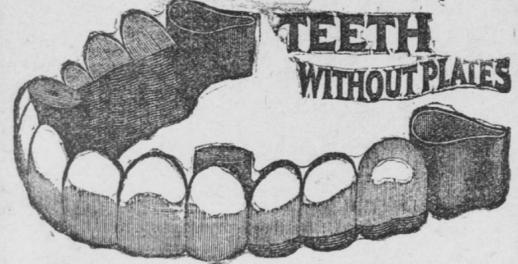


Gold and Porcelain Bridge Work

As is well known, Bridge Work (restoration of missing teeth without a plate) has been practiced as a leading specialty in my office for many years.



The proper construction of Bridge Work requires a high order of skill. You cannot afford to have this class of work done by an inexperienced operator.

Done in the best manner you have a perfect replacement of the lost teeth, the functions of sense and taste can be perfectly performed. No clasps or bands to injure other teeth. The teeth crowned cannot afterward decay. When the mouth alters new teeth are not required. These teeth look like your own teeth, feel like your own teeth; and to all intents and purposes are your own teeth.

No Teeth Need Be Extracted! Badly decayed teeth restored to their original appearance by the New Porcelain Process. I make no charge for examination.

B. C. CORNWELL, M. D.

410, 411 and 412 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE BUILDING. (Opposite Mannhellers) CORNER ROBERT AND SIXTH STREETS, ST. PAUL.

LAST OF THEIR RACE

Gigantic Tortoises at New York May Continue to Live Centuries

ARE OF MESOZOIC AGE

Racer and Interesting Habits of the Last of the Galapagos Monster

Reptiles Domesticated in the United States.

Special to The Globe. NEW YORK, June 7.—One of the giant tortoises in the New York Zoological garden died recently, giving rise to grave fears on the part of some enthusiastic naturalists that the species may soon become extinct, and this interesting form of crustacea, the connecting link between

in certain of the West India islands. These creatures are reputed to live hundreds of years and they propagate their kind by means of eggs. The largest turtles found in North America do not exceed fifty pounds in weight and some of the biggest have been found in the swampy ground at the rear of the New Jersey Palisades. A turtle which has been frequently captured and released in the Hackensack meadows bears an ante-revolutionary inscription on its shell and is said to be 200 or 300 years old. It lives in the rushes of the Hackensack swamps.

The predecessors of the turtle in the United States during the Mesozoic age were the pterosaurs, which were toothless, winged reptiles and had an expansive wing of twenty-two feet. The mosasaurs were also peculiarly abundant in America. These united the long, slender form of the snake, the peddles of the whale and rows of teeth on the palatal bones—an ophidian peculiarity.

Over Four Hundred Years Old. According to the statement of Prof. Dittmars, of the Zoological park, New York, the largest of the living tortoises is upwards of 400 years old and weighs 350 pounds. It is what is known as a Testudo vicina. The dimensions of this monster are: Length of shell on curve to back, 4 feet 3 inches; width over back, 4 feet 7/8 inches; height, 1 foot 8 inches. The turtles are one of the great sights of the park and attract multitudes of visitors. They are domesticated in a rocky tract, kept well moistened, so that the herbs and grasses growing in the swampy



GIANT TORTOISE TO VANISH.

Death of the giant tortoise at the New York Zoological Garden causes regret among enthusiastic naturalists. Giant tortoises were prominent among the strange races that inhabited the earth in its early days.

parts of it are always fresh and green in summer. It has been remarked that a photograph of this tract would pass for a picture of a part of the earth in the reptilian era.

The tortoises seem to enjoy life tolerably well in captivity. They retire promptly every night at sundown and bury themselves in the hay provided for them in lieu of long grass. They are fed on green stuff, some of which is pumpkins and melons are their favorite tid-bits. The more heartily they eat, the more they themselves the better health they enjoy.

Sometimes they have desperate fights with one another, which are the most ludicrous affairs one could possibly imagine. They generally start these fights about dinner time. When the preparation for dinner commences the five tortoises gather around and eye the edibles greedily. By degrees they become very excited, as the pumpkins and other dainties are prepared, and, much in the same way as children do, they push up in front of one another to be first in the line of distribution. By some accident one of the tortoises treads on the other's toes and in the excited condition they have worked up they commence to attack each other savagely.

Says Snaps and Clash.

One might imagine that they were going to demolish one another instantly. The shell-like jaws snap and clash and dust or mud flies fast and furiously. With the skill of trained boxers, however, the warty tortoises take care that none of the blows reach the soft part of their flesh, and the duel is like the slashing of each other with their scabbards of two skilled swordsmen.

Although there seems to be no hope that the tortoises will breed in captivity there is a fair chance that if due care be taken of them some of those at the Zoo may yet live centuries, most of the group being comparatively young. If they should happen to die so, they will at the turn of the next century, be the only survivors of the present zoological family at the park.

One of the chief dangers to which these inhabitants of the tropics are subject is cold, and during the winter they have to be carried off to the reptile house like children and placed where they will be secure from the boreal atmosphere.

The tortoises consider this an infringement of their liberty and make such strenuous objections to being imprisoned for the night that wheelbarrows are brought into requisition to make them comply with the rules.

The largest specimens of these amphibia existing today in or near America are said to be the green turtles, some of which weigh from 700 to 800 and are found

THE CHEAP GAME

Those Who Seek Public Suffrage Have to Spend Money Liberally

FIGURES OF CAMPAIGN

Candidates Spent All the Way From \$90 to \$550 on Their Own Admission—Some Interesting Comparisons.

If the Commercial club only had what was spent in the late election, both by candidates in their race for the elusive office and the city in its conduct of the contest, it could build a respectable sized college building by such sum as the nucleus for a public library. And all without any worry. In the vernacular of the day it would be like getting money from home.

With Coliseum buttons at per diem rates, and unsatisfactory rates at that, \$150,000 only looks the bigger as one compares the distance between its actual control and the buttons that would have to be sold to get it, but that is what is said to have been expended in the late election.

For the two elections that composed the contest, now some weeks finished, the city and county have for far topped their strong boxes for \$30,000. The candidates spent the balance, and if the expense lists now on file with both the city clerk and the county auditor are to be relied upon, they distributed it liberally.

By the terms of the law that now governs the statute books every candidate who seeks an office must file with the proper authorities, within a prescribed time, a properly detailed statement of every cent received and expended in making the race, and it is this data, flimsy as it is, that is the "stagger" at least at what it costs to run a campaign, and each individual's part in the great game of "spend."

In the campaign of 1900, passed, or rather two campaigns, for each ward, individual part of the great contest, fully 300 candidates participated, but only a fraction of the number have so far seen fit to comply with the law regarding expense lists, so that giving anything like accurate figures is impossible. As one candidate put it, "When you see an expense list go on the assumption that the maker forgot to get it distributed, and double the amount. The law is a farce, and I don't blame them for evading it." What some of the candidates and the several central committees do admit they spent is given in the following:

Democratic Candidates.		
Candidate	Amount	Total
R. A. Smith	\$300	\$300
Otto Bremer	50	350
F. J. Bremer	50	400
W. H. Ulmer	50	450
A. Dahlgren	50	500
Mathias Bantz	50	550
H. G. Hansen	50	600
Owen O'Neil	50	650
Charles Ferrier	50	700
William J. O'Neil	50	750
F. J. Foote	50	800
M. J. Moriarty	50	850
R. Schifman	50	900
Otto Rohlf	50	950
Mathias Broos	50	1,000
L. J. Dobner	50	1,050
W. H. Hansen	50	1,100
Louis Betz	50	1,150
J. L. Farrell	50	1,200
M. J. Moran	50	1,250
Joseph Smith	50	1,300
John W. Hinkens	50	1,350
George W. Lambert	50	1,400
J. W. Clancy	50	1,450
Win Powers	50	1,500
Totals	\$3,850	\$4,643.14

Republican Expenditures.		
Candidate	Amount	Total
John E. Holt	\$300	\$300
G. A. Dallimore	100	400
Hart N. Cook	50	450
Edwin Snodgrass	25	475
M. Gordon Craig	25	500
J. W. Pinehour	150	650
H. A. Simons	45	695
C. J. Johnson	25	720
D. R. Elder	25	745
E. C. Mahle	25	770
Lawrence J. ...	25	795
J. J. McCarty	300	1,095
John Wolterstorff	50	1,145
Paul Mann	50	1,195
H. R. Denn	50	1,245
J. W. L. Corning	100	1,345
J. R. Blackwell	50	1,395
H. C. Schurmeier	50	1,445
P. J. Arnold	50	1,495
John Hoffman	50	1,545
H. L. Mills	50	1,595
Arthur Calmes	50	1,645
E. H. Hass	50	1,695
A. T. Rosen	50	1,745
H. W. Phillips	50	1,795
R. C. Hine	25	1,820
Howard Wheeler	25	1,845
J. M. Hackney	50	1,895
F. G. Waldman	50	1,945
P. B. Doran	25	1,970
H. F. Schwabe	25	1,995
J. P. Seib	25	2,020
Totals	\$1,538.50	\$5,133.83

Central Committees.		
Committee	Amount	Total
Democratic c o m -	\$6,922.11	\$6,922.11
Republican c o m -	5,863.36	12,785.47
Totals	\$12,785.47	\$12,785.47

Here is nearly \$25,000 admitted, but the wise candidate who does not do the amount and you have \$50,000, a safe margin, it is known that he is a frugal candidate, indeed, who jots down every nickel he made of the Prohibition party, which also had a full list of candidates on the city ticket. In the expense lists filed by the Prohibition candidates are in the minority, in fact, the major portion of them aver that they spent no money whatever. The central committee, they say, furnished the backing, and beyond the usual filing fees they were out nothing.

Fitz Spent Almost \$28.

An exception in this respect, however, is J. H. Fitz, who says his race for mayor cost him exactly \$27.50. A number of the others admit expenditures all the way from \$5 to \$750. It is known that the Prohibition central committee collected as a campaign fund \$300, so that to say they and their candidates spent \$300 would not be overstepping the mark. What the Socialists spent is largely imaginary. They only had one candidate, and so far he has failed to entice the world as regards what he paid for the privilege.

What the candidates and the two central committees separated themselves from has been partially shown, with a wide margin for curiosity, but what interested individuals, friends of those who hankered to serve the city, paid for the privilege of being a good fellow is not known. That it would have bought many a loaf of bread there is little doubt.

One peculiarity of the expense lists filed is the sameness. The filing fee of \$5 and \$10 paid over to the city clerk and county auditor, respectively, alone them all, while in order follows printing, publicity, canvassing votes and incidentals. The latter covers a multitude of sins and costs occasionally a bit of the same. As will be seen by the lists given, it is only occasionally that contributions to the campaign fund are mentioned, but it is safe to say that all sinned the touch.

Bonanza to Job Offices.

To the small job offices the campaign has been a perfect bonanza, for if the expense lists are to be believed the owners of the same fairly revel in money given them for cards and campaign pos-

ters. They were printed by the thousands and their cost, in many cases, was fully one-half of the amount spent by candidates on the campaign. The campaign votes came next, while incidentals used up the balance.

When it has paid all bills incurred in conducting the two elections, the city will have spent \$30,000 and in a year is closed the amount will be doubled. The fall election is now on and the story of that it cost will be repeated. That the late election of those who conducted it and those who participated in it, more than \$150,000 has only the basis of imagination for its truthfulness, but those who claim to be on the inside of such things say it did, and more.

USE BUTTON FOR SIGNAL.

Telegraph Operator and His Wife Worked a Unique System.

"I suppose," said Mr. Flatdewler, "that there are plenty of people living in flats who have a signal system by which they communicate from the vestibule to the flat itself, announcing the arrival, and some other points of information, for instance, whether they have visitors with them."

"All there is to this, you know, is that each member of the household has a ring of his own, and a short string; another has one short and one long touch on the bell, and so on; while some great precautions are arranged, such as regular ring of any member of the household, means that a visitor is coming also, and a new system of signaling, which is now pretty common. But it has never occurred to me that it might be greatly extended into the day when I came into the vestibule of our house and found our new tenant, one flat higher up on the other side of the hall, standing there with an interested look on his face, and, apparently, listening to something."

"The latch of the street door was clicking away, with somebody up stairs pressing the button to let him in, but he did not move. I waited a minute, when the clicking stopped. He turned with a smile on his face to the letter box and began pressing the button under it."

"A minute later the door began to click again, but I listened to it for a moment, and pretty soon he says, the clicking still going on as this as though he was talking some day when I came into the vestibule of our house and found our new tenant, one flat higher up on the other side of the hall, standing there with an interested look on his face, and, apparently, listening to something."

"Well, all there was to that, you know, was that the door operator, and his wife telegraphing to one another over the bell wire and the door-opener wire. With the other button in the vestibule, one key, and the button in the flat working the door-opener for the other, and the door-opener for the other, they could talk over a telegraph wire."

"After the door operator, of course, they could talk as freely as two operators could talk over a telegraph wire. The old flat signaling system as followed by the rest of us, and which we had almost forgotten, this, however, is the child's work, and now everybody in our house is studying Morse."—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HITS PANAMA CANAL

SENATOR MITCHELL DILATES UPON POSSIBILITIES OF CORRUPTION

Nelson Uses Oratory—Minnesota Senator Supports London Dock Charges Bill and Cries "God Deliver Us From Trusts!"

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—After discussing the bill to relieve shippers from the London dock charges, the senator resumed consideration today of the bill to amend the law relating to the Panama route. Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, continued his speech begun on Thursday in opposition to the Panama route. After considering the engineering facilities of the route, which he regarded as very serious, he entered upon a denunciation of the methods of the Panama company, which, he declared, were the most corrupt in the history of the world.

He warned congress that no better way could be found to defeat the construction of any canal than to adopt the Spooner amendment, as the United States could not afford to become involved in the intricacies of the French courts, from which it would find it impossible to extricate itself. He declared that any connection this country might have with the Panama proposition would result in the demilement of the government.

Nelson on Dock Charges.

Mr. Nelson (Minn.), in support of the London dock charges bill, said the charges made at the London docks against American flour, principally, were a discrimination against the United States.

In response to an inquiry from Mr. McCumber as to what guaranty the shippers of this country would have, in the event of the elimination of the London dock charges, that the Atlantic freight rates would not be increased, Mr. Nelson replied that there was no guaranty and could be none. The shippers would have to take their chances on that. The steamship trust organized by J. P. Morgan, he said, might raise the freight charges. That was not to be prevented by the pending bill.

"God deliver us from trusts!" declared Mr. Nelson. "That is a matter which we will have to take care of later on." The bill, he said, was for the purpose of protecting the American manufacturer, the American producer, and the American farmer, which protection was needed all the more since the formation of the shipping combine by Mr. Morgan. "As the situation is," he said, "the American shippers are in the clutches of a devilish monopoly from which going to bed to be delivered."

Amending Anti-Monopoly Bill.

The house spent the entire day voting upon amendments to the anti-trust bill, but all failed except one proposed by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, to amend the anti-trust section of the word "assault" in order to include "killing," in the inhibition against conspiring for the killing of the chief magistrate of a foreign country.

Document Conveys R. C. B. & N. to the Former Road.

ALBERT L. ... Minn., June 7.—A lease that transfers the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern road to the Rock Island went on record here today and it is for \$99 years. The document covers the entire line, and is as follows: President Ives and Secretary Derwert, of the Burlington; Vice President Mather and Secretary Derwert, of the Rock Island. All kinds of rumors are afloat, but regarding the future of this division, but in time matters are to be left as at present.

Given an "Oush Money."

Barber—You are next, sir. Hair cut? Peppery—Yes, sir, but put this in your pocket for yourself. Barber—Thank you, sir. I don't often get my tips before I begin and I appreciate them. Peppery—I don't want you to consider that tip but I want money.—Philadelphia Press.

Plaintiff's Bank of Judgment.

Magistrate—Uncle Rastus, you are accused of stealing chickens. What have you done to say for yourself? The carrier—Your honor, judge, who all done tole yo' Ah tooked any chickens? Magistrate—Why, the man who owned them? The Prisoner—Well, sah, all Ah's got is an dat er sah, wen wain't tell yo' Ben E. Osborne. The stockholders call er own no poultry now.—Chicago News.

Open Promptly at 8:30 A. M. **POWERS** Mercantile Company, Formerly S. E. Olson Co. Minneapolis. Close Sharply at 5:30 P. M.

SALE OF Embroideries. 10,225 yards of fine Nainsook and Swiss Edgings, Flouncings and Insertions to match. Bought a good deal below the regular prices. On sale Monday at the following prices, yard, 12 1/2c 15c 10c 25c

Silk Waist Sale Greatest of the Season. All one price on tables—black and colors—regular \$5.00 values, Choice \$3.25. New Black and White Dimity and fine White Hemstitched Lawn Waists; very choice, Monday at, each \$1.25

Silks, Colored and Black Dress Goods, Linings. Such as Can Only Be Found at Headquarters. That's Here. SILKS AT SENSATIONAL PRICES

54-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$2.50 quality, at, yard, \$1.98	36-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$1.75 quality, at, yard, \$1.50
54-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$2.19 quality, at, yard, \$1.75	36-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$1.39 quality, at, yard, \$1.25
54-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$2.00 quality, at, yard, \$1.69	36-inch black "Everlasting" Taffeta, \$1.00 quality, at, yard, 89c

Fancy Warp Print Louisines Taffeta Stripes, Persian Silks and lace effects that sell regularly at 75c to 89c. Monday only, yard, 39c

Colored Dress Goods. Special, Monday only 39c Per Yard

Black Dress Goods. Special Monday only 48c Per yard

LININGS. 36-inch silk-finished Taffeta Skirt Lining, all colors and black. Regularly sold at 19c yard. Monday only, yard, 15c. Our best quality black French Percale, for Monday only, yard, 15c

Remnants of Percale and Silks. They come in all colors and are the 15c and 20c quality. Colored Percales, all colors and black. Good, fine, strong quality that sells regularly at 19c, for 12 1/2c

Monday Morning, June 9th, rain or shine, we shall commence

The Greatest Sale of Wash Goods

ever undertaken in any city east or west. Thousands of pieces. Newest Styles, Most Desirable Kind.

Printed Dimities, all white grounds, neat, dainty designs and colorings. Value 50c a yard. Sale price, yard, 30c	Imported Simile Pongee, a mercerized fabric manufactured by the famous Freres Coehlin, in Foulard silk designs. An elegant lustrous material. Real value 25c. Sale price, yard, 12 1/2c
Mill Remnants of Dress Prints all brown grounds, good lengths. A 6c grade. Sale price, yard, 3 1/2c	Elegant Lace and Corded Striped and mercerized Batiste, in solid colors. Values 25c to 35c. Sale price, yard, 15c
Mill Remnants of fine 36-in Percales, all white grounds, striped and figured. Regular 10c quality. Sale price, yard, 5c	One of the greatest offerings ever made in the history of the Wash Goods Business.
Mill lengths of 32-in wide Madras, Gingham, all stripes, splendid, durable grade for shirt-waists and dresses. A 12 1/2c value. Sale price, yard, 7 1/2c	200 pieces beautiful English Grenadines, in solid shades or stripes, in rich color combinations or Persian designs. The goods are the best imported and are sold at 50c and 65c a yard. Special sale begins Monday, at, yard, 25c
Best 36-in wide Percales, light and dark grounds. Splendid variety of designs. The 12 1/2c grade. Sale price, yard, 10c	Fine Printed Satin Plaid Batiste, printed in ribbon and floral designs. A beautiful imported fabric in up-to-date styles. Real value, 50c. Sale price, yard, 15c
Fine printed English Dimities, white and tinted grounds. All the late designs. An imported fabric. Value 17c. Sale price, yard, 12 1/2c	

OMAHA ANNUAL MEETING

Officers and Board of Directors Re-elected at Hudson, Wis. In response to an inquiry from Mr. McCumber as to what guaranty the shippers of this country would have, in the event of the elimination of the London dock charges, that the Atlantic freight rates would not be increased, Mr. Nelson replied that there was no guaranty and could be none. The shippers would have to take their chances on that. The steamship trust organized by J. P. Morgan, he said, might raise the freight charges. That was not to be prevented by the pending bill.

STOCK IN SAME HANDS

Stockholders Authorize the Purchase of Minnesota & Wisconsin Road of 50 Miles at Price of \$20,000 a Mile.

Stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha met in annual session at Hudson, Wis., yesterday forenoon and elected directors and officers for the ensuing year. The financial statements of the road were reported and the usual dividend declared.

There have been many rumors lately as to who held the majority of the stock of the road, but yesterday's meeting disclosed the fact that it was in the same hands as formerly. None of it has strayed or been acquired by interests hostile to the road.

The stockholders present held proxies from all the absentees, and every share was accounted for. The old board of directors was re-elected, and as follows: Marvin Hughtit, David P. Kimball, Byron L. Smith, Chauncey M. Depew and Horace O. Hart. They are elected for three years. Officers of the company were elected as follows: Marvin Hughtit, president; Eugene E. Oshin, vice president and assistant secretary; James T. Clark, second vice president and general treasurer; Samuel O. Howe, treasurer and second assistant secretary; Richard H. Williams, assistant treasurer and third assistant secretary; Edwin E. Woodman, secretary; Charles F. Nash, local treasurer; Marvin Hughtit, Chauncey M. Depew, William K. Vanderbit, Martin L. Sykes, David B. Kimball, Frederick W. Vandorbilt and H. McK. Twombly compose the executive committee.

A dividend of 3 1/2 per cent was declared on the preferred stock and one of 3 per cent on common stock. Both are payable Aug. 20.

The stockholders also authorized the purchase of the property and franchise of the Minnesota & Wisconsin Railroad company. The road runs from General on the line of the Wisconsin Central, to Woodville, on the Eastern division of the Omaha. The Omaha company acquired the property some time ago, but the action of the stockholders yesterday adds the line to the Omaha official system. It is about fifty miles in length, and the price paid was about \$3,000 a mile.

The following officers were elected: President, Marvin Hughtit; vice president, James T. Clark; second vice president, Samuel O. Howe; treasurer, Richard H. Williams; assistant treasurer, Edwin E. Woodman; secretary, Charles F. Nash; assistant secretary, S. O. Howe.

Executive committee, M. Hughtit, E. E. Osborn, C. O. Depew, M. L. Sykes, J. P. Clark, D. P. Kimball, Thomas Wilson. Among the stockholders present were: Horace O. Hart, Charles Fargo, Byron L. Smith and E. E. Osborn. The stockholders left yesterday at 11 o'clock for Chicago after a fast special train.

Elks' Fair

AT ITS BEST THIS WEEK.

"Something Doing" for Each Day in Addition to the Regular Attractions.

LOOK AT THE SPECIAL FEATURES

- Monday—Elks' Day, with parade at 3:00 p. m.
- Tuesday—Minnesota Day, when Gov. Van Sant and staff will attend.
- Wednesday—Fraternal Day—A decorated automobile parade, for which there are many entries, will take place in the early evening.
- Thursday—United Travelers' Day, with parade, Grand street parade.
- Friday—A mammoth Baby Show in the afternoon, and concerts and parades both afternoon and evening, by Ellery's Royal Italian Band.

THE INDUSTRIAL STREET

Is stated by competent judges to be the best lighted, most originally constructed and uniquely decorated avenue of booths ever shown in a street fair in this country.

LOOP THE LOOP

THE STIRRING ACT WILL SURELY BE GIVEN THIS WEEK. Experienced rider, who up to this time it has been impossible to secure under any conditions, is now on his way here from the East. Watch for the newspaper announcements as to when this thrilling and difficult feat will be successfully presented. THEO. L. HAYS, Chairman Executive Committee.

Jabour Circus and Menagerie

A stupendous aggregation of shows, under ten separate canvases—seven starting out-of-door sensational specialties.

50c Remember that Fifty Cents admits to all—one-third of what the usual Midway prices aggregate. 50c

FEATURE EXTRAORDINARY.