INDUSTRY IN JAPAN.

The Progress of the Empire in Agriculture and Manufactures—The Games in Vogue—A Variety of Interesting Gossip.

[Special Correspondence of the Globe.]

YOKOHAMA, Japan, April 10.—Edward S. Morse, late of the Tokio university, in a paper which appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly*, for March last, says: "It is difficult for one who has not traveled in Japan to realize the almost universal state of cultivation the country is under. Having a population of 33,000,000, largely given to agriculture, with an area not exceeding 80,000 square miles, one may imagine how few tracts of uncultivated land are found, and one is amazed at the sight of ranges of hills and mountains extending for miles, and all terraced to their very summits for the cultivation of wheat and other products."

The best authorities here estimate the area of Japan in square miles at 160,474. The finance minister gives the total extent of the country at 24,800 square *ri*, equivalent to about 147,650 square miles. He also gives the area of land under cultivation at 2,700 square *ri*, about 16,075 square miles, or less than 11 per cent. of the whole surface of the land. These figures are taken from the finance minister's letter to the banks on the subject of the internal loan, and are doubtless as exact as can be ascertained.

The cultivated lands of Japan, at least such as I have seen, lie mainly in the valleys and upon the sides, sometimes upon the summits, of the lower hills. Even many of these available places are neglected, while the mountains rise rugged and brown, and stretch away and away, defying cultivation as they defy the storm.

Mr. Morse's statement, if correct, leaves but small hope for the future of Japan, since it is to her increase in agricultural products, more than to any other source, that we must look for those immediate results whereby revenue is to be received to pay all the expenses incident to the changes taking place. Granted for argument's sake that the available land is already worked from whence is to come any increase, except in improved methods of cultivation? And even this increase will be absorbed at home in the many sources of demand which the new order of things naturally creates, and nothing will be left for exportation and revenue.

Eventually, Japan will be a great manufacturing nation. Her geographical position and surroundings will always ensure cheap transportation to and from her shores; her supply of coal and iron, and other minerals furnish the raw material, and her cheap labor the means for competing in the markets of the world. During our war, cotton was taken from India to America. It can be brought to Japan, and the cloth returned at good profits as soon as these people have acquired the knowledge of manufacturing. There is nothing in the climate here as unfavorable as that of New England; on the contrary, there is much that is more favorable. And a few years hence when these strifty, industrious and very clever people shall have learned more of machinery and processes, America and England will suddenly find their markets in Japan and other Asiatic countries in the hands of a rival whose history in all things is measured by thousands of years.

Fortunately but a compartively small portion of this country is under cultivation, mainly because the means of transportation from the interior to the coast are so poor—no roads, nothing but paths or tracks for the passage of coolies with bamboo poles and baskets.

The goverment is extending its railroad lines as fast as its means will permit, and when one trunk line shall be completed across the principal islands, thousands of the surplus population of the cities will go to the interior and from the soil produce grain, tea, silk, or something which will add to the national wealth.

In Japan, human labor is alone used in tilling the soil, and to this more than to anything else is due the great difference in the appearance of the country, by reason of its many subdivisions and in the manner of working the land. Grain raising is done more like our gardening than our farming. A patch of barley or wheat, with its rows about eighteen inches apart, carefully worked, resembles much a celery bed in a truck farm. Japanese farms look like so many American vegetable gardens, separated by little ridges of earth instead of fences. Rice plats are from fifty to 100 feet wide, by 100 to 200 feet long, or of equivalent areas, and of such irregular shapes, that, in a day's ride, scarcely two can be found alike. It seems that special effort has been made to avoid straight lines and right angles.

Imagine the sports of a cheker-board made on thin rubber. Stretch it first one way, then the other, and the spaces will not be more irregular than the rice fields in this country, horses and cattle, plows, drills, mowers and reapers not being used. What we call roads are unknown paths, here and there through the grain fields, wide enough for a man to tread with his bamboo pole and baskets, with an occasional one that will admit the passage of jenrickishas, are all the roads to be seen in miles of travel through the farming districts. There are one or two great thoroughfares, built centuries ago by the Tycoons and Daimios, running through the empire like an old-fashioned Pennsylvania turnpike from Philadelphia to Erie; but, unlike the turnpike, these have no lateral roads, wide enough for wheels, to serve as feeders.

The engineering skill shown in irrigating heir rice-grounds is noteworthy. One wonders why an intelligence that could do so much in this direction, should have done so little in many less difficult but equally important ones. One sees a valley miles and miles in length, and perhaps a mile or more in breadth at its lower end, gradually narrowing as the heavy grade leads in between hills 400 or 500 feet high, with every foot irrigated by the water of a little stream, which, carried from plat to plat, nowhere washes the land, and yet is nowhere entirely stopped in its course.

A hoe, eight inches wide by eighteen long, attached at an angle of 45 degrees to a short bamboo handle, and a crude sort of a sickle constitute a Japanese farmer's stock of agricultural inplements. The straw to bind and the bamboo on the laborer's shoulder to bear are the facilities for conveying the products of the farms to the markets and take the places of our wagons and railroads.

Stock raising being unknown, except as an experiment by the government in one or two places, and with no knowledge of artificial fertilizers, they resort to cesspools and vaults as the only means of preserving their land in a producing condition. Hence a journey across these lands in the fertilizing season is not suggestive of orange groves or violets.

A farm laborer receives from $1.50 to $2.50, in their money, per month and his board. Laborers in cities receive 20 cents per day; carpenters, masons, and mechanics generally, from 40 to 55 cents, but these, and all house servants, board and in most cases lodge themselves. And yet, though wages are so low, the cost of doing a given amount of work is more in Japan than in America, for the reason that five Americans will do more hard labor in one day than twenty Japanese in two, as was recently demonstrated on some public works in Tokio.

The ordinary Japanese has no ambition, no enterprise. His wants are few and easily supplied, and from the cradle to the grave nothing disturbs, agitates or moves him from the even tenor of his way.

HESTER A. BENEDICT.

For Sale.—Four heavy logging oxen. Apply to or address, C. F. Bean, Stillwater.

A Reminiscence of Early California Days.

Away back in 1852 there was a dispute over a placer mine in Yuba river, at Park Bar, in California. Stephen J. Field was retained. Suit was brought before a Justice of the Peace for an alleged forcible entry and detainer, a form of action in vogue for the recovery of mining claims, because the title to the land was vested in the United States. It was prosecuted solely as a possessory action. The constable who summoned the jury had received $200 to summon parties named by the other side. This fact was ascertained beyond controversy by evidence placed in the hands of Mr. Field. While in bed at Park Bar he overheard a conversation between a juror and one of the opposite parties in an adjoining tent. The juror assured the party that everything was fixed, and that the jury had agreed to render a verdict in his favor.

The trial was held in a saloon crowded with spectators, most of whom were favorable to the other side. In summing up Mr. Field addressed the jury for three hours. He showed conclusively that his client was entitled to a favorable verdict.

"Gentlemen," said he, in closing his argument, "we have not endeavored to influence your verdict, except by the evidence. We have neither approached you secretly nor sought to control you. We have relied solely upon the law and the evidence to maintain our right to this property. But our opponents have not thus acted. They are not satisfied to allow you to weigh the evidence. They have endeavored to corrupt your minds and pervert your judgment. With uplifted hands you declared by the everliving God that you would return a verdict according to law. Will you perjure your souls? I know that you (pointing to a juror) have been approached. Did you spurn the wretch that made the proposal, or did you hold secret counsel with him? I know that you (pointing to another juror) talked over this case last night, for I overheard the conversation, the promises, and your pledge. Canvas houses are as one here. Words uttered in one are voices in all. You did not dream that you were heard, but I was there, and I know the details of the foul bargain."

At this an ommous "click, click, click" was heard. A score of pistols were cocked.

"There is no terror in your pistols, gentlemen," continued Mr. Field, in a thrilling tone. "You cannot win your case by shooting me. You can win it only by showing title to the property. You can never win it by bribery or threats of violence. I openly charge attempted bribery. If it is untrue, let the jurors speak from their seats. Attempted bribery, I say—whether successful or not will depend upon what may occur hereafter. Jurors, you have invoked the vengeance of Heaven upon your souls if you fail to render a verdict according to the evidence. If you are willing to sell your souls, decide against us."

The address was effectual. After an absence of a few minutes the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Field's client. Some admitted that they had been corruptly approached, but added that they were not so base as to be influenced in that way. Within two weeks the owners took from the placer over $90,000 in gold dust.

How an Indian Runs Down a Deer.

When sufficiently near the hunter takes his aim, and making a slight noise with his foot on the ground, which causes the deer to turn toward him, has a good chance to hit it in the middle of the forehead. But if he misses the mark, or his gun misses fire, then the fun begins in earnest, and one of the finest races in the world can be witnessed—a naked Indian and a frightened deer at full speed. If the deer should happen to be not more than a year old it is of no use following it, as it will then outrun any Indian, and run longer without giving out, but if two or three years old, or older, a good runner will bring it down in a few hours, or certainly within fifty or sixty miles. (The narrator, Jose Mendivil, here insists that a good runner among the Apaches can run 125 miles in twenty-four hours easily.) The deer starts at full speed, making long leaps of from ten to thirty feet. At first he gains rapidly on the Indian, but the Indian follows, every now and then uttering frightful yells, but never for a moment halting or losing the trail. The deer, when out of sight, halts and looks back, but soon his pursuer comes in sight, when he bounds on with longer leaps than at first; finally he makes for water, a spring or stream, and when he gets there halts and drinks all he wants. Now there is no hope for him, for after he drinks he cannot run so fast or leap so far. Pretty soon the Indian comes in sight again, while the tired deer rests a moment, but the tired hunter never halts to drink, not if his mouth is as dry as ashes, for by doing so he not only loses time, but cannot run so fast afterward.

On he goes, never resting, either on the hill or on the mountain. If the deer takes to the top of the highest mountain, right on his track the Apache follows. By and by the Indian sees a blood stain on a rock, where the deer has stumbled and skinned his knee or struck his nose. He knows now the race will soon be ended, and runs faster than at first, while the deer loses ground every minute. When the deer sees the Apache close upon him, he stops suddenly by a rock or bush and turns. Sometimes as soon as he stops he drops down fainting, or even dead from fatigue. If not dead already, when the Indian seizes him by the head and hind legs he makes but little resistance, and is dispatched with the knife. The hunter now cuts out a fine piece and eats it, taking not a moment's rest for fear of getting stiff, but puts the deer on his shoulders, or, if too heavy, a part of it, placing the rest in a secure place, and then trots back to his camp, having traveled perhaps 100 miles without resting. The next day some one will take his back-track for the balance of the game.—*San Francisco Post.*

Our Women Thickening.

A year or two ago a New York paper started the question, are not the American women losing their thinness? and it expressed the belief that they are losing it steadily and perceptibly. Observation shows that it is so, especially in large cities, where there is more ease and material comfort, more freedom from anxiety and petty cares, than there can be in the country. Our women do not look as they did twenty-five years ago, for their proportions have visibly increased, as a general rule. Still we think hard-working farmers' wives are, as a general thing, less "stocky" than their mothers were.

A family at Delano were poisoned the other day by paris green having got accidentally, or rather carelessly, into a sack of flour, from which biscuits had been made. By the application promptly of proper remedies their lives were saved.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

Depression in the Local Grain and Provision Trades—The Wool Markets Stagnant—Chicago Lumber Markets—Animation on the New York Stock Boards—The Quotations.

ST. PAUL, June 11.

At this time the St. Paul banks are compelled to ship currency East to make exchange, a sure sign that there are no wheat shipments. The demand continues good for corn, oats and ground feed, for the new settlements on and near the St. P., M. & M. and N. P. railways. Corn is, however, off ½c. Butter is accumulating, at shipping prices, but buyers who have good facilities for handling and keeping are indisposed to ship while Eastern markets remain as uncertain as now. Eggs are very scarce and were held yesterday by some sellers at 12½@13c. Hides are firm at quotations, green salt being advanced ½c. Wool buyers, who are all holding their purchases, because they cannot sell, are inclined to think that if the Eastern markets continue much longer dead as now they will be compelled to reduce their offers. A reliable wool circular, from New York Saturday, says:

"The market remains in the same quiet state previously noticed, and the steady decline in prices for some weeks past has failed to lead to any increased activity. The new clip is now making its appearance at all points, and it appears to us that manufacturers and dealers have not, for many years, been so indifferent about purchasing. At this time last year there was very little wool unsold in California, Texas, Kentucky or Georgia, but this year a large portion of the clip in these States remains unsold. In Ohio, Pennsylvania and Michigan there has as yet been nothing doing and no disposition to operate in these States as yet, while last year, at this time, buying had already commenced. In fact, almost the entire wool clip of the country is still in the hands of growers, and if manufacturers, dealers and speculators continue to keep out of the market for some weeks longer, it will tend to unsettle prices more than even the absence of buyers for some months past, as stocks are now beginning to accumulate at all points in the interior, and growers begin to feel uneasy at their absence. The early buyers, who made purchases in the interior some weeks ago, find it difficult to turn over their purchases except at a loss, and this will also tend to make them more cautious in future operations. We continue to give a comparison of the weekly sales for the past nine weeks, as follows:"

	1880.	1879.
Week ending June 4	503,000	4,001,900
Do May 28	1,006,500	2,941,750
Do Do 21	586,950	3,987,900
Do Do 14	514,600	2,224,500
Do Do 7	795,900	1,825,750
Do April 30	1,144,900	1,402,035
Do Do 23	1,010,100	1,744,850
Do Do 16	1,192,000	1,357,650
Do Do 9	1,457,300	1,329,200
Total for 9 weeks	8,211,250	21,815,535

A New York dispatch of last evening says: Cotton goods in irregular demand, but leading makes of brown sheetings are moving more freely from agents' hands. Prices on cotton goods are unsettled, prints dull in first hands, dress ginghams in good request and scarce, lawns doing fairly, new and medium cassimeres more sought for but other clothing and woolens remain quiet.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Wednesday gives the following as the yard prices of that city for lumber:

First and second clear, 2 and 3 inch	$43 00@47 00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	41 00@42 00
Third clear do	36 00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	40 00
Third clear do	35 00
First and second clear dressed siding	18 50
Common dressed siding	16 00@17 00
Flooring, second common dressed	29 00
Box-boards, 13-inch and upwards	15 00@40 00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	33 00@35 00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	29 00@32 00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	20 00@23 00
Fencing, first quality	11 50@13 00
Fencing, No 2	9 00@10 50
Common boards	11 00@12 50
Common boards, No 2	9 00@10 50
Dimension stuff	8 75@10 50
Dimension stuff 20@30 feet	10 00@16 00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	13 00@14 00
Lath	1 75@ 2 00
Shingles, standard and choice	2 30@ 2 40
Shingles, extra	2 45@ 2 60

St. Paul Wholesale Market.

ST. PAUL, June 10.

BALED HAY—Incoming $6.50@7.00 per ton.

BARLEY—No. 2, 55@55c; extra No. 3, 45@55c; No. 3, 40@45c; rejected, 30@40c.

BEANS—Choice mediums $1.25@1.50; hand-picked navy $1.65@1.75.

BEESWAX—Per lb, 18c.

BREWERS' SUPPLIES—Selling, malt, 95c@$1.00; hops '79, 40@43c; '78, 15@20c.

BUTTER—Choice 12@16c; fair to good 9@10c; common 7c.

COCOANUTS—Per 100, $7.00@7.50.

CORN—Incoming, No. 2 mixed 33@33½c; No. 3 32@32½c.

DRESSED MEATS—Beef $4.50; hogs $5.50@6.00; calves 7@7½c..

EGGS—10@11c.

FLOUR—Patent process $6.75@7.52; straight $5.25@6.00 clear $5.00@5.50.

FRUITS—Messina and Palermo lemons, $5.50@6.50; Messina and Palermo oranges, $6.00@7.00; dates, 9@10 per lb; figs, in layers, 13@15c; bananas $3.50@4.00 per bunch; Michigan strawberries, 16 qt cases, $2.25; cherries, 24-qt cases, $3.00@4.00; black raspberries, 24-quart cases, $4.80.

HIDES, ETC—Butchers', 7½c; green salt, 9c; veal kip, 9c; veal calf, 12c; deacons, 40c; dry flint, 14c; dry salt 12c. No. 2 stock, two-thirds. Sheep pelts, wool estimated, 35c per lb. Tallow, No. 1 4¾c; No. 2, 3¾c.

LIVE STOCK—Choice steers, $4.00@5.00; butchers stock, $3.50@4.00; inferior stock, $3.00@3.50.

MAPLE SUGAR—New, 13@14c.

MILL STUFFS—Bran $6.00; shorts $7.00; ground feed $14.50; coarse meal, $13.50 fine, $16.00.

NEW ONIONS—$5 per bbl.

NEW POTATOES—$4.50 per bbl.

OATS—Incoming, No. 2 white 31c; mixed 30c; No. 3 29c.

PEAS—Canada Field $1.25; green $1.75 per bush.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $10.75@11.25. Lard, tierces, 7¼@7½c; bbls, 8c; kegs 8¼c; pails 8¼c. Hams 9@9½c; bacon, clear sides 7¼@7½c; breakfast bacon 9c; shoulders 5@5½c.

RAGS—Per lb, 1c.

SPRING CHICKENS—Good size per pair 50@60c.

WHEAT—No. 1 88c; No. 2 85c.

WOOL—Unwashed, 22@25c; fleece washed, 32@34c; tub washed, 33@35c.

St. Paul Retail Markets.

ST. PAUL, June 10.

BUTTER—Choice creamery 25c per lb.; fresh dairy 20@22c; cooking 14@16c.

CHEESE—Factory cream 20c per lb.; Edam cheese, $1.25 each; Pineapple cheese, $1.25 each.

DRIED BEEF—Sugar cured, covered, 15c per lb.

EGGS—Fresh laid 12½c.

EARLY VEGETABLES—Lettuce 40c per doz; radishes 30c; onions 25c; cucumbers 10c each; asparagus 50c per doz; spinach 24c per peck; peas 60 per peck; pie plant 2½c per bunch; string beans 60c per peck.

FRUIT—Cranberries, 15c per quart; Messina oranges, per doz, 35@50c; lemons 25c per doz; pine apples 30@50c; Porte Rico pine apples $1.00@2.00; bananas, yellow, 60c per doz; red 75c; Aspinwall bananas, $1.00 per doz; white grapes 50@75 per lb; pears $1.00@1.50 per doz; strawberries 15c per quart; cherries, 15@25c per quart; plums 25c per quart; wintergreen berries 20c per quart; raspberries 20c per box.

HONEY—In comb, 20@23c per lb.

MAPLE SUGAR—According to color and quality, 14@20c.

POTATOES—Bermuda, new, 60c per peck; old potatoes, 40c per bushel.

POULTRY—Chickens, 12½@15c; turkeys, 15c.

SPRING CHICKENS—75c per pair.

Eastern and European Markets.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Money easy at 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills firmer at $4.86½. Sight exchange on New York $4.89¾.

Governments strong. Railroad bonds strong and generally firm. State securities dull.

Stocks—The stock market advanced ¼ to 4 per cent. in early dealings, Canada Southern Central Pacific, the coal shares, Western Union, Pacific Mail and Iron Mountain leading the upward movement. The speculation continued strong throughout the afternoon until near the close when a reaction of ¼ to 2⅝ per cent. took place, the latter on New Jersey Central, and the market closed weak at the decline. The report that a serious discrepancy had been discovered in the accounts of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad company is positively denied by Mr. Pyne, vice president, who says there is not the slightest foundation for the statement.

The transactions aggregated 489,000 shares, of which 43,000 were Delaware Lackawanna & Western; 7,000 Lake Erie & Western; 1,000 Hannibal & St. Joe; 300 Lake Shore; 2,700 Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 5,000 Chicago & Northwestern; 31,000 New Jersey Central; 7,000 Ohio & Mississippi; 5,400 Ontario & Western; 26,000 Pacific Mail; 19,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; 6,000 Union Pacific; 2,400 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific and 4,500 Western Union.

MORNING QUOTATIONS.

Rock Island	204	C. C. C. & I.	70⅛
Panama	175	C. C. & I. C.	10⅛
Fort Wayne	120	Ohio Central	19⅝
Pittsburgh	116	Lake Erie & West'n.	26
Illinois Central	103⅞	B. C. R. & N.	61
C. B. & Q.	118	Alton & Terre Haute	15¾
Chicago & Alton	107	do preferred‡	60
do preferred	124	Wabash, St. L. & P.	35⅞
New York Central	128½	do preferred	64⅛
Harlem‡	180	Hannibal & St. Joe.	31
Lake Shore	104	do preferred	72
Canada Southern	56	Iron Mountain	45½
Michigan Central	85½	St. L. & S. F.	34
Erie	37⅝	do preferred	46
do preferred	61	do 1st preferred	64½
Northwestern	94	C. St. L. & N. O.	28⅜
do preferred	109⅝	Kansas & Texas	35
Mil. & St. Paul	75¾	Union Pacific	70
do preferred	102	Northern Pacific	26½
Chi. St. P. & Minn.	53	do preferred	27
St Paul & Sioux City	47⅛	Louisville & Nash'l.	121
do preferred	79½	N. C. & St. L.	97
Lackawanna	77⅞	C. L. & N. A.	90
Morris & Essex	108	Houston & Texas	65
Delaware & Hudson	70¼	Western Union Tel.	101¼
New Jersey Central	63¾	Atlantic & Pacific	41
Reading	22	Pacific Mail	38⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	29⅝	Adams Express	111
Chesspeake & Ohio	17⅞	Wells & Fargo	106½
do 1st preferred	25¼	American	55⅛
do 2d preferred	18¾	United States	47
Mobile & Ohio	18		

‡Offered. †Bid.

EVENING QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	106¾	New 4 per cents	108⅞
New 5s	103⅛	Pacific 6s, '95	124
New 4½s	109¾		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana consols	46⅛	Virginia 6s, old	23
Missouri 6s	109½	Virginia 6s, new	23
St. Joe	107½	Consols	85
Tennessee 6s, old	35	Deferred	108
Tennessee 6s, new	25½		

STOCKS.

C. P. Bonds	118⅞	Ohio Central	19¼
U. P. Bonds, firsts	114½	Lake Erie & West'n.	25½
U. P. land grant	111¾	Ontario & Western	28⅜
Sinking fund	116	B. C. R & N.	60
Lehigh & Wilksb're	100	Alton & Terre Haute	‡16
St. P. & S. C. firsts	101¾	do preferred	60
C. C. & I. C. firsts	...	Wabash, St. L. & P.	34⅞
do seconds	...	do preferred	62¾
Erie seconds	84½	Hannibal & St. Joe.	30
Rock Island	204	do preferred	70¼
Fort Wayne	122	Iron Mountain	44¼
Pittsburgh	116	St. L. & S. F.	34½
Panama	175	do preferred	45⅛
Illinois Central	103	do 1st preferred	66
C. B. & Q.	118	C. St. L. & N. O.	27½
Chicago & Alton	107	Kansas & Texas	34
do preferred	124	Union Pacific	89¼
New York Central	127	Central Pacific	69
Harlem ‡	170	Northern Pacific	26¼
Lake Shore	102¾	do preferred	...
Canada Southern	54	Louisville & Nash'l.	120¾
Michigan Central	84¼	N. C. & St. L.	58
Erie	36½	C. L. & N. A.	90
do preferred	59	Houston & Texas	62½
Northwestern	92¾	Western Union Tel.	100⅞
do preferred	109	Atlantic & Pacific	40
Mil. & St. Paul	74¾	Pacific Mail	38
do preferred	102	Adams Express	111½
Chi. St. Paul & Min.	53	Wells & Fargo	108
St Paul & Sioux City	39½	American	55
do preferred	73	United States	46½
Lackawanna	76½	Quicksilver	10½
Morris & Essex	108	do preferred	51½
Delaware & Hudson	70	Caribou	2
New Jersey Central	62	Leadville	1½
Reading	21¾	Central Arizona	5¼
Ohio & Mississippi	29	Homestake	30¼
do preferred	70	Standard	27¾
Chesspeake & Ohio	17½	Excelsior	16½
Mobile & Ohio	16¾	Little Pittsburgh	6
C. C. C. & I.	70¾	Ontario	34
C. C. & I. C.	14½		

....No sales. ‡Offered. §Ex. coupon. *Ex. div.

The quotations for Rock Island represents the price of new stock.

LONDON, June 10—5 P. M.

CONSOLS.

Money	98 1-16	Account	98 5-16

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

New 5s	105	Pennsylvania Centr'l	52½
New 4½s	111¾	Erie	38½
New 4s	111¼	Erie seconds	87½
Illinois Central	106½	Reading	11

Bullion in the Bank of England increased £389,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability, which last week was 46 5-16 per cent. is 48 9-16.

PARIS, June 10.

RENTES—85f 86c.

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

The following quotations giving the range of the markets during the day were received by M. DORAN, commission merchant:

LIVERPOOL, June 10, 10:00 A. M.—White wheat depressed, whilst there is a good demand for red.

NEW YORK, June 10, 1:40 P. M.—Market extremely dull; shippers doing but little; cash wheat about 1½c off from yesterday.

WHEAT.

Holiday in Milwaukee.

CHICAGO.

A. M.	June.	July.	M.	June.	July.
9:30	98½	98⅞	12:00	98⅛	97⅞
9:45	99	97¼	P. M.		
10:00	99⅛	97¼	12:15	98⅜	97¼
11:30	99¼	97¾	12:30	98¼	97
11:45	99¼	97¾	12:45	97½	96⅛
			1:00	97¼	96⅜

CORN. Chicago. A. M.	June.	July.	PORK. Chicago. A. M.	June.	July
9:30	35⅞	36¼	11:30	....	10.30
9:45	35⅞	36¼	M.		
11:45	36¼	36¾	12:00	....	10.30
M.			P. M.		
12:00	....	36⅝	12:15	....	10.30
P. M.			12:30	....	10.32½
12:15	....	36½	12:45	....	10.30
12:30	....	36⅜			
1:00	35½	36¼			

LARD.

	—CHICAGO.— June.	July.
9:30 A. M.	....	6.57½
11:45 "	....	6.60
12:30 P. M.	....	6.57½
12:45 "	....	6.57½

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull, weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 97c cash; 96⅞c July; 88c August; sales 97@99½c June; No. 3 Chicago spring 90c; rejected 68c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates: 35½c bid cash; 36c July; 36⅛c August; rejected 34c. Oats in fair demand at lower rates; 30¾c cash; 28⅞c July; 24c August. Rye firmer; 76c Barley steady and unchanged; 76c. Pork dull; tending downward; 10.25@10.30 cash; 10 27½@10.30 July; 10.37½ August. Lard in fair demand at lower rates; 6.55 cash and July; 6.57½@6.60 August. Bulk meats dull and prices a shade lower; shoulders 4.30; bulk short rib 6.47½; short clear 6.65. Whisky steady and unchanged; $1.08. Freights, corn to Buffalo 7¾c; wheat to Buffalo 8c. Receipts, 3,800 barrels flour; 26,000 bushels wheat; 391,000 bushels corn; 68,000 bushels oats; 3,800 bushels rye; 5,000 bushels barley. Shipments, 5,500 barrels flour; 26,000 bushels wheat; 351,000 bushels corn; 87,000 bushels oats; 1,800 bushels rye; 1,700 bushels barley.

The Drover's Journal reports hog receipts 31,000; shipments 2 800; about 45,000 on sale; 10@15c lower; mixed packing 3.85@4.10; choice heavy 4.20@4.40; light 4.00@4.20; 10,000 left. Cattle, receipts 6,500 shipments 5,000; mostly good to choice; mercury being 90 in the shade heavy animals suffer considerable; shipping 4.20@5.00; western 4.20@4.60; grass Texans 3.15@3.50; butchers 2.25@3.65. Sheep, receipts 1,000; active and firm; 3.50@4.60.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Cotton steady at 12@12⅛c; futures steady. Flour dull and heavy; receipts 11,000 barrels. Super state and western $3.60@4.40; common to good extra 4.00@4.50; good to choice 4 60@7.00; white wheat extra 4.45@5.00; extra Ohio 4.60@6.25; St. Louis 4.80@7.00; Minnesota patent process, 6.00@8 25. Wheat lower; receipts 308,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1.16@1.17; No. 3 spring 1.10@1.12; No. 2 do 1.19@1.20; ungraded red 1.18⅛@1.26½; No. 2 do 1.29@1.30; mixed winter 1.25; No. 2 amber 1.21; ungraded white 1.22½@1.24; No. 2 1.24@1.25; No. 1 do sales 79,000 bushels at 1.26@1.27; No. 2 red, June, sales 1,920 bushels at 1.27¼@1.28⅝; July sales 104,000 bushels at 1.16@1.17; August sales 48,000 bushels at 1.11½@1.12. Corn, lower; receipts 275,000 bushels; ungraded 50@52½c; No. 3, 50@50½c; steamer 50@50½c; No. 2 51½@52c; No. 2 June 51½c; July 50@50½c. Oats heavy and lower; mixed western 37@41c; white western 40@45c. Hay steady and unchanged. Hops quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7⅛@7⅝c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice demand fair and market firm. Petroleum dull; united at 91¼c; crude 6½@7¾c; refined 8⅛c. Tallow active and firm at 6 3-16@6 5-16c. Rosin quiet at $1.40@1.45. Turpentine strong, quoted at $1.29½. Eggs demand fair and market firm at 12@13c. Pork dull and weak; new mess $11.45@11.50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats demand fair and market firm; long clear middles quoted at $7.00. Lard steady; prime steam $7.15. Butter firmer; 8@20c. Cheese dull and weak; at 9½@10½c. Whisky nominal at $1.13@1.15.

BOSTON, June 10.—Copper stocks—Calumet and Hecla, 221; Copper Falls, 12, Franklin, 11; Pewabic, new stock 15; Quincy, 26; Ridge, 4½; Madison 3.

LONDON, June 10.—Tallow, American 41s@41s 6d. Refined petroleum 6s 7¼d@6s 9d. Linseed oil 26s 10d. Spirits turpentine 32s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 10.—Petroleum 19f.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Cotton firm; 6 13-16@6⅞d; sales 10,000 bales; for speculation and export 2,000; American 6,750. Corn, new western mixed 4s 10d. Prime mess pork 59s. Beef, prime mess 61s. Bacon, long clear 34s. Refined petroleum 7s.

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Terminus of 15 Lines of Railroad,

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As a Commercial and Manufacturing Center, St Paul offers Immense Advantages, the Wholesale Trade already Reaching Over

30 MILLIONS ANNUALLY!

Below will be found a List of the

Leading Houses in the City,

Which Business Men throughout the Northwest will do well to preserve for reference:

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ARTIST'S MATERIALS.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw.

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SCHLIEK & CO, 89 E. Third and 23 Wabashaw. Burt's Fine Shoes, Sole Agency 59 E. Third street.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, Cor. Third and Wabashaw.

ST. PAUL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., 87 E. Third St.

CARRIAGES AND SLEIGHS.

QUINBY & HALLOWELL, 54 to 58 Robert street.

A. NIPPOLT, Cor. Seventh and Sibley streets.

COMMISSION, FRUITS AND PRODUCE.

FINCK & McCAULEY, Wholessle Dealers in Grain, Flour, Feed and Provisions, No. 44 Sibley street, St. Paul, Minn.

HOXIE & JAGGAR, 14 Jackson street.

CROCKERY—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. SCHILLO & CO.—Glassware and Crockery, 106 Wabashaw street, Pfeifer's Block.

CARPETS, WALL PAPERS, ETC.

JOHN MATHEIS, 11 E. Third St.

W. L. ANDERSON, 88 E. Third St.

DRY GOODS—WHOLESALE.

AUERBACH, FINCH, GULBERTSON & CO., 50 to 60 Jackson St.

DRY GOODS—RETAIL.

A. H. LINDEKE & BRO., 9 E. Third St.

ESTERLEY & HEINEMANN, Wholesale and Retail, 103 and 105 Seventh, corner of Jackson St.

DRUGGISTS—WHOLESALE.

NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, 68 and 70 Sibley St.

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FURNITURE, FEATHERS, MATTRESSES.

STEES BROS., 51 E. Third St. Established 1850.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE.

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HARDWARE, TOOLS, ETC.

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STRONG, HACKETT & CO., 132 E. Third St.

LOANS, INSURANCE, REAL ESTATE.

THOS. COCHRAN, JR., 11 Wabashaw St.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER HAIR.

SANDERS & MATHEWS, 71 and 72 Levee.

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BRECHER, BECHT & CO., 104 E. Third St.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES.

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