JOBS FOR TRAITORS.

Desperate Game of Republicans to Gain Control of the State Senate.

Profitable Offices Offered Alliance Senators Who Will Take the Bait.

Senator Davis' Little Scheme to Secure the Desired Re-Election.

Republican Workers Very Sore at Sops Thrown to Capture Soreheads.

Any Alliance member of the state senate who will join the Republicans in the fight for Senator Davis' seat can secure a job, and a profitable one at that, on the Red Lake Indian reservation.

This is exactly the situation of affairs at present in slate politics, and it now looks as though several of the granger senators may be caught by the glittering bait. At least two of them have been approached, and several more are on the hook. As has been apparent for some time past, the work of surveying and allotting the Red Lake reservation lands is being made a political job from start to finish, and no man has up to this time been appointed to even the smallest position unless the managers thought him a useful man in politics.

But now it seems that there a few good places being held for use in the next senatorial election; at least, that interpretation is placed upon this attempted conversion of Alliance men by the Republican managers, and the workers of the party are not slow in manifesting their disapproval of the scheme. An Alliance senator now being tempted is the venerable L. G. Wood, of the Fifty-second district, which is composed of the counties of Kittson and Marshall. Senator Wood was one of the

Staunchest Alliance Men

in the senate at the recent session, and if he is caught by the Republican anglers others may follow his example and be caught with fat baits also. The following clipping from the Marshall County Leader, published at Stephen, will partly explain the situation:

Senator Wood has been offered the position of examiner of surveys in the Red Lake Indian reservation.—Warren Register.

Ah, ha! Hon. L. G. Wood, the Farmer's Alliance senator, to have one of the fattest of the luscious offices under the control of a Republican administration? Think of it, ye valiant Republican braves who led yom struggling ranks of political debility against the cohorts of the Alliance army last November. Are some of your heroic leaders selling your birthright—the little plums—that they may be insured their own advancement by a combination with the Alliance dictators. If Mr. Wood has really been tendered the position, through whose influence was the tender made? Surely none of those who are popularly supposed to control the patronage of the state, such men as Senators Davis and Washburn, Gov. Merriam, Comstock et al., would desert the principles of their party to curry favor with this ridiculous upstart of a party, as it has been termed, for the mere sake of feathering their own nests. And yet it does savor of a sensational trade, doesn't it?

Ah, There, Davis.

Is Senator Davis connected with this attempted dicker with the Alliance senators?

If he is, the workers who have been standing by the Republican party through thick and thin want to know it; the leaders who are fighting for a new lease of power in the state want to know it also, because they are anxious to punish a man who could be guilty of such short-sightedness in politics; and, last of all, the common people of the state who are not after the offices want to know if Senator Davis is behind such a deal, because they want to rebuke such methods.

"This is another example of a lack of gumption or common sense on somebody's part," said a disgusted Republican senator at the Merchants' yesterday; "and if Senator Davis is concerned in it he ought to be defeated. Any man who knew anything at all about politics would know that the securing of Wood's vote in this way would be considered the same as if so much money were paid for it. It is an indirect bribe, and that is all there is of it. It would have the effect of renewing the hostility of the farmers to the party and would, in the end, be a good thing for the Alliance."

"And then there is another point to be considered in this matter," continued the speaker, "and it is simply this: Is it fair for the Republicans to disregard the claims of their own men, and give the good offices to such men as Pat Rahilly and this man Wood, who has been in all parties that have ever been in existence in his time? I don't think it is. I believe that

The Good Things

should be given to those who are with us. I am disgusted with such methods."

"No benefit to the Republican party can be gained from trades like this Wood deal," said ex-Senator Buckman yesterday, "and I am surprised to hear this report. The best thing the Republican party can do is to leave the Alliance senators alone and go to sawing wood. There is considerable to be done if the state is to be carried next year."

Senator L. G. Wood, the Alliance senator mentioned above, was on both the Democratic and Alliance tickets in his district a year ago, and was elected by a vote of 1,984 to 1,111 cast for his Republican opponent, Hon. H. O. Hanson. He is sixty-eight years of age and a native of New York. He was formerly a Greenbacker, and has been a Republican, Democrat and Prohibitionist in his time. A pronounced low tariff advocate, as well as a worshiper of the silver barons, it is difficult to see how he can accept this office at the hands of the Republicans. If he does do so the trade will be so apparent that the Alliance cause will become stronger on that account.

There are two more Alliance senators who can also have lucrative positions if they will accept, but one of them, at least, will decline to bite, and will remain where he was last session. It is evidently the intention of the Republican leaders to have control of the senate before January, 1892. They need three more votes, and they will come very near having them.

What do the sturdy and honest Alliance men think of this schems?

How do the Republican workers like the idea of the Alliance men securing the plums?

And, lastly, what do the people of the state, aside from politics, think of such a barter and sale?

All these queries will be answered in 1892.

OUR NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Interesting Report From Maj. Jones, of United States Engineers.

A report has been furnished the government by Maj. William A. Jones, of the United States engineers stationed in St. Paul, bearing upon the improvement of rivers in the Northwest. The report shows that work has been carried on in the Mississippi between Grand Rapids and Brainerd, for 184 miles. The headwater reservoirs will provide sufficient water at and above Aitkin. Work on Sandy lake dam is about to begin, and the entire work will cost $50,229. It is recommended that the channels immediately below the dams be dredged at an expense of $6,000, for the reason that it is difficult to get the water out of the reservoirs and into the channel of the river. The influence of the flow of water from the reservoirs is felt over 425 miles of river below Grand Rapids. To complete the whole system will cost $1,094,583. The amount estimated to complete the work on the Chippewa river as planned is $105,737.

In the St. Croix river operations were confined to dredging on the shallow bars above Hudson bridge. The condition of the river now is four feet in extreme low water, from the Mississippi to the head of Lake St. Croix, and two feet to the head of navigation. The amount required to complete the entire improvement is $29,200.

Nothing has been done on the Minnesota river, although there is about $10,000 on hand for its improvement.

On the Red River of the North the dredging fleets have been repaired and work has been begun on the channel between Grand Forks and the boundary. The sum of $34,598 will be needed to complete the work.

The work of improvement upon the upper Mississippi has progressed very fairly during the past year. The appropriation in the last river and harbor bill for two years was $500,000, $50,000 of which was to be expended between St. Paul and Minneapolis. The general work of improvement has consisted of dredging and snagging and improving the channel and steamboat landings at various points.

An amount of $1,500,000 for the entire river is deemed practicable for the ensuing year. Considerable work has been done between St. Paul and Prescott, $17,545 being expended on that portion of the river in 1890.

As to the commerce of the river, the amount of freight carried on all the boats and barges in 1990 was about 338,023 tons, and the number of passengers, 124,542.

Between St. Paul and Minneapolis seventy-six boulders and five pieces of ledge rock have been removed from the channel. The work of removing snags and building revetments is under contract. While the lower portion of this stretch of the river may be made as favorable for navigation as the river below St. Paul, the upper portion and rapids can only be radically improved by the construction of locks and dams. Of the $50,000 appropriated $6,147.99 has been expended between Minneapolis and the Omaha bridge, on eleven miles of river.

In regard to the serious question of the obstruction of the river by refuse, the report says: "The quantity of mill refuse dumped into the river at Minneapolis has greatly diminished, but there are yet large amounts going in throughout the year. The quantity of city refuse and garbage deposited in the river is on the increase since the city crematorium was abandoned. All the garbage and other refuse collected from this city has been deposited in the river. This city refuse proves not only a menace to the health of a large community along the river, but also helps to form obstructions to navigation, at least as far as Prescott, Wis., forty-four miles below Minneapolis. In the interest of navigation and health of steamboatmen and all river improvements, it cannot be too strongly urged that deposits of refuse of all kinds should cease. Moreover, it cannot be expected that the river between Minneapolis and St. Paul can be permanently improved so long as deposits continue."

The report says that the river between the Omaha bridge and Minnehaha creek can be improved as the lower river has been, but above that point the swift current necessitates some slack water improvements.

CAPITOL CULLINGS.

J. H. Helm, deputy clerk of the supreme court, is enjoying the fishing at Osakis.

Octave LeClair, marshall of Murdota, called at the Board of Correction and Charity office yesterday.

Prof. McClelland, of Tabor college, Iowa, and Robert McClelland, of Omaha, visited at the capitol yesterday.

Deputy Boiler Inspector C. J. Kordis, of the First district, came up yesterday for instruction from the state inspector.

Secretary Hart returned yesterday evening from Scott and Carver counties, where he has been conferring with various village committees.

The Alliance Cash Company of Steele County, a general merchandise concern, filed articles of incorporation at the secretary of state's office yesterday. The capital stock is $10,000 of which $8,000 is paid in.

P. J. Pence, of Marshall, Minn., writes to the labor commissioner that harvest hands are greatly needed in his section of the country, and that able-bodied men can find employment till cold weather in and about Marshall.

Factory Inspector Casserly goes on a tour of inspection to Red Wing, Hastings and Winona, Thursday. Mr. Casserly was an inmate of the Hotel St. Louis, which was burned at Duluth Sunday night, and is in consequence very deeply interested in the rigid enforcement of the fire escape law.

The committee of the state board of corrections and charities, appointed to investigate the matter of punishments at the Stillwater prison, will hold its final meeting at the office in St. Paul, on Wednesday, July 22, at 2 p. m. The committee requests that persons who know of any additional testimony bearing upon the matter under investigation will notify the secretary forthwith, giving names and addresses of witnesses.

Gov. Merriam has honored the requisition of the governor of Illinois for Billy Edwards, alias Billy Young, who is wanted in Chicago for robbing the house of Mrs. Annie Dunn, at 323 Thirtieth street, of clothing and jewels to the amount of $1,000. Detective Charles Hearle left for Chicago last night with his prisoner. Young was arrested Thursday by Detective Dan. Ahearn, who had recognized Young from a description. Young is one of the most desperate and skillful criminals in the country.

PERSONAL POINTERS.

Mrs. John A. Bazille and son are registered at Coney Island hotel, Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Durocher, of 716 Laurel avenue, have returned from a couple of weeks' rest at Coney Island, Minn.

Miss Laura J. Waynick, of Chariton, Io., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Moses Folsom, 147 Pleasant avenue, and will spend the summer here.

Mr. and Mrs. Cannen and daughter, of Marionette, Wis., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Spettel, of Dayton avenue, the past week.

At the Clifton: John Clune, Indianapolis; J. H. Walsh, Detroit; F. R. Skinner, Des Moines; L. M. Babcock, Rushville, Ill.; P. D. Barnhard, Helena.

At the Windsor: W. H. Ritter and wife, and the Misses Ritter, St. Louis; L. H. Teitzel, Milwaukee; George T. Rehn and wife, Natchez; W. A. Thompson, Rock Island.

At the Clarendon: G. J. Denings, Detroit; Dr. J. P. Cox, Hayward, Wis.; James W. Moore and wife, Watertown, S. D.; Joseph Nicolin, Jordan; E. Schwellenbach, Jamestown, N. D.; W. E. Mason, Detroit.

At the Ryan: Gen. W. Driscoll, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. F. Murray, Chicago; M. N. Ward, New York; H. N. Nichols, Denver; J. W. Le Roy, La Crosse; W. E. Brown, North Adams, Mass.; Robert Hay, Washington; Walter S. Amos, Baltimore.

At the Metropolitan—C. J. Bertram and wife, Minnedosa; James K. Redington, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John T. Anderson, Grand Forks; Robert L. Draping, Chicago; Mrs. M. J. Anderson and Mrs. T. Dick, Carlinville, Ill.; John Nagle, Manitowoc, Wis.; J. J. Dow, Faribault.

At the Merchants: J. B. Wakefield, Blue Earth City; F. W. Lee, Omaha; G. Sturm, Cincinnati; H. C. Santer, St. Louis; Charles F. Hopkins, Duluth; Mrs. S. G. Neff, Pennsylvania; H. R. Horner, Pierre, S. D.; James A. Ward, Pierre; F. K. Redington, Washington; Mrs. F. S. Free, Gleenwood; A. Liberati, New York; Mrs. Joseph Roach, Northfield; W. N. Draper, Duluth; J. A. Kingman, Cedar Falls, Io.

New Patents.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—The following Minnesota inventors received patents this week, as reported by James F. Williamson, patent attorney, 929-933 Guaranty Loan building, Minneapolis, and No. 412 Pioneer Press building, St. Paul:

Ellis J. Woolf and John Peebles, Minneapolis, valve gear for engines; Edward Nuessle, Minneapolis, vehicle coupling; C. A. Norlin, South Stillwater, belt tightener; George A. Lorentz, St. Paul, stocking; Joseph Dietz, Owatonna, automatic grain measurer; George S. Couch, Minneapolis, addressing machine; Adolph Boettcher, South Stillwater, construction of chimneys.

Mystery Explained.

Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

First Clerk—I've had this office coat four years.

Second Clerk—You don't say so? Why, it looks as good as new. How do you account for it lasting so long?

First Clerk—I don't know, unless it's because I never wear it out.

WHAT WOMEN DRINK.

Changes Since the Time When Champagne Was a Great Rarity.

Now It Is Drunk by All Sorts of Women as a Matter of Course.

A Steady Consumption of Brandy and Soda Going on in the East.

Some Points Sagely Put on the Inevitable Result of It All.

They were two women, according to the New York Sun, and they were discussing, in the way two women can, the follies and faults of all the other women, when suddenly one looked at the other and said: "Do you think women are drinking more nowadays than they used to?"

The other one answered: "Think! It is not a question of thinking at all. I know it. When I was a girl if you were very delicate, or had traveled a long journey, or had studied too much at school, or just gotten over presenting the family with a new baby you had a glass of port every day to warm you up; but nowadays we sit down to luncheon, and what is standing between us?" And the other one laughed and said: "Well, it looks like a bottle of champagne." "Then," said the first, "when you were younger where did you see champagne?"

"O, only at wedding breakfasts, or when there was some great occasion and somebody else's health was drank, and then we had a glass apiece, and were hilarious, and now——"

"And now," repeated the other, "I drop in to see you, we have a quiet lunch, to which a quart of champagne is a necessity, and you would have had a pint if you had been here alone. But it isn't the wine that I think so much about, as the way women are drinking other things. I know a little dear, a woman not twenty-two years old, as pretty as a picture, who, if she keeps on the way she is going, will die from drink in about four years. She comes in from a ride in the morning, warm and flushed, and her maid rushes around and brings her a glass of brandy and soda. She begins to dress to go down town. Her toilet is made fresh and her bonnet tied on, when she says, just before she goes out, 'Oh, dear! I will have a little brandy straight to give me courage, Marie;' and Marie brings her a little liqueur glass, and madame has a little brandy straight. She comes back to luncheon, or goes some place else to lunch, and she drinks the greater part of a quart of champagne, and she finishes up with a pony of brandy taken in her coffee. Then, during the afternoon, before she dresses for a drive, she has another brandy and soda. When she goes home tired out, she puts on her dressing gown, throws herself on her bed, and her husband comes in, kisses her, asks her how she is, and she says she is not very well, and he, like the fool he is, says, 'Well, let's you and I have a cocktail together,' and they do, and he strolls off to dress for dinner; she takes a nap, gets up after awhile, makes an elaborate toilet, drinks three or four kinds of wine with her dinner, and makes her husband laugh at the end of it by smoking a cigarette and having a very tall glass of b. and s. with him, which is pretty heavy with brandy by the way; and just before she goes to bed they have another one together, and he pats her on the shoulder and looks into her face and says: 'Isn't it nice, dear, that you and I can be real companions, as well as awfully fond of each other,' and she smiles and says, 'Yes.' But the man is not to blame for this."

The other woman says, "Who is?" The first answers, "That autocrat known as fashion. This girl, educated on the other side, sees her English friends drinking and drinking, and she does not think of the difference of constitutions; she does not think of the difference of atmosphere; she only thinks what a smart thing it is to do as they do, and how very English, and the result is going to be deadly American, for she will die of it just as certain as you and I are living, and die pretty soon."

"Well," remarked the other woman, "what amazes me is how women drink in the most open manner and think there is no harm in it. I can forgive a woman drinking everything in the world but whisky, but to see a woman sit down with a glass of whisky and a small glass of ice water beside her and fire the whisky in herself, as we throw coal into a stove, and finish up with a mouthful of ice water, which must be a frightful shock to her stomach, is in my eyes a worse sin than any in the decalogue. Of course, I came from the South, and it is different there. Women drink what they want to, but they seem generally to like a glass of sherry or Madeira, or fancy drinking a milk punch, or a sherry cobbler, or a mint julep, drinks that I once heard an old darky remark were ladylike drinks."

"Don't you think," asks one of the feminine interrogatory points, "that the physical culture whim has had a little to do with the drinking—that which has made women stronger, more muscular, less feminine, and having more of the instincts of the brute man? Personally I like the brute man, but I don't like his instincts in petticoats. Then the cigarette smoking is to blame for the drinking. American women think that because French and Russian women can smoke cigarettes coquettishly and prettily they can do the same. Now they can't. The American woman is an extremist always, and the consequence is that when she begins to smoke cigarettes she smokes with the fury—well, of an American woman, and she has got to drink some to keep her throat from getting so dreadfully dry. A lemonade or a milk punch does not seem to be exactly the thing for the cigarette, so the brandy and soda or whisky and ginger ale naturally follow."

The other woman looked up gravely and announced as the ultimatum that "American women are drinking more than ever before." And her friend sighed, and each lifted up a long, slender gold and white glass filled to the brim with cool, sparkling champagne, laughed, and the younger of the two said: "Here's to love, the only emotion in this world worth living for."

And that was the way they decided whether drinking was getting the better of woman in this country.

ROMANCE AND ITS SEQUEL

Women Were Made to Love and to Be Loved in Return.

It is the time of year when romance is in one's bones, when one wants to read a romantic novel, swing in a hammock under a shady tree, think that one is just commencing life again, that one is sixteen, and that the gallant, gay cavalier will soon ride up to claim his love, says the New York Press.

In these days when the sunshine is bright and the flowers are blooming, when every daisy is nodding its "how do you do," when every black-eyed Susan is tossing its head in a coquettish sort of fashion, as much as to say all mankind loves dark eyes, when the sweet williams are at their best and tallest, a woman would have ink, ice water, or shoe polish in her veins instead of blood if she didn't fall in love with something. She may be sixty and she may be sixteen. She may fall in love with a book, a play, a baby, a boy or a man, but she certainly falls in love with something. For my part I am thankful that there are the books and the plays, not to mention the babies.

Did you ever happen to think that women were made to love men and babies, and to make life comfortable for them? The superior women looks down upon me when I say this, but I believe it. There wouldn't be quite so many divorces, and there wouldn't be quite so many matrimonial squabbles, nor quite so many children who, after seeing what was going on at home, concluded that they didn't want to mary if my doctrine were lived up to. The superior woman asks: "What will a woman get in return for this?" And that is where the superior woman shows how inferior she is. Do you give for what you get in return? But to be logical (a woman always enjoys thinking she is logical), you do get something.

If it's a hot night and you get the dearest fellow in the world a nice cool drink—I don't care whether it's milk or mint julep, shandy gaff or champagne—and give it to him pleasantly, you ought to get a kiss of appreciation, a pleasant "thank you," and the knowledge, if you look in his eyes, that he's thinking you're the dearest woman in the world. And if you don't get any of these you can think, "Poor fellow, he's too tired to talk, and after all I've done what is right."

If you give him a pleasant and loving "good-bye" in the morning and a happy and joyful greeting in the evening; if you do not ask him for sweet words to you until he's had his dinner, and is blowing away all business cares in smoke, then, while he may not say anything, he'll put his hand on yours, and you'll remember some years ago when he first held your hand closely, and you'll put your head down on his arm and cry a little bit because you are so glad.

If you give him consideration, love, pleasant words and pretty looks you will get a beautiful golden coin in return—the best kind of coin, the money that is current in every country, which we all try to get, and which most of us are so careless about keeping. That golden coin called love, which has "Faithful unto death" on one side and on the other "When love goes, what is life?"

These seem like a good many ifs, but all might be summed up in one great big if, which is this: "If you are a real woman you will know how to love, honor and obey that exquisite duet, trio, quartette or quintette formed of husband and babies."

WHERE THEY GO.

Ball Tossers After They Leave the Diamond.

Epoch.

What becomes of the base ball players when they leave the diamond?

Well, some of them go into various lines of trade or commerce and are forgotten by the new public that springs up to do honor to new batters, new base runners, new pitchers and catchers. Others take advantage of their temporary prominence by aiming at government positions or at political preferment. It is a great thing to have the national reputation which a ball player enjoys, and it is possible to turn it to account in many ways. There is Hon. Arthur P. Gorman, the most distinguished of all the ex-players. To-day he is a senator with a fighting chance for the presidency. Two score years ago he was Artie Gorman, the left fielder of the National club in Washington, famous not only as a left fielder, but as a general utility man, who could play in any position from right field to pitcher.

Other well known players of the same club have had less luck than Mr. Gorman, but in one form or another they obtain their livelihood from Uncle Sam. George Fox, perhaps the greatest all-round player of his day, certainly the greatest batter, is an inspector of customs at Niagara Falls. W. H. Hodges, the first baseman, is a clerk in the quartermaster general's office. Billy Williams, the phenomenal pitcher, whose only rival was Dick McBride, of the Philadelphia Athletics, is assistant teller in the cash room of the treasury department. Harry McLean, the center fielder, who was famous for what are now known as circus catches, is in the office of the supervising architect of the treasury. Harry Berthonk, the champion base runner of his day, was for a period in the treasury, but is now a painter in Boston.

Other clubs, too, have furnished their quota of Washington department clerks. In 1869 the Olympics, of Boston, were the great rivals of the Nationals. Edward O'Leach, the pitcher, is the director of the mint bureau. N. E. Young, the short-stop, still known to base ball enthusiastics as the president of the National league, draws an annual stipend of $1,600 from Uncle Sam's cash-box as a clerk in the second auditors office of the treasury department. Lewis G. Martin, the left fielder, is special agent of the treasury department at Baltimore.

Everybody remembers the Cincinnati Red Stockings and the extraordinary tour they made in 1869—an almost uninterrupted series of victories. The star catcher of that club and of the country was Douglass Allison. His name was in every one's mouth. To-day he receives a yearly salary of $720 for sitting in a chair and watching the curiosities of the National Museum.

Rubbing the Edges Off.

Detroit Free Press.

A Trumbull avenue couple married about a year are experiencing the usual difficulties in getting acquainted and settling down to domestic harmony. They were sparring for points the other morning.

"I don't see why it is, Harry," she said testily, "that you are so changeable. Sometimes you are better than anybody I ever saw, and then again you are worse."

"Well, great Scott, Nettie, what do you expect?" he growled. "Isn't that what you married me for?"

OUR SPECIALTIES!

FOR THIS WEEK.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

LOW SHOES!

Ladies' Cloth Lace Boots at $3.00.
Tennis Shoes.
Men's Patent Leather Street Shoes.
Men's Tan Shoes.
Boys' Outing Shoes.

Our $3.50 Shoes for Men are a great surprise to all. They are light and fine, and outwear all others for the money. Once you wear them never leave them.

LOVERING'S $3.50 Calf Sewed Shoes for Men Sent C. O. D. on Approval to any address. We pay express when money comes with order.

We Run the Largest Custom Shop In the West.

IMPORTER, MAKER, AND RETAILER LOVERING THE SHOEMAN ST. PAUL, MINN.

Our Patent Hygienic Shoes Absorb all moisture, ventilate and keep the feet cool.

All goods sent C. O. D., on approval, to any part of the United States.

CARPET SALE

—OF—

Wiltons, Moquettes, Body Brussels, Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets!

We will sell you for the next two weeks your choice of our entire stock of

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT....45c a Yd.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT....60c a Yd.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT....70c a Yd.

The above are all New Goods. We are making these LOW PRICES for two weeks only in order to make room for our NEW FALL STOCK, which is now on the way.

Remember We Are HEADQUARTERS For

Furniture, Carpets, Draperies, Wall Paper, Stoves, Ranges and Gasoline Stoves.

The Palace Furniture & Carpet Co.,

419 AND 421 JACKSON ST., NEAR 7TH.

J. B. & L. A. WEIDENBORNER, : PROPRIETORS.

We Pay Freight 100 Miles.

BROWN BROS.

WEEDING-OUT WEEK.

ALL ODD LINES! ALL SLOW LINES!

All Warm-Weather Fabrics!

Have been specially separated from the rest of our large and varied stock, and for one week we intend to show them at prices to induce the closest and shrewdest cash buyer to purchase after due inspection and comparison. Only six working days, but in that short time we intend to crowd a month's selling.

And These Are a Few of the Inducements That Will Do It!

Handsome Pure Wool Dress Patterns, $13 goods, for $5; Colored Silk Grenadines, 75c goods, for 25c; Black and Colored Surah Silks, 50c goods, for 25c; Finest Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, 45c goods, for 19c; 34-inch Light and Dark-Colored Challies, 15c goods, for 5c; Merrimac Light Fast-Colored Calicoes, 7c goods, for 3½c; White Embroidered Dress Patterns, $2.50 goods, for $1.39; Ladies' Colored Skirts as low as 35c; White Underwear, equally as good value; Ladies' and Children's Pleated Waists and Blouses from 25c.

Drop in while down town. Price and sample these goods. Everybody wants them. There is hardly enough for every one. Buy quickly or you will miss them.

BROWN BROS

The Leading Dry Goods and Notion House, 67 and 69 E. Seventh St.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL!

The complexion is the principal tale-bearer of age. The only remedy that has yet been discovered that will stay the ravages of time and restore to those who have lost it a perfect complexion, is **Madame A. Ruppert's World-Renowned Face Bleach.**

This wonderful article has merit, and will positively remove entirely all traces of **Freckles, Moth, Sallowness, Tan, Sunburn, Pimples, Blackheads,** etc., from the skin: not cover up, as cosmetics do, but cure. It sells at $2 a single bottle, which will show improvement, and in some cases of slight blemishes is a cure, or three bottles (usually required to clear the complexion) $5. Can be sent to any part of the world upon receipt of price.

Send 6 cents postage for Mme. Ruppert's new book, **How to Be Beautiful,** which shows any one how to retain perfection of the face and figure; also gives all information of Mme. Ruppert's **FACE BLEACH** and other toilet requisites.

MME. A. RUPPERT,
22 E. Third Street, St. Paul, Minn.

DR. Le DUC'S PERIODICAL PILLS Acts upon the generative organs and cures all suppression of the menses. Should not be used during pregnancy; $2, or 3 for $5. Am Pill and Med. Co., Royalty Props., Spencer Io. Faber & Co., cor. 7th and Wabasha St Paul; Melendy & Lyman, St. Louis, drug stores, and Hoffiin & Co., Minneapolis, agent

THE FINISHING TOUCHES WILL BE PUT ON THE ENLARGED STORES OF

BROWNING, KING & CO.

THIS WEEK!

When completed we will show the finest Children's Departments, both as to quality and quantity of stock, as well as spacious dimensions, to be found west of New York city. This season we will open our new fall goods about Aug. 10, thus making our cut sale shorter than usual.

The opportunity is now offered you to secure summer and fall goods at the greatest bargains ever offered in St. Paul.

$20.00 entitles you to choice of all best Business Suits in our store.

$12.00 gives you our $18.00 Melton Suits.

$10.00 gives you our $15.00 Black or Blue Serge Suits.

$10.00 gives you choice of two lines of our $20.00 Fancy Worsted Suits.

In our Children's Department every garment has been reduced from 25 to 30 per cent.

It will pay every parent to buy your Boys' Fall Suit now.

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Of every conceivable article necessary to stylish or quiet dressers are included.

Our $2.25 Madras Cloth Neglige Shirts, $1.50.
Our $2.50 and $2.75 French Flannels, $2.00.
Our $3.00 and $3.50 Silk Stripes, $2.50.
Our $4.50 and $5.00 Pongee and Twill Silks, $3.50.

These articles we guarantee cannot be duplicated at any store other than

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THE LEADING CLOTHIERS,

N. W. Corner Seventh and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

LEADING JOBBERS!

The Firms Mentioned in This List Embrace the Most Representative Houses of St. Paul in Their Respective Lines.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOOT, SCHULZE & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Boots and Shoes.
233, 235 and 237 East Third Street.

C. GOTZIAN & CO.,
Proprietors Minnesota Shoe Company
187 and 189 East Third Street.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

W. S. CONRAD,
Importer, Manufacturer and Jobber in Cigars.
221 East Third Street.

CLOTHING.

H. C. BURBANK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Clothing.
220, 222 and 224 East Third Street.

COAL.

NORTHWEST'N FUEL CO
Edward N Saunders, President and Treasurer.
National German-American Bank Building

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES.

J. H. MAHLER CARRIAGE CO.
IMPROVED DAISY BUGGIES, Carriages, Harness, &c.
359-369 East Third Street.

DRUGS.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER
Importers and Wholesale Druggists,
400, 402, 404, 406, 408 and 410 Sibley St

RYAN DRUG CO.,
Importers and Jobbers in Drugs and Druggists' Sundries,
225, 227 and 229 East Third Street.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

LINDEKES, WARNER & SCHURMEIER,
Dry Goods and Notions, Miners' and Lumbermen's Suits a Specialty.
Corner Fourth and Sibley Streets.

GROCERS.

ALLEN, MOON & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
201, 203, 205, 207 and 209 East Third St

GRAIN AND COMMISSION.

WM. A. VAN SLYKE & CO.,
Grain and Produce,
316 Sibley Street.

GRAIN, BALED HAY, MILL FEED FIELD AND GRASS SEED.

GRIGGS BROS.,
GRAIN, MILL FEED, BALED HAY, FLOUR Grass and Field Seeds,
365 and 367 Robert Street.

GLASS, PLATE AND WINDOW.

ST. PAUL GLASS CO.
Beveled Plate Mirrors. Stained Glass. All Glass used in buildings.
181-183 East Sixth Street.

IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

NICOLS & DEAN,
Iron, Steel, Wagon and Carriage Hardware
Corner Sibley and Fifth Streets.

LUMBER, BUILDING MATERIA

BOHN MANUFACTURING CO.
Factory and Lumber Yard, Arcade, Wells and Forest Streets.
City Office, Lumbermen and Builders' Exchange, Cor. Seventh and Cedar Sts.

C. E. KELLER & CO.,
Dealers in Lumber and Building Material. Estimates furnished on short notice.
Rooms 301 and 302 Lumbermen & Builder's Exchange, Cor. Seventh and Cedar Sts.
Telephone Call, 1169-2. St. Paul, Minn.

LEATHER, SHOE FINDINGS AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

SCHEFFER & ROSSUM,
Saddlery Hardware, Leather and Findings. Manufacturers of Horse Collars, Fly Nets, Sweat Pads and Boot and Shoe Uppers.
174, 176 and 178 E. Fourth St., St. Paul.

MEATS.

MINNESOTA PACKING AND PROVISION CO.
Pork and Beef Packers and Lard Refiners,
Chicago Avenue, Cor. Starkey Street.

J. T. McMILLAN
Pork Packer. Established 1870. Choice sugar-cured hams, pure kettle-rendered lard. All kinds of pork products. Packing house upper levee. Telephone call 379-3.

JOHN J. O'LEARY & SONS,
Pork Packers,
60 to 64 West Tenth Street.

RUBBER GOODS.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
Rubber Goods, Gold Seal Belting, Hose, Etc.
131 East Third Street.

SEEDS.

SEEDSMEN.
L. L. MAY & CO.
City Store 5 West Third Street.
Wholesale Warehouse, Como Avenue

STOVES.

FAVORITE STOVE & RANGE CO.
A. K. PRUDEN, Manager.
409 and 411 Sibley Street.

TINWARE.

THE HORNE & DANZ CO.,
Shipping Cans, Lard Pails, Oil Tanks and Dairy Goods.
51 to 57 East Fillmore Avenue.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

GEO. BENZ & SONS,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors.
217 and 219 East Third Street.

P. J. BOWLIN & CO.,
Wholesale Liquors,
314 Sibley Street.