

DISSIPATED FEARS.

A General Recovery From the Double Failure Scare of Yesterday.

Brightening Prospects for Wheat, July Closing on Call at 96 7-8c.

Reports of Cold, Wet Weather in the Country Help to Move Corn Upward.

All Meats Appear to Be Affected With Speculative Trichinosis, and are Let Alone.

The Stock Market Tame as Compared With the Previous Day—Reading Hammered Somewhat.

CHICAGO

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—The effect on this market of the failure of the Marine bank in New York, was fully discounted yesterday, and those who went short in the belief of a continuous depression in prices on that account were badly hurt, for the panic caused by the scare did not even last through the opening hour. The nervous activity noted in the grain markets yesterday was continued to-day, the opening being marked by a strong option in prices, which was partially due to a partial recovery from the scare. The advance, however, was not entirely sustained and prices at the close were nearly the lowest of the session, though considerably above yesterday's last quotation.

Wheat showed by far the largest activity and most rapid fluctuations in prices, which was disturbed by disquieting reports from the east regarding further financial complications, though it was not until the close that nothing definite was learned and the belief gained evidence that the reports were without foundation. On the call the grain markets were considerably stronger. Provisions continued in their previous unsettled condition, the consumptive demand being small and outside speculators persistently refusing to buy.

Nervousness was the most prominent characteristic of the wheat market, but a large volume of business was transacted. Cables reported dull and easy English markets, but this was offset by the small receipts of wheat—only 27 cars—and shipments of 62,000 bushels. New York opened strong, and there were rumors that winter wheat prospects were less favorable than formerly represented. Many who sold on yesterday's break had no doubt arrived at the conclusion that the failures among stock speculators in New York were not likely to have more than a temporary effect on wheat so long as the outlook justifies conclusions that the current supplies will all be wanted for consumption before a new crop could be matured. These conclusions caused a decidedly better feeling toward the opening on wheat, and the first sales were at 94 1/2c over yesterday's closing price, or on a basis of 94 1/4c for June, advancing under a good demand to cover shorts and buying by bulls, who sold on yesterday's score and were anxious to get their wheat back, and sold up to 95 1/2c, but the advance caused free selling by longs who were disposed to take profits on purchases made late yesterday and early to-day. Some excitement was occasioned by the announcement by brokers that they were selling June wheat for Young & Co., who are understood to have been carrying large loads for Milwaukee parties. It is said by some, however, that these brokers bought as much July wheat for Young & Co. as they are engaged in the simple manœuvre of changing their deals over. McHenry is said to have sold 500,000 bushels of long wheat, but there was a good deal of buying by strong parties, among them being Kershaw and Milmine, Bodman & Co., the latter it is said buying for Rouse, of Baltimore. The offerings above noted and heavy selling by those who have recently led the bears started prices on the down grade and they rapidly receded to 94c, from which they again reacted to 95 1/2c, when the offerings largely exceeded the demand, and prices receded rapidly and closed at 94 1/2c for June, and 95 1/2c for July. The premium of the latter being materially increased, outside orders were limited and trading chiefly of a local character, which is added as a reason for the failure to sustain prices. On the call July wheat advanced 3/8c on buying by large operators, while on the early July held its own, closing at 96 1/2c and June at 95 1/2c.

CHICAGO FINANCIAL.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—Banks report plenty of money on hand to supply legitimate requirements, with gilt edge call loans making at 4 1/2 per cent., and business time paper at 6 1/2 per cent. The country is calling for only small sums of currency. New York exchange solid with moderate readiness at 70c premium while sixty day documentary sterling ruled slow at 48.55@48.85. To-day's bank clearings were \$7,398,000, against \$8,542,000 yesterday.

NEW YORK.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

NEW YORK, May 7.—The day in Wall street was a fair business in the main, but the clearing house manager reports he can trace no weak spot to any other New York bank, and if there were any, there would be strong evidence pointing in that direction, as in the case of the Marine bank, which was quite transparent to bank managers during the past several weeks. This should put at an end apprehensions of the other troubles, and should give falsity to any rumors made hereafter reflecting upon the banks. The bank examiner has been diligent at work, and reports all banks thus far visited as being solid, and he can see no sign of weakness. This report should prove reassuring to those who are disposed to take the darkest views.

AMUSEMENTS.

Young Mrs. Winthrop—Monte Cristo and the Olympic.

The closing performance of the drama, "Young Mrs. Winthrop," was given at the Grand by the Madison Square company last night, to a fair sized and thoroughly sympathetic audience. The cast was the same as at the previous performances and a symmetrical, finished and well rounded performance was given.

The matinee performance was well attended, the fine air and grateful sunshine conspiring to draw out a large number of ladies.

The engagement has been one of the most artistic and enjoyable of the season. It is to be hoped that St. Paul amusement-goers may be favored more frequently with so good a play and as capable a company.

Monte Cristo.

The sale of seats for the return engagement of the "Monte Cristo" company opens at the box office of the Grand at 9 o'clock this morning. The popular character of the drama, its spectacular charms, and more than all the capable character of the company by whom it is presented, together with the favorable impression made in St. Paul during their previous engagement, should guarantee large audiences. The cast includes the favorites, James O'Neill, Frederick Bellville, Mr. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. Shannon, Mr. Robinson, Miss Blair, Miss Bandini, Miss Bonner, and in, short, all the people who impressed themselves so favorably before.

The Olympic.

At this popular theme of Thespis, commencing this evening, will appear the favorite comedians Miss Lulu Wilson and A. H. Wymann, in the successful and entertaining comedy entitled "Yakie, or Only a German Farmer." The support is first class, and as this is a most laudable comedy large audiences are assured.

RAILROAD GRANTS.

Senator Hill on the Stolen Grant to a Defunct Louisiana Company.

Discussion of the Shipping Bill in the Senate to Close This Afternoon.

The House Refuses Concurrence in Senate Amendments to the Fitz John Porter Bill.

The Ancient French Spoilation Claims Again Before the House and Demanding Payment.

The Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Senator Sewell from the committee on military affairs, reported favorably a bill to authorize the sale of a portion of the Fort Hayes military reservation in Kansas, to Ellis County Agricultural society, Kansas.

The following bills were introduced and referred: By Senator Edmunds: To place U. S. Grant, late general of the army of the United States, upon the retired list of the army. In moving the reference of the bill to the committee on military affairs, Edmunds commended its early consideration by that committee for reasons he said which everybody understood.

By Senator Gibson, to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University and Agricultural college.

By Senator Ingalls, to create the quilliant land district in Washington territory.

By Senator Blair, to provide for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen and mechanics, arising under the eight hour law.

Senator Hill addressed the senate in relation to declare the forfeiture of the lands granted the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad company. The question involved, Hill said, was the validity of the claim of the New Orleans Pacific Railroad company, by the act of March 3rd, 1871, creating the Texas Pacific Railroad. Hill reviewed the history of the legislation creating the companies named, and granting the lands to the Baton Rouge company. The New Orleans Pacific company having failed to get a land grant from congress, made an agreement with the president of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad, which agreement purported to convey to the New Orleans Pacific Railroad the lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg company. In consideration of "one dollar and other good and valuable considerations," and the conclusion seemed to have been reached by the department of the interior, that the agreement signed by the individual who was president of the Baton Rouge company, who transferred this land in question. There had been no investigation of the regularity of the proceedings of the stockholders arising from the conveyance or ratifying it. Hill would not attempt to enter upon a discussion of the legal questions involved, but he gave the conclusion to which he had been brought by his consideration of the case. It was a fatal objection to the pretension of the New Orleans Pacific railway to the conveyance of the lands, that it was built over a route differing materially from the route to which the conditional grant of land was made. The constitutional grant was to the company whose chartered line was from New Orleans to Baton Rouge on the east side of the Mississippi river, and was not transferable to a company whose line started at a point near New Orleans on the west side of the Mississippi river, and did not leave the west side in any part of its course. It was also a fatal objection to the pretensions of the New Orleans Pacific Railway that it had not yet completed its line, and so far as known, did not propose to complete its line to the eastern terminus of the Texas Pacific Railway which was fixed by the act of March 3, 1871. This attempted transfer was the first case of the kind, the legality of which received the favorable opinion of the attorney general. The opinion of Attorney General Brewster in its favor was not binding on the Interior department, and not only so, but an executive officer could not shield himself from responsibility for his own acts by taking refuge behind the opinion of the attorney general. No law or practice compelled the secretary of the interior to accept the opinion of the attorney general. The heads of departments had the right to ask the opinion of the attorney general, but were not bound to accept them, and in fact had no right to accept them unless satisfied of the correctness upon which they were based. They were no more bound to accept them than clients were to accept the views of lawyers whose advice they seek, and said Mr. Hill. There was nothing judicial in the function of giving opinions which the attorney general possessed, and nothing judicial in the manner in which the function was exercised. He generally heard only one side, and always acted upon a case made up for him to act upon. In this case the claim of the New Orleans Pacific company was supported by elaborate briefs and arguments from astute, experienced and highly paid railroad lawyers, Dillon, Green, Swigler and Pierpont, while the other side, which was that of the government and the country whose lands were the prize in the controversy, was represented by nobody. The attorney general's mind might have been conducted to the opposite conclusion, if he got at the facts from the versions of them given by both sides, and if he had heard the counsel employed by the government to look up the present all the precedents, cases, principles and authorities adverse to the pretensions of the New Orleans Pacific railway.

The attorney general was in the same unfortunate predicament in which the committees of the senate and house find themselves in bearing railway and other cases, where great and wealthy corporations were interested on the one side, and when the opposing interest was only that of the public. Hill had, he said, some experience of that, and there were older senators who had a good deal more. The best remedy, stimulated by magnificent fees, and with ample time to hunt up all the favoring precedents and authorities appeared on the side of the corporate interest, while the public interest was not represented at all on legal points.

Senator Hill concluded as follows: "With no disposition to reproach our predecessors in these halls, and making all allowances for their over estimates of the real cost of railroads, and their under estimates of the rapidity with which railroads become remunerative, I must express the feeling which is now universal, that the grants of lands in aid of the construction of railroads have been enormously, I might say frightfully, excessive. The methods in which these grants have been administered by the executive officials, have also carried the liberality to the verge of downright looseness and waste. Reserving the true rule, that grants to private corporations should be construed strictly and with careful attention to the liabilities and conditions. Too many of them seem to have strained every point in favor of railroads, and to have struggled to find how

large an interpretation the granting acts would possibly admit of. It is not in that spirit that the rights of pre-emptors and of persons seeking to acquire a title under the interior department is more rigid than its official duty compels it to be in dealings with individuals, and its requirements from the pre-emptors and homestead settlers and others of the strict and formal proof is most complete and the technical compliance with all the conditions of the acts of congress before patents are issued. Nevertheless it is true that individual cases are hung up for months until anything lacking, which ingenuity can hold to be a necessary link in the chain of evidence is supplied, but in the case of great railroad corporations, and of millions of acres, everything seems to be presumed in their favor. No inquisition is made into the regularity of the transactions in the most vital particulars, and when two constructions are possible, the one giving the widest scope to the grants seems to be invariably preferred. In this case the continued legal existence of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg railroad company notwithstanding the repeal of its charter years ago, by the legislature of Louisiana, was assumed on the mere ground of a judgment obtained without argument and rendered without reasons in a subordinate United States court, and which, however, obtained, and is binding to nobody but the parties to it. It is to be regretted that more of that care and caution, which has been exercised in giving patents for corner sections of land had not been shown in giving patents to railroads for areas exceeding those of powerful European monarchies. It may be values to regret the past, but it is clearly time to call a halt in the loose grants and excessive concessions of the grants of the public domain to corporations, which are private in their ownership, control and profit, however useful the enterprises in which they are engaged may be to the country.

The bill was referred to the committee on public lands.

At the conclusion of Hill's speech, the senate resumed consideration of the shipping bill.

Senator Vest opposed the tonnage tax, and moved a substitute, which Fry accepted, abolishing all tonnage duties on United States vessels entering United States ports, and only retaining such dues on vessels of foreign countries, discriminating in like manner against the United States. Senator Vest added a clause, providing that nothing contained in the section shall impair the force of any treaty.

The section providing for compensation for ocean carriage of mails, gave rise to considerable discussion. The section provides the payment of a sum not exceeding \$1 a mile for each mile of the voyage of the vessel.

Senator Fry defended the bill against the charge of being made a subsidy measure. Why this subsidy measure have the English flag float over the United States mails? It was free trade run mad. This provision was not made a subsidy, but if subsidies were necessary to enable the United States to cover her position on the ocean, he would be willing to appropriate one, two, or even ten million dollars to accomplish the object, and he would only feel he had done his duty.

The general debate on the bill will close tomorrow at 5 o'clock.

Adjusted.

The House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Mr. Broodhead, from the committee on judiciary, reported the French spoliation bill to committee of the whole.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee on foreign affairs, reported a bill authorizing the appointment of three commissioners to visit the principal countries of south and central America and Mexico, for the purpose of collecting information looking to the extension of American trade and commerce, and strengthening the friendly and mutually advantageous relation between the United States and all the other American nationalities. To the committee of the whole.

Mr. Rosecrans, from the committee on military affairs, reported a resolution directing that a committee be appointed to investigate the present management of the soldiers' home. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Perkins, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported a bill granting the right of way through the Indian territory to the Southern Kansas railway. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Woods, from the committee on libraries, reported a resolution for the completion of the monument to Mary, mother of Washington. To the committee of the whole.

Mr. Cutcheon, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill for the establishment of a branch soldier's home in Michigan. To the committee of the whole.

Mr. Dibble, from the committee on public buildings and grounds, reported a bill for the sale of real estate and riparian right owned by the United States at Harper's Ferry. To the committee of the whole.

Mr. Willis, from the committee on rivers and harbors, reported the river and harbor appropriation bill. Ordered printed.

The committee of the house then proceeded to action on the business on the speaker's table. The senate amendment to the house bill repealing the iron clad oath was concurred in.

The next bill on the table was that for the relief of Fitz John Porter, with the senate amendments.

Mr. Keifer moved that the bill go to the military committee.

Mr. Belford thought that the motion was a stealthy attempt to do injustice to a man who had already been treated unjustly, according to the testimony of the greatest American general of the present age.

The Slocum moved nonconcurrence in the senate amendment.

Mr. Bain moved concurrence.

Mr. Keifer moved the bill, declaring it unconstitutional.

Mr. Cutcheon entered an earnest protest against the enactment of this law. Three great Republicans were on trial, Abraham Lincoln, Edwin M. Stanton and James A. Garfield. No man could vote for this bill without damning the name of Lincoln and Stanton, and sending down to obloquy the name of Garfield.

Mr. Slocum said he was glad the gentleman from Ohio had attacked Fitz John Porter. He would be glad of it, because he would be glad to see the gentleman from Ohio say against him as he had done, and would so be regarded by the country.

He, (Slocum,) had only been surprised, the gentleman from Ohio had not summoned

Chas. Garfield and Elder to sustain his course, as he had done a few days ago. [Applause on the Democratic side, and hisses on the Republican side.]

Mr. Keifer repeated, he had supposed the gentleman would get down to something or other in peculiar exigencies. The case of Fitz John Porter, was beneath the dignity of the member.

Mr. Dorsheimer replied to Hiseocks, concerning the motion to refer the bill to the committee of the whole was lost, and the senate amendments were nonconcurred in.

The senate amendments were nonconcurred in to the bill establishing a bureau of animal industry.

The senate bill was passed donating part of the abandoned military reservation at Fort Smith, Ark., to the city of Fort Smith for the benefit of public schools. Adjourned.

ETIENNE DESNOYER'S ESTATE.

Isaie Desnoyer Claims to be His Legal Son and Heir.

And is Trying to Find Out Why He Does Not Inherit His Father's Property.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

MONTREAL, May 7.—A remarkable suit is now being tried before a United States court commission at St. Philippe, a village a few miles west of here. In 1834, Etienne Desnoyer, son of a man residing in St. Philippe, emigrated to the eastern states, and after remaining there a few years gravitated to the west, making his home at St. Paul on 200 acres of land which he purchased. The estate became valuable, and at the time of his death, months ago, he had realized \$200,000 from the sale of only a portion of it. Deceased had three sisters living with him and they disposed of the balance of the land for \$100,000.

There was no dispute raised as to their title to the inheritance until a few months ago, when Isaie Desnoyer arrived at St. Philippe from Nebraska after twenty-six years' absence, and immediately had an action entered in St. Paul to recover the estate from the parties in possession on the ground that he is the son and heir of the late Etienne Desnoyer.

His statement regarding his history is to the effect that his alleged father married in Troy in 1836, and that his wife (claimant's mother) died a year after the child's birth. The father sent his child to a relative in St. Philippe named Antoine Desnoyer to be brought up. After the child arrived the latter had him baptized by the parish as his own offspring.

The boy grew up and was always known as Antoine's son. When he was seventeen years of age Etienne Desnoyer wrote from St. Paul for the lad to be sent to him. He went there, remained five years, and then struck out for Nebraska on his own account.

A large number of local witnesses have given their evidence, but under the belief that the claimant is Antoine's son. The baptismal register, as kept by the priest, who is now dead, was produced, and it is therein stated that Isaie Desnoyer was the lawful issue of Antoine and Marie Desnoyer, his wife. This old couple, who brought up the claimant, are alive still, but their mental powers are so impaired by age that they are incapacitated from giving evidence.

"The New Northwest."

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, May 7.—Mr. E. V. Smalley, for many years a well known newspaper correspondent, is at the Leland hotel with his family. He is on his way to St. Paul, where he proposes to establish the monthly journal "The New Northwest," which he bought in Philadelphia some months ago and has been publishing in New York. Mr. Smalley thinks there is a good prospect for his publication to succeed in the northwest and regards St. Paul as an especially good point for his enterprise.

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. A. B. Wilkes, B. E. Zimmerman and E. Stierle, the druggists, are not liable to fail for want of confidence in Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup. He gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with coughs, colds, whooping cough, and all affections of the throat and lungs.

Steamer Argyle Sunk.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

WINNIPEG, Man., May 7.—The steamer Argyle, owned by Roy McLellan, Canadian Pacific railway, contractor, sank in a storm on Michipicook bay Sunday. The crew escaped.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A VISIT

To Our Warerooms: 148 and 150 East Third St. Will convince anyone in search of a Piano or an Organ, That we have the LARGEST and FINEST assortment of FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENTS in the West.

The Matchless Steinway, The Elegant Haines, The Beautiful Behr Bros., and other PIANOS. The Mason & Hamlin, The Packard Orchestral, and The Shoninger Cymbella ORGANS.

Organs at \$10, \$15 and \$25 per month, and \$11 per quarter.

We are offering unequalled inducements to buyers.

DYER & HOWARD

MRS. M. C. THAYER, MUSIC DEALER, 418 Wabashaw street.

PIANOS.

Solmer, Guild, Bauer, Kranich & Bach, Steinway and Chickering.

ORGANS! Smith, American, New England and Sterling. Sole Agent for the celebrated SCHALL BANJOS.

Sheet Music 5c, 10c, half price and regular. Instruments of all kinds at wholesale and retail. Strings a specialty.

Mrs. THAYER having purchased Julius Zahony's well selected stock, invites his friends and the public to call and secure the best bargains in the city.

For Pianos & Organs

For Easy and Best Terms, For Catalogues and Lowest Prices, For Agencies and Territory, Address C. W. YOUNGMAN, 115 E. Seventh street, ST. PAUL.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Commencing MONDAY, MAY 12 ONE WEEK ONLY. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MATINEES.

The Popular young actor,

MR. JAMES O'NEILL

As Edmund Dantes, with Mr. John Stetson's MONTE CRISTO COMPANY.

Originally organized under Mr. Stetson's management for Booth's Theatre, New York.

Monte Cristo

With the following Star Cast: Mr. Frederic DeBelleville, Mr. Forrest Robinson, Mrs. Geo. C. Boniface, Mr. J. V. Melton, Mr. Jas. Taylor, Mr. J. W. Shannon, Mr. Horace Lewis, Mr. J. L. Cahart, Mr. J. S. Winburne, Miss Eugenie Blair, Miss Annie Bondini, Miss Emma Smith, Miss Marjorie Bonner, Miss Carrie Noyes.

Entire new scenery, painted by Wm. Voegtlin and Jos. Clegg, formerly Artists of Booth's Theatre. Grand realistic effects and correct appointments.

Seats now on sale. Usual prices.

OLYMPIC THEATER!

TONIGHT!

Reappearance of St. Paul's favorite Comedians, MISS LULU WILSON, AND ALF WYMAN.

In their great German Comedy entitled

YAKIE!

OR, ONLY A GERMAN FARMER!

Supported by an excellent cast, endorsed by press and public everywhere. Remember the date and come prepared to enjoy a good laugh. Don't forget Saturday Matinee!

CONCERT

BY THE Criterion Concert Company!

ASSISTED BY MISS E. J. GLOVER, Elocutionist,

AT Park Congregational Church! Holly Avenue and Mackubin Sts.,

Thursday Ev'ng, May 8.

Tickets 50 Cents, For sale at Dyer & Howard's and Myers & Finch.

Street cars for down town will be in waiting at the close of the entertainment at the Mackubin street crossing.

St. Paul Athletic Club

SPORTS, AT WHITE BEAR, MAY 30, DECORATION DAY.

\$300.00 IN PRIZES.

PROGRAMME: 100 yards in hand championship gold medal of Minnesota; 120 yards hurdle race, 1st prize elaborate silver medal, 2d, silver cup; Quarter mile championship of Minnesota, Mayor's cup, value \$40; 1 mile championship of Minnesota, Marvin cup, value \$40; 3 mile handicap walk, the Barnes cup, value \$40; 5 mile handicap race, 1st prize, valuable silver medal, 2d, silver cup; Putting the shot, 1st prize silver goblet, 2d, silver cup; Vaulting with the pole, 1st prize, silver tankard, 2d, silver cup; Tug of war teams of four, valuable championship medal; Throwing the LaCrosse ball, prize silver cup; Running long jump, prize silver cup; Running hop step, prize silver cup; Sparring four rounds, prize elaborate gold medal; 75 yards fat man's race, to weigh over 200 lbs. Sack race 50 yards and return, prize silver cup; Grand LaCrosse match by St. Paul LaCrosse Club; and grand cricket match, St. Paul vs. Minneapolis. The above sports are open to amateurs only. Entrance fee at each event \$5; all entries must reach the manager on or before May 21. 1296cd JOHN S. BARNES, Manager.

TROTTING STOCK AUCTION.

HIGH-BRED TROTTING STOCK

At Public Auction, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1884, rain or shine, at MIDWAY PARK,

Adjoining the city limits of St. Paul, Minn., by Com. N. W. Kittson, Chas. A. DeGraaf, George W. Sherwood, about 70 head of high-bred Trotters, consisting of young Stallions, Fillies, Brood Mares and Geldings, sired principally by such noted stallions as Smuggler, Volunteer, Peacemaker, George Wilkes, Von Armin, Blackwood, Jr., Alexander, Baymont, Indianapolis, and others. Administrator, Blue Bull, and Ravenswood. Terms of Sale—Cash. Sale to commence at 10 a. m. sharp. Send for catalogue, to B. D. WOODMANSEE, St. Paul, Minn.

CLOTHING.

Reminds us of the impression many Eastern people have regarding our climate. They imagine coming to Minnesota is like going pretty near the North Pole; but this climate is much preferable to that of London, where they have snow storms on the 5th of May. As this is the Spring season and Spring Weather, it naturally occurs to us that we must don our Spring Suit. Shall we go to a tailor and pay him forty or fifty dollars, or shall we go to



"The Boston"

and buy equally as good a suit for twenty or twenty-five dollars?

Possibly you cannot decide until you have seen our suits, so drop in any time, and we will show you with pleasure,

LOT 1288—A Handsome Sack Suit at \$20

LOT 1301—A Handsome Sack Suit at \$20

LOT 1335—A Handsome Sack Suit at \$22

LOT 1336—A Handsome Sack Suit at \$25

And if you want a Frock Suit, we can give you any of the above lots cut in that style. These are some of the best suits we have to offer, and we claim for them all the good qualities belonging to custom-made suits that cost double these prices. In medium price suits, from \$8 to \$15 and \$18, we show a variety that combine neatness with durability. The goods are all-wool; they are well put together, and the trimmings and lining are from substantial and wear-resisting materials. For the Boys we have just such suits as mothers delight in. The Knockabout Suit for \$5 is all the name implies. Boys may knock about in them to their hearts' content and not wear them out. These suits, and all of our CREED-MORES have pieces for patches, the Cavalry Knee, and an extra pair of pants.

KILT SUITS for Little Fellows, FLANNEL BLOUSES, SAILOR SUITS, PLAINED BLOUSE SUITS!

Our Boys' Shirt Waists at 25c, 50c and 75c are new spring patterns, and very cheap.

The department comprising our Furnishing Goods is second to none in the West. We are not afraid of fine goods, as we know the people will buy them if they buy them cheap.

"Make Small Profits" is our motto in this and all other departments; consequently we are the most successful retail Clothing, Furnishing Goods and Hat Store in Minnesota, and the people know it.

Our retail Price List will post you on the value of our Clothing.

BOSTON

One-Price Clothing House,

Cor. Third and Robert, St. Paul.