

A DAY DREAM.

OUR GENERAL POSTMASTER HAS HIS DREAM OF YEARS REALIZED.

The Interior of the Postoffice Thoroughly Renovated and Rebuilt—Its Conveniences Largely Increased, and Its Capacity Augmented—One of the Best Arranged Public Buildings in the Country—A Full Description of the Alterations Made.

Now that the remodeling and enlargement of the St. Paul postoffice, brief mention of which was made some months ago, is rapidly approaching completion, a more detailed description of the changes made and the increased facilities added for the transaction of the very large and rapidly increasing postal business to be accommodated, will be of interest to Globe readers.

It is not necessary in this connection to say anything of the necessity for this remodeling and enlargement. That has been emphasized in the most convincing manner by the monthly reports for the past five years, during which time the business of the office has more than trebled. Acting upon the lesson conveyed by these monthly balances, and the steady encroachments of the increasing business upon the limited space of the office, Postmaster Day some three years ago began to urge upon the postal authorities at Washington the necessity of making some provision to meet the growing demands of the office. In time this necessity was recognized by the authorities. With this recognition Postmaster Day and the authorities were confronted with a troublesome problem. The building, built of granite and limestone, is undoubtedly one of the most

substantial structures of the kind in the United States, and popularly supposed at the time of its completion to be over large to accommodate the postal business of St. Paul for a hundred or more years to come. It could be enlarged upon its ground surface only by the purchase of additional ground, and at great expense in tearing down, building up and remodeling the entire structure. This plan was at once decided impracticable. Then "how to do it" became the question. In due time a number of government architects prepared plans for remodeling the interior, but no one of them seemed to meet the urgent requirements of the office. Finally in June last

COL. A. G. C. SMITH, superintendent of construction of the treasury department, Washington, a veteran in the service, with a peculiar forte for the business in hand, was sent here to see what could be done. Col. Smith came, saw the obstacles to be overcome, and in due time prepared and presented his plans for accomplishing the desired result. The plans were approved by Postmaster Day and the department, and on the 25th of September work under them was commenced, and has ever since been vigorously prosecuted under the personal direction of Col. Smith.

And right here, it should be stated, that when the plans of Col. Smith were accepted he was instructed to advertise for proposals to do the work. In answer to the advertisement two proposals were received one for \$8,724, the other for \$9,853. Col. Smith recommended the rejection of both these bids, and that the work be done by day labor under the direction of an agent of the department. This suggestion was adopted and Col. Smith designated to superintend the work. As a consequence, Col. Smith points to the fact that on the 15th inst., when the work was more than two-thirds completed, and nearly all the material required paid for, he had not expended \$4,000, and that the work fully completed, will show a saving of from 15 to 20 per cent. upon the lowest bid—an item of saving that may, perhaps, suggest to the minds of some a wish that there were more Col. Smiths in the government service. So much by way of preface, and now to what has been accomplished, or a description of the

NEW POST OFFICE. In way of explanation it should be stated that all the business of the office was done on the first floor, while the basement, was a dark and dingy apartment 60x64 feet occupied only for the storage of bonded goods, etc. Under the plans of Col. Smith this apartment was sub-divided into a general mailing room, 23x60 feet, a general postal storage room twenty-two feet square, a bonded warehouse 24x60, and an appraisers' room twenty-two feet square, the two apartments separated by a hallway ten feet wide, with brick division walls, the customs department by the arrangement securing more than double the space allotted it before, an increase fully warranted by the rapidly increasing masses. At the west end of this hallway, a large elevator has been put in for lowering and hoisting heavy goods, room for it being made by removing the old steps, which led straight down, and running them alongside the wall to the right, and blasting out the rock and enlarging the area wall. This improvement gives special satisfaction to deputy collector of Customs Richards who thus sees one of the greatest annoyances of his life—the handling of heavy packages—made an easy thing.

THE MAILING DEPARTMENT. As said above, the general mailing department, is to be in the basement, opposite the customs department in the north. Abundance of light has been secured by enlarging the three small windows, by lowering them four feet. The flooring is of marble, and the walls and ceiling are plastered and white-coated. Connection with the room above is had by an iron stairway in the northwest corner of the room, while an elevator 4x6, nearly in the center of the room and opposite the area entrance, will be utilized in elevating and lowering made up pouches. All mail received from the railroads, and all packages in bulk, such as the mail of newspapers, will be delivered into this room by a spout from the alley on the north side of the building, just to the right of the back entrance to the first floor, from which the letter pouches and local paper mail will be elevated to the first floor to be assorted and distributed. In the center of the room will be the general newspaper distribution and make up case, the capacity of which has been doubled. Back of this will be two large mailing tables, one for letters and one for papers, to which spools will lead from corresponding distributing tables on the first floor.

THE UPPER FLOOR. The changes in this room are extremely radical and entirely changes its appearance. The walls formerly enclosing the money order office and that forming the passage to the postmaster's room, in the northeast corner of the room, have been removed, while two sections of the box screen have been removed at right

angles, across the vestibule, which is thus shortened by forty feet. The postmaster's room remains as it was, except that a space 6x9 has been taken off the southwest corner for a fire-proof vault, for the registers, ledgers, business, an essential never before provided. Extending to the right front on a line with the postmaster's room will be the money order and registered letter departments, the two divided by a wire screen, and occupying a total space of 20x40 feet. The doorways at the front of the building have been made into windows, thus furnishing abundant light to these two offices. Then two departments are divided off from the general waiting room by a heavy bank counter with wire screen, and a lobby ten feet in width leading back to the postmaster's room.

Directly opposite the registered matter department, and facing the main vestibule, is the stamp office, enclosed by a wire screen eight feet high. This office is supplied with two sale windows, one for the vestibule and the other for the lobby. On a line with this to the north and about six feet distant is the office of the superintendent of mails 10x12 feet, also enclosed by a wire screen and having an elevated floor, thus enabling the official in charge to easily overlook the entire mailing department.

From the interior corner of the postmaster's room, a wire railing four feet high is run through the entire waiting department, separating the mailing department, which is in the rear or on the north side of the building, from the carriers' department, which has the space contiguous to the box-screens. In the northeast corner a room twelve feet square has been partitioned off as a dressing room for the ladies, clerks with toilet accommodations, hats, etc. The superintendent of carriers is located at about the center of the box screen, upon an elevated platform which overlooks the desks of the carriers. There are to be two delivery windows, instead of one as heretofore, one each for ladies and gentlemen. The chandeliers in the working room have been removed, and gas is brought to every working desk by jets, thus reducing the general consumption of gas, and at the same time giving a better light when needed. From the working room an entrance has been cut through the wall into the rear room off the main hallway on the right of the stairway leading up to the second floor, heretofore unavailable, to be occupied by the postal clerks.

A BUSY TIME. When it is understood that all of these arrangements have been made without materially interfering with the postoffice business—in fact not at all to the detriment of the public—the management and foresight shown by Col. Smith will be more fully appreciated. The culmination in the general disturbance was reached yesterday, when the work of removing the old flooring—worn through to the grouting in many places—was commenced, preparatory to putting down a new floor of hard maple, the Col. Smith giving a better saw. During the day a large force of men were engaged in tearing up the old floor, and as soon as business closed last evening all the distributing tables, desks, etc., were removed, and a busy crew of carpenters commenced laying the new floor. Relays have been provided for, and the work will be continued through-out today and to-night, so that when the office comes on duty to-morrow morning, they will be able to get on as usual.

As a part of the improvement and enlargement, new and additional furniture has been ordered at a cost of \$2,000, which is expected to arrive in a few weeks. Much yet remains to be done to put the two rooms in perfect order, but the bulk and most disturbing portion of the work is done. As said above, the changes effected nearly double the working space of the office, while the facilities for doing the work have been increased in almost equal proportion, and yet Postmaster Day is confident that the reorganization should have included the absorption of the entire basement for postoffice purposes, some other building being secured for the storage of bonded goods, and that it will only be a question of a very short time when such an enlargement will have to be made.

As soon as Col. Smith completes these rooms he will devote a little time to the United States court room—a marked failure in the original architecture—by putting in two thirty-six inch ventilators and two twelve inch deflectors.

Art Goods in Silver at Public Auction. In recognition of several weddings occurring this coming week, we have determined to make the unexampled sacrifice of offering the most unique and artistic productions in sterling silver to our customers, feeling confident they will appreciate the offer and subject these most precious goods to the best consideration. But they must go and we have determined upon it. These goods embrace single pieces in Pitchers, Bowls, Tureens, Combinations and Elaborated Costly Caskets and Trunks containing 60 to 100 pieces of the precious metal in spoon and fork work, consisting of elegant and royal gifts at your own price. P. F. EGAN & CO., 115 East Third St.

The Late Thurlow Weed. ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 25.—The remains of Thurlow Weed arrived this morning and were taken to St. Peter's church and are being viewed by thousands of people. A brief funeral service was held in church this afternoon. The service was crowded to its utmost capacity. Among those present were the staff of the Evening Journal, the paper founded by Weed, and 200 employees of the printing house of Weed, Parsons & Co., were also present. At the conclusion of the services the remains were taken to Rival cemetery and placed in the receiving vault. As the cortege passed from the church, minute guns were fired.

Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney, Liver or Urinary Diseases. Have no fear of any of these diseases if you use H. W. Titters, as they will prevent and cure the worst cases when you have been made worse by some great purged up pretended cure.

Reduction of Wages. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—It was reported that the Edgar Thompson Steel company had notified their men that a reduction in their wages would take effect on Jan. 1. The proprietors were seen and they state that while the notification has not yet been made, it is a foregone conclusion that there will have to be an adjustment of wages as well as a reduction in the force of ore and coke men. A number of workmen who were interviewed expressed a determination not to submit to a reduction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—Senator Call, of Florida, says upon the face of the returns H. Bisbee, Jr., Republican, is elected, but J. J. Finley, Democrat, will contest the seat on the ground that he (Bisbee) obtained a majority by the colonization of illegal voters. Finley was unseated in the 47th congress on a contest by Bisbee.

A Passover Relief association has been formed in New York. The purpose is to distribute among poor Israelites unheeded bread during the feast of the pass over and enable them to observe the feast in accordance with Mosaic law.

Billings Lots. Lots in Billings, M. T., for sale by Van Cleave and Wadsworth, at room 2, Northern Pacific land office, or Billings, M. T.

The Last Week. P. F. EGAN & CO., Great Auction Sale, Diamonds, Watches and Jewels, 115 East Third Street.

FAST AND LOOSE.

The Condition of the Chicago and New York Markets Yesterday.

CEREALS GENERALLY A PEG DOWN

The Pork Market in the Hands of Manipulators for a Fall.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

How Fortunes are Eaten Up by the Mania for Speculation.

MINNESOTA STOCKS ON WALL ST

Another Uneasy Day but No Panic—No Hope of Early Settlement.

CHICAGO.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—To-day wheat sold higher than it closed on yesterday, and oats took quite a jump up, but otherwise the markets were weak and depressed. Provisions held steady through most of the day, but made up for this by breaking sharply toward the close. Heavy receipts and news of any amount of new corn en route caused an unsettled feeling in cash corn, and the condition past noon of the New York stock market, aided the bears in making a serious inroad in the firmness lately a quality of corn contracted for delivery within the next five days. The bulls have done remarkably well in sustaining prices this month, and will doubtless be able to prevent any very great reaction until after the first proximo. They have November corn yet well in hand, and the clique manipulating will doubtless reap a handsome profit from their operations.

It has been as favorable a month, nearly for what is known as scripping deals as October was. The same parties who have so neatly cornered corn in New York here and there, and in their different line of tactics here and there, Lyons and others are said to be heavy gamblers thereby.

In wheat to-day there was a fair speculative business transacted, and the feeling was somewhat unsettled, but prices ruled higher. The receipts were smaller, and there was more desire on the part of shorts to cover. Prices were advanced about 1/4c over the closing figures on 'change yesterday, but closed easier with about 1/8c of the full advance lost. At the close month was 1/2c better than yesterday, December about 1/4c higher, January 1/2c higher, and May 1/2c higher. The feeling during the latter part of the day was rather easy. Winter has been in only light request and quiet, but spring, although in but moderate request, was firmer.

The flour market was quiet and for most qualities weak as to prices, with the quantity on sale larger, and buyers are demanding something off to correspond with the low freights from the Northwest, and this has been allowed for shipping qualities and lower grades. The local trade were buying very little, and exporters were doing the bulk of business. Bran and all other mill stuffs were doing better.

The corn market was fairly active and feeling unsettled, with prices subject to frequent fluctuations. The feeling was rather easier, with the weakness most marked in cash and the November futures. The receipts were larger and the weather was again clear and cool, which was favorable for shipments from the interior. Cash declined 1/2c, Nov. 1c, and year 1/2c, while the next year's futures varied about 1/2c, fluctuated somewhat, and closed 1/2c lower for cash, 1/2c lower for November, 1/2c lower for year, and 1/2c higher for January and May than the closing figures on 'change yesterday. No. 2 was in fair demand and sold chiefly at 67 1/2c, this being the price when car lots came on the market. High mixed about the same as No. 2. Rejected sold fairly at opening prices, which were at but a small decline from yesterday's, and soon improved a trifle, then weakened, again stiffened and finally eased off considerably.

Among the oats crowd a good demand for November existed from shorts, prices advanced 1 1/4 to 1 1/2c and closed 1c higher. Cash No. 2 oats were also in fair request and 1/2 to 1 1/2c higher, offerings light. Other deliveries of No. 2 were quiet at the same time, a trifle under yesterday's closing. Rejected salable with none offered. Sample lots were firmer, and met with a good demand.

Rye continues firm at yesterday's prices on account of light receipts. Among the barley traders the in store market was inactive, and sample lots were dull. There is very little No. 3 coming in, and demand also light. No. 3 in store is about all held off the market, and consignments coming in are generally offered by sample. Sample lots were in better supply, for the receipts were somewhat increased. Demand light and market dull. A lot of Canada No. 1, from Toronto was sold to arrive, at \$1.03.

A good speculative business was reported in the market for hog products, but the feeling was somewhat unsettled and prices irregular. Early in the day the market was comparatively steady and prices exhibited very little change, but about the middle of the session a weaker feeling set in and a material decline in prices was submitted to. Shipping demand moderate.

Foreign advices indicated an easier feeling in that quarter, and prices were quoted 6d lower on pork. Eastern markets without particular change. The receipts of the product were light, and the shipments of all kinds quite large. The demand for mess pork was quite active and the offerings few. Prices were steady early, but declined 30 to 35c during the latter part of the session and closed tame. The immediate futures are quiet but a lively inquiry exists for speculative options. The offerings of lard were quite free and demand active. Prices were weak and declined 15 to 20c per 100 pounds, and closed tame. Only about 18,000 hogs were received to-day, and the market being dull and heavy, prices receded 5 to 10c.

An active speculative and fair shipping business was transacted in provisions the last week, but generally at a declining scale of prices. Arrival of hogs were liberal, though falling some 16,000 head below the corresponding week last year, and about 83,000 less than for the same week two years ago, which the quality has averaged fair and prices declined. Then there were free offerings

of leading articles for future delivery on the part of prominent operators, and considerable profit was forced to sale by virtue of absorption of margins. Altogether it has been a week full of profit to the bear element, and consequently loss to those who were on the opposite side.

The very large shrinkage in values within the last six weeks in the face of short supplies of product on hand and reduced supplies of hogs as compared with former years at this season has developed quite fully the fact that the law of supply and demand does not always govern values. In the aggregate there has been a good consumptive demand for many weeks past, and while our shipments show a falling off as compared with two or three years previous, this is due in a great measure to two facts, which are that there has been little or none of fully cured meats obtainable, and the weather has averaged too warm to ship part cured. That the country is bare of old stocks is too apparent, and as to date the West is behind nearly 20 per cent in her hog slaughter since Nov. 1, and it must be apparent that we are not gaining in stocks nearly as rapidly as usual and are not, consequently, troubled with an excess.

Every one knows that the shrinkage in values the last six weeks was largely brought about by the concerted action of prominent operators. And this indicates the power of capital. The great mass of operators are not wealthy, and conservatism does not enter largely into their composition. Hence it is that a sharp turn in the market wipes them out, and this assists those who are manipulating values. If those who are forced out are short, the offerings are increased, and if long the demand is enhanced, so that capital generally comes out ahead, irrespective of any supply and demand law of a legitimate character. If prices are relatively low now, manufacturers have a splendid opportunity to place in their warehouses a moderate amount of cheap product, and thereby secure storage charges. There is certainly an incentive to do this, and if the hog supply continues to show shortage, perhaps some may yet believe that there is reason in all things, and that jumped-at conclusions are of no value. The future will demonstrate whether we are to have high or low prices; and it may be remarked that there is nothing in the animal food line much cheaper than the product of the hog.

There are some mutterings of financial troubles East, stocks are falling in value, and there is a railroad war in the West, all unfavorable features in connection with the business outlook. What may be the outcome of these remains to be seen, but if unfavorable, provisions will undoubtedly be adversely affected, still this is beyond present anticipations.

The following confidential letter to a customer of one of the best posted firms on 'change comes pretty near depicting the condition of the market. It says:

"The trading yesterday was very large in all of the puts, especially in corn and provisions. The market was irregular and disappointing to traders. The fluctuations were not large, but quick. Some of the gossips on 'change say that Armour and the Chicago Packing company are bulling pork. As far as the former is concerned, he bought pork and lard on each of the provision calls yesterday, but this is done so often by him for a blind, and brokers are used in his manipulations so freely that it is hard work to get at his real designs. The Chicago Packing company is bolder in its operations and does most of its own trading. A prominent commission firm offered 20,000 barrels of January pork at \$17.10 just before the 1 p. m. closing, which was quickly taken by the Chicago Packing company. They then offered 5,000 more at the same price, and it was taken by another firm. A prominent German packer made bets yesterday that January pork will sell as low as \$15. A heavy grain dealer from Cairo, Ill., now in the city, is making bets that No. 2 corn will sell in Chicago before Dec. 31, at 55c. He says the farmers in southern Illinois will sell corn for 47c to 48c, and that he will sell in Chicago in time for present high prices, knowing a decline is sure. This shows you the way the markets stand."

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.] NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The market was anything but steady at the commencement of business to-day. A decline in Illinois Central to \$1.38 1/2, in Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to \$1.20 1/2, and Omaha preferred to \$1.00 1/2, on early sales were the disturbing features. Later on a break in Union Pacific occurred, and it sold below \$1. This stock has hitherto resisted the decline very stubbornly. The feeling then became quite feverish, though there was no such excitement witnessed earlier in the week. During the middle of the day there was a better feeling, and quite a rally, caused partially by shorts evening up for the week. Last Saturday Rock Island ruled at \$1.29, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, \$1.30, Michigan Central, \$1.30, Northwestern, \$1.40, preferred \$1.50, St. Paul \$1.08, preferred \$1.23, Wabash preferred 50c, Denver 47c, Delaware & Lackawanna \$1.30, Reading 56c, Manitoba \$1.50. These figures, when compared with the lowest reached to-day, show that the bears have certainly scored a success on their side that ought to satisfy the most greedy for the present.

The bank statement indicates that there has been a good deal of manipulation in money. The market became very active in the last hour and strong, and recoveries were rapid—probably too much to last, as the bears were the principal purchasers. Unquestionably the market is suffering a shock, and a severe one, which has set the remotest nerves of the financial fabric tingling. All this after being bolstered and inflated in a wild monetary madness. The bulls, however, are hopeful, and continue to point to the great crops and big railroad earnings, and anticipate easier money and more calls for bonds when Mr. Folger sees fit to come to the rescue once more. Nor have they abandoned their belief in the great deal between the stock jobbing parjandrums.

The railroad war in the Northwest continues to fix the speculative eye here. There is no change, though occasionally there are reports circulated of an armistice, or a truce, but the outlook is unfavorable for peace, although the markets on 'change to-day have been weak and irregular since the opening, so far there has been nothing to indicate a panic. A fair indication of the opinion of brokers regarding the market is that for some time the active traders have been in the habit of closing

out their accounts before the termination of the business of the day. Affairs are in such a doubtful state generally that few care to continue transactions from one day to another on the stock market. The quotations for Northwesters showed a decline of from 1/2 to 2 below last evening's closing at the opening of to-day's business. Subsequently a further decline in the same line of stocks was shown of from 1/4 to 1, while the remainder of the list varied. It is believed that the short interest in the market has been substantially covered. During the past two days there has been a good deal of buying on foreign account.

The result of Secretary Folger's action yesterday, in anticipating the payment of the 119th call, brought in a little over half a million dollars in bonds to-day, of which only a very small portion belongs to previous calls. It was known at an early hour this morning that Secretary Folger was deliberating over the advisability of calling in \$25,000,000 more of the 3 1/2 per cent, to be paid without rebate of interest. Bankers here were more or less confident that the call would be made. What the decision would be so well known that its announcement was simply looked upon as a question of hours. During the recent depression hundreds of thousands of dollars have been poured into Wall street by outside parties. The amount of money withdrawn from legitimate business is inestimable. Further depression means not only ruin to the people in Wall street, but to thousands of people who never put their foot in wall street except to buy stocks for investment, to take them out of the streets. Thousands and thousands of shares bought in this manner have dropped during the past three days. The lower the market sinks the more general its aims extend, and the more sweeping its destruction. The most conservative bankers and brokers are expressing much anxiety and urging the secretary of the treasury to put an end to the crisis.

When Secretary Folger's order relative to the calling of \$10,000,000 more of the 3 1/2 per cent. bonds became known at 2 o'clock this afternoon, the stock market began to improve and confidence seemed to be partially restored.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company to-day, a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent. on common stock and a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock, both payable on the 27th of December, was declared. The surplus earnings will not be turned into the fund for extending and improving the road, as was suggested.

The corner in November corn continues firm and sales were made to-day as high as \$1.04 per bushel. The deferred options for corn were also higher. Telegrams from Chicago say that heavy rains prevail in the southeast, and as this would have a tendency to diminish the supply of new No. 2 corn, prices remain firm.

President Keop, of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad company, said that the sole object of his visit to this city is to attend a dividend meeting. He has no idea of trying to patch up a peace between the other roads now at war in the Northwest. In case the executive committee decided to omit the dividend, the money thus saved to the treasury would be used in further developing the facilities of the railroad.

At this writing there seems to be no prospect of a settlement of the railroad war in the Northwest, and a dispatch from Chicago states that it will continue for an indefinite period. The officers of the Omaha and of the Rock Island railroads are heartily supported by their boards of directors in the course they have taken so far.

Mr. Benjamin Brewster, one of the Omaha directors, stated this afternoon that, so far as his road was concerned, the fight was not in any sense a personal matter. There was certain territorial rights to be decided, and in his judgment it was better to settle them now than to wait longer. They had been pressing upon the attention of railroad men for a long time, and it is for the best interests of railroad prosperity that they should be determined finally. His road would, he said, insist upon what was their clear right. The present contest was not new, but for many months the roads have been carrying freights for barely enough to pay the mileage on the cars used for the traffic.

Mr. Scoville.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Judge Loomis in the county court to-day granted Mrs. Scoville a new trial on the ground that though possibly insane, she was neither homicidal nor suicidal in tendencies, nor dangerous to friends, and hence not a subject for the asylum. The next trial is set for Dec. 18. Dr. Ross agreed to guarantee that she would be present. She appeared in court to-day.

The Last Week.

P. F. Egan & Co., Great Auction Sale, Diamonds, Watches and Jewels, 115 East Third Street.

Watered Stock.

MONTECAL, Nov. 25.—The Montreal City and District Savings bank instituted twenty-eight suits to recover \$165,000 from the directors of the City Passenger Railway company for losses sustained by the bank by way of money loaned upon security of stock of the railway company alleged to have been inflated by an illegal declaration of dividends which it never earned.

KIDNEY WORT FOR THE GREAT CURE OF RHEUMATISM. It cleanses the system of the most poisonous humors, and cures the most obstinate cases of RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, GOUT, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS. THOUSANDS OF CASES CURED. PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. Write for circular to W. L. RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

HEALTH IS WEALTH. Dr. E. C. West's nerve and brain treatment, a specific for hysteria, dizziness, convulsions, nervous headache, mental depression, loss of memory, premature old age, caused by over-exertion or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One will send the price of each box containing one month's treatment. One dollar a box or six boxes for five dollars, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied by five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not affect a cure. Guarantees issued only by Lambie & Co., corner Third and Wabasha streets, St. Paul, Minn. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

BUSINESS COLLEGES. Central Business College. Cor. Third and Wabasha Sts. ST. PAUL. 251-3-5, Nicollet Avenue, MINNEAPOLIS. "This institution has established a reputation for thoroughness and fairness which makes it the leading Commercial School in the West." WRITE TO C. C. Curtis FOR CATALOGUE. 307-324

LIQUORS AND WINES. B. KUHL & CO., WHOLESALE LIQUORS & WINES. We have the control of this market of the unrivaled O. F. C. Home and Crystal Springs Whiskies and are also handling the W. H. McBrayer's and Nelson Whiskies and Guckenhausen Rye. 194 East Third Street, St. Paul, Minn. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK. The Only Leading Dry Goods House in the Northwest. Competes with the Markets of New York and Chicago. STANDARD SCALES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 65 East Third Street. ECLIPSE SELF-REGULATING WIND MILLS.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, IMPORTERS & WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. 68 and 70 Sibley Street, Corner Fifth, St. Paul. The Largest Drug Store and Stock in the West.

LEADING BUSINESS MEN TRAVELERS' GUIDE OF ST. PAUL, MINN. ARCHITECTS. E. P. BASSFORD, German Amer. Bank Building. H. S. FERRELL, C. E., 19 Gilliam Block. A. D. HINDALE, Freedy Block. A. M. BADOLIFF, Ingersoll Block. J. WALTER STEVENS, Davidson Block, Rooms 20 and 26.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS. SHERWOOD HUGH, Cor. Third and Wabasha Sts. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third Street, St. PAUL. BOOKS AND STATIONERY. SHERWOOD HUGH, Cor. Third and Wabasha Sts. ST. PAUL BOOK & STATIONERY CO., 37 East Third Street.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS. A. NIPPOLD, corner Seventh and Sibley streets. CARPETS AND WALL PAPER. JOHN MATHEIS, 11 East Third Street. W. L. ANDERSON, 36 East Third Street.

DRY GOODS—Wholesale. AUERBACH, FINCH & VAN SLYCK, Sibley Street, between Fourth and Fifth. DRY GOODS—Retail. LINDEKE, LADD & CO., 9 East Third Street.

FURS, FEATHERS AND GINSENG. A. O. BAILEY, 10 Jackson Street. FURNITURE, FEATHERS, &c. STEES BROS., 61 East Third Street. Established 1860.

GROCERIES—Wholesale. P. H. KELLY & CO., 142 to 148 East Third Street. HARDWARE AND TOOLS. F. G. DRAPER & CO., 85 East Third Street.

JEWELRY AND WATCHMAKERS. EMIL GEIST, 57 East Third Street. LOOKING GLASSES. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third Street, St. Paul.

PAPER. T. S. WHITE STATIONERY CO., No. 71 East Third Street. PAPER AND STATIONERY. T. S. WHITE & CO., No. 71 East Third Street.

PICTURES AND FRAMES. STEVENS & ROBERTSON, 15 East Third Street, St. Paul. STATIONERY. T. S. WHITE STATIONERY CO., No. 71 East Third Street.

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