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Mme. Yale's Celebrated Toilet Preparations are the only natural beautifiers in the world. Their action is scientific, not artificial. They create a healthy condition of the skin and hair by inciting to healthy activity the natural functions. Do not be talked into using anything else, for there are many cheap imitations and worthless substitutes on the market. Call at Wm. Donaldson & Co.'s Drug Department for Mme. Yale's books on Health, Grace and Beauty. They contain full particulars of Mme. Yale's system, and tell all about her various discoveries for beautifying. They are free.

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The finest preparation in the world for general toilet use. It keeps the skin perfect and creates a beautiful complexion of natural beauty. It is especially recommended for facial massage purposes, chapped, rough skin, burns, blisters, abrasions, sores, scalds, wounds or bruises. The finest household article of the kind ever known. Price, 39c. For list of Mme. Yale's other goods, see Mme. Yale's books. They may be had free of charge at Wm. Donaldson & Co.'s Drug Department.

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Cleansing, antiseptic and soothing in character; best Toilet Soap in the world. Price, 21c.

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Recommend Mme. Yale's Remedies above all others and sell them at Reduced Prices. Mail Orders Filled.


# WORK OF THE EXTRA SESSION

Continued From Eighth Page.

to redeem has expired, are to be sold by the county auditor, to the highest bidder, the purchaser being entitled to a deed from the state.

Refundments are allowed when it shall be made to appear that the land in question was exempt from taxation; when the assessment of the property or the levy of the tax is found to have been void, or when the refundment is allowed for any cause, in judicial proceedings.

**Inheritance Tax Bill.**

Another portion of the tax commission's work was put through in mutilated fashion. After the defeat of the code, Mr. Anderson introduced the inheritance tax chapter as a separate bill, and it passed the house almost without amendment. In its main features it was the same as the present law, but there is some doubt as to the constitutionality of the one now on the statute books.

The senate raised the amount exempt from $1,000 to $10,000, and reduced the amount to be paid by direct heirs from 1 per cent to one-half of 1 per cent. Other bequests pay 5 per cent.

FOR CITY AND COUNTY

**Several Measures of Local Importance Ground Through.**

Hennepin county and the city of Minneapolis received several favors from the extra session, and as far as they were concerned, it was a distinct blessing. Two bills affecting Hennepin county and three relating to Minneapolis were passed during this session. All were approved by the Hennepin delegation and being of no concern to other counties and cities, there was no opposition.

**Sheriff Salary Bill.**

First in matter of importance was the bill placing the sheriff of Hennepin county on a salary basis. Since the recent disclosures of the public examiner as to the methods in vogue in the sheriff's office, the citizens of Hennepin county were convinced that to leave the office on a fee system was to provide a temptation to dishonesty and to give opportunity for repeated scandals such as have disgraced the county during the past six months. For the purpose of placing the office on the same footing as all others in the county and particularly to purify the public service as much as possible, Assistant County Attorney C. L. Smith prepared a bill placing the sheriff and all his subordinates on a salary basis and directing that all the fees of the office be turned into the county treasury.

By this bill, which becomes a law on April 1, the sheriff is to receive a salary of $5,000 per annum. The chief deputy is to receive $1,500, the jailor and the outside deputies $1,200 per year, the latter to receive nothing extra for the expenses of their horses.

The six courtroom bailiffs are to receive $900 per year and the deputies who have no horses shall have $1,000. The salaries of the sheriff's bookkeeper, the cook, watchman and matron of the jail, are left to the discretion of the county commissioners.

**Work Must Be Competitive.**

A bill recognized as one of considerable importance was fathered by Representative Wallace. It provides that when the county contemplates making any purchas or doing any work in excess of $100, bids must be advertised for in the public press. This measure will not prohibit the posting of advertisements for iron bridges on trees in the rural districts, but only provides that when anything is wanted by the county the fact be made known where people likely to submit proposals may see it. The purpose of this measure is to compel the county commissioners to transact the county's business according to the rules of public economy and to prevent a resort to the district court on nearly every important bit of work ordered by the county board.

**$250,000 for Waterworks.**

For the city of Minneapolis the legislature authorized the city council to issue bonds in the sum of $250,000 for the extension of the water system of the city.

**Paving Bonds Legalized.**

The issue of $150,000 bonds ordered by the city council of Minneapolis for the purpose of making permanent improvements, especially paving, was legalized. This is the bond issue which Mayor Ames refused to sign, and when directed to do so by the district court, took an appeal to the supreme court. It is understood that the mayor is much annoyed by the passage of this bill, and is reported to have sharply criticized his friends in the legislature for allowing a measure so highly offensive to him to be passed.

**Park Board Gets Funds.**

Finally the legislature passed a bill authorizing the city to issue $70,000 in bonds for park purposes. The proceeds from the sale of the bonds will be devoted to securing the west river bank from Riverside park to Minnehaha Falls.

**Ice Bills Jammed.**

Two bills were called forth by the trouble between ice companies and dwellers about Lake Calhoun. One made it a misdemeanor to pour oil or other noxious substance on waters, and the other prohibited cutting ice on lakes within city limits. The ice companies promised to leave Lake Calhoun alone after next winter, if the latter bill were passed. It was amended to suit them, but neither bill was ever brought to final passage.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

**Proposed Changes Which Are to Be Voted On in November.**

Most important of all the results of the session is the bill for constitutional amendments, adopted yesterday. This requires submission to the people, and unless it carries a majority of all the votes cast, the labor will be lost.

The evolution of this amendment lasted through the entire session. The tax commission submitted to the legislature four sections, as substitutes for the first four sections of Article 9. They were decidely of the "wide open" variety, giving to the legislature the widest latitude in matters of taxation. They were a step further in advance than the people were prepared for. Three other bills were introduced in the house, and all were referred to the judiciary committee. A majority of this committee held to the "restricted" policy, and drew an amendment on that line. The minority carried the fight on the floor and won. The house adopted an amendment drawn by Mr. Roberts, absolutely wide open.

Meanwhile the senate judiciary committee had also drawn a restrictive amendment, and instead of passing the house bill, the senate passed its own and asked for a conference. Two of the five conferees in the house favored the restrictive plan, and the result of the conference was the senate amendment with a few changes. Concessions were made to the "wide open" partizans, but they were not enough. They only permitted an income tax on salaries and incomes from credits, and James A. Peterson of Hennepin stood out for a provision permitting the income tax on all personal property. The house refused to concur, and the conference committees, reappointed, adopted Mr. Peterson's ideas. They also redrew the section on taxation of public service corporations, leaving the legislature "wide open" to impose it in three different ways. It could either be a direct tax on the franchise or a gros searnings tax, but this latter could be levied in two different ways, either in lieu of the tax on the franchise alone or in lieu of the tax on the franchise and on the personal property. This was not satisfactory to the corporations, who insisted that the gross earnings tax should be, perforce, in lieu of all but their real estate tax. Senator Horton their fight, but was turned down, and the senate concurred in the bill by a vote of 38 to 20, which is given elsewhere.

The new section is designed to replace the first three sections of Article 9. It speaks for itself. As finally adopted by both houses it reads as follows:

Section 1—The power of taxation shall never be surrendered, suspended or contracted away. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated ordinary expenses of the state for each year, and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the state for any year shall exceed the income of the state for such year, the legislature shall at its next session, provide for levying a tax sufficient to pay such deficiency. And whenever the income of the state from other sources shall be sufficient to defray all of its ordinary expenses without the levy of any annual state tax, such tax levy shall be omitted.

**May Equalize by Counties.**

All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and shall be levied and collected for public purposes only, and all property on which taxes are to be levied, except as herein otherwise provided, shall have a cash valuation and shall be equalized and uniform throughout the state; provided, that whenever the levy of a tax for state purposes is omitted as above provided, the taxes levied for local purposes shall be upon a valuation of the property within the several counties and the subdivisions thereof, which shall be equalized and uniform throughout each county.

**Special Assessments.**

The legislature may by general or special law, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property benefited thereby, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, in such manner as the legislature may prescribe.

**Three Options for Franchise Tax.**

There may be levied and collected an annual tax upon franchises granted by public authority, in addition to the tax on the real property and other personal property of the person or corporation holding such franchise or in lieu of the tax on such franchise, or in lieu of the tax on such franchise and the personal property used in connection with the same there may be imposed such tax upon the gross earnings of the person or corporation holding such franchise as the legislature may determine; and said tax shall be apportioned between the state, counties and municipalities where the said franchise is exercised, in the same manner as the revenues from real estate taxes are apportioned.

**Inheritance Tax.**

A transfer tax not to exceed 5 per centum may be levied and collected upon the estates of all decedents above a fixed and specified sum, which tax may be uniform, graded or progressive.

**Income Tax.**

There may be levied and collected a registry tax upon all real estate mortgages, which shall be in lieu of all other taxes on the debt secured by such mortgages, and a tax upon the income from all credits owned by persons or corporations, as such credits are now, or may be hereafter defined by law, and also on the income from all personal property, and also upon the income of all persons in this state above the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, not arising from such credits or personal property, or from property otherwise taxed in this state. Such income tax shall be unifom throughout the state, and may be graded or progressive, or both, and shall be levied at a rate not to exceed 10 per centum upon the income from such credits or personal property, and at a rate not exceeding 4 per centum upon such other income.

**Exemptions.**

Laws shall be passed taxing all real and personal property; provided, that credits and personal property shall not be subject to other taxation than the income or registry tax herein authorized, while the law imposing such income or registry tax shall be in force; provided, the public burying grounds, public schools, public hospitals, public library associations, colleges, universities and all seminaries of learning, all churches and church property, used exclusively for religious purposes, and institutions of purely public charity, and public property used exclusively for public purposes, and personal property to an amount not exceeding three hundred dollars ($300) of each individual, shall be exempt from taxation, but such personal exemption shall not be allowed to more than one member of the same family.

**Gross Earnings Tax Retained.**

Provided further, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect, modify or repeal any law providing for the taxation of the gross earnings of railroads.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS

**St. Louis Expo Measure Passed at the Eleventh Hour.**

In its closing hours the legislature provided for a display of Minnesota's wealth and resources at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. The house turned down a bill by Mr. Noyes early in the session, which set aside $150,000. Later on L. H. Johnson, at the governor's request, introduced a bill carrying $40,000, and this was raised in committee to $50,000. The governor is given the appointment of three commissions, limited to $1,000 each for expenses, and the limit on salaries is placed at $10,000. One half the money is available during the fiscal year ending July 31, 1903, and the other half in the year ending July 31, 1904.

**Expense of the Session.**

The extra session will not cost the state over $62,500. There was left from last year's appropriation $8,070, and at the first of the session $40,000 additional was set aside. The session lasted far longer than expected, and it was necessary to pass another bill for $7,000 yesterday. An appropriation of $7,500 was made for printing the session laws.

Members and employes received pay for thirty-six days, the time from Feb. 4, which the session convened, to the adjournment March 11. The house spent twenty-nine days in actual session, and the senate twenty-seven.

**More Work for Johnson.**

A measure that may have important consequences was introduced in the house by L. H. Johnson of Hennepin. It gives additional authority and duties to the public examiner. He is required to examine into the gross earnings of corporations which pay a tax to the state on that basis in order to verify their reports. It is intimated that in some cases such reports have been doctored. Public Examiner Johnson desired the passage of the bill and will employ a special man to check up the railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone, and other companies paying a gross earnings tax.

**Memorials to Congress.**

At the request of Attorney General Douglas, congress was requested to amend the judiciary act so as to permit the supreme court to take jurisdiction in suits brought by a state against citizens of another state, where citizens of the plaintiff state are necessary parties. This point was brought up by the decision of the court in the Northern Securities case, which under the court's ruling barred the state from redress in the federal courts, and as the corporation does not exist in Minnesota, it cannot be reached directly.

Congress was also petitioned to pass bills by the following resolutions:

By Mr. Dunn—To pass the bill raising the salaries of postal clerks.

By Senator Miller—To pass the bill authorizing the payment of the war claims due Minnesota.

By Senator Young—To pass the bill increasing the powers of the interstate commerce commmission.

By Senator Ives—To pass the bill reclassifying the mail clerks.

**Lower Passenger Fares(?)**

The session made some work for the railroad and warehouse commission. A resolution by Senator Daly, populist, passed both houses, directing the commission to investigate the advisability of lowering passenger fares in Minnesota to 2 or 2½ cents, with a lower rate for a second-class passage. No fight was made on this resolution.

**Dog Tax Repealed.**

Much of the comedy of the session was furnished by the Nyquist bill repealing the famous dog bill of last winter. It was a serious matter, however, for the friends of the sheep men who insisted on the enactment of the bill a year ago. The law provided a tax of $1 on male dogs and $3 on females, in all but the three large counties. This tax was to be turned into a county fund for reimbursing the owners of sheep killed by dogs. The tax was as unpopular among dog owners as a poll tax ever was. The sheep men tried to stave matters off by an amendment, permitting county commissioners to except their county from provisions of the law. This had a temporary victory in the house over the Nyquist bill, but Senator Sivright put the repeal bill through the senate, and when it came to the house Mr. Nyquist secured its passage, and Fido was triumphant.

**Release of Col. Bobleter.**

Attorney General Douglas fought the case against the bondsmen of former State Treasurer Bobleter through the supreme court, and won it. They were held liable for the shortage which resulted from losses in insolvent banks in 1893 and 1894, which loss amounted to about $45,000. The bondsmen appealed for a compromise, and a commission appointed by the governor agreed to settle with them for $22,000, and to release Colonel Bobleter as principal for $3,000.

S. D. Peterson, the colonel's townsman, put a bill through the house without opposition, releasing him, and refunding $1,500 which he had already paid. The attorney general and public examiner objected, but their position was not known till the bill had passed the senate. It was then reconsidered, and the bill recalled from the house. A committee was appointed to investigate the question, while the bill lay on the table. This committe decided that owing to Colonel Bobleter's financial condition it would be just as well to release him. The bill finally passed the senate. The principal opposition was due to the fact that this bill presaged a similar bill releasing the bondsmen. It is likely to appear next winter.

**Drainage Law Amended.**

Senator Grindeland had a bill passed correcting a number of defects in the drainage law, which made it necessary to re-enact the entire measure. There was no provision in the law for building ditches, which were in more than one county, or being built in one county, affected another. The amendments provide that in such cases the district court shall settle the advisability of building the ditch, instead of the county commissioners, and objectors may demand a jury trial. A change is made in the matter of appeals, so that they will no longer hinder the construction of a ditch. No appeal is permited from an order laying out the ditch, only from the award of damages or benefits. It is also provided that where an application is denied, the petitioners may appeal. The appellant is required to give bond for costs.

The civil engineer employed is required to give $2,000 bond. Assessments against towns are hereafter to be paid in annual installments, the same as payment by individuals. The law formerly required towns to pay within sixty days, which would bankrupt some. Drainage work to the amount of $160,000 in Polk county alone waited for the passage of these amendments.

**Staff Are Real Soldiers.**

When the military code passed last winter, it contained no reference to the staff of the governor. Therefore these gentlemen, attaches of the commander-in-chief, had no standing as members of the national guard, and their uniforms were so much empty show. Mr. Hurd introduced a bill correcting this, which passed both houses.

**Money to Fight the Merger.**

Governor Van Sant requested the legislature, in his opening message, to make an appropriation for the attorney general to defray the expenses of the state's suit against the railway merger. Early in the session Senator Knatvold introduced a bill carrying a $25,000 appropriation for this purpose, and it passed both houses with practically no opposition. No one cared to openly antagonize the governor's position.

**One Reapportionment Bill.**

The delegation from the sixtieth legislative district, comprising the counties of Becker, Clay and Wilkin, agreed on a bill giving each county one representative, instead of electing all at large. This was done to prevent the larger counties depriving Wilkin of representation. It was introduced by Senator J. H. Smith and passed.

**Primary Law Amended.**

Small cities, towns and villages of the state complained bitterly this winter of the inconvenience imposed by the primary law. There is seldom a contest for nominations at these elections, and candidates could with difficulty be persuaded to file affidavits. Enemies of the primary system used these complaints as arguments against the law, and its friends heartily supported a bill by Senator Schaller, exempting municipalities of less than 10,000. A bill by Mr. Alford was also passed, designed to except Duluth school, library and park boards from the law.

**Money for Public Examiner.**

When S. T. Johnson took hold of the office of public examiner in January, he found the funds for running the department practically exhausted, not through any fault of his predecessor, but because the fees of the office had been underestimated in making the appropriation. Without relief from the legislature he could not run later than April 1. Governor Van Sant requested a deficiency appropriation, and a bill was introduced by Senator Brower, giving the department a contingent fund of $11,500. It passed both houses.

**Help for State Officers.**

A bill by Mr. Berg gives the secretary of state a recording clerk at a salary of $1,200. The sum of $900 is appropriated in a bill introduced at the governor's request by J. A. Peterson, giving the state treasurer a stenographer.

**Curative Acts Galore.**

The usual mistakes of the last session were rectified by the extra session. Several of the game and fish laws passed in 1901 were defective, and the errors were corrected. There was also a fatal error in the law regulating the adulteration of lard and lard compounds, which was corrected in a bill by Mr. Bush. There was the usual routine of bills legalizing bond issues, mortgage foreclosures, village incorporations, and other acts performed without proper regard to the details of the law. Several bills corrected mistakes in the appropriation for roads and bridges which passed last winter.

**Torrens Law Amended.**

Senator Snyder, author of the Torrens law in Minnesota, secured a very important amendment to that act. The fees exacted for registering titles are reduced to one-tenth of the amount first named. The original bill gave the registrar $10 for each $1,000 of assessed value, including buildings and improvements, and $2.50 for each additional thousand. The amendment makes the fees $1 per $1,000 on the value of the land alone, and 25 cents for each additional $1,000.. In Hennepin and St. Louis county the register of deeds is a salaried officer, and the fees go to the county. In Ramsey the fees go to the register, but his complaint was too late. The bill had gone through. It is generally agreed that the reduction leaves the fees ample, and will greatly stimulate work under the new system.

**County Auditors Paid.**

Seven county auditors who worked for the state in 1900, drawing up a uniform system of bookkeeping for county auditors, were paid for their time in a bill introduced by Mr. Haugen. They received the following amounts: J. T. Brooks, Renville county, $119.88; Charles E. Weld, Murray county, $98.10; Steve Butler, Otter Tail county, $117.50; Joseph L. Meyer, Morrison county, $101.30; P. J. Gruber, Stearns county, $59.50; D. T. Quealy, Dakota county, $118.80; O. Halden, St. Louis county, $90.

**Draw Salaries Monthly.**

A bill introduced by Senator Ives gives district judges the right to draw their salaries in monthly installments.

FELL BY THE WAYSIDE

**Legislation of More or Less Importance Killed.**

The senate has just one claim to credit that the house cannot get. Senator Miller's constitutional amendment bill passed the upper branch easily, and with very little opposition, only to meet death in the house. His amendment repealed the one adopted in 1897, which required a majority of all votes cast at an election to carry a constitutional amendment. The result of this rule is that it is next to impossible to pass an amendment, because less than half the voters, as a rule, mark the amendments at all. Mr. Dunn, of Ramsey, author of the amendment of 1897, led the fight in the house. The bill got as far as the calendar but was defeated on final passage.

**No Constitutional Convention.**

Once more a proposition for calling a constitutional convention died in the senate. Sherman Smith of Hennepin fathered the measure. It was not heartily supported. Friends of tax legislation feared a plan to ditch their measure, and the other crowd has never been particularly enthusiastic over revision of the constitution. The bill required a two-thirds vote, and the first time up it only mustered 68. Its author secured a reconsideration, and the next time the bill passed 90 to 11. In the senate it was reported out by the committee, but special orders prevented it even getting a second reading and no one attempted to call it up for passage yesterday. The senate had voted the proposition down too often to reverse itself.

**Still Under Board of Control.**

The educational institutions failed to get relief from the dictum of the supreme court, and are still subject to the financial supervision of the board of control. Senator Brower opened the attack with a bill removing the university, the normal schools and the schools for the deaf and blind from the board's authority. The senate refused to receive the bill, 31 to 30.

Senator Snyder came to the front the last day with a bill affecting the university alone, and this commanded stronger support. He got the rules suspended, and on final passage of the bill the vote was 35 to 25. Its friends in the house worked hard to line up votes, but failed to get the necessary two-thirds.

**Tax Commission Killed.**

Mr. Anderson introduced in the house, along with his real estate and inheritance tax bills, a bill creating a state tax commission, and substituting a state board of review for the state board of equalization. This did not prove very popular with country members. They stood by the Jacobson bill, which engrafted the tax commission on the board of equalization, but the Anderson bill was killed on general orders.

**Commission Still Elective.**

The threatened attempt to legislate the railroad and warehouse commission out of office materialized in both houses, but the commissioners had so many friends and the governor so many enemies that the bills did not get very far in either case. Senator Halvorson fought hard, but could not muster a majority of the senate, and Mr. Wallace did not attempt to overturn a hostile report of the house "reception committee."

**Ore Rates Undisturbed.**

The independent mine owners of northern Minnesota failed to get relief from the railroad and warehouse commission, so they appealed to the legislature. Senator Halvorson introduced a bill in the senate and Mr. Pennington in the house, reducing the rates 20 cents per gross ton. Each failed to secure suspension of the rules by a narrow margin, the vote standing 63 to 31 in the house, and 38 to 22 in the senate. Senator Halvorson fought it out in the railroad committee, which stood 8 to 6. The minority would have won on the senate floor, but adjournment cut off a report.

**Democratic Program's Fate.**

Democratic leaders of both houses, acting under the advice of Former Governor Lind, prepared three bills which were known as the "democratic program." The first was a constitutional amendment permitting an income tax. The second imposed a franchise tax on public service corporations, by adding the value of the bonded indebtedness to the assessment. The third taxed foreign corporations doing business in Minnesota on the proportion of their capital represented by the share of business done in the state.

The majority did not give these measures very deep consideration. The first went down to oblivion with all the other amendment bills, going into the crucible from which the final draft emerged. The other two were not reached by the house until yesterday. They were passed without much of a fight, as their opponents knew they would die in the senate.

**No Extension of Time.**

The commission on revision of the statutes will have to struggle through and make some kind of a report to the next legislature. The task is practically impossible, but the legislature refused to pass the bill granting a two year's extension of time. It went through the house with the $40,000 additional appropriation struck out, but struck the senate too late, and did not reach passage.

**No Embargo on Mules.**

Senator Stockwell had the senators on the run when he introduced a resolution asking congress to stop the exportation of mules to South Africa for use of the English army. Few dared to oppose it, and it went through with colors flying. The house treated it as a joke, and after Mr. Martin's impassioned but rather obscure oratory on behalf of the suffering Boers, it was lost by a vote of 35 to 36. Half the members retreated to the cloak rooms and dodged a vote altogether.

**Country Newspapers Cut Out.**

The appropriation of $25,000 for publishing the session laws in the weekly newspapers of the state was turned down. Speaker Dowling made a valiant fight for it, but Mr. Roberts objected, and the bill lacked six votes of the necessary two-thirds.

**Other Bills Lost.**

Other bills that were left in the lurch were as follows:

Senator Jepson's bill requiring inspection of supplies sold to state institutions. Passed the senate, but killed in the house.

Mr. Rich's bill giving state fair authorities police power.

Senator Horton's bill requiring thirty days' residence in a precinct before voting at a primary election.

Mr. Plowman's bill appropriating $20,000 for paying wolf bounties. Killed in the senate.


# THE NEW STORE

**EVERY DAY** is not too often to visit this store. Good things crowd each other terribly for presentation. It's impossible to tell about all of them.

**Dress Goods.**

**Crash Suitings**—Brand new and very swell—new Zibelines, new Etamines, all 52-in. wide, finest all wool, just the proper colors. Wednesday, choice..... **88c**

**Silks**

**New Satin Foulards**—Latest Paris designs, ours exclusively for this market. "A lady's dress." Just post yourselves on the usual $1.25 and $1.50 qualities and you'll know just how good these are. Wednesday, **95c**

**Embroideries**

Cambric, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Insertions and Edgings, positively the best collection of genuine values in just the kinds you are looking for; regular prices up to 20c. Special, yard..... **10c**

**Laces**

Extraordinary values in the newest styles in Point de Rose and Venise Galloons, Medalions and Serpentines, beautiful designs. Every piece marked as only The New Store marks New Merchandise. Have a look.

**Notions**

Rob Roy Hairpin Cabinets; regular price 5c..... **2c**

**Basement Store.**

**Percales**—36-inch Percales, large line new dark styles just in, full standard, piece dyed goods; every day price, 10c a yard. Wednesday, **7c**

Children's Hose, worth 25c, **5c**

Men's Full Seamless Hose, black and tan, worth 15c, **8c**

J. O. King's best 200-yard Spool Cotton, **1c**

Ladies' Vests, taped neck and arms, worth 15c, **5c**

**Petticoats**

**Great Bargain Sale Wednesday**—100 extra fine "Am I" silk, mercerized and moreens; deep plaitings, ruffles and ruche; black and colors; worth to $4.00. Wednes., **$1.98**

**Corsets**

**Great Sample Sale**—Genuine P. D., G. D., R. & G. and American Lady; latest French models; straight fronts and girdles; black and colors; all sizes; worth to $3. Choice.. **98c**

**Umbrellas**

Get ready for the rainy days. Here's a special inducement for Wednesday—26-inch mercerized fast black umbrellas, made with steel rod, best paragon frames and handsomely trimmed hook handles, a good value at $1. Each..... **79c**

**Ribbon Sale**

Best quality Novelty Ribbons, a special selected lot which are selling at 39c, 49c and 59c; 3½ to 5 inches wide; a grand collection of very desirable goods. Special, yard.. **25c**

**Flannels**

**Fine Outings**—Two cases pretty plaids and stripes; extra soft, fleecy quality; worth 10c yard..... **6c**

**Canary Birds.**

Only a few left of our last importation of Hartz Mountain Rollers. Now is the season for the beautiful singers. Come and hear them trill. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory.

**Flowers**

The most exquisite carnations grown, fresh cut, home grown—extra long stems, per dozen ..... **42c**

Potted Plants, Cineraria, Obconica, Hyacinths, Azaleas, Spirea, Violets, Ferns and Palms, upwards from ..... **15c**

**Silverware**

**Salts and Peppers**—Extra heavy sterling silver, double top, fancy glass Salt and Pepper..... **19c**

Special purchase of flat ware that it is to your interest to investigate at once. Large size Berry Spoons, Gravy Ladles, Sets of 6 Tea Spoons, Sugar Shells and Butter Knives; value to $1.00. Choice..... **25c**

**Belts**

Satin tucked Belts, wide girdle shape or medium and narrow, form fitting, dip, buckles oxydized, gilt or French gray, set with polished amethyst, turquoise and turquoise matrix, cut steel and steel trimmed belts, **98c, 69c, 25c**

**Leather Goods**

One lot of large sized Chatelaines, of genuine walrus, all leather lined; with heavy leather straps, nickel clasps and outside pocket; regular 75c. Wednesday.... **39c**

**Shoe Dept.**

**$2.50 Strap Slippers ... $1.12**

To the Ladies—Tomorrow we will offer Strap Slippers at less than half price. The following styles and kinds of leather: Queen strap, patent leather; 1-strap, patent leather; 3-strap, vici kid; 2-strap, vici kid; 1-strap, vici kid; medium or French heels, every size and width; your choice tomorrow..... **$1.12**

**Lace Curtains**

A great purchase and sale of several hundred pairs of fine hand made Saxony Brussels and Irish Point Lace Curtains (2 pairs only of each pattern; must be sold in two pair lots.) Bought for half cost of making; selling for half value.

**Brussels**—Worth to $20 pair,

**$5.00 $7.50 $10.00**

**Irish Points**—Value to $15 pair

**$4.50 $6.00 $7.50**

**Point Arabe**—Value to $14 pair,

**$5.00 $6.00 $7.00**

**Real Arabian** Laces, Inser tions, Motifs and French Net in great variety of patterns.

**Linens and White Goods**

**India Linens**—30 inches wide, sheer quality, well worth 8c, yard ..... **5¾c**

**Sheets**—Buy them ready-made and save the bother of making, special..... **50c**

**Table Linens**—72 inches wide, full bleached, all linen, regular value 69c .... **50c**

**Oriental Rugs**

100 handsome Royal Kazaks, extra large and fine pieces; splendid values.

**$25 $30 $35**

25 rich Antique Khivas, a very fine lot; values to $85 each..... **$50**

50 Persian Carpets, fine quality, small figured; very desirable; up from..... **$50**

**Carpets**

A clean-up sale of a lot of Wilton, Velvet and 10 Wire Brussels Carpets, value 90c and $1 yard..... **59c**

**Rugs** — Beauvais Axminster Rugs; rich Oriental patterns—6x9 ft. 8-3x10-6 ft 9x12 ft.

**$14 $20 $21.50**

**Hosiery**

The new Spring Hosiery is here and they are beautiful this season. For Wednesday we offer 350 dozen ladies' imported fancy verticle striped lace lisle hose, worth to $1.. **39c**

**Cloaks and Skirts**

Don't forget that Easter is only two weeks and a half away. If you expect to have a new suit, gown or coat get down to business at once. These for Wednesday:

**Confirmation Suits** for girls—twelve styles to select from, and you can hardly buy the goods and trimmings as cheap as we are selling them, $12 down to..... **$2.50**

Ladies' all-wool cheviot and basket cloth suits, man-tailored throughout, silk-lined jacket trimmed, bought to sell at $19.50, Wednesday. **$15**

Ladies' gowns, made of all wool nun's veiling, lace trimmed—as handsome a gown as you ever saw at $50.00. Wednesday.. **$32.50**

Ladies' silk raglans, plain plaited and lace collar; worth $25. Wednesday special..... **$19.50**

Ladies' Venetian Cravenette Cloth Raglans, half-fitting or loose back, worth $15, at. **$10.50**

**Underwear**

Ladies' spring weight ribbed Vests, all styles, and the umbrella Pant with lace edge, worth 39c ..... **25c**

**Waists & Wrappers**

50 dozen of Ladies' Percale Wrappers, worth 98c, at..... **49c**

All our French Flannel Waists left go on sale at..... **$1.00**

These goods are worth from $3.00 to $6.00.

**Men's Furnishings**

Easter Ties, all silk; as handsome a line as you ever saw in the Twin Cities at 50c; all styles. Choice.. **25c**

**Wash Goods**

**St. Gall Swiss**—Sheer 30-in. fabrics, pretty new spring, 1902, styles and colors, worth 12½c yard..... **8½c**

**Challie Croise**

Beautiful early spring fabrics, choice line of new styles and latest colorings. Wednesday, yard ..... **15c**

**EVANS, MUNZER, PICKERING & CO.**

**TRIAL BOX FREE** which will give any lady a beautiful complexion. It is not a face powder, cream, cosmetic or bleach, but is absolutely pure and you can use it privately at home. It permanently removes moth patches, redness, crow's feet, pimples, blackheads, fleshworms, sallowness, freckles, tan, sunburn, and all complexion disfigurements. Address, Madame M. Ribault, 3078 Elm Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.