MINNEAPOLIS.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Discussing the Advisability of Removing the Law Library.

A meeting of the Minneapolis Bar association was held in the law library in Temple court yesterday to discuss the advisability of accepting the offer made by L. E. Menage for the removal of the library to the Guarantee, Loan and Trust building. The executive committee, to which the matter had been referred, reported that Mr. Menage had agered a bonus of $2,500 and $1,200 a year for ten years to the association if the library was moved to his building. Mr. Herrick wanted the library to remain in the Temple court, and he offered to make a contribution of $1,000 a year to it if it was allowed to remain and all the tenants of his building were given access to it. The committee recommended that, inasmuch as the bar association had signed a lease for the rooms occupied in Temple court for ten years, the association was morally as well as legally bound to keep the agreement made in the lease and the committee recommended that the proposition made by Mr. Menage be rejected and the one made by Mr. Herrick be accepted. There were sixty-three members of the association present, and there was considerable difference of opinion as to the wisdom of adopting the recommendation of the committee. Some of the members went so far as to argue that if the Guarantee Loan building put in a law library for the use of its tenants, and the New York Life building added a $10,000 library to its attractions, the usefulness of the bar association and its library would be gone, and they were in favor of disbandment. Others argued that the Menage proposition should be accepted, and were strongly opposed to the acceptance of the one made by Mr. Herrick. Judge Koon made a strong speech in favor of the library remaining where it now is, and, after considerable argument, the matter was referred back to the executive committee with instructions to ascertain it, in the event of the library remaining in Temple court, Mr. Herrick would agree to strike out the last clause in his proposition, which throws the library open to all the tenants occupying offices in the building. The committee will report at the quarterly meeting meeting, which will be held on March 19.

OBJECTS TO ALTERATIONS.

Mrs. Emma Thompson Sues A. Knoblauch.

Mrs. Emma A. Thompson has filed a complaint seeking an injunction against Anton Knoblauch to restrain him from making certain alterations in his building, 39 Washington avenue south, which, the plaintiff alleges, would materially injure her building, at 41 Washington avenue south. Knoblauch has bas been ordered to make no alterations as proposed until this matter has been heard, which hearing has been set for next Saturday.

Arguments were made yesterday morning in the case of Mary Lieman against A. C. Brown, to secure possession of a lot in the Eighth ward, which she claims by virtue of mortgage foreclosure proceedings, time for redemption having expired. It was taken under advisement.

A motion has been made and granted by the court permitting the assignee of the Petrole Fuel company to levy an assessment upon the stockholders to raise money for the payment of the company's debts.

ALL SORTS.

A few more mistakes of Moses.

The GLOBE has been calling C. J. Buel "Clarence," and it develops that his given name is Charles.

The Times speaks of Plummer Post hall as being at the "corner of Washington and First avenue northeast."

The same paper also referred the other day to Ben. Tim Byrnes as "Tom Byrnes."

The Pioneer Press Saturday published an obituary of Harry S. Holcomb, a Journal compositor, and the Tribune-Star followed with a tribute to the memory of the supposed deceased, who, however, is alive, and is enjoying fair health.

The Tribune says that an "egort will be made by the Caledonian society to have a Scotch day set aside at the exposition." Just what an "egort" is can only be conjectured.

The Journal remarks that the "exposition fund has reached $177,000, and is reaching out for $150,000."

The Tribune's St. Paul end says: "George Francis Train lectured in this city Saturday evening."

The Journal of Monday had a note to the effect that Ed H. Cramsie the day before made a speech at a labor meeting. Mr. Cramsie has been dead a year or more.

A man has been sent to the workhouse for stealing jelly. That is right. Such aristocratic tendencies as the taking of jelly must not be encouraged in a free republic.

Tim Byrnes is now accused of deserting his Republican league friends, and again it is proven that men build up enterprises only for the enjoyment of other people.

Since Ald. Gray proposed that the site of the old court house, when vacated, be used as a site for a market, the south siders have begun coaching their babies on what must be done when the time comes for action on the matter in the dim, distant future.

Several "prominent citizens" are anxiously looking forward to the establishment of those smelters in Minneapolis, so that a supply of cast-iron gall can always be obtained at a moment's notice, and at the bottom price. They need it, as constant use will wear out even iron.

Rev. Thomas McClary is soon to lecture on "Our Songs," and a vigilance committee, with the motto, "Down With McGinty," surrounding a coal hole, rampant, emblazoned on its banner, is being quietly organized to carry out the intentions of all good citizens.

It is a fortunate circumstance for B. F. Nelson that there are few Mexicans in Minneapolis, and he should be careful to confine his observations on priest-riding to Mexico. As it is he should not be surprised at the receipt of a few "White Cap" notices. He should remember Dr. Ames' awful fate.

C. A. Nimocks' head droops low over the outcome of the city and county tax dispute, and it is rumored that the able financier became so excited over his failure as to forget his usual "Old-Sleuth-on-the-Trail" expression.

Secretary Holt says that there are 1,000 Minneapolis children growing up in ignorance, which is an assurance that the supply of ward politicians and alderman is not likely to fall short.

Festivities for Scots.

The Caledonian club will give a free entertainment at Malcolm's hall March 19. The purpose of the gathering is to bring all the Scotch people of the city together and get them acquainted. It is the intention of the club to make an effort to have Andrew Carnegie come to Minneapolis during the exposition, and a committee consisting of W. E. Hicks, James D. Shearer and J. M. Boyd Jr. was appointed to confer with General Manager Reagan and fix for a day to be set apart for the Scotch people, at which time Mr. Carnegie might be secured to deliver an address in the auditorium that is to be built inside the building.

On the Police Run.

The officers detailed for duty in the municipal court had but little to do yesterday. Six common drunks were given the regulation fine of $10, and Louis Metzband, an old man who lives at 1109 Fourth street North, who has been suspected on more than one occasion of selling without a license, was arraigned by Officer Noren on the charge of conducting a blind pig. Metzband pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or to spend thirty days in the county jail. He paid the fine.

Stockholders Quarrel.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Sandford S. Small to-day obtained an injunction from the supaeme court restraining the Minneapolis Electro Matrix company and others from disposing of its assets.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Dr. J. Bishop left yesterday for a trip to Menominee, Wis.

T. P. McGowan, of Portland, Me., is in the city on a short visit.

The ladies of the West hotel gave a euchre party Tuesday evening.

James E. Merritt returned from his Eastern trip yesterday morning.

An informal dance was given at the Hotel Langham Tuesday evening.

Mrs. E. B. Ellsworth has returned from a few weeks' absence in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Blunt have returned from their visit to Southern Indiana.

Manager J. T. McCadden, of the Palace museum, and wife go East to-day on a two week's trip.

The Quivive club will give one of their enjoyable dances at Tollefson's hall, Thursday evening.

General Solicitor Clarke, of the Omaha & St. Louis road is visiting at his former home in Iowa.

Miss Mamie Have gave a euchre party last evening to a number of her friends at her home, 1224 Chestnut avenue.

Mrs. H. F. Brown gave a progressive euchre party at her residence, 326 Seventh street south, Tuesday evening.

The engagement is announced of General Manager W. S. Mellin, to Miss Gertrude L. James, of Superior Wis.

Maj. H. L. Straight and wife and Dr. G. W. Carpenter left Tuesday evening for San Francisco, to be gone until about May 1.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Inks and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Spear, their daughter and son-in-law, have returned from a three months' tour in California.

Dr. W. D. Lawrence entertained a number of his friends of the medical fraternity Tuesday evening, at his residence, 801 Third avenue south.

B. M. Todd, president of the Albert Lea Milling company, and one of the most wealthy men of Southern Minnesota, is in the city. He will make Minneapolis his future home.

THE KNOT WAS NOT TIED.

A Wealthy Deaf Mute Jilted by His Fiancee.

CLEVELAND, O., March 1.—John Conrad Hummer, of Kansas, a rich farmer and a deaf mute, came to Cleveland several days ago to marry Miss Minne Estella Wyman, also a deaf mute. The wedding was to have taken place yesterday afternoon, and Rev. Mann, a deaf mute, was engaged to tie the knot. At the last moment the young woman's family objected and the wedding was declared "off." Hummer called on the police for aid but did not get it. To-day he was about to take legal action when he learned that his lady love had left the city. He will therefore return to his stock farm in the West without a wife.

SENSIBLE BLUENOSES.

Haligonians Protest Against Increasing the Duty on Flour.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 5.—The chamber of commerce to-night discussed the proposed increase of duty on flour, and by a majority vote passed a resolution protesting against any increase, and urging that there was necessity of removing the duty from American corn. The Halifax representatives at Ottawa are to be advised of the chamber's action.

Forger Tilghman Sent Up.

LONDON, March 5.—William Percy Tilghman, the American who was arrested at Scarborough last September for forgery and subsequently released for want of evidence, was to-day tried for uttering spurious checks and sentenced to imprisonment for one year. Tilghman was formerly a clerk in the American consular service in Berlin. The United States legation here has closely watched the Tilghman case from the beginning.

Brazilians Boycott British Goods.

RIO JANEIRO, March 5.—Leagues have been formed in this city and at Bahia, Para, Santos and Pernambuco to boycott British in favor of American goods.

Davitt's Reply to Le Caron.

LONDON, March 5.—Michael Davitt, in a long reply to Le Caron, declares that the latter's letter leaves the main contention of his article in the Nineteenth Century unassailed.

CUT TO COLORADO POINTS.

The Missouri Pacific Carries the War Into Egypt.

CHICAGO, March 5.—The action of the Missouri Pacific railroad in announcing a rate of $5 from St. Louis to Kansas City, and $10 from Kansas City to Pueblo, carries the passenger rate war into the territory beyond the Missouri river. The new cuts to Colorado points will be promptly met by the Chicago & Alton, the Burlington, the Rock Island, the Santa Fe, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Union Pacific. It is intimated that the $10 rate west of the river will apply from Omaha as well as from Kansas City. This will make the rate from Chicago to Denver $18 first class and $15 second class, against the former rate of $30.65.

NEEDS A STRONG MONARCHY.

Von Moltke's Estimate of the Situation in Germany.

BERLIN, March 5.—As applicable to the present situation the North German Gazette quotes a letter from Count von Moltke for the new edition of Whetman's "Imperial Germany," in which the count says: "Every state requires a government corresponding with its peculiar character. The constitution which in her secure situation England has slowly evolved cannot be transferred to the continent. France has tried all kinds, and has failed to arrive at a finality. Germany, a new empire, is a parvenu intruder in the European family. In the midst of our mighty neighbors we need a strong monarchy. I am glad you do justice to the anciently founded paternal government of Hohenzollern."

England Snubs Zanzibar's Ruler.

LONDON, March 6.—The English government has officially admitted that the sultan of Zanzibar had no right to cede to the English company the islands of Manda and Patta.

Wissmann's African Campaign.

ZANZIBAR, March 5.—The forces under command of Maj. Wissmann will attack Bwana here during the coming week. The German men-of-war Carolo and Sperber have sailed from here to assist Maj. Wissmann.

A Catholic Bank to be Founded.

PARIS, March 5.—A Catholic bank is about to be started at Paris, with a capital of 2,000,000 francs.

Chinese Prepare for War.

LONDON, March 6.—The Chinese government is massing troops on the Siberian frontier, as an early attack by Russian forces is feared.

CO-OPERATIVE CREAMERIES.

A Canadian Writer Gives Some Data and Opinions.

The creamery provides for the manufacture of milk into one of the most wholesome articles of food, which every one wants and likes, and which can be sent from the farm with the largest profit to the man selling it. From the milk yielded by the cows of this province we make, in large quantities, cheese—a product which is a more concentrated and nourishing food than butter is. I want just here to show you the weakness of our butter-making system, writes Prof. James W. Robertson to the Farmers' Advocate. Of the milk yielded by the cows of this province nearly as much is converted into butter as into cheese; there is not much difference. Our cheese has won for Canada the reputation of being one of the finest cheese producing countries in the world, while our butter has earned for us the unenviable notoriety of sending to England the strongest butter received there from any part of the world. There must be something wrong, you see, in the way we do things, when we are not able to earn as good a reputation for producing butter as we have established in connection with our exports of cheese. Let me cite to you the first mistake we have made in regard to our butter-making operations. There was a time when we had no reputation as a cheese-making people; when the cheese was made at home in the dairies of the farmers. Now, of all the cheese made in this province 99 4-5 per cent is made in the cheese factories and 1-5 per cent in home dairies. You have there, in my opinion, in that short set of figures, the real reason why our cheese-making business has attained such a high reputation, while on the other hand, our butter-making operations have secured for us, in market reputation, only that which too frequently characterizes the product itself—a bad odor. Of all the butter made in the province from the milk production of nearly as many cows as we used in cheese-making operations, less than 3 per cent is made in creameries. Less than 3 per cent in one case, as against 99 4-5 per cent in the other. If we had this position in regard to butter-making reversed, and only 3 per cent of our butter were made at the farm dairies, we would get much higher figures for our total product. Let me examine still further this making of 97 per cent of our butter product in the farm dairies—mostly small. Is that an economical and profitable way of producing butter? To a man who gives the matter any serious consideration it at once becomes evident that it is not. The total make of butter in the farm dairies of the province is estimated at over 30,000,000 pounds annually. I have taken some pains to discover what amount of labor is employed in making that quantity of butter by finding out how long it takes to make ten pounds of butter in the home dairy, and I find that it takes on the average just six times as much labor to make a pound of butter in a small dairy as it required to make a pound in a creamery. The amount of labor required to make 30,000,000 pounds of butter in home dairies is equal to 750,000 single day's labor, whereas, if made in creameries it would take less than 130,000 single days' labor. You would have 620,000 days of ten hours each of labor to spare in the homes of Ontario by having this butter made in creameries. Now, in this province we should be proud, above all things, of the virtue, industry, intelligence and beauty of our women; and yet our farmers are crushing the spirit out of their wives and daughters by making them milk cows, set pans, churn butter and perform all the heavy work incidental to that process. This seems to be a small factor in our national prosperity, but it is really a very important one, that the women of our farms should have more leisure for true womanly work, and spend less of their time in producing butter which sells for 12 to 14 cents a pound, the average price of the summer dairy butter of this province. I haven't a word to say against the butter these ladies make, but I say it is wasting labor to have a large number of women doing that which one man could do. Then, again, there is more than six times as much capital invested in dairy utensils in private dairies as would furnish creameries with capacity to do the same work. Do you suppose that any manufacturer could run for any length of time in competition with another manufacturer producing the same class of goods if he actually had to pay six times as much for his labor, and to invest six times as much capital in his machinery and plant as the other did? He would be played out of business in two weeks if he kept his books well, and inside of a short period whether he kept books or not. Yet that is exactly what buttermakers have been doing, and they wonder why butter making does not pay. It can be made to pay, but we must make our methods economical.

Butter Making Rules.

At the Ithaca dairy institute, Josiah Shull, of Herkimer county, New York, an expert in butter making, submitted these sensible rules: 1. To make butter the milk from healthy cows only should be used. 2. Avoid excitement of the cows, produced by chasing with dogs or in any other manner. Harsh treatment lessens the quantity and injures the quality of milk. 3. Cows should have an abundance of suitable food and pure water, and salt be kept where they can have access to it every day. 4. Cows should be kept from all foul odors, and not be allowed to eat or drink anything that will taint the milk. 5. Milking should be done at regular hours, with clean hands, clean udders, and clean stables, and the milk kept from contaminating odors. 6. Milk should be strained immediately after drawing, and aerated to eliminate any objectionable odors. 7. Milk vessels should be thoroughly cleaned, scalded with boiling water and aired to keep them perfectly sweet. These rules are most excellent and worthy of being heeded by all would-be buttermakers.

Science Clippings.

Electricity has been found to travel 288,000 miles per second, under favorable circumstances.

A new road-sweeping machine has been tried in London. It can be easily attached to any cart and worked by an experienced hand. Traveling at the rate of three miles an hour, the machine sweeps through twelve hundred square feet per minute of any road, and places the mud in the cart behind without noise or splash.

The feature of Edison's exhibit at the Paris exposition was an enormous model of an incandescent lamp forty feet high and made entirely of small incandescent lights, of which it was necessary, it is said, to use 20,000. The French and American flags were worked out in incandescent lamps on either side of the big lamp.

A modern, high-powered naval gun will throw a projectile weighing 1,700 pounds at a velocity of over a mile in four seconds, equal to 27,213 tons of metal falling a distance of one foot on an object. It requires 370 pounds of powder to fire this shot at this velocity. The cost of each discharge is about $1,000. A shell containing 500 pounds of dynamite from Zalinski's gun averages about $900 in cost of material.

The stables should not only be well cleaned and purified by plenty of fresh litter and plaster, which neutralizes the odor of a stable, but also by ample ventilation, with abundant space for each cow.

SICK HEADACHE—Carter's Little Liver Pills
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LONG OPERATORS REALIZE

Heavy Sales of Wheat Put Prices Away Below the Supposed Zero.

A Decline at Chicago of Nearly a Full Point from Tuesday's Close.

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

CHICAGO, March 5.—The wheat market started steady this morning, subject to any influence which might develop. In the early news there was nothing of import. The board of trade figures increased the wheat on passage 1,040,000 bu. Cables were of no importance neither way. Shipments for the week from India and Russia to the United Kingdom and the continent were but 1,800,000 bu, against 2,340,000 a year ago. There was no great pressure to sell wheat here, and the offerings at Minneapolis were very light, with millers the buyers. New York cleared 50,000 bu of wheat and Philadelphia a little; Baltimore none. Schwartz & Dupee were the leading buyers here, either for Bloom or Pardridge. McCormick & Co. and William Dunn were the leading sellers early. With these conditions May opened at 79⅝, sold at 79¾@79½ to 79¾ to 79⅝ to 79⅞ to 79⅝c. Then came the heavy snow storm here. What fell in Chicago had a wonderful effect on sentiment, regardless of what fell on wheat fields as a blanket. The foreign agents were among the first to begin realizing. The crowd thought it ought to oppose Pardridge, who was talking bullish. An hour later May wheat was off to 78⅞c, or just 1c under the best price of the morning. Figures purporting to be Bradstreet's gave the decrease in stocks east of the Rocky mountains for the week at 1,800,000 bu. There was some room taken for wheat not yet bought at New York. At 1 p. m. May was steady at 79c; June sold at 79⅛c and off to 78¾c, and July, 77¼@77⅜c and off to 76⅞c. The local trade continued to sell wheat to the close. Receipts were 17 cars wheat, 345 corn and 98 oats. Shipments, 35,631 bu wheat; 274,606 bu corn, and 184,122 bu oats. Corn was tame throughout most of the session, the fluctuations narrow, and the market quite featureless. Armour & Co. again sold May, and receivers were also sellers to some extent, with the demand very slack. Still considering the narrowness of the trade, prices kept quite steady. Oats while there was not much doing, show d a good deal of stubborn strength. Hutchinson seemed to be the chief support, though even he was not a liberal buyer. The crowd, however, was not disposed to sell much and the small purchases were sufficient to hold the market. Provisions were weak and lower, closing 2¼@2½c under yesterday's figures. Offerings were not excessive, but sufficient to depress the market.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest	Lowest.	Closing.
No. 2 Wheat:				
March....	78¾	78¾	77¾	77⅞
May....	79⅜	79⅞	78¾	78⅞
July....	77⅜	77½	76⅝	76⅝
No. 2 Corn:				
March....	28⅛	.....	.....	28⅛
May.....	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29¾
July.....	30¾	30⅞	30¾	30¾
No. 2 Oats:				
March....	20⅛	.....	.....	20⅛
May.....	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21⅜
June....	21	.....	.....	21
Mess Pork:				
March.....	9 82½	9 85	9 80	9 80
May.....	10 07½	10 1	10 02½	10 05
June.....	10 17½	10 17½	10 07½	10 10
Lard:				
March.....	5 87½	.....	.....	5 87½
May.....	6 0	6 00	5 95	5 95
June.....	6 02½	6 05	6 00	6 00
Short Ribs:				
March....	4 85	.....	.....	4 85
May.....	4 90	4 92½	4 87½	4 90
June....	4 95	4 95	4 92½	4 92½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour firm: advance 10c per bbl in some cases. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 77¼@77⅜c; No. 3 spring, 66½@68c; No. 2 red, 77¾@78c. Corn—No. 2, 28⅝c. Oats—No. 2, 20⅝@20⅞c. Rye—No. 2, 42½c. Barley—None. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.46. Timothy Seed—Prime, $1.15. Mess pork, per bbl., $9.80@9.85. Lard, per 100 lbs., $5.87½@5.90. Short ribs, sides (loose), $4.85@4.90; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.00@4.25; short clear sides (boxed), $5.2 @5.25. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1. 2. Sugars—Cut loaf, 7@7⅝c; granulated, 6¾c; standard A, 6½c. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 bbls.; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 351,000 bu; oats, 92,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 53,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 12,000 bbls.; wheat, 36,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 184,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 34,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady; unchanged. Eggs, 13c.

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COCHRAN & WALSH,
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Real Estate and Mortgage Loans
General Financial Agents.

Duluth Grain.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Minn., March 5.—There was a much weaker wheat market to-day, though buying was good the first half of the session or more, and prices kept up pretty well. The weakness was due to the large offers at chicago by longs unloading. Late in the day there were more selling orders on the local board, and prices dropped ½c below the opening and closed weak. The opening was ¼c below yesterday's close, and was followed by an advance of ⅜c. After that prices gradually declined until shortly after 2 oclock, when there was a break of ½c. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 78½c; No. 1 northern at 75¾c. Early in the day a car of No. 1 northern, f. o. b., sold at 79¼c; No. 2, northern at 72½c. May wheat opened at 82c, sold up to 82⅝c, dropped to 82⅛c, was then steady for a while, broke sharply to 81⅜c, firmed up ⅛c, weakened again, and closed at 81½c bid. May No. 1 northern opened at 79½c, declined and closed at 78¾c bid, 78⅝c sellers. Cars on track: Wheat, 49; corn, 10; oats, 5. Total, 64. Receipts—Wheat, 3,810 bus; oats, 38,500. Shipments—Flour, 900 bbls.

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

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 5.—Flour quiet. Wheat easy: No. 2 spring, on track, cash, 72@73c; May, 73c; No. 1 northern, 81c. Corn quiet; No. 3, on track, 28c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, on track, 22½c. Rye easier: No. 1, in store, 4[illegible]c. Barley weak; No. 2, in store, 49½c. Provisions easy. Pork, $9.75½. Lard, $5.90. Butter unchanged; dairy, 15@17c. Eggs quiet; fresh, 12c. Cheese steady; cheddars, 9@9½c. Receipts—Flour, 11,700 bbls; wheat, 22,000 bu; barley, 20,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 19,000 bbls; barley, 10,000 bu.

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St. Louis Produce.

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Flour firm, but quiet. Wheat lower and the market unsettled and irregular throughout the session. The close was weak, with May ⅜c and July ⅜c below yesterday; No. 2 red, cash, 77c bid; March closed at 77c bid; May, 76⅞c asked; July, 7[illegible]c. Corn quiet; No. 2 mixed, cash, 25½c; May closed 26@26⅛c bid; July, 27½c asked; August, 28¾@28⅞c asked; September, 28⅝c. Oats irregular, but closed a fraction better: No. 2, cash, 20c bid; May, 2[illegible]c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 40⅜c bid. Barley dull; Minnesota, 48c.

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B. H. Brown, Supt. of Construction.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, March 5.—Flour—Receipts, 18,424 pkgs; exports, 6,172 bbls; 13,040 sks; firm; fairly active; sales, 27,300 bbls. Corn meal dull. Wheat—Receipts, 26,950 bu; exports, 49,665 bu; sales, 6,058,000 bu futures, 84,000 bu spot; spot market irregular, moderately active, closing easy; No. 2 red, 8 @87¼c elevator, 88½@88⅝c afloat. 87⅝@91⅝c f. o. b.; steamer No. 2 red, 83⅝@83½c; No. 3 red, 8 @83½c; steamer No. 3 red, 75@75½c; ungraded red, 78@86⅝c; No. 1 northern, 94¼@94½c; No. 1 hard, 96¼@96½c; options fairly active; ½@⅜c down; closing weak; free sellers; No. 2 red, March, 86⅝c closing at 86¾c; April, closing at 86⅞c; May, 86 15-1 @87¾c, closing at 87c; June, 85⅞@86⅝c, closing at 85⅞c; July, 84½@85⅛c, closing at 84½c; August, 83½@84⅛c, closing at 83½c; September, 83⅝@84⅛c, closing at 83⅞c; December, 86½@87¼c, closing at 86½c. Rye firm. Barley dull, heavy; Western, 46@52c; Canada, 58@70c; Barley malt weak; Canada, 7 ½@7c. Corn—Receipts, 58,800 bu; exports, 215,543 bu; sales, 520,000 bu futures, 236,000 bu spot; spot market firmer, fairly active; No. 2, 35⅝@36c elevator, 36¾@37c afloat; ungraded mixed, 27@37½c; steamer mixed, 35¾@36⅞c; No. 2 white, 3 c; No. 3, 34½c; options opened moderately active, firm; March, 35¾@35⅞c, closing at 35⅞c; April, 36½@36⅝c, closing at 36½c; May, 37@37⅛c, closing at 37⅛c; June, 37¼@37⅜c, closing at 37⅜c; July, 38½@38¾c, closing at 38¼c. Oats—Receipts, 48,000 bu; exports, 130,513 bu; sales, 265,000 bu futures, 87,000 bu spot; spot market quiet, higher; options quiet, irregular; March, 28¾@29c, closing at 28¾c; May, 27⅛@2.3⅝c, closing at 27⅜c; spot No. 2 white, 3 @31½c; mixed Western, 27½@3[illegible]½c; white Western, 3[illegible]@3[illegible]c. Hay easy and quiet. Hops weak and quiet. Coffee—Options opened steady, unchanged to 5 points up; closed steady 5@15 points up; sales, 43,250 bags, including March, 16.95@17c; April, 16.85@16.90c; May, 16.75@16.80c; June, 16.75@16.80c; July, 16.6[illegible]@16.70c; August, 16.65c; September, 16.[illegible] @16.60c; October, 16.40@16.50c; December, 16.3[illegible]@16.40c; spot Rio steady, fairly active; fair cargoes, 20c; No. 7, flat. Sugar—Raw firm, quiet; sales, 381 hhds and 3,000 bags English islands muscovado, 87-test, at 5c; refined fairly active, firm. Molasses—Foreign firm; New Orleans strong. Rice firm, fair demand. Petroleum steady: United closed at 93c for April. Cottonseed oil quiet. Tallow quiet; Rosin quiet. Turpentine steadier, 41@42½c. Eggs—Firm; good demand; Western, 1[illegible]½@16c; receipts, 5,009 pkgs. Pork easy; quiet. Cut meats slow; middles quiet; short clear, $5.35. Lard easier; quiet; sales, 750 tierces: Western steam, $6.25@6.27½, closing at $6.25. Options—Sales, 2,500 tierces: March, $6.21; April, $6.25, closing at $6.26; May, $6.33; June, $6.35; July, $6.39@6.41, closing at $6.41; October, $ .59@6.60, closing at $6.59 asked. Butter—Fair demand; fresh offered. Elgin, 2[illegible]c; western dairy, 9@1[illegible]c; western creamery, 13@.6c; western held, 8@15c; western factory, 5@ 8c. Cheese firm; fair demand; western, 1 @10½c. Pig iron slow. Copper nominal; lake, march, $14.25. Lead firm; domestic, $3.9[illegible]½. Tin quiet, steady; straits, $2[illegible].60.

Toledo Grain.

TOLEDO, O., March 5.—Wheat lower; cash, 8[illegible]½@81¾c; May, 82c; July, 7[illegible]¾c; August, 78¾c. Corn dull, steady; cash and March, 3[illegible]½c; May, 31½c. Oats dull; cash, 2[illegible]c. Clover seed dull, steady; cash and March, $3.25; October, $3.45. Receipts—Wheat, 2,431 bu; corn, 74,605 bu; clover seed, 368 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 2,740 bu; corn, 6,000 bu; oats, 1,100 bu; clover seed, 793 bags.

Kansas City Grain.

KANSAS CITY, March 5.—Wheat steady: No 2 hard, cash, 64½c; No. 2 red, 68c bid. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 21c. Oats—March, 17½c.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, March 5.—Wheat firm: demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn easy demand poor, mixed western spot 3s 9½d per central. Lard—Prime western, 32s 6d per cwt.

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, March 5.—Clearings, $124,665,946; balances, $4,343,825. Money on call easy, ranging from 3 to 5 per cent; last loan 3, closed offered at 3. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange active and strong at $4.82¼ for sixty-day bills, and $4.86 for demand. The stock market as far as the general list was concerned was just as dull and stagnant as during the past week, but the heavy trading in Reading and Sugar refineries brought the total up to a very respectable figure. The list showed a tendency to advance, but the hammering of the bears upon certain spots gave a feverish and irregular look to the market as a whole. The bears are accused of manipulating the rates for exchange and are said to have bought sterling heavily in order to prevent the decline to a point which would permit of the shipment of gold to this country at a profit. This manipulation may delay for a time the coming of gold from Europe, but as Berlin and London owe us a large amount for investment bonds bought within the last sixty days, to say nothing of the recent purchases of stocks, the sending of gold from the other side cannot long be checked. Dullness and stagnation marked the opening this morning, and first prices, except for sugar, which was up 1 per cent, and Manhattan, which was up 2, were only slightly changed from those of last evening. The bears tried their hands upon Western Union at first, being still encouraged by the postal telegraph scheme. Western Union yielded slowly, and when the pressure was lifted almost all of the decline was recovered. Reading, however, was the great future of the day, and was weak on a flood of short sales based primarily upon the dullness of the anthracite coal trade, though Philadelphia was credited with disposing of some large blocks of the stock. It was found to be unprotected, and was rapidly sold down from 39¼ to 26¾, closing at the lowest price. With the decreased demand for anthracite coal comes an increased one for bituminous, and on this Wheeling and Lake Erie preferred has shown marked strength of late. To-day it yielded over 1 per cent, but the decline brought in support and it rallied sharply. Sugar made further progress in the afternoon, after hanging around 66 all the morning. It touched 68¼, reacted to 66⅝, but closed at 67¼. The report accompanying the upward movement was that the directors would declare a dividend of 2½ per cent. The general list was very little affected by the movements in the leaders, and the changes were insignificant as a rule. Louisville & Nashville was also pressed for sale, and scored a material loss for the day. The market finally closed dull and steady. The final changes of note include only losses of 2¼ in Reading and 1¼ in Louisville & Nashville, with a rise of 1⅛ in sugar refineries. Railroad bonds were somewhat more active to-day, but there was no change in the temper of the dealings and the list as a rule was steady, although some important changes were made in both directions. The sales of all issues reached $1,271,000. Among those which are higher Kansas Pacific, Denver division, lost 4⅝ to 117¾. Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been entirely neglected. The Post says: "An advance in the rates of foreign exchange is usually unfavorable to prices of stocks and securities, because under ordinary circumstances it indicates a movement of capital from the United States to Europe, and is usually accepted as evidence either that foreigners are selling American securities, or else that exports of American products have fallen off. In either of these cases it would also indicate the probability of a tight money market. But in the case of the advance of 2 cents on the pound since Monday it indicates quite the reverse, as this is merely a recovery from an abnormal depression of from 3½ to 4c on the pound, which occurred between February 17 and March 2. There was then so much apprehension about stringency in the money market here that bankers' bills were freely sold by people who were more apprehensive of a pinch in the money market. About this time, and when call loans on the stock exchange touched 9 per cent on last Friday, there was further selling of bills, which put exchange down to its lowest price on Monday. But yesterday it became clear that while money might work close all this month, there would be no pinch at present. This stopped the selling of bills, and allowed exchange to recover to its normal state. The Deutsche bank of Berlin made an issue on Feb. 27, at Berlin and other cities in Germany, of $6,000,000 of Northern Pacific consolidated mortgage bonds. This amount was largely over subscribed a result which was the more remarkable because money had been tight in Berlin and there was a considerable decline at the stock exchange in consequence, and also several failures of provincial banking firms." The total sales of stocks to-day were 267,430 shares, including: Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 9,610; Louisville & Nashville, 9,603; Missouri Pacific, 3,200; Reading, 112,030; St. Paul, 9,100; Union Pacific, 9,910; Western Union, 18,357.

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

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Clearings, $12,044,000. New York exchange sold at 40c. Money unchanged.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON
Investment Brokers,
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.

STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

Adams Express.	1[illegible]2	Ohio & Miss.	20¼
Alton & Terre H.	38	do pfd.	83
do pfd.	110	Ontario & West.	17⅜
Am. Express	115½	Oregon Imp.	44
B., C. R. & N.	25	Oregon Nav.	98
Canadian Pacific	71½	Oregon Transc'l.	35
Can. Southern.	53¼	Pacific Mail.	36½
Central Pacific.	32½	P., D. & E.	18
Ches. & Ohio.	23	Pittsburg	154½
do 1st pfd.	59	Pullman P. Car.	196¾
do 2d pfd.	38¾	Reading.	36¾
Chi. & Alton.	130	Rock Island.	90
C., B. & Q.	163⅛	St. L. & S. F.	18
C., St. L. & P.	17¼	do pfd.	38
do pfd.	50	do 1st pfd.	88
C., S. & C.	63	St. Paul.	66½
Del. & Hudson.	149¼	do pfd.	113½
Del., L. & W.	154⅞	St. P., M. & M.	111
Den. & R. G.	15½	St. P. & Omaha.	31
East Tennessee.	8⅞	do pfd.	92
do 1st pfd.	70¼	Tenn. C. & I.