

THE CITY OF FLOUR,

And How It Will Take Care of the Thousands of Convention Visitors.

THE PLANS LOOK WELL.

Low Railroad Rates and the Big Room Have Sent Land Way Up.

INSIDE THE MAMMOTH BUILDING.

Logging Camp Restaurant and Other Features That Are Novel.

NOT A FRONTIER TOWN BY ANY MEANS

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

I asked this question of a rather rough-looking Minneapolis citizen who sat opposite me in the sleeper on my way from Chicago to Minneapolis.

"Take care of the convention?" was the reply. "Well, I should smile! Minneapolis can take care of two such conventions and not feel it. By Gingernati! you people of the East can't understand the possibilities of the West. We work quick out here and the bigger the thing is the better we like it!"

"But how can you feed and sleep such a crowd?" I asked. "There is no trouble about that," was the Minneapolis man's reply. "We have plenty of potatoes and turkeys, and we can haul in enough straw for bedding. We can take care of them."

And with that the dinner burst into a horse laugh and repeated, "Let 'em come. By Gingernati, we can take care of 'em!"

No Trouble About Accommodations. This, of course, is facetious. It embodies, however, the idea that some people of the effete East have of the wild and woolly West—an idea which will be changed after they come to the convention.

Minneapolis has as good food and as fine hotels as any city of the East. She is really ready for the convention, and she could take care of it if it were called together.

Today, I have spent some time in looking into her preparations, and I predict that the delegates and visitors to this convention will be better cared for than any convention in our history.

The people are making the matter a personal one, and the town has a city pride

that is making it do all it can to make the delegates comfortable. Minneapolis has some of the finest residences of the United States, and a number of its rich men, I am told, intend to move their families out to the hotels on Lake Minnetonka and to give up their houses to some of the delegates.

A Convention Crowd of 75,000 People. Said Colonel McCrory: "We expect to have at least 75,000 strangers here at the convention. You have no idea how our applications for quarters are coming in. Some of our people expect the number will reach 150,000, but it will undoubtedly be one of the biggest conventions in the history of the States of Ohio and Iowa will empty themselves out here in June, and we will have delegations from 680 Republican clubs in Ohio alone."

Suppose 10 come from each club. This will make 6,800, and we will have a bigger delegation from Iowa. The Iowa men have been here to look up accommodations, and they are organizing here from all of the Western States, and Illinois is organizing to bring a big crowd here. There will be a contingent of 400 from Philadelphia, and the States of Oregon and Washington will be largely represented.

"What are the railroads going to do?" I asked. "They will make one fare for the round trip and some of the roads will do much better. For instance, a rate will be made from Philadelphia to Minneapolis for about a cent a mile, or \$130 for the trip of nearly 8,000 miles."

What Low Railroad Rates Mean. These reductions will bring enormous crowds and the rush to the Northwest will take advantage of the low rates, and the number of summer visitors, which we always have, will add to the list. There are now thousands of people who come here to spend the summer on the lakes, and the tide of emigration has turned here since the big crops. These are coming in now, and you would be surprised at the change that has taken place.

Lands in the Dakotas and this State have nearly doubled since those big crops, and the prospect is that these crops will continue. The outlook for this year is far better than it was for 1891, and we are going to have a boom. I got an order from a man in Russia last week to buy him 100,000 acres of land, and I bought him 75,000 acres at prices ranging from \$8 to \$20 per acre. At this time last year I could have bought the same land at from \$5 to \$12 per acre. These would be investors will increase our land, and, all told, I shall not be surprised if we have more than 75,000."

Well, suppose you have that many; can you take care of them?"

How They Figure on Sleeping Rooms. "Yes, without doubt," was the reply. "Our present hotels and their annexes will accommodate 25,000, and we can take care of another 25,000 in our boarding houses and private families. Then they can go out to

the big hotels at Lake Minnetonka in 20 minutes, and these, together with St. Paul, which is no further west and is reached at a 10-cent fare by electric and steam cars, can accommodate 25,000 more. We have already gotten accommodations for something like 18,000 who have applied, and our ability to feed the crowd is beyond question. We make, for instance, 35,000 barrels of flour a day at our mills here, and this would make enough bread to feed New York and Brooklyn and leave some thousands of barrels over for cakes and pies. We have big meat packing establishments here, and you can get anything to eat in Minneapolis that you can get at any place in the United States."

There will be a great many newspaper correspondents at the convention, and all the big papers of the United States have arranged for quarters. The accommodations in this respect will be better than at any previous convention, and more than 200 of working journalists have already applied for quarters. The Chairman of the Press Committee is ex-Senator Gil Pearce, who is now editor of the Minneapolis Tribune, and the Secretary is J. Newton King, a well-known newspaper man of the Northwest.

Where the Newspaper Men Will Be. He tells me that there will be no trouble about accommodations, and that the New York Life Insurance building will accommodate 200. This building is to be given up entirely to the press, with the exception of three rooms which have been reserved for the president of the company who is coming to

be reached by the electric cars and is within a few minutes' walk from the railway stations. The building itself is worth notice. It covers nearly three acres of ground, and has within half an acre a base area equal to that of the Capitol at Washington. It is built of brick and stone, and its walls are from two to four feet thick. You must imagine hundreds of flags floating from its roof and from its towers. You must drap bunting over the doors and along the windows and on the wooden stairways leading up to the second story on every side, and you get an idea of the hall as it will be within two weeks.

The construction of this building will give you some idea of how they manage things in the Northwest. It cost \$325,000, and it is one of the largest and most permanent exhibition buildings in the world. It is thoroughly solid and a large part of the interior and the floor beams are of iron. The floors are three inches thick and there are three sets of floors. There are altogether about seven acres of floor space in the building, and it is, all told, a structure worth a visit. It will be ready for occupancy from six months to two years in building.

It Rose in Eighty-Four Days. It was built here in 84 days. Minneapolis took a notion in January, 1886, that it would have an Exposition, and on the following May the corner stone was laid and a number of advance agents were sent out by the town to Europe to gather up art works

and other exhibits. Before August was well under way the building was done, and by the last of the month the exhibits were in and a very fine art collection had been brought here from Europe. The Exposition will be held this year, beginning on August 31 and closing September 24. And I am told that it will have an average daily attendance of at least 12,000 people.

There are some curious things about this convention that will be interesting to the visitor. The band, for instance, will be seated on a platform above the delegates. This platform is hung by iron rods between the great posts which support the convention roof, and the music will be furnished without attracting attention or tak-

ing up space which could otherwise be used for seating spectators. The convention hall will have a finished appearance. Minneapolis has gotten an army of decorators at work and even the posts which heretofore have been painted a dirty blue, and which looked rather unsightly have been covered with bronze.

The Pillars Will Be in Its Way. These posts are twice as big around as a telegraph pole and the chief objection to them is that there are so many of them in the hall. They cannot, however, obstruct the view for any great length of time as the speaking will be all over the hall and they can come in the way of only a few of the spectators. There will be a restaurant in the convention building, but this will probably be only for the delegates, the employees and the newspaper men.

The queerest restaurant is one just outside the convention ground. This is to be called the Logging Camp and it is to consist of a big log cabin or a number of cabins built after the style of the logging camps of Michigan and the Northwest, and here a regular lumberman's dinner will be served. There will be coffee and corn bread and bacon, and this dinner promises to be both popular and curious. Minneapolis is a great lumber town, and by this it calls attention to its immense lumber interests. It is, in fact, the greatest lumber producing point in the world—at least Minneapolis people say so. By the last census it had \$6,500,000 worth of lumber a year, and this is 50 per cent more than that of any other city in the country.

Having Up the Logs. One of the sights to the convention visitors will be these immense booms of logs on the Mississippi, and the sawmills working in them. These sawmills work day and night, and they use electricity to light the mills at night. They take up the largest of pine logs run into the mill, and even a gang saw which will cut a number of boards at a time. Minneapolis, in fact, cuts about 350,000,000 feet of lumber every year with these mills, and it turns out enough boards to make a boardwalk a foot wide twice around the world, taking in sea and land, every year.

The convention visitors will be astonished at how these people do business in the Northwest. Minneapolis has as fine buildings as you will find in any of the big cities of the East, and it has a half dozen buildings which would be a credit to New York. The most striking thing, however, to a stranger about Minneapolis is its immense elevators. These rise in every direction, and they are, as it were, monuments for this great grain center. One of these elevators hold 2,500,000 bushels of grain and the 21 elevators which are now in operation here, hold more than 10,000,000 bushels. The most of the grain stored in them is wheat, and the immense crops of last fall have packed them to bursting.

The Streets and the Street Cars. I am surprised at the electric street railways of Minneapolis. There are here in this city and in St. Paul 284 miles of street railways under one management and they run these cars by electricity. The overhead wire is used and the cars go as fast as 12 miles an hour. There is an electric line between here and St. Paul and there are lines running out to the suburbs and you can go to St. Paul for a dime and to any place throughout the city for a nickel.

Speaking of board walks, Minneapolis has as well paved streets as you will find in any city of the country. There are 40 miles of such streets here. And the most of these are made of granite and cedar blocks. The cedar blocks are the most popular except where heavy hauling is required in which case granite is used. The city extends over a large territory and like many Western towns, its corporation limits reach out into the country. It is ten miles long and six miles wide and as its area is, all told, about 54 miles, it has plenty of room to grow. It has many residences as fine as that of Senator Washburn, which is here shown.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

ing up space which could otherwise be used for seating spectators. The convention hall will have a finished appearance. Minneapolis has gotten an army of decorators at work and even the posts which heretofore have been painted a dirty blue, and which looked rather unsightly have been covered with bronze.

The Pillars Will Be in Its Way. These posts are twice as big around as a telegraph pole and the chief objection to them is that there are so many of them in the hall. They cannot, however, obstruct the view for any great length of time as the speaking will be all over the hall and they can come in the way of only a few of the spectators. There will be a restaurant in the convention building, but this will probably be only for the delegates, the employees and the newspaper men.

The queerest restaurant is one just outside the convention ground. This is to be called the Logging Camp and it is to consist of a big log cabin or a number of cabins built after the style of the logging camps of Michigan and the Northwest, and here a regular lumberman's dinner will be served. There will be coffee and corn bread and bacon, and this dinner promises to be both popular and curious. Minneapolis is a great lumber town, and by this it calls attention to its immense lumber interests. It is, in fact, the greatest lumber producing point in the world—at least Minneapolis people say so. By the last census it had \$6,500,000 worth of lumber a year, and this is 50 per cent more than that of any other city in the country.

Having Up the Logs. One of the sights to the convention visitors will be these immense booms of logs on the Mississippi, and the sawmills working in them. These sawmills work day and night, and they use electricity to light the mills at night. They take up the largest of pine logs run into the mill, and even a gang saw which will cut a number of boards at a time. Minneapolis, in fact, cuts about 350,000,000 feet of lumber every year with these mills, and it turns out enough boards to make a boardwalk a foot wide twice around the world, taking in sea and land, every year.

The convention visitors will be astonished at how these people do business in the Northwest. Minneapolis has as fine buildings as you will find in any of the big cities of the East, and it has a half dozen buildings which would be a credit to New York. The most striking thing, however, to a stranger about Minneapolis is its immense elevators. These rise in every direction, and they are, as it were, monuments for this great grain center. One of these elevators hold 2,500,000 bushels of grain and the 21 elevators which are now in operation here, hold more than 10,000,000 bushels. The most of the grain stored in them is wheat, and the immense crops of last fall have packed them to bursting.

The Streets and the Street Cars. I am surprised at the electric street railways of Minneapolis. There are here in this city and in St. Paul 284 miles of street railways under one management and they run these cars by electricity. The overhead wire is used and the cars go as fast as 12 miles an hour. There is an electric line between here and St. Paul and there are lines running out to the suburbs and you can go to St. Paul for a dime and to any place throughout the city for a nickel.

Speaking of board walks, Minneapolis has as well paved streets as you will find in any city of the country. There are 40 miles of such streets here. And the most of these are made of granite and cedar blocks. The cedar blocks are the most popular except where heavy hauling is required in which case granite is used. The city extends over a large territory and like many Western towns, its corporation limits reach out into the country. It is ten miles long and six miles wide and as its area is, all told, about 54 miles, it has plenty of room to grow. It has many residences as fine as that of Senator Washburn, which is here shown.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

ing up space which could otherwise be used for seating spectators. The convention hall will have a finished appearance. Minneapolis has gotten an army of decorators at work and even the posts which heretofore have been painted a dirty blue, and which looked rather unsightly have been covered with bronze.

The Pillars Will Be in Its Way. These posts are twice as big around as a telegraph pole and the chief objection to them is that there are so many of them in the hall. They cannot, however, obstruct the view for any great length of time as the speaking will be all over the hall and they can come in the way of only a few of the spectators. There will be a restaurant in the convention building, but this will probably be only for the delegates, the employees and the newspaper men.

The queerest restaurant is one just outside the convention ground. This is to be called the Logging Camp and it is to consist of a big log cabin or a number of cabins built after the style of the logging camps of Michigan and the Northwest, and here a regular lumberman's dinner will be served. There will be coffee and corn bread and bacon, and this dinner promises to be both popular and curious. Minneapolis is a great lumber town, and by this it calls attention to its immense lumber interests. It is, in fact, the greatest lumber producing point in the world—at least Minneapolis people say so. By the last census it had \$6,500,000 worth of lumber a year, and this is 50 per cent more than that of any other city in the country.

Having Up the Logs. One of the sights to the convention visitors will be these immense booms of logs on the Mississippi, and the sawmills working in them. These sawmills work day and night, and they use electricity to light the mills at night. They take up the largest of pine logs run into the mill, and even a gang saw which will cut a number of boards at a time. Minneapolis, in fact, cuts about 350,000,000 feet of lumber every year with these mills, and it turns out enough boards to make a boardwalk a foot wide twice around the world, taking in sea and land, every year.

The convention visitors will be astonished at how these people do business in the Northwest. Minneapolis has as fine buildings as you will find in any of the big cities of the East, and it has a half dozen buildings which would be a credit to New York. The most striking thing, however, to a stranger about Minneapolis is its immense elevators. These rise in every direction, and they are, as it were, monuments for this great grain center. One of these elevators hold 2,500,000 bushels of grain and the 21 elevators which are now in operation here, hold more than 10,000,000 bushels. The most of the grain stored in them is wheat, and the immense crops of last fall have packed them to bursting.

The Streets and the Street Cars. I am surprised at the electric street railways of Minneapolis. There are here in this city and in St. Paul 284 miles of street railways under one management and they run these cars by electricity. The overhead wire is used and the cars go as fast as 12 miles an hour. There is an electric line between here and St. Paul and there are lines running out to the suburbs and you can go to St. Paul for a dime and to any place throughout the city for a nickel.

Speaking of board walks, Minneapolis has as well paved streets as you will find in any city of the country. There are 40 miles of such streets here. And the most of these are made of granite and cedar blocks. The cedar blocks are the most popular except where heavy hauling is required in which case granite is used. The city extends over a large territory and like many Western towns, its corporation limits reach out into the country. It is ten miles long and six miles wide and as its area is, all told, about 54 miles, it has plenty of room to grow. It has many residences as fine as that of Senator Washburn, which is here shown.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

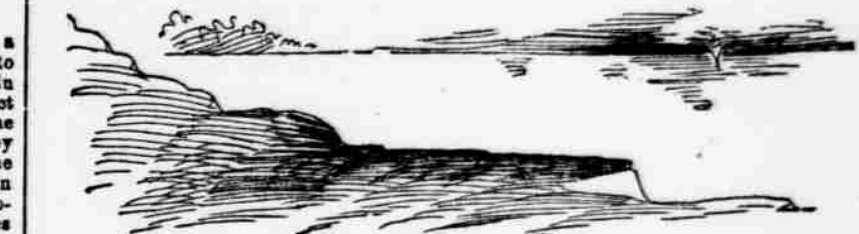
MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

MINNEAPOLIS, May 20.—"Can Minneapolis take care of the crowd at the coming National Convention?"

AR-R BLOWS



OR, FOUR YEARS ON A NEW BEDFORD WHALER. WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY CAPTAIN J. H. B. ROBINSON.

The Straightforward Tale of a Plain Sailor's Actual Adventures on a Cruise in the Stormiest Seas of the World.

CHAPTER XII. AMONG THE KAWAKAS.

For several days after the death of our third mate we were busy cleaning the ship. We usually scrubbed the decks at daylight and finished all necessary work before the sun was high. For several hours in the middle of the day we performed no labor, on account of the intense heat, and we improved the time to lay in a supply of lime juice for use in other latitudes. Limes are to be had in abundance, and each man filled every available receptacle with lime juice, besides being pleasant to drink with water as a beverage.

One day a number of the natives were in the steerage. I had given my "dem" an old cap, which delighted him beyond measure, although a more useless present could not have been made, as they use no head covering on the hottest days. As we were seated around the steerage on chests and inverted buckets, while natives sat cross-legged on the floor. I performed a simple sleight-of-hand trick, thinking to amuse and mystify them.

The mystification was complete, but instead of deriving any amusement therefrom they rushed on deck to a man, shouting: "Govey-covey! Too much devil!" It required all my powers of persuasion to induce them to come near me until at last I was forced to explain my trick to them, and even then they looked upon me with distrust for a long time.

On the first day I had liberally ashore my "dem," whose name I found was Manassa, met me on the beach and escorted me to his hut, where he entertained me in a most hospitable manner. He placed before me his chicken, eggs and the choicest fruits the island afforded, and tried in every way to testify his delight at my visit and his desire to place his earthly possessions at my disposal.

It was on this occasion I first saw a Kanaka second a coconut tree. I expressed a desire for a green coconut, which in their language is called "neo," and my host liberally walked to the foot of a tall tree without a stab for at least 20 feet, and placing his hands and the soles of his feet on either side of the tree walked, rather than climbed, to the top without any apparent distress. I tried it. I will only say that I failed signally, to the enjoyment of the natives present.

The green nuts are not harder than a pumpkin, and it is only necessary to pierce the outer fiber with any sharp substance and a most delicious drink is readily obtained. There are no springs on this island and all the fresh water is obtained during rains, when it is saved in huge hollow logs. The

coconut tree furnishes an unending supply of dried meat, clothes, and in fact almost everything the natives use. In spite of the good which the missionaries are supposed to have done in these islands, I am still of the opinion that they would have been far better off in every way had the white man never found them, for their readiness to embrace our religion is much more than counterbalanced by the facility with which they adapt themselves to our vices. And only those who have actually been among the islands in the South Pacific can fully realize the truth in this apparently foolish statement.

My friend saw me admiring a tortoise shell comb and he immediately forced it upon me, at the same time telling me the name "hala." He also gave me a mat made of coconut fibers, which is "fala" in their language. I felt ashamed to accept what must have taken hours of the day and night to make, and I gave him my jackknife. I believe he would have risked his life to possess such an article and he went through the most extraordinary pantomime to express his gratitude.

The orange trees are scattered all over the island, and we had rare sport in using the fruit as baseballs, and astonishing the natives by our skill in catching them at a great distance.

Food, generally speaking, is called "kiki," which also means "hungry." Anything good is called "hala." "Covey-covey" signifies "bad."

They greet each other with the same salutation always. It is "Oha," and this signifies "hello." "Covey-covey" signifies "hello." The men are slow to anger, but brave when aroused. Their huts are models of neatness, and were it not for the universal habit of spitting the whole body with coconut oil, the same could be said of the occupants. The meat of a coconut is placed in a bottle, laid in the sun, which speedily draws the oil out. It has a pleasant odor when fresh, but soon becomes rancid and very offensive to a European.

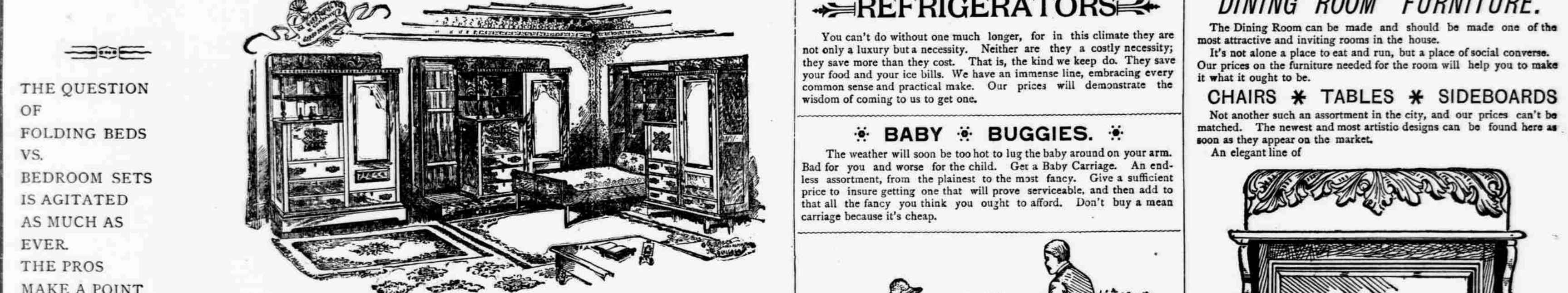
Nature has given them long, straight, black hair, but even here "fashions" spring up and decrease it more or less to change the natural hue of their tresses to something lighter. Accordingly they literally plaster their heads with a white clay, which is strongly impregnated with lime, and bleaches the hair to a dirty red, which is considered "the thing" in hair. When any special gathering is to occur the head is thus "dressed up" for a day or two previous, and on the eventful day the clay is thoroughly removed. The hair is then daubed with oil and combed, standing out in all directions in an immense shock, which throws the face into insignificance, as a peacock's tail does its proud owner.

With the exception of a cloth about the waist and falling to the knee, clothes are unknown, and accustomed from infancy to

"THERE I FOUND THIS CREDIT."

—Shakespeare's Twelfth Night. How many a man has had to congratulate himself with these words as, looking around his well-furnished house, his mind reverts to

K * E * E * C * H



THE GUNN FOLDING BED.

Not a store in the city shows a larger assortment than we do of the various styles, the maker of each of which thinks he has struck the acme of perfection in his particular make.

We show a handsome Folding Bed in Solid Oak, with large mirror front, at \$40.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "GUNN" FOLDING BED, Illustration of which we present. We candidly think it the best yet made. Here are some of its good points:

- * Ease of operation. Does not wear out the carpet. Leaves the cabinet or mirror in front when bed is down. No springs to get out of order. Best of ventilation. Perfectly safe. Easily cleaned.

In the Gunn Combination you can have anything in Furniture, the various styles making appropriate pieces for any room. It is a really handsome piece of Furniture, open or closed, and the nearest perfection yet invented. We present the entire line of styles, and shall be pleased to show them to you.

SEE THE "GUNN" AND then buy any make you like, but SEE THE "GUNN" FIRST

12-1-2C TO 45 CENTS PER YARD.

THE LARGEST CREDIT HOUSE

Invites you within its portals. An establishment where the needs of the Mechanic, the Clerk or the Millionaire are all provided for. The name is now a household word.

K * E * E * C * H

REFRIGERATORS

You can't do without one much longer, for in this climate they are not only a luxury but a necessity. Neither are they a costly necessity; they save more than they cost. That is, the kind we keep do. They save your food and your ice bills. We have an immense line, embracing every common sense and practical make. Our prices will demonstrate the wisdom of coming to us to get one.

BABY BUGGIES.

The weather will soon be too hot to lug the baby around on your arm. Bad for you and worse for the child. Get a Baby Carriage. An endless assortment, from the plainest to the most fancy. Give a sufficient price to insure getting one that will prove serviceable, and then add to that all the fancy you think you ought to afford. Don't buy a mean carriage because it's cheap.

VISIT OUR CARPET ROOMS.

It will pay you. Out of the hundreds of patterns we show you can't fail to make a selection that will please.

CHINA AND JAPANESE MATTINGS.

An elegant assortment. A great improvement on the designs of previous years, and the best in quality we ever did.

An Evenness of Weave and Finish Not Before Attained.

12-1-2C TO 45 CENTS PER YARD.

SIDEBOARDS

No family should be without one at the prices we make on them. We have them in many styles of wood and numberless designs which it will pay you to come and see. The one illustrated is of fine quartered oak, with large, handsome mirror, worth \$40. But we have them from \$12 up.