Expression of Thanks—Mr. and Mrs. J. Miller desire to thank their friends for kindness and sympathy extended to them in their recent bereavement.

—o—

Enlarging Their School—The Sisters of St. Joseph will, at a cost of $4,000, add another story to the brick school house at Nelson and Western avenues.

—o—

For a Water Tank—The Northern Pacific Railway company took out a building permit yesterday for the construction of a water tank on Cayuga street near Vale. The tank will be 60 by 30, and will cost $2,250.

—o—

Fred Schiffmann Worse—Fred C. Schiffmann, who went to West Baden for an attack of rheumatism, is growing worse. His father, Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann left last evening to accompany him to Hot Springs, Ark.

—o—

Out on a False Alarm—The fire department was called to the Finch, Van Slyck, Young & Co. store yesterday afternoon on a false alarm. The mercurial alarm on the fifth floor had been accidentally turned in.

—o—

Hurt by a Fall—Thomas Reidell, 109 East Acker street, a bricklayer by trade, was injured yesterday forenoon by a fall from a scaffold on which he was at work in the rear of 72-74 East Seventh street. His arms were bruised and he received an injury on the left side of the head. He was taken to his home in the patrol wagon, where Dr. Welrick attended him.

—o—

Olin Willing to Make Good—The case against Clarence Olin, a young man who ran into a lady at the corner of Minnesota and Seventh streets Monday, while riding a bicycle Monday, came up in police court yesterday. Olin states that he is willing to settle all damages caused by his recklessness and Judge Hine continued the case.

—o—

Sand House Burned—A spark from an engine set fire to the sand house of the Chicago Great Western, in their West side yards yesterday and the building, which was of frame construction, was burned to the ground. John Horrigan, the engineer in charge of the house, fought the flames until the department arrived, but was unable to save the building. The loss is about $300.

—o—

Order Iron Chain—The second meeting of the Order of the Iron Chain will be held in room 4, Central hall, this evening. A large delegation from Minneapolis links, with General Manager Van Duske, of Winnebago City, will be present to exemplify the secret working of the order. Permanent officers for the ensuing term will also be elected. All members are requested to attend as a class of forty will be admitted.

—o—

Object to Being Discharged—Henry Mandehr and George Brookins, two of the displaced inspectors of the health department, are investigating the power of the health commissioner to remove them. By a resolution of the city council they were designated as inspectors of garbage and were paid from the general fund, and, therefore, contend that they are not subject to removal except by action of the council.

—o—

Spilled but Not Hurt—While turning around in front of the central police station yesterday forenoon, the front wheel of a buggy driven by Dr. C. Wirth, came off, throwing him and a lady who accompanied him out of the carriage. As soon as the rig tipped, the horse made a plunge and broke away. After a run of several blocks down West Third street it was captured by an officer. Neither of the occupants of the buggy was hurt.

—o—

Charged With Cruelty—Moses Weiser, a peddler who lives on the West side and had been in municipal court before on the charge of cruelty to animals, was arraigned on the old charge again yesterday. He was allowed the privilege of furnishing $50 bail, but being unable to produce the security, Judge Hine continued the case until Tuesday and remanded the prisoner to jail. Agent Moak, of the Humane society, caused the man's arrest.

Hot weather reminds me of Bohn's White Enamel Refrigerator. I must get one at once. 143 East Seventh street.

HATES TO LET GO.

Robert Seng Appreciates a Good Thing When He Has It.

The bond of Assessor C. P. Ritt was filed with the register of deeds yesterday, also the certificate of appointment as his chief deputy of H. P. Yost.

This step was shortly followed by an interview between Assessor Ritt and Mr. Seng, which took place in County Auditor Johnson's office. The two claimants of the assessorship got together in a most amicable manner and discussed the situation, though no agreement of consequence was reached. Mr. Ritt explained that no attempt would be made to take forcible possession of the assessor's office, while Mr. Seng pleasantly informed Mr. Ritt that he would hold the office until the decision of the court.

YERXA

SEVENTH AND CEDAR STS.

Tel. 732. Meat Market, 782.

Prices for Today (Wednesday):

20 Pounds of the Best granulated sugar for **One Dollar.**

50 cents Per bushel basket of fine Dakota Early Rose Potatoes.

11 cents Per can for quart cans of Armour's best Soups, assorted, only a few hundred cans to sell at this price.

Special Orange Sale.

Fine Mediterranean Sweets, 3 doz. for.....25c
Choice Mediterranean Sweets, straight.... ..10c

7 Cents Per bunch for Fancy Green Asparagus, to arrive this morning.

Onions, Good red ones, per peck..... **9c**

Mackerel, 10-pound pails of English breakfast Mackerel for..... **95c**

Salmon, Fancy Red, Fat Salmon, per can..... **9c**

Peach Preserves, Pure Home Peach Preserves, lb.. **7c**

French Peas, Fine Brand, ordinarily sold at 20c can.. Per can **14c**

French Peas, Extra Fine, usually sold at 30c per can. Per can..... **19c**

Flour, the best quality in America, per 98-lb. sack..... **$2.00**

Flour, the best quality in America, 49-lb. sack..... **$1.00**

Flour, the best quality in America, 24½-lb. sack..... **50c**

Bacon and Greens, 3-lb. cans of A. Booth brand..... **10c**

Pickles, Any variety, American pints, per bottle **7c**

Dairy Butter, Good quality, fresh, per pound, from ..... **15** to **17c**

Bananas, We have very fancy, fresh ripened. Prices begin as low as, per dozen **10c**

Pure Kettle-rendered Lard.

In 5-lb. stone crocks, each.....35c
In 3-lb stone crocks, each.....23c

A charge of 3c for each stone crock is made, and 3c is allowed for each one when returned.

Good Corned Beef, per lb..... 3½c
30 lbs. Corned Beef $1.00

YERXA BROS. & CO.

POSTUM FOOD COFFEE.

Ordinary coffee agrees perfectly with some people and with others it does not. It is the hidden and unsuspected cause of numberless stubborn ails. To leave it off for ten days means a relief in such cases. Take on Postum Cereal Food Coffee and enjoy your hot morning cup. The food elements serve to quickly and surely rebuild the broken down nerve centers. 15 and 25 cents at grocers.

THEIR STAR WITNESS

AN AUGUSTA REPORTER WHO HAD BEEN ORDERED OFF THE THE GROUNDS

HIS STUFF BLUE-PENCILED

So That the Article Which Was Intended to Give the Condition of Things at the Camp Simply Said All Was Quiet—A Number of Witnesses Called in Rebuttal—End Is Near.

The Leonhauser court of inquiry held a morning session yesterday and adjourned until this morning at the request of Col. Leonhauser's counsel for the purpose of a consultation as to whether they shall put in any more rebuttal testimony, and to prepare their arguments, which in all probability, will be made today, and thus, as far as the public will know for some time, will end this famous case.

On the convening of court yesterday the star witness for Gen. Young was put upon his oath. He was H. H. G. Harris, and claimed to be a reporter for the Augusta Herald. The Herald is an evening paper, but prints a Sunday morning edition, and Harris went to camp late Saturday night, Feb. 4, to get a story for the Sunday morning paper in relation to the trouble that occurred the night before the mutiny. He testified as to his going to camp at 1 o'clock in the morning and remained there amout three-quarters of an hour. On approaching camp he was halted by a sentinel, who said he couldn't enter camp without the consent of the officer of the day and he wouold be found at the guardhouse. Going to the guardhouse he was told by the sergeant of the guard that he could not get in at all. Mr. Harris then gave up some of the strongest testimony Col. Duvall has yet produced. It was to the effect that the sergeant of the guard had told him that there might possibly be a mutiny the next day. That statement had been embodied in the story he wrote for the Herald. At this point Capt. Crossfield, for Leonhauser, asked that the article be produced, which was done, and Harris went on to explain that the article he wrote was very much blue-penciled by the city editor of the Herald, and nothing was printed about an impending mutiny. The article in question, as it appears, was a half column story, and said that in the evening of Feb 4 several hundred men started down town, but had been stopped by the officers and returned to camp, and at 2 o'clock all was quiet and no disturbance in sight. Mr. Harris admitted that his personal opinions weren't printed, so that the article that did appear practically told the truth. He was examined by Capt. Crossfield as to his personal feeling toward the Fifteenth regiment, and it was developed that some two weeks afterward when a telegram was received from Washington saying that the Fifteenth was to be mustered out, Harris carried the news to camp and circulated it among the men and Col. Gotzian ordered him out of camp. He went out, but returned and asked Col. Gotzian to apologize for having been ungentlemanly, but as the colonel didn't apologize he went away again. Asked by Capt. Crossfield if he did not make the statement that he would get even with the Fifteenth, he answered "No."

In this connection it may be stated that Capt. Connors is ready to go on the stand and swear that Harris told him that he would get even with the Fifteenth for being ordered out of camp.

Private Olson, of Company G, was the last witness for Du Val. He testified that on the night of Feb. 4, it was the intention of the men to go to town and catch O'Connell's murderer and hang him, but they were stopped by Capt. Crossfield and they cursed and swore at him, but he paid no attention to it. On cross-examination, Olson was forced to admit, as all others have done, that the men finally returned and that the camp was quiet at 10 o'clock and remained so all night.

At the conclusion of Olson's testimony, Col. Du Val rested and the rebuttal was commenced and practically finished.

Capt. Gilmore was called in rebuttal and said in substance that he was in camp the night of Feb. 4, was present at the gathering of the men when halted by Capt. Crossfield and was within forty or fifty feet of the captain, and if he had been abused in any manner he, Gilmore, would have known of it, but nothing of the kind occurred. That two or three times before 1 o'clock that night he reported to Col. Leonhauser that all was well in camp. He retired at 1 o'clock and all was quiet; it was still quiet when he arose at 6:20, and remained so until after guard mount, which was over at 9:30. He was also present when the commissary was broken open, and had used physical force and every means at his command to quell the distrubance as did all the other officers. He was there when Col. Leonhauser returned to camp, and heard his address to the men. It was a strong talk and Col. Leonhauser showed not the slightest symptom of cowardice or fear and seeming to realize that some of the men could not be turned from their course he ordered out two companies.

Lieut. Campbell also testified that everything was quiet in camp after taps. His superiors were away and he was in command of his company, reporting to Col. Leonhauser several times during the night on the condition of camp, which was orderly all night and remained so until morning. He was present when Col. Leonhauser addressed the men after they had broken into the commissary and he showed no sign of fear or cowardice.

The object of the testimony showing that the colonel showed no signs of fear was to rebut the testimony of Capt. Riggs, who testified that Col. Leonhauser's voice was shaky and he was visibly excited, although he didn't wish to be understood as saying that Col. Leonhauser exhibited any signs of cowardice.

Hospital Steward Metcalf was the last witness of the day. He, too, testified as to the quiet condition of camp, and he, too, saw and heard Col. Leonhauser's address to the mutineers and the colonel exhibited the same calm and dignity that he always did.

It is not certain yet whether any more rebuttal testimony will be offered, but if there is, it will be brief and it is expected that the arguments will be commenced at least this afternoon.

CLOSED THE SERIES.

Successful Course of Y. M. C. A. Entertainments Is Concluded.

The tenth and last of the series of popular entertainments given under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A. was a lecture by George Kennan at the People's church last evening. The lecturer was greeted by a large audience, who listened attentively to a brief description of a five months' roving tour in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Kennan took his hearers to St. Petersburg and Moscow, and then down the Volga, across to Constantinople and up the Danube, and back to London in an hour and a half in an entertaining style.

The most of the lecture was devoted to scenes and incidents in St. Petersburg, Moscow and a trip on the Volga river. Particularly interesting was the description of a Russian funeral, and the annual memorial dinner held in the cemetery near St. Petersburg that to Russians takes the place of a mammoth picnic. He alluded to dark, soulful-eyed Armenians by saying that there was nothing soulful about them except their eyes, and quoted the Russian saying that it took two Russians, three Jews and one devil to get the best of an Armenian trader.

As he made the trip as a "vagabond" the many and varied experiences of his travels were related with an attention to the side of life not seen by the average tourist that made the lecture doubly interesting.

Secretary Grace, of the Y. M. C. A., took occasion before the lecture to call attention to the course which has been prepared for the next season by the association. The series will consist of ten entertainments, including four concerts, four lectures and two combination literary and musical events.

The concerts will include one by the Chicago Symphony orchestra of fifty-one artists and four prominent soloists.

The Redpath Concert company and the Boston Temple quartette are also to be heard. In the line of lectures Russel H. Conwell, James Hedley, George R. Wendling and John B. De Motte will appear.

Leland T. Powers and Clara Murray and the Macey Grilley literary and musical combinations fill out the series for next season.

The present course has been a signal success, owing not only to the popular prices which prevailed, but also to the high class of entertainments given.

SUICIDE AT LINCOLN PARK

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND IN A BARN NEAR INVER GROVE

Shot Himself With a Cheap Bulldog Revolver Which Was Found by His Side—Believed That He Had Been Dead Two Days.

The body of an old man, whose identity had not been ascertained up to a late hour last night, was found yesterday morning in a deserted barn on the Goodrich farm, near Inver Grove, with a bullet hole through the head. The discovery was made by Fred Newburg, who lives on an island in the river a few hundred yards from the old barn. It was believed at first that a murder has been committed, as there was no evidence of a weapon to be seen, but a closer inspection of the body revealed a cheap little bulldog revolver almost hidden from sight under the man's left leg.

The old barn, where the body was found, has not been in use for several months. It lies between the river and the line of the Chicago Great Western and about half way between Inver Grove and Lincoln park, and is fully a quarter of a mile from any building in the vicinity. The news of the discovery spread rapidly among the little stations along the Great Western, and a crowd quickly gathered at the barn. Among the crowd were several men who were of the opinion that they had seen the old man wandering about Inver Grove last week, but none were positive and none knew his name.

M. Murray, the Belt line bridge tender, said that he thought the old man and a young boy had crossed his bridge about two or three times the latter part of last week. He had not talked with him, but had been under the impression that the old man was looking for young trees for the city market. Others about Inver Grove said that the body was that of an old man who had been begging about the village for several days. No one in the village had ever seen a young boy with the old man, and it was the general belief that if the man was the same one seen by Bridge Tender Murray that the boy with him at the time probably merely happened to be crossing the bridge at the same time.

When found the body was cold, but it is thought that the man had not been dead more than a day or two. The body is that of a man between 50 and 60 years old, weighing about 130 pounds, and not more than five feet and four or five inches tall. The face is covered with a thick growth of white whiskers. The clothes were well worn, and on his head was an old fur cap that almost concealed the bullet hole in his head as he lay partly on his face in the old barn. It is the general belief of the people in the neighborhood that the old man had probably been living in the barn, and, finding himself without means, went there and killed himself Monday night.

Bohn's White Enamel Refrigerator is the boss. Clean, cool; always dry; no bad odor. 143 East Seventh street.

APPEAR IN UNIFORM.

Dr. Ohage's Staff to Wear Blue Uniforms and Brass Buttons.

William F. Bremer, a well known politician of the Eighth ward, was yesterday named by Health Commissioner Ohage as a health inspector. Twenty-five years ago Bremer was a member of the police force and more recently he has been engaged in the saloon business.

All of the employes of the health department with the exception of Commissioner Ohage and his assistant, Dr. Renz, blossomed out yesterday in regulation blue uniforms with brass buttons. The commissioner desires to have the public fully acquainted with the employes of the department, holding to the idea that the inspectors can do much better work if the citizens know who they are and what their business is.

For tents and awnings have a talk with Neal at 131 East Third street. Call or telephone.

Typewriter Supplies.

We carry a full line of the best grades of Smith Premier Ribbons, Carbon, Linen Papers, etc. Telephone, 1629-2. Smith Premier Typewriter Company, 136 East Sixth street, St. Paul, Minn.

Funeral of C. E. Mayo.

The funeral services of the late Charles E. Mayo took place yesterday afternoon at Christ church, Rev. C. D. Andrews officiating. A large number of friends and relatives were in attendance and the church was filled. Especially noticeable was the large number of the older citizens of St. Paul, who attended to show their respect to the memory of their late friend.

The internal revenue office was closed as a mark of respect and its employes attended the service. The Society of Colonial Wars attended in a body. The interment was at Oakland cemetery.

"Little Strokes Fell Great Oaks."

In April's sudden showers the little drops, with their pit and patter, have a duty to perform in cleansing Nature and awakening it from winter's lethargy. The human blood has become clogged and impure and the little drops of Hood's Sarsaparilla, properly taken, will fell the oak of bad blood.

Its mission is one of peace and it brings joy to every user of either sex or any age. *Hood's Never Disappoints.*

Rheumatism—"My wife persuaded me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla after I had suffered 18 years from rheumatism. It did more good than all other medicines and cured me." "John Resh, 106 North Prince Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Blood Poison—"I firmly believe Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my wife's life from blood poisoning after illness of six months. It has been a blessing to me for my rheumatism." James M. Green, 84 Pequot Ave., New London, Conn.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THIS IS THEIR RECORD

WHAT THE LEGISLATORS DID IN THE WAY OF BANKING LEGISLATION

TALK ABOUT THE DEPOSITORS

But Turned Down Every Bill That Was Aimed to Strengthen the Bank Examiner's Department, and Thus Furnish Added Protection for Their Constituents—Gen. Pope Answers Journal.

The following article, which appeared in the Minneapolis Journal of April 20, was called to the attention of Bank Examiner Pope:

It is a fact which awakened considerable criticism at the time that the Democratic heads of various state departments appeared before the subcommittee on appropriations, while the legislature was still in session, with demands for amounts exceeding the usual allowances of money granted under Republican administration. This was particularly true in the case of General Pope, public examiner. The campaign of the fusionists was made in large part on the strength of charges against Examiner Kenyon; and yet no sooner was the responsibility for this office laid upon them than a strenuous effort was made to compel the legislature to grant heavier appropriations. All that was asked was not granted, and for two reasons: In the first place, it was thought that General Pope could get along with less; and, in the second, that, while it was not proposed to hamper his department unreasonably, no reason was discovered why he sould enjoy any more favorable conditions than Mr. Kenyon. This explanation will apply with the same force to the department of public instruction.

The public examiner was allowed $3,500 in the omnibus bill for all expenses up to the first of the next fiscal year, Aug. 1. There was asked a sum approximating $5,000. General Pope himself was called before the committee and the state auditor was also interrogated. The figure ultimately decided upon was reached after these gentlemen had appeared and after the needs of the department had been studied as closely as the occasion permitted. It was at first suggested that the examiner could get along on less than $3,500, but a later amendment, inspired by a desire for liberality, prompted the increase.

One very material point in this connection should not be overlooked. There is no prospect that General Pope, in his term of office, will be called upon to face the conditions which confronted his predecessor. This is obvious. The panic of 1893 and the years of depression that followed brought great responsibilities to the public examiner.

Gen. Pope said he had seen the article in question and that it would stand for a good many corrections. Gen. Pope said:

"The contingent fund is made up—

"First—From annual appropriations (fund in three separate laws) amounting to $2,500.

"Second—From fees paid by banks amounting to $2,000 (paid June 30, and made available for the succeeding fiscal year beginning Aug. 1).

"From these sums are paid the salary of one assistant examiner, $1,800.

"All office salaries, now two, at $600 each, $1,200.

"Postage, stationery and office expenses, and all railroad expenses of public examiner, $500.

"And we have remaining to pay the railroad and hotel expenses of the deputy and three assistants the sum of $1,000.

"The minimum of the expenses of these four men on their duty is $4 per day; this $1,000 would pay the expenses of one man for 250 days—for the rest there is no provision. Each of the force should be engaged 300 days to perform their full duties, which would require $4,800.

"One clerk worth at least $1,200 should be engaged in this office, which transacts more important business and has more correspondence than any other in the state capitol, if we except, possibly, the state auditor.

"For the fiscal year 1897-8 my predecessor received the appropriation of $2,500; the bank fees paid June 30, 1897, $1,975; and having need of more he reached forward and took credit for the bank fees paid until June 30, 1898, $1,925; total, $6,400.

"For the fiscal year 1898-99 he received the appropriation, $2,500; bank fees being credited in the previous year, he received none, but a deficiency appropriation was granted of $3,500; total, $6,000.

"The department is now left for the ensuing two years with the appropriation of $2,500; bank fees (estimate), $2,000; an average per each year, $4,500.

"Being $1,700 per year less than for the past two fiscal years. My successor recommended an additional examiner and his support would cost $3,000 .

"The last report of my predecessor showed 146 banks under state supervision. There are now 164, and the number is increasing monthly. The recently enacted trust company law may be expected to encourage an increase in the number of institutions of that class. And while the reporters have much to say about the passing of the panic of 1893, I am clearly of the opinion that as much work in the direction of the protection of depositors remains undone as has been done, and I question the sound politics, if politics is the science of government, of the legislator who would neglect an important branch of state government because it had been charged that a former administrator of the department had not foreseen and prevented bank failures, to the damage of depositors.

"But I should care less for the appropriation if the legislature had considered, on their merits, the bills presented for improvement in the laws under which the financial institutions of the state are conducted.

"Laws were enacted relating to the miscellaneous fees of public institutions, to banks of discount and deposit and to the trust companies (the latter very important).

"A bill was presented relating to mutual building and loan associations, which are now classed with the state institutions.

"Senate File No. 404, introduced and referred to the committee on corporations March 4, reported favorably April 14, passed the senate April 15, went to the house (the last day) April 17, and failed to pass.

"Senate File 480, to restore chapter 250 of the General Laws of 1897 (void for absence of an enacting clause), and much needed and desired by all the general building and loan associations, was introduced and sent to the committee on banks March 9, reported to pass April 8, passed the senate April 15, sent to the house and to a committee on (the last day) April 17, and failed to pass.

"Senate File 382, relating to bank fees and providing for fees from savings banks, introduced and sent to the committee on retrenchment and reform March 2, reported out March 16, and failed to pass the senate.

"The present fees from banks amount to $2,000, while the total expenses of the department amount to $13,000.

"This bill increased the bank fee to about two-thirds the cost of the examinations, and included savings banks, which have never yet paid anything for their supervision and examinations. It would have produced an income of $6,000 to the general revenue fund.

"Senate File 537 proposed to transfer a fund of thirty years' standing from the custody of the public examiner to the state treasurer. It was introduced in the senate March 17, and reached a second reading in the house April 13, but failed to pass.

"Senate Files 280 and 288 were bills proposed for an improvement in the laws governing savings banks. Senate File 280 applied to the savings banks governed by the law of 1867. This is such an obsolete and antiquated law that it had been left out of the revision of the General Statutes of 1894. So far as giving any power to protect the depositors of the banks of that class, it was useless. Under the provisions of the law two of this class of savings banks are capitalized with a capital of $100,000 each, and all this class of savings banks assume to do a commercial business. While not subject to the laws governing banks of discount and deposit, they are practically banks of discount and deposit, and the safety of the deposits of the class who need a savings bank is placed subject to the hazards attending an unregulated system of commercial banking. The opposition to this bill came from the corporations which it was designed to regulate in the interest and for the safety of their depositors.

"It was approved by the senate committee and passed the senate unanimously; was approved by the house committee, and, without any objection in the committee or on the floor of the house, was voted down by a large majority.

"It was not considered on its merits, and by this action the legislature has fairly assumed the responsibilities attending the protection of savings depositors, who, as a class, are entitled to a degree of special protection that their small savings may be kept intact for the day of need, and that their trust in the state as a protector be kept inviolate.

"The other savings bank bill, Senate File 288, applied to the savings banks operating under the general act of 1879. These banks hold two-thirds of the savings deposits of the state, and confine their business to the limitations proper to savings banks. The bill was wanted by such strong institutions as the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank of Minneapolis and the State Savings Bank of St. Paul, and afforded them an enlarged and safe field for the profitable use of the money of their depositors, but the rampant legislators, who had been turned loose on bill 280, without a word of question (but in the face of a full explanation made by Mr. Roberts, of Minneapolis), voted it down. Fortunately the savings banks of this system are under the supervision of the General Laws of 1879, which, with its amendments, is approximately satisfactory.

"Lastly, the public examiner act, Senate File 378, proposed to consolidate a straggling lot of laws into one, and, further, proposed to give to the deputy and assistant examiners powers to require the attendance of witnesses and papers, the same as those of the public examiner; and provided a straight appropriation for a contingent fund of $7,800 annually hereafter in lieu of all others. For 1897-98 the department appropriations were $2,500, the department bank fees, $2,030 and the deficiency appropriation $3,500; total, $8,030.

"But the bill, being introduced March 1, went to the senate finance committee, and reached general orders April 17; was passed and went to the house committee on general legislation on (the last day) April 17, where it remained when the house adjourned.

"These are the facts, and I am willing the public should know them."

BACK PAY FOR SOLDIERS.

All the Privates Who Served Have Something Coming to Them.

The members of the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth regiments will receive an additional week's pay from the state in June. Adjt. Gen. Lambert yesterday issued an order instructing company commanders to turn over lists of the men in their commands who are entitled to the additional pay.

The order is issued by virtue of a bill passed by the last legislature, appropriating $30,000 to be paid the men as the difference between the pay allowed by the government before they were mustered in and the $1.50 per day allowed guardsmen in camp.

The order only applies to privates, as the commissioned and non-commissioned officers received the same pay as regular army officers.

CLUE IN THE BAGGAGE

Expected to Throw Light on the Identity of a Floater.

After lying for two days in the morgue the body found in the river at the west end of the Weyerhaueser boom, on Sunday night, was turned over to an undertaking firm and buried yesterday afternoon. It was expected that some information would be gained before the body was interred, but the identity of the dead man is as much a mystery as ever.

The baggage checks found in a pocket of the dead man's clothes have been presented to the Great Northern, and a demand made for the baggage which they are supposed to represent. The reply was received that the road could not deliver the baggage, knowing that the man to whom it belonged is dead, without a process at law. This measure will have to be complied with before the coroner can gain possession of the baggage, which is at present at the Great Northern offices. It is expected that it will give information which will identify the dead stranger.

Field, Schlick & Co.

A Kid Glove Special.

580 pairs of 2-clasp and 4-button Gloves, black and all good colors, and all sizes, some plain, some embroidered backs, handsome enough for calling, cheap enough for your wheel. Do not stop at one pair. You will not see the like again this year.

Price, 75 Cents.

In the Corset Room.

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