A. Sauter, one and on e-half story frame barn on Winslow \$500. C. St. John, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Alabama, \$1,200.

R. C. Kenny, one story frame addition on Page. \$500. C. O. Green, one story frame audition on

Page, \$500. Page, \$500.

J. Amachas, one and one-half story frame iwelling on Orleans, \$2,000.

J. J. Stiefel, one and one-half story frame barn on Eaton, \$500. C. Grane, one and one-half story frame awelling on Concord, \$1,500. Mahlon D. Miller one story frame dwelling

on Susan, \$1,500. Mahion D. Miller, one story frame dwelling on Susan, \$1.500. M. Bruggemann, two story frame addition on Channel, \$1,500. T. Tracey, two story frame addition on

H. Horman, two story brick block on Da kota, \$5,000. Mrs. Elias Siebert, two story frame block on Dakota, \$2,500.

C. F. Hansdorf, two story frame store on Isabel, \$2,500. C. Gamache, one story frame carpenter shop on Robertson, \$500. M. D. Miller, one story frame dwelling on

Susan, \$1,500. M. D. Miller, one story frame dwelling on Susan. \$1,500. M. D. Miller, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Robertson, \$1,500.

M. D. Miller, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Robertson, \$1,500.

F. Lehman, one and one-half story frame barn on Colorado, \$600. J. Saylis, one and one-half story frame barn on Ohio, \$500.

A. Rucker, one story frame dwelling on Winifred, \$1,000. G. L. Rehburger, one story frame dwelling on Winifred, \$1,000. S. L. Pollock, one and one-half story frame barn on Isabel, \$500.

J. F. Burke, one and one-half story frame barn on Livingston, \$1,200. H. E. Marston, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Page, \$1,800. F. A. Barbeau, one and one-half story frame barn on Robertson, \$700. G. Opmann, one and one-half story frame barn on Dakota, \$500.

C. Hall, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Robertson, \$1,200. C. Hall, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Robertson, \$1,200. J. Smith, one and one-half story frame barn on Colorado, \$500. J. J. Stiefel, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Augusts, \$1,200.

W. F. Kautlak, one story frame dwelling E. Spiegel, one story frame dwelling on Colorado, \$1,200. A. Schultz, one story frame dwelling on J. Smith, one story frame addition on

Colorado, \$1,000. A. Schletz, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Goffe, \$2,000. M. D. Miller, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Isabel, \$2,000. M. D. Miller, one an ione-half story frame dwelling on Isabel, \$2,000.

M. D. Miller, one story frame dwelling on

Susan, \$1.500. C. Meyer, one and one-half story brick dwelling on Curtice, \$1,500. I. St. Peter, one and one-half story frame addition on Custer, \$1,000.

G. W. H. Bell, two story frame addition

on Concord, \$1,000. W. Longer, one and one-half story frame arn on Concord, \$500. F. B. Doran, one and one-half story frame barn on Indiana, \$500.

A. Gadbout, one and one-half story frame barn on Concord, \$500. F. Gadbout, one and one-half story frame barn on Fillmore, \$500. A. H. Hornsby, two-story frame dwelling

C. A. Miller, one story frame dwelling on George, \$1,000.

J. H. Reimers, one story frame shop on Hall, \$1,500. Dhine, one story frame store on Dakota, \$1,500.

P. Gadbois, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Robertson, \$2,000. C. Meyer, one and one-half story brick dwelling on Page, \$1.500. E. F. Crocker, one story frame workshop on coble, \$300.

T. and G. J. Milton, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Florida, \$1,000. R. E. Westervelt, one and one-half story rman, \$1,500 A. T. Rosen, one and one-half story frame dwelling on Fillmore, \$1,200. F. Steinhardt, one story frame store on

Stryker, \$1,500. C. Hand, one story brick veneered addition on Ducas, \$1,000. J. M. Cooley, one story frame addition on Fairfield, \$500

Wm. Croxford, one story frame dwelling on Page, \$1,000. M. Franket, one and one-half story frame. dwelling on Livingston, \$1,500. M. D. Miller, one story frame addition on Mrs. M. Erchanger, one story frame dwell-

ing on Concord, \$1,000.

J. N. Wilgus, one and one-half story frame barn on Winifred, \$500. O. R. Lame, one and one-balf story frame dwelling on St. Lawrence, \$1,500. min, two story frame dwelling on

Eaton. \$3,000. r. r. micule, one and one-half story frame barn on Isabel, \$500. P. Martin & Co., two story frame roller rink on Dakota, \$4.000. C. Swanson, one and one-half story frame

dwelling on Winifred, \$1,500. W. Schu'z, two story frame dwelling on Eaton, \$2,000. A. H. Woodward, two story frame dwelling on Susan, \$2,000.

frame barn on Susan, \$500. J. Enszlin, one and one half story frame dwelling on Robie, \$1,000. A. M. Bartlett, one and one half story frame double dwelling on Eva, \$2,500. A. Patient, two story brick veneered double store on Fairfield. \$4,000.

C. E. Wright, one and one half story

Carrie J. Taft, one and one half story frame dwelling on Mohawk, \$2,000. J. Henzelmann, one story frame dwelling Winifred, \$1,000.

N. Gaultier, one and one half story frame double dwelling on Susan, \$2,000. E. F. Hall, two story frame dwelling on S. Kult, two story addition to store on Fill-

C. D. Bell, one story frame office on Da-

H. Fendel, frame ice house on Chicago, \$2,-G. Liebe, one story frame dwelling on \$1,000.

C. Kull, one and one half story frame dwelling on Winifred, \$1,000. One hundred and thirteen small buildings not given in the above list costing an average of \$500 each, \$56,500.

A. P. Wilkes, Seven Corners; John Boyden, 323 East Seventh street; F. H. Hinnert. 874 Dayton avenue, and P. C. Lutz, the druggists who are always looking after the inte ests of their customers, have now secured the sale of Dr. Bosanko's Cougane Lung Syrup, a remedy that never fails to cure coughs. colds, pains in the chest, and all lung affec-For proof try a free sample bottle.

Regular size 50c and \$) The Triumph of Wealth. Eloping Daughter-"But, pa, hear me. My husband is not an ordinary family coach-

Irate Pa-"Oh, you ungrateful hussy! n't attempt to defend yourself or I'll-I'll do something terrible. Seek not for-giveness. Leave me; leave me and never show your face again. The idea of a child of mine running away and marrying a coachman!"

"But he is not, pa. He never worked in any family. He is a licensed back driver. Worse and worse. Oh, that I had"-"But he don't live in this city, pa."
"What difference does that make! The

"He is a hack driver at Niagara Falls." "Oh, bless you, my children !"

Cause and Effect.

At times symptous of indigestion are present, aneasiness of the stamach, etc., a moisture like perspiration, producing an itching at night, or when one is warm, cause the piles. The effect is immediate relief upon the application of Dr Bossnko's Pile Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by A. R. Wilkes, B. & E. Zimmerman and sale by A. R. Wilkes F. Stierle, druggists.

MANUFACTURES.

be erected in the early part of 1885, them to be located in West St. Paul.

wholesale dry goods, clothing and ge furnishing goods establishments. The

is therefore easy to believe that fine clothing

turing center. In 1833 there were thirty-

nine which gave employment to

hands and turned out goods to

climates, such as obtain at Chicago, Cincin

obacco to St. Paul and manufacture the

cigars here. Capital has been transpianted from other cities, and there is no way of es-

interesting subject, the writer discovered that pure Havana hand-made eigars are

ection which they have tried away from their

than the eigar trade; yet St. Paul manufact-urers have had sufficient pluck and everyy to

compete with all outsiders and secure for their goods customers who will stick. It

should not be forgotten that this industry

as claims for aid and protection from the

jobbing houses of St. Paul, and that these laims have, in many instances, been most

Beer.

turers of "liquid bread," as lager beer-

when bonestly brewed- may, with poetic li-

cense, be termed. This is one of the most

St. Paul is the New Eldorado for manufac-

generously and nobly recognized.

During his investigation of this

gars are spoiled by "funk," or mold.

timating the extent to which the

them better than the climate of

the

manufactured here.

St. Paul the Future Great Industrial Center of the Northwest.

A Dispassionate Glance at a Portion of What Has Already Been Accomplished.

The Mighty Mississippi Looms Up Once More as an Important Factor.

Manufactures Following Naturally in the gigantic scale upon which the manufacture wake of Finance, Commerce and the Progressive Railway.

There are five leading factories, which are five leading factories, which are five leading factories, which are five leading factories.

Actual Facts are Sufficiently Flattering. Hence no Need of "Boom" Figures.

A Long and Varied List of Industries which are increasing in Both Size and Number.

The hum of industry has long been heard to reverberate with no uncertain sound in St. Paul, though it has hitherto not attracted the attention that it deserved. Neglect, however, did not silence. Its euphony. As bees seek clover, so do the magnates of finance and the knights of labor gravitate toward this favored locality, and they are continuing to gather here. This city, the acknowledged railway center, commercial center and banking center, has one more claim which must be recognized. St. Paul is the great manufacturing center of the northwest-there is no question about it. There was a time when water power was be lieved to be a pre-requisite of a city of importance in regard to manufactures, but that time is past. A city will out-grow a water power company—instance our neighbor at the Falls of St. Anthony, where steam is being introduced as a motive power in almost every factory and mill. It is with profound respect and admiration that the name of Minneapolis is mentioned, for her accomplishments have been great and out of proportion to her natural advantages. 'Where Nature does much, men are apt to lean too much upon their benefactress," must be admitted to be a remark pertinent to the present theme. But, though enterprise and energy have made deserts to blossom as the rose, realms have been dried up to deserts. Nature wins in the end. St. Paul, as a manufacturing city, is the present topic. An aneedote will illustrate the laboriousness of her advancement in this respect: A St. Paul box manufacturer removed to a neighboring city, but sought St. Paul as market for his goods, and (though it eventually ruined him) found customers here by selling bis boxes for less than the cost of the raw material. In trying to compete, the home producer was told that he would have to do much better than the visiting tradesman, or the goods would be purchased outside. Driven to the expedient of meeting his competitor upon his own ground, the St. Paul manufacturer went to Minneapolis and tried to sell boxes, but was told by the people that they would rather patronize bome industry, so long as they could do about as well at some as abroad. All that is past now, and there is a growing disposition being shown by St. Paul jobbers to help St. Paul manufacturers whenever they can consistently do so. This is made easy by the high grade which now characterizes almost every line of goods made here. The great variety of industries in operation-many of which are moving on a gigantic scale-is the strongest argument in support of the premises of this article. These industries are stealily growing. and the list is being lengthened every year, thus demonstrating that where commerce, capital and transportation lead the way, manufactures will follow. The Mississippi river must always remain an incalculable advantage to St. Paul. At low rates of freight, fuel and crude materials are brought by water to the very doors of the factories, so that when the railroads grow unreasonable, the river furnishes an outlet to the manufactured stocks. The river banks will nitimately be lined with factories. During 1885 there will doubtless be started here steel works, tanneries, canning factories, smelting works, stove works, cordage works, glass works, a match factory, a starch factory and a paper mill. There are splendid opportunities for investments in these and many other lines. The GLOBE has taken pains to make an exhaustive inspection of leading

industries, and the condensed result is ap-

convenient points in the country to procura supply of barley from the northwest and Boots and Shoes. from the Pacific slope, where the finest grain This industry has grown prodigiously in is grown. Ice is an important matter, and St. Paul during the past decade, and gives of this an unlimited supply is always to be pronise of astonishing results in the near had here at the lowest cost. The water used future. It is a curious and gratifying factby St Paul brewers from crystal springs and, which may not have attracted general notice lakes surrounding the city is not excelled -that much of the finest stock on sale in anywhere. The sandstone bluffs of St. Paul. the retail shoe houses of St. Paul, Minnewhich are easy of excavation, offer unlimited apolis and other leading cities of the north west, is of St. Paul manufacture: and that. temperature is low in summer and equable in many styles of goods, the St. Paul manuthe year round. The beer industry is continufacturer readily receives higher prices for his ally expanding, owing to the advantages enuproduct than can be obtained by the most nerated, and the further incentive of an imnotable establishments at the east mense traffic which is carried on in fer A casual inquiry renders this ented beverages dispensed here by agents easy to understand. There is but a single of brewers in other cities. The brewers of difference between a boot or shoe produced St. Paul commenced, like minnows, on a in St. Paul and one of eastern manufacture. small scale, and were content for a season to send out goods of indifferent quality. When the taste of the populace became more culti-vated—as indicated by large consumption of and that is in the quality of the stock used. The St. Paul manufacturers have enjoyed phenominal prosperity as to warrant St. Louis and Milwaukee brewings, and even them in purchasing all the best improved machinery and systems of cutting and fitting. The question of skilled labor is thus beer imported from Bavaria-the St. Paul brewers made an extra effort to improve solved at once, because experiments have their product, and succeeded in holding their demonstrated that a new hand may be transtrade against all outside competition. One formed into an expert by being furnished of the breweties of St. Paul may be operated with the perfect implements which invention by a company of Milwaukee capital, negotiations having been pending, which arhas of late supplied. Skilled labor is, therefore, gues pretty forcibly that the advantages pointed out are real. At present St. Paul relower priced here than at the east, and the St. Paul manufacturer has the further con siderable advantage of being able to purchase oices in the possession of thirteen breweries his leather from the neighboring tanneries of Wisconsin, thereby saving the important office on 88,098 barrels in 1884, the product item of extra freight which the eastern manufacturer must pay. The St. Paul manufacan appreciable increase over the showing for turer takes pride in using good, sound stock 200 hands, and may be said to be just fairly in all his products, whereas his competitor at the east, in certain classes of goods is forced to use shoddy, or quit the field. A visit to started. It is a business which requires both capital and skill, a business to which the nathe St. Paul shoe factories-where the public are always made welcomee American has not given especial study. The opportunities which it holds out for profits may, in the course of time, attract would open the eyes of citizens who have barbored the impression that the better home talent and enterprise. Be that as it may, it will not stand still, but will enlarge grades of shoes must necessarily come from the east. In one factory alone the writer was shown 125 different kinds of ladies', misses' and children's shoes, including the finest and most elegant styles of satin topped and hand stitched French kids. At the beginning of the year 1884 there were fire large factories. One of them was destroyed by fire in September, but it is to be rebuilt on a larger scale in 1885. The other factories are,

orders than they could fill, one of them will double its dimensi

This will then be the most extensive

rom year to year, and take rank as a leading Under this head are classed foundries, boiler factories and machine works, of which there are a dozen leading concerns, which give employment to 577 men and turn ed out \$1,014,-000 during the year. The past twelve months without exception, preparing to increase their capacity, all baving had more has been the first year for several of the enterprises indicated. One of them ran but and eight months and another but three months so as to give employment to 275 or 300 hands. during 1884. The showing is, therefore, a fair one, particularly so in the light of the and shoe manufactory at the west-barring fact that the iron the state penitentiary of Illinois. In the ensuing year all grades of ladies and gents foot wear will be turned out in St. Paul, and industry throughout the country has experienced unusual depression. Some equipages noticed upon the streets of St. fine specimens of boilers have of late been Paul are made here. The St. Paul millionin a short time the trade will be entirely supplied by home production. During the year 1884, the number of persons employed by the boot and shoe industry has nearly doubled that of 1888, manufactured in St. Paul, and a quantity of architectural iron. The latter has been used in the numerous fine structures which has nearly doubled that of 1888, and the amount of sales, (with one of the factories stopped by fire), has increased over a quarter of a million dollars. Initial steps have been taken for three new factories to Pennsylvania and to the Lake Superior iron

The industry gives employment to

with the best machinery that can be built, and they are doing work for the entire north-west. The high character of the industry is The manufacture of clothing in St. Paul, denoted by the fact that the St. Paul ma ists receive frequent demands upon their skill from citizens of Minneapolis. as the phrase is popularly understood, may be said to be in a state of incipiency, because

there is but one firm engaged in making up Tin and Sheet Iron. fashionable suitings on a grand scale. But Workers in tip and sheet fron are multithere is an industry here, which is almost plying in our midst. Oil cans, paint cans, peculiar to the northwest, and which can powder cans, baking powder cans, fronproperly be called by the same name, since acketed shipping caus, ash kettles, camp it produces the raiment worn by a large tettles, stove pipe, dripping pens, and all class of the people during the major part of kinds of tin ware-extending to beavy sheet every year. The list of garments manufacand wrought iron ranges-are manufactured comprises farmer's, lumbermen's in this city on a large scale by three princiand frontiersmen's duck clothing-overalls, pal factories, which give maintenance to heavy woolen shirts and underwear. onty-five men, and during the past year duced \$125,000 worth of work. boduced \$125,000 worth of work. The factories are all equipped with the very latest and best machinery. One firm has gone to great expense putting pants, heavy woolen pants, wind-proof duck ulsters and blouses, and many other articles used by the great mass of population who, in a new country and high latitude, are necessarily in a "double-seaming machine," which is a wonderful piece of mechanism. By means of it the bottoms are attached to tin cans without the aid of solder, and much more subject to exposure. These goods, of course, take the place of ordinary styles of ready made clothing used in other localities. The securely than by the old method. The same firm is building up a large trade in decoy excellence of the work produced explains the geese and ducks, which are made of sheet iron and painted so as to resemble the real run in conjunction with five of our largest bird so closely that sportsmen at short range are often beguiled into firing at them. factories are fitted with the latest improved machinery, one of Agricultural Implements, St. Paul has a national reputation as a place the most notable acquisitions of a recent

date being the "staying machine," with which one girl can sew on 2,800 buttons in a Paul are sold in almost every state of the day. The trade has peculiar requirements Union, even Pennsylvania paying us the which are understood in St. Paul, and are not understood in Chicago. Thus, for in-stance, a pair of overalls of St. Paul manucompliment of buying our machines. At a which took piace near Indianapolis, Ind., facture, is made stronger and a Mackinaw shirt heavier and more ample than similar June 21, 1884, a machine built in St. Paul articles of eastern production; and, the was awarded the palm by a jury of 800 farmers. prices being equally low, eastern goods of the class described, have a poor chance for successful competition. The five principal factories mentioned give employment to Many contests resulted similarly in other states. During the past year 2,500 of these machines have been turned out by the factory which makes of them a specialty. There are two companies engaged in the construction of farm machinery, the other concern devotfifteen hundred operators, and the number is being constantly increased as the trade ing itself to the production of ploughs, har-rows and cultivators. These find ready sale (which has grown steadily in spite of decreasing values) demands constant enlargement of working capacity. During 1884 the product reached \$2,750,000, which is a fair in During 1884 the proin all the western states and territories. During 1884 the two establishments gave crease over the business of 1883, when the fall in prices is considered, and the fact employment to 430 hands and produced al implements of the combined value of \$712.500. Both factories ran behind their that only operations of the manufactories, so-called, are taken into account. orders, (although the past year has not been As the northwest becomes more densely populated conditions will be developed favorable to everywhere counted an unusually brisk one in this line) and an increased capacity is prothe acquirement of skilled labor, co-existent with a greater demand for fine clothing. It jected for 1885.

Flour. within a few years, will also be extensively Although this city has never made any pretence to greatness in respect of its flour product, there are a few facts relating to the subject that are worth noting. In 1880 the The eigar manufacturing business in St. rincipal flouring mill here made 80,000 bar-Paul has attained proportions undreamt of rels, and has since increased its capacity until 1884 when it turned out 200,000 barrels by the most enthusiastic advocate of this city's claims to recognition as a manufacof a grade of flour that commands 25 cents per barrel more on the Chicago market than two cigar factories here, emplaying 492 flour of Minneapolis manufacture. The prohands. The value of the product of that prietors of this mill have, at great expense. year was given a \$30),000, which was said brought the finest machinery all the way from Hungary, and they claim to be the only firm in this region mako be \$28,000 in excess of the work of the preceding year. During 1884 the number ing flour exclusively by the roller process. Rollers have been introduced into the Minfactories increased to fortyneapolis mills, but the stones have not yet been discarded. A curious fact in connec-tion with milling is that the chief mills of value of \$1,135,125. Cgar making is now Minneapolis are introducing steam as a mo of the many growing industries of St. Paul, it has reached a point at which it possesses tive power, because a water wheel (while good enough in its way) invariably steps when it is most needed. The conclusion is centralizing power, and always shows a gre-garious tendency. New York city has long bat, if flour and water are separable, St. Paul been the favorite place for cigar manufac-turers. Outside of New York there is no (which now produces the finest quality of flour) may be expected to make a respectable showcity that is considered more desirable than St. Paul. The climate has been found to be ing in point of quantity before long At present this city has five flouring mills particularly beneficial by its dry-ness in protecting the leaf from which give employment to 62 men, and which altogether produced \$1,100,000 worth of flour in 1884. The past two seasons have the danger of a "second sweat." In damp been bad ones for millers generally, and in many sections money has been lost at the business, yet the millers of St. Paul have prospered. This is mentioned in support of ati, St. Louis and New Orleans, many good as hence been found expedient to ship the prospered. This is mentioned in support of the assumption that St. Paul is, in innum-

> manufacturing centre. Terra Cotta Lumber.

One of the new industries which have produced here commanding the fancy price sprung into existence during the year is an \$150 and \$160 per thousand, and the trade of establisement for the manufacture of fire oof material for the interior of buildings. in them is growing. They are made by native Spanish and Cuban workmen, who The company is formed entirely of St. Paul have found, by experimentally passing a capitalists, operating under a right covering winter here, that the climate agrees with Minnesota, purchased from the inventor who, by the way, has the distinction of being a own latitude. In the American factories a larger percentage of fine cigars was produced in 1884 than during any preceding year. There is, perhaps, no line of business that is more greatly innative of the great northwest. 'The material is made of clay mixed with sawdust. In the process of burning the sawdust is completely obliterated, leaving the material poron yet exceedingly strong, as has bee proved by official tests. It he official tests. ested with cheap trash and eastern humbug by architects for the filling of walls. It is s non-conductor of heat, and can be worked with edged tools and nailed like pine lum-Twenty thousand tons of it are used annually by builders in New York city. It is not affected by frost, and will not crumble if heated to a white heat and then flooded with water. The new German American Bank building and Mr. Stickney's palatial residence have been rendered tire-proof with it. It would have been used in the construction of the Hotel Ryan, had the works, which were not started until last May, been in shape to supply all the demands upon them. They bave delivered all the material they could make, which was about twenty tons a day. Twenty five hands have been employed, and \$20,000 worth of material finished. The capacity of the works is to be quadrupled during 1885 and builders and architects predicted that even when that shall have will exceed all possibility of supply.

Cigar Boxes are manufactured by three different conesources for storage in vaults where the cerns, which sell to cigar makers in Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Montana, Wisconsin, and the entire northwest. The trade, which is a growing one, presents some interesting features. There are three grades of boxes made, the best being from Spanish cedar umber imported from Cuba. ainable a quality of basswood, grown near St. Paul, which can be grained and stained and used as a substitute for the expensive material, but it only serves for cheap cigars. A very presentable style of cigar box is constructed of basswood, venecred with beautifully polished Spanish cedar. The lumber is prepared at Cincinnati. The boxes formed out of it can e produced at less cost than the solid cedar ones, and are fully as good, so far as outward appearance goes. But the real cedar, on account of its flavor, is regarded as the only proper wood to encase the finer grades of cigars rolled in St. Paul, and the original kind of box will continue to be made. The three factories during 1884 employed twenty-five hands and produced \$75,000 worth of stock. New machinery will be put in during the ensuing year, and much larger results will doubtless be shown bereafter.

Nineteen factories employing 300 men, have turned out \$1,188,000 worth of work during the year. One of the largest of these enterprises did not run but half that time because its new building was not ready for occupancy. Another of the largest firms moved into new and spacious quarters with greatly increased capacity. Some of the work performed has been of the nature of repairing, but the bulk of it has been in the ine of new goods of St. Paul production. The business has been classed under one head, because a number of the factories, though not all, make noth wagons and carriages. The wagon trade is large and is growing rapidly. A peculiarity of the manufacture of lighter vehicles is that no attempt is made to compete with outsiders on cheap work; but when strength, richness and fine workmanship come into question, the St. Paul manufacturer can compete with the world in carriages, light hunging and sleighs. Almost all the costly buggies and sleighs. Almost all the costly Paul are made here. The St. Paul million-aire will pay more for a carriage made in this city than for one of similar grade constructed elsewhere. The St. Paul carriage manufac-

Paint Works

The number of enterprises for the manufacture of paint has been doubled during the year and the product increased to \$50,000. The new concern has been busy with preparations for a big year's work in 1885, than with making an immediate showing. The new firm will grind white leads and manufacture putty, house paints, roof paints and all kinds of priming leads for houses wagons, machinery, sash, doors and blinds colors in distemper, colors in japan, tiuted zing leads, and a patented fire proof paint. In conjunction with their factory they will run a large supply store heavily stocked with painters' supplies exclusively. The wants of the northwest in this line will hereafter fully supplied from St. Paul.

Planing Mills.

There are five planing mills, one or two of which have been running out a portion of the year. These mills perform a great variety of workmanship, some of the specialties being sash, doors, blinds, scroll-sawing, stairwork, newe! posts, wood and iron fencing. mouldings, roof-cresting, beer coolers, re-frigerators, packing boxes, ice boxes, cooling rooms of all sizes, drug store, bank and saloon outfits, and all descriptions of planing mill work. The product has reached \$445,-000, and 370 hands have been employed. As in other lines the work has been character where the best farming machinery is manu- ized by a tendency to fineness, and much factured. Harvesting machines made in St. new and expensive machinery has been pur chased, in anticipation of extended opera-tions in the near future.

trial among a number of harvesting machines By which is meant one bank and saloon fixtures, as well as household furniture-is a young but rapidly growing industry. There are at present only two large factories, yet in 1884 one of them doubled its achievements of the preceding year, and the other did nearly as well. The trade gives employment to one hundred men. In 1884 the grade of work was considerably finer than previously and the product reached \$100,000. cellent pieces of wood carving have been The trade bas gained a footbold and other factories will follow. With an equal amount of capital invested, St. Paul would not rank second to any city in advantages in this line.

> There are two soap factories which produced \$180,000 worth of goods, and gave employment to thirty men. St. Paul is a particularly advantageous point for this iudustry, because tallow can be purchased here at a lower price than anywhere else in the United States, and the rosin which is used in soap boiling is cheapened by river trans-portation. The chemicals used are brought from Europe, but they are shipped in concen trated form and the freight charges do not figure conspicuously. The grade of sono made here has been wonderfully improved during the year, and St. Paul jobbers can now take hold with confidence that it is not excelled by eastern makers.

Is manufactured by two firms, which together employ thirty men, and during the year made \$60,000 worth of stone, principally for pavements. When artificial stone was first talked of sceptics maintained that man could not make in a few bours a substitute for reai stone which Dame Nature has been engaged for countless ages in forming. But when it was discovered that Cleopatra's Needle, in Central park, New Yerk city, is formed of composition, this sort of disparaging conment grew beautifully less. Already 90,000 feet of artificial stone sidewalks have been put down in St. Paul, and if the experiment proves satisfactory the St. Paul artificial stone works will grow to be an important industry

Trunks. There are two firms engaged in the man facture of trunks, and it should be mentioned to their credit that there is nothing known to commerce in the shape of a trunk erable ways, qualified to become a great that they do not make. A specialty is made of fine sole leathers. Four or five varieties of "seamless trunks." The demand in St. Paul is chiefly for fine goods. Trunks of St. Paul manufacture are sold in Wisconsin upon the rightful territory of Chicago and Milwaukee trunk manufacturers. The two establishments mentioned employ and during the year have turned out \$60,000

Miscel aneous. In addition to the above there are sixteen brickyards which employ 300 hands and produce \$200,060 worth of brick per annum; twenty saddlery and harness manufacturers employing 150 men and producing \$150,000 worth of work; seven manufacturers of furs giving sustens nee to 175 employes and turn ing out \$450,000 worth of product; twentyfive millinery and dressmaking establish-ments giving work to 300 people, and producing \$300,000 worth of handiwork; six manufacturers of drugs and oils and chemicals, producing \$500,000; six mustard, spice and baking powder factories employing 275 hands and making \$700,000 worth of stock; four picture frame factories employing twenty men and making \$50,000 worth of goods; two broom and brush factories employing forty men and producing \$50,000, and forty printing and publishing establishments employing 1,500 hands and producing \$2,000,000 worth of work. This important item is placed last on the list, because it needs no especial display or comment. St. Paul, the capital of the state, is the proper home of literature, art and science, and must ever be. There are numerous unclassified indus

tries, including a shot tower (recently erected), knitting works, a type foundry, wire works, vinegar works, stamp and en-graving works, mattrass factories, blauk book manufactories, carpet cleaning works, excavating works, etc., which give profitable employment to hundreds of people and produce hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of work in the course of a year.

Recapitulated Figures 1,295,00

 Tin and sheet iron
 75

 Agricultural implements
 4%0

 Beer
 200

 Terra cotta lumber
 25

 Furniture..... Paint...... Sash, doors, blinds, etc.... 445.000 Trunks..... Spices, baking powder, etc... 275
Picture frames 20
Brooms and brushes 40 Total......9,039 \$16 803,909

Notice to Creditors. State of Minnesota, County of Ramsey—ss. bate Court, special term, December 16, 1834 In the matter of the estate of Victor Mill

in the matter of the estate of victor Miller, de-ceased.

Notice is hereby given that the Judge of Probate of the county of Ramsey, will upon the first Monday of the month of March, A. D. 1885, at ten o'clock a. m., receive, hear, examine and adjust, all claims and de-mands of all persons against said deceased; and that six months from and after the date hereof have been allowed and limited for creditors to present their claims against said estate, at the expiration of which time all claims not presented or not proven to its ast-isfaction, shall be forever barred, unless for good cause shown further time be allowed.

By the Court,

By the Court, WM. B. McGRORTY, Judge of Probate.

Administrators

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DEPARTING TRAINS. Leave Leave Minneapolis St. Paul. Des Moines fast Ex oss ...
Fast Chicago Express ...
Fast Atlantic Ex ...
Sioux C. Sioux F. & tipest ne Shakopee and Merriam Jet.
Onosha and Kanasa City ...
Chicago Local Express ...
Central Wisconsin Express ...
Sakones and Merriam ... 17:40 a m '8:00 p m '1:00 p m 17:40 a m '6:30 a m 4:30 p m 17:30 a m 17:30 a m 17:30 a m 17:30 a m †7:05 a m '8:40 p m 11:0 pm
17:44 a m 77:05 a m
17:48 a m 77:05 a m
17:30 a m 77:20 a m
17:30 a m 18:30 p m
17:30 a m 18:30 a m
17:30 a m 18:30 a m
17:45 a m 18:30 a 81 akopee and Merriam Job. Stillwater and R ver Faila.

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C. leago Day Express
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River Falls.
River Falls *8:00 a m * : 0 a m *12:80 p m *2:50 cm *7:15 a q *1:00 p u 12:15 9 1 18: 10 n 16:40) 0 19:05) 0 15:55) 0 5:55) 0 19:55 0 19:55 0 18:00 0 Central Wisconsin Express | fr:25 p m River Falls | 19:25 a m River Falls | 18:25 a m Des Moines Fast Express | 18:25 a m Pally | Except Sun-Jays | 8:101-10 a

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St. Cloud accommodation, via Anoka and Elk Kiver.... *6:15 pm 5:40 p.m t. Cloud Accommodation, via Anoka and Elk River. reckenringe, Wahpeton, Osseelton, Rope, Portia Mayvine, Grookston, Greeks, Levil's Lass and Vincen. Vincen .

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