DON'T YOU

BE DECEIVED INTO BUYING CHEAP IMITATIONS CLAIMING TO BE JUST AS GOOD AS S. S. S.

If they had merit, they would not claim to be as good as something else.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC, S. S. S. IS RECOGNIZED AS THE STANDARD. THAT IS WHY THE COUNTRY IS FLOODED WITH IMITATIONS OF IT.

Books on Blood and Skin diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For *Consumption, Scrofula, General Debility* and *Wasting Diseases,* there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. *Get the genuine*

BEAUTIFUL Helena, Montana.

The city of Helena is located in the beautiful Prickly Pear Valley: is substantially built of stone and brick, with good hotels, churches, schools and all modern conveniences of life. The society is exceptionally high class, having more than the average number of educated and intelligent people.

As a place of residence it is unequaled. It can be reached by luxurious trains daily, with through dining cars, on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways from St. Paul and Minneapolis, or from Kansas City via Union Pacific Railroad. Low rate round trip tickets.

Montana has **dozens of broad valleys** so fertile with the deposits of ages that farmers find in them a paradise of productiveness and a home market for all yield.

Greatest of all advantages of Montana is the **wonderful climate.** The warm winds of the Pacific Ocean modify the temperature to the degree which affords the highest physical comfort. The air is so full of ozone and so exhilarating in its effects that the continued existence of disease is an improbability.

Consumptives find in the almost constant succession of bright sunshiny days and dry atmosphere remedies which **soon drive away their worst symptoms,** and a quick increase of appetite and flesh indicates an early return of health.

For full information, address

L.G. PHELPS, Sec'y Citizens Committee, Helena, Montana.

THE ABERDEEN.

Dayton and Virginia Avenues, St. Paul.

Absolutely Fireproof Apartments.
The Model Family Hotel of the Age.
Suites for Transient Guests.
Rates, $3. 0, $4 and $5 per Day.
Special Rates for Week or Month.

J. J. WATSON, Proprietor. GEO. R. HILL, Manager

MILLIONS

OF MONEY WILL BE DEVOTED TO GIFTS WITHIN ONE MONTH. OUR EXPERIENCE OF 32 YEARS SHOULD BE OF VALUE TO YOU, AS WE OFFER THE ADVANTAGE OF A STOCK POSSIBLE ONLY TO A GREAT CITY.

WE HAVE MADE ESPECIAL PREPARATION TO PROMPTLY CARE FOR ENQUIRIES AND ORDERS.

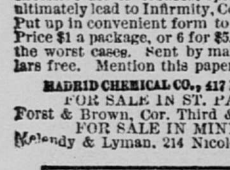
OUR CHRISTMAS BOOK

"Noël"

SENT BY MAIL ON APPLICATION
STERLING SILVER JEWELRY, FOR ALL USES WATCHES PRECIOUS STONES FINE LEATHER AND FANCY GOODS
CAN WE SERVE YOU?

GILES BRO. & CO.
STATE AND WASHINGTON STS., CHICAGO
ESTABLISHED 1858

DECLINING MANHOOD



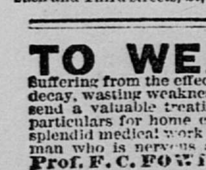
Before & After Use.

Restored by the use of "SANATIVO," the Wonderful Spanish Remedy, cures all Nervous Diseases, such as Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Lassitude, all drains and loss of power of the Generative Organs in either sex caused by over exertion, youthful indiscretions, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. Six packages cures the worst cases. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents MADRID CHEMICAL CO., 417 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE IN ST. PAUL, MINN., BY Forst & Brown, Cor. Third & Robert Streets. FOR SALE IN MINNEAPOLIS BY Melendy & Lyman, 214 Nicolett Avenue.

BIG G — Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A. Trade Mark

Big G is acknowledged the leading remedy for **Gonorrhœa & Gleet.** The only safe remedy for **Leucorrhœa** or Whites. I prescribe it and feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers. A. J. STONER, M. D., DECATUR, ILL. **Sold by Druggists. PRICE $1.00.**

MANHOOD RESTORED



BEFORE AND AFTER USING.

With the wonderful remedy, "NERVE SEEDS." A positive cure for Weak Memory, Loss of Brain Power, Nightly Emissions, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, all drains and loss of power, in either sex, caused by youthful errors, or excessive use of tobacco, or stimulants, which soon lead to old age and insanity. NERVE SEED CO., 85 Lake St., Chicago. $1 per box, postpaid, 6 for $5. For sale by Mussetter, Wabash and Fourth and Wabash and Third streets, St. Paul.

TO WEAK MEN

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I will send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure, FREE of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address, **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.**

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Little Hanna De Vries Found Beside Her Mother Under an Oak.

A Woman and Child Exposed for Three Days and Three Nights

To Rain, Sleet, Snow and Cold--The Mother's Feet Frozen.

The Curse of Thomas De Vries' Home and What It Led To.

New York Sun.

For the last nine years the Buddensieck farm, two miles to the southwest of Rahway, has been managed by a Hollander named Thomas De Vries, a tall, slender man of forty years, with Saxon hair and beard. This man, his wife, their three children, and his wife's father, an old Hollander, Jacob Lucas, have lived in a cottage in the rear of the high white farm house. As De Vries had a good place, and as his three children were bright, rosy girls, he ought to have been happy. But there was one thing which hung like a cloud over the household and made it anything but a pleasant home at times. Mrs. De Vries was afflicted with a mania for drink. Whenever the opportunity afforded she would give herself up to it, and change from a pleasant, handsome, lovable woman to that which intoxication may make of any man or woman.

Mrs. De Vries is now thirty-eight years old, and, when she is kept away from liquor, she is a pretty woman, with her blonde hair and great blue eyes. She has a slightly haggard and worn expression. At such times she was devoted to her three children, but especially to the youngest, Hanna, a girl of five, quick and active, with her mother's golden hair and blue eyes. Last July Mrs. De Vries escaped from the care of her family; for the children, the oldest of whom is but thirteen, had learned of their mother's weakness and sought to guard against it. She disappeared for four days. She was found wandering about the roads, remorseful and ashamed to go home. Her husband, after this, was more careful than ever to keep money away from her. He warned saloonkeepers and druggists in Rahway not to let her have anything to drink.

Last Friday morning he had to go to Elizabeth with some farm products. He set out about 10 o'clock. A short time afterward Mrs. De Vries told her father she was going to Rahway to buy a pair of shoes for the oldest girl. She said she had just enough to pay for them, $1.30. Mr. Lucas tried to dissuade her, but she was determined. At 11:30 she started, taking the little girl, Hanna, with her. It was a cold and cloudy day, and both the mother and the daughter were warmly clad. The mother had on a black skirt, a short brown cloak, and over this a heavy shawl of a curious pattern, a shawl she had brought from Holland. The little one trudging at her side wore thick stockings, a warm cloak and a Tam O'Shanter hat. Mrs. De Vries carried a traveling bag in which to put the shoes.

At 12:30 o'clock they were in Turner's shoe shop, the child sitting on a stool talking and laughing with the young woman who waited on them. Mrs. De Vries selected a pair of shoes of her daughter's size. She found that the price was $1.65 and asked the clerk to charge them. As she was well known in the shop the clerk agreed. She put the shoes in the bag and started out.

Just across the street is a saloon formerly kept by Oakley, but now owned by I. W. Corier. Mrs. De Vries was seen to hesitate, and then to cross the street and enter the saloon. She bought two quarts and a pint of French spirits, which are nearly pure alcohol. The barkeeper, who did not know her and did not know of the prohibition her husband had given, sold it readily and put the liquor up in four bottles, three pints and a quart. Mrs. De Vries paid for this liquor with the $1.30 and put the bottles into the bag. At 4:30 o'clock that afternoon she knocked at the door of the cottage of a colored man named Harper, and asked to be allowed to come in and warm herself.

The child, blue with cold, was with her. They sat down close to the stove, and Mr. Harper saw she was under the influence of liquor. She refused to tell him her name, and when he prevented her from taking a drink from one of the bottles she got up and, leading the child by the hand, staggered out into the fast gathering darkness.

About this time Mr. De Vries returned home. He found that his wife was gone, and at once knew the cause of her prolonged absence. He took a lantern and started out. He inquired from farm house to farm house. He searched every foot of the road between the farm and Rahway. He asked every one he met, but he found no trace of her, and, late at night he returned home, frantic with anxiety. He knew that his wife must have given way to her old weakness, and he knew that the little child with her was likely to suffer for it.

Saturday morning came and he searched again. Early in the day there was snow, and in the afternoon this changed to sleet and then to rain. The day ended with the roads and fields frozen and the air full of a cold, drizzling rain. He had been unable to trace her further than the saloon and the shoe store. He did not tell the police, because he hated the disgrace of it, and he still hoped that she might have been taken in and cared for by some farmer of the neighborhood.

It rained a part of Saturday night and then came Sunday, cold and clear. But the woman and the child were not found. On Monday morning he met Sergeant Conger, of the Rahway police, and told him of the missing woman and child. The sergeant said that the man was worn and sick. The news now spread, and soon every one was looking for the woman. Many farmers already knew she and the little girl were missing because of De Vries' inquiries among them.

William and Robert Leary are two employes of the Johnson Signal company, half a mile west of Rahway. Monday afternoon, when work was over, they went to their home at Six Roads, a mile and a half down, and got their guns. They started out hunting, taking their way through Milton woods, in the direction of Rahway, and between Rahway and Buddensiek farm. They had reached a point half a mile southwest of the Rahway station and were walking along through the woods on the look-out for rabbits. All at once William Leary saw a bundle of rags on the ground a few feet from the base of a big white oak.

"Perhaps there's a rabbit under those rags," said he, when they were within fifteen feet of the oak. "Let's stir them up."

As he spoke there was a movement and a woman's head was lifted up, and then they saw that the bundle of rags was a human being covered with a shawl. She looked at them, pushing back her long yellow hair from her eyes. Her look was wild, and she said in a fierce way:

"What are you saying?"

The Learys thought she must know what she was about, and walked on. It was then beginning to snow, and darkness was at hand. When they passed again in a few minutes on their way home the woman was lying down again. She had thrown off the shawl, and she seemed to be asleep. Then they saw that beside her on the bare ground lay a child, bareheaded, with golden hair falling over its forehead. It seemed to be asleep also. Its feet were near the woman's head.

The Learys wondered all the way home at this strange sight of a woman and child sleeping in the woods, unprotected from the cold and the falling snow. They told two other young men, Matt McNearney and John Coffey, and then all four started for the place. It was 7 o'clock by this time, pitch dark, and snow was falling heavily. They took a lantern with them. As they came near the great, gaunt white oak, they saw that the woman had again changed her posture. She was now kneeling with her hands together before her, and long hair falling in front of her face. The child lay near her. It had not changed its posture. When they came nearer, they saw that the woman was shivering and shaking, although her body seemed rigid.

They spoke to her, but she did not answer. Then they held the lantern close to the little one's face. It lay upon its breast with one arm underneath its body, and the other drawn up a little. It had on a gray cloak with a black stripe through it. Around its neck was a red silk handkerchief, loosely tied. On its legs, which were swollen between the garters and the shoe tops, were gray woolen stockings. The little girl's head was turned to one side, so that one cheek was pressed close to the bare ground. The eyes were shut, and the golden hair was blown about her white forehead. There was a smirch of dirt and dried tears on her cheek. Her lips were still red and parted a little. The snow was collecting in little drifts in the folds of the cloak. She seemed to be in a sound sweet sleep. But she was dead, frozen through and through.

McNearney went for Sergeant Conger. While he was gone Leary put the shawl which lay on the ground around the woman. He said to his brother: "She'll freeze like the child." The woman stared at him with wide, hollow eyes and muttered: "Yes, yes, I'll freeze if you don't put the shawl over me." Then she began to moan: "The snow, the snow; oh, the snow!" The shawl was stiff with the sleet of Friday, and so were the clothes of the woman and the child.

Sergeant Conger came with a carriage. They first took away the woman. The four young men stayed in the woods, and one of them held the icy corpse of the child in his arms. Then they took away the child, and Caleb Ward, the hackman, went for Mr. De Vries, for they knew it must be his wife and child. They took the woman to the police station, and then doctors came to try to restore warmth to her body, frozen by three days and three nights of exposure to rain and sleet and snow and cold. She was soon perfectly sane and able to recognize every one. But her legs were frozen almost to her knees. They took off her shoes and cut off her stockings. Then began a slow process of bringing back life to the feet, which were white with an intense frosty whiteness.

In a short time the husband came. He had been told all. He looked at his wife. She turned her face to the wall. Then he went into the back room, and looked at the child that seemed to be sleeping so peacefully, with its lips parted just a little. The cheek that had pressed the ground was turned up now. It was covered with dirt. A few pebbles and little twigs had pressed into the soft flesh and had frozen there. The father looked at the dead child a long time. Then he came back into the front room and sat down by the stove, and sat there motionless until morning, staring at the red-hot iron. He paid no attention to the physicians who were attending his wife.

In the morning husband and wife talked together a little and then he went with her on a train to Newark. She is now in St. Michael's hospital, and they say she may perhaps recover the use of her lower limbs, but it is feared that amputation will be necessary. She has not said a word about the terrible experience which has cost her the life of her little daughter. No one knows when the child died, but it is thought that it must have been Saturday night, and the mother feared to go home.

At the white oak tree were found two empty bottles, another partly empty, and the fourth almost full. She had used her satchel, her overshoes and her hat as a pillow, and, as there are only a few footprints in the neighborhood of the tree, it is thought she went there Friday night in the darkness and never left until the men came and took her away.

MID-SPOT OF THE PLANET.

Cities of the Orient Which Have Long Fought for the Honor.

For several centuries different cities in the Orient have contested with each other for the honor of being recognized as the mid-spot of our planet. Quite recently a London geographer issued an elaborate work, in which he tries to prove the British metropolis to be the center of the landed hemispheres. Jerusalem and Delphi, notwithstanding the fact that neither of them is situated on the equator, have for ages been the two great rivals in this mid-spot discussion. William Simpson, of the London Society for Exploring Palestine, tells us that Herr Schick has sent home drawings of the Jerusalem center of the world. It exists, of course, in the Greek Church of the Holy Sepulcher, not in the Latin church. The spot is identified less by physical science than by prophecy. It is written in the psalms: "God is my king of old, working salvation in the midst of the earth." This can only refer to the scenes of the passion and of the holy sepulcher, and the midst of the earth must, therefore, be found where the holy sepulcher is considered to be by the Greeks.

The belief that the center is there, or thereabouts, is ancient, for it occurs in a work by St. Ephrem, quoted by John Gregory in reference to Noah's prayer. Here St. Ephrem says Adam was buried "in the middle of the earth." Homer calls Calypso's island "the navel of the world, the center of all the seas." In Æschylus a certain round stone in the temple of Delphi is the "navel" or center of the earth, and here does Orestes take refuge when pursued by the Eumenides. Pinder has anticipated Æschylus here, and after an era Pausanius (like Herr Schick) had the pleasure of seeing the only genuine central hub at Delphi. "It is made," he says, "of white stone, smooth and polished, and is the middle point of the whole world." Delos, as well as Delphia, claims to be one of the sacred places perforated by the world's axle, and probably other cities in all ages have looked upon their sacred places as deserving of the same distinction. There can be no closer analogy, however, than that which exists between the hall of stone in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem and the round white stone at Delphi.

Children Enjoy

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious the most gratifying results follow its use, so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle.

Rather Unfortunate.

Harper's Bazar.

"Rastus, you are charged with stealing Mr Brown's lawn mower. Have you a lawyer?"

"No, sah. I didn't realize nuff on de sale ob dat mower, judge, to hiah counsel."

No Means of Ascertaining.

New York Weekly.

First Drummer—Got dinner at the Highprice house, eh? Have they good cooks there?

Second Drummer—I don't know. I forgot to fee the waiter.

Questionable Company.

Texas Siftings.

Mother (to young hopeful)—I wonder with what vagabond you were running around all last night?

Young Hopeful—With pa.

THE HOLIDAY TRADE.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Review Reports It Extremely Heavy Everywhere.

Railway Earnings Also Show a Gain Over Last December.

The Wheat Market Sluggish, With a Tendency Downward.

Dealers in Wall Street Waiting for Semi-Annual Dividends.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Business has progressed as well as could be expected in a week broken by the Christmas holiday and a great snow storm. The holiday trade was remarkably heavy here and at nearly all points good, which is by no means evidence that the tightness of the money market springs from any general embarrassment of business or industry. The volume of payments through banks continues larger, though but 3 per cent larger than a year ago. Railroad earnings thus far reported for December also show a gain of about 4 per cent over those of the same weeks last year. Foreign trade is very heavy, in spite of causes which were expected to insure a material decrease. The uncertainty in regard to monetary legislation and its effects is still the great obstacle, but even this has less disturbing influence than it had a week or two ago, as the prospect of unwise action seems more remote, and the money markets have generally grown easier during the past week, not only at the East, but at some of the Western and Southern centers.

Reports from other cities disclose no important change in the condition of trade. Wholesale business naturally slackens and is quiet at this point in the year, and the indisposition to act is rather increased by the tardiness of collections. But at Boston prospects are considered better for trade in woolen and cotton goods. Conditions at other Eastern cities have not been essentially different, though at Pittsburg Bessemer iron has sold at $16.25, the lowest price for the year, and all pig iron is at bottom prices. Manufactured iron is in fair demand and rails unchanged. The flint glass trade is quite active with fewer hands idle than for months past, and the window glass trade is fair. At points further West, expectation of improvement after Jan. 1 is general, though trade is quiet in wholesale lines, but fully up to last year's mark. At Kansas City wholesale trade is quite good, but cattle and hog receipts are light. At Lincoln, Neb., business exceeds that of last year, though fear of state legislation against lenders tends to increase the prevailing stringency. At Denver the demand for money is lighter and the supply equal to legitimate needs, but at Salt Lake the money market is extremely close and the outlook unsatisfactory. At other points in the Northwest the monetary situation seems rather better.

Reports from the South also indicate some improvement. Manufacturers at Louisville are fully employed, though money is very close. Trade at Atlanta improves, cotton moving more satisfactorily, and at Galveston the receipts exceed last year's. New Orleans reports fair trade, larger receipts of cotton, the crop being there estimated at 7,700,000 bales, and good receipts of sugar and molasses, with steady prices. Throughout the South the fictitious prices maintained last summer and fall for cotton have caused some embarrassment, being followed by the inevitable decline as the magnitude of the crops became known. But more than 5,000,000 bales have already passed out of the hands of the producers, mainly at fair prices. It is especially encouraging that thus far there has been so little embarrassment and so few failures among the important manufacturing works recently established in that section.

While the situation of the iron and steel industry shows no improvement, the fact that the closing weeks of the year are passing without any serious set-back gives encouragement. There is anxiety as to the demand which may appear with the new year, since it is generally perceived that many works must remain idle for a time unless there is decided increase in consumption. But for most finished products, the consumption is even now so great that in any previous year it would have been considered eminently satisfactory. The exception is the steel rail business, in which a crisis and destructive competition seem imminent, a provisional agreement made during the past week in this city have been defeated by refusal of an Eastern firm to enter. The manufacturer is clearly enjoying a large demand for most products since importations were reduced, but as yet no considerable increase in price has been found practicable. The readjustment of prices in the boot and shoe and leather industries seem to be progressing, with less prospect of any serious embarassment. On the whole labor has never been more fully employed than in the latter part of 1890.

The monetary situation grows more satisfactory, because treasury disbursements continue and arrivals of gold and the enormous excess of merchandise exports over imports is felt. In three weeks of December exports from New York have been 7 per cent greater than last year, which would indicate heavier exports than in any previous month, while the increase in exports has been but 2 per cent. These facts point to an excess of exports as large as the $37,000,000 of last December, and in November the excess of exports over imports was more than $25,000,000. There has not been much activity in speculation this week, though corn has fallen 2¼c and oats 1c and cotton 3-16ths, but wheat is ⅝c higher, coffee ¼c and oil 4¼c. The stock market has been left to the professionals, who have chosen to do but little until the new year has begun. It is by all classes believed that monetary pressure will cease soon after Jan. 1, at least for a time, and if no disturbing legislation comes, trade may be expected to revive with vigor. It is a good symptom that, instead of increasing toward the end of the year, failures have become less important and less frequent.

The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 333, as compared with a total of 404 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 288.

CHICAGO PRODUCE.

Wheat Is Somewhat Sluggish and Lower.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—The wheat market to-day was lifeless and the trading was almost entirely confined to the operations of the local scalpers. Fluctuations under the prevailing conditions were narrow, with a tendency toward a lower level. The chief factor in favor of lower prices was the snow which had fallen from Indiana and Ohio eastward, and was reported to be descending also on the fields of Kansas and Missouri. In addition to the dampening of the market by the snowfall, it was weighted with heavy receipts in the Northwest. There was no business from England, business on the exchanges in that country having been adjourned from Wednesday to Monday. Export clearances of wheat and flour from seaboard were light. The range in May was from 97⅝@97¾c to 97@97⅛c. The higher figures were made during the first hour of trading, the fluctuations during the latter part of the session being mainly between the lowest point named and 97⅜c. The closing price was 97¼@97⅜c. There was some trading in July, and the tendency was toward increasing the discount between May and the month referred to, July selling from around 93c early to 92¼c, which closely approaches 5c discount between May and the month referred to, in place of 4c Wednesday. The snow, which placed a damper on the spirits of the bulls in wheat when the market opened, was not regarded unfavorably by the corn crowd. It acted more in the capacity of a baking powder on the corn speculators after a few minutes of preliminary sogginess. The opening price for May was from 51½c to 51⅝c, and it sold down to 51⅛c. It advanced after the decline referred to until, in the course of half an hour's trading, it had reached 51⅝@51¾c, and it then began to retrace its steps, and sold lower than before. The early influence of the expected poor grading from the effects of the snow was overcome by the desire of the majority of the scalpers to take advantage of the bulge to sell on. The local sentiment is bearish, and selling is the popular side as long as there is no appearance of any heavy operator gathering together too many of the short contracts. Pardridge sold a good deal and Hutchinson bought a little in the early break, but sold on the resulting advance.

The closing phase of the trading was a slight tendency toward recovering some of the decline and from 51⅛c, which was the lowest price for May, there was a recovery to 51¼@51⅜c, which was the closing quotation.

Oats were quiet and steady, ranging from 43⅝c to 43¾c to 44c for May delivery. The near futures were only nominal. Armour bought and Hutchinson sold, but their deals were not large.

The smaller receipts of hogs than had been generally looked for was ostensible cause for the better prices realized for the product. May pork from $11.10 at the start advanced to $11.17½, declined to $10.92½, and closed at $11.02½. May lard opened at $6.42½, sold up to $6.45, off to $6.40, and closed at $6.42½. The fluctuations in ribs covered a range of 5c in the January delivery, and 8½c in May. The highest prices were made at the start, and the closing quotations were 2½c under those at the opening, but 5@8½c higher than those at the close on Wednesday.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No.2 Wheat:				
December.	89⅜	89⅜	88⅞	89
January.	89¾	89¾	89½	89½
May.	97½	97⅝	97	97¼
No. 2 Corn:				
December.	47¾	47¾	47½	47⅝
January.	48¼	48⅝	48⅛	48¼
May	51½	51⅝	51⅛	51¼
No. 2 Oats:				
December.	40¼	40¼	40	40
January..	40¼	....	....	40
May	43¾	44	43⅝	43¾
Mess Pork:				
December.	8 12½	....	....	8 12½
January..	10 15	10 25	10 05	10 10
May..	11 10	11 17½	10 92½	11 05
Lard:				
January..	5 85	5 85	5 82½	5 85
February..	5 97½	5 97½	5 95	5 97½
May	6 45	6 45	6 40	6 42½
Short Ribs:				
January..	5 07½	5 07½	5 02½	5 05
February..	5 25	5 85	5 20	5 22½
May	5 72½	5 72½	5 65	5 70

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady, nominally unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 89c; No. 3 spring, 8.@8 c; No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—No. 2, 48½c. Oats—No. 2, 46c. Rye—No. 2, 65c. Barley—No. 2 nominal. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.14. Timothy Seed—Prime, $1.18@1.19. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $8.12½. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $5.70. Short Ribs Sides—Loose, $4.70@4.75. Dry Salted Shoulders—Boxed, $4.25@4.35. Short Clear Sides—Boxed, $5.20@5.25. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.14. Sugars unchanged. Oats—No. 2 white, 41¼@41½c; No. 3 white, 9c. Receipts—Flour, 49,000 bbls; wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 143,000 bu; oats, 168,000 bu; rye, 14,000 bu; barley, 57,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 24,000 bbls; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 86,000 bu; oats, 195,000 bu; rye, 11,000 bu; barley, 54,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was quiet. Eggs, 20@22c.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON, INVESTMENT BANKERS,

Loan money on improved property in St. Paul and Minneapolis

At 6 Per Cent "On or Before."

New Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul. Bank of Minneapolis Build'g, Minneapolis

Duluth Wheat.

DULUTH, Dec. 26.—Wheat was very dull and weak to-day. Receipts were 37 cars. Closing quotations were: December, 89¼c; May, 98¾; No. 1 hard, 89c bid; No. 1 northern, 86c; No. 2 Northern, 80c.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 26.—Flour unchanged. Wheat lower; No. 2 spring on track, cash, 85@87c; May, 96⅜c; No. 1 northern, 88c. Corn quiet; No. 3 on track, 46½. Oats steady; No. 2 white on track, 41@41½c. Barley quiet; No. 2 in store, 66c. Rye quiet; No. 1 in store, 67c. Provisions firmer. Pork—May, $110.5. Lard—May, $6.42½. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls; wheat, 37,0 0 bu; barley, 21,700 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,400 bbls; barley, 6,700 bu.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Flour—Receipts, 32,567 pkgs; exports, 3,956 bbls, 3,415 sacks; dull, heavy; sales, 13,600 bbls. Cornmeal dull. Wheat—Receipts, 10,800 bu; exports none; sales, 676,000 bu futures, none spot; spot market dull; ¼@½c lower, heavy; No. 2 red, $1.04⅛ elevator, $1.06⅛@1.06¼ afloat, $1.05⅝@1.07⅛ f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 99@99½c; No. 1 northern, $1. 7⅛@1.07¼; No. 1 hard, $1.12⅝; options ⅜@⅝c lower; dull and weak, with increased receipts at the West; No. 2 red, December, $1.04¼@1.04¾, closing at $1.04⅜; January $1.03¾@1.04¼, closing at $1.03⅞; February, $1.04⅜ @ 1.04⅞, closing at $1.04½ March, $1.05⅛@1. 5¼, closing at $1.05¼; May, $1.04⅜@1.04⅞, closing at $1.04½; July, 98¾@99c, closing at 98¾c; December closing at 99c. Rye quiet, steady; Western, 77@80c. Barley weak, quiet. Barley malt dull, easy. Corn—Receipts, 159,900 bu; exports, 3,624 bu; sales, 496,000 bu futures, 34,000 bu spot; spot market dull and 1@1½c lower, weak; No. 2, 58⅛@59c in elevator, 59@60c afloat; ungraded mixed, 57½@60c; steamer mixed, 57¼@59c; options ⅛@⅜c lower, dull; fairly offered on increased receipts; December, 58¼c, closing at 58¼c; January, 58¼@58¾c, closing at 58¼c; May, 57⅞@58⅛c, closing at 58. Oats—Receipts, 89,0 0 bu; exports, 3,433 bu; sales, 115,000 bu futures, 51,000 bu spot; spot market dull, lower, options dull, weaker; January 48@49⅛c, closing at 48c; February, 48⅝@4·¾, closing at 48⅞c; May, 49¼@49¾c, closing at 49¾c; spot No. 2, white, 47¾@48c; mixed Western, 4·; white, 50@55c; No. 2, Chicago, 49c. Hay quiet, steady. Coffee—Options steady, unchanged, to 10 points up, dull. Sales 9,250 bags, including December, 17.25@17.30c; January, 16.55c; March, 15.65@15.70c; April, 15.45c; May, 15.40c; June, 15.5 c; July, 14.85; spot rio dull, steady; fair cargoes, 19¼c; No. 7, 17¾c. Sugar—Raw dull, steady; fair refining, 49-16c; centrifugals, 96c; test, 5⅛c; refined quiet and steady. Molasses—New Orleans quiet, steady. Rice quiet, steady. Petroleum quiet, steady; United closed at 70⅝c for January. Cottonseed oil dull, steady; crude, off grade, 19@20c; yellow, off grade, 25½@26.

FITZGERALD & SMITH, COMMISSION -:- MERCHANTS,

Grain, Provisions, Stocks, Coffee and Cotton

Bought, sold and carried on margins for future delivery.

324 Jackson St., Gilfillan Block.

Direct private wire to Chicago and New York. Members Chicago Board of Trade. Write us and we will mail you our Daily Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Money on call easy, ranging from 4 to 6 per cent; last loan, 5; closed offered at 5. Prime Mercantile paper, 7½@ 9. Sterling exchange quiet and heavy at $4.79 for sixty-day bills and $4.83 for demand. The total sales of stocks to-day were 104,322 shares, including Atchison, 12,751; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 103; Lake Shore, 3,287; Louisville & Nashville, 3,340; New England, 3,360; St. Paul, 9,060; Union Pacific, 17,650. It becomes more evident from day to day that brokers, investors and speculators are determined to wait until the railroads and other institutions have finished paying their annual and semi-annual disbursements, and also until the last roads sign the presidents' agreement, and business in Wall street is, therefore, brought to a standstill, and in most stocks is merely nominal, and will in all probability remain so until after the first of the year at least. Whether there will be an improvement then is still only a matter of conjecture, for while all indications point to a revival of interest in stocks at that time, this expectation has so often been disappointed in times gone by that the event alone will tell the story. To-day, as usual upon the day after Christmas, the market was extremely dull, though its record of transactions fairly surpassed those of Wednesday. This was entirely owing to the increased interest in the industrials displayed, and the bear attacks upon Union Pacific and Atchison, and in the last named two stocks almost all of the feature in the market was concentrated. Considering the pressure by the bears upon these two stocks and others the general list displayed a fairly strong undertone. The bears have had points out to sell Union Pacific for some time, and to-day proceeded to make their points, and while there was a suspicion that some long stock was coming out there was an order to buy about 5,000 shares executed until after which time there was very little progress made in the downward direction. Later, however, it was depressed to 40¾, a loss of 2 per cent since Wednesday evening. Atchison at the same time was forced off by the same tactics over 1 per cent. The general list opened at about Wednesday's figures, and in Lackawanna the report showing that the road had earned 9 per cent for the year and the declaration of the regular dividend imparted some strength, while Lead Trust resumed its upward movement on the prospect of a dividend, and rose to 18, but afterward reacted. The Vanderbilts were still strong, but failed to make any material movement. St. Paul and Rock Island were rather heavy throughout, but lost only slight fractions with the remainder of the list, and late in the day there was a covering movement on the part of a trading element, which had the effect of causing a partial recovery of the early losses. The close was dull but firm, though generally at something under the process of Wednesday. Atchison is down 1⅛, Tennessee coal 1¼ and Union Pacific 1⅝. In conjunction with the movement against Atchison stock, there was an attack upon the bonds of the company, and both issues were specially active, the incomes furnishing $228,000 and the fours $136,000 out of a total day's business of only $749,000. The movement in these bonds gave tone to the rest of the market, and, while the Atchison incomes lost 2⅛ at 46, St. Paul 8's, 3 at 119, Morris & Essex consols 3 at 130⅛.

Government bonds have been dull and steady. State bonds have been entirely neglected.

Merchants' National Bank!

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Capital, - - $1,000,000
Surplus & Undivided Profits, 600,000

W. R. MERRIAM, President.
C. H. BIGELOW, Vice President.
F. A. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
GEO. C. POWER, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

W. S. Culbertson, D. R. Noyes, L. D. Hodge, E. N. Saunders, B. Beaupre, John L. Merriam, J. W. Bishop, A. B. Stickney, F. A. Seymour, A. H. Wilder, E. F. Drake, W. R. Merriam, M. Auerbach, C. H. Bigelow.

STOCKS—CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Dec. 26.—

Adams Express	143	Ohio & Miss	19
Alton & Terra H.	24	do pfd	85
do pfd	110	Oregon Imp	15
Am. Express	111	Oregon Nav	78
B., C. R. & N.	15	Oregon Transc'l	11
Canad'n Pacific	72	Pacific Mail	36½
Can. Southern	48⅜	P., D. & E.	14¼
Central Pacific	28	Pittsburg	152
Ches. & Ohio	16⅜	Pullman P. Car	179
do 1st pfd	40¼	Reading	30⅝
do 2d pfd	16⅞	*Rock Island	68
Chi. & Alton	128	St. L. & S. F.	32
C., B. & Q.	87⅛	do pfd	58
C., St. L. & P.	13½	do 1st pfd	78
do pfd	3.¾	St. Paul	48⅜
Del. & Hudson	125¼	do pfd	102½
D., L. & W.	129	St. P., M. & M.	96
D. & R. G.	16½	St. P. & Omaha	20⅞
East Tennessee		do pfd	78
do 1st pfd	55	Tenn. C. & I.	29½
do 2d pfd	14½	Texas Pacific	13½
Erie	15¼	Tol. & O. C. pfd	78
do pfd	50	Union Pacific	41⅛
Fort Wayne	148	U. S. Express	67
Hocking Valley	23¾	Wab., St. L. & P.	8½
Houston & Tex.	1½	do pfd	16⅝
Illinois Central	94	Wells-Fargo Ex.	135
Kansas & Texas	11¼	W.U. Telegraph	74¼
Lake Erie & W.	12½	Am. Cotton Oil	15¾
do pfd	50	Colorado Coal	30
Lake shore	108¾	Homestake	8¾
Louisville & N.	71¼	Ontario	39
Louis. & N A.	20	Quicksilver	5⅛
Memphis & C.	39	do pfd	36
Michigan Cent'l	89	Sutro	8
Mil., L. S. & W.	86	Bulwer	15
do pfd	102	R. & W. P. Ter.	15⅜
Mpls. & St. Louis	4	Atchison	26½
do pfd	8	U. P., D. & G.	19
Mo. Pacific	59½	D. & R. G. pfd	55½
Mobile & Ohio	25	S. Pacific	25
Nash. & Chat.	92	C. & E. Ill	36½
N. J. Central	99	St. P. & D.	22
Nor. & W. pfd	52	Wis. Central	17
N. Pacific	20¾	Chicago Gas	34⅛
do pfd	61⅝	Lead Trust	17⅝
Northwestern	102¾	Sugar Trust	5 ⅝
do pfd	134	C., C.C. & St. L.	57¾
N. Y. Central	98¾	Oregon S. L n	17
N. Y., C. & St. L.	10¾	Great Nthn. pfd	68
do pfd	55	Rio Grande W.	19
Ontario & West.	14½	do pfd	50½

*Ex-div.

BONDS—CLOSING PRICES.

U. S. 4s reg.	121½	M. K.&T.G 5s	36½
do 4s coup	121½	Mut. Union 6s	106½
do 4½s reg	103¼	N. J. C. int. ctfs	107
do 4½s coup	103¼	N. Pacific 1sts	114¼
Pacific 6s of '95	109	do 2ds	109
La. stamped 4s	92	N. W. consols	136
Tenn.new set.6s	102½	do deb. 5s	106½
do do 5s	96	St.L.&I.M.G. 5s	9¼
do do 3s	69¼	St.L.&S.F.G.M.	106½
Can. South. 2ds	95	St. Paul consols	123
Cen. Pac. 1sts	110½	St. P.C.&P. 1sts	11⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	114½	T. P. L. G. T. R.	84½
do do 4s	80	T. P. R. G. T. R.	29½
Erie 2ds	96	Union Pac. 1sts	113
M.K.&T.G. 6s	72½	West Shore	100¾

BANK OF MINNESOTA

ST. PAUL, MINN.

CAPITAL, - - $600,000
Profits and Surplus, $165,000

WM. DAWSON, President.
ROBT. A. SMITH, Vice Pres't.
WM. DAWSON JR., Cashier.
ROBT. L. MILLER, Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Dawson, P. Siems, P. S. Harris, E. Mannheimer, Thomas Grace, Lewis Baker, Dennis Ryan, E. W. Peet, R. A. Smith, Arnold Kalman, Mark Costello, P. J. Bowlin, D. Schutte, C. W. Copley, A. B. Stickney, A. Oppenheim, Wm. Dawson Jr.

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	$0 70	Ophir	$2 75
Bulwer	16	Potosi	5 00
Best & Belcher	2 10	Savage	1 65
Bodie Con	65	Sierra Nevada	1 55
Chollar	2 15	Union Con	1 55
Con. Cal. & Va.	2 40	Utah	40
Crown Point	1 10	Yellow Jacket	1 80
Gould & Curry	1 35	Commonw'lth	90
Hale & Norcross	1 35	Nevada Queen	40
Mexican	2 25	Belle Isle	40
Mono	50	N. Belle Isle	40
Navajo	15		

GERMANIA BANK.

(STATE BANK.)

PAID UP CAPITAL, - - $400,000

Surplus and undivided profits, $55,000.

H. B. STRAIT, President. WILLIAM BICKEL, Cashier.

LOCAL MARKETS.

St. Paul.

The wheat market was rather quiet yesterday and prices quoted were the same as those of Wednesday. Corn and oats are steady and unchanged. Barley and rye dull and quiet. Millstuffs, bran and cornmeal are steady. Hay is dull, except for the best qualities. The call:

Wheat—No. 1 hard, 88@9 c; No. 1 northern, 86@87c; No. 2 northern, 83@84c.
Corn—No. 3, 47@49c.
Oats—No. 2 mixed, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 39@40c; No. 3 white, 38@39c.
Barley—No. 2, 63c; No. 3, 53@60c.
Rye—No. 2, 58@60c.
Ground Feed—No. 1, $19.50@20.
Cornmeal—Unbolted, $19.
Bran—Bulk, $13.50@14.50.
Hay—No. 1 upland prairie, $6.50@7; No. 1, $5@6; timothy, $7.50@8.
Flaxseed—$1.04@1.06.
Timothy Seed—$1.07@1.09.
Potatoes—Straight, 70@75c; mixed, 6 @65c.
Dressed Hogs—$3.85@4 asked.

St. Paul Produce.

Butter—Creamery 1st, 25@27c; creamery 2d, 22@24c; dairy 1st, 20@22c; dairy 2d, 16@18c; packing stock, 7@12c.
Cheese—Full cream, 10@11c asked; skimmed, 3@5c.
Eggs—Fresh, $7.2 @7.50; ice house, $6.30@6.6 .
Maple Sugar—8@10c.
Maple Syrup—Per gallon, $1.15@1.25.
Honey—Slow at quotations: Fine white new clover, 18@2 c; buckwheat, 10@11c.
Malt—Per bushel, 75@80c.
Oranges—$ @4.50.
Lemons—Fancy, $4.5 @5.
Nuts—Pecans, Texas polished, medium to large, 8@1 c per lb; almonds, Tarragonas, 17c; California soft-shelled, 18c; filberts, Sicily, 1 c; walnuts new California, 12@15c; cocoanuts, $6 per 100; hickory nuts, $1.50 per bu; shellbarks, $1.75@1.85 per bu; Brazils, 10@12c; peanuts, Virginia handpicked, 8½c; roasted, 1 ½c.
Dates—Persians, @8c; in mats, 5½c; figs, new, 1 @15c.
Cider—Choice Michigan, 16-gallon kegs, $4.50 per keg; choice refined, 16-gallon kegs, $5; choice refined, 32-gallon bbls, $8@9 per bbl.
Poultry—Dressed turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 5@6c; ducks and geese, 7@8c.
Veal—$4@5.50.
Pheasants—$4.
Venison—8@9c.
Quail—$1.3 @1.75 per dozen.
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, $4.50.
Apples—Fancy, $4.25@4.50; standards, $3.25@3.5 ; choice, $3.75@4.
Onions—New, 75@80c per bu.
Carrots—40@50c per bu.
Celery— 5c.
Cabbage—$7@10 per ton.
Pears—$3@3.50.
Cranberries—Bell and bugle, $10@12; bell and cherry, $8@9 per bbl; Cape Cod, $10@12 per bbl.

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS.

Chamber of Commerce.

The arrivals in the last two days were 623 cars, and a large part of them were offered on the market by sample, which, with a moderate movement of them, gave the market the character of being overstocked with spot wheat, and created unusual dullness in the trade in futures. May ranged about 94⅜@94½c during the fore part of the session, but later yielded to dullness and fell to about 94c, with small trading on the way down. The market had been evened up before, and the break created no excitement and very little interest. There was practically no outside business. Floor operators took what business there was offered.

Total receipts at the four principal spring wheat points since Aug. 1, the beginning of the crop year, foot up: Minneapolis, 27,335,411 bu; Duluth, 10,403,457 bu; Chicago, 9,509,102 bu; Milwaukee, 3,950,339 bu, making a total of 51,168,309 bu against 60,770,092 bu during the same time last year and 38,086,772 bu in 1888. The total receipts of wheat at the four principal winter wheat points, Toledo, St. Louis, Detroit and Kansas City, from July 1 to date, are 19,835,765 bu against 22, 11,4 7 bu in 1889 and 24,559,073 bu in 1888. Local flour shipments since Jan. 1 amounts to 6,657,925 bbls against 5,585,622 bbls during the same time in 1889 and 6,693,481 bbls in 1888.

CASH WHEAT.

The demand for spot wheat had nothing of the pushing character about it, and yet all good wheat offered early at 87c, for No. 1 seemed to be wanted, though later, when futures were lower buyers bid less. The samples included two days' arrivals, and, though large for the season, found buyers. The latter included shippers, local elevators and local millers, the latter the most. Considering the quiet condition, business moved quite satisfactory.

Closing: No. 1 hard, December and January, 88c; May, 97c; on track, 88½@87c; No. 1 northern, December and January, 86c; May, 94⅝c; on track 86½@87c; No. 2 northern, December and January, 82c; on track, 83@83½c.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—The added daily output of the mills grinding yesterday probably aggregated 22,400 bbls.

There was a small movement of sales, but as large as usual at this season. Considerable late sales relieve the market of the burden of any surplus to speak of, and the position of foreign markets is such that almost any amount of flour may be dropped into them without creating an overflow. While there may be nothing in sight to inspire hope or an immediate advance the outlook is not discouraging to makers of flour, for the flour, as well as the grain to make it, seems to rest in a secure position.

Shipments, 23,641 bbls; quoted at $4.60@5 for first patents; $4.40@4.60 for second patent, $3.6 @4.20 for fancy and export bakers', $1.80@2.25 for low grades in bags, including red dog.

Bran and Shorts—Shipments, 678 tons; quoted at $14.25@14.50 for bran, $14.50@15 for shorts, and $15.50@15.75 for middlings. Considerable stuff was offered at $14.25@14.50, both bran and shorts, with the latter dull.

Corn—Receipts, 7,200 bu; quoted at 43@46c on track. The offerings were very much smaller, but as the demand had been well supplied for immediate use, the inquiry was light.

Oats—Receipts, 17,100 bu; shipments, 14,400 bu. Quoted at 36@40½c by sample. A fair supply of samples was offered, and the sales were near the late previous range.

Rye—Receipts, 500 bu; shipments, 500 bu. Quoted at 60@61c for sample cars on track.

Barley—Receipts, 1,20 bu; shipments, 2,400 bu. Quoted at 45@55c for good to fine samples of No. 3. The market had little life, and not much is looked for till after the holidays.

Flax—Receipts, 3, 00 bu; shipments, none. Flax sales are based on 6c off from the Chicago quotations.

Feed—Millers held at $20.50@21, with cornmeal at $19.50@19.75.

Hay—Receipts, 59 tons; shipments, 91 tons. Choice wild quoted at $6@6.50, and good timothy at $8. Fair wild brought $5@6. Hay dull, and poor hard to sell at all.

ST. PAUL UNION STOCK YARDS CO SOUTH ST. PAUL.

The Yards and Packing Houses Open for Business.

Ready Cash Market for Hogs.

Union Stockyards.

Receipts at South St. Paul: 400 hogs, 100 cattle, 5 calves.

Hogs—Strong; 15c higher; closing easier, with about half of the advance gone; quantity fair; sales ranged at $ .35@3.55; bulk at $ .50. Quotations: Light, $3.10@3.50; mixed, $3. 5@3.55; heavy, $3.15@3.55.

Cattle—Quiet, little doing after Christmas; quality poor, prospects fair. Sales—Oxen at $2.00, canners at $1.25 bulls at $1.25, cows at $1.3 @1 75, fat oxen steers at $2.50. Quotations: Fat steers, $2.50@3.5 ; good cows, $1.5 @2.25; common cows, 75c@$1.50; bulls, $1.25@2.00; milch cows, $15@3 ; calves, $2.00—3.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $1.8 @2.70; butcher steers, $ .25@ .00. Sheep—Steady; most of the sales ranging at $3.9 @4.40. Quotations: Muttons, $3.60@4.25; feeders, $3.5 @3.90; stockers and common, $3 0 @3.75; mixed, $3.50@4.00; lambs, $4.00@4.50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, none; market slow, steady; native, $4.9 @5.15; stockers, $2@3.3 ; Texans, $2.30@4.20; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.10@3.60. Hogs—Receipts, ,000; shipments, none; market steady to lower; heavy packing and shipping, $3 6 @3.90; assorted light, $3.65@3.7 ; good mixed, $3.6 @3. 5. Sheep—Receipts, 5,0 0 head; shipments, none; market about steady; Westerns, $4@5; Texans, $3.30@4.20; natives, $3.25@4.75; lambs, $ @5.40.

Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,060; shipments, 1,66 . The market was strong; steers, $3.50@4.50; cows, $2@2.80; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3. Hogs—Receipts, 4,470; shipments, 1,870. The market was 10c higher; bulk, $3 55@3.60; all grades, $3@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 1,46 ; shipments, 1,740. The market was steady and unchanged.

Omaha.

OMAHA, Dec. 26.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; market on steers steady to 10c higher than Wednesday; butcher's active, 10@15c higher; fancy steers, $4.50@5.50; prime steers, $3.9 @4.60; fair to good steers, $2.75@4.15. Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; market active, 10@15c higher, closing strong; common range, $2.10@3.50. Sheep—Receipts, 200 head; market steady; natives, $2.40@4.50; Westerns, $2@4.20.

Dry Goods Very Quiet.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Business in dry goods was almost at a standstill in consequence of a severe snow storm. There was something doing all along the line, both on the spot and through mail orders, but the total movement was light and without feature of interest.

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

Donohue Bowen to William Strong, part lts 3 and 4, blk 3, Town of St. Anthony.. $2,500
Uriah Emmans to William Strader, lt 12, blk 5, Lakeview add.. 3,000
John O Westerlund to Fernando B Greenfield, lt 4, blk 13, Wilber's Second add.. 850
Edith O Jarvis to Thomas Ohm, lt 34, etc, blk 9, Mound Bay Park.. 400
Ora A Parker to Thomas Ohm, part lt 47, Snell's add.. 200
George M McGregor to Henry Varner, lt 5, etc, Woodburn's add.. 12,000
Eliza Bleven to Robert M Montgomery, in sec 29, town 119, range 21.. 8,000
Hans G Sahlstrom to Catharine L Sahlstrom part lt 3, blk 4, Jones, Bell & Harris' add.. 4,200
Anna . Parmalee to L S Garty, lts 3, 4 and 5, blk 15, Minnetonka Bluffs.. 2,500
J D Woodworth to N F Hawley, lt 19, blk 4 Anderson, Douglas & Co's add.. 1,600
Edward D Smith to John M Seeris, lt 6 to 25, blk 9, Smith & Howe's 1st add.. 13,000
Edward Riley to Maud M Townsend, part lts 7 and 8, blk 6, Woodland park.. 2,500
John S Pillsbury to Alfred Peterson, lt 7, blk 5, Monroe Street add.. 1,525
Alfred Peterson to Helga Oyen, part lt 7, blk 5, Monroe Street add.. 350
Marion H Goodsill to J D Woodworth, lt 53, blk 3, Oak Lake add.. 9,000
Bradley Phillips to Charles Thayer, lt 7, etc, blk 5, Phillips' add, etc.. 5,600
John Anderson to Freelove M Woodard, lt 9, blk 1, Williams' add.. 10,000
Jennie C Gunderson and Gunder B Gunderson to John J Dessette, lt 3, blk 6, Calhoun Park add.. 1,800
Tars Swenson to Andrew C Hangan, lt 8, blk 10, etc, Saga Hill Revised.. 5,000
Charles Thayer to Bradley Phillips, lt 1, etc, blk 6, etc, Phillips' add.. 5,000
Phillip Kuch to Henry Kuch, in sec 18, town 118, range 21.. 6,000
Andrew K Byerly to Cornelius E Williamson, lt 6, blk 2, Hastings' add.. 875
B A Wade to William P Roberts, lt 11, blk 2, Chicago Avenue add.. 4,500
George R Nimmons to James Dwyer, lt 10, blk 3, Dean Park.. 600
Chas W Rohne to Frank P Leonard, lt 1, Chas W Rohne's rearr.. 5,000
F E Briggs to Lizzie L Hutchinson, lts 1 to 7, blk 8, Cottage City add.. 1,400
E S St Martin to Thomas Oxborough, in sec 17, town 27, range 24.. 1,300
James McGinnis to Sarah Mullen, lt 19, blk 20, Forest Heights add.. 4,000
Two unpublished.. 5,700

Total, 30 transfers.. $113,300

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE.

The following real estate transfers were recorded yesterday:

George A Virtue to L A Seak, lt 21, blk 4, Rueg's add.. $1,000
M E Bryant to R L Ware, lt 4, blk 200, Irvine's add.. 1,400
J E Dort to M Kiely, lt 7, blk 2, Darl's add.. 2,500
Three unpublished.. 6,600

Total, 6 transfers.. $11,500

THE WORM IN THE NUT

How It Is That So Many of This Fall's Chestnuts Have Inhabitants.

"How does the worm get into the chestnut?" Entomologist Howard, of the the department of agriculture, was asked the question by a Washington Star reporter, and he replied:

"It is put into the chestnut by a kind of a long-snouted beetle. This insect has a proboscis of most extraordinary proportions, as much as twice the length of its body. In the business it conducts such an exceptional nose is absolutely necessary, inasmuch as when the female desires to lay her eggs she crawls over the chestnut burr as it hangs on the tree not yet ripe and seeks the little opening at the top, through which she inserts her snout. The snout thus introduced is projected down through the thick prickly husk to the chestnut inside. It may be that the beetle thrusts her proboscis actually through the shell of the nuts themselves, but my impression is that she simply lays her eggs and pushes them with her snout in among the nuts, leaving them there to be hatched, after which the little worms bore their way in search of food into the kernels through holes so small as to be imperceptible. At all events, they are quickly closed up with the growth of the nuts.

"You never find worms in chestnuts you obtain by smashing the green burrs open. It is only the nuts that are found upon the ground loose or taken from ripened burrs that have fallen which appear to contain these unpleasant intruders. Presumably, the reason for this is that the worm, imperceptibly small in the freshly developed nut, begins to feed and to grow very rapidly as soon as the fruit has become ripe. At all events, you never find a worm in a chestnut that has a hole in it, but only the destroyed meat that it has eaten and discarded. When the creature has finished devouring the kernel it bores its way out through the shell and leaves the hole behind it.

"By the time the worm has consumed its chestnut and crawled out to look upon the world the weather has begun to be pretty cold, and it seeks shelter by burrowing into the ground, where it lies in a torpid condition for many months. Eventually from the earth it emerges, though not in the shape of a worm, but as a beetle with a long snout. When autumn comes it waits upon the chestnut tree or in its neighborhood, if it is a female, and chooses the proper time for shoving its eggs into the burrs when they are ripening. These worms are the new crop, ready to begin anew their destroying work, and so the thing goes on from year to year. In some seasons the beetles are comparatively scarce, and chestnut worms proportionately. Shippers of chestnuts avoid sending their product for long distances, so far as is possible, because the contents of the barrels become 'heated,' as they call it, and the worms are rapidly developed, so that a consignment may reach the market altogether unfit for use. The best way to prepare chestnuts for shipment is to immerse them in boiling water for about ten minutes as soon as gathered. Wormy nuts will float on the surface, and may be removed. All eggs will be destroyed, and the condition of the meat of the nut will be so changed that it will not become flinty by further curing for winter use. At the same time it will be in no wise a boiled chestnut. The nuts may be dried in the sun or in dry-houses, after being placed in sacks in such quantities as to admit of their being spread to the thickness of about two inches, the sack being frequently turned and shaken. Dried by this method they remain quite tender and retain for a long time their delicious freshness and flavor.

"The worm I have spoken of is not the only one that attacks the chestnut. There is a species of moth that lays its eggs upon the nuts as they lie upon the ground, and the little caterpillars hatched from the eggs attack the fruit. The chestnut worm also devours the hickory nut, the chinquapin and the acorn."

A STRANGE SYNDICATE.

An Odd Report About the Almond-Eyed Residents of This Place.

When we enter the modest establishments of the laundry kings of this city, and gaze in pity and wonder at their strange costumes, hen-track writing and queer decorations, this question naturally arises:

"What becomes of their profits?"

It certainly is not spent for clothes, furniture or food, and they have no large surplus in the savings banks. It has been suggested that rich and rare delicacies, as birds'-nest pudding or fricasseed rats' livers, absorb the riches of these knights of the soap-suds.

But no.

It's the same old story—"English Syndicate"—so says report. Every time a clean collar is put on, clink goes a coin into the Bank of England. But however far-reaching a syndicate may be, there's one thing it can never monopolize—the aches and pains that are an unfortunate birthright of the human race. There's one way, however, in which they can be controlled, and fortunate is the man or woman who knows what means to pursue when the head aches, the muscles are weak, and the weary brain utters its protest against overwork and over-worry. This means is Paine's Celery Compound, a pure, pleasant and potent food for the brain, nerves and blood.

People of the highest social standing, eminent members of the learned professions and successful business men strongly endorse this scientific preparation, not from hearsay evidence, but from personal knowledge of its remarkable curative power.

It is no ordinary sarsaparilla, bitters, tonic or stimulant, but contains true food properties for starving nerves, exhausted brain and weakened systems.