

New Film Review

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NEW ULM, MINNESOTA.

GLADSTONE at 82 has again made a great speech, which has immeasurably cheered his adherents and surprised and disconcerted his opponents.

At Marshall, Mo., a rat has made up with a litter of kittens and comes to play with them every day, but it is without the knowledge and consent of the kittens' mother.

CALIFORNIA women will build a jelly palace for the fair. Young married women could build quite a structure on heavy bread that would stand the wear and tear of even Chicago's fitful weather.

The first Protestant church bell that called people to worship in Illinois was on exhibition at Vandalia, Ill., a few days ago. The bell was hung in the primitive Vandalia church in 1830.

The lotteries have drawn a decisive blank in Louisiana. The Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting such forms of gambling after next year. This gives effect to the verdict of the people at the polls.

DEADLY ice cream is getting in its work again. More than 20 persons were poisoned by eating it at Asbury Park, N. J. And yet the consumption of the article appears to be on the increase.

PARLIAMENT has been dissolved. The new Parliament will meet August 4. The British show good sense by holding their elections without unnecessary delay. Four weeks is plenty long enough to have a country up over politics.

ELECTRIC welding is now applied to the work of manufacturing iron wheels. The process of welding the hub, spokes and tire of a wheel is accomplished in 30 seconds—which is very much less time than it took by the old process.

A new form of saddle is being served out to the Garde du Corps experimentally by order of the German Emperor. There has been some talk in military circles lately of a new saddle, all the metal parts of which are made of aluminum.

MR. HENRY M. STANLEY was most ignominiously defeated in his race for parliament. The fruition of his worthy ambition to round out a great career by a brilliant flyer in statesmanship has been indefinitely postponed. His luck would have been better in Louisiana.

A RECENT issue of a London paper contains a business-like advertisement announcing in behalf of the advertiser that "the charge of cremation has been changed to \$25." Its promoters have business sense enough to advertise, and their rates are attractively cheap.

JERKING a man's head off with a rope, which is the form of execution now practiced at Fort Smith, is calculated to increase public confidence in the electric chair. It would seem that if there is a place in the world where hanging should have been reduced to a fine art that place is Fort Smith.

STEPS have been taken already in Germany to erect a statue to the poet Friedrich von Bodenstedt, who died in Wiesbaden a few weeks ago. As the author was extremely popular in his native country, it is believed that it will be easy to raise sufficient money to honor his memory. Herr von Bodenstedt's only son is said to be a citizen of this country.

ANY government which interferes with the amusement of a people may be tyrannical. Men have been killed on the base ball field in this country, but the suppression of the game has never been thought of. The French chamber of deputies, in considering bills declaring the usually harmless duel of that country a crime, is treading on dangerous ground.

NEARLY 500 men of electric railways are now in operation in the United States, and over 250,000,000 passengers are safely transported yearly. These motors are clean, comparatively noiseless and are of untold benefit to the suburbs of large cities. There is not a place of any size in all this country where they are not approved with the single exception of Philadelphia.

AROUND THE GLOBE.

A Record of the Week's Happenings That are Now Part of the World's History.

The More Important Foreign and Domestic Events Arranged for Rapid Reading.

WASHINGTON.

Ernest G. Timme of Wisconsin is appointed fifth auditor of the treasury.

The senate judiciary committee reports the anti-option bill, which goes on the calendar.

Under Commissioner Carter the business of the general land office is brought up to date for the first time since the war.

It is discovered that the free coinage bill, as it passed the senate, completely defeats its own purpose.

COL. ROBERT WILLIAMS is to be adjutant general of the army in place of Gen. J. C. Kettner, retired.

GEO. NETTLETON, assistant secretary of the treasury, is completely exonerated by the reports of the congressional committees which investigated the Ellis Island matter.

The president has approved the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a statue of the late Gen. W. T. Sherman in Washington, D. C.

THE adjutant hearing of the Minneapolis-Duluth discrimination case before the interstate commerce commission in Washington.

DIRECTOR JOHN PHILLIP SOUSA, of the marine band, has resigned to become the director of a new military band which a syndicate of New York and Chicago capitalists has organized.

UNFORTUNATE EVENTS.

A STORM at Bethlehem, Pa., wrecked property valued at \$150,000.

Chapin, Ill., has a cyclone destructive to human life and property.

At St. Louis, the rolling mill of the tin department of the E. M. Neidighaus mills was burned. Loss about \$75,000.

The new Kansas state house at Topeka, not yet completed, is in danger of falling down, owing to poor material used. There has been expenditure on this building nearly \$2,250,000 and it is not yet completed.

ROCKLAND, Ontonagon County, Mich., has been almost entirely destroyed by fire. Thirty buildings and the Masonic hall were burned. The loss will be up in the thousands.

At Youngstown, Ohio, John A. Logan, Jr., while riding a running horse at the race track was thrown off, dragged and seriously hurt. His left arm was broken, and it is feared that he was injured internally.

A BALTIMORE special says: Four boys, Ed Smith, aged 17; George Smith, aged 18; William Harrison, aged 17, and Dave Toled, aged 20, were drowned in Spring Gardens, Patuxent river. A party of 15 were out rowing, when from some unknown cause the yawl was capsized with the above result. The other occupants succeeded in reaching shore. The bodies of the dead boys have been recovered.

In the village of Bluffton, near Cincinnati, Mrs. Jessie Garrett attempted a balloon ascension and a parachute descent. She was unable to release the parachute till a mile high. Then for a long time the parachute did not open. She fell in a lake and was drowned. No one knows who the woman is, as the name given is supposed to be assumed.

Mrs. ANNIE BRODERICK and her three children were suffocated in a fire at New York. The dead children are Mary, aged five years; Richard, aged eighteen months, and John, aged nine months. The fire, which was caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, had gained such headway before the firemen could reach the house that it was impossible to rescue the inmates.

PERSONAL MENTION.

CYRUS W. FIELD'S condition is critical, and there is immediate danger of his death.

LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM P. DRUM, of the Twelfth infantry, former inspector general of the department of Dakota, dies at Fort Yates, N. D.

SINS AND SINNERS.

WILLIAM HELMS of Fulton county, Mich., while temporarily insane killed his daughter and mortally wounded his wife.

HENDERSON DENKINS and Lee Simmons, who were shot by Berg Short at Bristol, Tenn., are dead, and the officers are in pursuit of Short, who fled into the mountains of Tennessee.

FRED DEBELLIE, a wealthy New Yorker who took part in the cattle men's raid into Johnson county, Wyo., has become insane over the events of the raid and the subsequent troubles.

The supreme court of Tennessee has affirmed the decision of the Shelby county court in the matter of H. Clay King, convicted in the lower tribunal of the murder of a brother attorney, David Foster. The execution is set for Aug. 2.

DEAN ELLIOTT, who, with Luther Moberly and Joseph Howard, was accused of attempting to assassinate Banker Bennett Wells, at St. Joseph, has confessed. Elliott exonerates Moberly, who is now serving a ten-year sentence for the offense, and declares Moberly is the victim of a plot by the banker, who desired to frustrate Moberly's purpose to wed Wells' daughter. Elliott is Wells' ward.

FOREIGN NUGGETS.

MORE rioting of unusual virulence is reported from Ireland.

In a recent engagement with pirates in Tonquin two officers and 14 French soldiers were killed and a large number wounded.

SPANIARDS rebel against the imposition of new taxes and riot occurs in Madrid.

The entire Norwegian cabinet has resigned. The storming will adjourn for an indefinite period.

BARON OPPERMAN has been found dead in bed at the hotel National, Berlin, with a gunshot wound in his head. It is supposed that financial reverses led to his suicide.

Three months the country has been depleted of 100,000,000 lire by exports.

FIASCO of Paris recently announced that the famous singer, Jean De Bosseke, was to marry Mme. Guinane, the divorced wife of Count Nessel. Later the same paper published a denial of the report. It is rumored that a duel and possibly more than one may crop out of the false announcement.

ROSALIE BUNSTROCK and her lover, Fritz Erb, have been convicted at Magdeburg, Germany, for the murder of two girls named Kastan and Klage. The mode of operation of the murderers was similar to that of the notorious Schneiders of Vienna. Sentence was suspended.

An international complication is liable to grow out of the seizure of the steamer Joseph Oteri, by the Hondurian revolutionists. Joseph Oteri, the owner, states that he will make a demand through the United States government upon Honduras for \$70,000 damages for detention of the vessel.

The cholera has reached Tarsaitin, in the government of Saratoff, on the Volga. Fifteen cases of the disease and six deaths have been reported. In the city of Saratoff twenty-nine cases and six deaths have been reported. In Baku, the Russian port on the Caspian sea, the deaths number 100 daily. The disease is rapidly increasing in severity throughout the Caucasus.

PREMIER ABBOTT received a telegram from the British Columbia Sealers' association declaring that the recent seizures of Canadian sealers by a United States cruiser were illegal, and asking him to bring the matter to the attention of the imperial authorities. It is claimed that the sealers were not in Bering sea, and that the Americans blundered.

A man walked into the branch office of the Prussian Life Insurance company at Fleurburg, presented a card which purported to be from the managers of the company at Berlin, authorizing him to examine the books and cash of branch offices. He then took the cash boxes, saying he would deposit them in the bank and return the money next day. It is supposed he has not finished counting the 100,000 marks yet.

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

W. J. CAMPBELL announces that he will not serve as chairman of the Republican national committee, private affairs forbidding.

In an address to the temperance people of that state, the executive committee of the Iowa State Temperance Alliance announces that they must part company with the Republican party because the latter has parted company with prohibition.

Gen. Weaver, the People's party candidate for the presidency, delivered a speech at the Chautauqua at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the subject of free silver. He said the intention to demonize silver was concealed from the American people and the manner in which it was done was not creditable to American statesmanship.

THE TOILERS.

The trouble at Homestead has thrown 200 men out of employment at the North Chicago rolling mill. The men are heaters, rollers and helpers. Their contract or scale expired July 1, and the Illinois Steel company, which owns the mills, decided to make no arrangements for a future scale until the result of the Eastern strike became known.

RAILROAD RUMBLINGS.

In the last issue of the Railway Age and Northwest Railroaders published an article urging all railway companies to unite in a universal scale of wages for all classes of employes on all roads. It argues that such action would do away with a great amount of trouble.

GEN. MANAGER MEXLEY, of the Northern Pacific, has issued a circular transferring Principal Engineer W. L. Darling from Helena to St. Paul, with jurisdiction over the Eastern division to Livingston. The office at Helena is abolished, and H. C. Reif, division engineer at Helena, is given that office and the line from Livingston to Hope, Idaho.

SPORTING TRIFLES.

It is reported to continue the Western Base Ball league with six clubs, including Minneapolis.

The recalcitrant Brooklyn pitcher, Tom Lovett, has been pitching to the Yale batsmen in practice.

Ir Keeffe is a back number pitcher there is not a club in the League but would like to have just such back numbers. Even New York could not find use for Keeffe.

Sam Thompson leads the Phillies in batting, while O'Connor, Hallman and Hamilton are running a close race for second place. In fact, all the Phillies are using the stick with vigor.

ROGER CONNOR says the Phillies are the easiest managed team in the country. There is not a lusher on the team, all the men fairly love their veteran manager and listen to his suggestions with deference and respect. Roger says he is like a father to them.

OTHERWISE.

Archbishop Ireland arrives at New York on his way home from Rome.

The tenth international meeting of the United Societies of Christian Endeavor convenes in New York.

An American goes to Mexico and within a few years marries thirteen wives.

PIERRE NABDO, who claims a valuable forty-acre tract in Duluth, loses his suit in the United States circuit court of appeals.

TWENTY-FIVE British sailing schooners and one steamer are seized by the United States revenue cutter Corwin in Bering sea for violating the revenue laws.

A NATIONAL convention of colored men to formulate an expression of opinion respecting the outrages committed upon members of their race will meet in Cincinnati.

It is now said the deficit in the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, N. Y., is pretty certain to reach if not surpass \$500,000 and that there is no probability of the bank assuming business.

FOUR actions have been brought in the supreme court against Cyrus W. Field and the other members of Field, Lindley, Wilthers & Co. to make Cyrus liable as a special partner, for \$555,000 in securities alleged to have been converted by the firm.

KANSAS farmers are having great trouble in securing sufficient hands to harvest the enormous crop of wheat, most of which is now ready for cutting. Last year's crop was 34,055,000 bushels, and the yield this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the state.

Following is one of the many congratulatory letters which Mr. Foster, the secretary of state, has received since his appointment: Bar Harbor, Me., July 6, 1892.—My Dear Mr. Foster: I ought to sooner have written you a word of congratulation on your appointment as secretary of state, which I most heartily do now. I am very glad you are appointed. You will be able to do better service than any man new to the department. Very truly and cordially your friend,
JAMES G. BAZINE.

BAKER NOMINATED.

The Alliance Party of Minnesota Nominated Gen. Jas. H. Baker for Governor

Leaving the Rest of the Ticket to Be Decided Upon By a Committee.

The Alliance Party of Minnesota was called to order in St. Paul on the 7th inst., by chairman Phelps of the state central committee who announced that George W. Sprague of Ellmore had been decided upon for temporary chairman and Albert Warren for secretary. Secretary Warren then read the call for the convention. Mr. Sprague then took his seat thanked the delegates and appointed the following committee:

CREDENTIALS—A. T. Foster, Blue Earth; F. C. Harrison, Otter Tail; E. Johnson, Ramsey; Resolutions, Frank Phillips, Otter Tail; Geo. J. H. Baker, Blue Earth; W. W. Erwin, Ramsey; Capt. Nelson, Hennepin; Prescott Grant; Herman Ash, Minneapolis.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION—J. B. Hompe, Otter Tail; A. M. Gardner, Blue Earth; H. Schram, Grant.

ORDER OF BUSINESS—Carrington Phelps, Hennepin; J. L. Dues, Rock; J. M. Dukes.

Senator Hompe, in behalf of the committee on permanent organization, moved that the temporary organization be made permanent, and the motion was adopted.

THE PLATFORM.

The following platform was adopted by the convention:

The Alliance party of Minnesota, in convention assembled, reaffirms its faith in Alliance principles as set forth in the platform of 1890.

First—We demand the repeal of all laws which discriminate against the farmer, and the repeal of all laws which discriminate against the laborer, and the repeal of all laws which discriminate against the small trader.

Second—We demand the present emergency relief of the farmer by the repeal of the most vicious form of class legislation, with a sole purpose in its use to build up some interest at the expense of all the others; and, therefore, we insist on radical reform of tariff taxation.

Third—We demand a gradual increase of the money supply for the people, to the extent of \$50 per capita; and as a part of this increase we favor the issuance of legal tender treasury notes in sufficient volume to transact the growing business of the country on a cash basis without damage or advantage to any class; such notes to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, and to be paid for by the government for all purposes and to all classes of the people; and we insist that silver shall have all the rights in coinage, and the qualities of every other kind of gold coinage, as our fathers did before us.

Fourth—We demand that the present emergency relief of the farmer by the repeal of the most vicious form of class legislation, with a sole purpose in its use to build up some interest at the expense of all the others; and, therefore, we insist on radical reform of tariff taxation.

Fifth—We demand that all forms of discrimination against the farmer, including freight, passes, transient rates and terminal charges shall cease; and we demand such a schedule of charges as shall be based on actual cost with necessary expense and not on monopoly.

Sixth—We demand a radical reform in the present unequal system of taxation; that hidden property should be taxed equally with visible property; that mortgaged indebtedness be deducted from the tax on realty; that an equitable system of graduated tax on incomes shall be established, and also a residuary tax upon great estates.

Seventh—We favor a material reduction in the rate of interest, that money penalties be attached to the practice of usury.

Eighth—We ask of congress the passage of laws prohibiting the alien ownership of lands, and that these and all other lands be held by actual settlers only; and we favor protection to our forests.

Ninth—We believe that the government should own and operate the telegraph and telephone lines as part of the postal system.

Tenth—We favor laws for the suppression of lottery gambling and the abolition of all forms of trusts and monopolies.

CAPITAL VS. LABOR.

Eleventh—We demand the repeal of all laws which place capital above labor; and we favor an equitable lien law, a better convict labor law, a factory inspection law, an employers' liability act, the prohibition of the employment of children under fifteen years of age, free text books for public schools, and the eight-hour work day on all national, state or municipal work.

Twelfth—Regarding life as more sacred than property we hold that neither corporations nor private persons shall be permitted to retain in their hands the means of life, to take life for the sake of defending property.

Thirteenth—We demand a more vigorous immigration policy, to the end that European paupers, criminals and vicious classes shall not be permitted to enter this republic, and that imported labor be prohibited from importing labor to compete with free American labor.

Fourteenth—We insist that all great officers of the government be elected directly by the interests of the people, and that the president and vice-president of the United States should not be eligible to a second term.

Fifteenth—As the improvement of the public highways is of the most vital importance to all the people of the state, we therefore demand an immediate revision of our present laws, and as an aid to such improvement, without increasing the farmers' taxes, we favor the appropriation of one-half of all moneys from the sale of liquor licenses so long as such laws exist, and a state tax on distilleries for the benefit of the fund for the betterment of the public roads.

Sixteenth—We hold the war for the union to be closed; and its issues adjusted, therefore we oppose free trade, and all other measures calculated to weaken the ties of brotherhood or renew fraternal strife.

Seventeenth—We do not believe that the Union is in danger, and we therefore demand that the Union be preserved by the liberal and judicious use of the liquor traffic, the co-operative union of all the agricultural and laboring classes in this state and nation for the purpose of carrying out the principles of the Alliance party, and every thoughtful and conservative member of the Alliance in Minnesota to assert his manhood and his responsibility in standing by the old approved principle for which he has hitherto so nobly contended, and thus again secure success and save the Alliance from destruction by internal foes.

CARRIAGE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Gen. Baker had additional resolutions to offer touching upon the present difficulties at Homestead, which were presented in the afternoon and adopted. They were as follows:

Whereas, our fellow-laborers at Homestead, Pa., have been shut down by hired Pinkertons, while engaged in a strike for higher wages;

Whereas, Carnegie & Co.'s conduct in the affair is in keeping with the policy of the entire plutocratic ring of the country; and

Whereas, the strikers had exhibited long-suffering forbearance, seeking to adjust the pending difficulties without loss of property or life, until it became necessary to defend themselves against the armed detectives; therefore,

Resolved, That we hold Carnegie & Co. responsible for this bloody affair.

Resolved, That the vote on the proposition as it is, but reveals the fact that something is wrong in the relation of labor with capital, and that it becomes the duty of orderly people, irrespective of party, to dispassionately inquire into the cause of such trouble, with a view to adjust them without recourse, if possible, to arms.

Resolved, That in the event of a strike or lock-out the state or national government should take possession of the property involved so as to prevent loss or bloodshed, leaving the civil authorities to settle the troubles satisfactorily to all parties concerned.

BAKER NOMINATED.

This brought the convention face to face with the great question whether it should proceed to the nomination of a state ticket. The delegates were not prepared to air their views in open convention, so after a few moments of hesitation, one anti-Alliance move was made for three-quarters of an hour, which meant that the entire convention should go into executive session in a back room. The recess was ordered, and for over an hour they remained in close conference. The discussion was general, and each delegate was given an opportunity to express freely his views on the situation. They paid their respects to Lindley for his departure from the hall, and Lindley announced his policy and his leadership of the People's party. When the question came to a vote all except four or five were in favor of making a nomination for governor.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when the conference came to an end, and on the convention ressembling Mr. Erwin moved that they proceed with the nomination of a governor. Senator Hompe was on his feet instantly.

"Without any preliminary remarks or commendation," commenced the Otter Tail statesman, "I will proceed to nominate a man who is worthy of our esteem—Gen. J. H. Baker."

The nomination was seconded by Attorney Erwin, and the Blue Earth man was elected the nominee of the party on a rising vote.

There were cries for Baker from various parts of the hall, and the general stepped forward to make his formal acceptance, which he claimed must be upon certain conditions.

GEN. BAKER TALKS.

"It is the unexpected which always happens, and certainly this is unexpected to me," said Gen. Baker. "The platform which we have adopted was carefully considered in our committee meeting. It meets with my hearty endorsement and approval, and I would not consent to any change from those principles adopted in 1890. The Alliance made a matchless campaign, and I had the honor of no important part in the contest. In advocating those principles I had the honor of responding the same as adopted here to-day. We must be consistent, and there is no reason why we should depart from them. It is apparent that the reform forces in the state are not united, and no one regrets it more than I do. I will pardon me if I say I cannot accept this nomination except conditionally. I will not, I repeat, and I cannot permit my nomination to come in the way of a harmony of the reform forces in the state."

WANTED A RECONCILIATION.

The general then proceeded to unfold his plan for establishing this harmony. He believed it would be best to have here and appoint a committee on conference to reconcile, if possible, the two factions at next week's convention of the People's party. If a reconciliation could be accomplished he would be willing to be asked to resign here and necessary, to retire from the field. His resignation would place in the hands of the state committee.

Gen. Baker, on taking his seat, was loudly applauded. A Wilkin county delegate said that his county had favored the nomination of Owen, but in view of his action Wilkin county was for Baker. Indeed, very few of the delegates present understood the position of Mr. Owen, and he is not the popular man he was several weeks ago. They feel that he may have been a victim of the party machinery in his nomination. Attorney Erwin requested the chairman to appoint a state executive committee of the Alliance party of twenty-five members—a new state central committee—this committee to be instructed to wait upon the state committee on conference of the People's party at the convention next week, as suggested by Gen. Baker. In the event of a conference the committee is to have full power to act as it may seem best for the Alliance party. The conference is granted the committee will be needed to fill out the state Alliance ticket, with Gen. Baker at the head. The People's party will then be responsible for any fight which may be made.

Chairman Sprague then announced the following STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE:

John B. Hompe, Otter Tail; John Diamond, Blue Earth; W. H. Erwin, Grant; George W. Sprague, Ellmore; H. J. Hall, Hennepin; H. McGhee, Chisago; Carrington Phelps, Hennepin; Capt. A. E. Nelson, Hennepin; W. W. Erwin, Ramsey; E. J. Foster, Blue Earth; Nels Anderson, Otter Tail; Thos. Ward, Ramsey; G. E. Johnson, Freeborn; J. B. Dukes, Hennepin; A. L. Gardner, Ramsey; S. H. Harrison, Mower; Albert Warren, Lincoln; Frank Hompe, Otter Tail; P. A. Peterson, Steele; Charles Gaining, St. Louis; A. R. Green, Dodge; ex-senator Mathias Nachbar, Scott.

On a motion of S. H. Harrison of Mower county it was decided that in case the two parties did not harmonize the members of the state central committee should be empowered to organize congressional district committees, selecting one member from each county to act with those of the state committee. Before an arrangement was taken the convention was addressed by Walter Muir, an Alliance leader of North Dakota, and Prof. Dobby, editor of the Progressive Age of Minneapolis.

After the convention adjourned the new state central committee met and organized. On the motion of Carrington Phelps W. W. Erwin of St. Paul was unanimously elected chairman, Albert Warren, the former secretary, was reappointed temporarily, and will charge the duties until a permanent secretary is elected.

GOOD AVERAGE CROP.

Report of the Statistician of the Agriculture Department.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The July returns to the statistician of the department of agriculture made the following averages of condition: Corn, 81.1; winter wheat, 89.6; spring wheat, 90.9; oats, 78.2; rye, 92.8; barley, 92; potatoes, 90. The acreage of corn is reported as 95.6 of the actual area of last year; of potatoes this year's area shows 94.2, and of tobacco 97.3. The average condition of corn in July, 1891, was 92.

Condition of winter wheat on June 1 was 88.3. In July of last year 93.5. State averages now are:

Pennsylvania	92	Indiana	85	Kansas	91
Kentucky	97	Illinois	97	California	95
Ohio	90	Michigan	88	Wisconsin	91
Missouri	88	Missouri	84		

Condition of spring wheat June 1 was 92.3. In July of last year, 94.1. State averages are:

Minnesota	92	North Dakota	90
Nebraska	82	Oregon	91
South Dakota	95		

The condition of fall wheat July 1, 1892, 99. On June 1, 1897, in July 1891 95.5. Conditions of oats June 1, 88.5, in July 1891, 87.6.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO—WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 79 3/4 No. 3 spring, 78c. No. 2 red, 81c. CORN—No. 2, 33c. No. 2 white, 34c. OATS—No. 2 wild, 35c. No. 2 white, 34c. RYE—No. 2, 76c. HAY—No. 2, 60c.

MINNEAPOLIS—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 80c. No. 1 Northern, 79c. No. 2 Northern, 70c. OATS—No. 2 white, 32c. No. 3 white, 30c. RYE—No. 2, 72c. HAY—Choice upland quoted at \$8.00.

ST. PAUL—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, 79c. No. 1 Northern, 78c. No. 2 Northern, 72c. CORN—No. 3, 29c. No. 2 yellow, 44 to 44c. OATS—No. 2, 42 to 50c. No. 2 white, 31 to 32c. No. 3, 30 to 31c.

BARLEY AND RYE—No. 3 barley, 40 to 50c. No. 2 rye, 72 to 73c. malt, 60c. GROUND FEEB AND MILLSTUFFS—No. 1, \$16.50@17. No. 2, \$17@17.50. No. 3, \$17.50@18.50. low grade, \$14 to 14.50. corn meal, bolted, \$23 to 24. do. unbolted, \$10 to 10.50. bran, bulk, \$9.20c. 6.50.

MILWAUKEE—WHEAT—No. 2 spring 76c. No. 1 Northern, 83c. CORN—No. 3, 41 to 43c. OATS—No. 2 white, 33 to 34c. No. 3, do 24 to 33c. HAY—No. 2, 57c. sample, 40 to 50c.

SUNK A SCHOONER.

A Serious Accident at the United States Proving Ground.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The three masted schooner Harry R. Tilden, commanded by Capt. Harris, bound to Philadelphia from this port in Ballast, was sunk three miles off Sandy Hook to-day by a projectile weighing 500 pounds, fired from a ten-inch gun with 210 pounds of powder from the United States proving grounds at Sandy Hook.