From Sunday's Edition.

[*The following matter on this page appeared in Sunday's edition. The reason for this republication is because our regular mail rate of subscription does not include the Sunday issue, and comparatively few in the country care to pay extra for the Sunday edition, which lies in the St. Paul post office and goes out in the same mail with the Monday paper. The more important news, to the extent of two or three columns, is therefore republished on Monday for the benefit of country subscribers who do not see the* SUNDAY GLOBE.]

WHEAT RING EXPOSED!

Masterly Speech Saturday Evening by Hon. Leonard B. Hodges.

"SOCKDOLAGER" FOR THE RING.

And a Scorcher for the "Perjured Scoundrel" Who Fled to the Canadian Bull Pens.

MR. HODGES' PARTIAL REPORT.

Which Proves Conclusively the Plundering of the Robbers.

The Fourth ward rally at the Athenæum last night was an immense success in every respect. The attendance, for a ward meeting, was surprisingly large, some 400 being in attendance. The crowd assembled promptly, and the large auditorium of the theatre was well filled. All classes were represented, and the most earnest attention was given each speaker, only to be interrupted by hearty applause when some point was well made.

Mr. Hodges' Speech.

Mr. Hodges was the first speaker. He was welcomed, as he ascended the stage, with applause. The gentleman opened by saying he had believed himself to a certain extent a stranger in the community, but after the flattering introduction given him by Col. Hewitt, he felt somewhat at home. He had lived in the State thirty years and in St. Paul six or seven years, but he had formed comparatively few acquaintances in his ward. His work called him away in the summer and in the winter his correspondence and writing had kept him busy. He had come to St. Paul that his children might receive an education after leading an isolated life on a farm. The speaker then stated he had entered the fight on principle, and in no way wanted or sought notoriety. He, the speaker, felt he need make no apology for his efforts in behalf of the farmer. Moreover, he felt he had modestly done his part for the benefit of the State, and he had not come out of it rich, rather poor, than otherwise. And so independently poor that he could not be bought up by any corporation in the land, nor any ring or other combination of men, who enriched themselves by fraud. [Applause.]

The speaker said he was not a public speaker, but a plain farmer, who shared with all the farmers in the State a desire to obtain for themselves a just and equitable price for their hard-worked-for products. The speaker then pictured the life of a farmer. The hard work day in and day out; the privations they suffered; the losses they had sustained by bad crops, and the devastating armies of grasshoppers. And now, said the speaker, when a kind Providence has rewarded their toil with a full return, a thieving band of robbers had formed to defraud them of their labors. The speaker had not words enough to condemn these highway robbers, who had stretched out their arms to take in hand and hold the farmer to their terms. Mr. Hodges then dived into the subject matter of the grievance of the farmers. He dealt with it analytically, and sustained each word by proof positive from the farmers. He claimed to have made it his study, and knew he was endorsed by every farmer in the State. The gentleman then read the head lines of an article in the *Pioneer Press*, giving an interview with Mr. Valentine, the elevator agent, in which it was stated that a "sockdolager" had been given Hodges. The speaker said he survived it, and was here as strong in the fight as before Valentine had administered his "sockdolager."

The speaker then illustrated by figures the extortion imposed upon the farmer. A number of letters were read to support the exhibit, and in each the emphatic declaration was made that a general dissatisfaction existed among the farmers. They were tired of being robbed, said the speaker. The speaker then referred to the report he was to make to the chamber of commerce. He would give it to them, and in such installments as he had presented. The speaker could stand all night and read such reports from the victims themselves. The speaker said he was ready to prove all he said and just what he knew; he would not back down one iota. [Applause.]

The speaker continued: Every hound, paper, and pimp of these rings he opposed had been down on him. He left it to an unprejudiced public if the way he had chosen was not a fair way to remedy the crying evil. He had been accused of introducing the matter for political purposes. But he disclaimed all and every insinuation of the kind. (Applause.) He had done it for a special purpose, to bring immediate and wanted relief to the suffering and plundered farmers. (Applause.) He was charged with bringing up the matter to further Donnelly's prospects. When the subject was first conceived by him, neither Donnelly or Washburn was in his mind. His mind and heart were too full of the wrongs of the farmers to give a thought to politics. But since Donnelly's nomination he had watched his course, and he was free to confess that he admired his exertions in behalf of the farmers. He believed him honest, and he, the speaker, was for Donnelly. (Applause.) He hoped every hard-shell Democrat would sustain Mr. Donnelly. The speaker then read the following

Address to the Voters of the Fourth Ward.

To the legal voters of the Fourth ward of St. Paul, which constitutes the Twenty-fourth Senatorial district of Minnesota—not to them only, but to every citizen of this city, and to every man in the State of Minnesota who has the welfare of the general public at heart.

A few weeks ago, in obedience to the promptings of humanity, I took occasion to call the attention of the chamber of commerce of St. Paul to certain abuses in the handling, testing and buying of wheat along the Main Line of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad.

I then and there publicly stated that a system of wholesale robbery had been inaugurated, and was being perpetrated upon the farmers along said line of railroad. The question was asked me by several of the members of the chamber, Who are these public robbers? My reply was, "The people and the farmers along the line say it is the Minneapolis Millers' association and the Milwaukee chamber of commerce."

A committee was promptly appointed by Gov. Sibley, the president of the chamber, to investigate the charges. Messrs. Hodgson and Smith, with myself, were appointed said committee.

I was reluctant to serve on said committee, knowing my work would call me away from the city for several weeks, and so stated to the chamber. Without regard to my wishes or circumstances I was made chairman of said committee. Knowing that prompt and decisive action on the part of the committee would at once knock in the head one of the most infamous conspiracies to defraud the people that had ever been invented; knowing I must start the next day to be for weeks shut out from the ordinary channels of communication—having no time to hunt up and confer with my colleagues, I immediately prepared and published the following circular:

To the Farmers of Minnesota, especially those who market their wheat on the line of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad:

I have laid your complaints as to unfair grading and outrageous widening out of grades of wheat before the St. Paul chamber of commerce.

I am appointed by said chamber to the chairmanship of a committee whose duty it is to carefully investigate and report the facts. As chairman of said committee, I call upon each one of you who have been unjustly treated by this arbitrary grading and widening out of grades, to report to me at your earliest convenience, giving nothing but facts and evidence that cannot be set aside.

An adequate remedy for the abuses so widely and bitterly complained of can and must be had. No wheat ring, no matter how respectable or powerful, should be allowed to take advantage of the peculiar condition of the crop. It is one of those years when warehousemen and wheat buyers find a rich harvest in grading and doctoring wheat. Let me suggest to you the necessity of organized resistance to the abuses you complain of. Let every neighborhood of farmers hold meetings, talk these things over and work together. Test the value of your wheat by taking full loads of it to mill and having ground to flour, sell your flour and see what your wheat brings in that shape. Report the number of pounds of straight flour, and also the bran and shorts, per bushel. Let one man in each neighborhood test a load of rejected wheat in this way; another a load of No. 4; another a load of No. 3; another a load of No. 2. Compare results. By this method you arrive at the true value of your wheat, and can easily determine whether the wheat buyers are paying anything like full value.

In my own experience I have thus made wheat net me from 80 cents to $1.05 per bushel for some wheat the "ring" would only offer 50 cents per bushel for. I have good reason to believe, and so have you, that when the grade is arbitrarily widened out so as to make 20 cents per bushel difference between No. 2 and No. 3 wheat that the temptation to make wheat barely grading No. 2 grade No. 3 is a temptation that is too much for some kinds of poor human nature to resist, and that they ina[illegible]ently, or in some other way, steal a grade from the farmer. That form of stealing must be reduced to the footing of a horse thief and punished as severely. It has for many years been evident to a majority of the farmers of Minnesota that some sort of legislation, having for its object the prevention and cure of the evils you complain of in the arbitrary grading of wheat, must be had, and the sooner the better. I shall be away from home the next four weeks, but don't stop for that. Send your communications to me at St. Paul as fast as you can, and on my return the committee will proceed to collect and arrange facts upon which such a report can be made as will be the basis of such necessary legislation as the condition of things demands.

In taking the initiative in this movement I can truly say I am truly actuated by no selfish, vindictive, or pecuniary motive. I never can forget the way myself and neighbors were plundered years ago in Southern Minnesota, in much the same way you now complain of. We took the robbers of the public by the throat and taught them a lesson they remember yet. It seems about time to do it again. I trust every newspaper in Minnesota that has the welfare of the public at heart will publish this circular.

LEONARD B. HODGES.

For this first step taken in what I considered the right direction, you all know how venomously I have been assailed. Fully believing in, and endorsing the divine injunction, that if thine enemy smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other also, I have patiently endured the abuse of the slaves of the Wheat Ring until patience can no longer be deemed a virtue. I propose now to roll up my sleeves and go for the slaves, defenders, pimps and apologists of the robbers of the public, in a way they'll despise.

Without noticing in detail the various abusive articles which have from time to time been published in the *Pioneer Press*, I take at random a prime sample, which ought to grade No. 1. Here it is:

The nomination of that blue-ribbon blatherskite Hodges, for the legislature, by the Democracy of St Paul yesterday, affords a full and complete explanation of that noisy démagogue's attack upon the Minneapolis Millers' association, and would seem to render any further notice of him or his slanders wholly unnecessary. The farmers, in whose behalf he at first pretended to speak, but whom he so quickly abandoned, can now see what the unscrupulous knave was working for when he opened his campaign of falsehood and slander against the Minneapolis millers.

The reputed author of this infernal lie is one of the editors of the *Pioneer Press*, of St. Paul. He is a bright ornament of the beautiful city of Minneapolis. He is a truly representative man of Minneapolis. He is a bankrupt, financially, politically, and morally. He was elected to Congress by the Republican party of this district. He is said to have bought and paid for, in ready cash, the necessary number of delegates in the Republican convention which nominated him for Congress. Referring to this shameful and wholesale bribery and corruption, one of his present associate editors very truthfully remarked in the columns of the *Press*, that this political strumpet was stalking in naked horror through the land, buying men as butchers buy up sheep for the slaughter, or words to that effect, and still later, after he had been elected by the Republicans of this district by means of the most shameful political debaucheries that ever disgraced a Christian community—after he had been compelled to flee from the officers of justice to a foreign land—after he spent the same winter he ought to have been in his seat in Congress, in skulking around the bull pens and sheep yards of Canada, after the legislature of Minnesota by solemn resolution called upon him to get out of those Canadian bull-pens and show his honest face once more on Minnesota soil—after all his brilliant exploits as the most corrupt lobbyist of a still more corrupt Congress—after his Pacific Mail operations, the consequences of which brought the prison bars vividly before his imagination—after all this his present associated editor of the *Pioneer Press* contemptuously alludes to him as a 'perjured scoundrel."

Of such are the defenders of the wheat ring, the pine land ring, and every other ring whose sole object is a wholesale robbery of the public.

My well known amiability and good nature renders any further punishment at this time of this "perjured scoundrel" a very unpleasant task. Not wishing to be personal, I avoid mentioning his dishonored name.

I was nominated for the legislature by the working men of St. Paul, without any hint or notice of their intention. The idea of the nomination had not entered my mind.

I was again nominated by the Democratic convention.

Both nominations have come unsolicited and unsought. I am not at all certain that I would have accepted either nomination but for the brutal assaults daily made upon me.

I have been in the legislature of Minnesota before. My business there then, was to deliver my constituents from the grasp of a gang of *public robbers*.

They were a worse gang than the present one. They had more money, more brains, more character. They embraced some of the most powerful corporations in the State. They bit the dust.

OFFICE HOLDING.

My idea of this thing of office, is that if the people, spontaneously pick a fellow up and nominate him for any office of trust or responsibility; if the office seeks him, *he* has no right to avoid it, but, if *he* seeks the office, the people should avoid *him*.

Acting on this principle, I shall scrupulously avoid the usual appliances of the politician. It may as well be understood at once, that I have too much personal independence to engage in going from door to door begging votes. I might possibly do it for a friend to save him from defeat; but I would a thousand times sooner suffer defeat myself than become a political mendicant.

I can travel in the ranks with my old flint-lock musket, or you can by sending me to the legislature—arm me with the most effective weapons. Suit yourselves, and you will suit me. The fight is going on all the same till the robbers are routed.

THE BLUE-RIBBON BLATHERSKITE.

There is a covert insinuation in the article quoted in the *P. P.* that I have been decorated with the blue ribbon. Without questioning the right or taste of any one as to any such decoration, I confess to a distaste of being decorated like one of Bill King's prize bulls at a county fair.

So far as the "blatherskite" goes, being an "ignoramus," I am not supposed to understand fully all the refined language of an ex-congressman. However, whatever its present significance, I propose to make the term honorable so far as lies in my power.

FAIR WARNING

is hereby given to all concerned, that any further personal abuse will be promptly met, and I further engage to defend myself in my own way, with such weapons as I deem most effective, and "damned be he who first cries hold, enough!"

And now, my friends, having very reluctantly resented the base imputations of the wheat ring, let us seriously address ourselves to the business before us.

It is a well-known fact that the wheat trade of all that fertile region tributary to the St. Paul & Pacific railroad—a region of boundless resources—a region possessing a soil and a climate peculiarly adapted to the production of the finest wheat in the world, is, and for years has been in the grasp of the Minneapolis Millers' association. They hold the wheat trade of this vast and fertile region in so firm a grasp that all healthy competition is destroyed.

No sooner does a St. Paul, a Red Wing, a Faribault or any other miller or buyer go on that line of road to buy wheat than prices are at once run up on him so high that he is driven from the market, and as soon as he is bulldozed off the track, down go the prices, lower than ever. No buyer, no corporation of buyers, have as yet been able to buy any considerable amount of wheat on that line of road. They hold a *monopoly* of that trade as effectually as ever the Hudson Bay company held the monopoly of the fur trade of British America. They virtually fix the price and grade of every bushel of wheat on that line of road.

In fixing that, they fix the price of wheat lands and the price of all labor employed in raising wheat.

The wheat growers become the serfs of the wheat ring. True, the title to the soil is vested in the farmer, but just what share of the farmer's crop will satisfy the greed of the monopolist is for the monopolist to say. The farmer is virtually the tenant of the monopolist, and completely at his mercy. Every, or nearly every portion of this great State is parcelled out and divided up among just such

MONOPOLIZES,

and they are banded together by the ties of a common brotherhood. Mammon is their God, and they are devout worshipers at his shrine.

The little brass kettle—the little joker—is their Bible, and through its inspirations they find their warrant for plundering entire communities.

The wheat rings of Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago have organized a system of public plunder so ingenious, so complicated and so comprehensive as to entitle them to the execrations of every man who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Elevator companies play into the hands of these public robbers, connive at their rascalities, defend them, and I honestly believe, divide the stealings with them.

THE REMEDY

lies in the hands of the people. So far as the people along the line of the St. Paul & Pacific are concerned I advise them to pool their wheat. The more they can mass together, the better the price. Sell by sample. Avoid every wheat buyer and every elevator that you have reason to distrust. Ship your wheat yourselves. Haul it from your granaries to the cars. Send it to a market where competition is tolerated, and where such toleration puts buyers in the market who know enough about wheat to buy on their own judgment.

The St. Paul & Pacific railroad company will furnish you cars.

The St. Paul elevator will receive and store your wheat. If it is foul they will make it clean and will generally raise it a grade. They can clean it from all foul stuff for about one cent per bushel. It is then in a competitive market and is sure to sell for all it is worth. Co-operation among yourselves will deliver you from the grasp of the Minneapolis Millers' association, and leave the company elevators virtually confiscated.

HOW THIS PLAN WORKS.

C. B. Moody, of Kerkhaven, sent a sample of his wheat to St. Paul, and sold it for seven cents per bushel net above what the Millers' association would pay.

Niles Chittenden, of Hancock, shipped the dirtiest lot of wheat ever received at the St. Paul elevator—cleaned at an expense of two cents per bushel—and sold for 80 cents.

Very dirty No. 2 from Donnelly station, too dirty to go grade, sold for 85 cents.

J. S. Sutcliff, Hancock, shipped his crop to the St. Paul Elevator Co. No. 3 grade and No. 3 price was the best the Millers' association would do for him. After paying all charges for transportation, transfer, cleaning, commission, etc., it was sold in St. Paul for 13 cents more per bushel than No. 3 was selling for at Hancock.

These witnesses prove what the farmer can do for himself. Follow such examples *en masse* and it won't take you long to burst the ring and bring the Minneapolis Millers to Limerick.

It is a well known fact that no wheat can get into St. Paul from any of the country intersected by the Chicago or Milwaukee railroad companies except by wagon. A confiscatory tariff on wheat prevents. On those customers a slight exercise of the sovereignty of the people over the corporations, as expounded by the supreme court of the United States, would benefit both country and city about alike.

As it now runs, the farmer is compelled to pay for a 300 or 400 mile haul to Milwaukee or Chicago, while a haul of less than one-half would give him about as good prices in St. Paul as he could get in Milwaukee. It would give immediate relief to the farmer and liberate us all from the unnatural thralldom of Milwaukee and Chicago. It would at one bound establish the commercial supremacy of St. Paul beyond all question, and give new life to every legitimate business.

Unrestricted commercial relations with the rich and populous counties of Dakota, Goodhue, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Rice, etc., all laying within easy reach, would double the business and population of St. Paul before its citizens could get ready for it, and the development of a great milling and manufacturing interest would be the necessary sequence.

Workingmen of St. Paul, your comfort, all your interests, your permanent and substantial welfare depends on the prosperity of the farmer. Upon the prosperity of the farmer depends the ability of your employers to pay you good wages and to give you steady paying work the year round. A blow at the farmer is a blow at you. Let your rallying cry be—

Free trade and farmers' rights!
Down with the swindling brass kettles!!
Down with the wheat rings!!!
Down with the pine timber rings!!!!

Political death and damnation to every mousing politician who under the guise of friendship seeks to influence your votes by whisky or money. He will try to put an enemy in your mouth to steal away your brains. Beware of him. Preserve and perfect your organizations. Remember that in union is strength. Maintain a watchful guard against organized capital in every form. The evils of aggregated capital and aggregated poverty are about alike. They must be remedied, not by acts of violence or by passion, but by mutual exchange of ideas of reason and common sense. The ballot is your most powerful weapon. The law arms you with it as the most effective weapon to be used in the protection of your rights. Use it intelligently and faithfully. Read the newspapers. Patronize the libraries. Store your minds with useful knowledge. Make every sacrifice of personal comfort that may be necessary in order to give your children a sound and thorough education. Remember that knowledge is power, and that a child or young man without a good education in these days is always pulling and fooling away his strength on the short end of the evener. Be careful as to the company you keep, not only socially, but politically. If any of you have heretofore acted with a party whose leaders and whose newspapers are always ready to protect and defend wheat rings, pine land rings, State House rings or county seat rings, half-breed scrip rings or State prison rings, *come out* from the unclean thing and join with us in giving it such sledge-hammer blows as will put it out of its misery. There never was a better time to do it. Men of the

FRONTIER COUNTIES

of this Congressional district, another "strumpet of corruption" is again stalking in

"NAKED HORROR"

among your quiet and virtuous homes, procuring votes with the very money he swindled his creditors out of, and with money gained by grading No. 2 wheat into No. 3.

The names of prominent Democrats as well as prominent Republicans who are handling Washburn's "swag," are in my hands. I warn them of their danger. An outraged people will demand at the hands of a Democratic Congress, a full investigation of every fraud that may result in the election of the "titman." The purity of the ballot box must be preserved at any cost, and at every hazard, even if in so doing it causes and ensures the election of the people's champion.

High on the rolls of

ETERNAL INFAMY

will be recorded the dishonored names of those who thus seek to strike down the man who is now battling, almost single-handed and alone, against a seething mass of corruption, whose stench covers the land.

LEONARD B. HODGES.

At the close of his speech the speaker was rewarded with a prolonged outburst of applause.

MR. BANNING'S REMARKS.

Hon. W. L. Banning was next called for. He began by alluding to Mr. Hodges in the highest terms of praise. He was a sincere, open-hearted man. He was outspoken in his honest aversion to fraud wherever found. The speaker had known him as an earnest and untiring worker against a monopoly in southern Minnesota in former days. He, Mr. Hodges, made himself known within the hour, as well as if he had marched about among the people for years. From the fullness of his heart he had spoken, and his words of truth showed him to be the fearless friend and champion of the people.

The speaker then took up and discussed at length the wheat question. He charged the Millers' association with extortion, and being the head of a conspiracy to deprive the farmers of an honest livelihood. The speaker was eloquent in his bitter arraignment, and was cheered throughout his speech.

MR. BRISBIN'S ADDRESS.

Hon. J. B. Brisbin was next called upon. The gentleman stated he felt disinclined to speak, but he always felt an interest in political meetings; in the best interests of the Democratic party, which were the best interest of the public. The speaker said he took particular interest in the meeting, as he had listened to a practical man, Mr. Hodges. The speaker then drew an allegorical picture. The Romans had been pushed to rebellion by the patrician class. They assembled on the *Mons Sacreda* to deliberate, and the result was the establishing of the tribune of the people. In this day the people had found their tribune in Mr. Hodges.

The speaker then took up the Democratic ticket in detail, and endorsed one and all. He contrasted them with their opponents one by one, and concluded that every Democratic candidate had been tried and found not wanting. The speaker adjured the party to stand together, and support every individual nominee from top to bottom. They were the best. [Applause.] In this way we would be prepared for 1880. [Applause long continued.] In this connection the speaker said the people at the last Presidential election had been defrauded out of their right of franchise. He reviewed the history of the country to show that the fraud had reacted, and the people had condemned it always by righting the wrong when the opportunity was offered. He expected it at the next election for President. [Applause.]

The fraud perpetrated upon the people at the last election was done by money, money from those very monopolists and ring combinations which we are fighting to-day. [Applause.]

The speaker declared himself no agrarian. He favored the harmonizing of labor and capital, but it could not be done until labor organized and made its power felt by capital. The ballot-box gave the avenue through which to make this power felt. The speaker earnestly advised the Democratic party to stand together. Its candidates were worthy of the endorsement of the people. The party had been peculiarly fortunate in their selections, and the speaker felt warranted in assuring his hearers they would be elected, as they ought to be. The speech was eloquent, and the speaker's manner warmed up his audience to a high degree of enthusiasm.

After Mr. Brisbin finished, too soon, against the evident protest of the assemblage, the meeting adjourned in high good humor over the successful and encouraging state of affairs.

MONEY AND TRADE.

FINANCIAL.

Money and Stocks.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

Gold closed steady at 100¼, after selling at 100⅜.
Carrying rates ¼@3 per cent.
Borrowing rates flat.
Bar silver here are 106⅜ in greenbacks; 106⅛ in gold. Subsidiary coin ⅛@1 per cent. discount.
Silver bar at London 49½ pence per ounce.
Governments quiet and steady.
Railroad bonds strong; C. C. C. & I. firsts rose to 40½.
State securities dull.

The stock market to-day exhibited considerable strength and buoyancy, and prices advanced ¼ to 2½ per cent. as compared with the closing prices yesterday. The improvement was most marked in Western Union, Northwestern, Lake Shore, and coal stocks. At the close the highest prices of the day were generally current. The upward movement toward the close was assisted by a gain of bullion on the Bank of England, a sharp advance in railway shares at London and more favorable traffic returns of some leading roads.

At the close transactions aggregated 120,000 shares, of which 5,900 were Erie; 13,000 Lake Shore; 5,000 Wabash; 21,000 Northwestern common; 11,000 Northwestern preferred; 4,000 St. Paul common; 1,400 St. Paul preferred; 18,000 Lackawanna; 1,600 Union Pacific; 2,500 C. C. C. & I. C.., and 28,000 Western Union.

Money 4@7 per cent.; closing at 4 per cent.
Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent.
The assistant treasurer disbursed $911,000.
Custom receipts $364,000.
Clearings $15,000,005.
Sterling, long 79½; short 85½.
The following were the closing quotations:

GOVERNMENTS			
Coupons, '81	107⅞	New 4½s, coupons	103¾
Coupons, '65, new	102¾	New 4 per cents	99⅞
Coupons, '67	105⅜	10-40s, regular	106
Coupons, '68	108	Coupons	106⅛
New 5s	105⅝	Currency 6s	119⅝

STOCKS.			
Western Union Tel.	89¾	Northwestern pfd.	71¾
Quicksilver	12½	C. C. C. & I.	33¾
Quicksilver preferred	32½	New Jersey Central	31¾
Pacific Mail	15⅞	Rock Island	114
Mariposa	2⅞	Mil. & St. Paul	30⅛
Mariposa preferred	3¼	Mil. & St. Paul pfd.	64¾
Adams Express	108¼	Wabash	19
Wells & Fargo	93¾	Fort Wayne	96½
American	48	Terre Haute	1½
United States	48	Terre Haute pfd.	4
New York Central	110½	Chicago & Alton	79½
Erie	11¾	Chicago & Alton pfd.	104
Erie preferred	23	Ohio & Mississippi	7½
Harlem	135	D. L. & W.	50½
Harlem preferred		A. & P. Telegraph	29
Michigan Central	67¾	Missouri Pacific	1¼
Panama	122	C. B. & Q.	109¼
Union Pacific stock	66⅛	Hannibal & St. Jo.	14
Lake Shore	67	C. P. bonds	106¼
Illinois Central	76¾	U. P. bonds	106⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	81¼	U P. land grant	104¼
Northwestern	40⅜	Sinking fund	99¾

STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee 6s, old	32	Virginia 6s, new	22
Tennessee 6s, new	29½	Missouri 6s	106⅞
Virginia 6s, old	20		

New York Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

The following is the weekly statement of New York associated banks:

Loans, decrease	$2,041,200
Specie, increase	1,556,700
Legal tenders, decrease	1,321,700
Deposits, decrease	1,8,96500
Circulation, increase	8,300
Reserve, increase	7 9,150

Banks now hold $4,240,750 in excess of legal requirements.

Foreign Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 19—5 P. M.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £400,000.

CONSOLS.

Money ..... 94 5-16 | Account 94 7-16

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.			
New 4½ coupons	105¾	Reading	14
5-20s, '67	107¾	Erie	16⅛
10-40s, S. B., '67		Erie preferred	28⅛
10-40s	108¼	Illinois Central	78
New 5s	106⅛	Pennsylvania Cent'l	33½

RENTES—117f 20c. PARIS, Oct. 19.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 19.

The National bank of Belgium has raised its discount rate from 3½ to 4½ per cent.

Markets in Detail.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by

MORTON, MOORE & Co.,

Commission Merchants.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—10:00 A. M.

Wheat steady.
Cargoes 6d higher; there is a continued demand.
Red winter wheat off coast 6d higher.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—10:30 A. M.

Steady, with a moderate demand.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—11 A. M.

Market opens firmer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—1:00 P. M.

Wheat stronger and quiet.
No. 3 Chicago held at 85c; No. 2 Chicago held at 93@94c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19—1:30 P. M.

Wheat stronger and quiet.
No. 2 Chicago nominally 92c.
No. 3 Chicago 85c.

WHEAT.

	MILWAUKEE. Nov.	Dec.	CHICAGO. Nov.	Dec.
9:30 A. M.	82	84	81	82
9:45 "	81¾	83¼	80¾	81⅞@82
10:00 "	81⅞	83⅝	80⅞	82
10:15 "	81½	83½	80¾	82
10:30 "	....	....	81	82¼
10:45 "	81¾	83⅝	81	82¼
1:00 "	81¾	83⅝	81	82¼
11:15 "	81⅞	83¾	81	82⅜
11:30 "	82	83⅞	81¼	82½
11:45 "	81¾	83⅝	81	82¼
12:00 M.	81⅝	83½	80⅞@81	82
12:15 P. M.	81½	83½	80⅞	82
12:30 "	81¾	83¾	81	82¼
12:45 "	81⅞	83⅞	81¼	82⅜@½
1:00 "	82	84	81¼	82½

Wheat receipts in Chicago, 97,704 bushels; shipments 50,868 bushels.
Wheat receipts in Milwaukee, 57,210 bushels; shipments 44,637 bushels.

CORN.

	CHICAGO. Nov.	Dec.
9:30 A. M.	34⅝	33¾
10:15 "	34⅝	34¾
10:45 "	34⅝	33¾
11:15 "	34⅝	33¾
11:45 "	34⅝	33¾
1:00 "	34½@⅝	33¾

Corn receipts in Chicago, 153,033 bushels; shipments 276,669.

PORK.

	CHICAGO. Nov.	Dec.
9:30 A. M.	7.57½	7.65@67½
10:00 "	7.55	7.62½
10:30 "	7.55	7.62½
11:15 "	7.57½	7.62½
12:15 P. M.	7.55	7.62½
12:30 "	7.55@57½	7.62½@65
1:00 "	7.57½	7.65

LARD.

	CHICAGO. Nov.	Dec.
9:30 A. M.	6.15	6.17½
10:00 "	6.15	6.17½
10:30 "	6.15	6.17½
11:15 "	6.12½@15	6.15@17½
12:15 P. M.	6.12½@15	6.15@17½
12:30 "	6.12½@15	6.15@17½
1:00 "	6.12½@15	6.17½

COMMERCIAL.

Retail Vegetable and Provision Market.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 19.

SPRING CHICKENS—50@60c per pair; 15c per lb. dressed.
DUCKS—Teal 25c; black duck 30@35c; mallards 50c; canvas back 60c.
WILD GEESE—$1.00@1.75 per pair.
PHEASANTS—In fair supply at 50c per pair.
PIGEONS—$1.25 per doz.; scarce.
EGGS—20@25c per doz. (scarce).
BUTTER—Scarce; fresh 25@30c per pound.
FISH—Pickerel and common fish 8c; white fish and trout 8c.
FRUIT—Apples $3 per bbl., Minnesota $1.75 per bus.; pears $4.50 per bus.; crabs 75c@$1 per bus.; cranberries 8c per qt.
GRAPES—Northern Muscatine 10@12½c; Concord 15c; Delaware 20@25c; Dracut Amber 15c; Crevealing 15c.
VEGETABLES—Turnips 25c per bus.; beets 40c per bus.; carrots 35c per bus.; cauliflower 12@15c each; potatoes 35@40c per bus.; herbs 20c per bunch; cabbage 30@35c per doz.; tomatoes $1 per bus.; butter beans 45@60c per bus.; celery 60@70c per doz.; lima beans 10c per quart; hubbard squash 75c @$1 per doz.; pickling onions $2.00 per bus.; dry onions 50c per bus.; red peppers 10c per doz.; cayenne peppers 10c per doz; sweet potatoes 5c per pound.

Saint Paul Wholesale Produce Market.

October 19.

WHEAT—Receipts liberal; old 90c; new No. 1, 81@85c; No. 2, 70@75c; No. 3, 65c; No. 4, 55c.
FLOUR—Patent process $6.75@7.00; straight XXXX $5.00@5.50; clear $3.50@4.00; XXX $2.50@3.00; XX $1.75@2.00.
OATS—Receipts liberal; demand good; old, to buy, 22@23c; to sell, 24@25c; new, 22@23c to buy and 24@25c to sell.
CORN—Liberal receipts; fair demand; incoming, 32@33c; outgoing, 34@35c.
BARLEY—Market dull; old 75@80c; new 50@65c.
BEANS—From $1.25 for common to $2.25 for hand picked navy.
MILL STUFFS—Market more active; ground feed $15.50@16; bran $6.50@7; shorts $9@10; corn meal, per 100 pounds, $1.25.
BUTTER—Demand for high grades good with very small receipts; low grades 4@5c; dairy packed medium 7@8c; good 12@14c; choice from known dairies 16@20c.
EGGS—Demand for strictly fresh good; receipt light; 18c
MEATS—Mess pork quiet $9.50@9.75; country hams nominal 5½@7c; canvassed 10½@12½c; plain 10@10½c; shoulders 7@7½c; sides 7@7½c.
CRANBERRIES—Receipts liberal; good demand; $1.50@1.75 per bbl.
HAY—Market dull; wild $9.00@10.00; tame $12.00; baled wild $12.00.
LIVE STOCK—Market remains inactive and overstocked. No sales to-day.

SPECIAL MARKET BULLETINS

Received by the "Globe" During Yesterday.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, Oct. 19—9:30 A. M.—Public cables are all of a steadier tone, with a renewed Continental demand for cargoes off coast. Private cables say Liverpool wheat market firm and demand improving. Weather fine here. Expect firmer market, but shorts well covered.

[Associated Press Markets.]

Milwaukee Produce Market.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 19.

FLOUR—Dull and depressed.
GRAIN—Wheat opened firm and ¼c higher, and closed firm; No. 1 hard $1.01; No. 1, 84c; No. 2, 8 3/16c; October 80½c; November 82c; December 84c; No. 3, 69½c; No. 4, 61c; rejected 50c. Corn firm; No. 2, 34@34¾c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 18¼c. Rye quiet and steady; No. 1, 43c. Barley inactive; No. 2, 95c; November 99c.
PROVISIONS—Weak and quiet. Mess pork $7.62 cash and October. Lard, prime steam, $6.25.
FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo 3¼@4c.
RECEIPTS—8,656 barrels flour; 57,210 bushels wheat.
SHIPMENTS—7,524 barrels flour; 44,637 bushels wheat.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.

FLOUR—Demand light.
GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 red winter 85½c cash; 86c November; No. 2 Chicago 80c cash; 81¾c November; 82⅝c December; No. 3 Chicago 68@68¾c; rejected 40c. Corn steady and good demand; 34@34½c cash; 34¼@34½c November; 33¾ December; rejected 32¾@32¾c. Oats, good demand and a shade higher; 18½c cash; 19@19½c November; 19¼@19⅝c December; rejected 15½c. Rye steady; 42½c. Barley easy; 93c cash; 1.00@1.01 November.
PROVISIONS—Pork, fair demand 7.60@7.65 cash; 7.55@7.57½ November; 7.60 December. Lard, fair demand and lower rates; 6.12½@6.15 cash and November; 6.15@6.17½ December. Bulk meats easy; 4.00@5.12½@5.25.
WHISKY—Steady; 1.08.
RECEIPTS—8,500 barrels flour; 98,000 bushels wheat; 153,000 bushels corn; 44,000 bushels oats; 6,000 bushels rye; 50,000 bushels barley.
SHIPMENTS—7,500 barrels flour; 51,000 bushels wheat; 275,000 bushels corn; 69,000 bushels oats; 54,000 rye; 15,000 bushels barley.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.

HOGS—Receipts 19,000; shipments 3,000; 15@20c lower; choice heavy 3.20@3.50; light 3.10@3.15; mixed 3.00@3.25; half of supply unsold.
CATTLE—Receipts 7,000; shipments 2,200; shipping steers 3.60@5.00; butchers' cows 2.00@2.80; western 2.60@3.00; Texas 2.00@2.80.
SHEEP—Receipts 500; shipments 610; slow and not wanted.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 19.

FLOUR—Unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat opened easier; closed firmer; No. 2 red fall 81¼@81⅜c cash; 82⅛@82⅜c November; 83⅞@84¾c December; No. 3 do 76¾c. Corn easier at 32c cash; 30½c November. Oats quiet at 20c cash; 20¾c December. Rye dull at 40c. Barley unchanged.
WHISKY—Steady at $1.08.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $8.15@9.25. Dry salt meats nominally $4.25 5.25@5.30. Bacon steady at $6.90@6.12½. Lard nominally $6.15.
RECEIPTS—5,000 barrels flour; 53,000 bushels wheat; 10,000 bushels corn; 5,000 bushels oats; 2,000 bushels rye; 7,000 bushels barley.
SHIPMENTS—10,000 barrels flour; 1,000 bushels wheat; 1,000 bushels corn; 1,000 bushels oats; 100 bushels rye; 1,000 bushels barley.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

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