WAITING FOR A GOOD LEAD

Bulls and Bears Hesitate Until the Government Figures Are Published.

The Market Closes Steady All Around, With July at the Top.

Financial Operations of the Money Kings---The General Quotations.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Wheat showed more activity than anything else on change to-day, and yet the market was comparatively dull. The trade appeared to be waiting for a lead of some sort. There is likely to be some hesitation until the government figures are published next week. Such news as came to-day was very much the same as on Friday. There was no rain anywhere, and this made harvesting prospects bright in the Southwest, and helped the bears a little. The bull news came mostly from abroad. It was in the shape of confirmation of the worst reports cabled regarding damage to Russian wheat. This affected New York first, and buying orders from there were quite numerous in this market. Hutchinson was a persistent buyer yesterday and a seller to-day. His sales were mostly in December. Export clearances were about 138,000 bu from Atlantic ports. New York cleared 30,000 bbls of flour. The market closed steady, with fair strength all around and July at close to the top price of the day. Corn was dull and featureless. Oats quiet and unchanged. There was a heavy feeling in the provision market. Receipts of hogs were light. Last sales show a loss on pork of 2½@7½c; lard, 5@7½c and 7½c on short ribs.

The leading futures ranged as follows: Wheat—No. 2 August, 77⅞c, closing at 77½c; September, 78c, closing at 78½c; December, 79⅞c, closing at 80c; May, 84c, closing at 84¼c. Corn—No. 2 August, 35½c, closing at 35½c; September, 35¾c, closing at 35⅞c; May, 37⅝c. Oats—No. 2 August, 22⅜c, closing at 22⅜c; September, 22½c, closing at 22½c; May, 22⅞c. closing at 25⅞c. Mess Pork (per bbl)—August, $11.57½, closng at $11.55; September, $11.67½, closing at $11.57½. Lard (per 100 lbs)—August, $6.37½, closing at $6.32½; September, $6.50, closing at $6.42½, Short Ribs (per 100 lbs)—August, $5.87½, closing $5.80; September, $5.92½, closing at $5.85. Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm; winter wheat, $2@4.75; spring wheat, $1.30 @5.75; rye, $2.50@2.70. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 83c; No. 3 spring, 82c; No. 2 red, 82⅞@83½c. Corn—No. 2, 35⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 22¾c. Rye—No. 2, 42¾. Barley—No. 2, nominal. Flax Seed—No. 1, $1.38. Prime timothy seed, $1.50. Mess pork, per bbl, $11.50@11.60. Lard, per 100 lbs, $6.30@6.35; short ribs sides (loose), $5.80@5.85. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $5.25@5.37½. Short clear sides (boxed), $6.12½@6.25. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.02. Sugar—Cut loaf unchanged; granulated, 9⅜c. Receipts—Flour, 150,000 bbls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 313,000 bu; oats, 172,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 49,000 bu; corn, 232,000 bu; oats, 86,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was weak and lower; ceamery, 15@15½c; dairy, 10@14c. Eggs lower; fresh, 11@12c.

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Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
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Duluth Grain.

DULUTH, July 6.—The week closed dull on the market, with prices for cash 2c up on No. 1 hard. July fell into line of advance 1c, but other deals were at yesterday's figures. Close: No. 1 hard, $1.02 bid. No. 1 northern, 93½c; No. 2 northern. 83½c; July, $1.03; August, 90c; September, 85c.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, July 6.—Flour unchanged. Wheat firm; cash, 78⅜c; September, 77⅜c. Corn firm; No. 3, 35½c. Oats firm; No. 2, white, 28½c. Rye firm; No. 1, 43¾@44c. Barley easier; No. 2, September, 60c. Provisions easy. Pork, $11.47½. Lard, $6.32½. Butter unchanged; dairy, 12@13c. Eggs unchanged; fresh, 12c. Cheese unchanged; cheddars, 8@8¼c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 bbls; wheat, 16,200 bu; barley, 4,600 bu. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls; wheat, 1,000 bu.

WALKER & CO.
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Direct wires from our office in St. Paul, No. 1 Gilfillan Block, to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

St. Louis Produce.

ST. LOUIS, July 6.—Flour quiet, steady. Wheat—Cash quiet, steady. Options higher. Continued small receipts again checked selling, and with advances in other markets and other unfavorable advices from Dakota and Europe, coupled with firm cables, there was an improvement, and the close was ½@⅝c below yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 77½c; July, 73⅝@74⅜c, closing at 74¼c; August, 73⅝@74¼c, closing at74⅛c asked; September, 74¾@75¼c, closing at 74¼c; December, 77⅞@78½c, closing at 78⅜@78½c. Corn—Cash firm; No. 2, mixed, cash, 31¾@32⅛c; year, 31½c. Oats dull; No. 2 cash, 24c bid; July, 22c bid; August, 21⅜c bid; September, 21⅞c bid; May, 26c. Rye No. 2, 40½c. Hay, dull and easy; prairie, $9; timothy, $9@13.50, Bran, 51c. Flax Seed—$1.15 bid for this and next month's delivery. Lead quiet, easy; quotable at $3.82½ for refined and $3.85 for chemical hard,. Butter unchanged; creamery, 13@15c; dairy, 11@12c. Eggs, 10c. Cornmeal, $2.15@2.20. Whisky, $1.02. Provisions steady. Pork, $12. Lard—Prime steam nominally $6.25. Dry Salt Meats—Shoulders, $5.25; longs and ribs, $6@6.20; short clear, $6.20@6.30. Bacon — Boxed shoulders, $5.75; longs and ribs, $6.70; short clear, $6.85; hams, $10.75@12.75. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 24,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat. 2,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu; oats, 5,000 bu.

J. J. WATSON, BRO. & HYNDMAN
96 East Fourth Street,
REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE INVESTMENTS.
FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Flour—Receipts, 14,429 pkgs; export, 29,792 sacks; firm, quiet; sales, 16,150 bbls. Wheat—Sales, 2,680,000 bu futures. 51,000 bu spot; spot market quiet; steady; ½c higher; No. 2 red, 87c in store, 84⅝c afloat, 87⅞@89½c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 80c; No. 1 red, 98½@99c; No. 1 white, 92@92½c; ungraded red, 85@88½c; options advanced on August 1½c through manipulation; afterwards declined ⅜c, closing 1⅛c over yesterday; other months, ⅜@⅝c higher, closing steady; fairly active; No. 2 red, July, 86⅝@87c, closing at 86⅞c; August, 85¼@86½c, closing at 86c; September, 85@85¾c, closing at 85¾c; December, 87⅞@88⅞c, closing at 88⅛c; May, 89¼@92⅞c, closing at 2⅞c. Barley malt quiet; Corn—Receipts, 324,700 bu; exports, 146,250 bu; sales, 208,000 bu futures: 148,000 bu spot; spot market steadier: moderately; No. 2, 42¼@42½c; elevator, 43@43¼c afloat; No 2 white, 45c bid; ungraded mixed, 42@44⅛c; options firmer, quiet; July, 42¼c; August, 42⅝@42⅞c, closing at 42⅞c; September, 43⅛@43¼c, closing at 43¼c; October, 43 9-16@43⅝c, closing at 43⅝c. Oats—Receipts, 79,000 bu; sales, 90,000 bu futures, 81,000 bu spot; spot market dull; steady. Options easier; dull; July, 28½c; August, 28½c; September, 28⅛c; spot No. 2, white, 33½@33¾c; mixed Western, 27@30c; white do. 33@39c; No. 2, Chicago, 29¼@29½c. Hay steady, quiet, shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 75@90c. Coffee—Options opened dull, 15@25 down closing barely steady, 10@20 points down; sales, 36,250 bags, including July, 13.45@13.50c; August, 13.50@13.60c; September, 13.65@13.75c; October, 13.70@13.80c; November, 13.75@13.85c; December, 13.75@13.90c; March, 13.85@13.90c; April, 13.95@14c; May, 13.90@14c; spot Rio steady; fair cargoes, 16c. Sugar—Raw firm, quiet; refined firm, quiet. Molasses—Foreign firm; New Orleans quiet; open kettle good to fancy, 28@46c. Rice steady, quiet; domestic, 4¾@6⅝c; Japan, 4¾@5½. Petroleum steady, quiet; crude, in barrels, Parker's, 7.30c; refined, here, 7.20c; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 7.10c; United closed 91⅛c for August. Cottonseed oil depressed; nominal. Tallow, city, ($2 for pkgs) 4¼@4 5-16. Rosin quiet; strained common to good $1.10 @1.12½. Turpentine quiet, steady; 37¾@38¼. Eggs, steady, western prime, 13¼@13¾c; receipts, 3,600 pkgs. Pork quiet; mess, $13@13.25; extra prime, $11.50@11.75. Cut meats strong; pickled bellies, 12-lbs, 7c; pickled shoulders, 5¼c; pickled hams, 11¾@12c. Middles firm. Lard stronger, quiet; western steam, $6.72½; city, closing at $6.75; city, $6.20; July, $6.75; August, $6.78; September, $6.86; October, $6.87. Butter easy, quiet; western dairy, 10@14c; western creamery, 12@17c; western factory, 7½@13c. Cheese quiet; western, 6¾@7¾. Pig iron quiet, steady. Metals nominal; exchange closed.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Wheat weaker; No. 2 red, July, 64c bid, 66c asked; August, 64½c bid, 66c asked; No. 3 red, July, 59½c; No. 2 soft, July 66¼c; August, 64¼c bid, 65c asked. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 27c bid; July, 25½c bid; 27c asked; No. 2 white, cash, 30c bid; August, 28c bid. Oats—No. 2 cash, 18c bid, 19½c asked; July, 17c bid, 18½c asked; August, 17c bid, 17⅞c asked; September, 17½c bid, 18c asked.

BANK OF MINNESOTA.
Paid Up Capital, $600,000.
Surplus, $109,000
Wm. Dawson, Pres. Robt. A. Smith, V.Pres
Wm. Dawson, Jr., Cashier.

Toledo Grain.

TOLEDO, July 6.—Wheat dull firm: cash, 87½@90c; July, 80⅝c; August, 79½c; September, 80c; December, 82¾c. Corn dull, steady; cash, 36¾c. Oats quiet; cash, 24½c. Clover seed dull; cash, $4.50; October, $4.60. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; Shipments—Wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

Lombard Investment Company!
Boston, Mass. Capital and surplus, $1,750,000. No. 150 Leadenhall St., London, E. C, Eng. Western office, Kansas City, Mo. Loans on St. Paul and Minneapolis Real Estate and Improved Farms in Minnesota and Western Wisconsin promptly closed. No applications sent away for approval. St. Paul office Globe Building. H. J. DEUEL, Manager.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, July 6.—Wheat firm; demand poor; holders offer sparingly; red Western springs, 7s 2d@7s 3d per cental; red Western winter, 6s 8½d@6s 9½d. Corn firm; demand poor. Lard—Prime Western, 33s 9d per cwt.

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

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Clearings, $141,732,153; balances, $6,331,674. For the week—Clearings, $702,863,157; balances, $38,353,613. Money on call easy with no loans, closed offered at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6½c. Sterling exchange active and weak, with actual business at $4.86 for sixty-day bills, and $4.87½ for demand. The stock market was very quiet to-day, and the trusts retired still further from the commanding position they so lately occupied in the dealings, while in railroad stocks there was nothing doing outside of the grangers, Lake Shore, New England and Reading. The market opened very tame, but there was an improved feeling in the room and first prices were again generally from ⅛ to ½ per cent higher than last night's closing figures, with Lake Shore leading in the advance. There was a great disinclination to operate, however, pending further developments in the railroad situation, and even the traders were doing little in the market. The brokers for the larger bears, however, continued to sell freely, and the result was a weak and declining market from the opening, though the movements lacked vim, and, except in one or two stocks, small fractions marked the extent of the fluctuations during the session. There was some speculation as the position of the Chicago party upon the market, but the general opinion was that it had been lately changed. St. Paul and Lake Shore occupied the most prominent position in the market to-day, and in both the extreme fluctuation was 1 per cent, but both recovered slightly from the lowest price and closed with a fractional loss. Atchison, New England and Reading were also prominent for animation, but their movements were entirely insignificant. Among the trusts, sugar opened up fractionally and afterward advanced slightly, but later lost all of the improvement and something in addition. There was marked strength, however, in distillers' trust and it rose to 43½. The rest of the market was absolutely devoid of feature, and the market finally closed dull and heavy to weak at about the lowest prices of the session. There were no important changes except the advance of 1½ per cent in distiller's trust. Railroad bonds were stagnant to-day, and the sales of all issues aggregated only $309,000, with no animation of any sort. The tone of the dealings was rather steady to firm, but the changes in quotations were of the smallest fraction. Minneapolis & St. Louis 1sts lost 5 to 95. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been neglected. The total sales of stocks to-day were 95,300 shares, including: Atchison, 9,620; Delaware, Lackawana & Western, 2,600; Erie, 3,850; Lake Shore, 11,190; Louisville & Nashville, 1,400; Missouri Pacific, 1,090; Northwestern, 9,090; Northern Pacific, preferred, 2,500; Reading, 8,400; Richmond & West Point, 1,900; St. Paul, 16,730.

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

Quotations of Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Stocks and bonds closed to-day at the following prices bid:

U. S. 4s reg.	128⅜	Hocking Valley	14¼
do 4s coup.	128⅜	Houston & Tex.	9
do 4½s reg.	106¾	Illinois Central	112
do 4½s coup.	106¾	Ind., B. & W.	6½
Pac. 6s of '95	118	Kansas & Texas	10½
La. stamped 4s	88¾	Lake Erie & W.	16¾
Missouri 6s	100½	do pfd	58⅝
Ten. new set 6s	106	Lake Shore	101⅞
do. do. 5s	104	Louisville & N.	69
do. do. 3s	74	Louis. & N. A.	40
Can. South'n 2ds	99	Memphis & C.	60
Cen. Pac. 1sts	114⅜	Mich. Central	89
D. & R. G. 1sts	119⅞	Mil., L. S. & W.	91
do. do. 4s	82	do pfd	112
D.&R. G. W. 1sts	102	Mpls. & St. Louis	4
Erie 2ds	102⅝	do pfd	10
M., K. & T. G. 6s	62	Mo. Pacific	69½
do. do. 5s	57½	Mobile & Ohio	14
Mut. Union 6s	102	Nash. & Chatt.	93¾
N. J. C. int.ctfs	113	N. J. Central	111½
N. Pac. 1sts	116⅝	N. & W. pfd	50¾
do 2ds	115¼	N. Pacific	27⅜
N. W. consols	147	do pfd	64½
do. deb. 5s	114¼	Northwestern	105⅞
Or. & Trans. 6s	104⅞	do pfd	138
St.L.&I. M. G. 5s	86	N. Y. Central	105¾
St.L.&S.F.G.M.	118	N. Y., C. & St. L.	16½
St. Paul consols	127½	do pfd	69
St.P.,C.& P.1sts	117	Ohio & Miss.	22
T. P. L. G. T. R.	89¾	do pfd	90
T. P. R. G. T. R.	37½	Ontario & West.	17¼
Union Pac. 1sts	116½	Oregon Imp.	53
West Shore	107	Oregon Nav.	95
Adams Express	146	Oregon Transc'l	33⅜
Alton & T. H.	46	Pacific Mail	33
do pfd	110	P., D. & E.	21⅝
Am. Express	114	Pittsburg	160
B., C. R. & N.	22	Pullman P. Car	185
Canad'n Pacific	55	Reading	46¼
Can. Southern	52¾	Rock Island	92⅞
Cen. Pacific	33¾	St. L. & S. F.	27
Ches. & Ohio	20¼	*do pfd	56½
do 1st pfd	58¼	do 1st pfd	110
do 2d pfd	31	St. Paul	67¾
Chi. & Alton	128	do pfd	107½
C., B. & Q.	98½	St. P., M. & M.	99
C., St. L. & P.	10	St. P. & Omaha	32½
do pfd	34½	do pfd	91
C., S. & C.	63	Tenn. C. & I.	39⅛
Clevel'd & Col.	70	Texas Pacific	19½
Del. & Hudson	145½	Tol. & O. C. pfd.	50½
Del., L. & W.	144½	Union Pacific	59
Den. & R. G.	16¼	U. S. Express	90
East Tennessee	10	Wab., St. L. & P.	15½
do 1st pfd	72½	do pfd	28⅝
do 2d pfd	23	Wells-Fargo Ex.	138
Erie	26	Western Union	85⅝
do pfd.	64½	Am. Cotton Oil	56½
Fort Wayne	157	Colorado Coal	29

*Ex-dividend.

Railway and Mining Shares.

BOSTON.

A. & T. 1st. 7s	117¼	N. Y. & N. E.	49¾
A. & T. ld.grt.7s	107½	Old Colony	174½
do R. R.	38⅜	Wis. Cen. com.	22
Boston & Alb.	215	All.M.Co.(new)	70
Boston & Maine	190	Calumet & Hecla	208
C., B. & Q.	98¾	Franklin	9
C., S. & C.	24	Huron	1
Eastern R. R.	94	Osceola	9
do 6s	125	Pewabic (new)	2
Flint & P. M.	23	Quincy	50
Flint & P. M.pfd.	96	Bell Telephone	232
Mex. Cen. com.	15⅞	Boston Land	5 9-16
do 1st Mtg.bds.	66⅜	do 7s	128¾
Water Power	6		

NEW YORK.

Homestake	8½	Bulwer	30
Iron Silver	175	R. & W. P.	23½
Ontario	34	Atchison	38¼
Quicksilver	6	D., T. & Ft. W.	23
do pfd	37	D. & R. G. pfd.	46¼
Sutro	5		

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Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Bank clearings for the five business days of the week aggregated $60,559,692, against $63,811,536 for the corresponding period last year. Bankers still maintain that rates range from 5 to 7 per cent, but borrowers, who claim to be getting money at 4½, are getting numerous, and some even claim to be able to get money at 4 per cent. New York exchange was 25@40c discount.

E. Townsend Mix. W. A. Holbrook
E. TOWNSEND MIX & CO.
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Offices, New Globe Building, Minneapolis.
Architects of Northwestern Guaranty Loan Building; the New Globe building, St. Paul; Senator Washburn's residence, and other important works. Orders solicited.
B. H. Brown Supt. of Construction.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Chamber of Commerce.

According to cable reports English wheat and flour markets were higher by a fraction. French were a fraction lower for flour. New York was higher on bad cables from the Russian and Hungarian fields. Three loads were reported taken in New York for shipment. There were offerings of both Kansas winter wheat and Chicago spring on the local board. A lot of each was said to have been sold, but the prices obtained were withheld. July was dull and nominal. September was offered at 82c, and 81½c was bid for December, was the way the market stood most of the day. Following are the closing quotations: No. 1 hard, July, $1.05; on track, $1.07@1.08; No. 1 northern, $1.02; August, 87c; September, 81¾c; on track, $1.02@1.05; No. 1 northern, July, 92c; on track, 92@95c.

Sellers of cash wheat were asking about the same prices as on the day previous and sample cables were about as well loaded. The demand was a shade better than yesterday, especially early in the day, and holders were kept busy showing goods. The amount taken by millers was not large, however, and the first half of the session was mostly spent in examining the offerings on the tables. Shipments from New York were nearly 50,000 bu, and with the light receipts at most points buyers were induced to load up a little toward the last. Receipts here were 185 cars, and 70 were shipped. Duluth received 5 cars.

Car lot sales by sample: Two cars No. 1 hard, f. o. b., $1.08; 7 cars No. 1 northern, $1.02; 4 cars No. 1 northern, $1.03; 2 cars No. 1 northern, o. t., $1.04; 3 cars No 1 northern, $1.04; 2 cars No. 1 northern, $1.05; 3 cars No. 2 northern, 92½c; 3 cars No. 2 northern, 92c; 2 cars No. 2 northern, 91½c; 5 cars No. 2 northern, 95c; 2 cars No. 2 northern, f. o. b., 93½c; 2 cars No. 2 northern, 97c; 2 cars No. 2 northern, 99c; 5,000 bu No. 2 northern, in store, 92c; 3 cars No. 2 northern, 94c; 2 cars No. 2 northern, $1; 8 cars No. 2 northern, 93c; 2 cars No. 3, 85c; 2 cars No. 3, 84c; 2 cars No. 3, 95c; 2 cars No. 3, 90c; 2 cars No. 3, 87c, 2 cars rejected, 82c; 2 cars rejected, 70c; 2 cars rejected, 71c; 3 cars rejected, 82c; 4 cars rejected, 75c; 2 cars rejected, 70c; 3 cars no grade, 75c; 2 cars no grade, 30c; 2 cars no grade, 29c; 2 cars no grade, 70c; 2 cars no grade, 90c; 2 cars no grade, 33c; 2 cars no grade, 43c; 5 cars sample, 73c; 11 cars sample, 75c; 1 car sample, 70c; 5 cars sample, 52c; 1 car sample, 51c; 2 cars sample, 92c; 1 car sample, 85c; 1 car sample, del., 85c; 10 cars sample, 76c; 3 cars sample, 80c; 10 cars sample, 95c; 2 cars oats, 23½c; 1 car oats, del., 21c; 1 car No. 2 yellow corn to arrive, 36c.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—The following mills were running yesterday: Pillsbury A, Phœnix, Humboldt, Pettit, Minneapolis, Palisade, Columbia, St. Anthony, Northwestern, Washburn B and C. The added daily output of the eleven mills grinding to-day will probably aggregate 15,075 bbls. The flour market was felt to be well maintained to-day by the firmness of holders. The cost of wheat is daily moving upwards through the large demand for the little of it there is for sale. About four local firms own the wheat, or the bulk of it, and all other spring wheat millers must skirmish for wheat or go without it. The competition makes high cost and flour must necessarily follow or consumers withdraw from the use of spring patents. It is plain there are small stocks excepting at a few general distributing points. Millers threaten daily to pull out of the market and shut down but fresh orders for their goods sends them back to the market for wheat and their very competition helps to put the cost of it higher. Patents, sacks to local dealers, $5.45@5.65; patents to ship, sacks, car lots. $5.20@$5.40; in barrels, $5.45@5.65; delivered at New England points, $6.25@6.40; New York points, $6.15@6.30; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, $6.10@6.25; bakers' here, $3.50@4.15; superfine, $1.90@2.65; red dog, sacks, $1.30@1.50; red dog, barrels, $1.50@1.65.

Bran and Shorts—Offerings were moderate and feeling steady and firm, the demand was not urgent. Quoted at $7@7.50 for bran. Shorts, $7.50@8.50.

Corn—Was only in modern demand for shipping or local account. The supply is small, and firm prices are maintained. Quoted 35@35½c.

Oats—Were dull and quiet at 20@28½c.

Hay—There was a moderate demand for good to choice, but everything else was dull and neglected. Quotations ranged from $6.50@8.50.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS.

Following shows the shipments of flour from Minneapolis, Jan. 1 to date and same time in 1888: 1889, barrels, 2,493,296; 1888, barrels, 3,205,061.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS.

Milwaukee road, 910 bbls; Omaha, 2,076 bbls; Wisconsin Central, 280 bbls; Manitoba, 125 bbls; St. Paul & Duluth, 3,000 bbls; Northern Pacific, 100 bbls; St. Paul & Kansas City, 1,292 bbls; Chicago, Burlington & Northern, 2,820 bbls; Eastern Minnesota, 3,000 bbls; Soo line, 3,504 bbls.

CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

Following are the Minneapolis wheat receipts by roads: Milwaukee road, 23 cars; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 7 cars; Manitoba, 100 cars; Northern Pacific, 53 cars.

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Following is the state inspection of grain in Minneapolis for the past twenty-four hours:

RAILROADS.	No. 1 Hard.	No. 1 Northern.	No. 2 Northern.	No. 3.	Rejected.	No Grade.
M. & M.—Brk. div.	1	10	14	8	7	5
M. & M.—F. F. div.	2	13	10	6	10	8
C., M. & St. P.	....	4	13	1	3	1
Mpls. & St. Louis	....	....	6	6	2	...
Minn. & Pacific	....	....	1	....	....	...
Northern Pacific	....	4	13	10	15	5
C., St. P., M. & O.	....	2	1	....	1	2
Total grades	3	33	58	31	38	21
Total cars						184

Other Grains—No. 2 corn, 1 car; No. 3 corn, 7 cars; No. 2 oats, 1 car; No. 3 oats, 3 cars; No. 4 barley, 1 car.

Cars Inspected Out—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 5 cars; No. 1 northern, 8 cars; No. 2 northern, 22 cars; No. 3, 6 cars; rejected 2 cars.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts—Wheat, 120,675 bu; corn, 5,400 bu; oats, 3,600 bu; flour, 225 bbls; hay, 150 tons; fruit, 95,000 lbs; merchandise, 1,719,847 lbs; lumber, 23 cars; posts, 2 cars; barrel stock, 8 cars; machinery, 115,000 lbs; coal, 424 tons; wood, 34 cords; brick, 108,000; lime, 10 cars; household goods, 24,000lbs; railroad iron, 9 cars; stone, 3 cars; beef, 84 bbls; dressed meats, 50,000 lbs; railroad material, 1 car; sundries, 18 cars; hides, 41,100 lbs. Total, 497 cars.

Shipments—Wheat, 38,850 bu; barley, 600 bu; flour, 17,007 bbls; millstuff, 541 tons; merchandise, 1,329,830 lbs; lumber, 49 cars; machinery, 150,100 lbs; coal, 15 tons; lime, 1 car; household goods 20,000 lbs; railroad iron, 8 cars; ties, 4 cars; stone, 2 cars; live stock, 4 cars; wool, 10,550 lbs; sundries, 5 cars. Total car lots, 465.

Wheat Movement.

The following were the receipts and shipments at primary points yesterday:

Points.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Minneapolis	102,675	38,850
Duluth	3,162	8,337
Chicago	9,034	49,435
Peoria	5,000	......
St. Louis	18,000	2,000
Kansas City	12,090	500
Toledo	2,519	10,673
Detroit	5,239	531
Baltimore	866	92,390
Philadelphia	3,287	600
New York	80,000	445,964

City Produce Market.

Quotations are for lots from store: Butter—Creameries, 14@16c; dairies, 11@14c; thirds, 10@12c; packing stock, 6@7c. Eggs—Including cases, 12@12½c doz. Berries—Strawberries sell at $3@3.50 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 24-qt case, $2@2.50; red raspberries, 24-pt case, $2.50@3; blackcaps, 24-qt case, $2.50@3. Peas and Beans—Fancy navy, per bu, $1@1.75; dirty lots, 50c. Cider—Per bbl, $5@5.50; per half-bbl, $2.75@3; boiled cider, per gal, 25c. Dressed Meats—Beef, per lb, 2@4c; veal, 3c for heavy to 5c for light. Cheese—Full cream, new, 7@9c; part skim, 4@6c. Fruits—Apples, $2@2.50 per bbl; dates, 12c; figs, 12@14c; lemons, box, $4@6; Malaga grapes, keg, $5.50@6; Messina oranges, $3.25@3.50; cherries, 24-qt case, $2@3; California, box, $1.50@$2; California, $3@3.50; California peaches, box, $2@2.50; Southern, baskets, 60@75c. Fish—3@6c. Hides—Green, 4@4½c; green salted, 5@5½c; pelts, 75c@$1.10. Tallow sells at 4c for No. 1 and 3½c for No. 2. Jellies—Half-pint glasses, $1 per doz; pails, 3¼c per lb. Nuts—Almonds, 15@18c; Brazils, 11c; cocoanuts, 5½@6c; peanuts, green, 6@8c; baked, 9@10c; pecans, 6@12c; hickory nuts, per bu, 75c@$1.50. Poultry—Live turkeys, lb, 9@10c; live chickens, lb, 8@9c; spring chickens, doz, $1.50@1.75; Potatoes—Quiet; Irish, 25@35c per bu for old; new, 50@55c per bu; sweet, per bbl, $3@3.50. Honey—White clover, 14@18c per lb; buckwheat, 12@15c. Vegetables—Onions, doz, 15@20c; cabbage, doz, 50@60c; lettuce, doz, 15@20c; radishes, doz, 20@30c; pieplant, lb, ½@1c; tomatoes, box, 75c@$1. Wool—Quiet at 17@19c for unwashed mediums; 21@27c for tub-washed.

T. M. BAXTER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
116 THIRD ST. SOUTH, MINNEAPOLIS
H. A. SMITH, Manager.
Main office, 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.
Grain, Stocks and Provisions bought and sold on margins. Direct wires to Chicago and New York.

LIVE STOCK.

Minnesota Transfer.

The market at Minnesota Transfer Saturday was active. The receipts were light, but as there was considerable stock held over and buyers were busy all the forenoon, and pretty well cleared the yards. There were no choice cattle among the offerings, the best being classed as feeders. Light hogs are in good demand; also fat mutton sheep. Sales were:

Cattle—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
24 cattle	1,104	2 70
23 cattle	1,115	2 75
18 cattle	1,062	2 40
23 cattle	1,038	2 50
13 cattle	1,052	2 50
3 cows	983	2 00
3 steers	930	2 70
17 cattle	1,313	2 60
21 cattle	1,105	2 65
1 bull	1,225	1 25
4 cattle	1,068	2 75
8 cattle	1,018	2 60
8 cattle	1,100	2 60

Hogs—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price
43	237	$4 15

Sheep—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price
158	70	$4 00

ST. PAUL UNION STOCKYARDS CO., SOUTH ST. PAUL.
The Yards and Packing Houses Open for Business.
Ready Cash Market for Hogs.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Hogs—Steady and unchanged. Sales mostly at $4.10@4.20. One common load sold at $4.05, and a small lot of grasses at $3.95. Quality fair and market quotable for good light up to $4.30. Prospects for next week lighter receipts on account of harvest, and a better range of prices at this point. We quote: Light, $4.10@4.30; mixed, $4@4.25; heavy, $4@4.20; grassers a shade to 5c lower.

Cattle—Dull; about five loads of butcher stock unsold. Quotations nominally unchanged. We quote: Good to choice ripe cornfed steers, $3.50@4; good to choice fat native steers, $3.50@3.85; good to choice cows, $2@3.50; common cows and mixed, $1@2.50; bulls, $1@2.50; milch cows, $18@35; stockers, $1.75@2.60; feeders, $2.30@3; veal calves, $2@3.50; butchers' steers, $2.50@3.50.

Sheep—Steady at farmer prices. The stock is practically cleared out and dealers are better pleased than was expected. Closing stronger. We quote: Good to choice shearling muttons, $3.65@4.35; muttons and lambs, mixed, $3.85@4.50; lambs, $4@4.50; fair to good muttons, $3.60@4.

Messrs. Thuet Brothers, of South St. Paul, in a private circular, advise their shippers as follows: "The receipts of hogs might be considered heavy for this season of the year, but the demand is fully equal to the supply, and all grades of hogs have met with ready sale at good prices to the packers and the Twin City butchers, especially light hogs, which are in the best demand and are selling at a premium. The run of grassy cattle has been liberal; in fact, we have been getting too much of that class of stock, and the demand has not been equal to the supply, and the shippers in most cases have suffered a loss where they have sent thin grass cattle to the market. Good corn-fattened cattle are nearly steady, and have declined but a very little during the week. The supply of sheep has been liberal this week, in fact the yards were full nearly all the week; but as one extreme generally follows another, we look for a good steady sheep market this coming week. We quote to-day's market as follows: Good, fat wethers, $3.60 to $4; fair to good, $3.30 to $3.70; lambs, $3.60 to $4.25. Receipts—Hogs, 1,111 head; cattle, 1 head; calves, 23 head; sheep, 136 head.

Sales—Hogs—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price	No.	Av. Wt.	Price
66	258	$4 20	77	207	$4 15
51	274	4 12½	60	249	4 15
13 gr's	179	3 95	16	215	4 15
70	249	4 10	73	205	4 15
50	244	4 10	10	261	4 20
78	215	4 10	61	234	4 20
56	265	4 10	43	209	4 05
60	325	4 12½	55	253	4 12½
66	224	4 15	66	350	4 20
77	215	4 15			

Sales—Cattle—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
1 cow	1,330	$2 25
6 cows	973	2 10
22 feeders	1,014	2 55
21 corn-fed natives	1,135	3 57½
21 feeder	1,062	2 30
10 butcher steers	1,146	2 75
3 cows	1,043	2 20
6 cows	1,087	2 25
5 stockers	914	2 15
2 stockers	865	2 00
3 stockers	983	2 25
3 cows	1,026	2 15
23 calves	180	2 50

Sales—Sheep—

No.	Av. Wt.	Price.
3 bucks	123	$3 00
61 mixed	91	3 70
66 mixed	80	3 80
6 mixed	87	3 65

CLARK & METZ
Commission Consignments Solicited.
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Beef, Pork, Hides, etc
Prompt Returns.
104 E. Fifth Street. St. Paul, Minn.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 15,000; shipments, none. Prices underwent no material change, and the market is quotably as nominal all around. Beeves—Choice, $4@4.15; steers, $3.40@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.20@3.15; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.25@3.00; Texas cattle, $2@3.70. Hogs—Receipts, 11,500; shipments, none; market steady to strong; mixed, $4.25@4.45; heavy, $4.20@4.42½; light, $4.30@4.60; skips, $3.50@4.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 400; market strong; natives, $3.50@4.90; Western, $3.35@3.80; Texans, $2.25@3.50; lambs, $4.75@5.80.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, July 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,340; shipments, 1,317; native beef steers, especially heavy, weak; Texas and Indian more active, but steady to strong; cows steady; stockers and feeding steers firm; good to choice corn-fed steers, $3.70@3.90; common to medium, $2.90@3.50; stockers and feeding steers, $2@3.10; cows, $1.60@2.70. Hogs—Receipts, 6,688; shipments, 1,653; opened steady, but soon weakened, and was 2½@5c lower: good to choice light, $4.25@4.30; common to medium, $3.90@4.20. Sheep—Receipts, 505; steady; good to choice muttons, $3.50@3.75; common to medium, $2@3.

Oil Markets.

NEW YORK, July 6.—Petroleum opened dull at 90¾c, and after sagging off to 90½c, rallied on the execution of a few small buying orders and closed steady at 90⅞c; sales, 226,000 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 6.—Petroleum dull but steady; National Transit certificates opened at 91⅛c, closed at 91⅛c; highest, 91¼c, lowest, 91⅛c.

Cincinnati Whisky.

CINCINNATI, July 6.—Whisky steady; sales, 518 bbls finished goods on basis of $1.02.

INSTITUTE WORK.

Extracts From the Address of Col. Stevens Before the Montevideo Institute.

The birth of these institutes being in this court house, I wish to express my hearty sympathy with this new movement, to add my mite to the momentum of its growth. The work of the institute must be positive, not negative. There is already in the state a great variety of organizations having for their object the promotion of our agriculture in some way; of increasing the products of our soil, or else in improving those persons who are employed on the land. These organizations amount to more than a score, so varied in their scope and intent, so useful and so numerous, that many have wondered how the institute work is to get the time and thought to be beneficial. Beginning with the humble and simple we rise and branch out until we reach, apparently, the outermost limits of solid, useful, instructive information to the farmer. The institute reaches them where the farmers' club of a neighborhood, the town agricultural society, the county society, the state society, the horticultural society, the Forestry association, the Tree Planting club, the Grange, the agricultural experiment station, the experimental farm, the Cane Growers' association, the Dairyman's association, the Wool Growers' association, the Shorthorn, Devon, Polled Angus, Ayrshire, Galoway, Holstein, Jersey, Redpolled the Berkshire, Poland China, Chester White, the Merino, Cotswold, South, Oxford Shire, Hampshire and Shropshire Down and Poultry associations ali—all fail, but yet all of these organizations are necessary to the farmer. I can say these things without conceit or a blush, for I am neither a teacher or a member of the institute work, and only appear before you on this occasion for the purpose of congratulating you who inaugurated the system in this state.

All will admit that agriculture is both an art and science. The art of agriculture is very old; almost as old as the human race. The science of agriculture is very young, almost as young as some of you who hear me speak. Before the modern means of transportation were devised, and before commerce had so placed all civilized nations into one brotherhood, where regions, separated from each other by even moderate distance, did not and could not stand in direct agricultural competition; when agricultural methods were simpler, and society's wants were also simpler—there the art sufficed very well to feed and clothe the people as they then lived. But now, when distant regions stand in sharp competition with each other in the markets of agricultural product, the science must play a more important part. The art still varies with the locality, with the soil, climate, the traditions of the people and the hundreds of local conditions which control the agriculture of any particular place. The art is local and changeable, but the principles of science are fixed and general. The art must be changed or modified with each new invention, with new facilities for transportation or production, but scientific principles, remaining fixed, may, however, be applied in new directions with the new need or the new conditions, or it can be applied in new ways to remove old difficulties.

Before the use of steam and before the modern means of transportation were devised, the Eastern states and the West stood in competition with each other in feeding the seaboard cities; one nation stood in no sharp competition with another in this respect, and thus the art sufficed, except in unfavorable years when short crops produced local distress, and if this was too severe then local famine adapted the number of mouths to be fed to the means of the local region for feeding them. Our first internal political troubles grew out of the localization of agricultural production. The grain grown west of the Alleghanies could not be profitably carried across the mountains to Philadelphia and the East, except in the concentrated form of whisky—the people had to have some commerce, something to sell, or else relapse to barbarism, and when a tax stopped their only chance of marketing a salable product, then came an insurrection, handed down to us as the whisky insurrection of 1791. How changed now, when it costs less to transport a barrel of flour over that same route than it practically does to get it carried from the neighboring store to our dwellings.

Within a century embargoes have been laid in one state to prevent the home grown wheat from being carried into another. Now the wheat of Minnesota competes with that of Dakota and California throughout the Union and jostles and crowds Russia and India in the wheat marts of Europe. If, therefore, Minnesota is to hold her own in the struggle, it is because of the aids modern science has given them, because the exact and refined methods of science has been introduced into this old occupation, which has heretofore remained but an art since Adam earned his bread "by the sweat of his brow." If Minnesota will continue to compete with the Black Sea or India in wheat, with the natural pasturest of the West in stock and wool, with the corn producing states south of us, in swine, and expects to remain successful, it must be because she brings superior knowledge as well as superior aid to her side. This, in a great measure, must be accomplished by the farmers' institute. It must expend the most of its strength in advancing the science of agriculture and in disseminating its knowledge among those who till the soil or produce stock. In this work it will prove an honor to our state and a blessing to our farmers.

HORSES IN SUMMER.

The Management They Should Receive to Secure the Most Efficient Service.

The weakest part of the horse is the foot, and this is the most important part of the animal, for "no foot no horse" is as true as it is a trite and common adage, and no other part of the anatomy of this indispensible animal is so much mismanaged as the foot, says the New York Times. The foot is perhaps most neglected during summer, a season when judicious treatment is required to repair the damage inflicted during the hardships of winter, and when the feet may be brought under reparative treatment most easily and effectively.

Shoes are used for the preservation of the feet, and justly so during the winter season, when the frozen ground wears down the horn with great rapidity, and by its uneven surface would bruise and wound the worn and tender sole, unable to repair by new growth the excessive wear and tear of the roads. But when this need has passed and the earth is soft and yielding and the work of the fields favor the new growth and expansion of the hoof the shoes are no longer required, but are an injury rather than a help. Under such circumstances they are not only useless, but, being retained, they cramp and bind the hoofs and exert an injurious pressure upon the horn and the exceedingly sensitive membranes which connect this outer casing of the foot with the vascular tissue and tendons inclosed within it. The horn of the foot may be well compared with the bones of the head; the hoof, in fact, in some respects, serves a similar purpose to that of the skull, which protects the brain from injury; and when the hoof is struck with a hammer and the horse flinches, quite as much pain is inflicted as when a man might be struck on the head in a similar manner. And when, by congestion of the brain by inflammation and excess of blood in it, the head suffers so severely, in much the same manner the foot suffers excruciating pains, and the whole system is disturbed sympathetically, when the extremely sensitive organs bound up in the hoof are inflamed and distended by the pressure of excess of blood. Thus it becomes a matter for serious care how the feet of a horse should be managed at this season.

There is certainly no need for shoes on the feet now, and more especially none for the retention of the old shoes which have done service up to this time. These should be removed and care taken to draw out all the broken nails. The foot will then expand on every pressure of the sole on the soil, and this healthful action will rapidly encourage a new growth of tissue, the increase of new horn, and a stronger and more elastic foot and movement. Nothing is more useful for a hoof that has been contracted by bad management or by disease brought on by bad feeding or injury, than to remove the shoes and provide work on plowed ground or afford a run on a smooth pasture. There is no necessity for shoeing farm horses in the summer; they will be far better without shoes, but to permit the old shoes to remain to be gradually worn off is a very great mistake. Next to the foot the

STOMACH OF A HORSE

is the most ill-used part of the beast. Feeding is usually done without any care. The rack is filled with hay, and the feed box with grain, and water is given as soon as the animal is brought out of the stable, to go to work with the stomach filled with dry food. This courts trouble. It makes a waste of food. It frequently causes a fit of colic, and it washes the food out of the stomach into the intestines, through which it passes undigested and uselessly, often injuriously, and escapes with the excrement. Ample time should be given for the animal to eat its food, and water should be given in small quantity only after the morning feeding, and always before the noon and afternoon meals. Cut feed is always better than dry hay and whole grain in the summer. It is eaten more slowly; the coarse and fine are thoroughly masticated together and the digestion of it is better. It is more laxative than dry food, and bran may be fed in this way better than in any other, and bran is an excellent summer food for horses. The hay, too, tends to nutralize the effect of the green food used, by which the action of the skin is increased and "softness" or excessive perspiration is induced.

The ease and comfort of a horse, and consequently its profit to its owner, are increased by a well-fitting harness. It is a shame to an owner that his animal should be galled and raw by the chafing of a collar or a saddle. Horses differ in their make up; in some the bones are more prominent than in others, the limbs are more angular, and the shoulder slopes differently, but nevertheless, as a rule, collars and harnesses are made on a fixed model. This causes galls and sores, which greatly interfere with the usefulness of the animals, not to speak of the tenderness of the skin caused by the profuse perspiration. The shoulders should be washed with salt water every morning; on the least sign of injury by the collar or the harness these should be padded with a piece of sheep skin wherever the hide is chafed and worn. The prevalent and unsightly shoe boils will not appear when shoes are not worn, and if it is thought necessary that some protection should be afforded for the feet, tips or smooth shoes only should be made use of.

FARM ECONOMY.

The Experience and Observation of Clarkson, of the Des Moines Register.

In early life we recollect hearing a young man inquire of a venerable gentleman, who had accumulated a large estate, what the secret of his success was. He said it was: "When you earn 75 cents per day, spend only 50 cents of it and keep out of debt." That information, simple as it was, has had an important influence upon life's transactions. And if it were lived up to by a large mass of laborers, mechanics and all classes of wage workers the world would be a great blessing. The rapidly increasing riches and consequent willful and wicked extravagance of a large class of our population is corrupting the minds and misleading the practices of the great mass of workers. Whilst the riches are increasing, paupers are multiplying much faster. There are twice as many, according to population, of those who ask and receive aid now as did fifty years ago. And yet the wage worker receives twice as much now as then. The articles of food cost no more, and clothing not half as much as then. Wage workers of all classes, both male and female, are not prospering as formerly. They are not weekly, monthly and yearly laying up a portion of their wages as then. They live more extravagantly, spend more recklessly, and foolishly aping their neighbors in fashionable follies. Mechanics appear, at least a large proportion of them, not to attempt to make any provision for the future. When they make $15 or $18 per week, instead of permanently investing at least one-third of the amount, they spend it all. Then, if work fails, or the man is taken sick, or any member of his family, so as to keep him from work, the family at once becomes an object of charity, the rents are unpaid, the butcher's bill neglected. The man becomes discouraged at the accumulated debts, until he begins to debate with himself whether he ought to try to pay the old debts. So soon as he does that—when he begins to study how to forfeit his honor, repudiate his obligations, he is gone. He no longer has that keen sense of honor which teaches him to regard as sacred his debts. Then he is no longer a man. His pride, his ambition, and all of the impulses which nerve and sustain a man in life's conflicts, are gone. He has no confidence in himself, and his neighbors have less. But if a man lives by rule, uses the plain necessaries of life, and scorns to ape the follies and corrupt practices of the growing cussedness of the world, and lays up carefully at least one-third of what he earns, soon he will see there are better days for him. A little weekly and annually saved, the increasing accumulation of interest, the increasing ambition, and the renewed energy will soon build or buy a house. Then the expense of living decreases, and the saving can be more, until imperceptibly the man with his family find themselves in comfortable circumstances, respected by the world, his financial credit established, and he is enabled to enter other enterprises than as a day laborer.

We have seen these things worked out and demonstrated all about us for the last sixty-five years. The man who spends as he goes soon has nothing to spend but is broken down in spirit, credit and character; but the man who weekly saves a portion of his earnings, economizes in his business, soon places himself among the honored and respected. It is as certain as the revolution of the spheres. But the man who saves nothing sinks lower in spirit, enterprise and character. He soon becomes too indolent to work and not too proud to beg. And he goes down as fast as gravitation will take him. Trust no man who not regularly save and lay up a certain per cent of his wages. There is no hope for him. He will become sour, abuse those who prosper by saving and will live a miserable life, hating the prosperous and dying a beggar. "If you earn 75 cents per day, spend only 50 cents of it."

BOILING POTATOES.

Some Mistakes Made in Their Preparation for the Table.

A Bostonian says: That the potato is the most popular of all the vegetables cannot be denied, for there are few homes in our country in which it does not form an important part of each day's fare. Indeed, in the majority of homes it makes its appearance at each meal, either boiled, baked or in some of the many dishes in which it is the principal part. No matter in what way it is cooked, it is generally welcome. As to its healthful properties authorities disagree, but where any harm has resulted from the use of potatoes, it can usually be traced to the cooking of them. A soggy, watery potato is one of the most unhealthy things any one can eat, yet this is too often the kind that is generally put on a table. To be sure, the most important thing to consider is to have the vegetable good, yet a good cook may render a very poor potato palatable, while a bad cook can render a good one positively uneatable.

There are few ways of cooking a potato as acceptable to a lover of this vegetable as boiling, providing it is done properly. It is a mistake made by many women to cut off the ends or dig out the eyes. If a nice, mealy boiled potato is wanted, it can never be obtained if the skin is broken before boiling. Always choose as good potatoes as can be had, and wash in several waters until perfectly clean, but do not cut in any part, unless there is an appearance of rot, which ought always be cut out. Have the potatoes as near one size as possible, put in a pot or saucepan, and cover with boiling water. Set on the stove and let boil, but be careful that they do not boil too fast, or they will break into pieces before they are done. Before setting on the stove, throw into the water a teaspoonful of salt. Keep the pot covered while boiling until the potatoes are done, which will be from twenty minutes to half an hour, according to their size. To tell when they are done, try with a fork, and if the fork goes through the thickest part of one easily, they are ready to be taken from the stove. Remove the pot from the stove and drain off the water, then set it on the back of the stove with the cover partly off, so as to let off the steam, and shake it once or twice so the potatoes may dry equally on all sides. Serve as soon as possible, and, if the potatoes are not mealy, the fault lies in themselves and not in the cooking. Never cover potatoes tightly after draining, without first letting out the steam, or they will be sure to be soggy and watery, no matter how good a vegetable they were previous to boiling.

The above recipe is from an Irish woman, consequently it is good, for, no matter how deficient she may be as to the cooking of other articles of food, she is always an expert at boiling potatoes.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

What have I a right to own? What is ownership? Every man owns "legitimately, those things which have been created by his labor, his intelligence or his activity." What a man makes, the direct results of his labors, are his; are his property, not his possessions merely, but his very own. He did not create the land, therefore he cannot, strictly speaking, own it, but it does not follow that he can justly charge only for his occupation. While he does not own the land, he has something beyond mere possession of the bare land itself, something he does own as justly as the ax he has made with his own hands, he owns his improvements. These have cost him labor, everyday work, in reclaiming the wilderness, in subduing the soil, in draining the swamps, in buildings and fences and orchards, and in making a home, and are a lien upon the land, and for which he can legitimately charge the purchaser. This element of value is largely ignored by all that class of publicists who insist that society should wipe out all titles to land, and should turn the face of the earth into commons. The fact is, as a rule, in the markets of the world there is no price set on the land. Nine-tenths of the farms to-day would not bring more than the improvements have cost in labor and money.

When I speak of improvements, I do not mean alone the improvements on the soil itself; but I include all these labors and moneys expended to enhance the value of the farm—which it has cost for roads, bridges, churches and courthouses. I would include a large portion of the taxes; the time spent as a member of society in the furtherance of good order and an accessible market; in short, I would include everything that goes to make a home in a well-ordered and prosperous community. If anyone came into the wilderness hundreds of miles away from market, and made him a home and lives upon it now, I say to him that if he can find a man foolish enough to pay him for what that home has actually cost him in days' work and money expended, let him not close his eyes in sleep before he has consummated the bargain, unless he finds a new home would cost him as much; in such a case he had better let well enough alone. The fact is, as a rule, there is no charge for the land itself; that has no market value, and the argument of our would-be anti-monopolist, in its last element, falls to the ground.

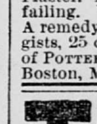
Sneezing Catarrh.

The distressing sneeze, sneeze, sneeze, the acrid, watery discharges from the eyes and nose, the painful inflammation extending to the throat, the swelling of the mucous lining, causing choking sensations, cough, ringing noises in the head and splitting headaches—how familiar these symptoms are to thousands who suffer periodically from head colds or influenza, and who live in ignorance of the fact that a single application of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH will afford instantaneous relief.

But this treatment in cases of simple Catarrh gives but a faint idea of what this remedy will do in the chronic forms, where the breathing is obstructed by choking, putrid mucous accumulations, the hearing affected, smell and taste gone, throat ulcerated and hacking cough gradually fastening itself upon the debilitated system. Then it is that the marvelous curative power of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE manifests itself in instantaneous and grateful relief. Cure begins from the first application. It is rapid, radical, permanent, economical, safe.

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE consists of one bottle of the RADICAL CURE, one box CATARRHAL SOLVENT and an IMPROVED INHALER; price, $1.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, BOSTON.


IT STOPS THE PAIN.
Aching Muscles, Back, Hips and Sides, Kidney and Uterine Pains, and all Pain, Inflammation and Weakness **relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.** The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. New, original, instantaneous, never-failing. Vastly superior to all other plasters. A remedy for the relief of pain. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

TANSY PILLS
are perfectly **Safe** and always **Effectual. Never fail** to afford **speedy** and **certain relief.** More than 10,000 American women use them regularly. Guaranteed superior to all others or cash refunded. If your druggist don't keep **"Wilcox's Compound Tansy Pills"** accept no worthless nostrum said to be "just as good," but send **4 cts.** for **"Woman's Safe Guard"** and receive the only **absolutely reliable remedy** by mail. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN Treatment,—Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhœa caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. Guarantee issued only by Hippler & Collier, Druggists, Sole Agents, Seventh and Sibley, St. Paul, Minn.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY

TICKET OFFICES:
184 East Third Street, & Union Depot, St. Paul.
A means daily. B except Sunday. C except Saturday. D except Monday.

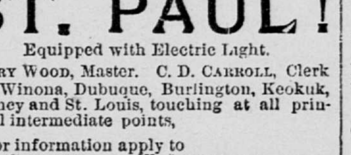
	Lv. St. Paul.	Ar. St. Paul.
Milwaukee & way.	B 7:15 a. m.	10:05 p.m.B
LaCros., Dub.&Lo.	B 7:15 a. m.	11:05 p.m.B
Aberdeen & Way	B 7:25 a. m.	6:45 p.m.B
Pra.duC., M.&C.Ex	B 9:15 a. m.	6:30 p.m.B
Calmer & Dav. Ex.	B 9:15 a. m.	6:30 p.m.D
Mil., Chi. & Atl.Ex.	A 3:00 p. m.	1:50 p.m.A
Owatonna & Way.	A 4:35 p. m.	10:00 a.m.A
Chicago Fast Mail	A 6:40 p. m.	3:15 p.m.A
Aberd'n& Mit. Ex.	A 7:15 p. m.	8:40 a.m.A
Mil&Chi. Vestibule	A 7:30 p. m.	7:30 a.m.A
Aus., Dub.&Chi Ex	C 7:40 p. m.	7:50 a.m.D

EASTERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY.
Only line running all trains through SOLID. A, daily. B, except Sunday.

	Lv.St. Paul.	Ar.St. Paul
Hinckley, Superior, Duluth	B8:45 a.m.	2:25 p.m.B
Hinckley, Superior, Duluth	A4:45 p.m.	9:00 p.m.A

Buffet Parlor Car on every train.
Ticket Offices—Union Depots; 185 East Third st., St. Paul; 300 Nicollet ave., corner Third st., Minneapolis.

St. Louis, St. Paul & Minneapolis PACKET CO.
(Only Side-Wheel Passenger Steamers)
Between St. Paul and St. Louis.



—THE STEAMER—
ST. PAUL!
Equipped with Electric Light.
JERRY WOOD, Master. C. D. CARROLL, Clerk
For Winona, Dubuque, Burlington, Keokuk, Quincy and St. Louis, touching at all principal intermediate points,
For information apply to
C. J. GOODING, Freight Agent, Levee, foot of Jackson St. W. SCHUBACH, Ticket Agent, 179 E. 3d St.

ST. PAUL MINNEAPOLIS AND MANITOBA RAILWAY.

Through Sleeping, Dining Cars and Free Colonists' Sleepers to Butte, Helena, Great Falls, Winnipeg, Utah, Oregon, California, Washington Territory. Free Colonists' Sleepers through to Pacific Coast.

Dining and Sleeping Cars — Free Colonists' Sleepers.	Leave St. Paul.	Arrive St. Paul.
Morris, Wahpeton, Sioux Falls, Pipestone and Willmar.	8:10 a m	6:30 p m
St. Cloud, Fargo and Grand Forks	a8:20 a m	a6:15 p m
Osseo and St. Cloud	a2:30 p m	a11:55 a m
Excelsior and Hutchinson	a4:30 p m	a11:55 a m
Anoka, Elk River, Willmar, Princ'ton, Milaca and Hinckley	a8:45 a m 4:45 p m	a2:25 p m 9:00 p m
Aberdeen, Ellendale, Watertown, Huron, Wahpeton, Casselton, Hope, Larimore and Fargo	b8:10 p m	c6:55 a m
Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Neche, Winnipeg, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Ore.	5:00 p m	6:55 a m
Crookston, Minot, Buford, Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Anaconda and Pacific Coast	5:00 p m	9:30 a m

All trains daily except as follows: a except Sundays; b Saturdays as far as Wahpeton only; c Mondays from Wahpeton only.

Through sleepers daily to Great Falls, Helena, Butte, Mont., Fergus Falls, Moorhead, Fargo, Grand Forks, Grafton, Crookston, Winnipeg and other important points.

Short line trains between St. Paul and Minneapolis and Minnetonka run from Union depot in each city during the day. St. Paul, W. J. Dutch, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, 195 East Third st.; Brown & Knebel, Ticket Agents, Union Depot. Minneapolis, V. D. Jones, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, corner Third st. and Nicollet av.; H. L. Martin, Ticket Agent, Union Depot.

NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.

The Dining Car Line to Fargo, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte and the Pacific Northwest.

Dining Cars on Pacific Express Trains.	Leave St. Paul Daily.	Arrive St. Paul Daily.
Pacific Express (limited) for Fargo, Bismarck, MilesCity Helena, Butte, Spokane Falls, Tacoma and Portland	4:00 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Winnipeg Express (limited) for Brainerd, Grand Forks, Grafton, Pembina and Winnipeg	4:00 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
Dakota Express, for Brainerd, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Milnor, Fargo, Jamestown and intermediate points	8:00 p. m.	7:05 a. m.
Fargo Express (daily ex. Sunday), for Brainerd, Fargo, and intermediate points	7:55 a. m.	4:40pm

FREE COLONIST SLEEPERS are run on Pacific Express trains leaving St. Paul at 6:00 p. m.

Through Pullman Sleepers daily between St. Paul and Grafton, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Helena and all points West.

C. E. STONE, City Ticket Agent, 173 East Third Street, St. Paul.
G. F. McNeill, City Ticket Agent, 19 Nicollet House, Minneapolis.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY
ALBERT LEA ROUTE.

	Lv.St.Paul	Ar St.Paul
Chi. & Des Moines Ex.	9:55 a m	*7:45 p m
Chicago & Kan City Ex	9:55 a m	*7:45 p m
Watertown & Pac. Div. Excelsior	*8:00 a m	*6:00 p m
Waterville & Chaska Ex	*3:50 pm	10:30 a m
St. Louis 'Through' Ex	†6:25 pm	†9:10 a m
Des Moines & Kansas City Express	d6:25 p m	d 9:10 a.m
Chicago "Fast" Ex.	d6:25 p m	d 9:10 a.m

d, Daily. * Ex. Sundays. † Ex. Saturday. Ticket office, St. Paul, corner Third and Sibley streets, and depot Broadway, foot of Fourth street.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & KANSAS CITY Railway.—Offices: Minneapolis, No. 8 Nicollet House Block and Union Depot. St. Paul, No. 195 E. Third St. and Union Depot.

All Trains Daily.	Leave. Mpls.	Leave. St. P.	Arrive. Mpls.	Arrive. St. P.
Chi. & Des Moines Express	a. m. 7:05	a. m. 7:45	a. m. 8:10	a. m 7:30
Chicago, St. Joe & Kansas City	p. m. 7:00	p. m. 7:33	8:10	7:30
St. Louis Express	a. m. 7:05	a. m. 7:45	p. m. 7:45	p. m. 7:15
Chicago & Dubuque	7:05	7:45	2:20	1:45
vle Accomodation	p. m. 4:15	p. m. 4:45	a. m. 10.45	a. m. 0.10

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

CITY OFFICES.
St. Paul—178 East Third St.
Minneapolis — 19 Nicollet House Block.
Union Depot—Both cities.
F. H. Anson, General Northwestern Passenger Agent.

MINNEAPOLIS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Waukesha	a12:45 P M a6:45 P M	a8:27 A M a4:15 P M

ST. PAUL.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, Chippewa Falls, Eau Claire, Neenah, Oshkosh, Fond du Lac and Waukesha	a1:25 P M a7:20 P M	a7:45 A M a3:40 P M

a Daily.
Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars and the Central's famous Dining Cars attached to all through trains.

'The Burlington'

Union Depots, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Chicago and St. Louis.

Ticket Offices—St. Paul, corner Third and Robert sts.; Chicago, corner Clark and Adams sts.; St. Louis, 112 North Fourth st.

	Leave St. Paul	Arrive St. Paul
Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria, daily	7:30 p. m.	7:10 a. m.
Chicago, La Crosse, Dubuque, and Galena Ex. Sunday	7:30 a. m.	3:00 p. m.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL, MINNEAPOLIS & OMAHA RY.
THE BEST EQUIPPED LINE
To Chicago, Omaha and Kansas City.

LEAVE. Minneap'ls.	LEAVE. St. Paul.	EASTERN TRAINS. (* Daily. † Ex. Sunday.)	ARRIVE. St. Paul.	ARRIVE. Minneap'ls.
* 6 55 AM	7 45 AM	Eau Claire, Merrillan and Green Bay	7 10 PM	† 7 55 PM
* 2 20 PM	3 00 PM	Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls and Elroy	1 50 PM	* 2 30 PM
* 6 50 PM	7 30 PM	Eau Claire, Merrillan and Elroy	7 30 AM	* 8 03 AM
* 9 20 AM	9 55 AM	New Richmond, Superior and Duluth	6 00 PM	† 6 40 PM
* 9 00 PM	9 40 PM	New Richmond, Superior and Duluth	6 55 AM	* 7 35 AM
† 9 20 AM	9 55 AM	Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield and Watersmeet	6 00 PM	† 6 40 PM
† 9 00 PM	9 40 PM	Ashland, Washburn, Bayfield and Escanaba	6 55 AM	* 7 35 AM
* 2 20 PM	3 00 PM	Chicago, Madison and Janesville—Fast Day Express	1 50 PM	* 2 30 PM
† 6 50 PM	7 30 PM	Chicago Fast Vestibuled Express	7 30 AM	* 8 03 AM
* 6 50 PM	7 30 PM	Madison, Waukesha and Milwaukee—Fast Line	7 30 AM	* 8 03 AM

LEAVE. St. Paul.	LEAVE. Minneap'ls.	WESTERN TRAINS. (* Daily. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Ex. Sunday.)	ARRIVE. Minneap'ls.	ARRIVE. St. Paul.
† 7 50 AM	8 25 AM	Sioux City, Sioux Falls and Yankton	6 30 PM	† 7 03 PM
* 5 45 PM	6 25 PM	Fast Line, Sioux City, Omaha and Kansas City	9 05 AM	* 9 40 AM
† 7 50 AM	8 25 AM	Mankato, Lake Crystal and Elmore	6 30 PM	† 7 03 PM
† 5 45 PM	6 25 PM	Tracy and Pierre	9 05 AM	‡ 9 40 AM

Chicago Fast Day Express arrives Chicago at 7 next morning. Chicago Vestibuled Express arrives Chicago at 9.30 next morning. Through Sleeper to Milwaukee on Vestibuled Express arrives there at 7.40 next morning. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars, the finest in the world, on these Chicago Trains. Through Pullman Sleepers on Kansas City Fast Line to Council Bluffs, Omaha and Kansas City. Also Pullman Sleepers on Night Trains between St. Paul, Duluth and Ashland. Sleeping Car to Tracy Ex. Sunday.

TICKET OFFICES: St. Paul, 159 East Third Street and Union Depot, foot Sibley Street. Minneapolis, 13 Nicollet House Block and Union Depot, Bridge Square.

T. W. TEASDALE, Gen'l Passenger Agent. T. J. McCARTY, City Ticket Agent, St. Paul. W. B. WHEELER, City Ticket Agt., Minneapolis.