# THE PERFECTION OF MODERN WASHING

## The Terror of Wash Day a Thing of the Past.

From time immemorial the "weekly wash" has been a bugbear to the average housewife. Some do their washing ou of necessity, and others that are laboring under the impression that the majority of laundries do not wash clean as well as being hard on the clothes.

I am willing to grant that a great many laundries with poor facilities to injure clothes as well as not always get them clean; but, just the reverse will be found to be the case by patronizing the "Elite" laundry at 437-441 Rice street. This establishment was recently erected under the supervision and dictation of George M. Carter, manager of the Elite Laundry Company, and is absolutely modern in every respect.

A visit through this laundry is a revelation—being so different from the average establishment of the kind. It is light and airy and clean of the steam and foul vapor air usually to be found in laundries. The building, as the accompanying illustration shows, is two stories high and covers an area of 50 by 100 feet. The company has a number of wagons calling for and delivering laundry every day. Especial attention has been made by the management to secure drivers that were attentive and courteous, and with the system that prevails in this department of the business their mode of calling for and delivering the laundry to their many patrons is as near perfect and satisfactory as it is possible to have it. The same precise system prevails throughout every branch of the laundry and everyone of the army of employes have their work to do and do it with the intelligent precision of a military company.

They make a feature of and cater to the family wash and all their machinery is the latest improved and selected especially on their reputation as being easy on the clothes washed. With their large mangle the clothes pass between heated revolving cylinders, where with the ordinary mangle the fabric is drawn through with a heated cylinder on one side and a cold flat surface on the other, which naturally stretches one side of the cloth and is sure to injure it some. It is claimed for their new collar and cuff ironer, which irons both sides simultaneously, that work ironed by it will last seven times as long as collars and cuffs ironed by the older patterned machines.

All the ladies' underwear and clothes are done by hand. After the laundry is washed, ironed and polished it is carried to the front of the main floor, where it is checked and wrapped ready for delivery.

The furnace in the basement is equipped with a smoke consumer that is in reality a smoke consumer. It cokes the coal, and looking at the smoke stack you would not know that there was a fire in the furnace. The only way you could tell they were running was by the exhaust of steam. As I said before, Mr. Carter has surrounded himself with all modern appliances to improve the work, and the entire building is light, filled with pure air, so that clothes coming from there are sure to be cleaner, purer and sweeter than the average washing done at home in a stuffy kitchen or wash room.

The help employed are the best to be had and a great many of the women have been working for Mr. Carter for several years. I want to lay stress upon the cleanliness of this laundry, and I can probably best illustrate it by saying that a great many of the ladies working there were dressed and appeared neat and tidy enough to have just come from a party or entertainment, instead of looking worn out and covered with perspiration and water from chasing clothes up and down a washboard.

—Ned Noble.

# SIX MEN KILLED AND OTHERS BADLY TORN

## Three Thousand Pounds of Dynamite Are Exploded by Lightning.

SENACAVILLE, Ohio, June 20.—Lightning struck a hut stored with 3,000 pounds of dynamite at the new mines now being opened near here today during a storm and killed six men and injured a score of others, besides ruining the mine shaft and breaking nearly all the windows in Senecaville, half a mile from the mine.

The men killed and injured were carpenters and others employed in opening the mines and building the shafting. When the storm came up the men took refuge in a barn some distance from the mine and suddenly a blinding flash came and in an instant the barn was demolished and the men scattered within a radius of 100 feet, over a score bleeding from injuries sustained from heavy rocks torn from the earth and from the timbers from the blacksmith shop. The dead:

WILLIAM MAHONEY.
SAMUEL HARTUP.
RUSSEL HARTUP.
HIRAM WILSON.
HAYES HUTCHISON.
ROBERT WILSON.

# CHICAGO MATRIMONIAL AGENCY IS RAIDED

### Manager Arrested and Questionable Literature Seized.

CHICAGO, June 20.—A raid was made today on the offices of the Star Matrimonial agency, in Austin, a suburb of Chicago, by detectives from the city's gambling detail. W. A. Henry, who is said to be the manager of the concern, was arrested. The raid was the result of numerous complaints from other cities. Several of these came from Memphis, Tenn. A large quantity of circulars and questionable literature was seized.


MILTON'S STAR BRAND BUTTER

25c PER POUND

Every pound made from Pasteurized cream, the whole process under our management, from the milking of the cows to the delivery of the finished product at your home. Milking and separating done in the country today, churning and delivery done here tomorrow. We are the originators of this plan—the quick service plan, the most costly plan, but the best for consumers.

FRESH BUTTERMILK

The finest you ever drank. Delivered to your home two or three hours after churning.

5c per quart; 15c per gallon.

Milton Dairy Co.
Corner Ninth and Wabasha Sts.


# FALLS BENEATH CARS BUT IS UNHARMED

## John Wynchopf Has Miraculous Escape From Death or Injury.

What appeared to be appalling accident startled a number of people at the corner of University avenue and Rice street last evening, when John Wynchopf, a laborer, residing on Rice street, fell between two street cars.

With breaths held the spectators waited to see the man's form a mangled mass when the cars passed over him, but were surprised to see him lying flat upon the pavement, entirely unharmed.

Wynchopf had stepped from behind one car and suddenly in front of another which was turning the corner. He accidentally fell and both cars passed over him, but as he lay flat between the tracks, he escaped without a scratch.

Unable to realize that he was not hurt, the spectators rushed to him and it was not till he walked off that they recovered from the shock. "Well, that was a close call," they all remarked.

# SERVIAN MINISTER MAKES STRONG PLEA

## He Deprecates England's Refusal to Recogonize Present Government.

BELGRADE, June 20.—The foreign minister, M. Kalievics, today expressed intense indignation at the announcement from London that the British minister had been instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time on the arrival here of King Peter. The minister said it was inexplicable why the British government intended to make the provisional Servian ministry responsible for the deplorable events of the night of June 11. The members of the present cabinet, he added, had really displayed great patriotism in coming to the aid of their country in the sad crisis. Minister Kalievics' statement was made carefully for publication, and may be regarded as an official expression of the view of the government. The minister said:

"It is known the events of that night (June 11) were carried out by Servian officers who had resolved to prevent the probable proclamation of the brother of Queen Draga as successor to the throne. The fact that a woman was among those who perished in the struggle provoked by the attack of an aide-de-camp upon officers is regrettable, more so as her death was by no means necessary, even though she had been detested by the whole Servian people from the moment she presumed to place the crown upon her unworthy head. The upheaval of June 11 was the work of a large number of officers. The consequences of the revolution, however, were sanctioned by the whole army and the whole people.

"We have good reason to regret the fact that an attempt is now being made by England, as the result of erroneous information, to cast suspicion on a state of affairs which has for its object the maintenance of order and the eventual regeneration of a young nation which has passed through a time of trial and which is attached to the cause of liberty and civilization."

BELGRADE, Servia, June 20.—Great Britain has practically broken off diplomatic relations with Servia. The British minister, Sir G. F. Banham, will leave here Monday for England. The consul of Great Britain, W. G. Thesiger, will take charge of British interests.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 20.—The United States government has adopted an attitude similar to that of England toward the new Servian dynasty. It will be in no haste to recognize a government created by assassination in the absence of some exhibition of a disposition to punish the guilty.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—The Dutch representative at Belgrade has been instructed to assume the same attitude as Great Britain toward the provisional government of Servia.

# CARDINAL VAUGHAN GOES BEYOND

Continued From First Page.

its stanch devotion to the Catholic church since the days of Henry VII. Cardinal Vaughan was born at Glouster, April 15, 1832. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Vaughan, of Courtfield, Herfordshire, and the first of six sons of his parents to enter the priesthood. His education was received at Stonyhurst college, Lancashire, on the continent and at Rome, where he entered the Academia Dei-Nobili-Ecclesiastici.

At the age of twenty-two the future archbishop was ordained a priest at Lucca. He visited the United States in 1863. In 1869 he founded the institution so dear to his heart in his last days, St. Joseph's Foreign Missionary college, at Mill-Hill, in Middlesex. Toward the close of 1871 he accompanied to Maryland the first detachment of priests sent from St. Joseph's college to the negroes of the United States. On the death of Bishop Turner the future Cardinal Vaughan was made bishop of Salford, being consecrated Oct. 28, 1872.

The appointment of Bishop Vaughan as archbishop of Westminster, the most important see in England, occurred March 29, 1892, by the pope on recommendation of the propaganda. In January, 1893, came the crowning honor of the cardinalship, for which Archbishop Vaughan was summoned to Rome, where he was treated with great distinction.

Cardinal Vaughan's influence on English thought had been very great. His eloquence, combined with a dignified and commanding presence, made him a personal power with all he met and his published writings are numerous. As the proprietor of the Tablet, a newspaper, and the Dublin Review, he had wide influence apart from his priestly office. Under his leadership the Catholic church made many converts from the high church element of the Anglican church.

ROME, June 20.—By order of Dr. Lapponi, all persons having access to the pope withheld the news of the death of Cardinal Vaughan, the doctor fearing its effect upon the venerable prelate, owing to the latter's special affection for the dead cardinal, and it was not until this evening that the pontiff learned that Cardinal Vaughan was dead. He was extremely grieved and insisted upon kneeling for a long time before retiring, praying for the repose of the soul of the cardinal.

# THE PICKET WITH HELGESON UP FIRST IN THE AMERICAN DERBY

Continued From First Page.

that was a pretty race when the field turned into the stretch.

In front of a struggling field The Picket ran so easily and truly as to leave no doubt as to when he would finish. The roar of cheers that greeted the successful horse began when The Picket was more than an eighth of a mile away from the wire.

The Derby was a record-breaking turf event in more than the fast time that was made.

Nineteen horses went to the post, the largest previous field being fifteen.

The largest crowd that ever gathered on a Western race track covered the Washington Park grounds.

Betting on the result began in March and continued until the horses went to the post. More money, it is asserted, was wagered on the Derby than on any other race ever run in America.

Savable, the son of Salvator, thought by John A. Drake to be invincible, failed to live up to his reputation. He received a ride from Jockey Reiff that only a novice could have duplicated. Savable was never dangerous, and the fortune bet on him by his owner went to enrich the bookmakers.

## THE PICKET'S TRYOUT MARKED HIM DANGEROUS

The horses came to the post at 4 o'clock. Starter Dwyer delayed them nine minutes before he dropped the flag. Sinner Simon, a dark horse, was the first to get in motion, but The Picket did not delay an instant. In the first run for positions he was successful and had the lead in comparatively a few strides.

Past the stands, Au Revoir, the hope of Memphis, was running second, with Gilfain, Maxey Blumenthal and other inconspicuous candidates in the next position.

There was no hustling until the field struck the back stretch. Savable was in seventh place, and in front of him were The Picket, Au Revoir, Linguist, Bonnie Burr, Gold Bell and Badge. Immediately behind Savable was Claude.

There was not an important move by a jockey until the field had passed the half mile pole and struck the big bend. The Picket, then running at his own clip, never faltered. Au Revoir began to weaken. Linguist was all through and began to drop back. Claude made his move and quickly advanced to fourth place. Savable, at this critical place, only held his own.

## THE PICKET TAKES LEAD AT THE START

The gradually lengthening field of horses was at the head of the stretch. The remainder of the journey was through a lane of people who were clinging to the rails 100 deep on either side of the course. There were no electrifying final struggles. The Picket had his field beaten, and beaten badly. He was simply running as he pleased. Jockey Hilgeson eased him up a bit as he neared the wire. The race was over and a Kentucky horse, owned by Middleton & Jungbluth, of Louisville, had won.

Claude was easily the best of the other starters. He came fast in the stretch, but little Johnny Daly saw he had no chance to catch The Pickett and also eased up, but almost too soon. Bernays, backed by Cincinnati enthusiasts, came on grandly from the center of the field and hitched up in a drive with Savable for the shortest end of the purse. Bernays got it by a neck.

Judge Himes, the horse that had jumped into popularity and was heavily backed within a week, failed to make a showing. The fast track was against him. He rapidly went to last position after the start and stayed there. He was forty lengths behind when The Pickett reached the wire.

## SAVABLE LOSES SHORT END OF PURSE

The Pickett is a bay colt by Falsetto-Voltario. He ran last year, but never won, and consequently carried the light burden of 115 pounds. The Pickett was regarded as a dangerous candidate. Last Tuesday he was worked over the Harlem track in preparation for the Derby in almost record time. He accomplished the mile and a half in 2:33. The time was so fast that many people doubted the truth of the reported work out. The race today proved The Pickett to be a wonderful horse. He practically repeated his work out in the race this afternoon. Neither of his owners saw him win. Karl Jungbluth is in Asia, and John Middleton heard the report of the race at Louisville.

The betting on the Derby at the track was the lightest in years. The bookmakers wrote as many tickets as usual, but the amounts were small. All the big bettors laid their money in the future books and did not engage in any battle in the betting ring today. The Pickett opened at 6 to 1 and advanced to 10 to 1 before post time. Claude advanced from 6 to 7 to 1. Bernays remained stationary at 8 to 1, while Savable went from 5 to 2 to 3 to 1. Fore and Aft, the Tennessee horse, was perhaps the best played of any in the field. The largest bet won was by Joe Yeager, who had a ticket calling for $18,000 to $300. He made the bet three months ago.

# TEN ACRES OF GROUND TO ACCOMMODATE AUTOS

Chicago did its best for the big race. The Derby is made the occasion for the greatest outdoor display of fashion every season, and this year it fairly outdid all previous Derbies. The grandstand, enlarged for the occasion, was packed to the roof.

The infield was almost completely covered by hundreds of fashionable turnouts. Automobiles were not permitted within the track inclosure, but were cared for opposite the main entrance. It took ten acres of ground to accommodate the automobiles.

Society gathered on the club house lawn. Nearly all the social leaders of the city saw the race. They had guests from New York, Memphis, Louisville, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Detroit, New Orleans and San Francisco. It is estimated that 10,000 people were attracted to Chicago by the Derby.

The weather was perfect. The day opened dismally with a drizzle, but the sun came out before the races began and a cool breeze made the great crowd comfortable.

### The Summary.

First race, mile—George K, 104, Henry, 5 to 2, won; Beau Ormonde, 126, Domick, 8 to 1, second; Bondage, 107, Robbins, 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:39 3-5. Glassfull, Esherin, Mary Layanna and Monarka also ran.

Second race, six furlongs—Alan-A-Dale, 122, Crowhurst, 9 to 2, won; A. D. Gibson, 114, Troxler, 12 to 1, second; Evening Star, 110, Dale, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1: 13 3-5. Nervator, Skillful, Peter J. and Henry Burt also ran.

Third race, The American Derby, for three-year-olds, gross value, $32,275; value to winner, $27,025; mile and a half—The Picket, 115, Helgeson, 10 to 1, won; Claude, 127, J. Daly, 7 to 1, second; Bernays, 112, Knight, 8 to 1, third. Time, 2:33. Sinner Simon, Bad News, Bonnie Burr, Au Revoir, Flo Carline, Rate, McGowan, Maxey Blumenthal, Monsieur Beaucaire, Linguist, Savable, High Chancellor, Fore and Aft, Gilfain, Judge Himes and Gold Bell also ran.

Fourth race, seven and a half furlongs—Warte Nicht, 99, S. Bonner, 4 to 1, won; Flaunt, 105, Henry, 15 to 1, second; C. B. Campbell, 99, J. Williams, 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:34. Semper Vavum, Vulcain, The Forum, Rag Tag, Dan McKenna, Lampoon, First Chip, Loves Labor and Avoid also ran.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs—Copperfield, 111, Wakefield, 6 to 1, won; Advantage, 120, Crowhurst, 6 to 1, second; Mast, 112, Resell, 3 to 1, third. Time, :54 2-5. Sue W, Peter Paul, My Ester, The Hebrew, Flo Bob, Liberty Bell, Peter J. Somers, Instructor, Scipio and Black Wolf also ran.

Sixth race, five and a half furlongs—Ev's Darling, 102, L. Wilson, 30 to 1, won; Lord Touchwood, 86, Robbins, 3 to 1, second; Fading Light, 89, W. Knapp, 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:34 2-5. Satin Coat, Bard of Avon, Brownie Anderson, Long Flo, Attelle, Ontanagon, Watson and Hot also ran.

# RUSSIAN PROBES THE MYSTERY OF THIBET AND TELLS HIS STORY

Continued From First Page.

difficulty in passing for a lama. He brought back an immense number of photographs and other illustrations of the life of the country, and when his book is published, as it soon will be, the mystery of Thibet will be a thing of the past.

M. Zoubikov made an extended report of his journey at a meeting of the Geographical society a few days ago. He was immediately awarded the Phrzhevalsky prize, which is conferred in honor of the first Russian Thibet explorer.

### One Class Not Barred.

The frontiers of Thibet, which were closed to European travelers after the French explorers Huc and Gabet were expelled from Lhassa in 1846, have not been hermetically sealed against a certain portion of Russian subjects, namely, the Buddhistic Bouriats of the Baikal region. The Bouriats are a talented people and the same value attaches to M. Zoubikov's observations as would be the case were he an European. His stay lasted over a year.

In the summer of 1900 M. Zoubikov entered Thibet from the north as a member of a caravan of seventy pilgrims, including many lamas. He approached Central Thibet by the Boumza mountain, where Przhevalsky was turned back in 1879. The road led through a treeless landscape, with snow-topped mountains extending east to west in parallel chains, and a thin, nomadic population. An agricultural community was found only within sixty or seventy miles of Thassa.

### Climate Not Pleasant.

The climate is harsh and dry. Snow falls occasionally from December to March; rain from May to August; April, September, October and November are dry. The medium annual temperature was found to be 42, 67 and 50 degrees Fahrenheit for morning, noon and night, respectively. The data for December is 17, 34 and 27 degrees, and for July 60, 77 and 65 degrees.

The population, which has at times been estimated at 33,000,000, is probably about one-tenth this number. It is decreasing through disease, particularly smallpox, and on account of the large number of celibate priests.

The sons of Chinese soldiers and merchants temporarily resident in Thibet are counted Chinese and the daughters Thibetans. Other foreign residents are Indians from Cashmere, Mongolians and Thibetans from Nepal, the latter being skilled artisans, architects, sculptors and jewelers. The Cashmere Mohammedans are traders. They usually convert their Thibetan wives.

### Manners of the Thibetans.

Almost all the land in Central Thibet belongs to the dalai lama. Only high officials in Lhassa have hereditary homes. The Thibetan houses are of brick and stone, but have chimneys only in the kitchen. The other rooms have holes to let the smoke escape and are cheerlessly cold. Dried dung is the principal fuel.

The common run of folks wear white, the wealthy red, officials yellow and soldiers blue clothing of homespun. Jewels are worn in great abundance by the women. Barley meal, soup, the raw flesh of the yak and of sheep, butter, sour milk and vegetables are main items of the diet. Wheat spirits sell for a cent a bottle. Men smoke tobacco and the priests take snuff.

The people of Central Thibet are passionately attached to their religious observances, which are purely formal. Prayers are regarded of magic potency and figure in all ordinary and extraordinary affairs of life. Medicine is in small popular favor. Morals are primitive and marriage ties are loose. Both polygamy and polyandry are common.

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal employments. Wheat, barley, peas and beans, cattle, sheep, yaks, horses, asses and mules are the main products. Yaks and asses are used as pack animals. Labor is cheap, men being paid two or three cents a day, while women usually serve for their keep. Even a lama receives only 10 cents for a whole day's prayers. Sheepskins, cattle, yak tails, statues, books and yellow lama caps are exported. The yak tails serve as horse tails in the outfit of Turkish pashas. English and Indian cottons and woolens and copper and enamel utensils are introduced from India; tea, silks and cottons, horses and asses from China.

### Lhassa and Temple of Buddha.

Lhassa was built in the seventh century. It has a picturesque location on the southern slope of a mountain, with luxurious gardens on the west and south. The Uitchu river passes to the south of the city. Dikes and canals have been constructed as a protection against overflow. A fine broad street around the city serves for religious processions and penitential exercises. Penitents go the length of this street, falling to the ground every five or six feet, so that in a day they prostrate themselves about 3,000 times. The city is small, having at most only 10,000 regular inhabitants. It is, however, an important trade center. The native traders are all women.

The temple of Buddha, in the center of the city, is about 140 feet square. It is three stories high and has three gilded Chinese roofs. It shelters the gigantic bronze statue of Buddha, which has a hammered gold jeweled headdress. A sacrifical fire, fed with melted butter, burns before the statue. Other statues and relics are kept in other chambers of the same temple, among which is the statue of the goddess of women, to which are offered spirits and wheat. The wheat is at once eaten by mice. In the same temple are also rooms for the dalai lama and his council.

### Thousands Study Theology.

The residence of the dalai lama is about a mile away from Lhassa, on Mount Bodala (Buddha La). It was built in the seventh century. Nearby is the old castle Hodson-Bodala, which is 1,400 feet long and nine stories high. Here are located the treasury, the mint, the schools of theology and medicine, quarters for 1,200 officials and 500 monks, and a prison. As many as 1,000 priests participate in religious processions in this mountain.

M. Zoubikov also minutely described various monasteries and temples, including three near Lhassa, where 15,000 monks, nearly 6,000 boys, young men and even graybearded patriarchs are studying theology, the total number of resident monks being 8,000.

Thibetan Buddhism, brought from India in the seventh century, struggled against the native Shamanism until the ninth century, when a compromise was agreed upon. According to the current teaching there are many spirits which are continually reincarnated in men. The dalai lama is the living Buddha. Another defender of the faith is the spirit Choidshen, whose power is manifested through pious ascetics that spend their lives in contemplation.

### Government of Thibet.

Since the fifteenth century all power, civil and spiritual, has been nominally in the hands of the dalai lama, but China maintains a Manchu resident and an army. In order to avoid strife in selecting a dalai lama, the electoral council places three strips of paper with the names of three boys in an urn and the Manchu resident removes one with a small staff. The new dalai lama's education is intrusted to a college of learned men. Until his twenty-second year the government is in the hands of a regent appointed by the emperor of China.

The present dalai lama is twenty-seven years old. He is the fifth since 1806, one of the regents having continued in authority for an unusually long time, owing to three children selected to be lamas having died before attaining maturity.

The dalai lama's council, in whose hands the actual power mainly resides, embraces four so-called "Galons," appointed by the emperor of China. The administration is in the hands of a closed aristocracy, and bribery and corruption are nearly universal. Among the common penalties are drowning, torture, flogging, banishment and fines. The Thibetan army of 4,000 men is poorly disciplined and is armed with bows and old-fashioned guns. Robbery flourishes.

### Owatonna Girl Sails.

Special to The Globe.

BOSTON, Mass., June 20.—Miss Georgia T. First, of Owatonna, Minn., sailed today on the Cambroman bound for the Azores, Gibraltar, Naples and Genoa. Many noted society and literary people were among the saloon passengers.

### Even the Water Is Dangerous.

Buttermilk is accused of making a man drunk in Boston. No wonder the good Dr. Holmes did not dare to be as funny as he could in that old town.—New York World.


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# Career and the Victories of the White Bear Yacht Club

Although the present summer has been backward and the lake season can scarcely be said to have opened, yet there is no lack of activity in some lines of sport at the lakes, and one of them is yachting. Among the numerous associations of amateur sportsmen in St. Paul none commands greater respect than the White Bear Yacht club, not only by reason of the character of men which it embraces within its membership, but because of its record as an amateur athletic organization. No taint of professionalism has ever besmirched the fair reputation of this club, and its membership has at all times been kept clear from the character of men who would countenance any such thing. Even the oldest inhabitant could scarcely be depended upon to accurately recall the beginning of yachting on White Bear lake, and yacht racing dates back just about that far, but organization among the yachtsmen of those waters is of comparatively recent date.

The first White Bear Yacht club was organized about 1888, and its most energetic members were C. D. O'Brien, who was its commodore; J. W. Taylor, J. W. L. Corning, J. B. Hewitt, Walter Hewitt, Howard Ramaley, Eugene Ramaley, F. W. Ramaley, Ernest Birchall, Charles Ware, Dr. J. M. Welch, J. P. Elmer, L. P. Ordway, T. W. Ingersoll. Some few years later there came into being a rival organization known as the White Bear Yachting association, and for a brief period both continued to exist. Some of the members of the club also joined the association and others followed, until the club gradually died out and the association assumed the name of the White Bear Yacht club. In the years which have elapsed the membership has changed and the club has grown and developed, but throughout its evolution its principles have remained the same, and although the racing spirit has intensified and broadened, professionalism is now as rigidly as ever eliminated.

Racing on White Bear lake was kept up briskly season after season with new boats of revised model, year after year, to add zest to the game, but until 1890 none of the club's craft had been taken away from home to engage in races. In that year Elmer and Ordway's Nushka and Eugene Ramaley's Manitou were entered at Duluth in the twenty-three-footer class and finished first and second. There were fifteen other starters.

The Minnesota cup championship series was instituted in 1895 and extended through the season of 1897, and in all three of the classes the White Bear Yacht club defeated the Minnetonka club.

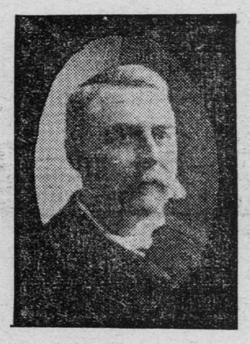
At the Milwaukee Centennial races, in 1898, Akela and Witch won in the twenty-three and seventeen-foot sloop classes, respectively, and in the same year at the Inland Lake regatta, held at White Bear, won with Mahto in the twenty-foot class and Xenia in the seventeen-foot class.

The White Bear Yacht club Attila won in class B at the Inland Lake regatta in 1900, and in 1901 at Green lake, Wisconsin, the White Bear boat Nokomis won the championship in class B and also won a special race. At Oshkosh, the same year, Minnezitka, White Bear Yacht club, won in class A, but was protested and protest allowed by the committee. This decision was not accepted, however, by the White Bear Yacht club, and the award of the race is still "in the air."

Among the well known men of this city who have held the office of commodore of the White Bear Yacht club are L. P. Ordway, S. C. Stickney, J. P. Elmer, J. M. Welch, W. B. Dean, C. Milton Griggs, H. I. Drake, J. H. Skinner, Dr. A. MacLaren and Oscar L. Taylor.

The present officers are: H. P. Clark, commodore; F. P. Shepard, vice commodore; H. Van Vleck, captain; W. B. Geery, treasurer; W. H. Forbes, secretary; W. Clarkson, L. P. Ordway, W. J. Dean and O. L. Taylor, executive board; C. M. Griggs, Dr. A. MacLaren, Dr. J. M. Welch, regatta committee.

## PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE WHITE BEAR YACHT CLUB



C. D. O'BRIEN.

J. P. ELMER.

O. L. TAYLOR.

# OVERWORK BREAKS JOHN MITCHELL DOWN

### President of Mine Workers Seriously Ill in Indianapolis.

Special to The Globe.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 20.—After ignoring for weeks the pleas of his fellow workers that he take a rest, President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, is seriously ill in this city. His health has been weakened by continuous application to work and for more than a month the members of the national executive board of the union have endeavored to persuade him to relinquish his duties for a time and seek recuperation.

Overwork, pure and simple, is said to be the cause of his breakdown. Mr. Mitchell's condition has caused considerable alarm and he is receiving the best of medical care.

### He Is the Boss Man This Time.

Senator Foraker does not think that the Ohio indorsement of President Roosevelt requires any comment. This may be another point of disagreement with Senator Hanna.—Washington Star.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