YERXA

Don't fail to visit the new store, Roomy, Airy, Clean and Bright. A **real** attraction, and a **pleasure** to do shopping. But after all—the prices are the real attraction; see the following:

1½ cents
Per Loaf for the Best Bread ever baked,

$1.59
For 98-lb. sacks Yerxa's Extra Patent Flour. (No better flour ever offered.)

50 cents
Per bushel for good, sound sour apples.

5 cents
Per can for 3-lb. cans Standard Pumpkin.

$1.00
For 16 quart cases Extra Fancy Blueberries.

20 cents
Each for large Georgia Watermelons.

3½ cents
A package for good Corn Starch.

33 cents
Per bushel for fine, new Minnesota Potatoes.

17 cents
Per pound for Yerxa's Extra Creamery Butter, in 5-lb jars.

5 cents
Per pound for strictly Pure Kettle Rendered Lard. (One day sale only.)

YERXA BROS. & CO.

LABOR NOTES.

R. J. Coyne, until recently president of the journeymen barbers' union of this city, and also president of the state barbers' association, has gone to California with the avowed purpose of making that state his permanent residence. Good luck, Rob!

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the Internatonal Typographical union increasing the per capita tax from 25 cents to 50 cents per month for the purpose of creating an out-of-work fund failed of the necessary number of indorsers to permit of its being submitted to a referendum vote. It lacked the vote of only three subordinate unions.

Ed O'Connor, delegate of the harnessmakers' union to the convention of the "United Brotherhood of Leather Workers of Horse Goods," held at St. Louis last week, read an interesting report of the doings of that body at the regular meeting of the local union Tuesday evening. The brotherhood is now composed of the collar makers, harnessmakers, machine operators and gig saddlers, and five different branches are amalgamated into one. The brotherhood is confined to the principal cities in the United States. About fifty delegates were in attendance on the convention. They were handsomely entertained by the Commercial club, of St. Louis. The union elected Ed O'Connor and A. Johnson as delegates to the trades and labor assembly and M. Ruhlemann was chosen recording secretary, vice J. Dubbe, who resigned on account of leaving the city.

The hack and cab drivers' union met Sunday evening last and elected the following officers for a term of six months: President, F. Green; vice president, C. De Witt; treasurer, J. Jared; financial secretary, J. McNulty; recording secretary, J. Wolfsberg; guide, C. Leck; sergeant at arms, H. Harper; delegate to trades and labor assembly, Martin Igo. An animated discussion on the question of license was indulged in, and a committee of three appointed to wait on the common council to present the union's side of the case. Installation of officers at next meeting.

The trades and labor council of Minneapolis elected the following officers for the ensuing year last Friday evening: President, E. E. Stevens; vice president, John Swift; recording and corresponding secretary, J. L. Chapman; treasurer, Andrew Patten; financial secretary, Max Conrad; sergeant-at-arms, N. Cavanaugh.

The delegate from the tailor's union to the Minnesota State Federation of Labor at Minneapolis, E. Skoog, made an interesting report of the proceedings of that body at last Monday evening's meeting. The union will continue the open meetings inaugurated last month, although the date for the next has not yet been selected. A communication from the cigarmakers' union, of Detroit, Mich., relating to the purchase of certain brands of cigars, was indorsed. A finance committee, consisting of E. Skoog, A. Bergerson and Charles Peterson, was chosen to act for the ensuing term; also an organization committee, with S. P. Rosenquist, C. Levien and J. A. Haglund, as the members. Two members were initiated. The following were installed as officers for the coming year: President, A. Bill; vice president, S. P. Rosenquist; recording secretary, S. Reisman; financial secretary, J. A. Wilson; treasurer, J. Zimmer; sergeant-at-arms, F. Brusch; trustee, A. Peterson; delegate to trades and labor assembly, S. P. Rosenquist.

The Labor World, of Duluth, of July 1, said: "Edward Christopherson, of St. Paul, state organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, was in Duluth Wednesday and Thursday of this week. Mr. Christopherson is looking after the interests of the garment workers' label. He visited the merchants and prevailed upon those who do not keep union-made goods to purchase them hereafter."

IN LABOR'S REALM.

ASSEMBLY HALL BULLETIN.

Meetings to be Held This Week.

Socialist Labor Party—Scandinavian section (2:30 p. m.).....Today
Sons of Benjamin (Benevolent Society, 2:30 p. m.).....Today
Boilermakers (8:30 p. m.).....Monday
Barbers (8:30 p. m.).....Monday
Bindery Girls (6:30 p. m.).....Monday
Coopers (8:30 p. m.).....Tuesday
Plumbers (8:30 p. m.).....Tuesday
Cornice Workers (8:30 p. m.).....Wednesday
Garment Workers (8:30 p. m.).....Thursday
Bricklayers (8:30 p. m.).....Thursday
Journeymen Horseshoers 8:30 p. m.)..Friday
Shoemakers (8:30 p. m.).....Friday

The members of the Duluth fire department were organized about six months ago, and their union is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Nearly every man in the department is a member of the union, which is represented in the trades assembly by three delegates.

If overproduction is the sole cause of low prices, how is it that real estate is also down? Is there an overproduction of land and houses?

The managers of the Labor day parade, to be held in Chicago, announce that no horses will be allowed in line which have been shod by non-union horseshoers.

It is claimed that several railroads running out of Chicago, which had been served with notice of suit by attorneys for the men blacklisted during the A. R. U. strike, are discharging old employes and replacing with those blacklisted.

The iron molders' unions have increased over 7,000 during the past year.

On June 25 there was a balance on hand in the treasury of the International Typographical union of $42,438.90.

H. W. Dennett, organizer of the International Typographical union for the Tenth district, has a three-column article in the Typographical Journal of July 1 on "A Visit to the Minnesota Penitentiary."

The building trades unions of Duluth have organized the Building Trades council, which has affiliated with the trades assembly of that city. The following are the officers: President, O. C. Sturm; vice president, J. Hayes; secretary, T. Timlin.

The Electrical Workers' union of Duluth, a la the railroad orders of St. Paul, will establish a conference board, to which all grievances of the union will be referred. The board will meet in joint session with their employers and are given power to settle all disputes and differences by arbitration.

The following officers will govern the Journeymen Horseshoers' International Union of the United States and Canada during the present year: President, John O'Neil, Chicago, Ill.; first vice president and general organizer, Fred Bazeley, Cincinnati, O.; second vice president, Thomas J. Day, Cleveland, O.; third vice president, C. W. Coy, Louisville, Ky.; secretary-treasurer, Roady Kenehan, Denver, Col. The next convention will be held at Detroit, Mich., in June, 1897. There was $5,630.85 in the treasurer's hands on the last day of May of the present year.

The Socialistic Labor party, in convention in New York last week, nominated Charles H. Matchett, of Brooklyn, for president on its national ticket. Matchett received forty-five out of a total of seventy-one votes. Matthew McGuire, of Patterson, received eight votes; William Watkins, of Dayton, O., four votes, and G. H. Pierce, of St. Louis, one. Matthew McGuire was unanimously nominated for the vice presidency.

Nearly every move which organized labor has made to secure the eight-hour work day has invariably met with objection from those who oppose anything less than ten hours. The greatest objection advanced, however, has been that the two hours difference between ten and eight—if such a work day should be established—would find the working people in the saloons. As far as the laboring men of St. Paul are concerned, that is the union men who meet at Assembly halls (and there are forty organizations which have their headquarters there), no baser calumny was ever uttered. During the past year two attempts have been made to run saloons directly underneath the halls occupied by union organizations. The owner of the first managed to keep open for nearly four months, when the doors were closed, and for three months the sign "For Rent" appeared in the windows. Another attempt was made to reach success and the pockets of the unions, but despite the fact that, like his predecessor, the latch-string was on pull until midnight and all day Sunday, three months' time convinced the proprietor that the men who met at Assembly halls were either total abstainers or drank so little that the saloonkeeper who depended on them for a living would have a hard time of it. Again, the sign "For Rent" greets the passer-by. Who will be the next to try his luck?

The wealth of this country is now estimated at $61,459,000,000, and is more than enough to buy the Russian and Turkish empires, the kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, Denmark and Italy, together with Australia, South Africa and all of South American lands, mines, cities, palaces, factories, ships, flocks, herds, jewels, moneys, thrones, scepters, diadems, and all the entire possesisons of 177,000,000 of people. Most remarkable is the fact that more than half of this wealth has been created in the last twenty years. Since 1870 we have added to our wealth an average of more than $200,000 every hour, counting night and day, and leaving out Sundays, or $5,000,000 every week day.

The strike of the cigarmaakers of Detroit, Mich., which has been in force fifty-five weeks, shows signs of settlement. Forty union men went to work in the Banner cigar factory of that city last week at the old rate of wages, with the understanding that sixty more woud be given employment as fast as the non-union men could be gotten rid of. William Strauss, president of the Detroit Cigarmakers' Co-operative association, opposed the proposition to go back to work, and on it being intimated by some of the members that he did so solely on selfish grounds, resigned the presidency of the association. The vote to allow forty members to go to work was carried by 142 to 120. It is claimed that there is not a cigar made by the manufacturers who are involved in the trouble with their employes sold in the city.

From the inaugural address delivered at the recent annual congress of the British Co-operative union, it appears that the membership has increased to over a million and the capital to 50,000,000 pounds sterling. It was pointed out that agriculture has so far remained untouched by the co-operative movement, although it needed organization more than any other trade. A plan was submitted for the establishment of a great co-operative society for the growth, collection and distribution of agricultural produce. Producers and consumers would be asked equally to take shares in it, and after paying four or five per cent for the capital the profits would be divided between producers in proportion to their consumption, giving a certain portion to the employes of the association. The scheme is favorably received by the English press. The development of co-operation in Great Britain is one of the most remarkable phenomena of our time, and it is strange that the movement has met with so little encouragement in the United States.

TRADES AND LABOR ASSEMBLY.

Collins Named on Committees in Place of Dennett.

Monday, Sept. 7, is labor's Fourth of July. It should be celebrated in an appropriate and patriotic manner.

Through the earnest solicitation of representatives of organized labor, congress set apart the first Monday in September as a national holiday for the working classes—the only day out of 365 in a year which properly belongs to them. Make it a day to be remembered, to be thankful for, to be looked forward to with longing. Celebrate it how you will—with all the pomp and grandeur possible; with blare of trumpet and flying banner; with drum-corps and with band; with picnics or what you will, but celebrate it as labor's day and that only.

Eleven delegates from several different unions appeared before the president of the trades and labor assembly Friday evening and took the obligation prescribed by the constitution.

A second communication from the National Brewery Workers' union asking the delegates to the assembly to use renewed efforts to drive out of this city beer manufactured by the A. B. C. association was received and the grievance committee was instructed to look into the matter, find out who is selling the boycotted fluid and report at the next regular meeting.

A majority of the unions having reported in favor of a Labor Day parade, it was moved, seconded and carried that full power be given the Labor Day committee to make all necessary arrangements for the same, and also to secure speakers for the picnic which will follow.

A committee of five, consisting of J. L. Hughes, G. H. Becker, T. F. Thomas, J. F. Krieger and C. H. Brown, will meet a committee from the two musicians' organizations on Tuesday evening, July 21. Certain of the bands are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, while others are members of the Musicians' Protective union. An effort will be made to unite the two factions under the banner of the Federation.

The cigarmakers' union of Detroit, Mich., acknowledged the receipt of $10 from the trades and labor assembly and gave the organized laborers a pleasant piece of news in stating that forty cigarmakers had gone to work in the Banner cigar factory of that city and that if the remainder, who have been on strike for the past fifty-five weeks, some sixty-five, would probably secure employment in the near future.

Ed Christopherson, H. Giese Jr., C. H. Bonn, H. P. Miller and J. L. McGeehan were appointed a committee to devise ways and means of getting the business houses of St. Paul to adopt the label of the United Garment Workers of America.

The committee on trades and labor assembly library—Harry Franklin, J. L. Hughes, J. F. Krieger, C. H. Bonn and W. E. Noyes, members of the hall trustees, F. Pampusch and G. C. Collins—will meet at Assembly hall next Friday evening.

LOCAL LABOR.

Doings of the Workingmen of the City of St. Paul.

At the semi-monthly session of the cigarmakers' union Thursday evening it was reported that Ottenberg & Co., of New York city, one of the largest cigar manufacturing firms in the United States, had unionized their factory from cellar to garret, and had given a written guarantee that they would hereafter employ none but union men. The strike committee submitted a report showing that dealers in cigars and tobacco in St. Paul were dropping the products of a certain factory in this city, with which the union has had trouble, and were purchasing their goods elsewhere.

The allied printing trades council were to have met Thursday evening, but a majority of the members mistaking the mass meeting of free silverites on the third floor for a "council" meeting, wandered up there and were so captivated by the jingle of the 16 to 1 speeches that they forgot to return.

The iron molders' union installed officers last evening. There was a larger turnout than usual of members to witness the ceremonies.

The bricklayers' union met in weekly session Thursday evening. Reports from various points outside the city indicate that the members of this craft will be in demand in a week or ten days, although in St. Paul it is right the reverse, as most of the buildings which have been in course of construction for the past three or four months are practically finished, so far as the brick work is concerned. The delegates to the Trades and Labor assembly were instructed to bring certain matters of importance to the union to the attention of that body.

The stage employes met at Assembly hall Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 instead of in the evening at 11:30, as has heretofore been their custom. C. H. Bonn was chosen to represent the union at the convention of the national association, which convenes at Detroit, Mich., tomorrow. Mr. Bonn left for that city last evening. The union indorsed the boycott against the cigars and tobacco of the American Tobacco trust, and also imposed a fine on any member purchasing ready-made clothing hereafter which does not bear the label of the United Garment Workers of the United States. The union went on record as favoring the Labor day parade.

Several new members were added to the ranks of the cigarmakers at their Thursday evening session. F. E. Hoffman, known to all his friends as "Frank," was chosen as delegate to the international convention of cvigarmakers, which opens at Detroit, Mich., on Monday, Sept. 28. Frank Valesh was elected as alternate. The convention will be the largest, as well as the most important in the history of the international. The union is bitterly opposed to omitting the parade from the Labor day festivities in September, and instructed its delegates to so report to the trades and labor assembly. The following officers were installed to act for the cigarmakers for the coming term:

President, F. E. Hoffman; vice president, J. F. Krieger; recording secretary, M. Fichlenauer; financial secretary, H. Feyder; treasurer, J. H. Amos; sergeant-at-arms, J. Scharffbillig; finance committee, A. Pearson, G. Amos, F. Hammerlindel; auditing committee, E. Pearl, J. Irber, O. Schneppmueller; delegates to the trades and labor assembly, H. Giese Jr., F. E. Hoffmen, J. F. Krieger, F. Valesh and H. Feyder.

The Retail Clerks' National Protective association on Friday elected officers as follows: President, H. J. Conway, St. Louis; first vice president, W. A. Doleson, Zanesville, second vice president, James M. Bishop, Bloomington, Ill.; secretary-treasurer, Max Morris, Denver; national organizer, John J. O'Neill; executive board, one year, W. P. Baer, Ottumwa, Io.; two years, A. J. Baldwin, Marion, Ind., and E. Solomon, Denver; delegate to American Federation of Labor, Ed E. Mallory, Cleveland, O.; alternate, N. Aronson, Pueblo, Col. It was decided to hold the 1897 convention at Galveston.

Sunday afternoon last, at 2:30, the regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 30 occurred. One of the most interesting reports from a delegate connected with the union was made by H. W. Goetzinger, one of the delegates to the convention of the Tenth district union of the allied printing trades council, held at Fargo last month. The suggestions contained in the report indicated that Mr. Goetzinger had given considerable thought to the matter, and his report, instead of being "placed on file," as is the usual custom, was adopted as a whole. A communication from the National Tobacco Workers' union, asking the indorsement of the members of No. 30 to a boycott which that organization had placed upon certain brands of chewing and smoking tobaccos, was read and the report complied with. The delegates to the state confederation of labor convention made their report, which was read and approved. At the election of the union, which occurs on Wednesday, the 27th inst., the following amendments to article 6 of the constitution, introduced by P. Geraghty, will be voted on: Making the salary of the secretary-treasurer, $180; recording secretary, $12; sergeant-at-arms, $6; no pay for special meetings; delegates to the international typographical union convention, $25 and transportation, if held in St. Paul, nothing; to pay committee men for lost time, 45 cents per hour.

Nearly 200 representatives of the railroad brotherhoods met at Bowlby hall, this city, last Sunday, and organized the Federal Board of Railroad Employes. The federation scheme is the outcome of an organization by Thomas Sullivan, a conductor on the St. Paul & Duluth railroad, and George Walker, employed in a like capacity on the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha line. The orders interested are the engineers, conductors, firemen, telegraphers and railroad trainmen, and the federation is the direct result of the meeting of the head officers of the orders at St. Louis a few weeks since when Debs' A. R. U. was refused admittance. The purpose of the federation is practically to make the cause of one order that of the whole five, and when difficulties arise in one they will be submitted to an executive board of five with one representative from each organization. This will make strikes almost an impossibility, unless three of the brotherhoods are involved in the matter. At Sunday's meeting H. P. Connors, of the trainmen, was elected president of the board, and F. M. Goss secretary, although W. Kemp of the firemen, owing to the fact that Mr. Goss has his hands full as chief of police of St. Paul, will practically fill the position. The Federation will include only men employed on the roads running into St. Paul and Minneapolis.

The carpenters' union held an enthusiastic meeting Tuesday evening. The question of Labor Day parade and picnic coming up, the members voted against the parade feature. A communication from the carpenters' union of Minneapolis in regard to a dispensation for a low initiation fee for the next three months was read. The advisability of sending a delegate to the convention at Cleveland, O., which opens on Sept. 21, was laid over until the next meeting. Officers should have been elected at the session of June 16, but were not. To comply with the constitution, therefore, they were both elected and installed Tuesday night. The following will act as officers until their successors are chosen: President, J. L. Lindstrom; vice president, William Copeland; recording secretary, J. L. Hughes; financial secretary, A. J. Metzger; treasurer, Nels Johnson; conductor, P. Osblom; warden, M. A. Anderson; trustees, J. B. Morrison, A. Jungbauer. J. L. Hughes and J. B. Morrison hold over as delegates to the trades and labor assembly. One candidate was initiated and three applications received and referred to committee.

Don't forget the picnic to be given by the Retail Clerk's association at Smith park, Forest Lake, Wednesday. The clerks are noted for their courtesy to guests as well as customers, and they will doubly exert themselves to please those who attend their outing on the 15th.

In the absence of W. H. Dennett, Harry Franklin is temporarily acting as organizer of the Tenth district. The former is supposed to be in New York, on business connected with the international typographical union, but the date of his return is not definitely known.

A committee meeting of the bookbinders conencted with Giesen's bindery was in session at Assembly halls yesterday noon. After adjournment the boys started out to play a match game of base ball with the employes of another chapel.

Mike and James Melady, members of No. 30, have secured control of the Northwestern Chronicle and propose to give its patrons the best paper of its class west of Chicago. All members of No. 30 wish them success in abundance.

The meeting of the shoemakers' union Friday evening was quite largely attended, but aside from several communications and the regular routine nothing of a startling nature was accomplished.

G. C. Collins has been appointed delegate from Typographical Union No. 30 to the trades and labor assembly as a substitute for H. W. Dennett. He will also fill the positions on the different committees which Mr. Dennett occupied.

One of the leading business houses of Minneapolis, realizing that the prosperity of that city is to a great extent dependent upon the employment of the laboring people resident there, proposes to handle, as far as possible, goods manufactured in that city. Edward Christopherson, of this city, organizer of the United Garment Workers of America, on Wednesday received a letter from the firm in question asking him to go over to the other twin and organize the garment workers in that city, assuring him at the same time that if successful they would hereafter handle no goods without the union label attached. In compliance with this request Ed will endeavor to organize a union in Minneapolis this week.

The executive committee of Typographical Union No. 30 meets at Assembly hall today for the purpose of completing arrangements looking to the submission of the difficulty recently existing between the union and the Duel City Publishers' association to a board of arbitration. A communication from the publishers has been received by President Franklin, of No. 30, agreeing to refer the matter to the state board of arbitration for settlement.

The Minneapolis Trades Council will entertain the delegates to the trades and labor assembly of St. Paul on Friday evening, July 31. The entertainment will take the form of a banquet, with toasts, responses, musical and literary numbers thrown in by way of variety, and is in fulfillment of an arrangement entered into by the two bodies to hold joint meetings once every three months. The first of these occurred in St. Paul last April and proved to be an enjoyable affair, several prominent business men of the city honoring the assembly by their presence and also taking part in the programme presented.

The tin, sheetiron and cornice workers' union at a special session Wednesday evening, after the transaction of business which called the members of the union together, decided to hold an open meeting on Monday evening, July 20, and several prominent labor speakers, including Harry Franklin, the "gold-tongued" orator; Louis Nash, P. J. Garaghty and others of greater or less magnitude in the oratorical world, will entertain the audience. A general invitation is extended members of this branch of the trade in the city to be present.

Martin Arneson, of the Pioneer Press book and job chapel, has purchased a farm in the Northern part of the state, and left on Wednesday to take up his residence thereon.

A. F. Dwelly, representing the local association of retal clerks, has been in Denver, Col., the past week in attendance on the national convention of the order.

The entire committee from the trades and labor assembly on Labor day picnic will take a trip to White Bear lake today for the purpose of inspecting the facilities at that resort as a suitable place for holding the mammoth picnic to be given by the labor organizations on Monday, Sept. 7. The committee has several eligible sites in view, but will visit all of them before a selection is made.

Paul D. Neff, one of the candidates for delegate to the international Typographical union convention to be held at Colorado Springs, Col., in September, the election for which will be held by No. 30 on the last Wednesday in this month, is out with a unique card reading as follows: "For Delegate to I. T. U., Neff, The Anti-Prescott Eight-Hour Job Man, St. Paul."

At the meeting of the American Railway union Monday evening the regular routine was about the only business transacted, although a satisfactory growth was reported. Among the communications received was one from the National Brewery Workers' union requesting the members to boycott certain beers manufactured at St. Louis.

Ed O'Connor brought home from St. Louis glowing reports of the growth of the "United Brotherhood of Leather Workers of Horse Goods," it having been shown at the convention that the membership had increased nearly 100 per cent during the past year.

The galvanized iron and cornice workers have been expelled from the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., for taking a contract that properly belonged to the tinners.

A HERO OF THE WAR.

During the attack upon Fort Sumter, in the early days of the rebellion, while the battle was raging at its fiercest, a bombshell, with fuse dangerously short and still sputtering, fell within ten feet of a squad of men.

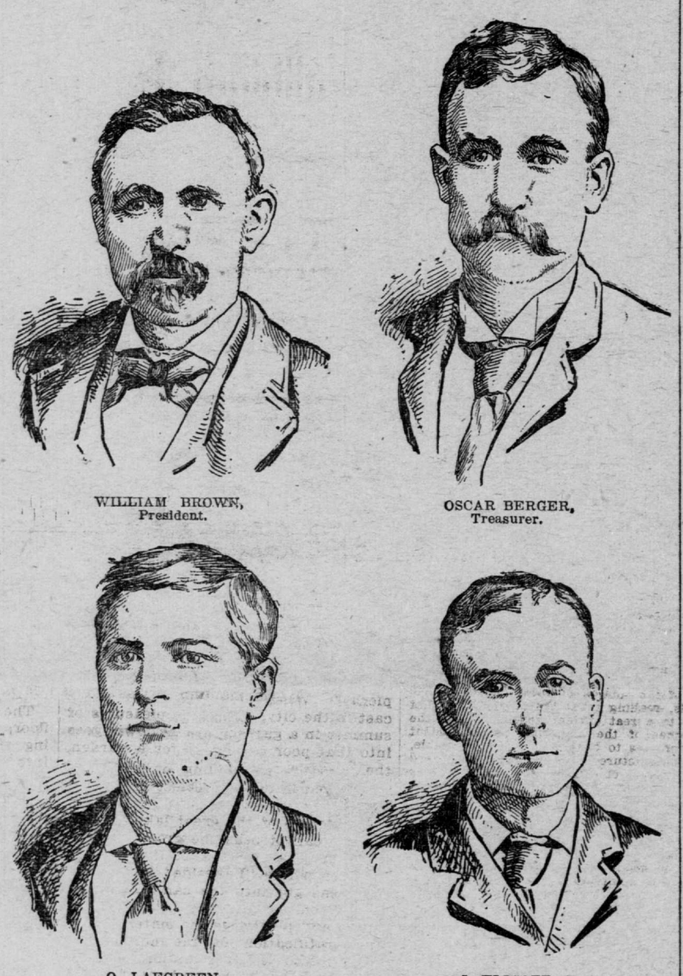
Spell-bound with horror, not a man moved, all expecting instant death. One little Irishman, however, jumped quickly from the group, grasped the fuse in his hands and rubbed it out.

And then went back to work.

That which might have laid a hundred men cold in death was now a harmless bit of iron.

Disease, like a sputtering fuse, may often be nipped in the nick of time. Just so Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills have saved thousands of lives by their timely action, and they stand today as great a hero in the fight against disease and death as was the little Irishman within the walls of Fort Sumter.

BRICKLAYERS' BENEVOLENT UNION, NO 1.



WILLIAM BROWN, President. OSCAR BERGER, Treasurer. O. LAFGREEN, Trustee. J. ELLIOTT, Secretary.

HALF PRICE SALE!

All our Dress Skirts, Capes and Jackets will be sacrificed at just Half of our Former Low Prices.

AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

One lot of Fine Shirt Waists, consisting of about 30 styles, including fine Imported Batiste. Madras, etc., worth from 90c to $1.50. Your choice of entire lot for **50 cents.** This lot consists of about 30 styles; not enough of any one kind to have a complete assortment of sizes, but in combining the several kinds we will be enabled to give you any size wanted. Most of the lot are of our very best styles and sellers, but not having all sizes of each style compels us to sacrifice them. Come early and take your pick at positively less than Half our former lowest retail price.

OTHER GREAT BARGAINS.

Mitts, 8c.
Ladies' Fine Taffeta Mitts, per pair..... 8c
Ladies' extra fine heavy Milanese Silk Mitts, very long, per pair..... 15c

Black Stockings, 2½c.
Ladies' fast black Stockings, per pair..... 2½c
Ladies' fine gauge seamless fast black Stockings, per pair..... 7½c

Underwear, 2½c.
Children's Balbriggan Undervests, all sizes, each..... 2½c
Ladies' fine Balbriggan Undervests, each.. 4c

Umbrellas, 45c.
26-inch Umbrellas, each..... 45c
Fine 26-inch Gloria Silk Umbrellas, Paragon frame and acacia handles, each..... 90c

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

Fine Socks, 6c.
Men's fine gauge seamless Cotton Socks, per pair..... 6c
Men's very fine fast black Cotton Socks, double heels and toes, per pair..... 7½c

Balbriggan Underwear, 16c.
Men's fine Balbriggan Underwear Shirts or Drawers, each..... 16c

Percale Shirts, 29c.
Men's fine Laundered Percale Dress Shirts, each..... 29c

Men's Elegant Laundered Percale or Madras Dress Shirts, each..... 42c

H. STEIN & CO., 133-135 EAST 7th STREET, ST. PAUL.

SIXTEEN TO ONE.

We always maintain the parity. We give sixteen parts of comfort, attractiveness and beauty to one part of cost. We are the true maintainers of the bimetallism of worth and economy. On that platform we stand, and today cordially invite you, your friends and neighbors to come join the happy band. There's room enough for everybody to come into the great procession led by the Peoples' Popular Housefurnishing Store.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

This handsome **Hardwood Bedroom Suit.**—It consists of a Cheval Bureau, Washstand and Bed; is very heavy, finely carved and polished, beveled mirror 18x36; worth $25.

OUR PRICE $14.75!

This Selected Oak

Combination Writing Desk and Bookcase.

Made very heavy. Is finely carved and polished, has a French plate mirror, shaped and beveled. Price only

$9.75

ANOTHER LEADER!

Three-piece Hardwood Bedroom Suit, with square glass, very large, extra heavy, worth $14.00.

Our Price $9.95.

July Prices, Which Are Beyond Cavil the Lowest.

Oak Extension Tables	$3.50	Cane Seat Chairs	75c
Hardwood Bedroom Sets	$9.50	Oak Sideboards	$9.50
Baby Carriages	$4.50	Iron Bedsteads	$3.75
Cobbler Seat Rockers	$2.50	Roll Top Desks	$15.95
Oak Bedroom Stands	90c	Lawn Settees	75c
All-Wool Carpets, yard	30c	White Enameled Dressers	$9.50
Oak Chiffonieres	$6.00	Velour Couches	$7.50

EVERYTHING FOR HOUSEKEEPING.

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400-402 JACKSON STREET.

ST. PAUL FURNITURE CO.
DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS.
FIXTURES AND FURNITURE FOR BANKS, STORES, CHURCHES, HALLS, ETC.
170 WEST FIFTH STREET.

LAND OF PEAS AND PLENTY.

Special to the Globe.

MANITOWOC, Wis., July 11.—If the able compositor and alert proofreader will allow me, I would like to say to the readers of the Globe that I write from the "land of peas and plenty." When madam, whose lot is cast in the city, where the pleasures of summer in a garden are unknown, goes into that poor substitute for a garden, the grocer's assembling of vegetables preserved in cans, to select her dinner, her fancy may be caught by the halftone picture of the great lake steamer, on the car of peas the grocer sets out for her. If at all imaginative she may wonder where "Lakeside" is and how the peas got into the can where they came from. Right here in this land of "peas and plenty" is the material. For the gratification of the curiosity of madam and the information of others who may be casting about for new avenues of capital and industry, I purpose telling how the peas get into the cans for the good of those unfortunates who have no garden patch of their own and those who, in unseasonable months, like to have the vegetation of summer to relieve the food monotony of winter.

Years ago the farmers hereabouts discovered that they were right in what may be called the "pea belt" in which the pea may be matured free from the ravages of the bug. Before that Canada was supposed to have the climatic monopoly of this vegetable. Then followed and has ever since continued the cultivation of peas as one of the regular crops of the farm, the peas being allowed to ripen in the field, gathered, threshed and sent to market, mainly for use among those who go down to the seas in ships. Some eight or ten years ago an enterprising man thought he saw in the conditions hereabouts an opening for the industry of canning the peas while still in a green state and forthwith embarked in it in a small, tentative way, gradually developing it until it is now one of the leading industries of the town. Landless himself, he rented land of the farmers, the rentals increasing as the farmers caught on to the profitableness of the new business, until now the regular price paid for the use of the land is ten dollars an acre, or eight if the renter retains the haulm. As the business grew a duplicate establishment was put into operation at Sheboygan, twenty-five miles to the south. Seven hundred acres of land within a radius of four miles of the city are this year pea-farmed by the proprietor of "Lakeside." He personally superintends the plowing, cultivation and planting and harvesting of this farm-in-patches in addition to the superintendence of the factory. The patches, varying in size from two to ten acres, are planted so as to give continuous arriving of picking conditions that engage the small army of pickers from about the 20th of June until late September.

If madam will ride out with me a mile or two of a morning she will see where the peas come from and how they are gathered and will have a scene for her eyes that has much of the picturesque in it. Here in one of the pea fields, since early morning, the pickers have been at work. They are formed in lines on opposite sides of the field, the line stretching from one end to the other. It is composed mainly of women and children. They are almost exclusively Poles, who have brought with them from the old country their semi-barbaric love of bright colors and these, in skirts and waists and head-gear, stand out vividly against the bright green of the pea vines. Like lines of men in regiments they move slowly across the field, gathering into baskets as they go, until the two lines meet in the center and the field is gleaned. Meanwhile back of the lines filled baskets are being carried to the center, where they are emptied into bags and a ticket received in exchange, which is good for ten cents in cash, the price of a bushel's picking, at the office. Then come the teams and the bags of peas in the pods are loaded on and hauled down to "Lakeside" where another set of busy workers are engaged in their methodical, thoroughly systemized work. Let us follow the processes in their order:

The bags are taken to the second floor, where a man is kept busy opening them and turning their contents into a hopper leading to some receptical on the lower floor. Going down there we come to the chute of the hopper, where a boy sits feeding the descending peas into the mouth of a great cloth-covered cylinder that revolves rapidly. Peering into the opening one gets a confused vision of flying pea pods carried round and round and knocked hither and yon by the arms of the beater that revolves on the inside in a direction opposite to that of the cylinder. These arms break the pods without bruising the peas and release them, the pods going out at the opposite end and the peas, mingled with broken pods, fall into a trough on the side. Here boys fill trays with them and carry them to the "grader," which is a long inclined tray, with a vibratory motion, whose bottom is formed of zinc sheets perforated with holes of three different sizes, through which the peas drop as they find holes to fit them, making three grades of sizes, ranging from the small, delicate peas up to the large marrowfats. From this they pass to winnower where a strong blast removes all foreign substances. There may yet be bruised peas and other particles among the peas that would impair their quality after this cleaning, so trays are filled with them and carried to a long table, where sit a row of girls with deft fingers and quick eyes, who work over the peas, culling out the injured ones and leaving nothing but the fresh, toothsome-looking peas. Thence they go to a bath in the "blancher," where, for a few moments, they are stirred about in water near the boiling point, whence they are transferred again to deeper trays where girls stand with measures and fill the cans.

Invention has so far failed to devise a machine to displace the expert hands of these girls. Filled with peas, the cans go to an endless apron, which carries them under a brass boiler managed by a girl, who fills each can with the "syrup" madam finds in the can when she opens it. A lad transfers them to another endless carriage that passes the cans rapidly along in front of another row of girls whose task is to drop onto the top of each one that little round cap madam sees in the center the top of the can. A methodical, business like little machine drops a brush upon this cap as the can passes under it, placing on it the acid needed to make the solder adhere. The carriage deposits the cans on a revolving frame and as they move along, a hot soldering iron comes down on top of the can and seals the cap. Girls take the cans and pile them up in a great round, open, iron crate and, when three of these are filled with cans, they are taken to an iron cylinder, lifted and dropped into it by means of a crane, a cover is swung around and bolted down and the "cook" turns on the steam, watching his guage and timepiece closely to see that the cooking is neither too long nor too short. When the precise time of exposure to the steam heat is reached the cooking is stopped, the crates lifted out and wheeled over and dropped into large tanks into which a stream of lake water pours and the cans are cooled. From there they go to the warerooms, where the labels are affixed, the cases filled and the peas started on their devious way through the jobber, wholesaler and retailer, to the counter, where madam receives her can of peas. From start to finish the utmost care is taken to insure cleanliness and perfection. Out in the fields a thousand women and children gather the peas, from eighty to a hundred men, boys and girls attend the peas in the factory in their various stages from the pod to the shipping box, and all in order that madam may have her fresh peas, as fresh as if picked in June, for her dinner table.

—P. J. S.