MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

The GLOBE will be delivered in any part of the city at seventy cents per month, by experienced carriers, as early every morning as any other daily newspaper circulated in the city. If subscribers miss their papers the fact should be at once reported to the office, at rooms 1, 2 and 3, second floor, *No. 213 Hennepin Avenue*, where a representative of the GLOBE will always be found between the hours of 5 o'clock in the morning and 10 o'clock in the evening. Friends will confer a favor by reporting any news worthy of mention. J. B. BOTTINEAU, Manager.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

A farmer brought in a load of grain with a yoke of cows yesterday.

The Greenbackers told some more stories about the hard times last night.

The Concordia society will give a grand ball at Harmonai hall to-morrow evening.

It takes just 120 cars of wheat per day to keep the mills of this city in motion.

The repairs on All Saints church are completed, and services will be held in the edifice to-day.

New fire alarm boxes have been placed in the Washburn A and C mills. The former is numbered 251 and the latter 252.

The water main is being extended to the new round house of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad on Fourteenth street.

The remains of Mrs Dorilus Morrison arrived yesterday morning. A private funeral was held over the remains in the afternoon.

Mr. E. H. Steele, the great clothing man, was taken suddenly ill Friday, but was some better yesterday and hopes to be out in a day or two.

Charles B. Ainsworth, charged with forging the signature of H. E. Carter to a check for $73.80, was arraigned and plead not guilty yesterday.

To accommodate the increase of business the M. & St. L. company will soon build an addition to their freight depot on Fourth street 190 feet in length.

A Creedmore rifle has been presented as a prize to the coming orphans' fair. The prize will be competed for by Captains Ames' and Rea's companies.

It is reported the Prohibitionists have received a dispatch from Neal Dow, stating that he has not come out in favor of Garfield, neither does he intend to.

A Republican said yesterday, and it would be a pleasure to quote his name, that he would vote for Baldwin Brown for county commissioner, if he had to walk ten miles to get to the polls.

A new monthly paper, called the *Northwestern Real Estate and Insurance Journal*, has made its appearance in this city. H. T. Sharp & Co. are the publishers. The first number is a good looking sheet.

The business of the Manitoba company is still on the increase. Yesterday the hands at the freight depot put a locomotive headlight in the building so that they can work evenings and keep up with the rush of freight.

Senator Windom had a fair audience at Market hall last evening. A glee club did what they could to get up a little enthusiasm. The speech was of the usual kind—abuse, bloody shirt, fear of the Democratic party, etc., etc.

The November meeting of the department of American history of the Minnesota Historical society will be held at Macalester college to-morrow at 7:45 P. M. Some interesting papers, including a legend of Lake Superior, by H. L. Gordon, will be presented.

Between eighty and ninety men arrived in this city yesterday morning from Montana. They have been at work for the government on Fort Assinaibione and other works in the territory. The work has stopped for the season and the men have returned to their homes.

The Democrats turned out in full fore to attend the meeting in St. Paul last night. Not half torches enough could be got to supply the crowd. They marched down Washington avenue to the Manitoba depot with great enthusiasm, making the night air ring by cheer after cheer for Hancock, English, Sibley and victory.

The total registration of the city foots up to 10,141. The wards show the following totals: First ward, 1,177; Second ward, 804; Third ward, 1,468; Fourth ward, 2 244; Fifth ward, 2,358; Sixth ward, 1.890. With the number of voters who will be sworn in on election day, the vote of the city will probably be very nearly 10,500.

A sad accident occurred in the C., M. & St. P. yard yesterday morning. Frank Cooper, a boy thirteen years of age, endeavored to jump on a switch engine to get a ride up town, but missed his grasp and fell upon the track. One of his legs was caught and cut off by the wheels just below the knee. Frank is an industrious, active boy, in the employ of the *Tribune*, and was on his way to the office when the accident occurred. The limb was amputated by Dr. Ames, the boy enduring the suffering with great fortitude.

A well-dressed man appeared before his honor yesterday morning, charged with leaving his horse unhitched. He thought it a blasted outrage that a man couldn't leave his own horse loose so that it might run away and kill some one if it took a notion to. The judge said one dollar; no respect between rich and poor, high and low. The man flung a silver dollar at the clerk with all vengeance, the clerk barely escaping the missile, and left the court room thoroughly disgusted with the laws of his country.

It is a timely discovery that a policeman made at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. He found smoke issuing from the Academy of Music, and a hasty examination of the building revealed an incipient blaze in the basement. A door to the stove used to heat the irons for the tailors had been opened by a stick of burning wood, and some coals had fallen out, igniting the frame surrounding the brick underneath the stove. Hardly a moment could have elapsed before this vast establishment would have been all ablaze, and perhaps beyond the control of the fire department.

Railroad Collision.

About midway between the two yards of the M. & St. L. company in this city a terrific collision occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The engineers and firemen had barely time to jump from their respective trains, and thereby save their lives. The engines came together in a place that cannot be considered otherwise than dangerous. The tracks connecting the two yards are in the form of a semicircle, and owing to the bluff it is impossible to see any distance ahead. There is a steep grade from the middle point of the circle to either yard, and trains are run very rapidly around the curve to make the grade. The two engines, seventeen and twenty-five, were backing and came together about twenty rods below the suspension bridge. No 17 the switch engine, was badly wrecked, the tank being thrown forward on the engine and the trucks drove into the fire box. No. 25 was not injured, save the tender, which was broke into pieces. Some misunderstanding in despatching the engine led to the disaster.

French Democrats

Of Minneapolis and vicinity have completed arrangements for a grand mass meeting at the Market hall, on Monday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, and have extended a general invitation to all the French voters of the city and county. Be he a Democrat, Greenbacker or Republican, turn out en masse. Short speeches will be made by Dr. Pinault, of Ossea; Hon. Z. Demeules—Trepagnier—Le Blond and others, of Minneapolis; Hons. E. W. Bazille, D. Michaud, R. H. Capistraut and J. B. Olivier, of St. Paul.

Shoots His Sister.

Yesterday forenoon a shooting affair took place at the residence of Mr. C. A. Smith, residing near the south Manitoba depot, which would hardly be excelled in daring and carelessness. William, a young son of Mr. Smith, shot his four-year-old sister, Albernia, in the following manner: The two were in the front yard together, when William went into the house and returned with a shotgun. He then placed a cap upon it, aimed at his sister, and deliberately fired. The charge, which consisted of bird shot, lodged in the face of the little girl, and inflicted a terrible wound. The boy then dropped the gun and disappeared. Late yesterday afternoon he had not returned, and it will probably be sometime before Mr. Smith will take the pains to hunt up the boy, who ran away some time ago, and was found with much trouble. He is said to be the tougher than the tough, and his career so far seems to prove this statement. Dr. Ames dressed the wound, which is not considered dangerous, and the child was quite comfortable last night.

A DOUBLE CHARACTER.

Visible as a Man—Invisible as a Woman—The Latest Great Sensation—Two Female Hearts in Love With Another.

Minneapolis was yesterday aroused over a sensation that satiated the appetite of the most inveterate novel reader, and a development that to people in general seemed more like a misty dream than a reality. A frail woman, but nineteen yeers of age, has lived in this city since the first of last May, dressed in male attire, and passed in all respects as a man. Not only this, but she has succeeded by her assumption of the manners characteristic of man, and a disposition to play the part of a young gentleman seeking matrimonial ends, in winning the hearts of two esteemed young ladies, one of them a teacher in the public schools of this city. She has successfully passed as a man; she has made people believe she was an English heir; she has lived in ease as a gentleman of the first rank; she has studied medicine as any other student, and she has done as much courting as two young men ordinarily do.

The history of this individual, as a man, as far as it is known, is about as follows: According to his story he came from England in 1876. He was the son of a millionaire, and his name was Leon A. Belmont. He intended, on attaining his majority, to return to his country and take possession of his great estate. He traveled over different parts of the country, and finally found his way into the Black Hills from Kansas. Here he became acquainted with Miss Grace Watts, of this city.

It seems Mrs. Watts' husband was in the Black Hills, and a year ago last spring she and her daughter Grace went to live with him at Lead City, D. T. Here she first saw Belmont, Leon A. Belmont, as he called himself, he being introduced by her husband. The young man seemed sickly and without friends, and her mother's heart was immediately attracted to him. He had come from Kansas, there, he said, in company with a Mr. Taylor, with whom he was living in a tent. He seemed to have plenty of money, and owned a fine team of horses. After a better acquaintance he came to board with them and engaged himself to her daughter.

Even at that time his appearance had aroused the suspicions of the low circle that frequent such mining towns, but these suspicions were repelled by Mr. Watts, who, while he felt an instinctive dislike for his prospective son-in-law, still defended him on his daughter's account. Last May Mrs. Watts returned to this city, her daughter having returned some months before and accepted a position in the schools. Belmont came with her, and on the way down was the subject of remarks from some sporting men on the train, who insinuated in an audible tone that the man was a woman. Mrs. Watts appealed to Mr. Frank Plummer, who also was on the train and with whom she was acquainted, and Mr. Plumber chivalrously interfered and stopped the annoyance. Arriving in this city, Belmont assummed the old position as an inmate of Mrs. Watts family.

After the arrival of Mrs. Watts and housekeeping had been commenced, Miss Sarah Brackett, a teacher in the Jefferson school, was taken as a boarder. It seems that Miss Brackett knew the Watts family long ere their removal to this city, and heralded their coming several months before that important event occurred. She also told how Miss Watts was engaged to a son or nephew of August Belmont, the New York millionaire, and that they were to be married and go to Europe, and that she (Miss Brackett) was to be an adopted sister and live in wealth.

Matters went on smoothly for some time. The courtship between Mr. Belmont and Miss Watts was of the most pronounced character and the wedding day was looked upon as near at hand. In June, however, the news was heralded that a certain Mr. Belmont, living on Second avenue south and Sixth street, had been robbed mysteriously of $300. Chief Munger and Detective Hoy visited the place and found a young man who claimed to have been robbed. Miss Brackett, the school teacher, had also lost a sum of money. Belmont had bought a team of horses at Smith Bros., driven down to his boarding house to get the money and found it gone. The young man requested to have the matter suppressed, with other curious circumstances aroused the officers' suspicions. The officers concluded from the appearance of the socalled young man that he was really a woman in disguise, and accused him of being an imposter and the thief of Miss Brackett's money. The imputation was resented by all the ladies, and the officers were berated soundly for entertaining the suspicions. They were satisfied, however, that there had been no robbery except of Miss Brackett, and their suspicions were of too unsubstantial a character upon which to base an arrest. The young man protested that he was "straight," said he was engaged to Miss Watts, and that he had "taken Miss Brackett for his sister." Altogether he seemed one of the family, and the officers concluding he was an imposter, and had romanced regarding the various robberies. They left the house, amid the abuse of the ladies, with a determination to keep an eye on the so-called young man.

But by and by Leon's passion for Miss Watts cooled and was transferred to Miss Brackett, the school teacher. This move, of course, aroused the jealousy of Miss Watts, and the two young ladies actually had a war of words over their rival claims.

Finally Leon turned up as a medical student in the office of Dr. Goodrich, where he managed to maintain his disguise. Yesterday, however, Miss Brackett sent for Chief Munger, told her suspicions that Leon was a woman, that she had loaned Leon $50, and that she wanted him arrested. This was accomplished last evening much to

THE SURPRISE OF LEON,

and Dr. Putnam made a brief examination that placed at rest all doubts as to the sex of Leon. The prisoner was cast into jail and yesterday morning was brought before Judge Cooley.

At 9 o'clock the news had spread far and wide, and the court house was crowded to its utmost capacity to see this distinguished individual. She came in shortly after 10. She removed her felt hat and ran her hands through her curly hair as though she were as high toned as any other society gentleman. She was dressed in a dark business suit, heavy overcoat, and boots, with a slouch hat just removed from

HER BLONDE CURLY HEAD,

on which the hair waved very prettily and was nicely parted on one side. A face rather small and pinched looking, large, calm blue eyes, full, well moulded throat, small hands and small feet, shoulders and hips broad and really prominent. The masculine make-up was perfect, even to the gold button and necktie. Seated in the court room the woman evinced not a particle of distress or fear, and unless informed to the contrary, a person would naturally have taken her for a disinterested spectator. After considerable fussing and running to and fro Col. Benton, acting for his brother as city attorney, concluded to prefer a charge under the ordinance of assuming improper attire, and a record was made of it. Clerk Dunn then called "Mary Belmont," but the woman moved not an inch, her proper name had so long been buried that she had doubtless forgotten it, and hence made no response. "Mary Belmont" again called the clerk, and this time beckoned to the woman and she approached the judge's desk. The charge was read to her, and she received it with the same calmness and nonchalance that during the long wait had characterized her appearance.

After telling her story the judge imposed a fine of $50 or sixty days in the county jail for wearing male attire. She was taken to the Ramsey county jail yesterday afternoon. On the way she intimated to the sheriff that she could raise the money for her release, and said she had never worn a dress but once and wouldn't know how to act in gowns.

It is believed there is some mysterious affair connected with this female that has not yet been revealed. Some think she has been a prostitute of the worst kind, others that she has been connected with great robberies and is trying to escape detection, and others believe that she has been an actor in still darker deeds. Will time solve the mystery?

Solid silver thimbles.....18c
Spectacles.....15c
Watches, clocks and jewelry at correspondingly low figures. B. B. MARSHALL,
242 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Pedestrian Contest to Open To-Morrow Morning—Approaching Trials of Russian Nihilists—Great Losses by Storms on the British Coast—Preparations of Montenegro for Taking Dulcigno by Force.

THE TURKISH PROBLEM.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 30.—Dervish Pasha has been authorized by the Porte to arrest Albanian chiefs opposed to the transfer of Dulcigno, and to remove from the district those who refuse to become Montenegro subjects.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A dispatch from Castelnovo says: Seven thousand Montenegrins are preparing to collect at a point near Antivari by Sunday night, and an attack on Dulcigno is again considered possible. A dispatch from Vienna states that advices have been received from Budna that the Porte has begun to build four hundred houses near Scutari, for inhabitants of Dulcigno, who may prefer to leave that place after the cession is accomplished.

PESTH, Oct. 30.—*Pesther Lloyd*, in an article supposed to be officially inspired, says unless the British government gives reassuring explanations concerning its eastern policy, no cooperation of Austro Hungary with Great Britain will be possible.

THE PEDESTRIAN CONTEST.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The *Sporting Life* says: All the pedestrians entered for the Astley belt are in splendid condition and it is expected more than one will cover six hundred miles. Since the arrival in England of John Dobler, of Chicago, the weather has prevented much out door exercise and he will start about ten pounds over his ordinary racing weight. Rowell, Blower Brown and Littlewood, of Sheffield, are undoubtedly three of the best men in England, and if either of them is beaten by one of the Americans the belt will not be seen in England for some years. The start will take place at 1 o'clock Monday morning next, irrespective of absentees.

THE NIHILIST TRIALS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 30.—The approaching trials of nihilists will be the most important that have yet taken place. Among the accused are the alleged authors of the explosion on the Moscow railroad and in the winter palace, the supposed designer of the Alexandrorski dynamite mine and the persons who attended the nihilist congress at Lipetsk and Tamboff, when the above attempts against the life of the czar were resolved upon. Another prisoner to be tried is said to have given the nihilist committee all his property, amounting to 170,000 roubles, and who was tried at Odessa in 1879.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 30.—The religious decrees were to-day enforced by a number of departments against Dominicans and various minor orders. The public were apathetic. The remaining non authorized congregations in Paris have not been disturbed, and the execution of the decrees will be suspended until Wednesday next.

The banks and bankers interested in the Panama canal have appointed their executive committee.

STORM ON BRITISH COASTS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—In the terrific storm Thursday and yesterday fifty vessels were wrecked between Spurn Point and Forresea, and two vessels were stranded near Wythersea. A vessel under bare poles drove through the new pier at Wythersea and carried away fifty yards of the structure. At Horrsea a brig fouled with the new pier and damaged it to the extent of 3,000. There has been a large number of shipwrecks attended with great loss of life on various parts of the coast.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—American railway bonds are very buoyant, upon renewed attention being called to their net earnings. St. Louis and San Francisco shares have risen $4.

BERLIN, Oct. 30.—Three days ago the socialists determined to evacuate Hamburg and discontinue their considerable printing arrangements there. During the last few days the Berlin police have seized several thousand revolutionary pamphlets, including of the Zurich *Social Democrat* and the London *Freikeit*.

INDIAN SURRENDER.

Favorable Results of Miles' Negotiations With the Hostile Sioux—Surrender of Rain in the Face and Most of Sitting Bull's Followers—Sitting Bull to be Exhibited by Major Walsh in Canada and the East.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

BISMARCK, D. T., Oct. 30.—The Bismarck *Tribune* has reliable information from Fort Keogh to-day that at last the Indian warefare on the Northern frontier is at an end. Gen. Miles' expedition has been indefinitely postponed, and it will not be necessary at all. Capt. Haggins, Second cavalay, who was sent out by Miles last week to receive Sitting Bull's ultimatum, returned to-day with Spotted Eagle's camp and Rain in the Face with 550 hostiles. Rain in the Face said once that he killed Custer, but now he denies it. Sitting Bull sent word to Miles to hold twelve days longer and he would tell him what he would do. He would surrender now, but says Major Walsh is figuring with parties to take him through Canada and the United States on an exhibition. If he does not hear from Walsh he will surrender at once. In event he should go to Canada, his people will surrender at Keogh. He is tired of fighting. The buffalo have gone and the Indian is weaker than the white man. Until now he and Rain in the Face have feared to surrender lest they be hung, but now they believe Gen. Miles will use them well. Only twenty lodges are still undecided, the rest having consented to come in. With the surrender of these bands Minnesota, Montana and Dakota will be free from Indian raids. The hostiles witnessed the establishment of a cartonment at Poplar Creek, and have concluded that Gen. Miles meant business when he said to them through his scouts that they must come in or suffer the consequences.

ALL AROUND THE GLOBE.

The President has designated Thursday Nov. 25th for Thanksgiving day.

All quarantine restrictions at New Orleans will be withdrawn Nov. 1st.

Mount Vesuvius continues in active eruption and streams of lava are flowing down the western sides.

The sugar works at Leavensworth, Kansas, were burned Friday. Loss, $75,000; insurance $55,0000.

The steamer Westphalia, which sailed from Havre for New York yesterday, brings 900,000 francs in gold.

Fred W. Frost, a pork commission dealer at Indianapolis has disappeared after committing forgeries amounting to $3,000.

The Philadelphia mineduring October coined 157,180 pieces of gold valued at $925,400, 120,000 silver dollars and cents to the amount of $12,200.

The steamer Liberian, which arrived at Liverpool yesterday from Boston, lost one hundred and fifty head of cattle during the passage.

Mr. Baby, minister of inland revenue for the Dominion of Canada, has resigned to take a judgeship, and Mr. Carson, of Quebec, succeeds to the cabinet position.

A meeting of spinners was held at Fall River, Mass., last night to consider means for recovering the recent reduction of wages, but action was postponed till after election.

A gang of laborers from the iron works at Youngstown, O., were sent out to Mentor yestarday to furnish the day's audience for Garfield's speech. They wore on their hats the figures "329" to remind him that their bosses don't care whether he's an honest man or not, so long as he's their man.

The New Orleans jury in the case of Martin Nolan, Aleck C. Giles, alias Frenchy Joe, and John Crowley, indicted October 14th for the murder of Michael Mead, at Algiers, the night of March 12th, gave a verdict of guilty without capital punishment as to Nolan and Giles, and not guilty as to Crowley.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. This salve is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Edward H. Biggs, St. Paul, Minn.

A Happy Clergyman.

Rev. E. F. L. Gauss, Galena, Ill.: "I have been a great sufferer from Kidney disease, and after being told by my doctors that I could not get well. I commenced the use of DAY'S KIDNEY PAD, which has now completely cured me. I am strong and again look the very picture of health. May all the suffering be helped as I have been is my earnest wish."

COMMERCIAL.

St. Paul Produce Market—Lumber Grades—Telegraphic Reports of Eastern Produce and Stock Markets

ST. PAUL, Oct. 31, 1880.

Business on call yesterday was firm in all lines, with no disposition to yeild from established prices. Wheat was firm at quotations as follows: No. 1 hard, 95c; No. 2 92c; No. 3 83c; No. 2 October, 92; No. 2 November; 88, and No. 2, the year 85 cents per bushel.

Corn was stronger than the day before and demanded. Quotations rated, 42c bid for No. 2 spot cash, and one car was sold at that rate, No. 2 November, was bid at 39, held at 39 and sold one car at that figure.

Rye—Nominal, at 65c.

Barley—Strong and in request, at 72c, for No. 2, cash; 53c for No. 3; 70c for No. 2 October, and 52c per bushel for No. 3.

Ground feed was bid at $15.25 —— no offerings. Parties who hold are stiff in their views and disposed to stand on top.

Corn meal very firm and in some request at $14.75.

Bran quoted steady at $9.00.

Baled and timothy hay were not mentioned as quotable on the board, although both were in fair demand and deals were looked after with some urgency.

A New York dispatch of last evening says: "The tone of the cotton goods market was very strong and prices have an advancing tendency, many fabrics being held at value by manufacturers' agents. Low grade prints in fair demand with a light supply. Ginghams and dress goods in light request and steady. Men's wear woolens in moderate demand. Foreign goods remain quiet."

Lumber.

The following ratings are those adopted at Chicago and now prevail at St. Paul in all wholesale offices. It is worth while for dealers to note the entire list for future reference, as they are most conveniently obtainable in this way, and the GLOBE is the only St. Paul paper which has published them:

CHICAGO YARD GRADING.

The system of grades prevailing among the yards of Chicago, is a most difficult thing to describe, yet a general similarity of ideas is supposed to prevail among all dealers. We therefore endeavor to give the general laws governing their grading.

First Clear.—Shall be not less than twelve inches in width and twelve feet long (except that in some yards ten foot pieces are admitted in the upper grades, the majority adhering to the twelve foot standard), and with no imperfections, unless the piece is fourteen inches or over in width; will then allow imperfections equal to sap, one inch on one side, extending the whole length of the piece, but the face must be perfect. As the width increases, will allow larger imperfections in proportion to the width.

Second Clear.—Shall be not less than ten inches wide, and must be perfect up to eleven inches. Above eleven inches imperfections may be allowed equal to sap one inch on one side of the whole length of the piece if well manufactured. With increasing width will allow other and larger imperfections in proportion to the width, but not imperfections enough to decrease its value beyond the standard of a twelve inch piece of above description.

Third Clear.—Shall not be less than nine inches in width (except as below), and perfect up to ten inches; will then allow imperfections equal to sap one inch on one side of the whole length of the piece if well manufactured. This grade, however, is subject to modification in that while it is mainly the equivalent of Albany Thirds and Fourths, it may generally be found to combine the grades of A Box, A Stock and 8-inch A, varying from standard inspection by allowing a minimum width of nine inches and a length of twelve feet. In yard grading, knots as big as a half dollar may be allowed in a fair sized piece, as to general location and effect upon the use of the board. Smaller knots, as high as five in number, or bright sap on each edge of one side, two inches in width. In narrow boards, one face must be nearly perfect except 8-inch A, where the general rule applies modified by the width. A stocks, usually refers to 12-inch, but may apply to 10 inch stocks when so specified.

B Box and A Stocks usually range in price with Third Clear. Eight-inch A, although of the same general quality, ranges from $3 to $5 lower in price. Ten-inch Stock in all grades usually ranges $2 below 12-inch.

A Selects, B Stock, Eight-inch A and B.—These are all of about one grade, and are taken from Third Clear and Selects, what may be called "line boards," between the two grades.

A Selects are properly a grade below, although some claim to make it equal to 3d Clear. In this grade, some yards will allow shake, where the use and general value of the piece is not seriously impaired thereby. As a rule, however, no shake is admitted. Knots may be allowed according to size of board and location of knots, but seldom both knots and shake. Widths may run from 8-inch upward. Sap may be allowed equal to two inches on one side of a nine inch piece, increasing with the width. The term "Box" is applied to all grades, where the width makes the lumber suitable for cornice and shelving, or wagon-box boards, from which latter the Chicago use of the term is derived. Sample boards may be described as follows: A board twelve feet long, twelve inches wide, had one knot the size of a dime, one cat-face knot, two saps on one side, of which one is narrow, running the whole length, the other three inches at one end, tapering out at four feet. Some call this a *fair*, others a *good*, A Select.

B Box.—Is thirteen inches wide and over. A board seventeen inches wide, sixteen feet long, with twelve medium knots; another sixteen inches wide, two saps of two inches each on one side and ten small knots on the other, were seen in a pile of B Box, but were criticised by other graders.

B Stock is usually twelve inch, but may include ten inch stocks. Eight inch B is of parallel width (7½ to 9) up to grade, in proportion to width.

B Select in general character is a sap board, if narrow, one side may be well covered with sap, no knots on the face. Such a board may be from seven to ten inches. At ten to fourteen inches, some knots and less sap. This class makes good "one side" lumber for finishing boards, and in general, knots may be allowed of a character not to injure the board for finishing purposes or for cutting up. A sample board seven inches wide had bright sap nearly covering one side, the other a face. Another of thirteen inches had but four inches of meat on the sap side, the sap came through to the face, and there were two small knots on the face. Another of nine inches had sap covering one end for five feet, sap ran slightly on to the face of the board. B Select on wider pieces may combine some considerable shake at the ends, if the center is good, or on center if the ends are good.

The sap in this grade should be judged in the matter of color by its surroundings. While a black sap is scarcely allowable, a simple discoloration will not condemn the piece if all other requisites are present. A piece of fair width with one clean face to work would admit of a blacker sap on the outside of the cut. In this grade also may be admitted a class of soft wide lumber, with large or even loose knots, where the cuts between the knots may give a large proportion of finishing lumber. Such lumber is often found where the rules of regular and strict inspection would condemn a piece to the grade of cull, yet where the piece is of especial value for cutting up.

Common.—All good sound lumber ten feet long and upwards, however knotty, if the knots are tight and sound and not coarse enough to weaken the board, are included in this grade. Also sap boards, when the sap is fairly bright. Boards free from rot and shake, which involve their usefulness, are common boards. Lumber which will make a water-tight roof is in all markets included in this grade. *Splits or Checks, if straight and not of an extent or nature to materially injure the board, are generally allowable. The lumber must be of full standard thickness and well manufactured.

Worm-holes *may* be permitted in this grade in number and character proportioned to the size of the piece, but as a rule, wormy lumber should be excluded as Culls. Custom has allowed common plank, measuring 1⅞ thick, to be measured as if full two inch. A few worm-holes are not objectionable in dimension stuff unless enough in number to weaken the piece, or of a generally unsightly character.

C Box is a grade of thirteen (13) inches wide and over, with small, sound knots.

D Box is simply good, wide Common.

Neither of these last two pretend to any grading above Common, except that their widths adapt them to special uses.

Culls.—Unsound lumber, loose knots, bad, black knots, or large, coarse knots, loose or shaky hearts, unedged or waney, and badly shaky lumber, black sap stain, especially if mouldy. All wormy lumber, rotten streaks, or ends badly manufactured as to thickness, wedge boards or tarred lumber (thick on one edge and thin on the other), or boards which wont hold water. All the above properly belong in Culls, and when unfit to be used as roofing to nail shingles on, or is generally unsightly in appearance, it is known as "Scoots." Refuse, or Mill-Culls, and has no quotable value.

Lengths.—In some yards ten feet is the standard of length, and all lumber is measured in even figures of ten, twelve, fourteen, sixteen and eighteen feet; odd lengths are unknown unless in special orders and in lumber of over twenty feet. Until within the last two years twelve feet was the minimum of length in a merchantable piece of lumber, and most yards yet adhere to this rule. All lumber of less than ten feet is unsalable, except when in quantities, as it is often found in irregular lengths at gang saw-mills, when it is known as "clips." This is sometimes sorted as to quality, but has no classification; it is usually sold as a bulk, either by the pile or by straight measure, and is often of a desirable character for builders.

Widths and Thickness.—The wider a board is the more latitude is allowed for defects. This remark applies generally to lengths, widths and thickness, although as a rule, unless a board holds plump to an intended thickness, it is measured to the next standard below. In dimension or bill stuff such as joist, scantling or timber, a variance in thickness is almost universally allowed by dealers and consumers, although strict rules of inspection demand full sizes in all respects.

In wholesale markets a board measuring a half inch or more over a certain width is measured at the next lower number. In retailing, however, the half inch is properly counted, while in some markets the "give and take" principle is observed; that is, if a full half inch or over, it is called at the next higher figure; if not full half inch it is called back to the last full figure.

Stock Boards.—A class of lumber sawed of a uniform width of ten, twelve and fourteen inches. It is graded the same as other lumber, but its uniformity makes it as of superior utility for ripping into flooring, siding, etc., or for manufacturers requiring large quantities of certain widths for special work. The lower grades are mainly used as barn boards, or for coarse sheathing, and other similar purposes.

Other Varieties.—Norway mixed with other lumber uniformly classes as common; but when in lots by itself, may be graded in a manner similar to white pine, the designation "Norway" indicating its distinctness from white pine.

Flooring, siding and ceiling are graded according to the general rules applying to wider lumber, modified to suit the decreased width, but are measured as the piece was in the rough.

First and Second Clear Strips and Siding.—No. 1 is perfect in thickness, width and quality. No. 2 will allow of a narrow, bright sap on one side or one or two small sound knots. The two are usually combined.

A, or First Common.—If free from sap may have two or three small sound knots, or bright sap ⅛ or ¾ inch.

B, or Second Common.—May have three or four medium size sound knots, or bright sap of 1 to 1¼ inch.

C, or Third Common.—May have two to six medium knots, or two to three inches of sap, or both sap and and knots to equal these.

Flooring, A or First.—Should have one face nearly clear, with but one or two small sound knots; the other may have more knots or sap.

B, or Second.—May have two to four sound medium knots and bright sap equal to 1 or 1¼ inches.

C, or Third.—Will allow of three to six small, sound knots, or 1½ to 2 inches bright sap.

Fencing Flooring.—Is good common flooring from selected fencing, and may have a large number of small sound knots, but the general character of the piece is such as to make a good floor, practically free from shake and loose knots.

Fencing No. 1, or Common.—Sound knots, not to weaken the piece; may have considerable sap. No. 2; black sap, coarse knots, shady or otherwise defective, yet not so as to prevent its use as coarse fencing. Four inch lumber of any grade should have one-third less imperfections than is allowed, on six inch widths. Norway of the same general quality is scrutinized much more closely than white pine.

Deck Plank.—Is lumber suitable for decking for vessels, and is usually three, four five and six inches wide and three to four inches thick, and the longer the length the more valuable is it considered. No lot averaging under twenty-five to thirty feet in length is properly classed as decking. This should be almost wholly free from sap, must be free from shake, but may have any reasonable number of small sound red knots. It is sometimes used two and a half inches in thickness.

* Bad Splits and Checks, especially when not straight, will always condemn a board of any grade to a lower one, according to the effect upon its usefulness. The same is true of waney edges.

Eastern and European Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Money easy at 2½@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at $4.81¾. Sight exchange on New York $1.83¾.

BANK STATEMENT.

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

Loans, increase	$ 836,900
Specie, increase	758,500
Legal tenders, decrease	142,600
Deposits, increase	157,100
Circulation, decrease	54,100
Reserve, increase	178,125

The banks now hold $3,743,575 in excess of legal requirements.

Governments fairly active and generally firm. Railroad bonds active and irregular. State securities dull and nominal.

Stocks—The stock market opened strong and 1 to 2¼ per cent. higher for Philadelphia & Reading, Central Pacific and Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and ⅛ to 1 per cent lower for the rest of the list. Subsequently there was a general decline of ¼ to 1 per cent., but at the first board a strong tone prevailed and an advance of ¼ to 3 per cent. was recorded, Philadelphia & Reading and Central Pacific leading. This was followed by a slight reaction, but during the afternoon the speculation again took and the market closed generally strong at an advance of ¼ to 2⅞ per cent., the latter in Chicago & Alton.

The transactions aggregated 392,000 shares, of which 5,000 were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; 1,000 Chicago & Alton; 27,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western; 4,200 Delaware & Hudson; 23,000 Erie; 7,200 Hannibal & St. Joe; 4,300 St. Louis & Iron Mountain; 8,800 Missouri, Kansas & Texas; 7,600 Lake Shore; 5,200 Michigan Central; 50,000 Chicago & Northwestern; 1,000 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis; 9,300 New Jersey Central; 10,000 New York Central; 7,700 Ohio & Mississippi; 15,000 Pacific Mail; 13,000 Philadelphia & Reading; 13,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; 5,500 St. Paul & Omaha; 10,000 Union Pacific; 16,000 Western Union; 5,000 Central Pacific; 6,200 Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis and 22,000 Northern Pacific.

MORNING QUOTATIONS.

Rock Island	122	Ind. Bloom'n & W.	37
Panamat	191	B. C. R. & N.	68¼
Fort Wayne†	124½	Alton & Terre Haute	28
Pittsburgh†	126	do preferred	89¼
Illinois Central	118	Wabash, St. L. & P.	43¾
C., B. & Q.	145⅝	do preferred	77¼
Chicago & Alton	133	Hannibal & St. Joe.	42⅝
do preferred	142½	do preferred	89⅛
New York Central	136⅝	Iron Mountain	51½
Harlem†	200	St. L. & S. F.	40⅝
Lake Shore	116⅜	do preferred	52
Canada Southern	67⅝	do 1st preferred	79¼
Michigan Central	109½	C. St. L. & N. O.	46
Erie	44½	Kansas & Texas	39⅝
do preferred	74¾	Union Pacific	92¾
Northwestern	115¾	Central Pacific	79⅜
do preferred	133¼	Northern Pacific	29⅛
Mil. & St. Paul	105⅛	do preferred	53⅛
do preferred	119¼	Louisville & Nash'l	169
St. Paul & Omaha	44⅞	N. C. & St. L.	60
do preferred	84¾	L. N. A. & C.	100
Lackawanna	99	Houston & Texas	75
Morris & Essex	116¼	Denver & RioGra'de	74
Delaware & Hudson	87⅜	St. Paul & Omaha	44¾
New Jersey Central	78⅛	do preferred	85
Reading	47	Montuk Coal	....
Ohio & Mississippi	36⅛	P. T. & B.	33½
do preferred	74	Memphis & Char'n	39⅝
Cheapeske & Ohio	26⅛	Western Union Tel.	101⅜
do 1st preferred	26¼	Atlantic & Pacific	41
do 2d preferred	21¼	Pacific Mail	45⅛
Mobile & Ohio	23⅝	Adams Express	117½
C. C. C. & I.	81¾	Wells & Fargo	113
C. C. & I. C.	....	American	64
Ohio Central	36	United States	53⅞
Lake Erie & West'n	32¾	Quicksilver	12
Peoria & Evansville	27	do preferred	52
Ontario & Western	....		
M. & O. 1st pfd	7		
do 2d pref red	4		

‡Offered. †Bid.

EVENING QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	104¾	New 4 per cents	108¾
New 5s	108	Pacific 6s, '95	125
New 4½s	110¼		

STATE BONDS.

Louisiana consols	49	Virginia 6s, old	26
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s, new	26
St. Joe	107½	Consols	91
Tennessee 6s, old	34	Deferred	8¾
Tennessee 6s, new	32¾		

STOCKS.

C. P. Bonds	113¼	Lake Erie & West'n	32¾
U. P. Bonds, firsts	114½	Ontario & Western	21¾
U. P. land grant	113¾	B. C. R. & N.	63
Sinking fund‡	119	Atton & Terre Haute	28½
Leigh & Wilkesb'r	101	do preferred	90¼
St. P. & S. C. firsts	105½	Wabash, St. L. & P.	44¼
C. C. & I. C. firsts	....	do prefer