Globe—7—2—3.

Pianos

Absolutely Unrivaled

AND AT

A WONDERFULLY

LOW PRICE

These are a few instruments that were not sold during our summer clearance sale and we must get rid of them at once. We are compelled to pay storage on new pianos as we haven't room for them.

A FEW BARGAINS:

Cable Piano, upright, ebony case, very good condition.

$100

Emerson Piano, upright, in rosewood case. A great bargain at

$140

Gabler Piano, upright, ebony case; cottage grand. A great bargain at

$175

Conservatory Piano, upright; good tone, ebony case, at

$100

Kranich & Bach upright Piano, mahogany case, just overhauled. A wonderful offer at

$190

Willard Piano, upright, mahogany case. Full value,

$140

Smith & Barnes upright Piano, in fine condition, walnut case, at

$155

Three square Pianos, all for

$50

W. J. DYER & BRO.

Largest Music House in the Northwest.

Sole Agents for

STEINWAY AND KNABE PIANOS.

17 Dyer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn

Murdered by Tramps.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 1.—It is believed that C. M. Meyers, of Chicago, who disappeared some time ago, was murdered in the Catholic cemetery here by tramps and the body secreted in the adjoining woods.

THIS COMPANY

Added to its list of subscribers in Minneapolis and St. Paul last year

5,314

NEW TELEPHONES

Making in the two cities about 19,000.

Can you afford to be without this service?

Northwestern Telephone Exchange Company

News of the Northwest

SUNDAY QUESTION INVOLVES RABBIS IN CONTROVERSY

Central Conference Is Not Satisfied With the Report of Its Committee, Which Must Try Again.

DETROIT, Mich., July 1.—The report from the Sabbath committee to the cenrtral conference of the American rabbis today provoked a discussion which occupied a large part of two sessions and resulted in the report being sent back to the committee to be placed in more concise form. The Sabbath committee was appointed at the last conference to consider and report on seven questions bearing on the Jewish Sabbath, one of the most important of which was whether holding service on Sunday in Jewish temples was a schismatic act which would result in separating the reformed Jews from their brethren.

The committee was formed of seven rabbis. The report, as many of those present pointed out, did not give answers to the questions. Instead of definite recommendations on the questions long disquisitions were given on them. This brought a heated debate. Dr. Silverman, of New York, president of the conference, rebuked the committee for not answering the questions more specifically.

Committeeman in Defense.

The criticism brought Dr. Sonnenschien, of Des Moines, to his feet, with the claim that he was the one member of the committee who had given a concise, direct answer in the part of the committee's report that he wrote, and he declared that he resented the criticism and for that reason wished to deliberately resign from the committee. He was prevailed upon to remain. After considerable more debate and discussion, a motion was made to postpone consideration on the Sabbath matter until the next conference. This was strongly opposed, several of the rabbis declaring that it would stamp the conference as being too timorous to meet the question and solve it now.

Dr. Philipson, of Cincinnati, moved that the report be referred back to the committee, to be put in the shape of definite resolutions, making specific recommendations on each of the points. This was carried, and the committee was ordered again to consider the question.

It was said the conference had been misrepresented on this Sabbath question; that the question of substituting Sunday for Saturday as the Jewish Sabbath was not before the conference and never had been. The question was simply whether it was proper to hold services in Jewish temples on Sunday, for the benefit of many persons who were not able to attend services on Saturday; whether is was a schismatic act, and whether it would cause a schism in the church.

What the Committee Reported.

The committee decided that it had no jurisdiction to recommend anything in the nature of legislation looking toward any change and declared that the conference was incompetent to legislate any fundamental Jewish institution out of existence. The committee reported that a definition of the religious authority that should regulate the authority and discipline of the Jews was paramount to any other question. It recommended the creation of a national conference, composed of rabbis and laymen, constituting an authority to which all ritual and discipline questions might be referred. This plan is, in effect, a scheme to consolidate the conference of American rabbis and the union of American Hebrew congregations for the purpose of creating an organic union between both bodies.

The committee also reported that while, historically, it could not find any argument to declare a change from Sabbath to Sunday schismatic, it would prefer to relegate so important a question to any future authority, properly constituted, to decide it.

The committee on the order of services on Passover eve, at the morning session, reported in favor of one of the rituals at present in use for services on this occasion, and the report was referred back to it to consider a number of other rituals, and it will report to the next conference. Rabbi Grossman, of Cincinnati, read a paper on "Methods in the Modern Jewish School.'

LAND OFFICE PROSPERITY.

Duluth and St. Cloud Report an Increase in Business.

Special to The Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., July 1.—The United States land office in Duluth made a great showing for the fiscal year ended June 30. The receipts were $460,147.54, as compared with $209,513.75. The increase is thus far 100 per cent. The great rush of settlers in the Duluth district and the advance in the price of timber have brought the increased business. This teritory is settling up faster than is generally supposed.

Special to The Globe.

ST. CLOUD, Minn., July 1.—The quarterly report of the St. Cloud land office for the period ended June 30 shows cash receipts of $13,236.46. There were 49 homestead entries commuted and 195 original homestead entries, covering 15,319.32 acres made. A total of 168 final proofs were made, patenting 20,449.98 acres. Four railroad selections of 289.23 acres were made by the Northern Pacific. The cash receipts for June were $5,449.12.

LIBRARY FOR BLUE EARTH.

Mr. Ross Will Put Up a Building and a Carnegie Donation Is Expected.

Special to The Globe.

BLUE EARTH, Minn., July 1.—William E. C. Ross will build a $10,000 library building and present it to the city. This proposition was made to the city council and accepted by that body after a site had been selected as a first step towards securing a Carnegie donation. The building will be a steel frame, fireproof structure, designed especially for library purposes and will be an absolute gift to the city.

Mr. Ross has been in the banking business in Blue Earth for over thirty years and is a public-spirited citizen. The building will be completed this season, it is expected.

ENTERTAINED THE BOYS.

But at the Same Time a Stick Is Blown Through His Hand.

Special to The Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 1.—George Holmes, of Brocket, was loading a toy cannon for boys, and as he was ramming the powder in with a stick and hammer the friction ignited the powder In the explosion the stick was driven through the young man's hand, and young John Engstrather, who was standing by, was badly burned.

Washoe Smelter Closed Down.

BUTTE, Mont., July 1.—The Washoe smelter at Anaconda closed down today and 1,000 men were thrown out of work there. This reacted upon Butte, necessitating the closing down of such of the Amalgamated mines in Butte as send their ore to Washoe. In all, 2,000 men are thrown out in Butte. The shutdown is to enable the company to connect the Washoe with the monster flue recently constructed to carry the smoke away from the Deer Lodge valley. The mines and smelter will start up again Sept. 1.

Will Build Winter Hotel.

Special to The Globe.

WINONA, Minn., July 1.—S. W. Hamilton is home from Aiken, S. C., and confirms the report that he and C. H. Lamberton, of this city, have contracted to build a $450,000 winter resort hotel at that place. Mr. Hamilton will return to Aiken in two weeks.

CHEMISTS PLAY THE ROLE OF DETECTIVES

Government Employes Watch Food and Drink for Harmful Adulterations.

Uncle Sam has many detectives besides those employed in the secret service. Some are chemists, who pursue offenders by means of retorts and test tubes. For the purpose of "deduction" they substitute chemical analysis, and the evidence they gather is in the form of molecules and atoms.

These sleuths lately have had a great deal of trouble with the manufacturers of "soft drinks." Some of these "non-alcoholic" beverages contain almost as much alcohol as straight whisky. This is especially true in parts of the country where there are prohibition laws. Beer masquerades as "hop pop" and "Quaker Beer," while stronger tipple is concealed under the labels of proprietary medicines.

The most desperate and resourceful ruffian celebrated in the novels of the "family story" papers was never so ingenious in his disguises as the Demon Rum, who is continually pursued by the laboratory detectives of the treasury. No sooner do they strip off his mask in one place than he turns up in another. Of all slippery customers he is the most difficult to catch, and sometimes he is able to evade pursuit altogether—by resorting to the older dodge, for example. Cider is the only alcoholic beverage that is not taxed. When sold fermented, in bottles, it contains ordinarily 4 or 5 per cent of alcohol, but this amount may be increased largely by adding sugar—sufficiently, indeed, to render the beverage quite intoxicating. In this form it is sold and the profit of the manufacture, who pays no tax, is great.

The so-called "medicines," that contain large percentages of alcohol, are hardest to deal with. In many cases it is difficult to determine whether they are bona fide remedies or beverages in disguise. A bottled compound that is really nauseous in flavor will pass inspection, though it be actually above the "proof" of whisky, while another preparation, relatively non-spirituous, but of agreeable taste, will be pounced upon and taxed.

More interesting even than the question of alcohol in "non-alcoholic" beverages is the oleomargarine problem, which recently has presented some decidedly novel problems. Congress has placed a tax of 10 cents a pound (practically prohibitive) on artificially colored "butter" of of this counterfeit kind, whereas, when not colored it has to pay only one-fourth of a cent a pound. People will not buy it unless it has the real hue of butter, and so the oleo manufacturers are put to it to find some way of evading the law.

They manage it by employing what they call "natural" means for coloring the product. Instead of utilizing for the purpose the fat of steers, which is white, they use that of old cows, which is quite yellow, thus giving to the oleomargarine a suitable tint. Another method adopted is to add a small percentage of "palm oil," which is of a vivid orange yellow, to the substance. The packers have been accustomed to resort to this trick, but, as an improvement on it, the palm oil is now put into the cottonseed oil, which is an important constituent of the artificial butter of today.

There is a simple process by which any housewife may determine whether her butter is the real stuff or oleomargarine. All she has to do is to put a little of it in a frying pan, held over the fire. Butter will bubble up and keep on bubbling and foaming because of the air it contains. Oleomargarine, on the other hand, when thus treated, will immediately disolve into an oil with almost no bubbling.

The public at large is altogether ignorant as to the meaning of the term "renovated butter," though something like 23,000,000 pounds of the product were sold in this country during the last year. Immense quantities of butter are unsalable, having turned rancid or moldy, or because the stuff was so poor in the first place, and of such material the bulk is collected in small lots by grocery stores in provincial districts. It is not wholly valueless, because it can be put through a process that will render it marketable at a price, and though some of it is only a shade better than soap fat, even the worst of it is worth somethhing.

The laboratory detectives analyze samples of this renovated butter in order to make sure that it is not adulterated and that it does not contain more than the proper percentage of water. Another part of their business is to detect the falsification of wheat flour, with which as much as 50 per cent of corn meal is sometimes mixed. They protect not only the government, but the public as well from cheats, and the savings they effect in a single twelvemonth run up into the millions of dollars.

PRINCESS OF DENMARK IS NOTED FOR WEALTH

Bears the Distinction of Being Europe's Richest Royal Woman.

The Crown Princess of Denmark, who is now in Paris with her husband, is not celebrated for her good looks, but she has the more permanent distinction of being the richest royal princess in Europe. Her royal highness was left by her mother, the late queen of Sweden, a fortune of sixty millions of marks—about fifteen millions of our democratic dollars—and this legacy, through being wisely invested, is said to have increased to an even more impressive sum.

And not only is the future queen of Denmark distinguished for her wealth, but she is generally spoken of as the tallest of European royal women. She is more than six feet, and it has been noticed during her recent stay in Paris—where, by the way, both she and the crown prince are exceedingly popular—that at no matter what aristocratic function her royal highness is present, she towers above all the rest of the company in a fashion wonderful to behold.

These are not, however, the only respects in which Louise, crown princess of Denmark, is noticeable among women with royal blood in their veins. As the mother of no less than eight children she would have the hearty approval of President Roosevelt, whose good opinion, by the way, is beginning to be valued on the other side of the water even by royalties. The crown princess has four sons and four daughters, the youngest of them all being little Princess Dagmar, who was born in 1890.

Most of the mother's fortune will pass to the princess' eldest son, Prince Christian, who married in 1898 Princess Alexandrina, sister of the reigning grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The crown princess' second son, Prince Charles, also is a benedict, having espoused, in 1896, Princes Maud, of Wales, the youngest daughter of King Edward VII.

Sarcasm.

"I believe," said the man who had recently moved into the neighborhood, "that you advertise your establishment as a real live grocery."

"You have it," replied the grocer, with a large, open-faced smile.

"Well," rejoined the new customer, "be that as it may, I wish to state that the cheese I purchased here yesterday was about the liveliest thing I ever encountered."—Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

CURE FOR INSOMNIA.

The poets burn the midnight oil
And lonely vigils keep,
And products of their wakeful toil
Put other folks to sleep.

TWIN CITY PEOPLE ARE OUT IN FORCE AT THE RACE MEET

Horse Show at Hamline Track Attracts a Representative Gathering and Events of Derby Day Are Successfully Given.

J. Pluvius, Esq., evidently repented of his harshness towards the promoters of the Minneapolis horse show and race meet yesterday, and the postponed Derby day attractions were successfully pulled off before a comfortable audience of Twin City people at Hamline.

A clear sky and just breeze enough to make it comfortably cool offered conditions which, coupled with the rather more than passable state of the track, aided in making the occasion successful from every standpoint.

Prominent society people from both cities filled the boxes, while the main balcony of the grand stand was comfortably filled.

The events went off smoothly, and, barring some small delay in the opening of the programme, the schedule was followed to the letter.

Nonamie, owned by E. W. Backus, of Minneapolis, and driven by Loomis, had things all its own way in the 2:10 pace, the first race of the horse show. This horse was clearly far superior to the others entered, and demonstrated this by winning the race in three straight heats.

Diedine, owned by Peter Truax, of Eau Claire, was the only worthy competitor that Nonamie had. In the first heat the difference between the two animals at the tape was only half a length. Dodine also ran second in the second heat, but was over a length in the rear. In this and the third heat the winning horse was not pushed, victory coming easy.

Charles Dewey, entered by Anton Miesen, made a poor showing. Time—First heat, 2:12½; second heat, 2:12½; third heat, 2:14¼.

The one and a quarter-mile dash, in which four horses were entered, was the least interesting event of the day, since only Charles Elliott's Henry Launt and Henry Gould's Jupiter started. Henry Launt had an easy time of it, taking the lead from the very start. On the third quarter Jupiter was urged forward some, but never got within a length of his opponent. On the stretch Henry Launt increased his lead, crossing the tape six lengths to the good. The time was 2:27¼.

Peerless Was Clever Winner.

By far the most interesting event of the day in any department was the five-mile Automobile Derby, in which six machines were entered.

Through fear of accident it was decided to run off the race in two sections, the three entries in the first division being a Peerless, entered by E. H. Moulton Jr., Minneapolis (H. D. Savage, chaffeuer); A Winton, entered and driven by J. B. Gilfillan Jr., and a six-horse power Rambler, entered and operated by Charles P. Joy, of St. Paul.

The Peerless, a sixteen horse power machine, pitted against a more powerful machine by four horse power, clearly demonstrated its superiority, and Savage won out cleverly through sheer superiority of machine and chaffeurship.

Mr. Joy, although he made a good showing with his small machine, was never in the race from the start.

The race between the other two big machines was thrilling. Savage led only by a few feet when the machines flew over the tape on the first mile, making it in 1:32. The lead was maintained for another mile, but on the next Gilfillan overtook the Peerless and had a small lead at the end of the third mile. On the back stretch Savage circled his competitor and after that was not passed. He won the heat by 100 feet.

Although the official time of the race was 8:34, several reliable stopwatches held in the grand stand clipped that time by 1 1-2 seconds.

The entries in the second division were the Peerless, driven and entered by E. H. Moulton Jr.; the Winton, entered by George W. Peavy and driven by A. B. Bennett, and the Cadillac, entered by Harry Pence and driven by N. E. Brown.

At the get-away Moulton took the lead, and increased it steadily until, at the mile and a half, he was at least an eighth in the lead and running easy. The audience looked to see the five miles completed in eight minutes or under. In some unexplainable manner, however, one of the important mechanisms connected with the fuel feed went wrong, and Moulton was obliged to slow up and almost stop. Bennet passed him and continued the race, merely for the time, Moulton driving his machine slowly from the track. The Cadillac seemingly suffered from a defect in its machinery, and indeed covered the course so slowly that but four miles had been covered by Brown when Bennet, in the Winton, passed the tape on the last lap.

The judges awarded the prizes as follows: E. H. Moulton (H. D. Savage), first; J. B. Gilfillan, Winton (Gilfillian), second; G. W. Peavey, Winton (A. C. Bennett), third.

The Coaching Parade.

The first number on the show programme was the coaching parade with two entries. The prizes awarded for the best appointed team shown before a coach, drag or break were given to A. E. Ashbrook, of Kansas City, for his team and coach "Good Cheer," and Mrs. Jack Cudahy, of Chicago, who exhibited a handsome brake. Then followed the class in high school horses. There were four entries, and few people in the audience envied the judge, their task of deciding which of the four gave the best performance. One after another the highly trained animals went through different maneuvers. The prizes were awarded as follows: First, to Columbus, exhibited by E. S. Simms, of St. Charles, Ill.; second, to Dixie Girl, exhibited by Thomas Bass, of Mexico, Mo., and third, to American Beauty, exhibited by A. E. Ashbrook, of Kansas City.

In the gig horse class, nine entries competed for three prizes, which were awarded as follows: First, to Creighton, exhibited by George Pepper, of Toronto, Canada; second, to Mate, by the same exhibitor, and third, to Mary Louise, exhibited by Miss Mary Louise Ashbrook, of Kansas City, Mo. In this event the horse alone counted.

The jumping class followed. The seven animals entered gave a brilliant exhibition. It was, perhaps, the most interesting equine event on the programme. The prizes were awarded to Myopia, exhibited by George Pepper, of Toronto; to Rupert, exhibited by the same gentleman, and to Thistledown, exhibited by A. E. Ashbrook, of Kansas City.

In the tandem class four rigs were entered. The prizes went to Creighton and mate, exhibited by George Pepper, of Toronto; Sen Sen and The Crisis, exhibited by A. E. Ashbrook, and Nip and Tuck, exhibited by C. R. Lamb, of Minneapolis.

Carling Wins Prize.

W. G. Carling, of St. Paul, took first prize handily in the Roadster class, his Miss Pickwick showing beautiful form and fine action in the ring, easily distancing the nine entries in the list against her.

In the Park Wagon class six beautifully matched and skillfully handled teams competed for the three prizes, which were awarded to Sensation and Sen Sen, exhibited by A. E. Ashbrook, and W. A. Rule, of Kansas City; Creighton and mate, by George Pepper, of Toronto, and to Blondel and Dan Dalo, by John G. Pillsbury, of Minneapolis.

The potato race which came next on the programme, had four entries and proved to be as exciting and amusing as it was usual. The contestants were A. E. Ashbrook, D. R. Low, Fred Bork and F. L. Tarbox. Bork was declared the winner, with A. E. Ashbrook and D. R. Low tied for second place. When the tie was played off Mr. Ashbrook won out, taking second prize.

The last event on the programme was the pair to park wagon class which was open to local entries only. The three teams entered were all from Minneapolis. The prizes were awarded to Romeo and Juliet, exhibited by J. D. McArdle; Dixie and Gray Cloud, exhibited by Clarence Clough, and third, of $10, to Nip and Tuck, exhibited by C. R. Lamb.

Today's Entries.

Following are the entries in the 2:22 pace, which will be run for a purse of $400 this afternoon at 2 o'clock:

Pontiff Girl, W. A. Bergen, St. Paul.
Allaboard, Charles A. McKinnen, Soo, Ont.
Yankee Boy, W. J. Allen, St. Paul.
Lady Giltwood, F. H. Aiken, La Crosse, Wis.
Fauna Glen, George Brown, Minneapolis.

A Confidence Game.

Little Elsie—Mama gives me a nickel every time I take my medicine.

Small Tommy—And what do you do with the nickels?

Little Elsie—Oh, mama saves them for me and buys more medicine.

One of Many.

Brownovich—They say Gotrox is fabulously rich.

Smithinsky—That's hardly the correct way to express it.

Brownovich—How would you put it?

Smithinsky—His wealth is merely a fable.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes the hair grow because it is a hair-food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and restores color to gray hair.

$1.00. All druggists. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Schuneman & Evans

The Northwest's Greatest Store. Sixth and Wabasha Streets, St. Paul

Splendid Bargains in Women's Tailored Suits.

An opportunity to select your Outing Suit for the Fourth at a very small price. Seventy-five excellent tailor-made suits, selected for Thursday's sale; with prices sharply reduced. They are by far the best values you'll find anywhere, and prices are low enough to make it an object to purchase one, even though you lay it aside for a month or so. Three lots at..... $10, $12.50, $15

Big assortment of Silk Waists, odd lots that we have been selling at $5.00 and $6.00, including all colors and black, reduced now to..... $3.75

500 Wash Waists—All styles and sizes and an assortment of light-weight materials to choose from at, each..... 95c

Clearance of Infants' Caps.

In the Undermuslin Department.

Infants' Caps, in French effects, daintily trimmed in laces and embroidery and hemstitched tucking—priced as follows for Thursday:
Our regular 25c Caps for.....15c
Our regular 50c Caps for.....25c
Our regular 75c Caps for.....50c
We are closing out a large assortment of Pique jackets and box coats and have reduced prices..... 25%

Boys' and Children's Straw Hats.

First Floor Bargain Table, Main Aisle.

Here's your chance! 2,000 boys' and children's Straw Hats, not one in the lot worth less than 25c, and from that up to 50c. Thursday your choice from the entire lot at..... 15c

Drug Dept.

A few Thursday specials:
10c Borated Talcum Powder, per box..... 5c
10c Princess Face Powder, per box..... 5c
15c Fairmount Rose Cold Cream, per box..... 7c
50c Alba Royale Cold Cream, per jar..... 20c
25c Spiro Powder, per box..... 15c
25c Dr. Graves' Tooth Powder..... 10c
50c Pozzoni Powder, all colors, per box..... 25c
25c Bathing Caps, each..... 15c
25c Woodbury's Facial Soap, per cake..... 13c
Perfumes—San Toy, Colonial Dames, Sweet Chimes, Shamrock, Victor Violet, Crushed Violets, Pansy Blossom, Cherry Blossom, Wild Crabapple, Shandon Bells, Sweet Nell, June Roses, and other popular odors. All 50c perfumes, per ounce (bottle free)..... 25c

MINNEAPOLIS

"ONLY A PACK OF LIES" SAYS NELSON

Then He Gives Excuses for Patients Dying at Minneapolis Police Station.

"I will make no statement. This thing is a pack of lies, gotten up by my enemies, and I do not propose to discuss the matter. I have been attacked on all sides ever since I came into office, and I have become calloused."

So declared Henry S. Nelson, the city physician of Minneapolis and head of the city hospital, when asked regarding the refusal of his assistant, Dr. Gray, to permit Martin Roach, who died in a police station cell, to be removed to the city hospital, on the ground that he was suffering from delirium tremens and his ravings would disturb the patients in the institution.

The autopsy showed that while Roach was a victim of alcoholism, he was also a sufferer from pneumonia, and his delirium might have been caused by this rather than from liquor.

The doctor declared he would not discuss the case, but he continued as follows:

"The police at the lock-up are better able to take care of tremens cases in a cell than we are at the city hospital. What would you have me do? Take a raving maniac into the city hospital, where we have typhoid fever cases? His ravings would have driven patients from out our wards.

"Is it not better that the healthy men who are confined in the police station should be disturbed by the ravings of tremen patients than that the sickly persons in the city hospital should be compelled to flee from the place under the misapprehension that their lives are in danger?

"The members of the board of charities and corrections," continued the doctor, "have tied me down to a strict rule of admitting only bed-ridden patients, and while it is true I have admitted tremens cases occasionally, it has been only when the patient was in danger of dying.

"This man Roach had money to pay for his treatment at another hospital and offered to pay for his care. 'The police say he was not rational,' and why was it he was not taken to another hospital which receive these cases, or to some sanitarium which makes a specialty of tremens?

"The funds which are placed at my disposal for the maintenance of the hospital are not sufficient to provide for a ward for delirium tremen cases and until the board provides the funds, conditions will have to remain as they are."

The death of Reach has emphasized the fact that the city should possess some other place than central police station Cell No. 13 for the accommodation of persons who may be suffering from delirium tremens, and medical practitioners are loud in their condemnation of the system which has prevailed for many years.

Mayor Haynes, who is ex-officio a member of the board of charities and corrections, which has charge of the city hospital, says a thorough investigation will be made and it is possible means will be found to provide a proper detention ward.

The state board of control, says the mayor, is supposed to see to it that there are proper accommodations for the detention of men who are in the condition in which Roach was found, but so far as he knows there is no means of forcing that body to act should it take no steps toward causing the installation of such an institution.

PETE ISN'T A PIRATE.

Came Very Near Earning the Distinction in Alaska.

"Pete" McCormick, a former Minneapolis boy, who left the city eight years ago, has returned from Alaska, where, in addition to hunting for gold, siver and precious stones, he enjoyed the unique sensation of being arrested for piracy on the high seas. Mr. McCormick says that he wasn't a "sure 'nough" pirate, but admits that he had a hard time establishing that fact.

"Pete" and two revenue officers saw the stranded wreck, Emma Louise, at about the same time.

"Finding's keeping," called the former, as he started for the wreck, "and I saw it first." The revenue officers climbed aboard the derelict about the time he did, and claimed it in the name of the United States government. Then "Pete" and his pal grew argumentative with their guns and the revenue men backed down.

The man from Minneapolis towed the craft ashore, wrecked her and cleaned up $1,000 on the salvage.

As he was about to grubstake a prospector with his suddenly acquired wealth, enter the revenue officers with a warrant for "Pete's" arrest for piracy, and to Sunrise City he went under heavy cash bail. The case was dismissed finally because of insufficient evidence.

MAN IS DIRTIER THAN DOG.

Carrie Nation Says She Prefers the Canine, as a Rule.

"Come in without money or without Christ," called Carrie Nation, as she bustled about the entrance of the lifesaving station on Washington avenue yesterday, preliminary to her address.

She delivered one of her characteristic tirades against the drink curse, declaring that alcohol was the root of by far the great percentage of all the ills flesh is heir to.

"The fact is," said Mrs. Nation, with growing earnestness, "that the average man is becoming so bestial in his habits and so depraved with his drinking, smoking and chewing that I'm getting afraid to meet one. I'd rather meet a dog. Dog's cleaner. But when I see a fine, clean-looking man occasionally, I just warm right to him. A fine, good man's the noblest work of God."

MINNIE FEARS RACE SUICIDE.

Beats Her Best Wedding Record by Seventy-one in June.

June was a record breaker in the Minneapolis matrimonial market, the score when the totals were footed up Tuesday being 391 licenses issued from the clerk of court's office. This record is seventy-one better than that of any other month in the history of Hennepin county.

For the six months of the year 1,225 licenses have been issued. The record for several Junes past follows: 1898, 165; 1899, 211; 1900, 256; 1901, 268; 1902, 313; 1903, 391.

ICE MEN HOIST THE PRICE.

Fifty Per Cent Raise Made on Occasional Users.

In order to accommodate persons who do not desire ice every day the ice companies have made a practice of issuing coupons which may be presented to the drivers of the ice wagons. In return for these coupons the drivers will give twenty-five pounds of ice.

These coupons have been sold in blocks of ten for $1.

Monday the ice companies hoisted the price to $1.50.

The managers of the ice companies deny that they increased the price in order to take advantage of the present hot weather. They say the amount of ice sold on the coupon system is not large and it is necessary to increase the price if the plan is continued.

The managers assert that many persons who purchased ice on this plan would telephone the office for their supply after the wagon which supplied their district had made its regular round and it would be necessary for the driver to make another trip.

This occurred so often, say the managers, that it became a nuisance and unprofitable. Hence the advance.

Those Loving Girls.

Annette—How do you like the fit of my new jacket, dear?

Cordelia—You can call it a fit if you want to, but it strikes me as being more like a convulsion.

Hose vs. Hoes.

Lady (in dry goods store)—I'd like to look at some hose, please.

Clerk (an ex-hardware man)—Yes, madam. With or without handles?

STREET CAR CONS ARE SERIOUSLY HURT

Henry Belanger Gets Foot Crushed, Joseph Riley, Three Broken Ribs.

Two conductors of the street railway company met with serious accidents yesterday. They were Henry Belanger and William Riley. The former had his left foot crushed and the latter sustained a fracture of three ribs and probable internal injuries.

Belanger was hurt last evening on West Seventh street at the short line crossing. In attempting to board his car after having inspected the crossing he missed his footing and his left foot got below the wheels and was crushed.

Belanger was removed to the city hospital, but a short distance from where the accident happened, and his injury attended to. It was said last night that it will not be necessary to amputate more than three toes. The bones of the foot which were broken can, it is thought, be replaced.

William Riley was hurt yesterday morning at the East Seventh street barns. A car was switching on a "Y" which runs into the barn, and Riley not seeing it approach, was struck and before he could get out of the way, being pinned between the car and a post. Besides the fracture of three ribs, Riley received severe contusions of the shoulder and chest and probably internal injuries. He was attended by Dr. E. A. Stevens and removed to his home, 581 Selby avenue, in the police ambulance.

Humming Bird a Fgnter.

Although the English sparrow has managed in large measure to banish from its haunts many larger native birds, and even the courageous little wren, there is one smaller bird of which it is afraid. This tiny but formidable enemy is the humming bird.

The familiar principles of physics that the striking power of a body in motion is equal to its weight multiplied by its velocity is the secret of the humming bird's superiority over the sparrow. The humming bird's weight is small, but its speed is high, and its buzzing haste has genuine terror for its larger enemy.

The uneasy cries of a sparrow attracted the attention of an observer the other day, who presently discovered the sparrow sitting well up in a pine tree. Just within a foot of the frightened bird buzzed a humming bird, its misty wings and keen beak suggesting a tiny aerial ram in flight and bent upon puncturing some greater craft in the air.

The sparrow stood its ground until the beak seemed about to pierce its breast, and then took flight, with the angry little humming bird in hot pursuit. The humming bird soon returned, apparently having given up the chase, possibly because it had driven the enemy far enough from the nest.

"His Reverence" the King.

That King Edward is king of Great Britain and Ireland, emperor of India, a field marshal, admiral and a host of other things every one is aware, but few know the king is also a clergyman of the Church of England, with a salary.

In Pembrokeshire, Wales, St. David's cathedral claims King Edward as a prebendary, and for this office he is entitled to a salary of £1 per annum.

It is not known that his majesty has ever preached a sermon in St. David's cathedral, and certainly the simple Welsh folk of the parish have no knowledge of their king having done so.

In the cathedral is a royal pew, which can only be occupied by other than royalty by an express order from his majesty.

St. David's is one of the oldest cathedrals in England, and during the Middle Ages was visited by many pilgrims in search of cures and blessings.

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