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TODAY'S WEATHER. WASHINGTON, May 25.—Forecast for Sunday: For Minnesota—Fair, except showers in eastern portion in the early morning; warmer; northerly winds, becoming variable.

For Wisconsin—Fair, except showers in eastern portion; cooler in southern, warmer in northwestern portion; northerly winds.

For the Dakotas—Fair; warmer, northerly winds, becoming southerly.

For Montana—Fair in eastern, showers in western portions; warmer in eastern portion, cooler in western portion; southerly winds, becoming variable.

TEMPERATURES. Place. Ther. Place. Ther. Boston 64-70 Montreal 63-78

Chicago 62-68 New York 60-65 Cincinnati 60-72 Pittsburgh 60-74

DAILY MEANS. Barometer, 29.72, thermometer, 56; relative humidity, 74; weather, cloudy; maximum thermometer, 64; minimum thermometer, 49; daily range, 15; amount of rainfall in last twenty-four hours, trace.

RIVER AT S. A. M. Gauge Danger Height of Reading. Line. Water. Change

St. Paul, Minn. 1.5 0.0 La Crosse, Wis. 4.3 -0.2 Davenport, Ia. 4.1 -0.1 St. Louis, Mo. 8.2 -0.5

Note—Barometer corrected for temperature and elevation. P. F. LYONS, Forecast Official.

HELP THE ENUMERATORS. Every citizen in St. Paul is interested, whether he appreciate the fact or not, in having a full and accurate enumeration made in the coming census of the inhabitants of the city.

Every citizen is also concerned in having the count an honest one. He should give his aid cheerfully to secure both results. The difficulties in the path of the official enumerator are sufficient without meeting with any indifference in the citizenry. His time is short and his pay is small. Repeated visits may have to be made to the same house to get the information called for. The head of the house is usually absent at his place of business, and the mistress may be calling or shopping. The small pay discourages persistent effort to obtain the data, and it is possible that some of the enumerators may yield to the discouragement and thus many names be missed.

The Globe appeals to every household in the city to aid in making this count of the population, and points out how this may be easily done. The blanks furnished the enumerator or have suitable columns to tabulate the various data called for by the law. The first column contains "the name of every person whose residence was in this family on June 1, 1895." This will include any who may be away temporarily, on a visit, a journey, or at school, and the list begins with the names of the parents, and then following in their order of age the children, closing with the boarders, lodgers and others. The next column gives the age of each, the next the sex, indicated by "M" for male and "F" for female. The next column indicates the color by the initial "W" for whites, "B" for negroes, "M" for mulattoes, "I" for Indian and "H" for half-breeds. The succeeding columns contain the nativity of each person, the country or state of his birth, specifying the particular nationality where several are grouped under one general name, as "Scandinavian." In such case it should be stated whether the person's nativity was Norway, Sweden or Denmark.

In the case of males over twenty-one years of age, the answers give in one column the "length of residence in the state," and another, that "in the enumeration district," stated in years and months. Following is the column giving the "occupation" or vocation of the person, and the next column states the "length of time" the person was employed in his trade or business during the year ending June 1. If the person served in the army, it is indicated in the next column by "sold," or by "sail" if the service was in the navy, while the concluding column states whether the parents or either of them are of "foreign birth."

With this detail of the information called for, the Globe suggests to every household in the city that he can secure the correct enumeration of the inmates of his household by preparing, in anticipation of the visit of the enumerator, the information, so that he can have it when he calls, whether any of the members of the family capable of answering the questions be present or not. Let every such one take a blank sheet of paper and rule it into columns to contain the data above given. In another place in today's paper will be found the headings of the enumerator's blank copied from the official blank, which may be used as a guide. Cut this out and paste it at the top of a sheet of paper. Then enter in the columns the information appropriate to each

head, and have it understood by each member of the family that it is to be given to the enumerator when he calls. This involves very little labor, and such as can be performed in an evening's leisure. It will save the head of the house the time that the enumerator will take from his busy hours; it will save the enumerator time for which he is scantily paid; and, most valuable of all, it will insure an accurate count of our people. The Globe appeals to every citizen to adopt and make use of its suggestion in the interests of the city of which we are all so justly proud.

THE RETURN OF JOYOUSNESS.

The material effects of the years of business distress through which we have passed, and the material consequences of our emergence from that gloom are what catch the public eye and engage principally the public mind. That our mills and shops should be busy once more; that the idle should find employment; that new industries should be opened and old ones pushed with accelerated energy; that the constant demand upon the purse of public and private charity should be lessened; that the fear of financial ruin should be lifted; in a word, that men should have a prospect of making money, instead of hoping at best only to keep what they had until they should have weathered the storm, this is the difference which is first seen and felt between the old times and the new.

But, after all, this is only a sign of the change rather than the real thing. All these improvements, real as they are, do not touch the secret center and the springs of life. They are only the counters whereby we measure it, just as our bits of money are not value in themselves, but the mere symbol and assurance of it. The great good that has come to the people of this country is their passage into a new mental and moral atmosphere; the possibility of a return of joyousness in life. If one went into a household when panic was shaking its threatening sword over the nation's head, it was not the absence of accustomed luxuries that told him the worst of the story. Changes in the manner of living there were; new economies, little sacrifices, the exchange of leisure and idle planning for labor and household generalship. These things, however, are oftener good than evil. But discouragement, and apprehension, and the bitterness of undeserved losses, and the reproach of unimproved opportunities, and the fear of the morrow corrode the cheerful spirit, and transform the delight of living into the fearsome existence of the criminal expectant of arrest, who shivers at each unaccustomed sound.

The ultimate power of a time of great business disappointment over the lives of men is read in the long list of suicides that contains the account of these innumerable years. That does not tell, however, the travail of those who, though not goaded to the extreme of self-destruction, lived on and bore their heavy burdens only because they would not choose the coward's way of escape. How many thousands there were to whom the morning brought no other cheer than the first shaft of flickering light which tells the prisoner in his dungeon that another hopeless day has broken on the world. They lived in desperation, because there was no other way. But all the beauty and the gaiety of life went out of it under that awful pressure. Even the affection of the family circle could not drive away the memory of losses suffered, of dread possibilities of want, of the savings of a lifetime engulfed in a moment in the maelstrom; could not shut out the questioning of what worse was yet to come. Men and women grew morose and irritable and skeptical of good anywhere. Light died from the sky and warmth from sunshine, and the one great virtue which swayed the lives of people was a stubborn and heroic endurance which, with gloomy and defiant brow, dared the worst in bitterness of soul.

It is the rolling away of this funeral canopy which changes all the aspect of life. It is the return of joyousness which we may welcome above the shouting of the exchanges and the whirl and hum of busy wheels. Laughter and light-heartedness are no longer sinful, nor a mere mock at relentless fate. The old world is a good place in which to live once more. Hope and encouragement spring into new life, like the world of tree and flower in the sudden summer of our northern climate. The busy man need no more carry with him to the fireside the fear that has so long dogged his footsteps in every moment of absence from factory or counting room. The talk is not always now of fresh disaster and of hardships passed or waiting, but there is room for the larger and truer motive; the generous impulse toward others which is sister, in unwearied hearts, to happiness. Life's vistas expand, and life's pulses beat healthily, and it is a good thing to be alive again after the valley of the shadow. The purpose of life can seem to be that men and women may be happy. And behind this lies a great power for the uplifting of men and their institutions. Not in the currency of the busy clearing houses, but in that which measures character and conduct can we count that gain of the better times about us which is told in the return of joyousness to the people.

THE KIEL DEMONSTRATION.

The child of the future, studying geography, will not have fixed in his memory as the distinctive feature of Denmark the Skagerack and the Cattegat, as was the case with the youth of the last generation, whose memory retained the sounds of the rough gutturals of the words and associated them with the nation long after the recollection of its other geographical features had faded out. Hereafter those two straits will play a far less prominent part than they have in the histories of the peoples bordering the Baltic; and the commerce that has passed through them, with their tortuous channels, shall shrink to the coastwise trade of Denmark and the

Scandinavian peninsula. Ever since the men of the North went down to the sea in ships, the commerce of Germany, Russia and Sweden, and the countries of which they are the successors, had to seek the ocean through the Cattegat; and Denmark, in the old days of her power, levied toll impartially on the ships that passed through her narrow waters to the sea. It is one of the triumphs of American diplomacy that freedom of passage was first granted to us, and ultimately to the commerce of all other nations.

TEACHING A FALSE ECONOMY.

An Indianapolis paper, an organ which files the name of Debs for president, comments on the dinner Edward Atkinson recently cooked for a Washington party on his Aladdin stove. A good dinner for twelve or thirteen was well cooked at a cost of about \$150. Mr. Atkinson has for years been preaching the gospel of food economy. He has not wasted time in generalizations, but, with his painstaking habit of mind, has gone systematically and practically to work. As the result of his investigations he found an enormous waste in fuel. This led to the invention of his stove, which is but a jacketed oven, retaining all the heat poured into it by a common kerosene lamp. Two cents' worth of oil completely cooks a dinner of a baking.

But this organ, while yielding rather grudging tribute to Mr. Atkinson's economic lessons and his refusal to patent his stove, makes the following singular comment, showing such an idea of thrift as we do not believe to be prevalent among the wage earners of the country. If Mr. Atkinson, it says, enables a family of five to live on 25 cents a day instead of on \$1.50, "there will be a temporary profit to the workmen who buy his Aladdin stove and enjoy the fruits of its economy. But before long the fellow enjoying this aid to cheap living will discover that he can work more cheaply than his neighbor, and, if out of employment, will underbid that neighbor. Slowly but surely the average rate of wages will readjust itself to the new and cheapened cost of living."

What does this mean? What is its significance to the men who read it? Economies that reduce the cost of living are had because they tend to reduce the wage rate. Therefore expenditures up to the point of income is prudent because it prevents that reduction. Accumulation of capital by widening the margin between income and outgo is not a merit because the man with a fund, when out of employment, is as dangerous a competitor to the worker as is the one whose cost of living is cheapened. In fact, he is more so; because possession of capital is a more secure reliance than diminished expense.

Thrift, then, is not advisable. The German's idea of getting on by living below income and gradually gathering a working capital is wrong. Poor Richard's "penny saved is a penny earned" becomes obsolete. Expenditure beyond income would probably not be advised by this new light in economy; and yet, as a spur to a demand for increase of wages, it would seem to follow logically the idea expressed above. But however that may be, expenditure up to the point of income, preserving a parity between the purse, is the policy wage earners should pursue who would maintain the wage rate.

That this idea is not a mere thoughtless expression of an idle moment is shown by the writer's reference, in a preceding paragraph, to the statement of Ricardo that the constant, inevitable tendency of the wage rate is downward. Anything, then, that makes a reduction possible gives impetus to that tendency. As men must live, the sale must cease falling when it has touched a point below which men cannot work and live. Therefore, he concludes, lessened cost of living facilitates the Ricardian tendency. Basing his reasoning on Ricardo's statement, it stands or falls as Ricardo's statement of tendencies is true or erroneous.

WHAT TO DO WITH THEM.

In the contest over the right of the authorities to commit offending women to the House of the Good Shepherd, the question of a proper provision for the women themselves seems to have been lost sight of. It is exactly the same sort of thing that has happened in every state with relation to the employment of convict labor. Men saw that it was an injustice to permit this to come into open competition with the labor of free citizens, and enforced a remedy by prohibition. But it was not until years afterward, not until the cruelty of keeping criminals in enforced idleness was made manifest, that they were ready to take up that side of the case; and study how to engage convicts in industry tending to make them self-supporting and to help their reformation, without permitting the products of their toil to underbid the honest workman in the open market.

Here we have precisely the same disposition to test an abstract issue without due regard to practical consequences. If it be without warrant of law to send persons convicted by the courts to a private institution, supported by a particular religious denomination, has anybody thought of what is to be done with these special offenders if they are not so disposed of? Is it not the first duty of the public to consider what shall be done with these women who, if sinning, are also unfortunate and candidates for our pity? There is but one place for them which is under the city's control—the workhouse. Now we have no present criticism to offer upon the St. Paul workhouse, but it needs no argument to show that it is not, in any event, the proper place of consignment for these offenders. Many of them are old and hardened violators of the moral and the civil law. But many others are not. Many of them have but taken the first step on the downward road, where all their future trembles in the balance. A word of womanly sympathy, a touch that recalls the influences of home and innocence, a gentle impulse in the right direction, may save a woman from the depths of infamy.

TORIES BETTER ORGANIZED.

The organization of the Conservative party, with its Unionist annex, in England, is in a far better condition than that of the Liberals. The latter have been getting more and more demoralized over the question of leadership ever since the retirement of Gladstone. Lord Rosebery has not been a conspicuous success; but, should either his failure to command an enthusiastic following or his health compel a retirement, the various factions of

which the majority is composed would find it hard work to agree upon a leader. This is a condition of things dangerous enough in the ordinary conduct of party affairs, and the management of legislation in parliament.

But when it comes to a popular campaign, which cannot now be far distant, it will be practically fatal unless remedied.

On the other hand, the opposition is in excellent fighting trim. The rumors that were spread some time ago concerning a rupture between Conservatives and Unionists appear to have been entirely unfounded. Joseph Chamberlain immediately published the statement that, as long as a proposition for home rule was likely to be brought forward, and as long as the Liberals continued to support the cause of Irish liberty in local affairs, the breach between him and them would be permanent. He seems to have his own little party of dissenting Liberals well in hand, and is no mean ally. It is stated that, should the Tories get back into power, Mr. Balfour will be the leader, with Mr. Chamberlain as an aide and the Marquis of Salisbury as a sort of ornamental centerpiece. The bitter political enemy of these gentlemen will not deny that this is a strong combination.

Mr. Balfour is one of the ablest men of the later generation in England. His open advocacy of bimetallism has strengthened him with the city vote as well as with the rural constituencies. There is no one to match him in natural ability on the Liberal side except John Morley; and he, though intellectually an equal, is inferior as a political tactician. Then Mr. Balfour has to deal only with the old-time Conservatives and with the Unionists, whose solid support is pledged. The Liberal general must make terms with the Liberals proper, the Radicals, the members who represent labor, and the two factions of the Irish contingent. The advantages of organization are conspicuously on the Conservative side, and it begins to appear that the tact retirement of home rule to the rank of a secondary issue has not strengthened the Liberals even with the voters of England proper. The sympathy of people in the United States has been almost wholly with the Liberal cause, and is not to be diverted from it. But their judgment will tell them that there is grave danger of the retirement of the party from power after that appeal to the country which cannot now be much longer delayed.

SOME ECONOMIC EFFECTS.

Out in Portland, Or., a firm is doing an increasing and lucrative business slaughtering horses and canning the meat for export to countries where prejudice against the flesh of horses does not prevent its utilization as food. As the export value of canned meat from beaves is between seven and eight cents a pound, this means that horses are cheaper in the shambles than are beaves. In our own market it is only the heavy, powerful horses of the heavy breeds, and the heavy carriage horses that have kept their values anywhere in sight of former prices. The light, eight to ten hundred-pound horse goes to a slow and capricious market, that hardly wants him at any price. The horse and the cow are getting into closer price relations. It is not many years since one horse was the equivalent of three cows in value. Today the average horse is about on a par of exchange with the upper-class cow.

Since David A. Wells made note in 1888 of "Recent Economic Changes" that had come to alter and disturb and better the general conditions of men, the electric motor, that he then observed was in use in seven or eight thousand establishments doing the work previously done by steam engines, has been mounted on wheels and is driving cars for the carriage of passengers formerly pulled by hundreds of thousands of horses. As fast as it can be effected, the remaining horse car lines are being changed into electric, with a further displacement of the horse. Over half of the 10,000 miles of street railways are operated by electricity. The average life of a horse in street railway service is three years. Not only has there been an immense present displacement of horses, but there has ensued a relative increase in their numbers by the cessation of the destructive service.

"That's what's helped knock the price of horses," said the trite farmer as a man peddled by on his "bike." In a minor and yet influential way the safety bicycle has come since Mr. Wells made his observations to work an economic change whose effects radiate in several directions. So far as it has given to those who kept horses merely for the more expeditious movement to and from business a cheaper means of transit, it has taken the place of many horses, and this displacement has not by any means reached its limits. It is a horse that eats nothing, and gives in just use more of healthful exercise than the animal it takes the place of. In the action and reaction of the drops set in motion by these economic changes, the bike, aiding the trolley in the displacement of the horse, in turn attacks the income of the trolley lines by affording to those whose displacement of residence from their place of business obliged the use of the car, a cheaper means of locomotion; an effect already apparent and to become a stronger competitor when the manufacturers of bicycles shall be forced by competition to make the margin between cost of product and selling price something more normal than it is the present.

If one of the outcropping effects of the discovery of the convertibility of the electric fluid into motive power is the slaughter and canning of horses in Washington, the horse raisers there and everywhere are not alone in their misery; for from another quarter rises the lamentation of the landlord, whose condition, from his own point of view, is quite as pitiable as is the horse breeder's. The value of real-estate and of the privilege of using the

houses erected on it increases from the outskirts to the center of a city's population in about the ratio of the increase of the velocity of a falling body. This is solely due to the value of time to men. Anything that increases the rate of speed of access to the center facilitates settlement in the suburbs, relieving the congestion at and about the center. The trolley line, cheap in construction and operation, and capable of extensions impossible for horse power lines, quadrupling the rate of speed, has shortened the time and lengthened the possible distance of residence from place of business, with a resulting expansion of the residences to remote suburbs, attracted either by the diminished cost of securing a home, or by the relatively less rental asked. "The butcher and baker and candlestick maker" follow the heading population with their stocks, and aid in relieving the pressure about the focus; that in turn decreases the demand for buildings, and with it the rentals for their use. And so the effects of these greater economic changes, brought about by the utilization of some little force, run out among the industries and affairs of men as the ripples caused by casting a stone into a pond run in widening circles until the outermost limits of the pond are reached. And while some of them are easily traced, some are as obscure and apparently unrelated as is the invention of the electric motor with the horse-canning industry of Portland.

An evening paper, that has been recently casting sheep's eyes at the young lady on the standard silver dollar, says that "early in the war congress did create a paper dollar." What congress did was to authorize the issue of the promises of the United States to pay the bearer the number of dollars expressed on the face of each note and by the same act to discredit its notes by printing on them a refusal to accept them in payment of duties. So it was not a dollar but only a promise to pay one, and it was not a dollar because the government issuing it would not receive it in payment of the taxes it levied, but required them to be paid in real dollars.

The secretary of state should be spared the censure that any one may be disposed to heap on him for what was thought his brusque refusal of the well-meant services of the gentlemen who offered their aid in the selection of enumerators. The proposition involving an acceptance of civil service ideas in that work, and the secretary remembered what the others forgot, that his chief, the governor, had just previously vetoed a bill, the purpose of which was to introduce this unpopular reform in one branch of the state government. The secretary simply followed suit to his partner's lead, and properly refused to trump his ace.

Justice Harlan said in his dissenting opinion in the income tax case: "The decision now made will inevitably provoke a contest in this country from which the American people will have been spared if the court had not overruled its former adjudications, and had adhered to those principles of taxation under which our government, following the repeated adjudications of this court, has always been administered." It may be an outbreak of indignation, or it may have a squint toward possible political developments.

If the Fifty-first congress had not put raw sugar on the free list with one hand and laid a bounty on domestic sugar with the other, ex-Congressman M. D. Harter says that Mr. Cleveland would be retiring bonds instead of issuing them. Mr. Harter favors the increase of taxes on tobacco, beer and spirits, from which \$90,000,000 can be raised annually, and no man pays the tax unless he wishes to. The entire revenue of the federal government could be raised in just these voluntary taxes, the most equitable of all taxes.

Between the dedication of the mass of granite commemorative of "Pap" Thomas, "the Rock of Chickamauga," in one of Chicago's cemeteries on Memorial day, and the dedication of the monument to the Confederates who died in Camp Douglas in another, there should be room for the indulgence of the sentiment each awakes without creating or reviving the acrimony of the past.

The Democratic editors of the state of New York adopted the following resolution by a unanimous vote: Resolved, That, acting in harmony with the policy recently enunciated in the Democratic platform of New York state, the New York Democratic Editorial association deprecates and will

resist with all its energy and ability every attempt to coerce the national Democracy to any legislation or declaration looking to the free and unlimited cothing of silver.

The director of the mint estimates the world's gold production in 1894 at \$172,000,000. This is nearly \$15,000,000 more than the output in 1893, and over \$53,000,000 greater than in 1890. At this rate the commercial ratio between gold and silver may be expected to move in the opposite direction from that of the last fifteen years, and the task of "cornering" gold assumes impossible proportions.

The Jackson Republic, quoting the Globe's declaration that it will stand for the advancement of Democratic principles everywhere, asks: "What are Democratic principles?" We state them once in the article from which the above was taken. A restatement may be found in the speech of Comptroller Eckels before the New York Editorial association, and in the editorial comments thereon in the Globe of last Saturday.

With the supreme court of the United States holding that the home patent expires simultaneously with the one taken out in foreign countries, the recent decision of the court of appeals reversing Judge Carpenter's decision of the invalidity of the Berliner patent on other grounds will not go as a good bluff for the Bell folks to play on competing companies.

Will the little schoolmaster of the Second district take note of the opening of the fire in his rear? We apprehend it will not disconcert him, nor will it amount to anything. Some good Democrat will contest the field with McCreary next year, and Mac cares more for this than he does for the mutterings in his own camp.

It is thrown out as a hint that some wealthy St. Paulite could build himself an everlasting monument by emulating E. P. Dwight, of Pennsylvania, who gave his \$30,000 farm to the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian association.

THE NEW GLOBE.

It tickles the gentlemen of the Press Roundabout. The St. Paul Daily Globe, under the new management, shows a more elevated tone and higher degree of excellence than ever before. It evidently intends to fill a void made by the flop of the Chicago Times-Herald, and as such will be a powerful ally of the Democratic party in Wisconsin and other states of the North-west. The Globe is now thoroughly metropolitan—Trempealeau (Wis.) Gazette.

Under the new management the St. Paul Globe is a big improvement. The other papers will have to hustle if they keep up with it.—Wadena County Pioneer.

The "new" St. Paul Globe is as bright and vivacious as the new woman. If it continues to grow better it will truly be what it aims to be—the best paper published. Evidently the new management know what a newspaper ought to be and are making it such.—Redwing Journal.

The St. Paul Globe has passed into new hands and already gives evidence of being even a better newspaper than heretofore.—Appleton Press.

The St. Paul Globe, under the new management, is a peerless example of up-to-date journalism. Mr. Dawson, the new proprietor, is a popular and progressive young man, with lots of vim and "tin" and he will never allow the Globe to take second place in newspaper race.—Martin County Sentinel.

The St. Paul Globe has greatly improved under its new management.—Cannon Falls Beacon.

The Globe has always been a progressive metropolitan journal and will continue to advance with the times.—Ellsworth Gleaner.

DO YOU WANT TO BE COUNTED?

In an editorial elsewhere the Globe calls the attention of the people of St. Paul to the necessity of doing "all in their power to aid the census enumerators in securing a full count of the population of this city—a count which will include every person who lives within the limits of this great municipality. Below is given a form containing the headings used by the enumerators. Cut this out and paste it at the top of a sheet of paper. Then enter the information desired and have some member of the family hand it to the enumerator when he calls. This is a matter that no family can afford to neglect. Here is the form:

Name of Every Person whose Residence was in this Family on the First of June, 1895. Age at Last Birthday. If under one year mark in fraction of year. Sex: Male (M), Female (F). Color: White (W), Black (B), Mulatto (M), Chinese (C), Indian (I), or a cross.

Place of Birth, giving State or Territory, or Foreign Birth. How long a resident here (give date of first residence here). If a male over 21, give date of discharge from military service.

REGULAR OCCUPATION. Amount of time employed in regular occupation during year ending June, 1895, in months. Soldier or Sailor in War of Rebellion. For Soldier (Sold.) For Sailor (Sail.)

PHRENOLOGICAL. Height of Frontal Forebrain (F.F.B.) in inches (F.F.B.). Height of Occipital Forebrain (O.F.B.) in inches (O.F.B.).

A Serpent's Wisdom. New York World. "Is Mollie to be married in June?" "No; August." "No; August." "Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

Getting It. Indianapolis Journal. "Fact is," said the one man, "I married because I was lonely, as much as for any other reason. To put it tersely, I married for sympathy." "Well," said the other man, "you have mine."

Some Prices. 7-foot Step Ladders, 37c. 6-foot Step Ladders, 47c. 3-Burner Gasoline Stoves, each, \$2.45. Imperial Polish, 25c. Wash Pans, 5c.

This Week It Is Chamber Suits. We have some very desirable medium-priced styles—too many—and to start them we make three leaders for the coming week. LEADER NO. 1—Is a 2-piece Suit, antique finish, on solid maple. 8-foot bed; hand-carved, and a large Combination Dresser, with 2x2x2 German metal plate mirror. ALL FOR ONLY \$7.95. LEADER NO. 2—Is just like cut shown above; has large 6-foot bed; hand-carved; German bevel mirror 18x36-inch; Chivalri large wash stand; all made of antique maple and sold this week for \$13.85. LEADER NO. 3—Is a solid ash antique Suit; bed hand-carved; large square Dresser, with German bevel mirror 24x30; large wash stand. All sold this week for \$13.50.

Many people are paying \$18 to \$20 for Suits similar to these offered above. \$6.83. Grandfathers' Rockers, the great big kind, the old Colonial style; usually sold at \$2 each; our price, 79c Each. Only one to each customer. Mention this paper in ordering.

REMEMBER These special prices are made partly to test the value of this paper as an advertising medium. Our salesmen do not quote them, and you only get them by mentioning the paper in which you saw the article and its price. Also remember prices are good only for the week advertised. Smith & Farwell Company COMPLETE HOUSE-FURNISHERS. 409 and 411 Jackson Street, St. Paul.

Advertisement for Smith & Farwell Company, Complete House-Furnishers, located at 409 and 411 Jackson Street, St. Paul. The ad lists various furniture items and their prices, including Chamber Suits, Grandfathers' Rockers, and other household goods. It also includes a coupon for a free paper and a list of prices for various items like ladders, stoves, and wash pans.