

\$8000 Worth of Sample Furniture Left!!

After three days of big selling at prices never before heard of in ST. PAUL.

The well known manufacturers, Levin Bros., of Minneapolis, and D. G. and U. G. Owens, of St. Anthony Park, closed out to us their entire sample stocks of Iron Beds, Upholstered Parlor Furniture, Dressers, Sideboards, Extension Tables, Chairs and Rockers at

35 Per Cent Off Regular Factory Prices.

In order to dispose of this lot we are satisfied to make 10 per cent. This means that you can buy here at

Fifty Cents on the Dollar of Regular Retail Prices, and EASY TERMS AT THAT.

Wool Top Mattresses.....\$1.75
Steel Wire Springs.....\$1.25
Dressers.....\$5.75
Round Extension tables.....\$7.99

500 IRON BEDS AS LOW AS \$1.35 AND UP TO \$25

MISFIT CARPETS 50 PER CENT OFF.

300 Couches (just like cut). Prices start from \$3.50 and up.

Sole Agents for MONITOR RANGES and HEATERS

See us for the biggest furniture bargains St. Paul has ever had.

St. Paul Housefurnishing Company Bet. Robert and Jackson Sts

133-135 E. Seventh St.

EASY TERMS—FURNITURE SAMPLE SALE—50 PER CENT OFF

Life in the Workhouse.

By One on the Inside.

The bolts closed on my cell door at the workhouse took a clangor which did not have the terrifying effect it had when I heard it the first night I was there.

I had been an inmate of the institution for eight days. I had come there on a sentence for drunkenness, which was just, and was condemned to ten days' imprisonment.

I was put in the "Black Maria" about 10 o'clock in the morning at the city hall. There were seven other occupants of the wagon—two of them women. One negro who had hardly recovered her sobriety was loud in bemoaning her fate.

"If some one had only lent me \$10," she reiterated as the wagon jolted on the pavement, "I would not be here."

"If I hadn't got drunk I wouldn't be here," was the philosophic remark of a young man with a scraggly beard which made him look almost like an anarchist. He took matters inevitable results and tried to be happy.

I attempted to follow his example, and met with fair success. And yet when the doors of the workhouse closed behind me I cringed with horror. My personal liberty was gone. I was in jail—a felon.

To be sure, I had committed no crime. I had simply been drunk. I had friends in St. Paul and could have obtained the requisite money to pay my fine of \$10 had I desired to communicate with any one of half a dozen men. But my pride was too great for that. I would not admit that I had been on a spree, that I had spent every cent that I had, that I had hooked my watch, jewelry and overcoat, that in fact I would have sold my soul for a big drink of whiskey. My punishment was light—ten days' imprisonment—a chance to see something of the

my soul am free. Angels alone who dwell above enjoy such liberty.

But Lovelace was imprisoned on account of the cruel machinations of the warden. He loved. I was imprisoned for getting drunk. I could a disgrace to myself for being a humiliating recollection to the minds of my family. But finally sleep came.

The Awakening.

It was a fine day, and after breakfast I went out into the adjacent park and worked in the open air. I enjoyed tossing the snow off the rocks. I enjoyed bringing down the heavy sledges—hammer upon the stones. I was once more in God's sunshine. My muscles were in fairly good condition and I wanted to hit as hard a blow as I could each time I brought the hammer down. I stood the work much better than a big, muscular fellow by my side appeared to do.

But he was an old offender. It was the third time he had been sentenced to the workhouse and he was due to pass ninety days there on the charge of vagrancy. The guards had no pity on him and he was compelled to do the hardest kind of work. When dinner time came I was glad of it. I enjoyed the strengthening, if coarse, fare which was proffered for us. It tasted good. In the afternoon I was employed at some unskilled labor in the broom factory. The skilled work is only done by men who are undergoing longer sentences than mine. They develop sometimes a remarkable aptitude for the

PAY AS YOU CAN

COME AND SEE WHAT A DOLLAR WILL DO FOR YOU

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD

We have just finished inventory and we found a lot of odds and ends of furniture, etc., which we will close out at **LESS THAN COST**

400 Yards Matting 12c

From 2 yards to 20 yards
—worth from 15c to 40c;
all goods, Monday, at a
yard.....

A Big Couch Sensation!
18 like cut,
worth \$13.50,
all colors, to
close at..... **\$8.98**

Several others at a Big Discount.

Everything in our store at a big discount. Don't miss this sale if you want a real Bargain.

Special Attention given to Country Orders

R. N. CARDOZO 140-144 E. 7th

THE HOUSE OF BARGAINS

We Pay Freight 100 Miles

St. Paul Is Second to Chicago as a Great Railroad Center

If the aggregate mileage operated by all the railroads having terminals in St. Paul would be stretched out in one continuous line of road it would reach twice around the earth. The total mileage of the ten roads that run into St. Paul, as far as can be ascertained, amounts to 59,440, the lines which this figure represents ramifying the Western and Central states. These railroads tap one of the richest sections of the terrestrial globe, and the number of people and the value of the goods they carry annually, if computation was possible, would amount to such a total as to well-nigh defy expression in figures.

The extent of the railroad interests tributary to St. Paul, and the important part they take in maintaining the commercial, industrial and social life of the country, as well as the great influence they exercise in the development of the growing section, is scarcely realized by the masses. Those interested in the work of railroads and engaged in their operation, of course, understand this, but the general public does not appreciate its significance.

St. Paul is today recognized as one of the most important railroad centers in the United States, and, therefore, in the world, and it can stand comparison with Chicago, which is yielded the palm as the greatest railroad center in the world. Though all but three of St. Paul's railroads center in Chicago, still, when the aggregate mileage of all the railroads having terminals in the two centers is compared, St. Paul will be seen to have two-thirds as much mileage as Chicago.

As nearly as can be ascertained from the records available, the mileage of the railroads centering and having terminals in Chicago is 55,891, which is 25,161 miles more than is credited to St. Paul. Fifteen of Chicago's railroads have a total of 36,988 miles, and the remaining seven, counting jointly the Minneapolis & St. Louis and the Illinois Central, which are common to St. Paul and Chicago, have a total of 28,613 miles. The Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Soo Lines having a total of 11,827 miles, help to lift the balance up to two-thirds of Chicago's mileage. Stated directly, Chicago has 26,813 miles not touching St. Paul, and 28,613 miles operated by the roads connecting it with St. Paul. The 11,827 miles operated by three roads that St. Paul has to its individual account, compared with the 26,813 miles operated by Chicago's sixteen roads that do not touch St. Paul.

Showing Is Remarkable.

When the relative sizes of the two cities is considered, and when the situations of the two centers is taken into account, St. Paul will be seen to have an advantage over the Windy City.

While Chicago is the largest city in the United States, and is also the greatest railroad center, and as St. Paul makes no pretensions to great size, the favorable showing made in the comparison will appear the more remarkable.

Though many of the large cities of the United States have a larger number of railroads than has St. Paul, yet for mileage and the extent of the territory tapped by direct connections, this city will stand comparison with any of the cities between Chicago and New York have practically the same connections; and even New York, though having a large number of comparatively short roads, has not a greater tributary mileage than Chicago. The cities of the Central states and of the Mississippi valley have the Southwest-ern roads, but they are counterbalanced by St. Paul's two great North Pacific transcontinental lines.

The following tables show the mileage of the respective roads having terminals in the two cities. In the first is included the St. Paul roads, and in the second the fifteen Chicago roads that do not touch St. Paul. For the sake of convenience the Northwestern's total is made to include the Omaha and its other branch lines. The mileage of the Minneapolis & St. Louis is embraced in that of the Illinois Central; and the mileage of the other consolidated companies is represented by one figure. The mileage of the St. Paul systems, as taken from records believed to be substantially authentic, is as follows:

The St. Paul Mileage.	
Great Northern	5,294
Northern Pacific	5,105
Soo Line	1,428
Burlington	8,632
Milwaukee	6,498
North-Western	9,024
Great Western	1,171
Illinois Central	5,854
Wisconsin Central	831
Rock Island System	6,823
Total	59,440

The mileage of the railroads entering Chicago, exclusive of those represented in the foregoing table, compiled from the same source, is as follows:

Chicago's Mileage.	
Lake Shore	1,412
Hartford and Ohio	3,429
Nickel Plate	523
Chicago Terminal Transfer	250
Michigan Central	1,662
Big Rock	2,961
Pere Marquette	1,901
Chicago and Eastern	732
Wabash	2,732
Grand Trunk	4,179
Monon Route	538
Elie	3,313
Santa Fe	6,517
Chicago & North Western	9,948
Pennsylvania Lines	7,814
Total fifteen Chicago roads.....	36,988
Total Chicago-St. Paul roads.....	28,613
Chicago's mileage	75,601

These figures are to be taken merely as approximate, but it is thought they will convey some idea of the situation. The actual number of lines having terminals in Chicago is thirty-two, but some of these are merely suburban, which are omitted, and others are embraced under the titles of roads with which they have been consolidated.

WESTERN SLEUTH WAKES UP GOTHAM

Joseph Jacobs introduces Novel Startling Methods to Run Down Gamblers for the Citizens Union.



ONE OF HIS TRICKS

A few months ago Joseph Jacobs was totally unknown to New York and fame. Now he is one of the West he secured employment in its forms of diversion. He is especially strong in disguising himself, and in

work, and occasionally obtain positions in factories on the outside when their workhouse sentences expire.

The next day was stormy and we were all employed on inside work. Then I began to make the acquaintance of my companion in misery. I was most interested in the philosophy expressed by a man whose white beard proclaimed that he was on the down grade of life. He seemed to be in poor health, but his sickness was mere apparent when a guard was near than when he was alone or in the presence of fellow prisoners.

"My name don't matter," said he. "I have a new one for each city I visit. The name my children bear is an honored one, but I suppose they think that I am dead. I am a lazy, worthless drunkard. I'll admit that. But I consider this a world over me a living hell. Now I'm fairly honest," he continued. "I've never stolen unless I thought I had to. My game now is being a vagrant. I used to knock about with a racket, but that's been done so much lately that it's about played out. At present the workhouse graft is the best."

"The best workhouse in the country during the winter months is in St. Paul. There's no better from Nov. 1 to March 15. It's light. It's mostly done inside, far away from the buffeting winds. The broom making is a snap and the grub here is pretty fair. There's a good chuck as you get at Stillwater, but when you visit that stir you have to stay too long."

"The best workhouse is a bad place in the summer, however. Then the air up here is fine and bracing and they send you out in the parks and streets to dig ditches and cut weeds. There's too much walking and too much physical exertion about that. The best workhouse in the summer is on Blackwell's island in New York."

"After a hard spring and early summer on the golf links I generally go there for July and August to recuperate. They make you work, of course, but there you are in sight of the Fall River line of steamers and all the vessels that go up the sound to Boston, Portland or Labrador. The Minneapolis workhouse is on the bum. They make you do anything there but pound rocks."

The Man From the South.

That night in the workhouse I was given a cellmate. He was a negro, clean, wholesome looking and intelligent. He told me his story and I believed it. He came from South Carolina, and arrived in St. Paul several days ago with about \$20 in his pocket. He knew no one here and paid \$15 for a month's board in advance at a place on St. Peter street. In the course of a few days he secured the position of porter in a saloon on Wabasha street. Let him tell his own story, dialect and all:

"I was proud, dat's what I was 'fo' suth. I had de job. I had de board paid 'fo' a month. I was a nigger honed. I done drank de niggah gin. I done did drunk it for suah."

According to the negro's story he was arrested, taken into police court the next morning, pleaded guilty, did not have sense enough to tell his story in mitigation of his offense and was fined \$10. When he comes out of the

under the care of the warden. Oblivion in a prison is not a desideratum to be longed for at any time. The chief object of prison inmates should be to make time pass as quickly as possible. In order to do this the old offenders seek the easiest way is to work hard, work constantly, and thus keep your mind off yourself.

A man is rather low in the scale of human beings when he is serving a term in the workhouse. Yet in many different ways, most of them coarse and conched in uncouth language, I heard Dr. Edward Everett Hale's famous lines beginning:

"Look forward, not backward;
Look upward, not downward."

The expression of the thought was Dr. Hale's, but the language was of the slums. One mode of putting it was this:

"To h—I with the past; it isn't what you used to be, it's what you'll be tomorrow."

That sentiment is what makes life in the workhouse bearable.

No Excuse for the "Vag."

Now, I don't believe that I am a hard-hearted man. I have to ask that so many excuses be made for myself that I am willing to grant them for others. But I see no excuse for the workhouse vagrant.

For the vagrant arrested because he, according to law, has no visible means of support, I have some sympathy. He works. He wears good clothes. Diamonds adorn his shirt-front. To be sure, he works other people and is dishonest. But then he strikes and he takes his chances of going to the penitentiary.

But the workhouse vagrant never works. He is not honest. His honesty does not come from principle, however, but because it is too much trouble to be dishonest.

He likes the workhouse. The curses of the guards are jense to his soul. If he can play sick he enjoys taking nasty tasting medicines because they come from principle, however, but because it is too much trouble to be dishonest.

"Is it any wonder that prisoners are sometimes badly treated?"

—The Ten-Day Man.

GENERAL GOSSIP OF THE WORKERS

A Brief Review of Week's Work of Every Nation on the Globe.

Plumbers in England receive \$10.24 a week.

Cigar-makers of Dodge county, Wis., will organize a union.

Boot and shoeworkers at Omaha, Neb., have formed a union.

Striking boot and shoe operators at Ipswich, England, have returned to work.

Female house servants command from \$15 to \$20 a month in South Africa.

Trade unions at Everett, Wash., have built a home for themselves at a cost of \$1,000.

During 1901 the amount paid in wages for labor in the state of Ohio was \$24,622,977.79.

It is estimated that non-union men do not represent more than 20 per cent of the various trades.

After Jan. 1, Boston (Mass.) newboys and bootblacks under fourteen years of age will be licensed.

A Bridge and structural ironworkers of Cincinnati will present a new wage scale to take effect Jan. 1.

An hourly wage of 45 cents will be demanded by the Milwaukee (Wis.) bridge and structural ironworkers after May 1, 1903.

An energetic attempt is being made to unionize the bakers at Columbus, Ohio, by the Journeymen Bakers' union at that place.

Oregon labor unions are preparing child labor, eight-hour and other labor measures for consideration by the legislature this session.

Window glassworkers have practically severed their connection with the Knights of Labor, having refused to send delegates to the next convention.

It is reported that a number of labor unions in the East propose to affiliate with the American Labor Union, which promises to put organizers in the field.

The Factory and Shop Report of Queensland, Australia, states that in every instance the proportion of female to male employees in shops has greatly increased.

Four hundred and seventy-three thousand miners work in the district covered by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, and of these 347,000 are union men.

Calculating the annual industrial value of a workman's life at \$700, the Italian office of statistics finds that Sicily lost \$250,000 last year through deaths from malaria.

Telephone operators at Vancouver, B. C., have returned to work, the company having come to terms with the local branch of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Union painters in New Jersey work forty-eight hours a week and average \$2 a day, including board, and receive 10 hours and \$1.80 a day, according to figures compiled by the bureau of labor of that state.

The opinion recently rendered by Attorney General Hiram P. Illinois, that the letting of contracts for the labor of convicts in penal institutions of the state is illegal, has given the convict laborer the Chicago great encouragement.

The league (Ill.) Steam Power Council has secured a satisfactory agreement with the Building Trades and Carpenters. About 87 large buildings are included in the contract and nearly 1,900 employees will benefit by the agreement.

Iron Molders' union of Indianapolis, Ind., is asking for an increase of 25 per cent in wages. Conferences are being held with the different employers, and it is generally expected that the raise will be granted, to become effective Jan. 1.

Referendum ballot by the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada has decided that after Jan. 1 the dues shall be increased to 30 cents a week. The project for equalizing the matter of sick, death, strike and superannuated benefits was adopted. There had been no uniformity in this matter and some locals paid no benefits.

The Cleveland Cliffs company at Gladstone, Mich., has opened a club house which it has built and equipped for the exclusive use of the employees of its Gladstone blast furnaces. Aside from a large reading room where magazines and newspapers will be kept on file, pool and billiard tables, and a billiard room, facilities for other similar pastimes have been provided. The use of the club is free to its employees.

Arrangements have been made for a joint conference of the iron working trades affiliated with the Allied Metal Trades, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 16. The conference is called to discuss the changes required in the wage agreements of these various iron working trades for the coming year. It is expected that those who desire an advance in wages are the sheet metal workers, boilermakers and structural ironworkers after May 1, 1903.

Veterans in the service of the Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company will be benefited by the introduction of a pension system to apply to those employed continuously for twenty years or more and who have reached an age necessitating retirement therefrom.

Compensation bills for the settlement of labor disputes will be presented before the Washington (state) legislature at this session. The bills are three in number. One provides that combinations of employers and employees may interpose their claims for arbitration. The third provides that the arbitrator's decision shall be binding for two years. Only incorporated workmen are allowed the privilege of presenting to the courts, thus compelling all to organize and incorporate if they wish to get the benefits of the law.

THIS WILL INTEREST EVERY LADY IN ST. PAUL

Who desires to be attractive and good-looking. She who does not lack an interest in herself that she should be ashamed of. Unless one's complexion is faultless, unless it is free from disfiguring pimples, blackheads, moth patches and other blemishes, good looks cannot be attractive, no matter how beautiful her features may be. Without a clear, spotless complexion, she cannot be and is not considered good looking by any one. The famous complexion specialist.

The Misses Bell

Of 78 and 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City,

Have just arranged with MANNHEIMER BROTHERS to show the Misses Bell's celebrated Complexion Tonic to the ladies of St. Paul, and the saleslady in Mannheimers store, every lady, the marvelous efficacy of the Complexion Tonic and its remarkable tonic effect on a skin covered with freckles, pimples, blackheads, moth patches, redness, roughness, oiliness of the skin, and wrinkles not caused by facial expression. The Misses Bell's COMPLEXION TONIC removes all these blemishes permanently and bestows a complexion that is beautiful to look upon. The Complexion Tonic is not a cosmetic to hide and cover up the blemishes, but a colorless liquid that has a tonic effect upon the pores of the skin, driving out the impurities that clog up the pores and restoring the skin to its normal, delicate, velvety texture it was in infancy. The price of the Complexion Tonic is \$1.00 a bottle.

Superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck or Arms

Can be removed permanently by the Misses Bell's new discovery, KILL-ALL-HAIR, which removes this annoying and disfiguring blemish forever, and kills the root of the hair so that it will never return. In order that every lady in St. Paul may have an opportunity to test the merits of the wonderful KILL-ALL-HAIR, and see for herself its wonderful effect, the saleslady in MANNHEIMER BROS.' store at every lady, FREE, a trial treatment of KILL-ALL-HAIR, which you can use yourself, and notice its effect. For those ladies who live outside of St. Paul and who are desirous of trying the "KILL-ALL-HAIR" Treatment, the Misses Bell will send a trial treatment free if you will send two-cent stamps to the Misses Bell, 78 and 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Ask the saleslady in Mannheimers to explain the merits of the Misses Bell's preparations to you, and have her show you the Misses Bell's LA-RENOVA for restoring gray hair to its natural color, the Misses Bell's HAIR TONIC for removing dandruff and curing itching, scaly and diseased scalp; the Misses Bell's SKIN FOOD, a cream, secured from the best before retiring, and the Misses Bell's LAMB'S WOOL SOAP, for the bath and toilet.

Don't forget to visit the toilet goods department and ask to see the Misses Bell's Celebrated Toilet Preparations.

Mannheimers

Sixth and Robert Sts., St. Paul, Minn.

Straight to the mark

Our motto Give the public the best for the money.

Hammer's

Beer is the best.