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BY LEWIS BAKER.

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TO-DAY'S WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Sunday—For Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Minnesota: Fair Sunday afternoon; stationary temperature; westerly winds. For Michigan and Wisconsin: Showers; stationary temperature; southerly winds.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...	Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer..	Exposed Thermometer...
St. Paul.....	29.80	70	Ft. Custer...	.....	....
Duluth	29.84	50	Helena	29.98	56
La Crosse...	29.94	66	Ft. Sully....	29.74	78
Huron	29.78	78	Minnedosa.	29.36	62
Moorhead...	29.68	76	Calgary......	29.76	62
St. Vincent..	29.72	60	Q'Appelle...	29.44	56
Bismarck....	29.70	72	Med'e Hat..	.....	....
Ft. Buford..	29.68	64	Winnipeg. ..	29.48	60

Forecast for St. Paul, Minneapolis and vicinity: Fair, stationary temperature.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORT.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL OFFICE, ST. PAUL, MINN., June 27, 1891—For the week ending Friday, about average rains were reported to have fallen over that portion of this state mainly comprising the rainsheds of the Minnesota and upper Mississippi rivers. No decided change is indicated in these streams except a slight rise this week. The details of the rainfall in inches and fractions thereof are as follows:

Station.	Rainfall.	Station.	Rainfall.
St. Paul...........	.71	Alexandria........	1.00
Fergus Falls......	1.46	Redwood Falls..	.30
Fort Ripley.......	1.38		

Note—The above does not include the rain of yesterday (Saturday) which amounted to 1.37 inches at St. Paul, and upwards of one inch from here westward beyond Huron, S. D. General, and in many cases excessive, rains have recently fallen over Manitoba, and abundant ones over the Red river valley.

P. F. LYONS, Observer.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Cardinal Gibbons may be made pope.

Minnesota is visited by a tremendous rain.

The Rochester Saturday races are declared off.

The Fortuna wins in the White Bear regatta.

Iowa is appealing for aid for storm sufferers.

All interested lines are authorized to meet the Alton cut.

A race may be arranged between Harvard and Oxford.

The Duluth and Denver nines have a row over umpires.

Iquique is bombarded, and a portion of the city destroyed.

The treasurer of Mounds View is charged with being short $800.

The Second regiment leaves Lakeview, and the Third goes into camp.

Grover Cleveland speaks before the Commercial Club of Providence, R. I.

The Western association games are won by Duluth, Kansas City and Milwaukee.

The escape of Northern Pacific passengers at Rosebud, Mont., was a miraculous one.

North Dakota Farmers' Alliance men resolve that silver should be on a par with gold. They also favor limited woman suffrage.

THE DISTANT VIEW.

The philanthropic people who are giving so largely of their means and efforts, mentally and physically, to the prison reform work, are deserving of high credit for their elevation of purpose and devotion to their laudable cause. Most of them may be presumed to be considerate and judicious, and it is believed there is much that is salutary and encouraging in the results of their labors. Humanity and common sense have pervaded their lines of activity in the main. It is probably true that the reformer, especially in the treatment of the criminal elements, is likely to be something of a crank, and absurdities may crop out at times, but on the whole they deserve decided commendation. It seems from a recent publication that the Howard association, of London, which is no doubt a model in its illustration of reformatory methods, is disposed to take perhaps an exaggerated view of certain experimental features of the American work. The paper put forth on the subject has the quite invidious designation of "The Collegiate and Hotel Prisons of the United States." Among the institutions presented in this catagory are the reformatory at Elmira, N. Y.; the prison at Concord, Mass., and the one at Folsom, Cal. These have reached an advanced stage of sentimentalism. The London body believes that the first consideration in the treatment of criminals is to administer retribution. Some terrifying, deterring sequence should attach to the willful violation of law. The reformation and welfare of the convicts should be subordinate and incidental. It is probable that the London society is not entirely alone in this view. The Elmira system elicits its special ridicule, as making proficiency in scholarship the measure of punishment, if a sojourn at the pleasant hostelry involves punishment. The statement is that the five years which is the limit of sentence to the reformatory proves but eighteen months on the average. The picture drawn of the regimen of the institution is an alluring one, and might induce stray individuals who have been unfortunate to try to break into it. An abundance of well-cooked food is furnished. They have lectures, concerts, and a variety of social recreations. When they feel in the mood they can indulge in the Turkish bath, obtain massage treatment. They have a military organization, and the officers can wear their titles. Not least, also, they are taught to work at skilled trades. The California institution is still more obnoxious to the London view. This is the glimpse given:

"Thus at the California state prison of Folsom, or 'Folsom's Folly,' the convicts are not even obliged to work. If they choose to remain idle and lounge about in gangs they may do so, and still have a meat diet with coffee and vegetables, far better than myriads of honest toilers outside. If they volunteer to work at the quarries near the prison, they are rewarded with soups, syrups, tea and cake and meat suppers. A third grade secures for them chops and steaks at breakfast as well as supper, with hot rolls and a dinner worthy of a good hotel."

A receptacle of that sort ought to have munificent patronage. If it is not crowded it must lack proper advertisement. But it is probably an absurdity to take these institutions, it their economy is correctly represented, as embodying the aims and spirit of the large body of rational people who are trying to work out the problems involved in prison regimen. Still, it will do no harm to listen to the critics over the water, who are, no doubt, sincere, and aim to work on humane lines.

A CITY NEED.

The ideal city will have provisions for the comfort and health of the people not now frequent, if even largely suggested in any locality. The population is drifting to the centers, and the aggregations will involve new problems in municipal civilization. There will be as much attention paid to provisions for the cleanliness of the citizens as for clean streets and the sanitary condition of sewers. In some phases of this regimen Oriental countries like Japan are in advance of the Western world. They have baths for all. In many of the cities of this country there are growing provisions for the ablution of the populace. Boston has numerous public baths along the harbor, but these are found insufficient, and it is proposed to establish bathing houses in all the portions of the city where needed. The favored suggestion is to charge a nominal fee, one or two cents, for their use, and which will meet the operating expense in summer. In New York an extensive movement is in progress, aided by Baron HIRSCH and other liberal men of means, to lease available structures in all the densely populated tenement districts and equip them as bathing houses, taxing those who use them a cent for soap, towels and such. St. Paul is not quite the ideal in this respect. It has excellent hospitals for the many, but lacks in this part of the provision to keep people from needing them.

DRINKING FOUNTAINS.

A day or two ago a visitor who has traveled in all parts of the world made his first detailed exploration of St. Paul. He expressed himself quite enthusiastically as regards the natural features and most of the improvements upon nature; but, it being a warm day, he was occasionally thirsty, and induced to indulge in the excellent water that supplies the mains and does such pleasant service in the little parks and in some other ways. He was surprised not to find drinking fountains. They were numerous and convenient in all the better class of European cities and most of those in this country. He thought it was a mistake to regard them as the adornments that could be deferred until all the artistic features were matured. The only place be found out-door conveniences for drinking was where an enterprising merchant or two kept a barrel of ice water on the sidewalk. He felt like going in to thank the considerate dealer. Chicago, he remarked, was just catching on to this feature. An elegant fountain for the public refreshment was being erected by the liberality of a private citizen, and before the fair opened there would be such conveniences on almost every street and public place. It is not needful, however, for large expense to be had for this purpose. A supply of tin cups and a faucet are the essential conditions. Utility is more important than show. The average wayfarer does not like to go into a store or shop for a drink unless he wants to trade.

THE MELON MISSION.

The watermelon crop of Georgia is reported to be so enormous this year that not only is Ethiopia happy, but the whole land shares in the refreshing benefaction. The computation of cars requisite to take away the fruit of the creeping vine goes into wearisome figures. Then, if there could be a device to register the satisfaction afforded to the consumers in the consummation of the career of the esculents, it is probable that the compass of figures would need to be enlarged. These Georgia productions are already in market at rational prices from Suwanee river, in the South, to Lake Winnipeg, in the Northwest, and Winnipesogee, in the East. Its mission is patriotic, as well as sedative and humane. It tells of the vastness and scope of the land, and is a constant reminder that there is one country spread out a good ways in several directions. Its speech and delectation are all for national unity and against sectionalism. No bloody shirt business has any show when the Georgia watermelon takes the field. If the old prejudices start up at any time and the system becomes heated, the Georgia watermelon comes in the caloric months, and after a suitable repose on Northern ice it restores the equilibrium, and good sense and patriotism resume their sway. There can never again be serious attempts at disunion and bad blood between the sections beyond the relieving power of the Georgia watermelon. The only danger is that the crop may sometimes fail.

THE HORSE TO GO.

It has been remarked, several times at least, that thinkers of the greatest mental horse power, as it were, at times evolute in the same direction without any suspicion of mutuality. Some twenty-five or thirty years ago a distinguished English scientist predicted that before the close of the century a substitute for the horse would come into general use. The GLOBE has more recently, without abnormal effort, thought the same thought, but was prudent enough not to indicate the date. It is not, however, disposed to cause any immediate alarm among the animals that have served man with docility as far back as there is much use in trying to go. The horse will be needed at races and for agricultural services for quite a while yet. It has been anticipated that in towns and on good roads some sort of storage battery would supply the horse power for vehicles. A Frenchman has avoided direct infringement on the idea by fitting an appliance to vehicles about like those in use. He has an engine not longer than a medium trunk that operates by gas explosions, and the operation is without noise, smoke or steam visible. It is guided as easily as a bicycle, and moves off beautifully at the rate of twelve to fourteen miles an hour. The power can be increased for rough places or hills. It is presumed this will cut under the horse ruinously in cost, but the data are not entirely complete and there may be difficulties not indicated. But without being particular about dates, it is still insisted that the horse must go.

CORN JUICE makes people drunk, and yet the Iowa prohibitionists boast of the tremendous corn crop they are going to have this year.

PARNELL is happy and coming to America. Now that he is safely married, he may avoid trouble by keeping out of politics.

FOYER GOSSIP.

The temperature of the Metropolitan opera house during the past week has been so remarkably cool that every one attending the performances has noticed it and all have been loud in their praise of the amount of comfort they can have while spending an evening at this popular amusement resort. The fan ventilating system used to cool the temperature in this auditorium is possessed of all the latest improvements, and the manner in which it extracts and forces in the air is something wonderful. There is a complete change made in the air of the auditorium every eight minutes. The temperature with the house full of people is ten degrees cooler than out-door air. This extraordinary amount of comfort, in connection with the excellent performances of the Wilbur Opera company at cheap prices, is the secret of the large audiences that have packed the Metropolitan theater during the past week. "Fra Diavolo" was rendered by this company in a manner that was highly artistic. The music, as sung by the principals and chorus of this company, is certainly very pleasing. The opera was beautifully costumed, and the stage settings were rich and handsome. The matinee performances for "Fra Diavolo" were very liberally patronized. This week, commencing this Sunday night, this popular company will sing two operas. To-night, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday nights and Tuesday matinee, the nautical opera "Olivette" will be given; the latter half of the week, including Thursday and Saturday matinees, the opera "Princess of Trebizonde" will be presented. This company appears to most excellent advantage in both these operas.

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Manager Wilbur has engaged the prima donna soprano Miss Dorothy Morton, who arrived here this week, and will make her appearance in the role of Countess in "Olivette" to-night. Miss Morton has been with the Blue Beard Jr. company during the past season, playing the leading role. This lady possesses all the requirements necessary to please the public in opera roles. She has a thoroughly trained soprano voice, pretty face and handsome figure, and is a most capable artist for operatic work from a musical and operatic standpoint. Two young ladies of this city joined the Wilbur Opera company last week. Their names are Misses Katie Wurst and Nettie McCoy. They are both bright young ladies, possessing some dramatic talent, and also possess pretty faces and most excellent soprano voices. They can be counted as an excellent addition to the Wilbur chorus, and we have no doubt they will make their mark on the stage before many years have rolled by, though they have started at the bottom of the ladder. Manager Scot is having three new and complete acts of scenery that is historically correct painted by Messrs. Davis & Powers for the production of "Olivette." The first act represents a ship in the foreground, with harbor and city in the distance; the second is an elaborate palace scene, and the third is a harbor scene at sunset. "Olivette" will have the best stage settings that it ever had in America.

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For the present week, beginning with to-night, Mr. Litt will present his company in a new style of entertainment, one in which his company will be seen for the first time to-night and that is a comedy, pure and simple. The play selected is a three-act English comedy, entitled "Uncles and Aunts," the success of which in London would seem to be a sufficient guarantee for the merits of the play itself, which deals with the love affairs of not only two nephews and nieces, but with that of a good old boy, one Zedekiah Aspen, who realizes everything in life except the fact that he is just on the verge of the "sere and yellow leaf," and whose desire to become a benedict leads him into proposing not only for one of the young and charming pieces, but also for the hand of the aunt of her affianced. The plot depends solely upon its funny situations, its amusing dialogue and its laughable climaxes to commend it to the public. There is none of the extraneous matter brought in to make it "go," as is the case with so many of the skits that have masqueraded under the title of comedies during the past two or three seasons. The taste of the public seems to have been surfeited with this latter kind of plays, and the reception given such plays as "All the Comforts of Home" would seem to be an evidence that the public is turning from the skit and looking with decided favor upon the pure comedy, such as "Uncles and Aunts," and the days of the variety performer and the topical song will soon be numbered. For the presentation of this comedy Mr. Litt has drawn upon the full strength of his acting company, and the fact that it will be their first appearance in comedy will lend an additional attractive feature to next week's production, as those who have commended the company for their good work in other lines will be glad to see them demonstrate their versatility in characters of the amusing kind.

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Although the charabther of "Pierre" did not exactly suit Frederick Bock, who is capable of much better things, yet the new stock company at the Park theater established sitself in the good graces of the theater goers of St. Paul last week, and the patronage indicates that the company has come to stay. If the future presentations of the company are as well received, there will be no question as to the outcome. For the first half of the current week, comencing to-night, the bill will be "Lorle," a play made famous by Maggie Mitchell, who finds in Jessaline Rodgers her only successful rival. Miss Rodgers played "Iza" so admirably last week, that there will be a general desire to see her in the title role of the affecting play selected for the half week. She will also be seen during the latter part of the week in a character equally strong—that of Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, in the old but ever new play of "East Lynne." The cast for this latter production is a particularly strong one, Mr. Bock will be seen as the cold-blooded villain, Sir Francis Levison, which is a favorite character of his. Jessie Lee will assume the role of the old maid, Corney, and Mr. Colton will be Sir Archibald Carlyle. The Park has been fitted up with ventilating fans, and no matter what the weather bureau may spring in the way of heat, Manager Sterling is prepared to serve up cool chunks of air to his patrons each evening—in spite of which the popular prices will prevail.

LONG-FELT WANT.

It is passing strange citizens interest themselves in the spiritual welfare of the masses, providing floating bethels, tracts and missionaries by the score, and yet do not stir when the proposition is made that something should be done for the present welfare of the self-same masses. It is quite proper to prepare the people for the hereafter, but it is equally proper that first and foremost something should be done for their material wants.

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"Cleanliness is next to Godliness."

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The great need in St. Paul to-day is a public bath. The philanthropist—the good people—have combined and furnished a floating bethel. No one will find fault with that, but does it not seem singular that no effort is made to supply the city with a public swimming bath. There are scores of drownings annually in the river, and, from a humanitarian point of view, a swimming bath is eminently desired. But from a matter of cleanliness alone some such bath should be furnished. Boys and youths are forbidden from bathing in the river near the city, and, as a consequence, are prevented from having "a daily refresher" unless they can afford the time to walk a couple of miles up or down the river.

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Every big city has its swimming bath. Why not St. Paul?

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An article in last Sunday's GLOBE showed that a floating swimming bath could be provided for a very small outlay—hardly a third of the cost of the floating bethel. W. H. McIntyre, of Lake Phalen, is very desirous that some provision of the kind be made for the youths and boys of the city. He declares that there is absolutely no reason why a public bath house should not be erected at Lake Phalen. He sees no earthly reason for the continuance of the present restrictions against bathing in Lake Phalen. At present the water is only being used for Stinson's addition and part of Brunson's. The lake averages from 10 feet to 150 feet deep, is one and quarter miles long with three miles of shore line. Mr. McIntyre offers to build a bath house on the shore line if the city authorities will rescind the present order against bathing in the lake, and furnish a man to take care of the place. The latter should be an expert swimmer.

A BOUQUET OF BRIEFS.

Argument is superfluous. If a woman wants pins within convenient reach, under any circumstance and for any purpose, she carries them in her mouth. She will take care of half a paper of pins, more or less, in that way, and carry on a smooth conversation at the same time. Miss Jessaline Rodgers, in the statue scene of the "Clemenceau Case," steps from the pedestal, with an abundant supply of pins on hand—or rather in her mouth—with which to fasten on her dainty wrap. The pinning of her wrap occupies several moments, during which time she has to speak at least a dozen lines, and she speaks them, too, without any noticeable break or inconvenience, only stopping at a period or a semi-colon long enough to take another pin from her mouth. Laura Biggar, who filled the same role so cleverly at the Metropolitan a few weeks ago, did the same thing, and if the reader happens to be a married man, this feminine trick is an old one to him. The furbelows required by the laws of fashion—and woman rates all other laws as secondary—would require more stitches to hold them in place than could possibly be taken in the ordinary day of twenty-four hours and leave any margin of time over for other things, and the little innocent, insignificant, three-cents-a-paper pin fills the bill. Scarce a human mind which is not laboring under its racing weight of secrets, and when you see a slight expression of anxiety cross a woman's face it is because for one terrible moment she thought she felt something give 'way, and the awful secret of the means by which some indispensable garment or fetching gew-gaw had been fastened was about to be exposed to the cold and critical world.

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I think the French, more than the people of any other nationality, are given to distorting our language, until, if grammar appealed to the sight, the errors would loom up like a cow in a parlor. Some time ago, I remember, an American newspaper commenting upon the popularity of an article of dress worn at that time went on to say that ladies who were at all stylish did not consider themselves properly dressed even for church without a large and sometimes unbecoming bustle. A French paper criticising the activity of American women attempted to translate the paragraph, and had it that an American newspaper acknowledged that an "American lady could not even go to church without great and unseemly ado." A short time ago Crane advertised the fact that he had played "The Senator" 400 consecutive times, and now I see a Paris paper states that "Crane, the comedian, has been elected to the United States senate 400 times."

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The fellows who annually exalt the prospects for an enormous wheat crop early in the spring and then discover about the first of July that the crop is going to be a failure for one reason or another came pretty near being caught without the slightest shadow of a reason for their dismal prognostications this year. In years gone by they have multiplied the grasshoppers, enlarged the chinch bugs and magnified the awful results of the drouth, after predicting (earlier in the season) the most glorious crop record in the history of the country, until that sort of thing became very wearying. Driven to desperate ends they have hit on the smart-weed this year, and that ever common plant is "ruining the wheat crop" until there will be a "very small and rather poor crop, which will make prices very high"—in the market, but not to the farmer. The most of these buncombe generators never saw an acre of wheat growing on the Dakota prairies in their natural lives. If they had they would know that smart-weed has always grown very generally there and probably always will, but is not at all likely to affect the wheat crop. Some of the old ladies of Skandijohava or Ransom counties could give these crop experts a few points that would be well worth their while considering.

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The average political argument is a weighty and convincing thing. I picked up a couple of opposing—very much opposing—newspapers from the same city the other day, and the bitter editorial attacks of each on the party of the other under a veneer of mock wisdom and dignity was about as meaty and edifying as a brief debate between two Hibernian friends just previous to the last presidential election which I happened to overhear. This genteel and brilliant little discussion ran something like this: "Hello, Moike!"

"Hello, Jim!"

"Well, who are yez goin' to wote fer?"

"Oh, Oi doan know. I think Oi'll wote fer Cleveland. Who are yous goin' to wote fer?"

"O'i think think Oi'll wote for Harrison."

"Well, why is Harrison anny better nor Claveland?"

"Well, why is Claveland anny better nor Harrison?"

"Oh, h——l!"

"'H——l' who?"

"H——l, yourself!"

"You're a dom fool!"

"The same to you, ye blackga'rd!"

And then they turned and pursued their diverging ways, each satisfied, I suppose, with the determined and intelligent manner in which they had upheld the merits of their candidates.

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This is a strange world. The following little social sandwich being made of three little paragraphs clipped from daily newspapers has a flavor that is not altogether palatable. Perhaps the upper and the lower crusts are not flavored properly, or possibly the crusts and the filling are incongruous. Someway there is no relish to it:

The most gorgeous of the new residences, with its broad terraces and stately pillars, is that which will be occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet upon their return from Europe. The hall is to be the ball room, and it is expected that seventy-five couples will be able to dance there with perfect comfort. Some few years ago Mr. Goelet gave $90,000 for a small house on a handsome lot on the cliff belonging to J. Fred Kernochan, of New York. The house was entirely unsuited to the owner, and Mr. Goelet had it torn down and the present palatial house erected. Its cost is said to have been in the neighborhood of $200,000, and the furnishing will cost over $100,000, so that the entire establishment will stand Mr. Goelet in something in the neighborhood of $400,000.—New York World's Newport Letter.

John H. Waite, an honorably discharged Union soldier, died Monday from starvation. He was about forty-five years old and greatly emaciated. As one of the attendants was passing the room in which the old man lay in a Bowery lodging house, late in the day, he heard a strange sound. Opening the door he found the old soldier had fallen from his cot and had not the strength to rise. As the attendant stooped to lift the prostrate form of the veteran, the old man suddenly raised his thin, bony arms above his head. The next instant he struggled to his feet and gave a maniacal shriek. Starvation had dethroned his reason. Again he shrieked, and, the next moment, overcome by exhaustion, fell on the bed insensible. He was dead within an hour.—New York Press.

The sumptuous dinner parties so popular a few years ago were substantially revived during the past winter season. At the last one given by Mrs. William Waldorf Astor covers were laid for twenty-eight people, at an estimated cost of $16 a plate.—New York Morning Journal.

I might add that this seemingly enormous cost is not so unusual at such affairs, and the expense is not incurred so much to secure particularly delicious viands as to get dishes that are out of season and which are principally tasteless and expensive.

"COLONEL BOB."

CLEAN-CUT LEGISLATOR.

Hon. O. B. Turrell, of Redwood Falls, who is stopping at the Windsor, declines to say much concerning the probability of his entering the list as a congressional candidate next year in the Second district. He intimated that he had two much sense to announce the fact this early, though he had an ambition in that direction. Mr. Turrell agrees with other sagacious politicians that it is a dangerous course to pursue to come out once a year in advance of an active campaign. It gives the opposition the coign of vantage, as it were, for they can lay their plans to thwart his designs.

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"From a financial point of view," said he, "I cannot afford to make the canvass. The fact is, I could not afford to run for the house last fall, but I yielded to the seductive influence of my friends and accepted an unsought nomination. Still, it was an expensive bit of experience, and I ought to stay out of politics entirely."

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Mr. Turrell is evidently waking to the Democratic claim that the trend of political course in this country is to autocracy. The offices are for the wealthy, because of the expense of going through a campaign.

LATEST SHOE FADS.

Fashion is ever on the change. This is a restless age. People must have something new, and the man who invents some fad which catches with the public is the popular idol for the time being. There is a constant change going on in everything governed by the caprice of the people, but, perhaps, nothing change, more often than wearing apparel. The story of the man who had bought his wife a new bonnet is worthy of repetition. A friend accosted him on the street: "Hello, Smith!" "Don't stop me," ejaculated Smith. "I've just bought my wife a new bonnet and want to get it home before the fashion changes."

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Of late years a decided improvement has been noted in the manufacture of shoes. The plain leathered-hob-nailed article has given way to the most delightful kid-fitting patent leather pedal protector, and to-day there is as much change in shoe wear as in bonnets and hats and dresses. J. L. Lovering was cornered by a GLOBE man yesterday, and in an interesting talk he unbosomed himself as follows:

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"Ladies have a partiality this year for low shoes and overgaiters. In many instances the overgaiters are made from suitings to match the suit, making a very attractive outfit. Russet shoes are not being worn so much this year. The colored overgaiters are taking their place. Lace boots have completely distanced button boots in popularity. The style of boot is a long, narrow diamond-pointed tip, giving the foot a shapely appearance, making it look fully two sizes smaller. The black French kid slippers have been almost 'run out of the market' by the satin goods. These satin slippers are in all kinds of shapes and look exceedingly pretty.

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"Children's shoes are made in all sorts of colors—red, tan, coffee and black. The tan is most sought after, these shoes being much more durable than the others. Customers tell me that the tan shoe will wear nearly three times as long as the others.

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"Spring heels are being worn a great deal by the young ladies. They are a very natural 'walk' and a most comfortable boot.

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"The variety of men's shoes was never better than it is to-day. Patent leather shoes continue to be worn very extensively—indeed, I say that they are being more sought after than any other class. This is owing to the fact that one can save the price of two or three pairs of shoes by the saving there is in blacking. The "Piccadilly Blucher" is a favorite shoe this year. It is a very taking shoe, and there is hardly "a nob" in the city without a pair. It is of English style. The shoe is decidedly taking; there is a finish about it that makes the foot look very small. Many of the "Piccadilly Bluchers" are made with silk vesting tops. Low shoes are less worn now. The Southern tie is a shoe that pleases the misses, and may be declared desirable footwear for summer and fall. The button shoe is quite out of it—In fact, I can confidently say there is hardly a store in St. Paul, Chicago, or even New York, that has in stock a full line of button shoes. Elastic sides continue to hold a place in the public estimation.

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"There are very few shoes imported to this country. We sometimes 'import' styles, but the manufacture of shoes in this country is more than sufficient to supply the demand, and we can do it at much cheaper rates. This is because of competition, the improved machinery used, and last, but not least, we make a decidedly better shoe in this country than could be produced in any other.

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"Another foible of fashion I may mention is the tendency to have shoes made to order. This trade has been growing every year for the past five years. Many people have their lasts at the shoemaker's, thus being able to order a pair of shoes from whatever part of the country they may be. I am almost daily in the receipt of such orders, not only from the Northwest, but from points as far south as New Orleans and east as far as Waltham, Mass. They are people who have at one time lived in St. Paul or in or about the state.

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"I must not forget to tell you of the hygienic soles. They are made of piano felt or pure lamb's wool, kneaded as firm as sole leather. The hygienic sole is used for the inner sole of the shoe, and makes a very soft pad for the shoe. It makes the bottom of the shoe a third lighter than that made entirely of leather, and is stronger than leather. It absorbs all perspiration. It repels—or, to put it squarely—it is a non-conductor of heat or cold, and is declared to be an excellent preventive of rheumatism and gout."

CURRENT CHATTER.

A great many people who never believed the story of the flood changed their minds yesterday and thought it quite a probable narrative as they contemplated the astonishing way in which the bottom dropped out of the clouds. It was a perfect deluge, and it speaks very well for the condition of our streets and sewers that all the water ran off so soon. The powers that be are good to St. Paul, and mud is unknown. It may rain pitchforks and cats and dogs or anything else, and let but the sun come out for a moment and all is dry. In the very wettest weather there is only a little imitation mud made of sand and water.

—o—

It happened just at the foot of the hill yesterday afternoon, and a whole car load of people laughed at it. A doorway had been left open during the storm, and the narrow hallway was a perfect swimming basin. He had his trousers turned up the proper distance—very light gray affairs they were, too—and his glove-fitting shoes had been newly polished or varnished; He was just too lovely. She was in a bad temper. Down the stairs she came with a broom, and looked at the water in the entry with a silence that was blue with unspoken profanity. Then she slammed at the water with her broom. He happened to pass just then. It was awfully mean in the people on the car to laugh, for the water was as dirty as could be, but they did laugh, which goes to show that human beings are naturally heartless.

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Half a dozen Yale men, alumni and undergraduates, who live in St. Paul in body but in New Haven in spirit, had arranged the jolliest little supper in honor of the crew's victory over Harvard last week. Everything was prepared, and it would certainly have been an immense success had Yale not neglected to win.

—o—

It is perfectly astounding how much ice cream and other suicidal concoctions St. Paul people manage to consume and still remain on this side the Styx. One member of an opera company in town, after a day spent in tending a sick friend, was taken suddenly ill. There was no accounting for it, and it was still an unaccountable thing—to the singer—when it was divulged that, as she had not felt well, she had taken nothing all day but a dish of ice cream and three glasses of ice cream soda. Ice cream soda has entirely superseded the passing fancy, milk shake; but the really swell thing to drink is simply mineral water.

"ROD" AND HIS GUN.

"Rod" Bell, of Sauk Rapids, is an ardent sportsman—in his mind—and the mind, sometimes chimerical, is a concomitant that ever attends the modern lawyer. He goes bird hunting every fall, and he always gathers around him on such occasions the talent of his locality. The all like "Rod," and are willing to concede him every advantage in the field. For illustration: Last fall a little party, of which he was the central figure, took an excursion ten or fifteen miles into the country in quest of chickens. Fortified by the experience of a year before, he had had his faithful helpmeet sew a thick pad to the lining of his coat, over the right shoulder, to protect him from the erratic action of his gun. Always before his shoulder had been pounded "black and blue." The first morning he sallied forth with an abiding faith in his mascotte that he had not forgotten to take along, in the form of a horse chestnut and a hare's foot. He had forty shells specially loaded for him by an expert, and it was agreed that he should take the front end [illegible] and thereby get the first crack out of the box. He used up his forty shells and [illegible] he had the [illegible] his shoulder to a jelly.

AN ABLE CANDIDATE.

Judge Nelson Proposed to Sit in the Circuit Court of Appeals.

The appointment of nine judges—one in each of the circuits—to compose the United States court of appeals, is one of major importance when compared with other appointments by the president. The fact that these appointments have not been made, although several months have elapsed since the court was created by act of congress, indicates that President Harrison is taking time to consider the names of the available men for those positions.

As one of the appointment is to be made from the circuit of nine states, of which Minnesota is one, the question has been raised as to the most suitable man for the important and dignified position that is to last for life on good behavior, unless the judges desires to retire upon half pay after reaching the requisite age. District Judge O. P. Shiras, of Dubuque, Io., and Judge Hallett, of Denver, also a district judge, have been named for the position, as has also Hon. Walter H. Sanborn, of St. Paul, who, while never having sat on any bench as a judge, yet is an able lawyer.

There are good reasons why a man from Minnesota should be named for such preferment. This state is one of the most important in the starry galaxy in wealth, education and resources. It has no representative on either the supreme court or the circuit court bench, neither has it any other citizen filling any of the numerous more important federal offices.

A gentleman pre-eminently entitled to appointment on the bench of the circuit court of appeals is Hon. Rensselaer R. Nelson, the present United States district judge for this state. The qualifications of Judge Nelson for the position are freely admitted upon all sides. He is a man of liberal education, fertile mind, judicial temperament, physical activity, and learned in all the requirements of a high exponent of the law.

Hon. R. R. Nelson was born in Cooperstown, N. Y., in 1826. His father, Judge Samuel Nelson, was a member of the United States supreme court. He was thoroughly educated, graduating at Yale; studied law in the office of his father and also that of the late Judge J. R. Whiting, and began the practice in his native state. He came to St. Paul in January, 1850, and resumed the practice of law. In 1857 he was appointed one of the supreme court judges of the territory of Minnesota, and when it became a state he was in 1858 appointed by President Buchanan United States district judge, which position he has filled with credit ever since. His career as a judge has been free of criticism to a marked degree. As a trial judge he has been fair, impartial and prompt in rulings; his written opinions have been clear, logical and exhaustive, and his decisions sustained by the supreme court with remarkable unanimity. When sitting on the United States circuit court bench in conjunction with a circuit judge or a member of the United States supreme court his consultations have been marked with ability, and his suggestions harkened to by several members of the supreme bench, who, in the course of these many years, have come to Minnesota.

As a citizen of St. Paul and the state of Minnesota Judge Nelson is regarded as being in the foremost rank. His private life is unexceptionable. In personal appearance he is fine looking—a well proportioned physique, surmounted with an intellectual head.

In a worldly way Judge Nelson has accumulated a goodly amount of means, the products of judicious investments made years ago in real estate. While he is not a devotee of society, yet the judge has by his kindly but dignified manner and affable bearing secured the friendship of an extensive circle of the best citizens in the state.

ADAM FOREPAUGH SHOWS.

Mr. James E. Cooper Assumes Charge of the Big Show.

With characteristic enterprise, the management of the Forepaugh shows announces the coming of that vast establishment, and the announcement conveys the impression that something extraordinary in magnitude and merit may be expected. When the veteran Forepaugh realized that his earthly career was ending, his one thought and wish was the perpetuation of the name he had spent so many years in building up, and the preservation of the enormous show properties that it represented. Of all men, there was but one whose experience, wealth and integrity made him available to assume charge of the show, and that was James E. Cooper. Though loth to emerge from his retirement and eminent social surroundings to re-enter that most active of avocations the ownership and management of a great tented exhibition, Mr. Cooper could not refuse the wish of his dying friend, and so he took charge of the shows and the name of Forepaugh. While preserving all the material features of the Forepaugh shows of old, he has made many extensive additions thereto, and many innovations in respect to its conduct. Among those which would most attract attention are the rules respecting the tone of the shows, which has been brought up to the highest possible pitch. The seats are absolutely reserved for the audience, and no peddling is permitted. Neatness and politeness are exacted from all employes, and there is an apparent disregard for expense in not only making the audience comfortable, but in entertaining them with the very best arenic attractions money may secure throughout the world. And when it is also known that the tents are absolutely water-proof, it seems as if nothing could prevent the attendance from being fully equal to the capacity beneath the canvas.

PATRIOTIC LIBERALITY

Doing Its Work Raising Funds For the Editorial Association.

The chairman of the finance committee for the entertainment of the delegates to the convention of the National Editorial association reports matters as progressing. He said yesterday that nearly all the newspapers had liberally subscribed to the fund, as was to be expected they would do. The St. Paul Paul Jobbers' union have generously come down with $1,000. It will require at least $8,000 to properly entertain the visiting editors, which the public-spirited citizens of St. Paul should see raised. When the association met in Boston the people there contributed $10,000 for their entertainment. Mr. Moon has sent out several hundred circular letters during the past two days, soliciting subscriptions from the people. The time is so short that it will be impossible for the committee to call upon every one, and it is to be hoped that each one will voluntarily contribute by sending a check at once to the order of "D. H. Moon, treasurer."

If all do their duty in this matter, St. Paul will achieve a national reputation. No possible investment of the money can yield a greater return for the city's interests, than that expended for the National Editorial association.

JOB LOT OF CASES

Passed Upon by District Judges in Special Term.

The following is a resume of the special term of the Ramsey county district court yesterday:

By Judge Kelly—In the matter of the receivership of S. Lee Davis—submitted upon an order to show cause why the receiver should not be permitted to sell real estate. The First National Bank of Morris vs. Richard F. Marine, et. al.—submitted on an order to show cause why judgment against the defendant should not be entered. William Pearson vs. John F. Burke—decree of foreclosure ordered. A. H. Schlick vs. A. H. Nicolay—submitted on an application to punish Nicolay for contempt. Leo Gotfried vs. Anton Brown—submitted on a motion to vacate an attachment. David L. Curtice vs. Ben P. Gray—sale of real estate confirmed. In the matter of the assignment of J. H. Hellen—submitted on an application for an order to allow releases of [illegible] creditors. St. Paul & Minneapolis Pressed Brick company vs. Hans Micklesen, et al.—motion to confirm sheriff's sale submitted. Ida Cutler vs. I. O. F.—application for judgment against Ammon as garnishee; continued. Joseph Huntsman vs. William Hendricks—submitted on motion for a new trial. In the matter of the adoption of Normanda Sofia Everson—decree granted. Felix Berube vs. E. O. Mindrum—heard on motion for new trial. O. H. Comfort vs. F. E. Creelman, et al.—submitted. In the matter of the cause of E. E. MacDonald—referred to G. M. Orr to take testimony. C. D. Smith vs. James H. McDermott and the Northern Pacific Railway company, garnishee—referred to John E. Hearn to take disclosure. Joseph McGibben vs. Nils Johnson and S. E. Olson, garnishee—referred to M. L. Countryman to take disclosure. Lehigh Coal and Iron Company vs. A. R. Capehart—motion for a new trial submitted. George Hunter vs. John F. Benson—application for decree submitted. Ida Cutler vs. I. O. F., and John Wicker and J. J. Dougherty as garnishees—referred to Louis E. Jones to take disclosures.

By Judge Brill—Felsenthal, Gross & Miller vs. Hawks & Evans—motion for new trial argued and submitted. Edward Hanson vs. Ed S Bean, sheriff—submitted upon a motion for new trial. Edward R. Holcombe et al. vs. William J. Godfrey—motion of defendant to correct settled case to grant a new trial and to allow expert witness fees submitted. A. E. Bowe vs. Morehead Bros.—motion for new trial denied.

By Judge Egan—Sevan W. Klanquist vs. American Manufacturing Company—heard on an order to show cause. Therkild Wilson vs. St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company—new trial granted by consent of parties. John J. Johnston vs. August Johnston et al.—decree ordered in favor of plaintiff. In the matter of the receivership of Howe Bros.—final account allowed. In the matter of the assignment of R. M. Lawton and of J. H. Lawton—heard upon an application of certain creditors to remove the assignee and referred to John L. Moon to take testimony and report the same to court. In the matter of the adoption of Anna Kruegers by August Hoffman and wife, and petition granted. W. R. Wilmot vs. Frankie Wilmot—divorce granted on the grounds of adultery. McNulty Bros. vs. James Stoddard et al.—sheriff's sale of property confirmed. Susan Flanigan vs. William Flanigan—divorce granted. In the matter of the assignment of Lawrence Fahey—Assignee T. K. Palmer authorized to receive bid for property.

By Judge Kerr—Petition for receiver of the estate of Dowling and Ruse—hearing continued to Monday morning at 10 o'clock, in chamber. Frank E. Chapman vs. Edward Dahl—submitted on demurrer to facts of the answer. A. H. Paget vs. W. G. Park—case settled and submitted on motion to correct findings. Louis Andersen vs. Lemm Faucett and Johnson Manufacturing company et al—submitted on motion to settle case, amend findings and for new trial. In the receivership of W. H. Hurd—submitted on order to show cause why Shadle and Acker should not be allowed costs and disbursements. Nicholas Ivennig vs. People's Building society—submitted on demurrer to the complaint. Johan Carlson vs. People's society—submitted on demurrer to complaint. Ellen C. Sargent vs. John J. O'Connor—submitted on demurrer to complaint.

By Judge Cornish—John P. Eisenmenger vs. Mary Jane Watt, two cases—submitted upon demurrers to complaints. George Gallagher vs. Barney Young—order to show cause issued. In the matter of the assignment of Morris H. Flarsheim—submitted upon a motion to set aside a former order of court.

WILMOT'S DIVORCE.

The Chicago Left Fielder Wins His Suit.

Walter R. Wilmot, the humming left fielder in the Chicago National league team, was yesterday granted a divorce by Judge Egan from Frankie Wilmot. Mr. Wilmot made a sliding run to St. Paul Friday night so as to be on his base here when the suit was called yesterday. He left last evening to join his club, feeling satisfied that his inconstant wife had been jostled off the home base, leaving him to make a single run, another home run, or in fact any run he pleases tor ought she may say. The testimony showed that Frankie had been unfaithful to her marriage vows and became an inmate of a bawdy house in Moorhead, and later in St. Paul, where she was known as Maud Earl.

The Big Land Suit.

Judge Nelson, in the United States circuit court, yesterday afternoon heard arguments in support of the motion to show cause in the action of The Northern Pacific Railway Company against The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway Company, Edward Sawyer, John S. Kennedy, James A. Roosevelt and R. B. Angus. A temporary injunction was issued Wednesday, preventing the transfer of the assets of the St. Paul & Pacific road to the defendants by Edward Sawyer, and the application to show cause why this restraining order should not be perpetuated was argued yesterday. The attorneys for the petition are John E. Bullitt and F. M. Dudley, and for the defense George B. Young and Thomas R. Benton.

FOR SUNDAY BREAKFAST.

The Second regiment, M. N. G., passed through St. Paul yesterday en route home from camp.

The Northern Lights Social club will give a Declaration day ball at Paul Martin's opera house on the West side, the evening of July 3.

Don't drink any water this morning, for it will be a little off color, as the mains of the high and low pressure services will be flushed from 8 a. m. to 3 p. m.

The Retail Clerks' Association of St. Paul will hold an open meeting Wednesday evening at 8 p. m. All clerks are cordially invited and urgently requested to be present.

The one-story residence owned by John A. Stees, at 6 Tracy street, occupied by Mrs. Annie Miller, was the scene of a fire yesterday morning shortly before 3. The loss was about $300, covered by insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Tom Foley, the billiard man, has a deceptive auricular appendage, as it were. He has an electrical bell service in his billiard rooms, for the purpose of calling the boys that care for the tables. Nearly every time he hears one of the bells ring he runs to his telephone and calls "Hello!"

The Raymond excursion party, as it is known, that started from San Faancisco something like a month ago, is at the Ryan. The party has taken a circuit of the states and is now en route home via the Northern Pacific. There are thirty in the party and the major portion are ladies.

The Brotherhood of Steam Engineers elected officers last evening, as follows: Chief engineer, F. M. Bowman; assistant engineer, W. E. McGinnes; recording secretary, John Kilshaw; financial secretary, C. C. Dunn; treasurer, H. L. Marton; conductor, John Crawford; guardian, J. H. Dawns; sentinel, P. Duggan; secretary employment bureau, A. Nicall.

The railway general office employes, accompanied by Prof. Danz's band, held their seventh annual picnic at White Bear lake Friday. The weather was perfect, and a more enjoyable time was had than on any previous occasion. A promenade concert in the grove, boating, etc., took up the forenoon. An excellent lunch was served at Ramaley's pavilion at one o'clock. The afternoon was taken up by a game of base ball and other sports, and a choice dancing programme in the pavilion.

The Fourth of July picnic to be given by the members of St. James' parish promises to be a great success from every point of view. Every available picnic attraction has been secured and will be seen at the picnic grounds on the West End Grove Heights at the corner of Pleasant avenue and West Seventh street. The West Seventh street electric cars run direct to the grounds. A band of twenty musicians will furnish music for the visitors, and the athletic events will, on account of the number of the entries and their entries, be of great interest. Concerts and Punch-and-Judy performances will be given every half hour in a tent erected especially for that purpose. No price will be charged for admission to the grounds.

TO START AFRESH.

An Old Case to be Given Another Airing in Court.

Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce has a parallel in the case of Therkild Wilson against the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway company, and spontaneous combustion may do its part before Wilson recovers the damages claimed to his hotel and other property by altering the course of Phalen creek. The original claim was over $80,000. The case has been tried several times and is again back to the starting point. A new trial was granted in the case yesterday by Judge Egan, both sides consenting thereto. It was argued that there was such errors in the latest trial as would be fatal upon appeal, hence the consent. Another trial can not now be had until the October term.

COURT CHIPS.

In the United States district court Moses Vervencour was acquitted of a charge of selling liquor to Indians. A like verdict was rendered in the case of Anthony Schmidt, charged with a like violation.

George Brok and Amos Richie, arrested upon a criminal information for cutting timber on government land, were ordered taken to Crookston, where they claim they will be able to give bail for their appearance to stand trial at the September term of the United States district court in Minneapolis.

C. D. O'Brien has been appointed by Judge Nelson to defend Bay-bauns-oh-che-maish-kung, charged with murdering a fellow Indian.

Judge Cornish has filed an order in the mechanics' lien case of Charles G. Davidson against Ingvald Lindberg and others. James H. Thompson's mortgage is declared the first lien, Charles G. Davidson is given judgment for $394.09; John Peterson for $372.75; Alfred Larson, $89.20; Gustave Larson, as administrator, $57.75; James P. White, $65.47; Julius Peters, $76.42; Bohn Manufacturing company, $548.10. These judgments are all against Ingvald Lindberg.

The suit of Fred Dohm against Solomon Elsinger to recover $50 "boot" money in a horse trade has been transferred from the municipal to the district court for trial.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Col. Bobletter returned from Lake City yesterday.

Mrs. C. M. Symons, of 267 Nelson avenue, who has been in LaCrosse for two weeks visiting Mrs. A. W. Farnam, will return Monday.

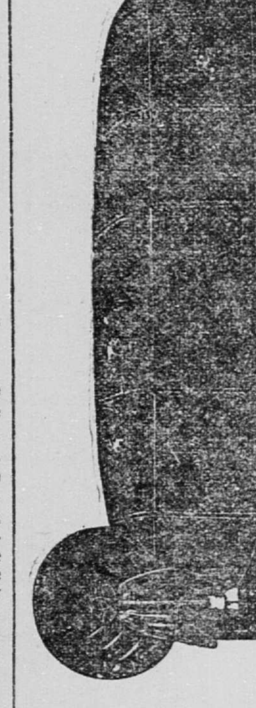
Dairy Commissioner Finseth returned from Kenyon yesterday. He has been attending the convention of the United Norwegian Lutheran Church of America in session there.

At the Clarendon: R. Morrison, White Earth; C. W. Constans, Cleveland; Edward W. Bird, Fargo; Sarah Horness, Detroit; W. G. Green, Lincoln, Neb.; D. C. Ross, Hurley.

Daily Globe, June 28.

"An honest tale speeds best plainly told."—Shakespeare.

A ST. PAUL HOUSE, other things being equal, deserves the patronage of St. Paul people.



This is certainly a miserable cut, but the couches it is meant to represent are equally certain to be all right. We have only a few left, and these

We Offer at Only $12.50 Each.

They are a Bargain. Don't forget we have Six-Hole Ranges from $12.50 UP, and Bargains in All Departments.

SMITH & FARWELL,

Furniture and Carpets—339 E. Seventh St.
Stoves and Tinware—334 E. Seventh St.

Are You INTERESTED

In REAL bargains in musical goods? We are not selling at "Less than Manufacturers' Cost," or any such nonsense, but we are giving good, honest value for every dollar received. We are satisfied with a small profit, and by reason of our immense volume of business we can do business on profits that would drive smaller houses to the wall.

We take especial pride in the QUALITY of our goods, and if you are looking for a BONA-FIDE bargain in a Piano or an Organ, we can interest you. We will specify some of these bargains later. WATCH FOR THEM.

W. J. DYER & BRO.

148 and 150 East Third Street.

Mast, Buford & Burwell Co

BRIDGE SQUARE!

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ELEGANT CARRIAGES

OF THE BEST CLASS.

Broughams,	Doctors' Broughams,
Landaus.	Doctors' Wagons,
Landaulettes,	Top Phaetons,
Omnibuses.	Ladies' Phaetons,
6 Pass. Rockaways,	Road Wagons,
Coupe Rockaways,	Ext. Top Cabriolets,
Vis-a-Vis,	Surreys,
Curtain Rockaways,	Depot Wagons,
Dos a Dos,	Wagonettes,
Derby Phaetons,	Saxon Phaetons
Runabouts,	Buckboards,
Fancy Buckboards,	Two-Wheelers,
Mail Phaetons,	Village Carts,
Spider Phaetons,	Children's Traps,
Victorias,	Cabriolets.

ALL NOVELTIES IN OAK AND PAINT FOR ONE AND TWO HORSES.

LIGHT VEHICLES FOR ESTATES AND COUNTRY DRIVING.

MINIATURE TRAPS. ALL KINDS FOR CHILDREN.

Making the Largest and Most Diversified Assortment of Carriages in the Northwest. Over 150 Different Styles.

LOWEST PRICES FOR PROMPT CASH.

Don't purchase a Carriage, in town or out, until you pay us a visit. A complete line of HARNESS AND TURF GOODS.

Harness of all kinds made to order in our factory.

The largest Carriage repair works in the Northwest, and finest work guaranteed.