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.]

GLADSTONE SENTENCED

BY AN IRISH COMMITTEE IN NEW YORK CITY,

Which Pronounces Him Guilty of the Murder of Irish Peasants and Sentences Him to Death—The Arrival of Coleman Concealed for Several Hours—He's Safe in the Keeping of His Friends in New York—O'Donnell's Story of the Mansion House Plot.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Much interest was felt in the arrival of the steamship Australia, which came in late this afternoon from London, both on account of her being several days overdue and because she was supposed to carry among her steerage passengers the Fenian, Coleman, one of the parties charged with attempting to blow up the Mansion house in London. The Coleman whose name was on the list turned out to be a mild-looking Englishman, a native of Great Yarmouth, Norfolkshire, and a resident at Richfield Springs, Onieda county, this State, where he is engaged in the peaceful pursuit of farming. He had spent the winter in England with relatives and attending to business. He was greatly surprised when the pilot brought on board newspapers containing reports that the English government was trying to capture him before his arrival here on charge of being implicated in a Fenian plot to blow up the Mansion house. Coleman mentioned a strange incident which occurred as the Australia was leaving Albert dock, London. A steerage passenger complained that the vessel wasn't clean, and said he should not go in her. The man then signalled a small boat alongside and got over the side of the steamer into the boat and was pulled ashore. He took no baggage with him. Coleman and some others who saw him thought it strange that a steerage passenger would be so fastidious and throw away his passage on a mere point of cleanliness, which was remedied the next day. This man, he thought, boarded the Australia as a passenger to throw detectives off his stent, and then as the vessel left the dock get off and return ashore. When he heard that the Mansion house Coleman was reported as one of the passengers, he, the Englishman Coleman, recalled the incident. Some of the passengers say they understood that the Fenian Coleman was on board under another name, and was mysteriously taken away as soon as the vessel touched the docks, by friends, who boarded her with the health officers at quarantine. The weight of belief is, that Coleman, the Mansion house plotter, did not come on the Australia, but is still in London or Paris. Great preparations were made by officers of the United Irishmen's fund in this city to prevent Coleman's capture by English agents in the bay, and a steamboat was out from last Tuesday with some fifteen to twenty men on board looking for the Australia. It is reported a detective agency had also a boat out trying to secure Coleman.

There is good authority for stating that Pinkerton applied to the department of state for permission to arrest Coleman in the harbor, but Secretary Blaine replied that no man should be arrested within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States without due process of law.

O'Donnell, another of the prisoners implicated in the Mansion house plot, arrived on the French steamship Ville de Marseilles a week ago, and was down the bay with others for the purpose of identifying Coleman, who was not personally known to the others. O'Donnell has given details of the attempt on the Mansion house to persons here. He says there were six men engaged in the plot. It was decided that if the coercion bill passed vengeance was to be wreaked. The house of the lord mayor was selected because he, although himself an Irishman, was a strong advocate of coercion and voted for it. In the box were one hundred pounds of giant powder and the box was bound with the strongest hoop iron. At the Egyptian hall side of the mansion house, where the attempt was made, there are three policemen on guard around a semi-circle which is there formed by George street and St. Smitchen's lane. Each officer patrols his post every four minutes. Coleman took the box under his arm and walked close behind an officer until he came to the niche in the window. Then Coleman rapidly conveyed the box to the niche, reaching over an iron rail to do so, and placing a piece of carpet on the niche to deaden the sound of the box as it fell upon it. He then gave the box an increased slant, so that the force of the concussion would be directed inward. He cut the fuse so as to reach the powder in a minute and a half, or about a minute before the policeman would have returned. As he left he met a woman and child. Coleman joined his accomplices, who waited a few blocks away for the report, but the woman observed the fuse on fire and the policeman whom she summoned cut it when about a couple of inches from the powder and saved the Mansion house.

O'Donnell and another named Mooney left next morning for France, and Mooney is now in Paris, O'Donnell sailing from Havre on the 19th of March. The other four remained in London.

It can be stated on the best authority that the executive council of the skirmishers at a meeting a few evenings ago in this city consulted on the matter of the shooting to death of two men at Ballaghdoran, County Mayo, on the previous Saturday by the police. It was decided that their deaths were brought about by enforcement of Gladstone's coercion act, and Gladstone was declared guilty of murder and sentenced to death. How the sentence is to be executed is now the question under consideration.

The *Times* has a positive story about the arrival of Coleman. It says: Patrick Coleman, the Fenian, who is supposed to have been engaged in the attempt to blow up the Mansion house in London, the night of March 16th, is safe in the hands of his friends in this city. He arrived in the steamer Australia last evening. He landed at the pier foot of West Tenth street without molestation and without recognition by anybody except those who were entrusted with the charge of bringing him safely from the steomer. The Fenian brotherhood made arrangements to prevent a surprise either on the steamer or dock, and had there been a movement made toward arresting Coleman there is no doubt bloody resistance would have been encountered. As it was, he sauntered easily down the gang plank of the steamer as soon as she was docked, with a leading member of the fenian brotherhood on either side, passed down West street a short distance and entered a bar-room, where all traces of him were lost.

THE GLOBE HOROSCOPE.

As it Casts its Light on the Chicago Markets.

[Special Telegram to the Globe.]

CHICAGO, April 9.—Under the influence of lower cables and spring-like weather the wheat market ruled dull and easy, the May option declining to $1.04¼, when, stimulated by the sharp advance in provisions, the market rallied ½c, but the extreme figures were not maintained. Corn and oats were easier in sympathy with wheat.

Provisions unsettled and higher. The clique have full control of the market and rule it completely. Closing prices: May wheat, $1.04¼; June, $1.05⅝. May corn, 42⅝c. Oats, 35¼c. Pork, $17.25. Lard, $10.80.

Closs W. Larson, a man given to drunken spees, died at Lake Crystal last week from poison, but by whom administered the coroner's jury could not determine; and yet he had threatened to kill himself and was known to have a bottle in his possession labeled poison, and an empty bottle so labeled was found on the floor after his death.

THE AGONY ENDED.

RILEY FOUND NOT GUILTY OF SHOOTING PAGE.

The Austin Agony Ended at Last—A Resume of the Situation, Socially, Politically and Religiously—The Jury Out About Two Hours and Return With the Verdict—Riley Discharged and Congratulated by His Friends.

AUSTIN, April 9.—And so ends the famous Page-Riley trial, which has been not only the most protracted, but also the most intensely interesting trial ever had in Mower county. During its continuance your representative has sought to report the evidence as it was presented without coloring, and to relate such facts and incidents worthy of note as were connected with it. At its close much the same feeling exists as before it began. There are still a large number of people here who believe that John A. Riley is the man who stole up to that window and pointed the gun which but for a circumstance evidently unforseen by him would have rendered Sherman Page a corpse. Another large portion of this community are convinced of his entire innocence of this charge no matter what other crimes he may have committed. On one point, however, there is a general agreement. There has been no satisfactory case made against the prisoner. Ever since the prosecution rested and the defense began to disclose their case and produce testimony the State has apparently been smitten with paralysis. Whether from the conviction that they had no good groundwork to rest upon, or whether from the motives charged by the friends of Judge Page, viz., a feeling of personal hostility to him, is a question. Certain it is that there was none of the "Greek meeting Greek" in the conduct of the case. Mower county with its present social state, with a feeling of warm personal friendship for, or strong personal prejudice against, Judge Page is a very poor place in which to try a case that relates to him personally. So general has been the issue and so oft repeated the contests that the entire population have been compelled to array themselves upon either one side or the other and with the best of men, although perhaps unconsciously, such feelings as exist here must necessarily warp to a certain degree their better judgment. Strict neutrality in the premises has been impossible. Politics, religion, or the strongest personal friendship have been no barrier in the array upon this question. It must be Page or anti-Page, without any middle ground for non-combatants.

But however high this feeling may have run, finding vent at elections, conventions or public meetings, it is not true, as claimed by the great irresponsible newspaper concern on Third street, St. Paul, that it has paralized business, checked the growth of the town, and that it is rapidly falling into decay with the fronts of its business places boarded up and tenantless. Among the business men it becomes no barrier to the transaction of any necessary business. As it is in political matters, none but a lunatic suffers this disagreement to prevent the transaction or interchange of common business courtesies. In no sense has it prevented a Page man from transactions with an anti-Page man. Upon Main street your correspondent discovers but one vacant business building "with its front boarded up," and that one happens to be an uncompleted one which will be ready for use as soon as the walls are dry and will be at once occupied. Great indignation is expressed by all classes at the dastardly insult and attempt of the *Piratical Plunderer* newspaper concern which has tried so systematically to convey the idea to the public of a "deserted village" look of the city of Austin. It may be possible that the poor liquor absorbed by the writer affected his optics, but this is the only apology possible for so gross a misrepresentation of facts. That business in Austin is not in as flourishing a condition as in some other localities is true, but an almost entire failure of crops for three successive seasons is the true cause, and not any social differences of its people; and in this regard she but shared the fate of her sister cities of southeastern Minnesota. * *

The closing scenes of the great drama were full of the interest that has marked each successive stage of the proceedings. The usual morning hour found the customary crowd, while upon the large stage the beauty of Austin figured prominently, a large delegation of the fair sex being in attendance. On the street all sorts of rumors prevail. One to the effect that two of the jurors were to be at once arrested for perjury upon their discharge as having expressed open hostility towards Judge Page.

Mr. Burlingame, of the prosecution, addressed the jury, imploring them to consider the facts and evidence with their minds free of all prejudice. He dwelt upon the theory of the defense that the procurement of the shooting was a part of a conspiracy on the part of Judge Page to prorure the injury of the Rileys by fastening suspicion upon them as the perpetrators, and demonstrated its utter impossibility as well as improbability. The chart prepared by Prof. Keyson as well as the testimony of the professor and others showed that the gun could not have been aimed above Page's head, but directly at his neck. He next reviewed the question of motive, and reverted to the expression of Frank Riley that "his feelings toward Page were about the same as Page's toward him," viz: "That he would hit him over the head with a club if he got a chance." Which the council claimed was the exact truth as to Frank's feelings. The evidence of the State connecting John A. Riley with the crime was then reviewed at length, showing the evidence of Wood to be corroborated and the alibi attempted by the defense to be a failure. He called attention to the fact that at the time the prisoner was charged with crime here he admits of having been committing other crimes in Wisconsin, and that he had never stated to any one off the stand that he had made the money he had in gambling, but invariably said he made it in Minnesota. The explanation of the war department documents concerning Detective Wood, showing that upon the explanation to President Lincoln of the facts in the matter, Wood was released and reinstated, having only been confined three months, was made, showing the entire transaction was not such as to impeach the reliability of the witness. The plea was certainly a very able one, and reflects great credit upon its author.

At its close, having lasted two hours, W. W. Erwin arose, and after having on the part of all concerned in this trial, returned thanks for the fair and impartial manner in which his honor had presided and ruled in this trial, addressed the jury. He reveverted to the fact that all of the evidence on the part of the State was purely circumstantial. He noticed the absence of Sherman Page from the trial after having set in motion all the machinery of the law, having deprived John A. Riley for months past of his liberty, and attempted to convict him of crime, and characterized it as showing one of three things: First, a lack of confidence in his own case; second, a lack of confidence in the court and its officers; or, third, the intention of Sherman Page to impeach the members of the jury after their verdict. He then, as had his opponent, reviewed the evidence. The argument to show that no hostility on the part of the Riley family was made was of some extent. The evidence of Detective Wood was reviewed at length, and characterized as a creation of his own brain, by which he had duped even the prosecuting witness himself, and which could be traced throughout the entire case as the genius of the prosecution. The visit of Frank Riley to Waupun was explained as purely philanthropic and intended to induce the prisoner to return with him to Minnesota and to settle down to some honest employment.

After dinner Mr. Erwin resumed his review of the evidence. He was severe upon all of the witnesses who criminate Riley in any respect. He was most intensely severe upon Wood, Hunkins, Burk, McReal, Rapp, Seller, Carr and Monahan. The counsel was very eloquent and expressed the belief that sometime the real assassin would appear, and when found he would prove to have done the act on his own accord, as there was no evidence of any conspiracy.

At 3 P. M. Judge Dickenson gave the case to the jury in a very able charge, instructing them to consider nothing except such matters as were in direct evidence having no regard to what the sentiment of the criminality might be, or whether their verdict would be popular or not. It was lengthy and exhaustive, occupying over an hour.

At 4:15 the jury retired to the old court house hall for deliberation; at 6:20 the jury sent the court notice of their agreement, and at 6:30 entered court, where the prisoner, counsel, reporters and spectators being present, Edward Bassett, foreman, under the usual question by the court, returned the verdict "not guilty." The court at once made the order discharging the prisoner, and after shaking hands with his counsel, the jury and reporters and others, John A. Riley walked out of court a free man.

The result naturally gives great satisfaction to all those who have been declared conspirators to cause Page's assassination. Page's friends are of course much disappointed and declare this trial to have been unfair. At 9 P. M. all was quiet, and no positive knowledge of any further move on the part of the Page party exists.

MATT. CARPENTER.

Reception at Milwaukee of the Remains of Wisconsin's Famous Senator—A Graceful Short Address by Senator Conkling—The Funeral to Take Place To-Day.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—The remains of Senator Carpenter arrived here this afternoon at 2:15. There was an immense throng of people fairly blockading the streets in the vicinity of the depot awaiting to give token of remembrance of Wisconsin's illustrious Senator. From the depot the remains were taken directly to the court house, escorted by a procession composed as follows: Gen. E. W. Hincks and staff; light horse cavalry; band; Sheridan guards; pall bearers; hearse; clergy; mourners; Gov. Smith and State officers; congressional committee, and a large number of civic and commercial organizations. The way to the court house was packed with people, the citizens turning out *en masse*. At the court house the rotunda was suitably prepared for the reception of the remains, where they will lie in state until to-morrow afternoon.

When the casket was placed upon the raised dais prepared for it, Senator Conkling stepped forward and addressed Gov. Smith as follows: "Governor: We are deputed by the Senate of the United States to bring back the ashes of Wisconsin's illustrious son, and reverently and tenderly return them to the great commonwealth he served so faithfully and loved so well. To Wisconsin the pale and sacred clay belongs, but the memory and the fame of Matthew Hale Carpenter are the nation's treasures, and long will the sisterhood of States mourn the bereavement which bows all hearts to-day."

The court house was thronged all the afternoon by the people who came to honor the statesman's memory. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon, and will be the most impressive scene ever witnessed in Milwaukee.

ON DECK AGAIN.

The Davidson Party Organize a New Packet Company.

Commodore Davidson is irrepressible. The minority stockholders having "hung up" the Keokuk Northern line by getting it into the hands of an assignee, Commodore Davidson, with his brother P. S. Davidson and associates, have organized a new company to be known as the "St. Paul & St. Louis Packet company." The new company is incorporated under the laws of Wiscosin, and officered as follows:

President—P. S. Davidson, La Crosse.
Secretary—Lafe Holmes, La Crosse.
Gen. Manager—W. F. Davidson, St. Louis.
General Superintendent—A. F. Hutchinson, Keokuk.
Assistant Superintendent—John Sheather, Clinton, Ia.
General Agent at St. Paul—J. H. Reaney.

The new company has already seven boats ready for service, as follows: Grand Pacific, Flying Eagle, White Eagle, Arkansas, Victory, Maggie Reaney and Aleck Kendall.

They are negotiating for four other boats and will be prepared to conduct as vigorous a river business as though there had been no litigation with the judges "retained for the other side." This is good news both for St. Paul and all river points, as the importance of a powerful river transportation company cannot be over estimated.

A BUSINESS DAY.

Small Transactions and Little Fluctuation in Wall Street—The Chicago Ring Give the Pork Shorts Another Big Squeeze—Wheat Weak and Lower.

ST. PAUL, April 10, 1881.

On the board of trade yesterday prices were as follows:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.00; No. 2 do. 97c; do. April, 96c; May 98c; No. 3 85c; No. 4 75c.

Corn—No. 2 cash 41½c; April and May 40c.

Oats—No. 2 white 35c; No. 3 do. 33½c bid, 34c asked; No. 2 mixed, cash 33½c; do. April 32½c; May 33c; No. 3 mixed 32½c bid, 33c asked. Sale, one car No. 3 white, at 34c.

Barley—No. 2 87c; No. 3, extra, 78c; No. 3, 70c.

Rye—No. 2, 84c.

Ground Feed—$17.00 bid, $17.50 asked.

Bran—$7.00.

Baled Hay—$11.50

Hogs—Live $5.50, dressed $7.25.

Timothy Seed—$2.50 bid, $2.65 asked.

Clover Seed—$5.00

Eastern and European Markets.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Money firmer at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at $4.81½. Sight exchange on New York at $4.83¼.

BANK STATEMENT.

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

Loans, increase	$ 4,956,300
Specie, increase	237,800
Deposits, increase	7,293,100
Circulation, decrease	4,500
Reserve, increase	7,557,525

The banks now hold $2,225,175 in excess of legal requirements.

Governments steady for 6s and 5s and ⅛ per cent. higher for 4½s and 4s.

Bonds—Railroad bonds fairly active.

State securities less active than of late and generally weak and lower.

Stocks—The stock market was strong at the opening and an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent. was recorded, the latter in Philadelphia & Reading, but at the first board speculation became weak and a decline of ¼ to 3½ per cent. took place, in which Philadelphia & Reading was again most prominent. Toward noon the market assumed a firm tone and under the leadership of Philadelphia & Reading prices rose ¼ to 3 per cent. Indiana, Bloomington & Western sold up 5¼ per cent. and closed at the highest point. The general market was extremely dull in the late dealings and closed fairly steady. Outside of the two stocks mentioned above fluctuations in prices were confined within a very narrow range.

STOCKS.

Rock Island	136½	Alton & T. H.	47
Panama	247	do preferred	125
Fort Wayne	132	Wab. St. L. & P.	47¼
Pittsburgh	132	do preferred	89⅞
Illinois Central	136⅝	Han. & St. Jo.	57½
C. B. & Q.	163¾	do preferred	102
Chicago & Alt.	138	Iron Mountain	65
do preferred	147	St. L. & S. F.	43½
N. Y. Central	145⅝	do preferred	63¾
Harlem	160	do 1st pref'd	95½
Lake Shore	130½	C. St. L. & N. O.	76
Canada Southern	80	Kansas & Tex.	45⅝
Mich. Central	111½	Union Pacific	....
Erie	47⅝	Central Pacific	87
do preferred	87½	Northern Pacific	43¼
Northwestern	123	do preferred	73¾
do preferred	135½	L'ville & Nash.	91¼
Mil. & St. Paul	112⅝	N. C. & St. L.	78
do preferred	123¼	L. N. A. & C.	73
St. Paul & Om'a	41⅞	Houston & Tex.	68
do preferred	98½	Denver & R. G.	106¾
Lackawanna	120⅜	West. Union T.	116⅛
Morris & Essex	121½	Atlantic & Pac.	47
Delaware & H.	111¼	Pacific Mail	54
N. J. Central	101¼	Adams Express	132
Reading	61¾	Wells & Fargo	118½
Ohio & Miss.	43⅝	American	78⅛
do preferred	104	United States	60½
Chesapeake & O.	25	Quicksilver	19
Mobile & Ohio	27	do preferred	67¾
Cleveland & Col.	88⅛	Caribou	2¼
C. C. & I. C.	23¾	Central Arizona	4½
Ohio Central	51	Homestake	26
Lake Erie & W.	37	Standard	23½
Peoria, D. & E.	35⅝	Excelsior	50
Ontario & W.	....	Little Pitts	3⅜
B. C. R. & N.	71	Ontario	37

....No sales. †Offered. ‡Bid. §Ex. coupon. *Ex. div. ¶Ex. int.

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

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

WHEAT.

		MILWAUKEE. May.	MILWAUKEE. June.	CHICAGO. May.	CHICAGO. June.
9:30	A. M.	104	105⅜	104¾	105⅞
9:45	"	104	105¼	104⅞	106
10:00	"	104⅛	105⅜	104⅞	106
10:15	"	104	105⅜	104⅞	105¾
10:30	"	104	105¼	104½	105⅝
10:45	"	103⅞	105⅛	104⅜	105½
11:00	"	103⅞	105⅛	104½	105⅝
11:15	"	103¾	105	104½	105¾
11:30	"	103¾	105	104½	105⅝
11:45	"	103¾	105	104⅜	105½
12:00	M	103¾	105	....	105½
12:15	P. M.	103¾	105	....	105½
12:30	"	103¾	105	....	105½
12:45	"	103⅞	105⅛	104⅝	....
1:00	"	104	105¼	104¾	105⅞

Wheat receipts in Chicago 27,326 bushels; shipments 20,764 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee 22,800 bushels; shipments 18,600.

Stock of wheat in Milwaukee 3,286,000 bushels.

PORK.

A. M.	Chicago. May.	Chicago. June.	A. M.	Chicago. May.	Chicago. June.
9:30	16.90	....	11:45	16.90	....
9:45	16.85	....	12:00	16.95	....
10:00	16.75	....	12:15	17.05	....
10.15	16.87½	....	12:30	17.17½	17.25
11:00	16.87½	16.87½	12:45	17.30	17.35
11:15	16.90	16.95	1:00	17.25	17.27½
11:30	16.90	....			

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, April 9.—Flour dull and neglected. Wheat opened steady and closed weak; No. 1 hard nominal; No. 1 nominal; $1.02; No. 2 fresh 98⅞; April 1.04; May 1.05¼; June 1.05¼; rejected nominal. Corn firm; No. 2 42½c. Oats nominal; No. 2 35c. Rye 2c higher; No. 1 $1.07. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 84c. Provisions steadier; mess pork $16.90 cash and April; 17.00 May. Lard, prime steam 10.73 cash and April; 10.78 May. Live hogs strong; $5.40@5.90. Receipts 10,448 barrels flour; 22,800 bushels wheat; 8,600 bushels barley. Shipments, 15,185 barrels flour; 18,600 bushels wheat; 6,595 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower; No. 2 Chicago spring 99¾@1.02½ cash; 1.04⅛@1.05¾ June; 1.05⅝c July; No. 3 Chicago spring 91¼@95½c; rejected 74½@81c. Corn in fair demand at lower rates; 39@42c cash; 42½c bid May and June; 43c bid July. Oats dull, weak and lower; 31¼@33½c cash; 35¼@35⅜c May and June. Rye easier; 1.04. Barley easier; 1.00. Pork strong and higher; 17.20@17.25 cash and May; 17.25@17.30 June; 17.30@17.32½ July. Lard active and a shade higher; $10.77½@10.80 cash; 10.80@10.82½ May; 10.90@10.92½ June; 10.97½@11.00 July. Bulk meats active, firm and higher; shoulders 5.25; short ribs 8.15; short clear 8.50. Whisky steady and unchanged; $1.08. Receipts, 13,000 barrels flour; 27,000 bushels wheat; 76,000 bushels corn; 63,000 bushels oats; 1,500 bushels rye; 21,000 bushels barley. Shipments, 17,000 barrels flour; 21,000 bushels wheat; 76,000 bushels corn; 64,000 bushels oats; 5,500 bushels rye, 15,000 bushels barley.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton firm; 10 13-16@11 1-16c; futures steady. Flour quiet; unchanged; receipts 22,000 barrels; exports 6,500 barrels; superfine, state and western $3.80@4.25; common to good extra $4.40@4.90; good to choice 5.00@6.75; white wheat extra 5.00@6.00; extra Ohio 4.50@6.75; St. Louis 4.50@6.75; Minnesota patent process 6.50@8.00. Wheat lower; receipts 122,000 bushels; exports 195,000 bushels; rejected spring 98½c; ungraded red 1.15@1.24; No. 3 do 1.19¼@1.19½; steamer do 1.14; No 2 red 1.22½@1.22¾ canal; 1.23¼@1.24 railroad; steamer, No. 2 red 1.20; No. 1 red 1.27⅝@1.29; mixed winter 1.19¼@1.20; No. 2 white 1.19@1.19½; No. 1 do, sales 32,000 bushels, 1.21@1.21⅛; No. 2 red April, sales 207,000 bushels, 1.21⅝@1.22¼; May, sales 304,000 bushels, 1.20½@1.20⅞; June, sales 248,000 bushels, 1.19⅛@1.20 July, sales 24,000 bushels, 1.17¼. Corn dull; receipts 75,000 bushels; exports 135,000 bushels; ungraded 54⅛c; No. 3 do 53⅞@54c; steamer 56¾@57c; No. 2 58@58½c; No. 2 white 60c; No. 2 April 57¼@57½c; May 54¾@54½c; June 54¾c. Oats dull and lower; receipts 23,000 bushels; mixed western 45@46½c; white western 46@48½c. Coffee steady, Rio cargoes quoted at 10¼@13c; job lots 10¼@14c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 7⅛@7 5-16c. Molasses steady; moderate demand. Rice, demand fair and market firm. Eggs dull and weak; 18c. Pork firm; moderately active; old mess 15.50; new mess 17.00. Lard fairly active and a shade higher, prime steam 11.00@12.50 Butter quiet and unchanged; 9@27c. Cheese firm; 10@12¾c. Manufactured copper dull; new sheathing 26c; ingot lake 18⅞@19¼. Pig iron dull, Scotch 21@24½c; American 20@25½c; Russia sheeting 13@15c. Nails, cut 3.09@3.10; clinch 4.50@5.60.

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The most acceptable preparation in the known world. By adding to TOLU ROCK and RYE a little lemon juice, you have an excellent appetizer and tonic, for general and family use. The immense and increasing sales and the numerous testimonials received daily are the best evidences of its virtues and popularity.

Put up in quart size bottles, giving more for the money than any article in the market.

CAUTION—Don't be deceived by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you common Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU, ROCK and RYE, which is the only medicated article made, the genuine having a Government stamp on each bottle.

Extract from Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 26, 1880.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, 111 Madison street, Chicago, Ills.:

GENTLEMEN: This compound, in the opinion of this office, would have a sufficient quantity of the BALSAM OF TOLU to give it all the advantages ascribed to this article in pectoral complaints, while the whisky and the syrup constitute an emulsion rendering it an agreeable remedy to the patient. Compounded according to the formula it may properly be classed as a medicinal preparation under the provisions of U. S. Revised Statutes and when so stamped may be sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and Other Persons without rendering them liable to pay special tax as liquor dealers.

Yours Respectfully, (Signed) GREEN B. RAUM, Commissioner.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas.

Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers everywhere.

Wholesale Agents in St. Paul----NOYES BROS. & CUTLER, P. H. KELLY & CO., and PERKINS, LYONS & CO who will furnish the Trade at Manufacturers' Prices.

LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF ST. PAUL, MINN.

ARCHITECTS

JOHN STEVENS & SON, 29½ East Third street, St. Paul, Minn.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, corner Third and Wabashaw.

ATTORNEYS.

WILLIAMS & DAVIDSON, Attorneys, have removed to Davidson's block, corner of Fourth and Jackson streets.

BEEF PACKERS.

McINTOSH & Co., Beef Packers and Preservers of Meats, 20 and 22 Jackson street.

BOOKS & STATIONERY.

SHERWOOD HOUGH, corner Third and Wabashaw.

ST. PAUL BOOK AND STATIONERY CO., 87 East Third street.

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS.

A. NIPPOLT, cor. Seventh & Sibley streets.

COMMISSION, FRUITS & PRODUCE.

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

CROCKERY—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

J. SCHILLO & Co., 106 Wabashaw street.

CARPETS & WALL PAPERS.

JOHN MATHEIS, 11 East Third street.
W. L. ANDERSON, 86 East Third street.

DRY GOODS—Wholesale.

AUERBACH, FINCH, CULBERTSON & CO., corner Third and Wacouta streets.

Retail.

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

FURS, FEATHERS & GINSENG.

A. O. BAILEY, 10 Jackson street.

FURNITURE, FEATHERS & MATTRESSES.

STEES BROS., 51 East Third street. Established 1850.

GROCERS—Wholesale.

P. H. KELLY & CO., 142 to 148 East Third street.

HARDWARE & TOOLS.

KINGSBURY & DRAPER, 35 E. Third Street.

JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS.

EMIL GEIST, 57 East Third street.

HARDWARE—Wholesale.

STRONG, HACKETT & CO., 182 E. Third St.

FURS, HIDES, WOOL, GINSENG.

MERRELL RIDER, 55 Jackson street.

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER HAIR.

SANDERS & MATHEWS, 71 and 72 Levee.

TRUNK MAKERS.

CRIPPEN & UPSON, 74 Erst Third street.
W. H. GARLAND, 41 East Third street.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Wholesale.

PERKINS, LYONS & CO., 31 Robert street.
B. KUHL & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Eiquors and Wines, 194 East Third street, St. Paul.

FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

HEZEKIAH HALL, furniture and upholstery Choice stock; first-class work; No. 341 Jackson street.

WHOLESALE NOTIONS.

ARTHUR, WARREN & ABBOTT, 186 and 188 East Third street.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY Send one, two, three, or five dollars for a sample retail box, by express, of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 MADISON STREET, CHICAGO.

RUPTURE positively cured, so that the truss can be entirely dispensed with and life no longer imperiled by the rupture becoming *strangulated*. No knife or ligature, no "rupture salve," no "rupture curative compound," no so-called "radical cure" or "common sense" truss, no patent or crucl mechanical appliance whatever are employed by Drs. Logan & Cady in treating and curing *rupture*. By a *rational*, safe and almost painless method of treatment Drs. Logan & Cady *guarantee a positive cure*. Persons may receive treatment and return homeward the same day, and continue employment while under treatment, if abdominal pressure be avoided. Treatment applies to each sex and to all ages. A positive cure guaranteed or no charge made. Why continue the truss and suffer the mental and nervous depression, drowsiness, back ache, frequent disposition to urinate, and other renal difficulties that almost invariably follow the unnatural *truss pressure* upon the internal organs when an absolute cure is in store for you? Drs. Logan & Cady are permanently located in Chicago. Office 203 State street, Cor. State and Adams. References given at the office. Hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

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CONTRACT WORK.

Sewer on Pleasant Avenue, Forbes and Ramsey Streets.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUCLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6, 1881.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minn, at their office in said city, until 12 M. on the 18th day of April, A D. 1881, for the construction of a sewer on Pleasant avenue, from a point half way between Chestnut and Walnut streets to Ramsey street, and on Forbes street from Pleasant avenue to Smith street, and on Ramsey street from Forbes street to Fort street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per ceut. of the gross amount bid. must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.
Official: R. L. GORMAN,
Clerk Board of Public Works. 97-106

CONTRACT WORK.

Grading University Avenue.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6, 1881.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minn., at their office in said city, until 12 M. on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1881, for the grading of University avenue from Rice street to Dale street, in said city, according to plans and specifications on file in the office of said Board.

A bond with at least two sureties, in a sum of at least 20 per cent. of the gross amount bid, must accompany each bid.

The said Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

JOHN FARRINGTON, President.
Official: R. L. GORMAN,
Clerk Board of Public Works. 97-106

CONTRACT WORK.

SEWER ON SEVENTH STREET

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CITY OF ST. PAUL, MINN., April 6, 1881.

Sealed bids will be received by the Board of Public Works in and for the corporation of the City of St. Paul, Minnesota, at their office in said city, until 12 M. on the 18th day of April, A. D. 1881, for the construction of a sewer on Seventh (7th) street from Broadway to a point 100 feet east of Jackson