MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

Specially Reported for the Daily Globe.

Business Office.

The Business Office of the Minneapolis end of the DAILY GLOBE will, from and after this date, be found at No. 213 Hennepin avenue, up stairs, where all friends are cordially invited to call and see us. Don't mistake the number—213 Hennepin avenue. up stairs.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

More Minneapolis mud.

Thirty-two inmates in the county jail:

The county commissioners meet to-morrow.

Rev. Updegraff at Association Hall to-night.

O. A. Pray and wife leave for Philadelphia this evening.

A false alarm called out the fire department about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Rev. L. H. Cobb, wife and brother, leave for the East to-morrow evening.

The Minneapolis mercury reached zero but five days during the past winter months.

A revised time-table goes into effect on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road to-day.

The "Informal Club" held their last party for the season at the Clark House night before last.

The second new sleeping car on the C. M. & St. P. road is named "Minneapolis." It is a beauty.

The *Mirror* office is to remove into the building occupied by Johnson, Smith & Harrison.

James Casey has come down from the woods with a dislocated shoulder, caused by a falling tree.

Fred. Thompson, son of Sheriff Thompson, succeeds Anous Larsen as turnkey at the county jail.

The religious faith which the philosophy of evolution leaves us, is the subject before the Liberal League to-day.

You can leave Minneapolis at 8:10 to-night, on the new St. Louis route, and arrive in that city at 6:45 Tuesday morning.

Another advance of $1.50 per thousand on common grades of lumber has been ordered by the Minneapolis lumbermen.

Another man was yesterday arrested, upon suspicion of being the person who outraged Miss Emma Olson, but the suspicion proved groundless.

Judge Vanderbury devoted the entire session of the district court yesterday to the hearing of the case of Louchenheim vs. Strouse & Co.

Prof. Campbell, of the State university, will speak on the subject of "future punishment," at the East side Congregational church this evening.

The first train on the new through route to St. Louis leaves the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot this evening, and will be followed by two trains per day every day in the year.

Rev. J. H. Tuttle will preach this evening at the Church of the Redeemer upon the subject of the religious conflict between Russia and Turkey, referring to Mohammedism and the Greek church.

The lady domestics of the Nicollet house gave a pleasant little party at the residence of Mr. F. Kelly, 128 South Twenty-second street last evening. Mr. Kelly acted well the part of "mine host," and a royal good time was reported.

Mr. C. M. Hathaway, station agent for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad of this city, has been promoted to the position of contracting agent. His office will be with George L. Scott, at the up-town ticket office, and Mr. F. A. Brann, of Whitewater, Wisconsin, will succeed him at the depot.

Association Hall is always well lighted, but we would suggest to the management that the stage lights are so arranged as to throw lights almost everywhere else than upon the speakers countenance. In attending a lecture people like to see as well as hear the lecturer. Cannot the defect be remedied?

The temperance reform club hold a meeting this afternoon at their hall, 40 Washington Avenue South, at 4 o'clock, to be conducted by Rev. W. W. Satterlee, to which all are invited. The club is in a healthy condition, having already pledged over a hundred persons since the first of January, many of whom were hard drinkers.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the weather yesterday, the matinee and evening concert of the Royal Hessian band was largely attended. The size of the audience only being limited by the size of the hall. Everybody who heard the band before attended the second time, and every one who did not attend before, more fully appreciated what they had lost.

Col. Hicks makes the statement that "only a few Democrats and interested parties around the City Hall," are opposed to the new city charter. THE GLOBE has taken special pains to interview a large number of West Side residents, and has yet to find one who desires the bill to pass. Furthermore, the general impression is that Col. Hicks will remain at home hereafter, where he will have a better opportunity of keeping posted as to the wishes of the people.

Prof. Tousley assembled his eighty teachers yesterday, gave them a little good advice, a short drill in mental philosophy, and turned them over to Treasurer Huntington from whom they received their monthly salaries. It is a trying ordeal for any man to receive the smiles of eighty school teachers which smiles always accompany the reception of salaries as a sort of gratuitous receipt. There are those who think they would be a better man in Mr. Huntington's place.

RELIGIOUS.

New Jerusalem (or Swedenborgian) Church.—Corner of Fifth avenue S. and Ninth street. Rev. E. C. Mitchell, pastor. Services at 3 p. m. Subject:"Tale Bearing."

THE COURTS.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Cooley.]

Henry Washington was found guilty of having appropriated several shirts from a convenient clothes-line, and was sent to jail for thirty days.

Bridget Lyons was found in an intoxicated condition on Washington Avenue North night before last, and persisted in going to the lock-up bareheaded and barefooted. She weighs two hundred pounds or more, and the officer could not very well insist on her wearing the shoes. She was reprimanded and discharged.

T. W. Preston for the appropriation of the proceeds of a bill given him for collection went to jail for thirty days.

Ed. Lyons for concealing himself in the saloon of A. S. Johnson, as it was being closed for the night, went to jail for thirty days.

GEMS.

Prepared by the Secretary of the Board of Trade for the Forthcoming Report.

Twelve thousand head of cattle were sold from the Minneapolis stock yards during the past year, their value being $475,000.

Six new churches have been established in Minneapolis during the past year, making a total of 61, and representing 18 different denominations.

Minneapolis, according to the forthcoming board of trade report, now has a banking capital of $1,975,000.

During the year 1877, 27,105 car loads of merchandise and sundries were received at Minneapolis, being an excess of 1,793 over the previous year. 32,740 car loads were shipped from Minneapolis during the year 1877, and 31,275 in1876.

The number of bushels of wheat received in Minneapolis by railroad and team in 1877, was 4,788,550; in 1876, 5,251,095. The number of bushels shipped from Minneapolis in 1877 were 18,030; in 1876, 20,200.

During the year 1877, 935,544 barrels of flour were shipped from Minneapolis and 32,200 barrels received. During 1876, 1,000,666 barrels were shipped and 41,300 barrels received. The difference in shipments between the two years is mainly accounted for in the difference in freight rates, which in 1876 were from Minneapolis to Chicago from 25 to 60 cents per barrel and in 1877 from 40 to 60 cents.

In 1860, Minneapolis shipped 30,000 barrels; in 1870, 193,000 barrels; in 1873, 585,000 barrels; in 1874, 727,000 barrels; in 1875, 843,000 barrels; in 1876,1,000,676 barrels; in 1877. 935.544 barrels.

One hundred and thirty-eight million, four hundred and ninety-two thousand, five hundred feet of lumber were shipped from Minneapolis in 1877, being an excess of 1,119,500 feet over the shipments of 1876.

Minneapolis received 5,949 cars of merchandise in 1876, and 7,687 cars in 1877. The shipments of merchandise from the city amounted in 1876 to 4,096 cars, and in 1877, 5,218 cars.

Minneapolis men own and run in Hennepin county 31 flouring mills having 337 run of stone. Of this amount, 21 of the mills and 197 run of stone are in the city. Improvements and new mills contemplated during the coming summer will give to the city 23 mills with 240 run of stone, capable of turning out 6,000 barrels of flour per day.

The value of the flour and bran product of Minneapolis in 1877, was $7,591,252.00 ; in 1876, $7,320,410.00.

The price of wheat in the Minneapolis market during the year 1877, averaged at $1.15 per bushel, the lowest price paid being 90 cents and the highest $1.70. The total value of the wheat purchased during the year was $5,506,832.50.

The street railway company of Minneapolis operate eight miles of road and during the past year carried 801,000 passengers. The company give employment to 35 men and 70 horses.

New City Charter.

To the Editor of THE GLOBE.

The *Tribune* would make its readers believe that the opposition to the new charter is only from the aldermen who are legislated out of office. Why then are the authors of the bill afraid to submit it to a popular vote? The members of the Legislature favoring the bill have no hesitation in saying that if the amendment for submitting to a vote is adopted, they will abandon the measure, knowing it would be killed. Representative Hicks is reported as saying "that nobody is opposed to it but a few Democrats about the City Hall." Politics do not seem to have anything to do with it. The most anxious supporters of the measure are Democratic residents of the Fourth ward, for the benefit of which particular locality it is proposed to build the new water works. The most violent opponents are Republicans in all other parts of the city, who do not want the indebtedness increased. This is the true reason of the objections to the measure.

A year since, the East Division, by a very large majority, voted down a proposition to issue fifty thousand of bonds to build water works. Now, in face of that protest, its delegate proposes to burden that same division with fifty thousand dollars indebtedness, by making it assume so much of the West Division indebtedness, and in addition to load the whole city with fifty thousand more bonds, and to deprive the people of any voice in the matter. It is the fixed determination of the majority of the citizens to add no more to the permanent bonded indebtedness of the city. It is only by some such scheme as the present that this wise determination can be violated. We are loaded down with taxes. Rich and poor are suffering from the evil. The laborer, without work, has to struggle still harder to keep his little home from the tax hammer. And yet it is proposed to load him down still more that a select few may supply their mansions with water at public expense. TAX PAYER.

The Lady Freemason.

[London Society.]

This is a story of the girlish escapade o one who subsequently became Hon. Mrs. Aldworth, and who is known as the "Lady Freemason,' the only lady who ever attained that honor. A Freemason's Lodge was to be held at the residence of her father, Lord Doneraile. and with characteristic female imprudence and curiosity, she determinded to secrete herself and watch the proceedings. She found the door guarded, and being unable to make her escape, she fainted away in terror. "The members of the lodge reassembled, and deliberated as to what, under the circumstances, ought to be done. For two long hours the wretched girl listened to the angry discussion, and heard her death deliberately proposed and seconded. It is said that she was only saved from immediate death by the moving and earnest supplication of her younger brother. She was given the option of submitting to the Masonic ordeal to the extent she had witnessed, and if she refused the brethren were again to consult." We feel, however, considerable difficulty in believing that the Freemasons really thought of committing murder; a respect for their own necks might have led them to a different conclusion.

THE PHONOGRAPH.

AN INVENTION DISTANCING THE TELEGRAPH.

A Visit to the Instrument at the Laboratory of Its Inventor—How It Wrk s—Its Practical Uses.

[From the New York Sun.]

The writer visited Menlo Park, N. Y., on Saturday, to chat with Prof. Thomas A. Edison. This gentleman is the inventor of the automatic telegraph, quadruplex and sextuplex dispatches, the carbon telephone, the stock indicator, the electric pen, the airaphone, the marvelous speaking phonograph, and a score or more of similar machines. He is also the discoverer of the electromotograph, by which dispatches may be telegraphed without magnetism. Scientific men regard it as his greatest discovery, and predict that it will some day prove of immense value.

Menlo Park is a small place on the line of the New York and Philadelphia railroad, two miles north of Metuchin. Mr. Edson's manufactory stands forty rods west of the depot. The building is a long wooden structure. Nine lightning rods pierce the sky above it. The writer entered. A man sat at a table studying a mechanical drawing. An inquiry for Mr. Edson drew from him the words: "Go right up stairs, and you'll find him singing into some instrument."

The stairs were climbed, and the writer stepped into a long room forming the second story. It was an immense laboratory, filled with electrical instruments. A thousand jars of chemicals were ranged against the walls. Prof. Edson was seated at a table near the centre of the room. He looked like anything but a professor, and reminded me of a boy apprentice to an iron moulder. His hands were grimy with soot and oil; his straight dark hair stood nine ways for Sunday; his face was entirely beardless, but sadly needed shaving; his black clothes were seedy, his shirt dirty and collarless, and his shoes ridged with red Jersey mud; but the fire of genius shone in his keen gray eyes, and the clean-cut nostrils and broad forehead indicated strong mental activity. He seems to be always looking for something of great value, and to be just on the point of finding it. Unfortunately he is quite deaf, but this infirmity seems to increase his affability and playful boyishness. A man of common sense would feel at home with him in a minute; but a nob or prig would be sadly out of place. Though but 31 years old, the occasional gleam of a silvery hair tells the story of his application.

The professor was manipulating a machine upon the table before him. He had something resembling a gutta-percha mouthpiece of a speaking-tube shoved against a cylinder wrapped in tinfoil, which he turned with a crank. The small end of a tin funnel was clapped over the mouth-piece, and strange ventroloquial sounds were issuing from it. He shook hands and pointing to the instrument said: "This is my speaking phonograph. Did you ever see it and hear it talk?"

The reply was a negative. Thereupon he picked up the guttapercha mouthpiece,saying, "This mouthpiece is simply an artificial diaphragm. Turn it over," suiting the action to the word, "and you see this thin disk of metal at the bottom. Whenever you speak in the mouthpiece the vibrations of your voice jar this disk, which, as you see, has in its centre a fine steel point. Now for the other part of the machine. Here is a brass cylinder grooved something like the spiral part of a screw, only much finer. I wrap a sheet of tinfoil around the cylinder, and shove the mouthpiece up to it so that the tiny steel point touches the tinfoil above one of the grooves. I turn the cylinder with a crank, and talk into the mouthpiece. The vibrations arouse the disk, and the steel point pricks the tinfoil, leaving perforations resembling the old Morse telegraphic alphabet. They are really stereoscopic views of the voice, recording all that is said, with time and intonations. It is a matrix of the words and voice, and can be used until worn out. Now let us reset the cylinder, so that the steel point may run over the holes or alphabet made when we talked in the mouthpiece. The thin, metal disk rises, and, as the steel point trips from perforation to perforation, open the valves of the diaphragm, the words, intonation and accent are produced exactly as spoken. For instance, before you came up, I was talking to the instrument, and here is the matrix or stereoscopic view, if you please, of what I said," putting his finger on the tinfoil which still remained on the cylinder. "Now I reset the instrnment," sliding the cylinder to the right. "Here the steel point starts at the same spot as when I talked through the mouthpiece, but its action is now controlled by the perforated alphabet. It repeats what I said. I use this sort of an ear trumpet to bring out the sound, so you can hear it more distinctly. Listen."

He placed the small end of the funnel over the mouthpiece, shoved the mouthpiece against the cylinder, and turned the crank. The following words chased each other out of the funnel:

Mary had a little lamb,
Its fleece was white as snow,
And everywhere that Mary went,
The lamb was sure to go—to go—to go—
Ooh ooh ooh—ah!
Cockadoodle doo—ah!
Tuck—a—tuck—a—tuck
Tuck—ah! tuck—ah!

The cylinder was again set back, and the crank turned very slow. The effect was ludicrous, for the professor had originally pronounced the words with great gravity and dignity, and the drawling way in which the instrument repeated them would have made a horse laugh. The cylinder was then turned very fast, and the words flew out of the tunnel so fast they struck the ear in a confused mass. But a most extraordinary effect was produced when the professor turned the cilinder backward. It said:

Go to sure was lamb the,
Went Mary that everywhere and
Snow as white as fleece its,
Lamb little a had Mary.

All this with profound gravity, as if the fate of the world depended upon the accent and pronunciation.

The instrument is so simple in its construction, and its workings so easily understood, that one wonders why it was never before discovered. There is no electricity about it. It can be carried around under a man's arms, and its machinery is not a fiftieth part as intricate as that of a sewing machine. It records all sounds and noises. The professor blew in it at intervals, and the matrix recorded the sound and returned it. He whistled an air from the "Grande Duchesse," and back it came clear as a fife, and in perfect time. He rang a small bell in the funnel. The vibrations were recorded, and on setting the cylinder, the tintinnabulatory sound poured out soft and mellow. Mr. Edison coughed, sneezed, and laughed at the mouthpiece, and the matrixes returned the noises true as a die. But, most remarkable, the instrument sent back the voices of two at the same time. To illustrate, the professor, in a deep bass voice, recited in the mouthpiece the first verse of "Bingen on the Rhine." A matrix was obtained, the machine reset, the funnel placed in position, and the crank turned. The words came as though a tragedian was endeavoring to affect an audience to tears:

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was lack of woman's tears;
But a comrade stood beside him while his life-blood ebbed away.
And bent with pitying glances to hear what he might say.
The dying soldier faltered, and he took that comrade's hand,
And he said, "I nevermore shall see my own, my native land;
Take a message and a token to some distant friends of mine,
For I was born at Bingen—at Bingen on the Rhine."

While these affecting words were pouring out the professor shouted into the funnel several petulent exclamations. At the close of the verse the cylinder and its matrix were reset, and the recitation again came out of the funnel, interrruptions and all, as follows:

A soldier of the legion lay dying in Algiers.
— — "Oh, shut up!" — — — "Oh, bag your head!"
There was lack of woman's nursing, there was lack of
— — — — — "Oh, give us a rest!" — — — — — woman's tears.
— — "Dry up!"
But a comrade stood beside him while his life blood ebbed
— — "Oh, what are you giving us!" — — — "Oh, cheese away, it!"
And bent with pitying glances to hear what he might
— — — — "Oh, you can't recite poetry!" — — — — "Let say. up!"
The dying soldier faltered, and he took that comrade's
— — — — "Police! Police!" — — — — — "Po- hand." lice!"
And he said, "I never more shall see my own, my native
— — — "Oh, put him out!"— — Oh, cork yourland." self!"

It is impossible to describe the ludicrousness of the effect. The professor himself laughed like a boy.

"To a certain degree," said Mr. Edison, "the speaking phonograph would do away with phonography. A man could dictate to his machine whatever he pleased, turn the machine over to an amanuensis, and let him write it out. A lawyer through the machine might make an argument before a court, even if he had been in his grave a year. An editor or reporter might dictate a column at midnight, and send the machine up to the compositor, who could set the type at the dictation of the machine without a scrap of manuscript. I tell you there is no limit to the possibilities of the instrument."

At this point in the conversation the professor sat down at his table and hallowed "Mad dog!" "Mad dog!" "Mad dog!" into the phonograph a half a dozen times, and then amused himself by turning the crank backward. Then he made the instrument tell the old and affecting story of Archibaldas Holden, and lay backward and laughed heartily. We asked how soon the phonograph would be thrown upon the market.

"We expect to offer them for sale within two months," said the professor. "The price of the finest machine will be about $100 but we shall sell inferior ones at a much lower price. The matrixes will be for sale like sheets of music, and can be used upon all the machines."

One of the remarkable features of the invention is the fact that the diaphragm can be placed in steam whistles and made to talk like a calliope. The captains of ships miles away from each other at sea, could converse with each other and correct their chronometers. The steam whistles would throw any voice into articulated speech. With a metal diphragm in the whistle of a locomotive the engineer could roar out the name of the next station in a voice so loud that it could be heard by every passenger on the train and by every man within a distance of two miles.

"Why," said the professor, "I could put a metal diphragm in the mouth of the Goddess of Liberty that the Frenchmen are going to put up on Bedloe's island, that would make her talk so loud that she could be heard by every soul on Manhattan island. I could drop one in a calliope and set it a talking so that men could hear it miles away.

Several of his speaking phonographs have been sent to England, where they have created a profound sensation. Mr. Edison says that he received a cable dispatch on Friday last, offering him £3,000 and half the profits for the right to sell the instruments in that country.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Gold opened and closed at 101¾, with sales in the interim at 101⅞.

Carrying rates 4@6 per cent.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars are 121 in greenbacks, and 119 in gold. Silver coin 1 per cent. discount.

Governments closed firm.

Railroad bonds quiet and steady.

State bonds quiet. A sale of North Carolina special tax, third class, was made at 2.

Money 3@5 per cent., closing at 3. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent.

Customs receipts, $320,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $1,178,000. Clearings, $20,500,000.

Sterling, long, 84; short, 86.

The stock market ruled dull throughout the day. Pittsburg, Chicago & Alton and Morris & Essex advanced 1 to 1¼ per cent., as compared with the closing quotations of yesterday. In the remainder of the list fluctuations were only ⅛@½ per cent. The market closed firm on notification to members of the stock exchange that Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, had been appointed receiver of the firm of Greenleaf, Norris & Co. It was stated that all stock loans will be paid on presentation of securities, and payment made for such stock as are presented in regular course of business. Warren Greenleaf, surviving member of the firm, is too ill to take charge, and it is believed the receiver was apointed to transact business for the benefit of the families of the late members. The annual report of the Delaware & Hudson Coal company shows that the total loss on the year's business is $1,147,332—$605,366 on the fixed change of leased lines alone, the othe half million on the production of coal.

The transactions aggregated 32,000 shares, of which 3,300 were New York Central, 6,200 Lake Shore, 1,500 Northwestern, 5,400 St. Paul common, 2,200 St. Paul preferred, 3,300 Lackawanna, 1,500 Morris & Essex, and 2,500 Western Union.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

West. Union Tel..	76¼	Northwestern pfd	62⅛
Quicksilver......	17¾	C. C. C. & I......	28⅛
Quicksilver pfd..	29	New Jersey Cent.	116
Pacific Mail......	22½	Rock Island......	99⅛
Mariposa.........	1½	St. Paul..........	38
Mariposa pfd.....	2⅛	St. Paul pfd......	70½
Adams Express...	100	Wabash..........	15⅜
Wells & Fargo....	84½	Fort Wayne......	83½
American........	49	Terre Haute.......	3
United States....	51	Terre Haute pfd..	17
New York Cent...	104¼	Chicago & Alton..	67½
Erie.............	9¾	Chic. & Alton pfd.	96⅛
Erie pfd.........	20	Ohio & Miss......	7⅜
Harlem..........	141¾	D. L. & W........	47
Harlem pfd......	..	A. & P. Tel.......	20½
Michigan Central.	60¼	Missouri Pacific..	1½
Panama..........	130	C. B. & Q........	99½
Union Pac. stock.	67¾	H. & St. Jo.......	10
Lake Shore.......	61½	C. P. bonds......	105⅜
Illinois Central...	73½	U. P. bonds......	105⅜
C. & P...........	68	U. P. land grant.	104⅜
Northwestern	35	Sinking fund....	92¾

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81....	105⅝	New 4½s, coup..	101⅞
Coupons,'65,new.	103¾	New 4 ℔ cents..	101⅝
Coupons, '67....	105⅞	10-40s, regular...	104
Coupons, '68....	108⅜	Coupons.........	104⅛
New 5s	105	Currency 6s.....	119⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tenn. 6s, old....	36¾	Virginia 6s, new..	32
Tenn. 6s, new....	35	Missouri 6s......	105½
Virginia 6s, old..	28		

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, March 2—5 p. m.

CONSOLS.

Money.........	95 3-16	Account.......	95 3-16

U. S. SECURITIES.

5-20s '65.........	102⅝	Erie...........	9⅜
5-20s '67.........	106⅛	Erie preferred....	22½
10-40s............	104⅜	Illinois Central...	75
New 5 ℔ cents...	103⅝	Penn. Cent.......	28¾

PARIS, March 2.

RENTES—109f 55c.

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market, March 2.

WHEAT—Light deliveries; prices remain firm $1.00 for No. 1.

FLOUR—There is little or nothing doing in flour. Patent Process $6.00@7.00; straight XXXX $5.00@5.25; clear $3.25@4.50; XXX $3.50@4.00; XX $2.00@2.25. Rye flour at former quotations; $4.75@5.00. Buckwheat flour a shade lower; $5.00@6.00.

CORN—Nothing new to report; steady at yesterday's quotations; 35@36c on the track for hard sound; 37@38c on outgoing trains.

OATS—Firmer, with lighter deliveries; on incoming trains 26½c for good white, 25c for mixed; on outgoing trains 28½c for white, and 27c for mixed.

BARLEY—No. 1, 55@60c; No. 2, 45@50c; No. 3, 38@40c.

BEANS—Have declined slightly; the market is very dull at $1.25 for common; hand picked medium $1.75@2.00; navy $2.00@2.50.

GROUND FEED—No improvement in the market, and no change in prices, $15.50@16.00. Bran, $9.00@9.75. Shorts, $10.50@11.00.

CORN MEAL—Bolted per 100 lbs., $1.25.

BUTTER—Virtually no market in the lower grades here or elsewhere, but choice known brands meet with a ready sale at 16@20c.

EGGS—Demand not equal to supply; sales dull at 9@10c.

POULTRY—Receipts and demand light. We would not advise large shipments with the present warm weather. Turkeys 9½@10½c; chickens 8@9½c; ducks 9@10c; geese 9@10c.

DRESSED MEATS—Hogs, nothing doing; prices nominal, at for heavy, fresh killed, 4c; light 3@3¼c. Beef, good, well handled, fresh killed, 4@5c.

MESS PORK—Little doing, at $10.50@11.00.

HAY—Supply equal to demand; market dull at $6.50@8.00 for wild; tame $10.00@11.00 per ton.

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, March 2.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak and ⅜c lower, and closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.16; No. 1 $1.14½; No. 2 $1.10⅝; March $1.10⅝; April $1.10⅝; May $1.12¾; No. 3 $1.04½. Corn, steady; No. 2, scarce; new 43½c. Oats, steady and in fair demand; No. 2, 25c. Rye, steady; No. 1 56c. Barley, unsettled but stronger; No. 2 53c April; 53½c May.

PROVISIONS—Dull and easier; mess pork nominal at $10.10. Lard, prime steam $7.20.

HOGS—Dressed, dull and easier, at $4.12½; live, steady and firm at $3.75@3.80.

RECEIPTS—10,482 bbls flour; 61,820 bus wheat.

SHIPMENTS—7,446 bbls flour; 70,156 bus wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 2.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat, unsettled, but generally lower; opened weak and lower, but closed firm at outside prices; No 2 Chicago gilt edge $1.10⅝ regular; $1.10½ cash; $1.10½@1.10⅝ March; $1.10@1.10⅝ April; No. 3 Chicago $1.03@1.05; rejected 90½c. Corn, unsettled and lower at 43@43⅛c March and April; 43⅝@43⅞c May; rejected 35c. Oats, dull, weak and lower; gilt edge 24⅝c regular; 24¼c cash and March; 24½@24⅝c April; 27¼c May. Rye, steady at 56c. Barley, firm at 46c.

HOGS—Dressed, dull, weak and lower at $4.10@4.25.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull, weak and lower at $10.05@10.10 cash and March; $10.22½@10.25 April; $10.37½@10.40 May Lard, dull, weak and lower at $7.15 cash; $7.22½ April; $7.32½ May. Bulk meats, dull, weak and lower at $3.50@5.15@5.37½.

WHISKY—Reported at $1.03@1.04.

RECEIPTS—13,000 bbls flour, 61,000 bus wheat, 163,000 bus corn, 44,000 bus oats, 2,800 bus rye, 26,000 bus barley.

SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls flour, 48,000 bus wheat, 104,500 bus corn, 36,000 bus oats, rye, none, 13,000 bus barley.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady; supers $3.50; extras $4.50; Pennsylvania family $6.00@6.25; Minnesota family $4.50@6.25; high grades and patent $6.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat, dull; amber $1.34@1.36; red $1.30@1.34; white $1.35@1.40. Corn, dull; yellow 54c; mixed 53@53½c. Oats, dull; white western 33½c; mixed western 32@32½c. Rye, dull at 65@68c.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull at $24.50@25.50. Lard, quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude 9½@9⅝c; refined 11⅛c.

WHISKY—$1.07.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.

COTTON—10 15-16; futures barely steady.

FLOUR—Less active and scarcely so strong; receipts 11,000 bbls. No. 2 $2.75@4.00; superfine State and western $4.10@4.90; common to good $5.10@5.15; good to choice $5.20@6.00; white wheat extra $6.05@6.75; fancy $6.80@8.75; extra Ohio $5.00@7.25; St. Louis $5.10@8.00; Minnesota patent process $6.75@8.50. Rye flour, steady, at $3.75. Corn meal, quiet; western $2.75@2.90.

GRAIN—Wheat, quiet; receipts 121,000 bus; ungraded spring $1.20@1.23; No. 2 Chicago $1.26; No. 3 Milwaukee $1.23; No. 2 Milwaukee $1.27½; No. 1 Milwaukee $1.31; No. 2 red winter$1.36½. Rye, demand fair and firm: No. 2 western 72c. Barley, steady. Malt, dull. Corn, unchanged; receipts 65,000 bus. Oats, quiet and firm; receipts 40,000 bus; No. 2 white 35¼@35½c; No. 1 white 35⅝c; mixed western 34@36c; white western 35@38¼.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee, quiet; rio cargoes 14¼@15½c; jobbing 14¼@18½c gold. Sugar, quiet but firm; fair to good refining 7⅛c. prime7⅝@7¾c; refined, 8¼@10c. Molasses, quiet and unchanged. Rice, steady.

PETROLEUM—Quiet but steady; crude 7⅜c; refined 10¼c.

TALLOW—Steady.

TURPENTINE—32@32½c.

LEATHER—Dull; Hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, Rio Grande, light medium and heavy weights 20@22c; California and common do 20@21c.

WOOL—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, dull. Beef, quiet. Cut meats, western 4⅝c; long clear middles 5½c. Lard, $7.42½@7.50.

HOGS—Dressed, steady.

PRODUCE—Butter, dull. Cheese, firm.

WHISKY—Dull, at $1.07.

METALS—Copper; Ingot Lake, dull at 17⅛@17¼. Pig iron, dull. Russia sheeting, 10½@11c in gold.

Boston Produce Market.

BOSTON, March 2.

FLOUR—Dull; western super $4.00@4.50; common extras $4.75@5.00; western do $5.00@6.00; Minnesota do $5.50@6.50; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota $6.00@6.50; Illinois $6.00@7.50; St. Louis $6.00@7.50.

GRAIN—Corn, quiet. Oats, quiet and unchanged.

Foreign Markets.

ANTWERP, March 2.

PETROLEUM—27¾s.

LONDON, March 2

SUGAR—No. 12 D. S. 23½@23¾.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.

COTTON—Steady at 6 1-16@6 5-16s; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 500; American 5,700.

GRAIN—California white wheat, average, 11s 8d@12s 10d; club 11s 9d@12s 8d; red western spring No. 2 to 1, 9s 9@10s 10d; winter do 10s 10d@11s 6d. Corn, old mixed 28s 6d; new do 26s 9d@27s. Oats, American, 3s. Barley, American, 3s 11d.

FLOUR—Western canal 24s 6d@27s.

PEAS—Canadian 36s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 53s. Beef, 85s. Lard, American 38s. Cheese, 68s. Bacon, long clear 28s; short clear 29s.

TALLOW—Fine 40s 6d.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 7s 9d; refined 10s 9d.

LINSEED OIL—27s.

ROSIN—Common 5s 3d; pale 12s.

TURPENTINE—26s.

New York Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 2.

Business ouly moderate with packages houses. Cotton goods quiet in first hands, but fairly steady. Piques doing well. Prints rather more active; Arnold's and Merrimac prints are reduced to 5½ cents. Ginghams and dress goods in fair request. Mens' wear woolens quiet.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

St. Paul Railroad Time Tables.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad.

Depot foot of Sibley Street. Main Line trains for Delano, Litchfield, Willmar, Benson, Morris, Glyndon, Fisher's Landing and Winnipeg.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul........	8:10 a. m.	St. Paul....	6:10 p. m.
Minneapolis....	8:56 a. m.	Minneapolis	5:33 p. m.

Branch Line train for Anoka, St. Cloud, Melrose, Sauk Rapids, Brainerd, Bismarck and Deadwood.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul........	7:30 a. m.	St. Paul....	7:00 p. m.
Minneapolis....	7:55 a. m.	Minneapolis	6:44 p. m.

St. Paul and Minneapolis trains.

Leave.		Arrive.	
St. Paul........	8:10 a. m.	Minneapolis	8:56 a. m.
St. Paul........	10:00 a. m.	Minneapolis	10:35 a. m.
St. Paul........	12:30 p. m.	Minneapolis	1:03 p. m.
St. Paul........	2:50 p. m.	Minneapolis	3:26 p. m.
St. Paul........	6:10 p. m.	Minneapolis	6:44 p. m.
Minneapolis....	7:55 a. m.	St. Paul....	8:35 a. m.
Minneapolis....	11:00 a. m.	St. Paul....	11:40 a. m.
Minneapolis....	1:50 p. m.	St. Paul....	2:25 p. m.
Minneapolis....	3:52 p. m.	St. Paul....	4:28 p. m.
Minneapolis....	5:33 p. m.	St. Paul ...	6:10 p. m.

The N. W. E. S. & T. Co.'s four-horse coaches connect with trains at Fisher's Landing for Winnipeg and intermediate points.

St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

Trains.	Leave for.	Arrive from.
Duluth, Hinckley, Stillwater	8:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.

Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis Line Comprising the West Wisconsin and Chicago and Northwestern Railways.

Depot foot of Sibley street. Ticket and Freight office, northwest corner Third and Jackson streets. Charles H. Petsch, Ticket Agent.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Through Chicago and Eastern Express....	*11:25 a. m. † 7:30 p. m.	‡7:00 a. m. *3:05 p. m.
Hudson Accommodation	* 5:50 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.

Connections made at Camp Douglas for Milwaukee. *Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

Depot foot of Sibley street. Ticket and Freight office, No. 43 Jackson street.

Trains.	Westward.		Eastward.	
St. Paul..........	Le.	7:30 a. m.	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
Minneapolis......	Le.	7:40 a. m.	Ar.	6:50 p. m.
Sauk Rapids......	Le.	11:30 a. m.	Ar.	3:10 p. m.
Brainerd..........	Le.	2:20 p. m.	Ar.	12 m
Glyndon..........	Le.	9:50 p. m.	Ar.	5:57 a. m.
Moorhead.........	Le.	10:15 p. m.	Ar.	5:35 a. m.
Fargo............	Ar.	10:20 p. m.	Le.	5:30 a. m.
Fargo............	*Le.	7:00 a. m.	Ar.	7:00 p. m.
Bismarck.........	Ar.	7:00 p. m.	*Le.	7:00 a. m.
Duluth...........	†Le.	4:00 a. m.	Ar.	9:40 p. m.
N. P. Junction....	Le.	5:50 a. m.	Ar.	7:40 p. m.

Trains via the Brainerd Branch leave St. Paul daily, except Sunday, making a day run of thirteen hours to Fargo, arriving at Bismarck the following evening, saving nearly 90 miles in distance over the old route via N. P. Junction. Connection made at Bismarck with stages for Deadwood and all points in the Black Hills. *Passengers for Bismarck and Jamestown should leave St. Paul Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Returning, leave Bismarck Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. †Passengers for Aitken and points east of Brainerd should leave St. Paul Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Duluth Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays Connects at St. Paul with trains to all points Eas and South. In effect February 17, 1878.

H. E. SARGENT, General Manager.
G. G. SANBORN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

Passenger Depot foot of Jackson street. Ticket and Freight Office Southeast Corner of Third and Jackson streets. Charles Thompson, Ticket Agent, St. Paul.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
River Division—		
Through Chicago & Eastern Express...........	*11:22 a m	*3:00 p m
Through Chicago & Eastern Express...........	†7:40 p m	‡6:10 a m
Iowa and Minnesota Division—		
Prairie du Chien, Milwaukee and Chicago Express	*5:50 a m	*6:30 p m
Owatonna Passenger.........	*4:50 p m	*10:50 a m

St. Paul and Minneapolis trains via Fort Snelling and Minnehaha.

Lve. St. Paul	‡6:20 a m	Arr. Minneapolis	‡7:10 a m
" "	10:05 a m	" "	10:53 a m
" "	1:30 p m	" "	2:20 p m
" "	*3:10 p m	" "	*4:00 p m
" "	5:30 p m	" "	6:15 p m
Lve. Minneapolis	8:15 a m	Arr. St. Paul	9:00 a m
" "	*10:25 a m	" "	*11:15 a m
" "	1:25 p m	" "	2:10 p m
" "	3:10 p m	" "	4:00 p m
" "	†6:45 p m	" "	†7:35 p m

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

St. Paul & Sioux City and Sioux City and St. Paul Railroads.

Depot foot of Jackson street.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Sioux City, Council Bluffs & Omaha Express......	3:15 p m	11:10 a m
St. James Accommodat'n.	7:15 a m	6:50 p m

All trains daily, except Sunday.

St. Paul, Stillwater, Taylor's Falls, and North Wisconsin Railroads.

St. Paul & Stillwater trains:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
St. Paul	10:25 a m	Stillwater......	11:40 a m
"	4:30 p m	"	5:45 p m
Stillwater........	8:30 a m	St. Paul.......	9:50 a m
"	2:15 p m	"	3:35 p m

North Wisconsin Trains and for Dalles of St. Croix.

St. Paul.........	10:25 a m	St. Paul......	3:35 p m

Southern Minnesota Railway, Connecting at Ramsey with C. M. & St. P. Trains North and South.

At Wells with Central Railroad of Minnesota, and at La Crosse with C. M. & St. P. Railway for all points East.

Going West—Trains leave La Crosse...... 7:57 a m
Trains pass Ramsey.......... 2:42 p m
Going East—Trains pass Ramsey.........10:45 a m
Arrive at La Crosse.......... 5:25 p

Minneapolis Time.

Minneapolis Railroad Time Table.

Iowa Route--Minneapolis & St. Louis and Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railways.

Minneapolis, St. Paul and St. Louis Express, sleeping cars and luxurious day coaches, with no change of cars between Minneapolis and Burlington via Albert Lea. Passengers from St. Paul take the St. P. & S. C. train at 3:15 p. m., connecting at Merriam Junction with this train going South.

	SOUTH'D.	NORTHW'D.
	Le. daily, 3:45 p m Ex.Sund'y	Ar. Daily, 1:30 p m Ex.S'nd'y
Mixed, Minn. & Albert Lea...	6:50 a m	6:50 p m
Mixed Minneapolis and Merriam Junction..............	7:30 p m	11:20 a m
Mixed, Minneapolis & White Bear, Duluth & Stillwater..	7:10 a m	7:00 p m
Omaha Ex., for all points on St. P. & S. C. R'y., Omaha, San Francisco, &c..........	3:45 p m	11:20 a m

Trains arrive and depart from St. P. & P. R'y Union depot, where tickets are for sale and berths in sleeping cars can be secured, and at the St. Paul office, 116 East Third street, Fire and Marine building—GEO. H. HAZZARD, Agent. H. L. MORRILL, Sup't.
A. H. BODE, Gen. Pass. Ag't.
Jan. 6, 1878.