WHITNEY IS BLUE

SEES NO REASON TO EXPECT ANYTHING BUT A SILVER VICTORY.

DISRUPTION OF DEMOCRACY.

PRACTICAL RESULT OF THE ACTION TO BE EXPECTED AT CHICAGO.

CRISIS IN THE NATIONAL HISTORY.

Plain Duty of Every Citizen to Avert, If Possible, Repudiation, Debasement and Dishonor.

NEW YORK, June 27.—William C. Whitney, at his home today, gave out the following formal interview:

"How is the campaign progressing?"

"Like 1860, if the truth must be told."

"What are the chances of sound money in Chicago?"

"Unless the situation changes and our Southern and Western friends are disposed to reason with us no chances whatever."

"What do you hear from the South and West?"

"Judging by the letters I receive there is no apparent disposition to discuss the matter at issue. I fear it has gone beyond that point."

"Have you asked Senators Gorman and Brice to attend the convention as a party duty?"

"No. They have no reason to believe that they could accomplish anything. None of us have."

"If a free coinage candidate is nominated on a free coinage platform, what will be the result?"

"Practically it will disrupt the Democratic party. No power on earth can coerce or persuade sound money Democrats to forsake the fundamental principle of Democracy. They do not regard this question as either factional, sectional, or political. The maintenance of the national credit is a matter of national honor. The Saratoga platform emphasizes this fact. It says that the rigid maintenance of the present gold standard, at the present time, is 'essential to the preservation of our national credit, the redemption of our public pledges and the keeping inviolate of our country's honor,' that is New York's position. It is as positive as words can express, and it cannot be changed."

"Then you do not look for a compromise?"

"Compromise is impossible. Debasement of the currency would be more than monstrous in effect. It would be abandonment of principle. It would disgrace every citizen. It would be not merely dishonest, it would be dishonorable. And you cannot compromise a question of honor."

"What do you expect to do in Chicago?"

"Do everything in our power to save the party and protect the country. That is the plain duty of every Democrat who goes to Chicago, and it is none the less the duty of those who stay at home not to hamper the effects of those who go. And by those who stay at home, I mean not merely Democrats. I mean to include every good citizen, regardless of party or prejudices. The crisis which has come upon us is the most serious menace to national prosperity and the welfare of the people since 1860. This is a time when all men who love their country must stand together to avert, if possible, public disgrace and the wreck of thousands of homes throughout the entire country."

"You do not despair of success, then?"

"No. We cannot yet tell whether the knowledge of the attitude of Eastern Democrats will affect the determination of the Southern and Western Democrats, who have not known until within the past week how strong the feeling here is. The vigorous expression of our position may cause attention, especially among the rank and file of the Democracy, who, I cannot believe, want to drive all Eastern Democrats out of the party. I know some of the leaders of the movement assume that attitude, but I am not yet convinced that the people are behind them. And if not, they will make their wishes known and felt."

PROMPT JUSTICE.

Army Murder Avenged Almost on the Instant.

VALENTINE, Neb., June 27.—Fort Niobrara was the scene of a murder and the almost instant execution of the murderer, under military orders, today. Just before guard mount Private Weaver, of Company G, who was sitting on the company porch, waiting under arms to go on guard, suddenly raised his rifle, and, after taking deliberate aim, shot and instantly killed First Sergeant Livingston, of Company D, who was passing. When the sergeant dropped four men ran up and picked him up, when Weaver fired four shots at them, forcing them to drop the sergeant and run for shelter. Weaver then fired several more shots, aiming at anyone who happened to come within range of his rifle, but without effect.

First Lieut. Clark, Twelfth infantry, who was in Company D's quarters, ordered Private Strine, Company D, a member of the guard, to shoot Weaver, which he did, the ball striking Weaver's rifle near the butt, shattering it and afterward entering the body. He died within an hour.

The only provocation known for the act is that a few days ago Weaver became engaged in an altercation with Private McLeroy, of Company D in which he followed McLeroy into Company D's barracks and was expelled therefrom by Sergeant Livingston. He swore vengeance on the sergeant at the time.

GLOBE SMMUER OUTINGS.

One of the Many Interesting Sights for the Winner.

Boiling river it is, sure enough. It is not as large as the Mississippi—indeed it is quite small, but a mighty interesting stream for all that. It issues from the sides of a mountain in a thousand tiny rills more or less, and of almost as many colors. These gather themselves into pools and lakelets on the mountain's side, covering an area of about 200 acres. Overflowing their boundaries, they slowly trickle down the sides of the mountain, forming small cliffs, the most wonderful in the world. From a distance one can hardly believe what the eyesight reveals. White, black, orange, lemon, terra cotta, green, blue, red, pink, separate and in manifold combinations stand out before him. It is a hill of painted cliffs on the side of the mountain, that rises high above. And the odd part of it is that each of these exquisite colors represents a different temperature. Does that startle your credulity? Even so, it is true.

When through with this beautiful painting process, these waters again come together and then—as if full of mischief, like a pack of small boys trying to play hide and seek—dive down and remain under the ground for a space of two miles and then flow out from the mouth of a canyonita, as one of the clearest, most beautiful, green streams imaginable. Where these waters emerge from the mountain into the little lakes, they are not boiling hot. During their dark underground journey they fall several hundred feet, and also many degrees in hotness, so that when they again see the daylight they are much cooler. This, then, is Boiling river, an underground mountain stream of hot water.

But you ask, where is it? In Yellowstone Park, at Mammoth Hot Springs. It is one of the lesser—mind you, the LESSER—wonders of this land of wondors.

Hundreds of other wonderful sights will be afforded the winner of the Globe's Grand Yellowstone Park Tour. The winner will be sent by the Globe from St. Paul to Yellowstone Park via the Northern Pacific railroad and will be given five and one-half days' staging in the Park. All expenses will be paid by the Globe, including transportation, sleeping car fare, meals in dining car, hotel bills and stage fare while making a tour of the Park.

STILLWATER NEWS.

Serious Runaway Accident—Week's Social Events.

George Stewart, of the livery firm of Stewart & O'Shea, was seriously injured early yesterday morning while driving a fractious horse. The animal attempted running away early Friday evening, but was not considered dangerous, and Mr. Stewart took him out at a little after midnight. On North Fourth street the animal suddenly became unmanageable, and Stewart was thrown from the buggy, striking on his forehead. He lay in a semi-comatose condition all of yesterday, and his injuries are considered very serious.

The Sons of Hermann of this city will hold a picnic today in Bean's grove, near Oak park.

Dr. Henry Murdock, of New Richmond, Wis., was a guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Rhodes during the past week. He was an early resident of this city, and was the proprietor of the City drug store in 1857.

A number of young ladies residing in this city are camping at Lake Carnelian.

Miss June Jenks returned Wednesday evening from a visit at West Superior.

Rev. C. A. Cressy has returned from a week's sojourn at Chisago lakes.

Mrs. W. F. Gorrie, of St. Paul, was a guest of Stillwater friends on Friday.

Miss Williams, of Clear Lake, Iowa, was a guest of Mrs. H. B. Capron last Sunday.

Mrs. Samuel McClure returned from a short visit with her mother at North Branch.

The Misses McClure are expected home early this week from Montreal, where they have been attending school.

Miss Mate Hurley is at home from Spring Brook, Wis., where she taught school.

Miss Alice Nelson is visiting friends in Duluth.

Miss Laura Kottke returned Tuesday from an extended visit with friends at Dickinson, N. D.

J. S. Glennon and family returned Tuesday from a visit at Dubuque, Iowa.

The Misses McKusick, of Minneapolis, were guests at the home of Dr. C. W. Merry the past week.

Mrs. Abe Hall and daughter Eva have gone to Deadwood, S. D., on a month's visit.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bocsen are visiting at Vasa, Minn.

Swem always does just as he advertises. Visit his elegant studio, Lowry Arcade, and see what he has to offer.

MOVING ON CHICAGO

A FEW OF THE EARLY BIRDS ARE ALREADY QUARTERED IN THE CONVENTION CITY.

HOTEL ORDERS POURING IN.

INDICATIONS ARE THAT GREAT INTEREST IS BEING TAKEN IN THE GATHERING.

POPS AND SILVERITES WATCHING.

Sound Money Forces Making a Great Rally—Some Presidential Possibilities.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, June 27.—All the Democrats in the United States, all the Populists west of the Mississippi river and a good many Republicans are coming to the Democratic convention.

At this date, more than a week before the congestion of hotel lobbies will be noticed, it looks as if the convention crowd will be greater and composed of more diverse elements than at any previous national convention. Sound money men are coming in force to sit up nights with delegates against the proposition of free silver coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. They will not have the field to themselves. The free silver sympathizers are going to be present by hundreds and thousands, all equipped with patent expansion lungs trained for the occasion. The Populists will help the silverites and the Republicans will look on. The convention rooming list of every big hotel in town bears out this prediction.

No convention ever held, probably, has seen so much lobbying and hotel corridor dragooning and marching and parading and yelling as this coming Democratic convention will see. Let no man dream for a moment, though, that it will be even approximately one-sided. The hotel people and the railroad men say that all the Populists in Kansas and Colorado have already engaged their rooms here and have chartered the trains to bring them.

TO FIGHT "WALL STREET."

Senator Teller has not engaged any rooms and it is not known whether he is coming, but he is, very kindly, going to give his Colorado constituents a chance to cheer him in mass meeting four days earlier than originally intended, so they can all get here in time for the convention. Fred Dubois, Idaho, is coming. These Populistic persons are fairly gnashing their teeth in their desire to take a hand in "the fight against Wall street." They will insist on making at least one-half of the noise in the streets, the hotel lobbies and in the convention hall.

Presidential possibilities will be thicker around the Auditorium Hotel and the Palmer House than flies around a broached cask of New Orleans molasses. President Cleveland is really the only man who has ever been mentioned in connection with the nomination who will be absent. There are Whitney and Flower and Russell and Gorman, who have been considered at one time and another as possible nominees in case the sound money men are able to do the dictating. Then there is Illinois' own Adlai E. Stevenson, vice president of these United States, who has darted flirtatious glances at both wings of the party; Bland and Stone of Missouri, Boies of Iowa, Matthews of Indiana, Jo Clay Stiles Blackburn of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio and William J. Bryan of Nebraska have rented their rooms. Think of it—a round dozen of presidential possibilities, each of them watching the nomination watermelon with his own personal eye and each of them backed by a few train loads of shouters.

THE IDEAL CONVENTION CITY.

One reason, of course, that so many people are eager to come to the Donnybrook fair fight between free silver and sound money is that the whole country knows Chicago can take care of any convention, no matter how big a crowd it may draw. This trust reposed in the superlative convention city will not be betrayed. There will be good accommodations for everybody, transportation facilities guaranteeing to all the maximum of comfort and the minimum of lost time in getting to and from the scene of actual hostilities and a hall for the deliberations of the convention that cannot be equaled anywhere in America.

It is unnecessary to say much in detail about the hotel room and the transportation facilities of this town. These adjuncts of the ideal convention city were all tested during the world's fair. The hotels, big and little, will take care of all who may come. Most of the big downtown houses centrally located have already contracted for their space to state delegations and to the big politicians—every Democrat of national prominence is coming—who will want plenty of room for conferences. These hotels do not want marching and shouting clubs, and are not taking them, but their aversion will not keep the clubs away. Most of the rooms in the big downtown hotels are engaged for July 1, and that date will see the town beginning to fill up. The real crowd will not come, however, before the 4th or 5th.

COULD SCARCELY BE IMPROVED.

The most important requisite in connection with a national convention—the hall and the management of it—is going to be a source of future pride, if the present indications mean anything. The hall itself could scarcely be improved if it were built to order without financial limitation, and Col. Martin, the sergeant-at-arms, says the arrangements will be the most perfect ever seen in America.

"With a hall such as we shall have in the Coliseum," he said, "we can handle the convention as it should be handled. The management of this convention is going to stand as a model for future conventions, and no other city in the country will ever again be considered as the place for such a gathering. I am sorry for it in one way, because I live in St. Louis, but there is not such another hall in the country, and it offers opportunities for doing things right. Naturally I take some pride in doing my part well."

The Coliseum is not yet in the condition needed for the convention, but it is rapidly assuming form. The work yet to be done is merely a matter of arranging the seats and hanging the decorations. All that could be done, if necessary, in a couple of days.

In this Coliseum, as a whole, Chicago has a building which is too big for any kind of a convention. There is no sense in putting people into a hall so big that a lot of them would be too far away to see the speakers with an opera glass, so the national committee wisely contracted for only enough space to hold 15,000 people. The 15,000 will be accommodated each with a chair all to himself and with room enough in front so he can stretch his legs. When all this has been done there will still be a big expanse of space to make a playground for the delegates between ballots.

SEATS IN RECTANGULAR LINES.

The convention hall proper inside the walls of the Coliseum will be about 250 feet wide by 335 feet long from north to south. The old idea of arranging the seats on a semi-circular plan has been abandoned. Rectangular lines will prevail.

The north end of the building will be used. The speakers' platform will be located on the east side of the building. The free silver orators who fancy that the forthcoming political battle is to be waged on section lines will do all their talking to the west. On the level plain below and in front of the platform will be 1,000 seats for the delegates, and around them the alternates will be seated. Press seats will flank the platform, and behind it will be the section reserved for the members of the national committee and for the distinguished guests. In providing for all these something like 3,000 seats in all are taken up. Twelve thousand chairs will remain for the spectators. These seats will rise in tiers on three sides of the building, the north, south and west, to a height of about forty feet. Anyone who has ever been inside the Coliseum has seen a gallery thirty-five feet wide running around the entire building. The seating arrangements on the three sides mentioned will be carried up into this gallery. There is still another gallery ten feet wide higher up for the use of which no plans have been made.

The public will get into this amphitheater and out again through twelve wide passages and stairways from the ground floor. The gradient will be easy, the way wide, and aisles leading to seats the most commodious ever seen in a national convention hall. Congestion will be practically impossible. Once in his seat there will be no excuse for anybody's missing anything that goes on among the delegates or on the platform, unless he is either deaf or blind or both. The claim is made that the acoustics of the building will be perfect. There will certainly be nothing to interfere with the vision. The Coliseum is constructed on the arch and truss plan. There are no upright posts in the building and there will be no chance that any visitor will go back home and abuse his old-time leader for giving him a seat behind a column.

ROOM FOR TWO CONVENTIONS.

Although the convention hall proper will take up only a little over two-thirds of the space in the building, it will be wholly inclosed. On the south side a curtain will be stretched from the last row of seats to the roof, shutting out extraneous sounds and preserving the acoustics.

The most striking feature of the Coliseum is the great extent of space. There is room enough in it to accommodate two conventions. At the south end there will be a big chamber 250 feet by 200. It will be used as a sort of reception room. All the people who will be seated in the convention hall could be given standing room in this unoccupied space. Besides, there will be an aisle thirty-five feet wide all around the seating inclosure. But this is not all. There is still enough space to give each state delegation and every committee a big room all to itself if wanted.

Only the six big doors at the south end of the building, facing Sixty-third street, will be used for the admission of the public. The delegates, national committeemen, the press representatives and others who need special privileges will have a lot of doors all to themselves on the Grace avenue side of the building. These will be the extra entrances, but in case of panic or any emergency there are at least twelve big doors which could be thrown open in an instant.

Sergeant-at-Arms Martin takes pride in the arrangements he has made for handling the convention inside the building. Although there is so much surplus room, nobody will be permitted inside the walls who has no business there. There will be no privileges sold or granted, no huckstering of fans and peanuts and instruments of torture with which the convention "rooter" is wont to work off his enthusiasm. The badge man will be barred out. There will be a lunch counter for the accommodation of the hungry, and possibly a cigar stand, for they are part of the building. There will be no place for the sale of beer or anything intoxicating. The Coliseum is in a prohibition district, anyhow. But no one need go thirsty. Two hundred cans, each holding twelve gallons of mineral water, will be disposed about the building, and a corps of white uniformed attendants will have nothing to do but to see that they are kept full all the time.

The sergeant-at-arms is particularly proud of the door, usher and police system he has devised. Six men will have charge of each of the six doors leading from Sixty-third street. Two will hustle the crowd with calls for tickets, two more a little farther inside will see that each person entering has a ticket, and two more farther inside, will collect the tickets, tearing off the admission coupons and returning the souvenir portion of the ticket to the holder.

By this time the guest will be in the big reception hall. There the special officers, the assistant sergeants-at-arms and the ushers will be busy seeing that everybody is directed to the right section and conducted to his seat.

But the apple of Col. Martin's eye will be the medical corps he is organizing. It will be a departure in national conventions. He says that some one is always getting hurt or giving way to the heat and the excitement in national conventions, and that such incidents are always attended by confusion. He will have a medical and ambulance service for such emergencies. Dr. Herbert H. McAuley will have charge of it. Under him will be eight of the best-known physicians in Chicago, and eight more from the leading cities. All of them will not be on duty at one time, of course, but not less than two of them will be in the building all the time. They will have an emergency hospital and medical dispensary at their service; also an ambulance. The hall will be wired electrically. Whenever an accident happens or anyone faints the sergeant-at-arms in charge of the section will merely press a button, and in an instant attendant and physicians will be at hand with relief. There will be no necessity for the confusion that always attends the relief efforts of unprofessional volunteers.

But columns could be written about the various details of the arrangements, and then all would not be told. "I am going to run this convention on business principles," Col. Martin says: "There is no politics connected with handling such a crowd. So many tickets to cover the seats. Nobody can get in without a ticket. Badges will not be recogized. The person who holds a ticket is entitled to consideration and will get it. We are not going to have a lot of ornamental people in their own way and that of everybody else. I am going to demonstrate that it is possible to handle a convention without discriminating against the people who really hold tickets and are entitled to all the privileges the tickets are supposed to bestow."

COLISEUM EASY OF ACCESS.

Delegates and visitors to the convention will get all the transportation they wish to the Coliseum. There will be no lack of facilities to carry them quickly to the convention hall, as trains will be run at intervals of two minutes along two of the lines of travel, while the third will send out express trains every five minutes. The same conditions will prevail as during the world's fair, and, as the crowd will not be nearly so great as that which went to the exposition on one day, the crush will be swallowed up in the extra trains.

The carriage drive through the parks may prove attractive to some of the delegates, and for their accommodation a road has been made running to the north entrance of the Coliseum.

Every room is engaged at the Auditorium and the Annex. This hotel has booked the following men who have made Democratic history: Allen W. Thurman, Ohio; William C. Whitney, New York; Senator Blackburn, Kentucky; Senator Gorman, Maryland; Senator Brice, Ohio; Gov. Stone, Missouri; Congressman R. P. Bland, Missouri; Senator G. G. Vest, Missouri; Gen. A. J. Gross, West Virginia; Clark Howell, Georgia; J. W. Bookwalter, Ohio; James E. Campbell, Ohio; Ex-Gov. Flower, New York; J. R. McLean, Cincinnati; Postmaster Dayton, New York; Ex-Senator Gay, New Jersey; Gen. E. P. Maney, New Jersey; J. J. Van Alen, Rhode Island; Ex-Congressman W. A. Clark, Montana; Committeeman T. H. Sherley, Kentucky; Senator Camden, West Virginia; T. J. O'Donnell, Colorado; Ex-Senator Jones, Arkansas; Lon V. Stephens, Missouri; J. S. Rhea, Kentucky; Senator S. M. White, California; George B. Clay, Kentucky.

The Auditorium has arranged to send some of the overflow to the Union League and Chicago Athletic clubs. All day long Manager Tripp received pathetic telegraphic appeals from the chairman of the California delegation at San Francisco asking for rooms. Nothing was left in the house but the smoking room, and at a late hour last evening the Californians had arranged for general headquarters at the Sherman and a "branch" in the smoking room at the Auditorium. They will pay $100 a day for the latter.

Ex-Secretary Whitney, of New York, has the choice rooms at the Auditorium. They consist of flats E and F, on the third floor of the Annex, nineteen rooms in all.

Tammany braves will come 250 strong to swing their tomahawks in the shadows of the Columbus statue. They have wired for 102 rooms at the Auditorium.

The Palmer house will be the magnet for the Democratic hosts, because it will be the headquarters of the national committee. Horace Boies and his boom will be located at Room 45. Chairman Harrity and his lieutenants will occupy the ladies' parlor and Egyptian departments on the second floor. New York has secured parlor S. Pennsylvania headquarters will be at parlor O, while Indiana takes N and Colorado D.

At the Palmer will be twenty state delegations, including a majority of the Eastern and Southern states, and many from the Middle West. Iowa has secured thirty-three rooms; Indiana, sixty. Colorado, twelve; Mississippi, fifteen, and Pennsylvania, sixty. Chairman Harrity reserved 140 rooms, but sixty of these were for the Keystone state delegates and visitors.

The Palmer will also entertain all the members of the national committee and the following chieftains: Horace Boies, Iowa; Chairman Harrity, Pennsylvania; Euclid Martin, Nebraska; Tobias Castor, Nebraska; Judge McKeely, Indiana; Claude Matthews, Indiana; Senator Turpie, Indiana; T. M. Patterson, Colorado; C. S. Thomas, Colorado.

Mrs. Harrity and families of a number of the committeemen will be guests at the Wellington, which will be free from the noise incidental to overcrowded "headquarters." If Secretary Carlisle comes to town he will be the guest of his son on the north side. J. Sterling Morton will in all probability sojourn with his son, Joy Morton, in Groveland Park. Vice President Stevenson has not engaged any rooms and will visit south side relatives in case he attends the convention. Governor John P. Altgeld and the Illinois delegation have engaged the parlor floor and twenty rooms at the Sherman House.

JOHN R. M'LEAN, LATEST CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

John R. McLean, whom the Democrats of Ohio would like to see nominated for the presidency at Chicago, had a father who was a pretty good politician long ago among the buckeyes. "Wash" McLean, as he was called, had a way of shaping up the policy of the Ohio Democracy and often dictated its candidates. When John R. finished his Harvard course and grew tired of travel in Europe, he returned to Cincinnati to find the Enquirer, a pretty powerful paper, waiting for him. He started in as office boy and studied news getting with the reporters. He helped the pressmen and did jobs in the counting room, and when his father was convinced that he understood the craft, he transferred his interest to the son. That was in 1872. The late John A. Cockerill was then editor, and young McNeal took Colonel Cockerill's place at the helm in 1877. In 1881 he acquired the entire property, and, being wholly unhampered, he set to work to spread its influence and build it up higher. This he accomplished by the expenditure of a tireless energy. Mr. McLean has ever been a Democrat, but he is unalterably opposed to civil service reform. He fought George H. Pendleton bitterly when Pendleton was a candidate for the United States senate solely on the civil service issue and won the fight. Mr. McLean's wealth has grown with his fame and with his importance in Ohio affairs, and he is now said to be a very rich man.

The Question

N. E. F. & C. CO.

Is asked us daily, "Can I Buy Goods on Your Partial Payment Plan and get the same Discounts as if I paid Cash?" Our answer is, "You Can."

NOT A RESTRICTED AFFAIR is our Colored Ticket Graded Discount Clearance Sale of House Furnishings now in progress. There are no restrictions whatever surrounding it. Everything is marked in plain figures, both with regular and net price after discount has been taken off.

Tomorrow opens the third week of this Great Sale. In addition to everything in our entire Furniture and Drapery Sections, we shall include this week everything in our entire Rug Department—Rugs, Carpet Sweepers, Hassocks, our entire line of Japanese and India Mattings—also all Stoves, Refrigerators and Kitchen Furnishings.

SYNOPSIS

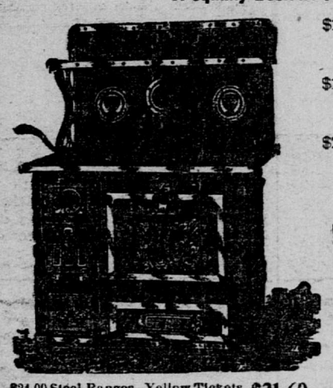
Every dollar's worth of goods in our establishment to which is attached

A YELLOW TICKET COSTS YOU 90c. A GREEN TICKET, 80c. A BLUE TICKET, 75c. A RED TICKET. 66 2-3c. A LAVENDER TICKET, 50c.

Four Great Departments So Far Affected:

Furniture, Draperies, Rugs and Stoves and Kitchen Furnishings.

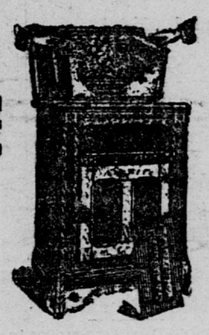
The Following Articles are selected from our Kitchen Furnishing Department, as examples only of the scores of equally Desirable Bargains displayed in our Mammoth Show Rooms.



$10 Refrigerators, Yellow Tickets. Net..... $9

$12 Refrigerators, Blue Tickets. Net..... $9

$21 Refrigerators, Red Tickets. Net..... $14



$24.00 Steel Ranges. Yellow Tickets, Net..... $21.60

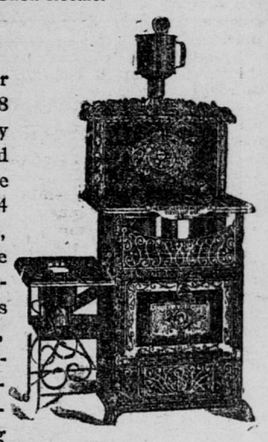
$24 Radiant Home Ranges. Yellow Tickets, Net..... $21.60

$20 Combination Wood and Coal Cooks. Blue Tickets, Net..... $15.00

$13 Gasoline Stoves. Yellow Tickets, Net..... $11.70

$24 Grand Prize Range, 6 hole, high shelf. Blue Tickets, Net..... $18.00

This, our regular $28 thoroughly warranted Gasoline Stove; 4 burners, oven, all the latest improvements has a Red, 33⅓ Discount Ticket attached, netting only



$18.67

A regular $2.00 Wringer, has Lavender, 50 per cent ticket attached, netting only **$1.00**

Regular 65c Bread Raisers, Lavender, 50 per cent ticket, net only **33c**

Extra heavy Tin Tea Pots, flat bottoms, cold handles, regular 40c size, Lavender, 50 per cent tickets, net only **20c**

Regular 80c good quality Tin Tea Kettles, with copper bottom and rim, Lavender, 50 per cent ticket, net only **80c**

Rugs, Mats and Mattings. All Smyrna Rugs have Green, 20 per cent Discount Tickets attached, including carpet sizes up to 9x12 feet, which net only $23.20. Likewise all our Axminster Rugs, 11-3x14-3, net only $33.20. Likewise all our Art Squares. 3 yards x 2 yards, net only $2.40. 3 yards x 4 yards, net only $4.80. Intervening sizes in proportion.

Hassocks Also Included. 39c Hassocks, net 32c. 50c Hassocks, net 50c. 75c Hassocks, net 60c. $1.00 Hassocks, net 80c. $1.50 Hassocks, net $1.20.

"Misfit" (ready-made) Carpets all have Red, 33⅓ per cent Discount tickets attached. $9 Carpets, net $6. $18 Carpets, net $12. $45 Carpets, net $30. Intervening sizes in proportion. Green 20 per cent Discount Tickets likewise on all Carpet Sweepers: $1.50 Sweepers, net, $1.00. $2.50 Sweepers, net, $2.00. $3.00 Sweepers, net, $2.40. $3.50 Sweepers, net, $2.80.

$45, $65, $100.

The winning Three Bicycles for '96.
Our Standish at $45 is the equal of any $60 wheel on the market.
Our handsome Belvidere at $65 (ladies' or gents') could be sold for $100 as well as not; and
Our peerless Victor and Victoria at $100 (no less) are the finest product of scientific wheel construction.
Terms—All cash, or one-fourth down and balance in six monthly payments.

NEW ENGLAND

Furniture and Carpet Company,

The One Price Complete House Furnishers. . . . 434-436 Wabasha St., St. Paul.

Send 10 cents for our New Catalogue of House Furnishings.

Art Photography.

We will place on sale Monday morning just one thousand orders for photos at special prices for cash. Elegant cabinet photos two dollars and fifty cents per dozen.

T. M. SWEM, Lowry Arcade.

½ PRICE

Ladies' Knox Shape SAILOR HATS At

The Boston & St. Paul

PARADISE ALLEY
RYAN FRUIT STORE'S
BIG CAR (MAPLE LEAF C G W Ry.) OF FIREWORKS
OPENING JULY 1ST

Late last evening pedestrians were astonished to see a big "Maple Leaf" car coming up Sixth street. It is now in "Paradise Alley," next to the RYAN FRUIT STORE, and on Wednesday its contents will be at the disposal of the public. The car left New York three and a half days ago via Chicago Great Western Railway's fast freight service.