MINNEAPOLIS NEWS

OFFICE 311 HENNEPIN AVENUE.

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THE HORTICULTURISTS.

The Annual Winter Meeting of the State Horticultural Society—The Proceedings of the Opening Session.

The annual winter session of the State Horticultural society was commenced yesterday afternoon in the chamber of commerce rooms, with a fair attendance of the members. Upon a long table, extending the entire length of the room, was displayed an excellent array of fruits, roots, various varieties of corn, preserves, fruits and beautiful house plants.

PREMIUMS OFFERED.

Upon specinmes of apples there are sixteen premiums offered, amounting in all to $55.

Upon best long keeping grapes there are three premiums offered, amounting to $10.

Upon flowers and plants there are eight premiums offered, amounting to $36.

Upon cut flowers there are twelve premiums offered, amounting to $37.

Upon the various varieties of vegetables there are thirty premiums offered, amounting to $48.

Upon caned fruits, jellies, pickles, etc., there are fourteen premiums offered, amounting to $26.

Premiums will not be awarded on unworthy articles even if there be no competition.

OPENING EXERCISES.

The session was opened by prayer offered by the president.

Col. J. H. Stevens explained that the mayor expected to be present, but requested him to offer the welcome of the city which he did as follows:

COL. STEVENS' WELCOME ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the State Horticultural Society:

In behalf of Mayor Rand, who, I regret to say, is confined to his home to-day, by illness, I bid you a cordial welcome to our city, the citizens of which recognize the noble efforts you have made and demonstrated in the all important industry of horticulture. They always lent a friendly hand to your society, and they earnestly wish you success in your laudible work. It affords me much pleasure to extend to you their hospitality during your deliberations in which they feel such a deep and lasting interest.

The president, upon the behalf of the society, extended thanks of the society for the cordial welcome and greeting. He then spoke of the healthy and moral influences of horticulture. Spoke of a state prison incident. The warden had a desire to cultivate a garden, and, consequently, looked among the convicts for a practical gardner, but not one was there. The horticulturists are honest, upright and intelligent men, and an honor and credit to the human race.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Hon. J. S. Harris, president of the society, then delivered an able address. He began by saying that once more the society had assembled in the beautiful city, the queen city of the Northwest, under auspices favorable to a pleasant and profitable session. A benificent providence had smiled upon the state, and prospered her various industries, and all the people have abundant cause for entering upon the new year with rejoicing. The hateful locust has not again devastated our fields, and no pestilence has stalked abroad striking terror to the heart and leaving a trail of death to sorrow in its course, but our flocks and herds have brought their increase and the earth has yielded up her fruits to the tillers of the soil so we have enough to spare

Never in our history has the prospect been brighter or the people as a whole more prosperous than to-day. The State Horticultural society has also reached and occupies on honorable position among the institutions of the state, and is now where it can make its influence felt for usefulness. Our membership is larger than ever before and is comprised of the most zealous and enterprising men of the state, many of them of large experience and capable of enduring much self-denial, if as a result they can see our interest advanced thereby. Our state has already a world wide fame for the healthfulness of its climate, the fertility of its soil, and for the intelligence, enterprise and morality of its people. We have the Mississippi river and the great lakes, which are giving us a highway to the ocean, and the other water communication with the older states of the east, and we have a system of railroads managed and equipped in the best possible style, which affords ample facilities for travel and commerce, and a market for every farmer almost at his door. The new industry of cane growing of the state promises soon to relieve us of the great expense of importing our sugar, which is to essential to good living and perhaps yielded a revenue and but two obstacles are in the way of our state becoming one of the best for the habitation of man, that the sun ever shone upon. We are here for the transaction of business of the state. It is the mission of the society to remove these two obstacles.

First, we have treeless prairies, leaving a void of fuel. The railroad companies have done much toward keeping down the blockades and carrying fuel to the people. In the east the forests are not classed with the horticulturists. But here it is. It is the duty of the horticulturists to plant trees and provide shade and windbrakes. Forests cannot be raised in a year but requires a half century, and hence planting trees should not be delayed.

He advocated the adoption of such trees as are best adapted to our state and impress upon the farmer the importance of their culture.

He spoke of the fact that it had been claimed that apples conld not be successfully grown in Minnesota, this he was safe in stating was not true. He then spoke of the various varieties which have been successfully produced in the state. To the natural hybridizing we are indebted for our fine fruit. Whether artificial hybridizing was ever practiced he knew not. If so it was certainly one of the lost arts. It is nature's method. He spoke of the crossing of the various varieties as slow and difficult, owing to the difference in the times of the flowering of the various varieties. He then spoke of ornamental tree planting as a part of their duty. He advocated planting ornamented trees, shrubs, and plants upon the grounds of the university and the various school grounds of the state.

Can we expect our children educated on the bleak prairies, utterly devoid of anything of the kind, to become good horticulturists. It is a fact that every man is influenced more or less by the circumstances and surroundings of the childhood's home. He hoped the time was coming when every school in the state would be shaded and ornamented by trees and plants.

The president spoke of the unfavorable weather at the time of the fair held in this city last September. He said that owing to the fact of the rainy weather, the horticultural department was not what it might have been, under more favorable circumstances. Still the department was fully as good as that of any other department, and a credit to the horticulturists of the state.

The speaker then spoke of the meetings of the horticultural societies of other states since the last meeting. He stated that no report of the Mississippi valley society had come to his hand, but that the pomological meeting was a grand success, and the most interesting in some respects of any ever held, for which he was heartily glad. Its membership comprises the best best horticultural talent in America, and it was the first National association for the promotion of pomology, of which history any account. It is not only national in extent but American as well, for it also embraces the provinces of British America. He said that the want of a hand-book was felt, a handbook of fruit culture adopted to the peculiarities of the climate, soil, etc., of the states of Wisconsin, Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Dakota. It should be something of the style of Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. It should describe the fruit, both native and domestic, now in successful cultivation here, give accurate description of our wild fruits, their value as articles of human food or commerce, and the best methods of cultivating and improving them, and also accurate description of the new varieties of the old and well known class of fruits. The preparation of soil, planting, pruning and treatment requisite to success in the climate, should of course be a leading characteristic of the book. In order to bring the subject into notice, and sooner bring about its consummation, he recommended the appointment of a committee to correspond with like committees from other states, to report at a future meeting.

COMMITTEES.

At the close of the address the following committee was appointed upon the president's address: Messrs. Hollister, Emery and Stevens.

Committee on Fruits Exhibited—Messrs. Gould, Grimes and Pierce.

Committee on Flowers—Mrs. Gould, Mrs. Emery and Mrs. Underwood.

Committee on Vegetables—Messrs. Fuller, Fawcett and Higgie.

Committee on Resolutions—Messrs. Emery, Stevens and Fuller.

Committee on flowers was instructed to act as committee on canned fruits and pre serves.

APPLE CULTURE.

The secretary then read a paper upon the future of the apple culture in Minnesota, by Mr. E. Wilcox of La Crosse. The writer spoke of the many times he had been asked. "Can you successfully raise fruits in your state?" The paper then gave a graphic description of agriculture in ye old time, also mentioning the means of commerce, etc., of the same period.

He then spoke of the Weathy apple as a pronounced success. He gave as the obstacles in the way of growing apples was mostly included in the parasite and not the climate. What has been done to make fruit a success?

The early settlers only introduced the kinds used in the east. These others varieties were introduced, and finally the Duchess was the only variety considered sufficiently hardy to withstand the rigors of our climate.

He spoke of the hundreds of imported Russian and the crab apples, about the hardiness of which there was do doubt voted that all the papers brought before the society should be laid upon the secretary's table for publication in the minutes.

The president stated that the road seedling was particularly hardy and had stood very severe tests by being exposed to extremely cold weather.

The reading of this paper was followed by a discussion upon the question, "have we a hardy apple in Minnesota."

Mr. Underwood stated that it was a well known fact that there was not a variety of apple or crab-apple which had not been injured by the coldness of winter, yet he wanted it understood that there was a difference in the degrees to which the various varieties had been injured.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh he considered sufficiently hardy as not to have suffered any serious injury. He thought the peach, apple and several varieties of crab might be added, although none of them had passed the test of our winters in certain localities without injury in some degree.

The president then called Mr. Emery to the chair.

Mr. Gibbs stated that if it was meant by the question if we have any variety which shall withstand the cold without injury in any degree, he would answer in the negative. In his opinion the best service we, as a society could do the people of our state at present is to admit the tenderness of even our hardiest sorts, and to preach the necessity of constant protection of our fruit trees. Showing, if we can, what the best methods of protection are; and the next best is io encourage the production of new seedings by processes that shall give us gradually increasing hardiness from generation to generation, till in time the desideration is reached.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The first business of the evening session was the reading of a paper on "Strawberry Culture," by Isaac Fawcett, of Minneapolis. He spoke particularly upon the dependence of the horticulturists upon natural causes for the finest production of the fruit in question. He said strawberry yields were extremely variable in quanty of fruit during different seasons in the same place, and under almost precisely the same treatment. The finest yields are undoubtedly the result of a combination of very favorable condition of the soil, varieties of cultivation, location, moisture and temperature. He had seen some remarkable crops when all these conditions had apparently been unfavorable, leaving the moisture and temperature to account for them. An eminent horticulturist having been asked respecting what fertilizer he would recommend for strawberries, replied: "First, water; second, water again."

The speaker said that this nearly accorded with his experience. He advocated irrigation as necessary and profitable. He then cited incidents where sprinkling had been resorted to with astonishing effect in cases of drouth. In view of the fact that irrigation was often too expensive to be adopted profitably, he urged that the horticulturist prepare the soil, cultivate and manage, so as to retain and utilize all the moisture at command. Rarely was there too much rain. Too much care cannot be exercised in preparing the soil at the time of setting out the plants. The soil should be moist and cool, not wet, fertile and thoroughly pulverized. Persistent cultivation must then be maintained, keeping a good surface mulch, finely pulverized. He preferred the use of adjustable steel toothed harrows after each rain, destroying all weeds. The best results can only be attained by keeping the plants singly in rows. He covered his plants early in the season for winter protection with one or two inches of straw, two to four weeks before freezing. He modified the effects of the cold dry winds which prevailed that season. In removing this mulch in the spring, care should be exercised in leaving all the plants.

The paper was closed by speaking of the various theories of different culturists respecting covering,

R. J. Mendenhall, of Minneapolis, read an exhaustive and scientific paper upon the parasites with which the horticulturist has to contend. As a remedy against the Colorado beetle he said that Paris green was as necessary as was the planting, plowing and digging. He said it was a well established fact that up to a certain point the longer a country had been settled the more numerous are the species of insects with which the agriculturalist has to contend. This is the natural result of planting the same seeds for a succession of years. It would profit one farmer very little to burn his stubble in the fall in order to destroy the brood of Hessian fly, while the farmer next adjoining paid no attention to such precautions. He stated that the government and many states were expending much money in investigation of the matter of destroying the Parasites, and he advocated that the farmer read carefully the reports of these investigations and profits by their changes. The paper elicited much discussion by the members present.

A paper upon fall and spring delivery of trees and plants by M. Pearce, of Minneapolis, closed the meeting.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

The Body of an Infant Found in the Top of its Mother's Trunk at the Wall House.

Three weeks ago a rather good looking girl of about eighteen years of age, secured board at the Wall house. To the female employes of the house it became apparent that the girl was about to become a mother. These females took it upon themselves to watch developments. On Sunday the girl did not make her appearanee as usual, and these women made a sortie upon the room and found the girl sick in bed. Upon being interrogated she acknowledged that she had given birth to a male child, which she said was born dead, and she had placed in the top of her trunk. The trunk was opened and her story found to be true, insomuch as the dead body was concerned. The chief of police was notified of the matter, and a policeman placed on guard without the door. Coroner Fairbairn held a post mortem examination yesterday afternoon, and found evidences that the child had been actually born alive. He has called an inquest which will be held to-day.

The girl gave her name as Ella Jogenson, and that her parents reside in St. Paul. She alleges that one John Hart, of Rosemount, is the father of the child.

The stories of the girl are disconnected and extremely contradictory. Some are of the opinion that she is suffering from mental aberration.

For meals, lunches, cigars or beverages, go to the Boston open-all-night restaurant.

MINNEAPOLIS GLOBELETS.

The Clark House Club will give a ball this evening.

The Union League club is located in th Grabett block.

The front wall of the Excelsior mill is being taken down.

This evening a reception will be given at Malcolm Academy.

"As You Like It" will be repeated at the Opera house again this evening.

A business meeting of the Hermean society of the State University will be held this evening.

J. B. Gough is to deliver a lecture at the Academy of Music on the evening of February 8th.

Colton & Co., have given out 9,500 numbered cards for their piano drawing next Thursday.

The town of Melrose is quarantined, no passengers being allowed to board trains stopping there.

A regular meeting of Hiawatha lodge, I. O. G. T., will be held at No. 251 Nicollet avenue, this evening.

The Oak Lake Aid society will meet at the residence of Mrs. W. C. Stewart, 404 Royalstan avenue, next Thursday.

The board of water commissioners held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the superintendent's office.

Peter Oberst has returned to this city, as the agent of a Chicago business house, which is to establish an office here.

The East Side Universalist society will give a sociable at A. N. Camp's residence, 1405 Fifth street, southeast, next Thursday evening.

Extra meetings will be held at the Fifth avenue Baptist church on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings of this week.

It is rumored that the friends of Dr. A. A. Ames are anxious to induce him to enter the lists for the contest for mayor at the coming election.

An interesting musical and literary programme will be producedat the meeting of the crusaders total abstinence society this evening.

J. B. Bartlett, recently of the editorial staff of the *Journal*, has gone to Fargo, where, in company with G. B. West, of that place, he will establish a Monday morning paper.

Jack, the Giant Killer, by the Lilliputians at the Academy proved an exceedingly amusing entertainment last evening. These little people will appear again this afternoon in a matinee, and in the evening.

Rev. T. M. Riley, recently rector of Holy Trinity church, severed his connections with that church on Sunday, and in the evening took his departure for Washatab, Wisconsin, where he will accept a position in the college.

The young ladies of Universalist church will give an entertainment for the benefit of the flower mission, Wednesday evening next. They have prepared a very elegant programme consisting of music, etc., to conclude with a play entitled "A Bad Case."

A man whose name is not known, while employed in Eastman's stone quarry on Nicollet Island yesteaday, had his right leg caught between two large rocks. He was taken to Dr. Ames' hospital, where it was found that altnough his leg was painfully bruised, no bones had been broken. Considering the weight of the rocks it was a wonder that the leg was not literally crushed.

The following is the list of officers of the Patriarchial temple instituted recently: C., F. S. McDonald; W. V. O., C. W. Smith; O., J. E. Boyden; V. O., A. C. Peters;] M., P. O. Bean; Com., C. W. Smith; R. S., Louis Williams; F. S., A. H. Lawrence; treasurer, D. W. Hanem; guard, M. D. Squires; sentinel, H. C. Christiansen; chaplain, R. H. Leonard; first aid, E. H. Martin; second aid, S. N. Bugbee; trustees, C. W. Smith, F. S. McDonald, and Chas. Johnson.

A somewhat boozy "bum" paraded Nicollet avenue last evening with a savage looking knife in his hand, swearing and shouting vociferously that no two policemen in Minneapolis could capture him. Presently a couple cops appeared and that knife disappeared. The would-be policeman assassin became suddenly docile. He was interviewed, however, by the minions of law and the knife taken from him. He was then told to "move on," and he moved as meekly as Uriah Heep.

Yesterday Mrs. T. G. Salisbury, of this city, received a letter from Cora Lee, of Butte, Montana, which stated that the writer's father, Mr. W. C. Lee, a former and well known resident of Minneapolis, had been awakened from a deep sleep in the night by an unpleasant sensation in his throat, and shortly after drew from his mouth a live snake eight inches in length and a quarter of an inch in thickness. The snake lived an hour afterwards. Mr. Lee thinks the reptile had been taken into his stomach five years ago.

Municipal Court.

[Before Judge Cooley.]

E. M. Pordell, drunkenness; paid $5.

John Coorey, drunkenness; paid $5.

Gustav Neudeck, disorderly conduct; dismissed.

George Neudeck, disorderly conduct; fined $25. Paid.

BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

Sluggish Movement With Little Change in Prices.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—The Mark Lane *Express* in its review of the British grain trade the past week says: Trades sluggish, farmers deliveries diminishing and prices likely to continue relatively good for sound samples. The mildness of the season restricts the demand. Flour firm. Provincial markets have toned down and trade everywhere is very quiet. Of foreign bread stuffs on the spot sales were low and the supply ample, while the prices of fine qualities were fully maintained. There was a slight decline Friday in other sorts. Flour in insufficient supply to meet the demand and values unchanged. Maize quiet and values unchanged at 30s. Foreign barley unchanged. Fine parcels sell readily. Oats dull. Off coast trade quiet. Nine cargoes arrived, of which three were sold. Floating bulk considerably increased, two-thirds of it from America. Sales of English wheat for the week amounted to 47,260 quarters, at 45s 5d per quarter, against 29,010 quarters, at 42s 1d, for the corresponding week last year.

Western Freights Marked Down.

BOSTON, Jan. 16.—Instead of receiving advices to advance western freight rates this morning, the agents of the different fast freights at this point were considerably surprised at the reception of orders to make quite a reduction in the schedule rates lately in force. The new rates, in comparison with the schedule of January 1st and the anti-war period, are as follows: To Chicago, per 100 pounds: First class, 30; second class, 25; third class, 20; fourth class, 15. January 1st: 45, 32, 26, 19. Anti-war period: 75, 60, 50, 40.

The Central Vermont and Grand Trunk lines are 10, 8, 6 and 4 cents per 100 lower than the above rates. This action of the railroads, in view of the movement to close up the war, can be accounted for only upon the supposition that it is independent of the most extensive cutting which has lately been going on, and that the new rates will remain in force until after the numerous contracts now in force at extremely low rates have expired, after which the tariff agreed upon by the trunk lines will probably be enforced. It is understood the agents are now under imperative orders not to make any cuts lower than the schedule rates received this morning. Similar reductions were made from New York.

An Editor in Luck.

NEWPORT, R. I., Jan. 16.—Judge Baker admitted the will of the late Mrs. Mary M. Baume, of Boston, to probate to-day. The bulk of the estate was left to Allen Thorndyke Rice, editor of the *North American Review*, who was her grandson, and who in addition to receiving a legacy of $500,000, receives an equal share with the daughters in the remainder of the estate, which is valued at several millions.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

SUNDAY, Jan. 16, 1882.

The following are the transactions on the board of trade yesterday:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, $1.28 bid; No. 2 $1.20 bid; No. 3, $1.05 bid; No. 4, 90c bid.

Corn—No. 2, old 57c bid; No. 3 old, 55c bid; new, 50@53c bid.

Oats—No. 2, mixed 40c bid; No. 3 do, 37c bid; No. 2 white, 42c bid; No. 3 white, 40c bid.

Barley—No. 2, 85c bid; extra No. 3, 75c bid; No. 3, 65c bid.

Rye—No. 2, 78c bid.

Ground Feed—$20.50 bid.

Corn Meal—$22.00 offered.

Bran—$11.50 bid; $13.00.

Baled Hay—$6.50 bid; $7.50 offered.

Dressed Hogs—$7.30.

Sales 5,000 bushels new Nebraska corn at 55c in store; 1 car new corn at 51c.

GENERAL PRODUCE.

This market presents no new features to mention te-day, and quotations remain the same as last given. In regard to eggs there is a very limited demand. The receipts for December and January have been so much in excess of the demand that the market is overstocked, and some of this surplus was received when prices were considerably higher than they now are, and will have to be sold at reduced prices.

Financial and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Money 4@6 per cent. closing at 3@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange, bankers' bills steady at $4.82¼; on demand, $4.86¼.

Governments—Steady and unchanged, except 4½'s registered, which are ⅛ per cent higher.

Bonds—Railroad bonds were irregular and unsettled on a moderate volume of business.

State Securities—Dull.

Stocks—Share speculation opened ⅛@¾ per cent. higher for the general market than Saturday's closing prices, the latter for Denver & Rio Grande. Richmond & Allegheny, however, was 1 per cent. lower. In the early dealings there was a slight advance, ranging from ⅛ to ½ per cent., after which the market fell off ¼ to 2¼ per cent., the latter for Richmond & Allegheny. Philadelhia & Reading, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, Michigan Central and Lake Shore were also prominent in the upward movement. Subsequently a recovery of ¼@2¼ per cent. took place, in which Richmond & Allegheny, Denver & Rio Grande, Western Union Telegraph and Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific preferred were most conspicuous. Between the first and second boards the market sold down ⅛@2 per cent., Richmond & Allegheny leading therein. Subsequently a recovery of ⅛@¾ per cent. was recorded, the latter for Michigan Central, but in the late dealings the market again declined ¼@¾ per cent., Denver & Rio Grande, Illinois Central, Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul being the most conspicuous in the downward movement. Richmond & Danville, however, sold up 2 per cent. to 19 and closed at that figure. The market closed rather weak.

Gould will not return Wednesday, and his following are exercised and uneasy. They say that Gould keeps himself unusually well informed as to what is going on in New York, but withholds advice. Some of his intimates say he is waiting to see whether the public will come in on the support which the Vanderbilt party is giving to the market. If they do, he will announce himself as a bull, otherwise not.

The presidents of the trunk lines met here this morning and it is thought the difficulties are in a fair way of adjustment.

An English company is making arrangements for building iron works, among the largest in the world on an Ohio road.

The transactions aggregated 415,000 shares: Canada Southern 2,900; Central Pacific 14,000; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western 32,000; Denver & Rio Grande 52,000; Erie 41,000; Hannibal & St. Joe 1,200; Missouri, Kansas & Texas 3,800; Lake Shore 44,000; Louisville & Nashville 4,300; Michigan Central 9,600; Missouri Pacific 2,600; Chicago & Northwestern 3,500; New Jersey Central 12,000; New York Central 26,000; Northern Pacific 5,200; Ohio & Mississippi 2,200; Ohio Central 1,300; Pacific Mail 3,400; Philadelphia & Reading 24,000; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul 14,000; St. Paul & Omaha 2,800; Texas Pacific 13,000; Union Pacific 7,000; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific 10,000; Western Union Telegraph 39,000; Illinois Central 4,900; East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia 4,600; St. Louis & San Francisco 3,100.

MORNING QUOTATIONS.

Rock Island	134⅞	M. & C. 1st pfd.	14½
Panama	190	do 2d pref'd	9
Fort Wayne	134	B. C. R. & N.	82
Pittsburgh	137	Alton & T. H.	43¼
Illinois Central	133¼	do preferred	90
C., B. & Q.	137¼	Wab. St. L. & P.	37¼
Chicago & Alt	133½	do preferred	70⅞
do preferred	140	Han. & St. Joe	96½
N. Y. Central	134⅞	do preferred	109¾
Harlem	205	Iron Mountain	..
Lake Shore	115⅛	St. L. & S. F.	46
Canada South'n	56	do preferred	59½
Mich. Central	88¾	do 1st pref'd	105
Erie	42⅝	C. St. L. & N.O.	80
do preferred	63½	Kansas & Texas	38⅞
Northwestern	127¼	Union Pacific	119¼
do preferred	139	Central Pacific	91⅜
Mil. & St. Paul	110	Texas Pacific	50⅝
do preferred	122½	Northern Pacific	36½
Del. & Lack	124¼	do preferred	75⅞
Morris & Essex	121¼	L'ville & Nash	98
Delaware & H.	107⅛	N. C. & St. L.	86½
N. J. Central	95⅞	L. N. A. & C.	74
Reading	61¾	Houston & Text.	90
Ohio & Miss	36¼	Denver & R. G.	72⅞
do preferred	90	St. Paul & Om'a	36¾
Chesapeake & O.	25	do preferred	101¼
do 1st pref'd	36¼	B., P. & W.	45½
do 2d pref'd	25½	Memphis & C.	74½
Mobile & Ohio	35	West. Union T.	82⅛
Cleveland & Col.	83¼	Pacific Mail	42½
C. C. & I. C.	21¼	Adams Express	148
Ohio Central	25¼	Wells & Fargo	128
Lake Erie & W.	36½	American	93¾
Peoria, D. & E.	37	United States	76⅛
Ontario & West.	27¾	Quicksilver	13¼
Ind. B. & West.	48	do preferred	61¾

....No sales. †Offered. ‡Bid. *Ex. div.

EVENING QUOTATIONS.

GOVERNMENTS.

Sixes extended	100⅞	Fours do	118¼
Fives do	102½	Pacific 6s of 95	125
4½s coupons	114⅝		

STATE BONDS.

La. consols	67⅛	Tenn. 6s, new	75
Missouri 6s	109	Virginia 6s	37
St. Joe	108¾	Consols§	64
Tenn. 6s old	75¼	Deferred	116⅞

RAILROAD BONDS.

C. P. Bonds, 1st	114¾	U.P. land grant‡	113¼
Erie seconds	99¾	Sinking fund	124
Lehigh & W.	108	Tex. P. grant B.	74¾
St. P. & S.C. 1st	110	do Rio G. div.	90
U. P. Bonds, 1st	115⅝		

STOCKS.

Adams Express	147	Norfolk & W pf.	57½
Alton & T. H.	42	Northern Pacific	36⅝
do preferred	90	do preferred	75⅝
American	93	Northwestern	127
B., C. R. & N.	83	do preferred	139
Canada South'n	55¼	N. Y. Central	134¾
C., C. & I. C.	21	Ohio Central	25
Central Pacific*	90⅞	Ohio & Miss.	36¾
Chesapeake & O.	25	do preferred	90
do 1st pref'd	36	Ontario & West.	27½
do 2d pref'd	25½	Pacific Mail	41¼
Chicago & Alt	134	Panama	195
do preferred	140	Peoria, D. & E.	36½
C., B. & Q.	136¾	Pittsburgh	135
C., St. L. & N. O.	80	Reading	61⅝
C., S. & Cleve.	56¼	Rock Island	154½
Cleveland & Col.	82½	St. L. & S. F.	41
Delaware & H.	109⅞	do preferred	59⅞
Del. & Lack	124¼	do 1st pref'd	105½
Denver & R. G.	71⅛	Mil. & St. Paul	109¼
Erie	42¼	do preferred	122
do preferred	83½	St. Paul & Man.	114½
Fort Wayne	134	St. Paul & Om'a	36½
Han. & St. Joe	96¼	do preferred	101
do preferred	109¾	Texas Pacific	50
Harlem‡	205	Union Pacific	119¼
Houston & Tex.	85	United States	77
Illinois Central	134½	W., St. L. & P.	37⅛
Ind., B. & West.	47¼	do preferred	69¾
Kansas & Texas.	38¼	Wells & Fargo	129
Lake Erie & W.	36	Western U. T.	81¼
Lake Shore	114¾	East T., V. & G.	15¼
Louisville & N*	[illegible]	do preferred	25
L., N. A. & C.	72	Caribou	2⅛
M. & C. 1st pfd.	14½	Central Arizona.	1⅝
do 2d pref'd	9	Excelsior	¼
Memphis & C.	74	Homestake	15
Mich. Central	88¼	Little Pitts	1¼
Missouri Pacific	102¼	Ontario	33
Mobile & Ohio	33¼	Quicksilver	13½
Morris & Essex	121½	do preferred	61½
N., C. & St. L.	86	Silver Cliff	2¾
N. J. Central	92¾	Standard	15⅝

....No sales. †Offered. ‡Bid. *Ex. div. §Ex. mat. coup. ‖Ex. int.

M. DORAN'S REPORTS.

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

WHEAT.

		MILWAUKEE. Feb.	MILWAUKEE. March.	CHICAGO. Feb.	CHICAGO. March.
9:30	A. M.	129¾	129⅝	128⅜	129¼
9:45	"	129¾	129⅝	128¾	129⅜
10:00	"	129⅜	129¼	127⅞	129
10:15	"	129½	129¼	128	129.
10:30	"	129¾	129¾	128	129
10:45	"	129¼	129¼	128	129
11:00	"	129¼	129⅛	127⅝	128¾
11:15	"	....	....	127¾	128¾
11:30	"	129⅜	129¼	127⅝	128¾
11:45	"	....	....	127⅝	128⅝
12:00	M	129¾	129⅛	127¾	128⅜
12:15	P. M.	129⅜	129⅛	127¼	128¾
12:30	"	129½	129¾	127¾	128¾
12:45	"	129¾	129¼	127¾	128¾
1:00	"	129¾	129⅛	127¾	128¾
2:00	"	....	....	127¾	....
2:15	"	129¾	129⅛	127⅞	128⅞
2:30	"	129¼	129¼	128	129
2:45	"	129¾	129⅛	....	....

Wheat receipts in Chicago 25,125 bushels; shipments 22,269 bushels.

Wheat receipts in Milwaukee 36,300 bushels; shipments 800 bushels.

CORN.

	Chicago. Feb.	Chicago. March.		Chicago. Feb.	Chicago. March.
A. M.			A.M		
9:30	61¼	61¾	11:30	60⅝	....
10:00	61	61½	12:30	60¾	61¼
10:15	60¾	....	12:45	60⅞	61⅜
10:45	61	....	1:00	60¾	61⅛
11:00	60⅞	61¾	2:30	60⅞	61⅜

Corn receipts in Chicago 196,006 bushels; shipments 127,781 bushels.

PORK.

	Chicago Feb.	Chicago March.		Chicago. Feb.	Chicago. March.
A. M.			A.M		
9:30	....	17.45	11:30	....	17.30
9:45	17.17½	17.40	11:45	17.05	17.27½
10:00	....	17.32½	12:00	....	17.30
10:15	17.07½	....	12:15	17.07½	....
10:30	17.05	....	12:45	....	17.32½
10:45	....	17.30	1:00	17.07½	17.35
11.00	....	17.27½	2:00	....	17.35
11:15	...	17.25			

LARD.

	Chicago. Feb.	Chicago. March.		Chicago Feb.	Chicago March.
A. M.			A.M		
9:30	....	11.27½	11:15	11.00	....
9:45	11.10	11.25	11:30	11.02½	....
10:00	....	11.20	12:15	....	11.17½
10:15	11.02½	....	12:45	....	11.20
10.45	11.05	11.20	1:00	11.02½	11.20
11:00	11.02½	11.17½	2:00	11.05	17.20

ASSOCIATED PRESS MARKETS.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 16.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat quiet and dull; No. 2 hard 1.40; No. 2 1.33; January 1.33; February 1.29½; March 1.29¼; April 1.29¾; May 1.32½; No. 3 1.17; No. 4 and rejected nominal. Corn weaker; No. 2 62½c. Oats weaker; No. 2 43c. Rye lower; No. 1 93½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 95c. Provisions drooping; mess pork 17.05 cash and January; 17.10 February. Lard, prime steam 11.00 cash and January; 11.05 February. Live hogs steady; 6.00@6.45. Receipts 9,890 barrels flour; 36,300 bushels wheat; 13,720 bushels barley. Shipments, 11,032 barrels of flour; 800 bushels wheat; 13,100 bushels barley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—Flour quiet; unchanged; Wheat in fair demand at lower rates; No. 2 Chicago spring 1.27@1.27½ cash; 1.27½@1.27¾ January; 1.27¾ February; 1.27¾@1.27⅞ March; 1.29⅝ April; No. 3 Chicago spring 1.15; rejected 88@93c. Corn dull, weak and lower; regular 60⅝c; fresh 62½c cash; 60⅝c January; 60¾c February; 61¾c March; 66@66⅜c May; rejected 60c. Oats dull, weak and lower; 43½c cash; 43¼c January; 43c February and March; 45¼c May; 45½c June. Rye steady and unchanged; 95½c. Barley steady and unchanged; 1.05@1.07. Flax seed unchanged; 1.25@1.26. Dressed hogs easier; 7.25@7.30. Pork in fair demand at lower rates; 17.05@17.10 cash; 17.12½ bid February; 17.32½@17.35 March; 17.52½@17.55 April. Lard active and a shade firmer; 10.95 cash; 11.02½@11.05 February; 11.17½@11.20 March. Bulk meats steady and unchanged; shoulders 6.40; short ribs 8.55; do clear 9.25. Whisky steady and unchanged; $1.18.

Call board—Wheat firmer; 1.27⅞@1.28 February; 1.29 March; 1.29¾ April. Corn firmer; not quotably higher. Oats steady and unchanged. Pork irregular; no marked change. Receipts, 17,000 barrels flour; 25,000 bushels wheat; 176,000 bushels of corn; 129,000 bushels of oats; 9,500 bushels rye; 24,000 bushels of barley. Shipments 12,000 barrels of flour; 22,000 bushels of wheat; 128,000 bushels of corn; 106,500 bushels oats; 530 bushels of rye; 5,000 bushels of barley.

CHICAGO, Jan. 16.—The Drover's Journal reports hog receipts 31,000; shipments 6,600; opened strong and closed weak; common to good mixed 5.90@6.25; heavy packing 6.40@6.75; fancy 6.90@7.00; light hogs 6.00@6.35, skips and culls 4.40@5.60. Cattle, receipts 3,200; shipments 3,000; generally fairly active; steady; no exports; values nominal; 6.20@6.40; good to choice 6.00@6.40; common to fair 4.50@5.10; mixed butchers active; stronger; common to fair 2.75@3.50; good to choice 3.75@4.25; stockers and feeders 3.00@4.00. Sheep, receipts 1,800; shipments 2,400; active and strong; common to medium 3.50@4.00; good to choice 5.00@5.60.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Flour dull and weak; receipts 19,000 barrels; exports 3,500 barrels; superfine state and western 3.95@4.60; common to good extra 4.75@5.75; good to choice 5.80@9.00; white wheat extra 7.00@9.00; extra Ohio 5.00@8.25; St. Louis 5.00@9.00; Minnesota patent process 8.00@9.00. Wheat opened a trifle stronger; afterwards became weak and declined ⅛@¾c; closing dull and heavy; receipts 155,000 bushels; exports 101,600 bushels; ungraded spring 1.05@1.36; ungraded red 1.26@1.44; No. 4 do 1.22; steamer No. 3 do 1.21¾; No. 3 red 1.38; No. 2 red 1.42¼@1.43 for new; 1.43¼@1.43