MICHIGAN WON THE MEET

TRACK AND FIELD GAMES OF CENTRAL ASSOCIATION A. A. U. AT DETROIT

RIVALRY AT HIGH TENSION

Partisan Spirit Ran Riot During the Discussion of a Technical Infraction of the Rules.

DETROIT, Mich., June 9.—The University of Michigan won the track and field meet of the Central Association of the Amateur Athletic union, on the Detroit Athletic club field, this afternoon, by the narrow margin of six points. Had a literal interpretation of the rules been insisted upon, the victory would have gone to the athletes in blue and white, representing the Milwaukee Athletic clubs. The men in the relay had been instructed to hold their marks until touched by the man they were relieving. Neufer, who ran the second quarter for Michigan, left his mark and took a step backward as his man approached. Peter F. Murphy, of Milwaukee, took the race, and Referee Liginger disqualified the Michigan man. Capt. McLean protested vigorously, as Michigan had won by 150 yards. Mr. Murphy finally withdrew his protest, and Referee Liginger thereupon reversed his former decision. Had these five points been taken from Michigan she would have lost the meet. Partisan spirit ran riot while the issue was in doubt.

Admiral Dewey favored the athletes with a short call, about 3 o'clock, and while he was on the ground he was the center of attraction. About 1,000 spectators witnessed the contests.

Both Michigan and Milwaukee Athletic clubs scored in every event in which they were entered. Capt. McLean, of the Michigan team, had no trouble whatever in winning the hurdles as he pleased. Henneman captured 15 of the points scored by the athletes wearing the white and blue, taking first in the hammer throw, shot put and the discus throw. In the shot put he and Sigmond, of the University of Michigan, tied for first, and in the throw off the giant Milwaukeean distanced the college man by 1 foot 11 inches.

Ellis, of the Detroit Athletic club, furnished the surprise of the sprints. He took the 100-yard in fine style, finishing well within, and in the 220 he crossed the tape a yard to the good. Fox, of Milwaukee, of whom much was expected, seemed sick, and did not have his usual speed.

The pole vault was cleared easily for Dvorak, Michigan's champion vaulter, but the soft ground proved his undoing. France won, who also took second in the high jump and third in the broad jump.

Hayes, Michigan's crack half-miler, took first in that event.

Brydon showed good judgment in the mile bicycle, which he placed to the credit of the D. A. C. He made just pace enough to avoid disqualification, and when the bunch rounded the turn on the last quarter he forged to the front and won by two lengths.

Hogg saved the team from the West Side Y. M. C. A. of Chicago from a shut out by taking second in the mile run, after a struggle with Foster, of the U. of M.

Following are the points scored by each team: University of Michigan, 54; M. A. C., 48; D. A. C., 18; Sodality Athletic Association of Milwaukee, 9; Y. M. C. A. Athletic Club of Cincinnati, 3, and Y. M. C. A., Chicago, 3. In the academic events the West Side High School of Milwaukee was first with 13 points, the Detroit University school second with 4, and the Ann Arbor High school third with 1. The following are the summaries:

120-yard hurdle—John S. McLean, University of Michigan, first. Time, 16 3-5; John S. Robinson, U. of M., second; J. C. Bole, Milwaukee A. C., third.

220-yard hurdle—J. F. McLean, U. of M., first; T. W. Lorney, Sodality A. C., Milwaukee, second; A. J. Boie, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time, :26 4-5.

Running broad jump—Louis Koch, M. A. C., first; distance 21 feet 6¾ inches; John F. McLean, U. of M., second; Fred Frenz, Milwaukee A. C., third.

880-yard run—Howard Hayef, U. of M., won; M. J. Connor, M. A. C., second; G. W. Blair, U. of M., third. Time, 2:02 3-5.

Throwing 16-pound hammer—C. A. Henneman, Milwaukee A. C., won, distance 130 feet 7 inches; W. A. Avery, U. of M., second; James Smith, Detroit A. C., third.

220-yard dash—Roy Ellis, D. A. C., first; W. A. Westfall, U. of M., second; A. C. Boie, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time, :23 2-5.

100 yard dash—Roy Ellis, Detroit A. C., first; W. A. Westfall, U. of M., second; Phil Fox, Milwaukee A. C., third. Time, :10 3-5.

100-yard dash, for schools and academies—Louis G. Koch, West Side high school, Milwaukee, first; John D. Hazen, same school, second; R. H. Brewer, Detroit, University school, third. Time, :10 3-5.

One-mile bicycle—Walter Brydon, Detroit A. C., first; Orlando F. Weber, Milwaukee A. C., second; E. P. Phelps, Detroit A. C., third. Time, 2:41 1-5.

Pole vault—Fred Frantz, Milwaukee A. C., first, height 10 feet 6 inches; Charles Dvorak, U. of M., second; Harry Spear, Y. M. C. A. A. C., Cincinnati, third.

Discus throw—Charles H. Henneman, Milwaukee A. C., first, distance 113 feet 8½ inches; E. Tick, Milwaukee A. C., second; Waldo Avery, University of Minnesota, third.

440-yard dash—C. T. Teetzel, University of Minnesota, first; H. Bismarck, Milwaukee A. C., second; Jolly Heintz, Y. M. C. A. A. C., Cincinnati, third. Time, :52 2-5.

Mile run—M. J. Connor, Milwaukee A. C., first; Dowd W. Hogg, West Side Y. M. C. A., Chicago, second; Walter S. Foster, University of Minnesota, third. Time, 4:50

Putting 16-pound shot—Charles E. Henneman, M. A. C., won, distance 38 feet 10 inches; R. J. Sigmund, University of Minnesota, second; C. J. Hompkins, D. A. C., third.

One mile relay team race for high schools and academies—West Side high school, Milwaukee, won; Detroit University school, second; Ann Arbor high school, third. Time, 3:24 1-5.

Running high jump—Flournoy, of the University of Minnesota, first, height 5 feet 10 inches; Fred Franz, M. A. C., second; David Davies, Y. M. C. A., Cincinnati, third.

Mile relay race—University of Minnesota first; Sodality A. A., of Milwaukee, second, and M. A. C. third. Time, 3:31.

Columbia Yacht Club Race.

CHICAGO, June 9.—The annual race of the Columbia Yacht club from Chicago to Michigan City, Ind., was won by the Siren, which sailed the distance, forty miles, in 5 hours, 51 minutes and 37 seconds. The Sallie, the second boat in, was twenty minutes later in crossing the mark. Twenty-two boats started in the race.

Brooklyn Rumor Denied.

NEW YORK, June 9.—The Brooklyn baseball team owners in town today denied in unqualified terms the story sent out from Philadelphia that they contemplated transferring the Brooklyns to Washington because of lack of patronage.

AFTER 500-MILE RECORD

JAMES M'ILRATH WILL START TOMORROW TO CLIP OFF THE STATE RECORD

BILL AT LEXINGTON TODAY

There Are Several Lively Contests Scheduled for This Afternoon's Sport There.

James McIlrath will start out tomorrow to break the state quint record, five centuries in succession. Mrs. McIlrath distinguished herself last year by riding the distance in fifty-eight hours, being the first woman in the world to complete a 'quint' century.

A. A. Hanson, the Minneapolis rainmaker, holds a record of forty-eight hours, and A. W. Callender, of Minneapolis, broke the world's record last summer, but his feat has been bettered since, and the record as it now stands is very close to forty hours.

If Mr. McIlrath succeeds in breaking the state record it will be quite a feat, as he is not classed as a racing man and the best records are held by professional riders. Mr. McIlrath leads the Minnesota road riders and will attempt to establish a new mark. He will keep the cycle paths on the outskirts of the city warm the first part of the week.

* * *

The races to be held at Lexington park, commencing at 3 o'clock this afternoon, promise to be interesting. The entries in the different events are as follows:

Two mile open, amateur—Walter Granquist, Ben Erickson, Will Callander, Richard Broadbent, J. T. Wagner, Royal Bly, Thomas Clement, Minneapolis; George Sudheimer, Ed Sudheimer, John Korlath, S. A. La Borre, Harry Barnum, St. Paul.

One mile handicap, professional—A. C. Mertens, B. B. Bird, Charles Hofer, scratch; Andrew Bergeson, 25 yards; J. J. Schwartz, 75 yards; A. J. McCullom, 100 yards; Joe Buhman, 125 yards.

Three mile handicap, amateur—Walter Granquist, George Sudheimer, scratch; Ben Erickson, Ed Sudheimer, 25 yards; John Korlath, 50 yards; Will Callander, S. A. La Borre, 75 yards; J. D. Pollock, Frank Wallberg, 100 yards; Richard Broadbent, 125 yards; J. T. Wagner, 150 yards; Hans Mikkelsen, Harry Barnum, 175 yards; Royal Bly, 200 yards; Thomas Clements, 225 yards.

This programme will be followed by a five mile match race between Al W. Callander, of Minneapolis, and B. B. Bird, of St. Paul, which will be paced by tandems.

* * *

Miss Lizzie Glaw was in the city last week on her way to Winnipeg, where she is to participate in a twelve-hour race. Miss Glaw has been riding at Nashville, Tenn., but comes direct from Chicago.

* * *

The Minneapolis city council has voted to spend $7,000 on additional cycle paths within the next fortnight. This is a direct result of the new ordinance which requires every wheelman who uses the path to pay a fee.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon rain did but little damage to the cycle paths, with the possible exception of the White Bear path, near Lake Phalen. Several large herds of cows are pastured in that vicinity, and while intended as a cycle path, it is quite as frequently used as a cow path, and directly after a rain the effect is not very beneficial.

* * *

While the race programme for Milwaukee L. A. W. meet states that races will only be held in the evening at the exposition building, the racing committee announces that owing to the large number of entries which will undoubtedly be made, it will be necessary to run the heats in the morning, the semi-finals in the afternoon and finals in the evening.

Boxing in New York.

NEW YORK, June 9.—At the Pelican Athletic club tonight Hugh McFadden, of New York, outpointed Kid McFadden, of San Francisco, and got the decision.

What turned out to be a scientific encounter was the bout in the Greenwood Athletic club, in Brooklyn, tonight, between Joe Cain, of Brooklyn, and Harry Lyons, of Chicago. Lyons, with his left jabs which were as quick as lightning, landed almost at will from the first round. Cain landed a right swing on Lyons' jaw in the fourth round, which jarred the colored man, but only for a moment. After that Lyons had it easy. He sent an assortment of left jabs and right swings so fast that they could hardly be counted. Lyons punished Cain so badly in the ninth round that the police stopped the bout and the referee gave the decision to Lyons.

Cleveland Harness Races.

CLEVELAND, O., June 9.—The Cleveland Driving Park company announces the following prizes to be competed for in the driving races in this city July 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, the entries to close July 9:

July 23—2:11 pace, $1,500, 3 in 5; 2:08 trot, 2 in 3, $1,500; 2:27 pace, 2 in 3, $1,200.

July 24—2:14 trot, 3 in 5, $1,500; 2:06 pace, 2 in 3, $1,500; 2:25 trot, 2 in 3, $1,500.

July 25—2:10 trot, 2 in 3, $1,200; 2:17 pace, 2 in 3, $1,200.

July 26—2:10 trot, 2 in 3, $1,500; 2:20 pace, 2 in 3, $1,200.

July 27—2:18 trot, 3 in 5, $1,500; 2:40 pace, 2 in 3, $1,500; 2:13 pace, 3 in 5, $1,500; 2:27 trot, 2 in 3, $1,200.

Fall River Races.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 9.—At the bicycle races today the principal event, a twenty-five mile motor-paced race between Burns Pierce, riding for the Fall River track, and Charles Porter, of Chicago, was won by Pierce in 46 minutes 15 seconds, Porter finishing about one and a half miles in the rear.

Harris Defeats Rush City.

HARRIS, Minn., June 9.—(Special.)—Only for two errors by Harris' right fielder, Rush City would have been shut out in the ball game today. The score was 9 to 4, in favor of Harris. Batteries, Harris, Starkland and Palmer; Rush City, Davis and Johnson.

HE BOUGHT HIS STOCK.

Mayor Van Wyck Answers Ice Company Queries.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Mayor Van Wyck was called to the witness chair today in the proceedings against the mayor, the dock commissioners and Charles W. Morse, president of the ice company, which were begun some time ago before Supreme Judge Gaynor, in Brooklyn. The proceedings are designed to show what connection, if any, exists between certain city officials and the ice company. The mayor testified that he owned 4,200 shares of the stock in the American Ice company, which he had obtained from President Morse, some of it in exchange for stock in the Knickerbocker Ice company, of Maine.

"Did you purchase all this stock subsequently to becoming mayor of the city?" Mr. Van Wyck was asked.

"I did."

"Why did you purchase stock in the Knickerbocker company?"

"Because it was paying 4 per cent on common and 6 per cent on preferred stock."

When he made the purchase he did not know that the American Ice company intended to do business in New York. He had paid for his stock with a check on the Garfield National bank, and borrowed 75 per cent of the purchase money.

"When you made the purchase it was agreed that you should borrow from the bank?"

"It was."

"Was there any guarantee to protect you against loss on that stock?"

"No."

"Have you paid back the bank?"

"I have."

"Are you accustomed to such large financial transactions?"

"I am."

For the money borrowed the mayor said he gave four, five and six months' notes. He has paid two notes for $75,000 each, and yesterday paid one such note for $50,000.

Mellen, Wis.—The tannery owned by Fayette, Shaw & Co. was destroyed by fire tonight. The loss is estimated at $100,000.

CANADA'S NEXT ELECTION

GOVERNMENT EXPECTED TO DISSOLVE PARLIAMENT TO GET A NEW LEASE OF LIFE

RELY ON PRESENT PROSPERITY

Preferential Tariff and the Action of the Dominion in Sending Troops to Africa the Leading Issues.

MONTREAL, June 9. — Recent utterances by the Canadian prime minister make is practically certain that it is the intention of the federal government to take advantage of the prevailing prosperity and dissolve parliament shortly, in the hope of securing from a contented electorate a renewal of the mandate given June 23, 1896. The Canadian constitution, framed on the British model, fixes a maximum term of five years for the duration of a parliament; but the governor general in council—that is to say, the ministry—can select any date within the constitutional limit for an appeal to the people.

This arrangement has the advantage of providing for a reference to the electors of the country of any important question which unexpectedly arises; it has the disadvantage of giving the dominant party an unfair start in the race for power, by enabling it, as it were, to choose the ground and the conditions which most favor its chances. Canadian politicians are fully alive to this and some make no pretense of being influenced in the selection of a date for elections by any other consideration than that of the party's interest. "We shall bring on the elections when we are ready," said Mr. Tarte in one of his characteristic husting speeches last November. "We should be great fools," he added, "if we did otherwise."

The administration, then, is now, presumably, ready, and the close of the present session will no doubt be the commencement of a vigorous campaign. The contest will be, for many reasons, unusually interesting. It will be interesting to learn whether the French Canadian province of Quebec, with its sixty-five members in a house of some 200, will continue to Sir Wilfred Laurier the almost unanimous support which it gave him in 1896. It is, of course, a great thing to have one "des notres"—one of our own people—at the head of the Dominion; but enthusiasm has waned somewhat, and the seeds of discontent have been busily sown by the "Bleu" leaders, who point to the inadequate representation of the province in the federal cabinet and also endeavor surreptitiously to have the government condemned for sending troops to the Transvaal, a measure unpopular with the French Canadians as a class, who, whatever the politicians and the press may say, are against participation by Canada in the wars of the empire.

GOVERNMENT IN A DILEMMA.

Indeed the government is in a dilemma on this loyalty question. Last autumn the English Conservative politicians and press clamored loudly for the sending of a Canadian contingent to assist the British forces in the Transvaal. Sir Charles Tupper addressed a telegram from Halifax to Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa, offering to co-operate with the government in responding to Mr. Chamberlain's appeal. Sir Charles, when sending the telegram, took care to supply copies to the press, and it was through that medium that Sir Wilfrid first heard of the opposition leader's plausible offer, for, by some extraordinary and unaccountable delay in transmission between Halifax and Ottawa, the original message did not reach the prime minister until five days after it had been sent. In any case, a very effective clamor was raised, and full advantage was taken of the hesitation of the government. This hesitation proceeded from the fear that the sending of the contingent might mean the loss of votes in the province of Quebec. At last, however, the loyal section of the cabinet prevailed, and not only one, but two contingents, one mounted, of a thousand men each, were sent, irrespective of Lord Strathcona's regiment of horse.

Then the complaint of the opposition was that the government had only paid the expenses of arming and equipping the contingents, and delivering them in South Africa, whereas a truly loyal and patriotic administration would have assumed the cost of war as well. The loyalty of the Liberal party is always under suspicion. Conservatives may sign annexation manifestos, as Sir John Abbott did, and yet rise to the leadership of their loyal party. They may mob one representative of the queen and grossly insult another, but, as they are always loyal, they are forgiven. With the Liberals, however, it would seem as if the most practical evidence of attachment to British connection was not to be accepted. The Laurier government has reduced the tariff on goods exported from the mother country, first by twelve and a half, then by twenty-five, and, lastly, by thirty-three and one-third per cent. This, however, is not loyalty to England in Conservative eyes. It is a willful, foolish and deliberate sacrifice of Canada's interests. Instead of making an arrangement with the mother country for mutual preferential trade, we have given something for nothing, and thrown open our markets to the rapacious British manufacturer.

These loyalty and preferential tariff questions promise to be the leading issues during the coming campaign. The Bleus will try to rally the Catholic vote by seeking to discredit Sir Wilfrid Laurier's settlement of the troublesome Manitoba school question which was so prominent in 1896, but which both parties have since gladly dropped. The Bleus admit that the question is dead, and declare that no effort will be made to revive it, but they argue that Sir Wilfrid should be turned out, nevertheless, because he failed to secure for the Catholic minority of Manitoba a full restitution of its rights. That is a very convenient plan, as it will, it is hoped, enable the Conservatives to win Catholic votes without alienating their Orange friends, who will be satsfied with the assurance that the question will be allowed to rest.

PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

The preferential tariff question has taken the place of the old controversy of Protection versus Free Trade. It must be confessed that the Liberal government has sadly failed to give effect to the fiscal policy which it so warmly advocated while in opposition. Then the vocabularies of Liberal orators did not contain epithets strong enough to mark their utter abhorrence of the protective principle; but the goal of office once attained the Conservative tariff with a little reforming was found to be good enough for all purposes, and so has been retained.

But, striking as is the discrepancy between the Liberal party's attitudes on the tariff question when in opposition and when in power, its administration of the finances exhibits a discrepancy still more striking. It has increased the annual expenditure by some ten millions and increased the public debt as well. For this it will be sternly called to account by the reformers who supported it in 1896 because it had promised an era of economical government, characterized by reduced expenditures and surpluses applied to the diminution of the national debt, which had already, after eighteen years of national policy, attained a sufficiently respectable figure. These promises it may be said to have utterly ignored, and its defense is that the prosperous condition of the country since 1896 has been the means of causing such an increase in the public revenues as justifies a scale of expenditure which would have been criminal in the conditions which had prevailed previously.

Efforts will also be made to discredit the government in certain sections of the country upon its administration of the Yukon territory. Sir Charles Tupper's energetic son, Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, has devoted himself to the special task of preparing a case against the government on this question. His tirades, however, seem, on the whole, to have failed of the effect aimed at, and there seems to be a disposition to give the government credit for having done as well as could be expected in the exceptional circumstances in which it was placed.

The failure of practical issue of the conferences of the joint high commission has been cautiously invoked by opposition leaders as evidence of the government's incapacity; but here, also, the people are inclined to give Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his ministers credit for having done all that was possible to promote their country's interests.

LIBERALS PROBABLY WILL BE SUCCESSFUL.

Altogether impartial opinion inclines to the belief that the Liberals will be again triumphant this autumn, although by a reduced majority. The sins of the administration have been many, and the disappointments it has occasioned to faithful partisans have been grievous, and the Old Guard has lost much of the enthusiasm with which it worked in 1896. Still, if the ministerialists are not invulnerable, the armor of their opponents is in worse condition. The Conservative ranks are divided and the party retains its venerable and garrulous leader because the other aspirants for the chieftainship are, for one reason or another, impossible. The one man of ability in the party, Hon. George Eulas Foster, is too bitterly disliked personally to hope to command a united following, and none of the others of Sir Charles' lieutenants seems to possess, to any extent, the requisite qualities. The position of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the other hand, is unassailable. Tarte may be indiscreet; he may commit acts which make the old Liberals shudder; Blair may make ruinous purchases of railways; Sifton may attempt to make a present of immense tracts in the Klondike to a firm of contractors; but these are details. Sir Wilfrid is still allowed to play the part he has assumed of grand conciliator of racial and religious strife and apostle of united Canada. Wherever he goes he preaches the gospel of peace and good will to all Canadians, and his hearers always applaud him and never think of calling him to account for the acts of his colleagues.

Yet, there is much dissatisfaction in the Liberal ranks. The defeat of the Conservative party in 1896 was no doubt principally due to the bad times then prevailing and to the feeling that eighteen years of office had corrupted the authors of the national policy. Much of the defeat, however, was also to be attributed to the exposures of dishonesty and extravagance which had been made, and the people were asked to give the Liberals an opportunity of demonstrating what could be effected by means of reformed methods of administration. The burden of the poor man was to be lightened, and "free trade as they have it in England" was to be the goal toward which the new government would direct its efforts.

SOME OF LAURIER'S SURPRISES.

The selection of his cabinet by Sir Wilfrid provides the first surprise for the electors. Sir Richard Cartwright, a firm believer in the principle of free trade and an able controversialist on fiscal questions, had been for many years the financial authority of the Liberals, and the country had fully understood that his appointment to the finance portfolio was as certain as the appointment to the premiership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the event of the success of the party. Yet, Sir Richard was thrown over at the eleventh hour, and the important portfolio confided to Hon. W. S. Fielding, prime minister of the province of Nova Scotia, an able, successful and upright politician, but one who had never been expected to be removed from the field in which he had distinguished himself.

But, if the calling of Mr. Fielding to the department of finance had caused surprise the announcement of the nomination of Joseph Trael Tarte as minister of public works was received with consternation. Mr. Tarte is a unique figure in politics. He is probably the most frankly unprincipled public man of the day. To him politics is a game, with power as the goal and that goal is to be reached at no matter what cost of decency or sacrifice of public morality. He was the campaign organizer of the Conservative party for many years, and thus became familiar with the many questionable methods resorted to by that party for raising funds at election times. He aspired, however, to be something more than an organizer of victory; but his hopes of promotion were disappointed, and he revenged himself by betraying some secrets, with the result that Sir Hector Langwin, the minister of public works of the day, was driven from public life, and the contractors with whom he had had dealings were condemned to prison. The revelations, of course, seriously injured the Conservative party, which had just sustained a severe blow in the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, its famous leader. In due course Mr. Tarte went over to the Liberals, by whom he was welcomed with open arms, and employed his wonderful talents as an election organizer, to assure for Mr. Laurier a majority from the province of Quebec at the approaching contest. His services were undoubtedly valuable, although there is no doubt that the victory of the Liberal party in 1896 was certain in any event.

TARTE'S PREFERMENT AMAZED CANADA.

Conservatives, by whom he was cordially detested, and Liberals, by whom he was disliked and distrusted, were alike astounded when they learned of the little man's appointment to the portfolio of public works, the great spending department. There he was, however, and there he still remains. He seems to have acquired a strong ascendency over Sir Wilfrid, who supports him in all the contests in which he becomes engaged with dissatisfied members of the party. It was he who figured in the Drummond deal; it was he who engineered the scheme by which the Conners syndicate of Buffalo obtained a valuable elevator site in the harbor of Montreal. He enriches his friends by means of profitable contracts for public works in different parts of the country, and he seems to have taken special pleasure, since coming into office, in baffling the wishes of the poor old guard of Liberals, which has fought the battles of the party for the last twenty years, but which sees the rewards bestowed upon new men. He carries bye elections by extravagant promises of public works in the vacant county, a favorite practice with the Conservative party when in power, but one condemned and abhorred by the Liberals when in opposition.

There are many other ways in which the Liberal government has disappointed its friends' hopes; but, notwithstanding all this, it is still probable, for reasons which it has beeen attempted to explain, that the elections of 1900 will again result in the success of the present dominant party.

A FREE EXCURSION!

We will give the public a free excursion this week through five interesting floors of our store. The elevator will start promptly at 8 a. m. and make trips every sixty seconds for a week. Our bargains and prices are becoming of such interest to the people that our every endeavor is directed to the public's accommodation. We will undertake to show the greatest bargains in the history of St. Paul merchandising. All Housefurnishings, Furniture, Carpets, etc., on our little-at-a-time paying plan if desired, without additional price.

These Bargains Are Not for One Day or One Hour, but for the Entire Week.

JEWEL STEEL RANGES.

We are exclusive agents in St. Paul for Jewel Steel Ranges. We have their complete line, at prices no greater than are charged for inferior goods.

Root Beer Bottles. Pints, per doz. 58c

Carpets.

We have at all seasons of the year the largest assortment of Carpets and Mattings to be found in the city. We are making special prices on all good Mattings and Misfit Carpets.

THE AMERICAN Housefurnishing Co., 22-24 E. Seventh

Rinker Bicycles

Are made Exactly to your order Exactly as you want them. They are the best and prettiest wheels ever built. Drop in and look 'em over.

WM. RINKER, 94 East Fifth Street.

Repairs a Specialty.

Ordinary household accidents have no terrors when there's a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the medicine chest. Heals burns, cuts, bruises, sprains. Instant relief.

INVOLVES SECRET ORDERS

DECISION OF THE DISTRICT COURT SETTING ASIDE VERDICT AGAINST WOODMEN

HIS MEMBERSHIP HAD LAPSED

Court Holds That Bowlin Could Not Be Reinstated Without Passing a Physical Examination.

In the case of Frank Bowlin, a minor, by his guardian ad litem, George Bowlin, against the Sovereign camp, Woodmen of the World, a decision of interest to fraternal organizations was filed yesterday by Judge Otis, setting aside a verdict of $1,113.75 given by a jury.

Deceased was a member of Olive Camp No. 9 and held a life insurance policy in the organization. The policy was allowed to lapse for three months, with arrearages in dues amounting to $3.30. Shortly before his death Mr. Bowlin attempted to have himself reinstated. The dues were tendered the camp, but were accepted conditionally, as the rules of the order provide that when once a member has lost his good standing he can only be reinstated again upon a perfect physical examination. Very ill with consumption, Mr. Bowlin was not able to comply with this regulation. After his death, his son, Frank Bowlin, brought suit to recover the amount of the policy. During the previous negotiations the money tendered for the back dues had been sent to the sovereign camp and had been refused. It was again tendered to the parents of Mr. Bowlin and here also refused. In a lengthy memorandum the court says:

"It does not seem to me that this payment of arrearages in the manner and under the circumstances it was made operated to remove the default and reinstate the insured to full membership so as to validate his certificate. It was handed to an officer of the defendant to be handed to the clerk at a time when the insured was not in good health, but was in the last stages of an incurable malady, of which, a few days after, he died. The officer did not accept it as payment, nor was he the proper officer to receive payment. It was by him turned over to the clerk, who gave a conditional receipt therefor, to the effect that he held it for the insured, pending the necessary action upon application for reinstatement, and that he had no claim upon the order until such application had been accepted in accordance with the constitution and laws.

"The payment, by virtue of this conditional receipt, remained in defendanth's hands, subject to the full condition, without full acceptance thereof, or of such application, and with an express disclaimer that it should operate as a waiver, until the death of the insured, when it was tendered back to the party who had paid it.

"The insured was not in good health; he did not, and could not, appear before the clerk in person, nor was he able to furnish a truthful certificate of good health, as required by the laws of the order, so made a part of his certificate of insurance. In what occurred I can find no waiver of these conditions, even conceding that it was competent for the clerk of the local camp to make such waiver.

"In this case, the acts of the officers of defendant order were such as it was their duty to perform in view of the rights of the insured, and there is in my mind very grave doubt whether they had power to waive the forfeiture. Section 67 of the laws of the order. This section is apparently for the benefit of all the members of the association which was a mutual beneficial organization confined in its operations exclusively to its own members, and I can see no reason why the section should be held inoperative.

"It follows that the verdict ordered and entered for the plaintiff must be set aside and judgment ordered for the defendant, notwithstanding the verict."

TO SUE PHYSICIANS.

Guardian ad Litem Wanted for Joseph Lonegren.

The petition of Oscar Lonegrin for the appointment of a guardian ad litem for his minor son, Joseph, was heard in a special term of the district court yesterday. It appears from the petition that the boy broke his arm Nov. 20, 1899. Drs. S. G. Cobb and F. L. Beckley were called to attend the lad and pronounced the injury merely a strain. Later, when it was decided that the arm was broke, it is alleged that the bone had ossified so that the arm could not be set, and it is claimed the member has since remained crooked.

The guardian is asked for the purpose of bringing suit against the physicians for $10,000 damages.

Thompson Trial Delayed.

The trial of Attorney E. S. Thompson, indicted for attempted subornation of perjury, has been set for June 20. The postponement was granted yesterday at the request of counsel for the defendant, so the case will not come up tomorrow, as it was previously set.

Sues on Nina's Notes.

An action has been commenced in the district court by Mary O. Berke against Cornelius Riley to recover $730 on promissory notes made by the defendant to Hannah Steinbrecher, better known as Nina Clifford, and by her assigned to the plaintiff. Plaintiff is familiarly known as May Burke.

LIGHT ON LABOR TROUBLES.

Chicago Employers and Employes Are to Confer.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Arrangements were completed today for the joint conference between a committee from the Building Contractors' council and representatives of every building and material trades union in Chicago now on a strike, and a formal call for the meeting was issued to be held next Tuesday.

This will bring together for the first time since the strike was called, several months ago, the contractors and their former employes, no business agents being allowed to represent any of the unions, and both sides are now confident that a settlement of the strike, which has involved 50,000 men and resulted in a practical suspension of building operations in Chicago, is at last in sight.

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Remember the bike races at Lexington Park, Sunday at 3 p. m.

BLOOD POISON

Is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure—WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, sores in the mouth, ulcers, falling hair, bone pains, catarrh, and don't know it is BLOOD POISON. Call and get BROWN'S BLOOD CURE, $2.00 per bottle; lasts one month. Sold by F. M. Parker, 364 Wabasha street.

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