IN HIS WAR PAINT.

Vest, of Missouri, Talks to the Senate About the Pension Business.

He Thinks It Is Being Carried Beyond the Limits of Honest Dealing.

The House Turns Loose on the Tariff--The New Bill.

Knute Nelson Still Protesting That He Wants to Come Home.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The senate resumed consideration of the bill granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, moved an amendment to insert the words "from the infirmities of age," so as to pension all ex-soldiers suffering "from the infirmities of age or from mental or physical disability."

In the debate which took place on the amendment Mr. Plumb delivered an eloquent eulogy on the army, referring partly to the fact when the war closed the army could have placed one of its leaders at the head of the government and could have dictated its own terms, but had asked nothing except to be permitted to disband and return to peaceful avocations. Mr. Vest said that he had not had the slightest idea when he spoke to Mr. Wilson's amendment, of producing the burst of patriotic, fervid eloquence which the senators had just listened to. They had heard a good deal about alms houses and veteran soldiers. In the state of Missouri there were no federal soldiers in the alms houses, and he was proud to say that there were no Confederate soldiers in alms houses either. When Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox there was but 8,000 muskets left of that splendid army which had

FACED THE WORLD IN ARMS,

and which had been battered and beaten back by overwhelming numbers. Out of companies which had gone into that terrible struggle, from 125 to 180 strong, only ten had gone back to their kindred and their homes. The South to-day was covered with maimed and crippled soldiers, who had been shot, and shelled and saber struck for their honest convictions, and they asked no pension, and would not take it, God be blessed. They were not in almshouses, and none of them had ever been seen begging for bread. Whence, then, came the talk of Federal soldiers in almshouses? They were not there. He was tired and sick of the insinuations of robbery and pretence and hypocrisy, in the name of the true and gallant soldiers of the Union. He had personal friends among them, and he would give to every disabled or dependent soldier of the Federal army, and the widows and orphans of those who had lost their lives in the service, the last acre of land and the last dollar. He would have done the same for the Confederate soldiers "if God had blessed our cause." Why the talk that congress had not done enough for the Union soldiers, when the country had paid out since 1865 $883,000,000 for pensions—a liberality unparalleled in the history of the world? The senate had been told today that the country owed the soldiers

A DEBT OF ETERNAL GRATITUDE

because they had not, with mailed hand seized the government. A great military and political organization, the G. A. R., has thrown its lance into the debates of congress, and has sent bills to their accredited senators for the purpose of being enacted. When the president of the United States had honestly and bravely discharged his executive duty and vetoed an enactment which he considered improper, he had been threatened by the officers of that organization with personal insult if he dared to make his presence known in the city where it held it annual meeting. There was a limit to human endurance. He had voted for pension bills, coerced by his position, because he had been a Confederate and because he was honestly anxious for the honor and glory of the country. He had voted for them because he wanted to evidence to the world that the men with whom he had acted in the unfortunate strife respected the fair and gallant soldiers of the Union, and were willing to gave them even more than they demended. "But" (he repeated with strong emphasis) "there is a limit, and I have reached it. I will be driven no farther by claim agents and plunderers in the garb of soldiers. For the honest and brave and real soldiers of the Union I am willing to vote any amount of pensions. In this city is a corps of men engaged in

INVENTING LEGISLATION

to take more money out of the federal treasury. The report of the commissioner of pensions shows that when the arrears of pensions act of 1870 was passed there were some 30,000 applications for pensions pending. The very next year the number of applications jumped to 110,000. The claims agents invented that law and put a limitation on it, and the number of applications jumped in one year from 30,000 to 110,000; and the amount of disbursements from $30,000,000 to $57,000,000."

Mr. Vest went on to say that of the 2,300,000 men enrolled as soldiers during the four years of war, there were applications from 1,200,000 for pensions, on account of disability. Such military execution, he said, had never been known in the history of the whole world. The Confederates had thought that they had poor powder and ordnance stores, and yet, making due allowance for the effect of climate in producing disability, it would appear that the Confederate soldier, half clothed and half fed, had disabled three of his adversaries. There had been no such destruction in military annals since the children of Israel marched through the wilderness, destroying whole nations in a single day. The marksmanship of the Persian prince in the Arabian Nights, whose arrows crossed mountains and rivers and despised space in their flight, had been nothing to that of the Confederate soldier. His bullet must have hit two or more at the same time, and struck where it was not aimed. Fifty per cent of all the list of the Union armies were

APPLICANTS FOR PENSIONS

on account of disability. Who (he asked) believed that they were honest applicants? Who believed that these pension bills had not degenerated into a political abuse which cried aloud in the faces of all honest men for redress? He had great regard for many of his friends on the opposite side of the chamber, and, in the words which he had spoken, he had wished to give an opportunity to some of them who had barked back in the contest over the bill to throw his shining lance among "the Confederate brigadiers" and try to carry off the Republican nomination for the presidency. A recent dispatch from Paris had caused political candidates to become as thick "as leaves in Vallambrosal." Before that dispatch had come under the yeasty waves of ocean the Republican party had been in the condition of the man who, having gone home some hours before his usual time in the morning and having boen asked why he had gone home so soon, replied that every other place in town was shut up. The doors of the Republican party were now open and presidential candidates were now coming to the front without limit as to quantity or locality. The senate had been engaged for some days past in a political auction for the soldiers' vote. First had come his friend from Nebraska (Manderson), backed by the G. A. R., and he (Vest) had listened with real gratification to his modulated voice from the beginning to the end of his speech. Even the senator's flings at the president of the United States had not detracted from the merit of his bid for the soldier vote; and when he

RECEIVED A FLORAL TRIBUTE

as a token of regard from his admiring constituents behind him he (Vest) had but one single suggestion to make, and that was that the lilies should have been embroidered over the portals of the White house. That was the object of all the debate, of all the bidding for the soldier vote of the country in the coming contest. When the senator from Nebraska took his seat, he (Vest) had thought that the bid was in his favor, but the present occupant of the chair, the senator from Maine, (Frye) had "caught the eye of the auctioneers"—the G. A. R.—and "had gone one better." That senator was prepared to vote a pension to every man who had served a day in the Federal army. He (Vest) was about to knock down the prize to the senator from Maine, when his friend from Kansas (Plumb) came to the front and outbid the senator from Maine by an amendment to the bill which would increase the expenditure under it $50,000,000 or $75,000,000. He (Vest) had then been strongly of the opinion that the auction should close and the prize be given to the senator from Kansas, but then the senator from Illinois (Cullom) had come to the front and made a bid from that great prairie state, which had staggered his (Vest's) conviction as to the propriety of closing the sale. Since that time he had been in a condition of anxiety waiting to hear from other bidders in the great national auction. The senator had not yet heard from his dulcet-tongued friend from Iowa (Allison), who had kept his seat and

MERELY NODDED ACQUIESCENCE

to the most extreme propositions for the benefit of the ex-soldiers. Nor had the senate yet heard from the distinguished senator from Ohio (Sherman), who, in such a contest, ought certainly to come to the front and bid something for the vote which (candidates thought) was to determine the contest. Neither had the senate yet heard from the presiding officer (Ingalls), who had been nominated by the District of Columbia—and every man knew that the District of Columbia only acted from the most disinterested and unselfish motives. He (Vest) would rather have the nomination from the District of Columbia than from any other state in the Union, because (as every one knew) it came from the heart and never from the pockets. No man, woman or child in the district had any other object than the promotion of the national honor and prosperity. And so, when he read in a Democratic paper of Washington last Sunday (before attending church) that the presiding officer of the senate was the nominee of the District of Columbia, he said: "Eureka, we have found the man at last, and the question is finally settled."

In conclusion, Mr. Vest said: "Partisan or non-partisan, my convictions require me to vote against the bill; and I say here, now, that I hope it may 'die the death' in the other branches of the national congress, and, if not there, at the hands of the executive. If that be unparliamentary, make the most of it."

Mr. Teller and Mr. Plumb replied to Mr. Vest. Without taking a vote on the bill, or pending amendment, the senate proceeded to executive business and soon adjourned.

THE HOUSE.

The Members Get Into a Discussion of the Tariff Question.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, rising to a question of personal privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read a dispatch from Washington to a Boston paper, in which he is given as authority for the statement that it would be the policy of Republicans of the house to obstruct the passage of any tariff measure before the meeting of the national convention at St. Louis. He owed it, he said, to his Republican colleagues, as well as to himself, to say that he had not indicated such a policy for them or for himself.

The house then went into committee of the whole (Mr. Buarows, of Michigan, in the chair) for the consideration of the bill authorizing the secretary to purchase bonds with the surplus revenue. The bill was passed after a long debate, which was chiefly devoted to the tariff and politics. In the course of debate, Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that the gentlemen from Maine and Ohio, who had spoken this morning in censure of the administration, had been responsible, to the extent not only of their own votes, but of the commanding influence which their large experience had given them, for producing the necessity they had to meet in October. [Applause on the Democratic side]. The difference between the 2½ or 3 per cent at which the government could borrow its money, and the 4½ or 4 per cent it was paying on those bonds, was the precise sum that the American people were annually paying for

THE GLORIOUS PRIVILEGE

of having had John Sherman as secretary of the treasury. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The president had delivered a message which had by its very uniqueness been taken out of the mere dull sequence of official documents and caused a discussion from one end of America to the other, which neither the wit of the gentlemen from Maine or the eloquence of the gentleman from Ohio would cause to cease until protective iniquity had been reformed. [Applause on the Democratic side.] The gentleman from Maine spoke of its being a long way from Texas and Arkansas to a knowledge of manufactures. What did that mean? It meant that the tax-payers of the country had no business to reform the tax gathering laws of the country; that the people who lived on the farms in Arkansas and Texas were not to be regarded in the consideration of the laws under which their earnings were to be taken for somebody else's benefit. [Applause on Democratic side.] Now, the lesson of the president and the labors of the Democratic members of the ways and means committee were united for the purpose of giving manufacturers their fair protection, but doing it with just and equal law to the tax-payer who was to use the manufactured article. While the majority of the committee might not be very wise, while gentlemen might laugh at them for not taking their Republican colleagues into consideration which had been given by them (as the gentleman said) in secret places to their work, he assured the gentleman, without professing to reveal any knowledge or to be a prophet, that

IF HE WOULD JUST WAIT

he would have as much of a tariff bill as he was able to consider and far more than ho was able to defeat. [Applause on the Democratic side]. A tariff bill that would gather to its support every Democrat of the floor of this house [renewed applause]; a tariff bill that would gather to its support every representative who was not given over to a strong delusion; a tariff bill that would gather to its support all fair-minded manufacturers who only wanted what was just: a bill which would be the product of great labor and of a very strong desire to do what was fair, and which, when it came into the house, modified it might be by the wise suggestions of the Republican members of the committee, modified by the wise suggestions of Democrats who did not agree with all of its provisions—framed not by dickers and barter, but with a strong desire to make the public good the first object of its legislation, when that bill came into the house it would be passed and it would relieve the president, whether he was Mr. Cleveland or some one else, of the necessity of finding a disposition for the surplus by leaving the surplus in the pocket of the man who made the money. [Applause on the Democratic side].

Mr. Randall said that he did not wish to traverse the remarks of his friend from Kentucky, (Breckinridge) when he spoke of the past, except to say that he had no regrets. He was the more reconciled in that connection when he heard from the gentleman from Kentucky, prompted by a more liberal spirit than had ever heretofore existed, that there was a hope, and he declared that there would be fruition to that hope, if justice was had, of a united party on the Democratic side. [Loud and long applause by the Democrats].

A bill was passed dividing the state of Minnesota into two collection districts, and making St. Paul a port of entry and St. Vincent a sub-port. Adjourned.

THE TARIFF BILL

To Be Made Public Probably To-Day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says that the tariff bill has been agreed upon by the ways and means committee and will probably be printed to-morrow. It is understood that, by the provision of the bill, raw materials of every kind and nature utilized in our manufacturing industries are placed on the free list. The duty on coal and iron ore has not been changed. There will undoubtedly be a cut of not less than $5 nor more than $7 in steel rails. The free list contains hemp, flax, wool, lumber, salt and building stone. There is a long list of other articles, but those are the most important. The reduction on pig iron is very slight. A reduction of 20 per cent will be made on plate glass, and 30 per cent on common window glass. Earthenware will be reduced about 12½ per cent ad valorem. The duty on metals is reduced practically from 37.7 per cent to 33½ per cent. The most important schedule in the bill is the wool schedule. The framers of the bill, it is undestood, believe that in the event of the bill becoming a law wool manufacturers will be placed upon a basis of prosperity which they have never enjoyed under the present tariff. It is claimed that the bill, if passed as drawn, will give to the manufacturers of worsted and woolen goods at least 20 per cent ad valorem protection on their products. It will practically open up the markets of the world to them. The sugar schedule is reduced 22 per cent, or a gross reduction of $12,000,000. The aggregate reduction in imports will amount to from $50,000,000 to $55,000,000. The reduction on internal revenue will amount to from $20,000,000 to $30,000,000. This will be principally upon tobacco and the licenses and taxes on distillers. It is very improbable that any reduction will be made on whisky, beer or spirits distilled from fruit. It may be said in a general way that the average gross reduction on all articles, including the free list, will be about 50 per cent. The rumor that fish is to be placed on the free list is false. The proposition was never seriously considered.

KNUTE NELSON.

His Reservation Bill--Glad to Leave Congress.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The house committee on Indian affairs considered to-day, by previous appointment, Knute Nelson's substitute bill for opening Red Lake, and all other Indian reservations in Minnesota, and for the two treaties negotiated by the Northwest commission. The members of the committee speak in the most favorable terms of the bill, and its discussion will be continued in committee to-morrow morning. It is hoped that the bill may be presented with a favorable report from the committee next Tuesday or Wednesday, at which time the committee on Indian affairs will have the floor for consideration of this and the Sioux reservation bills. Mr. Nelson lunched to-day with Mr. Lund and Maj. Strait. In response for queries for general information, Mr. Nelson said: "You can say that I am counting on my emancipation one year and four days from this date. I am counting the time on an almanac like a fellow counting notches on a stick previous to the circus. Maj. Strait here has a better time than all of us slaves in congress. He has all the fun and none of the work and annoyance. I long for the day when I shall be called an ex-member of congress."

Mr. Rice's Victory.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The substitute for Mr. Rice's bill to provide for a collector at the port of St. Paul passed the house to-day: It reads as follows: "There shall be in the collecting districts of the state of Minnesota the following officers: First, the District of Minnesota—A collector who shall reside at St. Paul and whose compensation shall be the same as that provided for the collectors named in section 2675 of the revised statutes of the United States, and a deputy collector, who shall reside at St. Vincent. Second, in the District of Duluth—A collector who shall reside in Duluth." This bill was recommended by the secretary of the treasury. "Heretofore," says Mr. Rice, "St. Vincent was the port of entry and St. Paul was a sub-port, but this bill transposes the matter. It is very gratifying to me to have the bill passed, and especially so, because it meets with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury."

He Called on Davis.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—Col. Malcolm Sellers, of Fort Howard, Wis., a prominent wool dealer, is here on business. He taught Cush K. Davis in Carroll college, Waukesha, and says he was a good pupil. He called upon the senator today, in the committee room, and was most cordially received by his distinguished and popular boy. Col. Sellers says: "I went to Wisconsin in 1847, and have been engaged in educational pursuits the greater portion of the time ever since, although I am now in the wool business. I was in the commissary branch of the army during the war, but they would not let me go to the front on account of my lungs."

A Salt Scheme.

Special to the Globe.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—It is ascertained that the ready-made petitions which are pouring in on members of congress for the removal of duty on foreign salt, and which have been introduced pro forma daily for the past two weeks, are gotten up by agents of a foreign salt firm, who are traveling all over the Northwest getting signatures by the thousands. The people should beware of them.

Corcoran's Will.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—The will of the late W. W. Corcoran was offered for probate to-day. The greater portion of the estate, which is valued at $3,000,000, is bequeathed to his three grandchildren, George P., Louise M. and William C. Eustis, to be held in trust for them for ten years.

Terry Will Stay.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—It is positively denied at the war department that it is the intention of Maj. Gen. Terry to retire upon the expiration of his present leave. Surmises as to which of the brigadier generals would be promoted upon the retirement are therefore rather premature.

Hydrophobia Curable.

HOLLY, Mich., Feb. 29.—Dr. Hunter has again tested his hydrophobia cure. Feb. 11 he inoculated eight rabbits, and after one week he commenced to administer the antidote to four of those inoculated, and they have shown no signs of the fatal epidemic. The other four were left undisturbed and about the same time yesterday each of the four rabbits had a fit, immediately after which Mr. Hunter gave two a hypodermic injection of his antidote. The rabbits have shown no further signs of disease, but the two that the doctor gave no attention died a short time ago, after having three fits. Dr. Hunter is confident that his cure is a sure one, as it has worked perfectly successful on every trial thus far.

Took Chloroform.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Mary Brown, a widow, killed herself after 12 o'clock last night by taking chloroform.

He Has Compromised.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Maurice Rosenfeld, the principal broker for Harper in the big wheat deal last June, has made a compromise with all but a very few of his creditors.

THE COMMERCIAL RECORD.

Trading Was Decidedly Slow in All Lines on the Chicago Board Yesterday,

Despite the Important Fact That It Was the Last Day of the Month.

Transactions in the Financial Circles of Wall Street---The General Quotations.

Special to the Globe.

CHICAGO, Feb. 29.—Cables mention a heavy shrinkage in Liverpool stocks of wheat during the morning, and English and continental markets are quoted as firm. The local situation is without change. Offerings of March wheat were free this forenoon, preliminary to to-morrow's deliveries. May ranged from 79¾c to 81⅛c during the first hour. Hutchinson was a moderate seller of corn, and kept early quotations down to 51@51¼c. Receipts are light. Corn-cobs are firm, and the local speculative undertone is strong in spite of the placid surface signs. Buying of pork by Steiver around the opening put up the price from $14.02½ to $14.10. Boyd & Dunham and Norris bought all the June ribs they could get at $7.42½@7.45. Lifelessness was the prevailing feature of the board of trade market all day. Hutchinson was a moderate seller of both wheat and corn. But on no signs of weakness he turned in and bought. If he were still running the put and call market he could not seem more desirous of holding the market down to within the narrowest limits. The old gentleman declares that he is doing nothing in privileges. He probably knows. May wheat is strong at 79⅞@80c and weak at 80c, wired a broker in reply to an inquiry from an outside customer as to the state of the markets that told the whole story. The market ranged at 79¾@80⅛c all day, with the price at 79⅞@80c most of the time and a very light business passing. Damage reports from winter wheat points are on the increase, and New York advices are mildly bullish in tone. The local temper is hesitating between bearish and hopelessly, forlornly bullish. The bulls are not doing anything except praying for

THE HAND OF PROVIDENCE

to come along and lift the market up by the hair of the head. It being a little late in the nineteenth century for miracles, their position does not appear to be hilariously attractive at this stage of the proceedings. The Northwest is a believer in high prices. Minneapolis advices say that the big run of wheat to that point is over, and the amount of Manitoba wheat awaiting a chance to come forward is represented as having been overestimated. The inspection sheets report the arrival of 134 cars of corn yesterday, and estimates for to-day are 177 cars. Speculative sentiment is friendly, and it would not take a great deal of muscle to advance prices. The selling by Hutchinson was said to be more for repressive influence on wheat than to break. Corn trade was light, but commission houses were doing rather more than they have done for some time. At best the outlook for a roaring boom cannot be said to be especially luminous. After a little spurt of activity in provisions the market flattened out, and for the last couple or three hours the pit was deserted. It was the dullest day for a month. At the afternoon session provisions were steady, with pork a trifle higher. There was a better feeling in grain, and prices for wheat and corn advanced about ¼c. 2:30 p. m. prices: Wheat—March, 75¼c; May, 80⅛@80¼c; June, 80⅜@80½c. Corn—March, 47c; May, 51¼@51⅜c; June, 50⅞c. Oats—May, 31⅛c; June, 31¼c. Pork—March, $13.90; May, $14.07½; June, $14.05. Lard—March, $7.75½; May, $7.82½; June, $7.87½. Short Ribs—March, $7.17½; May, $7.37½; June, $7.45.

THE QUOTATIONS.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Wheat—No. 2, March, opened at 74⅞c, closing at 75¼c; May, 79⅞c, closing at 80⅛c; June, 80c, closing at 80⅜c; July, 80c, closing at 80⅜c. Corn—No. 2, March opened at 47c, closing at 47c; May, 50⅞c, closing at 50¼c; June, 50⅝c, closing at 50⅞c; July, 51c, closing at 51¼c. Oats—No. 2, May opened at 30⅞c, closing at 31⅛c; June, 31⅛c, closing at 31⅛c; July, 29¾c, closing at 30c. Mess Pork, per bbl—March opened at $13.85, closing at $13.90; May, $14.02½, closing at $14.07½; June, $14.12½, closing at $14.15. Lard, per 100 lbs—March opened at $7.70, closing at $7.75½; May, $7.80, closing at $7.82½; June, $7.85, closing at $7.87½; July, $7.90, closing at 7.92½. Short Ribs, per 100 lbs—March, $7.15, closing at $7.17½; May, $7.35, closing at $7.37½; June, $7.42, closing at $7.45. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and featureless; prices unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 75@75¾c; No. 3 spring, 66@68c; No. 2 red, 80½c. Corn—No. 2, 48¾c. Oats—No. 2, 27¾@29¾c. Rye—No. 2, 59c. Barley—No. 2, 77@82c. Flax seed—No. 1, $1.45. Timothy seed—Prime, $2.42. Mess pork—Per bbl, $13.85@13.87½. Lard—Per 100 lbs., $7.72½. Short ribs sides (loose), $7.15@7.20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5.90@6.10; short clear sides (boxed), $7.50@7.62½. Sugars—Cut loaf, 7⅝@8¼c; granulated, 7⅛c; standard "A," 6⅞c. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 bbls; wheat, 29,000 bu; corn, 313,000 bu; oats, 169,000 bu; rye, 20,000 bu; barley, 28,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 26,000 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 103,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was without material change; creamery, 21½@27½c; dairy, 16½@24c. Eggs tending lower at 18@19c.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON,
Investment Bankers.
152, 153, 154 Drake Block. Loan Money on Improved Real Estate Security,
At 6, 6½, 7, 7½ and 8 per cent.
On Shortest Notice for any amount.

MICHAEL DORAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ST. PAUL, MINN.
Grain and provisions bought and sold for cash or future delivery. Commission one-fifth. Orders for the purchase and sale of stocks on any stock exchange in the country promptly executed. We have the only direct private wire from St. Paul to Chicago and New York.

Chicago Daily Quotations.

These quotations are furnished daily at 1 p. m. by Marrett, Huffman & Co.; office, 307 Jackson street.

	NO. 2 WHEAT.			CORN.		
	Feb.	Mar	May	Feb.	Mar	May
Opening	74⅞	74⅞	79⅞	47	47	50⅞
Highest	75	75	80⅛	47	47	51⅛
Lowest	74⅞	74⅞	79¾	46⅞	46⅞	50⅞
Closing	75	75	80	46⅞	46⅞	51⅛

	OATS.		PORK.		LARD.	
	Mar	May	Mar.	May.	Mar	May
Opening	....	30⅞	13 85	14 02	7 72	7 82
Highest	....	31⅛	13 87	14 10	7 72	7 85
Lowest	....	30⅞	13 85	14 02	7 72	7 80
Closing	....	31⅛	13 87	14 02	7 72	7 82

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts of hogs to-day, 12,000; official yesterday, 10,481; left over, 3,500; light hogs, $5@5.30; mixed packing, $5.10@5.40; heavy shipping, $5.30@5.60; receipts cattle, 8,000.

RECEIPTS—CAR LOTS.

Wheat, 59; corn, 134; oats, 147; rye, 1; barley, 13.

THE DULUTH UNION NATIONAL BANK,
DULUTH, MINN.
U. S. Government Depository.
CAPITAL $800,000!
L. MENDENHALL, Pres. H. A. WARE, Cashier.

Duluth Wheat.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 29.—To-day was quite lively on the board of trade. Still there was but one deal outside of May, which opened at 79⅛c and jumped rapidly to 79⅝c, closing at 79½c. One transaction in June at 80⅝c. Number of bushels wheat received, 1,628; shipped, 1,200; cars on track, 24; cars inspected, 3.

GERMANIA BANK,
(STATE BANK,)
PAID UP CAPITAL, - $400,000.
Surplus and undivided profits, $55,000.
ALEX. RAMSEY, President. WILLIAM BICKEL, Cashier.

MARRETT & HUFFMAN,
307 JACKSON STREET,
GRAIN, PROVISION & STOCK BROKERS
Direct private wire to all markets. Promp attention given to orders by mail or wire.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Flour — Receipts, 240,600 packages; exports, 3,344 bbls, 5,253 sacks; quiet and unchanged; sales, 2,000 bbls. Wheat—Receipts, 2,750 bu; exports, 23,529 bu; sales, 2,972,000 bu futures, 113,000 bu shipments; opened steady, afterward declined ⅛@¼c, later advanced ¼@¾c, closing firm at about top; speculation quite moderate; spot firm but very quiet; ungraded red, 88½@95c; No. 2 red, 89½@90¾c in store and elevator, 91c delivered, 90c f. o. b.; No. 1 red quoted at 93c; No. 2 red, February, 89½c; March, 89⅛@89 1-16c, closing at 89⅜c; April, 90⅜@90½c, closing at 90½c; May, 90⅞@91¼c, closing at 91¼c; June, 90¼@90⅞c, closing at 90⅝c; July, 89⅛@89⅜c, closing at 89⅜c; August, 88 15-16@89¼c, closing at 89¼c; December, 92⅜ @ 93 1-16c, closing at 92⅞c. Corn — Receipts, 16,550 bu; exports, 17,990 bu. Sales, 616,000 bu futures, 532,000 spot. Cash quiet and steadily held. Options ⅜@⅝c higher and only moderately active, closing firm. Ungraded, 59@63c; No. 3, 58½c; steamer, 58½c; elevator, 60c delivered. No. 2, 58¾c elevator, 60c delivered; No. 2 Feb., 58⅜@58¾c; March, 58½@58⅝c, closing at 58⅝c; April, 58⅝@58c, closing at 58¾c; May, 58 3-16@58¼c, closing at 58¾c; June, 58¼@58⅜c, closing at 58⅜c; August, 59¼@59½c, closing at 59½c; September, 59½@59¾c, closing at 59¾c; October, 59⅝c, closing at 59⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 29,000 bu; exports, 297 bu; sales, 120,000 bu futures, 132,000 bu spot; steady and moderately active; mixed Western, 37@40c; white do, 40@45c. Hay quiet and steadily held; shipping, 55@60c. Hops steady; California, 8@12c. Coffee—Spot; fair Rio closed at 14¼@14½c; options opened strong and higher, closing heavy and lower; sales, 108,000 bags; March, 10.80@10.90c; April, 10.55@10.75c; May, 10.40@10.70c; June 10.20@10.50c; July, 9.95@10.20c; August, 9.65@10.20c; September, 9.50@9.80c; October, 9.55@9.75c; November, 9.45@9.70c; December, 9.45@9.70c; Jan, 9.65c. Sugar strong; superior manila, 4 1-32c; Bahiai, 80 test, 3 15-16c; fair refining quoted at 4⅞c; refined firm and moderate demand.

SEVEN CORNERS BANK
Paid Up Capital, $100,000.
R. M. Newport, President. W. B. Evans, Cashier
Michael Defiel, Vice President. C. A. Hawks, Asst. Cashier

VAN HOVEN & CO.,
LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Room 3, Exchange Bldg., SIOUX CITY, Iowa. Reference—Ed. Hankinson, Sec. Union Stock Yards Co.; A. S. Garretson, Cashier Sioux National Bank; F. T. Evans, D. T. Hedges, Sioux City; Albert Scheffer, Pres. Commercial National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.

BANK OF MINNESOTA,
Paid Up Capital $600,000;
Surplus $100,000.
Wm. Dawson, Pres. Robt. A. Smith, V. Pres. Wm. Dawson, Jr., Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Money on call easy at 2@3 per cent; last loan 2, closed at 2@2½. Prime mercantile paper 4½@5½. Sterling exchange dull but steady at $4.85½ for sixty-day bills and $4.87½ for demand. The bears had another inning in the stock market again to-day and while the selling made a more animated market prices declined from ½ to 1½ per cent. There were selling orders from London in the market this morning, and the professionals and traders quickly followed suit which brought about a marked decline in some stocks before the end of the first hour. The pressure was specially severe against the Richmond and West Point stocks, Reading and St. Paul, which later in the day were joined by Lackawanna, Missouri Pacific and Louisville & Nashville and among the inactive stocks Burlington & Quincy and Norfolk & Western preferred. The news of the day was of a rather an encouraging tone. There being an announcement that the house had taken up the bill to apply the surplus to the purchase of bonds, and the trunk line meeting was very fully attended with a harmonious feeling prevailing, but no effect was had upon the market whatever. There was a heavy pressure brought upon Reading, but the stock was very well supported until the last attack in the afternoon when it yielded with the rest of the list and is materially lower this evening. The opening was irregular, though the differences from last evening's prices were for no more than ⅝ per cent either way. Some improvement was made in the early trading, but the market soon yielded to the pressure, though business was still dull except for three or four leading stocks. The decline was checked toward noon and utter stagnation overspread the list, which remained without feature of any kind until the last hour when the attack was resumed and further fractional losses were sustained, the market finally closing quiet, but weak at the lowest figures reached. The net result of the day's operations is to leave everything on the active list lower, and Erie preferred is down 4 per cent; Hocking Coal, 1½; Reading and Richmond and West Point preferred, 1⅜ each; Norfolk & Western, 1⅛; Louisville & Nashville and Burlington & Quincy, 1 per cent each, and the rest of the list fractional amounts. Railroad bonds were fairly active, the total sales amounting to $1,140,000, though the feature of the day was the renewal of the attack on Erie seconds, which again yielded and furnished $400,000 to the day's total. The remainder of the issues traded in were quiet with no special feature of importance. St. Paul, Chicago & Pacific 6s lost 2 at 120; Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis consols 2 at 127, and Erie 2ds, 1⅞ at 94½. The total sales of stocks to-day were 100,160, including:

Del. L. & W.	10,450	Reading	65,450
Lake Shore	3,100	R. & W. P.	14,465
L. & N.	3,630	St. Paul	12,105
Missouri Pac.	4,275	Western U.	4,805
Northwestern	4,075		

E. L. TATE & CO.,
Oil, Stocks Grain and Provision Brokers,
Room 6, Gilfillan Block,
ST. PAUL, - - - - - MINN.
Direct private wire to all markets. Prompt attention given to all orders by mail or wire.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON,
Investment Bankers,
152, 153 and 154 Drake Block, St. Paul, Minn.
Buy and Sell Stocks Bonds and RealEstate

Quotations of Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, Feb. 29.—Stocks and bonds closed at the following prices bid:

U. S. 4s reg	125¼	Hocking Valley	21½
do 4s coup	125¼	Houston & Texas	18
do 4½s reg	106¼	Illinois Central	115
do 4½s coup	107⅜	Ind., B. & W.	12
Pacific 6s of '95	120	Kansas & Texas	14
La. stamped 4s	91¾	Lake Erie & W.	15
Missouri 6s	101	do pfd	45½
Ten. new set 6s	100	Lake Shore	90¾
do do 5s	93	Louisville & N.	56¼
do do 3s	69	Louis. & N. A.	35
Canada So. 2ds	93⅝	Memphis & C.	51
Cen. Pacific 1sts	113⅝	Michigan Cen.	82
D. & R. G. 1sts	122	Mil., L. S. & W.	72
do 4s	77⅛	do pfd	97½
D. & R. G. W. 1sts	71	Mpls. & St. L.	6
Erie 2ds	94⅝	do pfd	12
M. K. & T. G. 6s	68	Missouri Pacific	84
do 5s	59	Mobile & Ohio	11¼
Mutual Union 6s	93	Nash. & Chatt.	77½
N. J. C. int. cert.	101⅜	N. J. Central	80½
N. Pacific 1sts	116½	N. & W. pfd	43½
do 2ds	104⅝	N. Pacific	21
N. W. consols	142	do pfd	44½
do deb. 5s	108	Northwestern	107⅜
Or. & Trans. 6s	96½	do pfd	140
St. L. & I. M. G. 5s	88½	N. Y. Central	103⅜
St. L. & S. F. G. M. 1st	114¼	N. Y., C. & St. L.	14½
St. Paul consols	125	do pfd	67
St. P., C. & P. 1sts	120	Ohio & Miss.	22
T. P. L. G. T. R.	46¼	do pfd	84
T. P. R. G. T. R.	8½	Ontario & W.	16
Union Pac. 1sts	114½	Oregon Imp.	48
West Shore	101⅜	Oregon Nav.	92⅝
Adams Express	140	Oregon Transc'l	20¾
Alton & T. H.	35	Pacific Mail	34¾
do pfd	75	Peoria, D. & E.	18½
American Ex.	107	Pittsburg	155
B., C. R. & N.	25	Pullman Palace	140½
Canada Pacific	50½	Reading	64½
Can. Southern	52	Rock Island	112⅜
Central Pacific	29	St. Louis & S. F.	33¼
Ches. & Ohio	2¾	do pfd	71¼
do 1sts pfd	4½	do 1st pfd	111
do 2ds pfd	4	St. Paul	76½
Chi. & Alton	138	do pfd	115
C., B. & Q.	124	St. P., M. & M.	108½
C., St. L. & Pac.	12½	St. P. & Omaha	37½
do pfd	35½	do pfd	106
C., S. & C.	56¼	T. C. & I. R'y	30½
Cleveland & Col.	50	Texas Pacific	24¾
Del. & Hudson	108	Tol. & O. C. pfd.	51
D., L. & West	129	Union Pacific	55⅛
Den. & R. G.	19⅛	U. S. Express	72
East Tenn.	9⅜	Wab., St. L. & P.	13
do 1st pfd	61	do pfd	24
do 2d pfd	21½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	129
Erie	25	W. U. Telegraph	78¼
do pfd	50¾	Am. Cot. Oil	30¼
Fort Wayne	153	Colorado Coal	36¾
Fort W. & D.	43⅛		

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
Corner of Fourth and Jackson Sts., St. Paul, Minn.
PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $500,000.
Albert Scheffer, President.
P. H. Kelly, First Vice President.
Chas. Kittelson, Second Vice President.
Herman Scheffer, Cashier.

LOCAL MARKETS.

St. Paul.

The wheat market was dull again yesterday. There was a little wheat sold to millers, but outsiders were doing comparatively nothing. Sellers still continued to hold up quotations, while speculators and shippers declined to buy. Corn maintained the advance of the day before, but oats weakened a little and fell off ½c. In other respects the market is unchanged. Eggs steady. The call:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 77c