Pears' Soap

People have no idea how crude and cruel soap can be. It takes off dirt. So far, so good; but what else does it do?

It cuts the skin and frets the under-skin; makes redness and roughness and leads to worse. Not soap, but the alkali in it.

Pears' Soap has no free, alkali in it. It neither reddens nor roughens the skin. It responds to water instantly; washes and rinses off in a twinkling; is as gentle as strong; and the after-effect is every way good.

All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

The Last Drop

Is as good as the first. No dregs. All pure and wholesome. The most popular drink of the day.

Hires' Root Beer.

A perfect thirst quencher.

Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

$10,000,000 Saved In 12 Years

By the Policy Holders of the MASSACHUSETTS BENEFIT ASSOCIATION, who would have paid that much more for their Insurance had they taken it in a Level-Premium Insurance Company. Why will you pay $100 for what can be bought for $65? Send for circular describing our NEW POLICY, which has every advantage of the old form of Insurance, and in addition, our desirable disability feature.

ON JANUARY 1, 1892, THE

Massachusetts Benefit Association

PROTECT THE FAMILY.

HAD OVER

28,000 MEMBERS.
$94,000,000 INSURANCE IN FORCE.
$8,000,000 CASH SURPLUS.
$200,000 DEPOSITED WITH STATE TREASURER.

Liberal Terms to First-Class Agents.

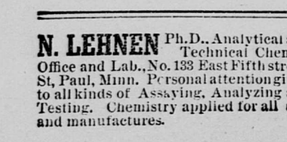
GEO. A. LITCHFIELD, Pres.

Exchange Bld'g, Boston, Mass.

GEORGE A. LITCHFIELD, President.

Agent for St. Paul, G. S. Couch, 231 Gl. be Building, Minneapolis.

A CURED MAN.



BEGINNING. THIRD WEEK. SIXTH WEEK.

Photographed from Life.

SEXONERVE, the great Turkish *"Beeshi-ul-Meshib,"* is the only preparation that will effect the magical results shown above. Cures Nervous Debility, Wakefulness, Lost Manhood, Evil Dreams, Pain in the Back and all wasting diseases caused by errors of youth, over exertion or the excessive use of tobacco, opium or stimulants, which ultimately lead to consumption, insanity and suicide. Sold at $1 per box, six for $5, with a written guaranty to cure or money refunded. Circulars free at our office or sent by mail. Address International Medical Association, 269 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN ST. PAUL, MINN., BY L. Musetter, Cor. Wabasha and 4th Streets.

AN OLD VETERAN.

H. Herlsechter, Stevens' Point, Wis., suffered for 25 years of Nervous Prostration, more than tongue can tell. Physicians availed nothing, one bottle of

DR. MILES' RESTORATIVE NERVINE,

FREE TRIAL BOTTLE THIS WEEK.

brought him rest, sleep and made him feel like a new man. Dr. Julian C. Underwood, Memphis, Tenn., suffered from periodical nervous attacks, but found effect after using one bottle of Nervine. Trial bottle and elegant book FREE at druggists. DR. MILES MEDICAL Co., Elkhart, Ind.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RY.

LEAVE	"ALBERT LEA ROUTE"	ARRIVE
St. Paul	STATIONS.	St. Paul
9.45 am	For Waterville, Mankato, Albert Lea, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Chicago, Kansas City and West.	*7.50 pm
7.00 pm		*8.15 am
7.00 am	St. Louis Special.	*8.15 am
8.00 am	Watertown Express.	*5.10 pm
4.10 pm	Waterville Express.	*10.15 am

†Daily. *Ex. Sun.

FREE

Dr. Judd's Electric Belt and Battery Combined, sent to anyone on trial, free. Price $3, $6, $10, $15 if satisfied. Cures Rheumatism, Lame Back, Effects of La Grippe, Weakness of either Sex, other diseases. Headache Relieved in One Minute. Free Medical Advice. Electric Trusses. Give Size. Agents Wanted. DR. JUDD, DETROIT, MICH.

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N. LEHNEN Ph.D., Analytical and Technical Chemist Office and Lab., No. 133 East Fifth street, St. Paul, Minn. Personal attention given to all kinds of Assaying, Analyzing and Testing. Chemistry applied for all arts and manufactures.

ST. PAUL TO PUGET.

A Story of the Tremendous Growth of the Marvelous Western Country.

Some of the Extraordinary Changes Noted by a St. Paul Business Man.

The Success With Which Irrigation Is Practiced Along the Missouri.

Smiling Villages Where Once Were Almost Impenetrable Forests.

To the Editor of the Globe.

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 6.—To one who, like the undersigned, in 1873 passed over the route of the Northern Pacific railroad from the Missouri to the Yellowstone and beyond, the contrast presented today by the changed condition is something bordering upon the marvelous. The line of this great transcontinental highway from the Red river to the Missouri had then but just been opened. The equipment was of a very limited, not to say primitive, sort, and the traffic in passengers and freight was insignificant. Not a station or a human habitation seemed then to have been planted over all this stretch of territory. What were designated "sidings" had been established at each ten mile stretch of track, where construction trains bearing materials and supplies for the work beyond might pass and repass on their way to the East and West as the case might be. The view of the country was cheerless and desolate. The buffalo, the antelope, the jack rabbit and the festive deer still roamed over the plains in their accustomed freedom, although the bison had begun rapidly to disappear, before the murderous onslaught of civilized man. The Sioux had previously sought refuge behind the Missouri, and virtually found their last ditch in the

Canyons and Fastnesses

of that river, the Yellowstone and their tributaries. The massacre of the brave Custer and his companions in the valley of the Little Big Horn, two years later, was really the beginning of the end of hostilities with the relentless red men of the plains.

On the 14th of June, in the year first named, an engineering party under the direction of Gen. Thomas L. Rosser, as assistant engineer of the Northern Pacific, started out from Fort Lincoln, opposite Bismarck, to locate the line from what is now Mandan to the Yellowstone, at or near the mouth of Glendive creek, crossing the river at that point and thence proceeding up the Yellowstone to a point 150 miles west from the crossing at or near the mouth of Glendive creek. A strong escort for the safety of the engineering party had been provided by the United States government, owing to the failure of previous attempts to locate a line in consequence of the hostility of Sitting Bull and his roving band of warriors. This escort consisted of the whole of the famous Seventh cavalry commanded by Custer, and two battalions of infantry, the whole force being under the command of Gen. D. S. Stanley, a veteran of the civil war. In order to expedite matters, the civil engineers left the mouth of Heart river, opposite Bismarck, on the 14th of June, with a small escort consisting of a detachment of the Seventh cavalry, one company of infantry and a few Indian scouts, the entire party being commanded by Lieut. Col. E. F. Townsend, of the Ninth regiment, while the main command under Stanley was being organized at Fort Rice, thirty miles below Lincoln, and which was expected to follow a week later, overtaking the detachment in the

Valley of Heart River

within a few days of June 25. Singularly enough, the first episode that occurred to the detachment in getting under way was a skirmish with a band of two or three hundred Sioux warriors, immediately upon the commencement of the march, in which two of the redskins were sent to the happy hunting grounds, and the rest of the party were driven off. The fighting was done entirely on the part of the expedition by the Cree scouts, who, after the fight was over, came howling back to the fort with the scalps of their victims swinging high in the air. The morning was excessively hot, and the scouts wore nothing but a breechclout to shield their bodies from the scorching rays of the sun. Nothing further of a hostile nature occurred until the Yellowstone was crossed, when the Sioux made a most desperate attempt to surprise and entrap the expedition, but were completely foiled, driven away, and escaped by recrossing the Yellowstone by the aid of their bull boats. In this affair the veterinary surgeon of the Seventh, Dr. Honsiker, and a civilian connected with the sutler's force were killed as a result of straying too far away from the moving column. The country passed over by this expedition comprised one-half of what is now North Dakota and the eastern portion of Montana. It included the valleys of the Heart river from its mouth to its source, the Little Missouri and the Yellowstone for 150 miles along the northern bank, with the intervening divides and a vast stretch of

High Rolling Prairie.

It was strenuously contended at the time, notably by Gen. W. B. Hazen, then in command at Fort Buford, that this country was unfit for profitable cultivation, basing his opinion evidently upon his observation of the famous mauvaises terres, or bad lands, in the midst of which his headquarters at the mouth of the Yellowstone were located.

But how completely has experience refuted this assumption which, it is believed, was put forth, published and reiterated for the purpose of defeating the construction of the Northern Pacific by discrediting its securities. Time has amply vindicated the sagacity of the far-sighted and courageous men who projected and finally, amid almost insurmountable obstacles, carried the great work triumphantly through to the shores of the Occidental sea or its strong right arm, Puget Sound. Neither the unscrupulous jealousy of rivals, nor barren plains, nor rivers, nor lofty mountains, nor apparently impenetrable forests, nor heights nor depths, nor all combined have sufficed to prevent the grand consummation, and where just nineteen years ago we struggled by toilsome daily marches, under a burning sun and against the desperate protests of wily savages to find a way for the iron horse, we look out from the windows of the luxurious palace car upon scores of smiling villages, thriving, prosperous cities and hundreds of cultivated farms, yielding enormous crops of grain and rearing flocks and herds innumerable for the sustenance and support of millions of people. Merely to call these thriving centers of population, trade and wealth by name would consume too much of your valuable space. Suffice it then to refer in passing to Brainerd, Detroit and Moorhead in Minnesota; Fargo, Casselton, Bismarck, Mandan and Dickinson, in North Dakota; Glendive, Miles City and Livingston at the gateway to the National Yellowstone Park, in Montana, all on this side of the mountains. Many of these places had

Even No Existence

less than ten or twelve years ago and yet they are now thriving communities, with schools, churches, daily newspapers, jobbing houses, factories and all else that appertains to civilized life.

Livingston is estimated to have a population of 3,500 people. It is here that the Yellowstone division of the railroad terminates and the Mountain division begins. Extensive repair shops of brick have been erected by the company, and a large force of men is employed. Two fine, spacious brick school houses have been built, which would do credit to any city many times larger. The school enrollment is upward of 700 children. Extensive jobbing houses carrying all lines of goods needed in the agricultural, mining and lumber districts have been established, and are doing a prosperous and growing business. A spacious and tasteful opera house is under construction, and will be completed during the present season. Commodious office and business blocks, filled with tenants are abundant. The demand for dwelling houses is much in excess of the supply, and no point on the line of the road offers better inducements for the profitable and secure investment of capital, of which there is great need. Pure water is supplied from the Yellowstone by pumping into a reservoir on a commanding height opposite the city and then distributed by gravity pressure through the principal streets. It is difficult to realize that this bright, prosperous and picturesque city, in the midst of a charming valley, surrounded by lofty, snow-capped mountains, is but little more than a decade old. It is here that the ascent of the mountain slopes begins.

An Extra, Massive Engine

is added to the train and away it moves with scarcely any abatement of speed, a tunnel is soon reached and penetrated and the traveler is ushered, at Timberline, into a region abounding with sublime and beautiful scenery. Bozeman, in the Gallatin valley, is passed, the source of the Missouri, formed by the junction of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin, is reached in the midst of a wild and rocky gorge, where there scarcely seems room enough for the track. The "painted rocks," so called, observed here are doubtless due to the presence in them of iron undergoing the process of oxidation, giving them a deep tinge of red, which, with their massive character, makes them seem very picturesque as the train rushes along through the deep gorge.

Rising from the valley of the Missouri extensive table lands are observed, which to the eye appear unattractive as well as unproductive, excepting in those locations where irrigation has been resorted to for a supply of the requisite moisture. Hundreds of miles of ditches are here noticed, and abundant crops of grains and grasses abound to reward the labors of the enterprising agriculturist. Among the new and thriving cities that have sprung into existence as a direct result of opening this great railway line in the mountain region may be mentioned Garrison, Missoula, Spokane, which has a splendid water power; Sprague, North Yakima, and Tacoma, the Pacific terminus of the line. Of this important point, as well as Seattle and Everett, there is not space to speak in this brief notice. They deserve and will receive hereafter such a review as their extraordinary growth and importance seem to justify. They are such cities as only the exceptional conditions and circumstances of American institutions render possible. In a future communication a narrative of their growth, progress and condition will be briefly presented.

WILLIAM F. PHELPS.

A Desirable Combination for a Trip to Washington.

For the trip to the G. A. R. National Encampment at Washington in September a direct route, rapid and comfortable transit and low rates will be prime matters for consideration. The Pennsylvania Lines offer this desirable combination. The connecting link between Chicago and the National Capital, side trip to historic Gettysburg, if desired. Address J. M. Greaves, Traveling Passenger Agent, St. Paul, Minn.

STILLWATER NEWS.

A Prison City Wedding—Other Events of a Day.

Hal C. Gridley and Miss Elaine Anderson were married yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Harriet T. Anderson, on West Chestnut street, Rev. A. D. Stowe, of Ascension church, tying the nuptial knot. A number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present, and they were the recipients of many handsome gifts. Mr. and Mrs. Gridley left last evening for Washington, D. C., where they will reside permanently.

James T. Barron, secretary of the St. Croix Boat club, of this city, received a letter from the secretary of the Minnesota Winnipeg Rowing association yesterday stating that the club's application for membership in the association had been discussed by the officers of the association and that the application would have to take its regular course. The fact of the matter is that the association is not at all favorable to the admission of the St. Croix club, claiming that its members are professional oarsmen, and are consequently ineligible to membership in the amateur association. Mr. Barron denies the assertion that the members of the four-oared crew, which defeated the junior fours of the Minnesota club in a race on the St. Croix about a month ago, are professionals. They have rowed in bateau races for money prizes, but have never rowed for money in a shell, and lay no claim to being professional oarsmen. If the St. Croix club crew is composed of professionals and is debarred from membership in the association on that ground alone, then the junior fours of the Minnesota club must also be debarred, because the rule is that any one who ever rowed against a professional, no matter whether he won the race or not, shall be classed as a professional. Mr. Barron thinks that the St. Croix club is eligible to membership in the association, and would, therefore, like to see the application acted upon favorably.

The Baldwin-Melville company had another large audience at the Grand opera house last evening, when the comedy-drama "Pique" was presented. This evening the company will appear in the "Streets of New York," and the engagement closes tomorrow evening in "Ten Nights in a Barroom."

The Junlaa arrived in port yesterday with an excursion party from Winona. She returned to that city in the afternoon. The Ravenna arrived and cleared with a half raft of logs for Dorchester & Harvey, Belleville, and a half raft for the Dubuque Wooden Ware company.

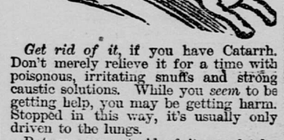
The harvest of wheat and oats is on, and farmers are busy gathering as much as possible of their crops. Some of the fields will be almost a total loss, while others did not suffer much from the heavy storm on Monday morning.

B. P. Taber, of Keokuk, has purchased 2,000,000 feet of logs from William Sauntry.

Whisky and Water.

Philadelphia Times.

Economy in water should not justify extravagance in whisky.



Get rid of it, if you have Catarrh. Don't merely relieve it for a time with poisonous, irritating snuffs and strong caustic solutions. While you *seem* to be getting help, you may be getting harm. Stopped in this way, it's usually only driven to the lungs.

But you can get rid of it completely, with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. That's been proved over and over again, in thousands of the most hopeless cases. By its mild, soothing, cleansing and healing properties, Catarrh in the Head and all Catarrhal affections are perfectly and permanently cured.

Some physicians will tell you that Catarrh can't be cured. They mean that *they* can't cure it. Dr. Sage's Remedy *can*. And to prove that they believe it, the proprietors of this medicine will pay $500 for an incurable case of Catarrh.

CARNEGIES IN A HOLE

They Have Agreed to Pay the Old Amalgamated Scale of Prices,

While All Other Mills of the Region Get a 10 Per Cent Cut.

The Federation of Labor Preparing for the Big Carnegie Boycott.

An Officer of the Organization Expresses Confidence of Ultimate Success.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 11.—Within a week the iron mills in this vicinity will have resumed their busy aspect. Preparations to start up were begun today. Painter's mill will be the first to start up tomorrow. The Eastern iron scale has been signed by fewer firms this year than ever before. This scale holds good east of the Allegheny mountains, and puddling is based on $5 less than the Western scale, and the power of the Amalgamated association has been practically broken in the East. The conference on the jobbing mills will take place in a few days. It is regarded as certain that the manufacturers will be granded a reduction on jobbing mills. The acceptance by the Amalgamated association of a 10 per cent reduction in the finishing departments leaves the Carnegie Steel company in a rather peculiar position, as that company has agreed to pay the old scale.

THE CARNEGIE BOYCOTT.

Federation of Labor to Take a Very Lively Hand.

HOMESTAED, Pa., Aug. 11.—William A. Carney, member of the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor, came to Homestead this afternoon. To a United Press reporter he announced that his mission here is to arrange for the quarterly meeting of the council to be held here tomorrow, when President Gompers, of the American Federation, and representatives of the cigarmakers' union; Chris Vausire, John B. Teller, of the tailors' and cutters union; P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, will attend. The council has heretofore met in New York. While the usual business will be transacted at tomorrow's meeting, the real object in calling the council together in this place is to consider the Homestead strike. In discussing this subject Mr. Carney said: "A boycott on Carnegie material is to be considered, and interested in it are 84,000 carpenters, 100,000 persons engaged in bridge building and the operatives in shipyards where armor plate is used. We are willing to bring about any kind of honorable settlement if it is possible, but if Messrs. Lovejoy and Frick and associates are determined on manifesting nothing else but an aggressive disposition towards us there is no alternative left us after having recourse to the other honorable methods to bring about fair and honerable adjustment of the difficulty but to meet them with their own weapons, feeling confident that, with the resources behind us, we must assuredly come out victorious."

"What are the resources?" asked the United Press reporter.

"Now that the adjustment of the bar iron scale has been obtained, we shall have a large source of income to prosecute the Homestead fight, for many thousands of Amalgamated men go to work in the near future and everyone has intimated his intentions of voluntarily subscribing 10 per cent of his wages, irrespective of whether it is $1.50 or $10 per day. In the aggregate this would mean $2,000 every two weeks, and I feel that I am underestimating the amount. For in the first district there are 6,000 men, in the second 8,000, in the fourth 6,000 and in the fifth 3,000 steel and iron workers. In addition to this will come the assistance of the Federation of Labor and Knights of Labor, which have already demonstrated their cooperation, not by resolutions, but by checks. This means 10 cents per week over five weeks of almost 1,000,000 men at any rate,

Engineers Will Not Assist.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11. — Grand Chief Engineer P. M. Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, was interviewed today concerning the reported intention of the advisory board of the Amalgamated association to request all train operatives, including the engineers, to refuse to transport material made by or intended for the Carnegie company.

"I have not read the newspapers," he said, "and therefore do not know exactly what the advisory board proposes to do. We have received no notice of their desires, and even if correspondence were opened I don't believe it would result in a boycott for this reason: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is under a contract with nearly every railroad in the country to haul its trains so long as the companies live up to the terms of their agreements. We regard these contracts as sacred and not to be broken under any circumstances. As a matter of course, there is nothing in the agreement which would warrant us in taking such action as you have indicated. My personal opinion is that the brotherhood will take no action."

WANTS $20,000.

A Pinkerton Brings Suit Against a Pinkerton.

PHILADELHIA, Pa., Aug. 11.—The first suit in the local courts growing out of the riot at Homestead on the sixth of last July was begun today in the common pleas court by William R. Letar against Robert A. Pinkerton and William A. Pinkerton, trading as Pinkerton's National Detective Agency. In the statement of his claim Mr. Letar says that he was employed by the Pinkertons to act as a watchman at certain buildings in the state of New York to which the defendants "then and there falsely and deceitfully pretended to be conducting the plaintiff, but the precise location of which the plaintiff was not informed by the Pinkertons."

Then follows the account of the Pinkertons' fight with the rioters from the barges at Homestead on the 6th of July. Letar says that he fell into the hands of the mob, was kicked and beaten with clubs, sticks and stones and seriously injured. As the result of Mr. Letar being forced to run the gauntlet through the mob, one of his vital organs was permanently injured, and he will be prevented from permanently undertaking the severe manual labor to which he has been accustomed, and for which he is only fitted as a means of livelihood. Twenty thousand dollars damages are claimed.

Lockout in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 11.—The manager of the Jefferson iron works at Steubenville, O., which were to resume today, announced this morning that the scale had not been signed, and that the company would not treat with the Amalgamated association. The mill was all ready to start, but the workmen left in a body. A long lockout is anticipated.

Hops, their stalks forming the crown, are ingeniously used in the composition of a Parisian model. The stylish trimmings are a black lace coquelle, a jet and diamond-tipped pin and strings of the palest yellow tint.

SPRING WHEAT YARNS

Elevator Men's Stories Are Not Believed by the Chicago Traders.

Wheat Fluctuates a While and Then Closes Weak and Lower.

Big Hog Receipts Cause the Provision Market to Sag Badly.

Extremely Large Trading in Coal Shares--Stocks Generally Weak.

CHICAGO, Aug. 11.—The bullish character of the government crop report on wheat, corn and oats was the controlling feature in the cereal pits on the board of trade at the opening this morning, and all of them started higher; but at the advance there was free selling, and, some bearish news being received, the advance was more than lost. Consequent fluctuations left them with comparatively slight change from yesterday's final quotations. Wheat is ⅜c lower, corn ⅜c higher, and oats ⅜c lower.

According to arithmeticians of the board the government crop report suggests a wheat yield of 515,000,000 bu, a corn crop of 1,724,000,000 bu and an oats crop of 644,000,000 bu.

At the opening September wheat sold freely at 79⅜c, an advance of ⅝c over night. So much wheat was bought, however, that a reaction was the natural result later on, and it dropped to 78⅛c. Trade was chiefly local, Mitchell and Schwartz-Dupee being good buyers. Liverpool was ¼d higher for futures, but foreigners were free sellers at New York. A St. Petersburg cable stated that Russian crop prospects were brilliant. The market, however, held steady till there came rumors of a 6-cent break in Berlin, the crowd construing this as meaning a favorable foreign crop outlook. The movement of wheat to primary markets continues very liberal. Winter wheat receipts here are on a liberal scale, and up North the old crop of spring wheat is coming forward freely. It is intimated that many of the Northwestern bad crop reports emanate from elevator men who hold large stocks and want to see higher prices. Later in the day, after the break above noted, shorts came in to cover, and there was a rally of ⅜c, but the market closed weak.

The big trading, as usual, was in the corn pit, prices just after the opening showing an advance of 1⅛c over yesterday's closing. The government crop report was not as favorable as was expected, and the report of the Price Current telegraphed from Cincinnati had a marked influence. That authority estimated the crop at only 1,650,000 bu. There was lively buying, led by Schwartz-Dupee; but so much corn was sold on the advance that September broke from 54⅛c to 52⅞c. There were additional good rains all over the corn belt, but Kansas got less than the other states. Later, however, there was a rally to 53½c, at which the market closed.

Oats were active, September opening at 33c, an advance of ⅛c, but declined to 31⅜c on free selling, closing easy at the bottom.

There was a lighter trade than usual in provisions, and weakness resulted from the selling of local holders, there being an especially active selling movement in January pork and January lard. The big hog receipts were an important factor, 27,000 hogs arriving, and they sold off 10@15c. September pork opened 7½c lower at $12.75, and after touching $12.72½ advanced to $12.90. Then broke to $12.70, rallied and closed at $12.87½, an advance of 5c. Lard closed 2½c higher, and ribs are 10c up. Lake freights were unchanged.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow: Wheat, 640 cars; corn, 340 cars; oats, 265 cars; hogs, 16,000.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
No 2 Wheat—				
August	79⅛	79⅛	78	78⅛@¼
September	79⅛	79½	78	78⅛@¼
December	81⅞	81⅞	80⅜	80½
No. 2 Corn—				
August	54⅝	54⅝	53¼	53⅞
September	53⅝@¾	54¼	52⅞	53½
May	54½@¾	54¾	53½	54
No. 2 Oats—				
August	34¼	34¼	33½	33½
September	35	35	34⅛	34⅛@¼
October	35-35¼	35¼	34¼	34⅜
Mess Pork—				
September	12 75	12 90	12 70	12 87½
January	13 65	13 67½	13 50	13 65
Lard—				
September	7 80	7 90	7 75	7 90
January	7 30	7 37½	7 25	37 7½
Short Ribs—				
September	7 85	8 02½	7 82½	8 00
January	7 00	7 00	6 90	6 97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged; winter patents, $4@4.25; winter straights, $3.50@3.75; spring patents, $4@4.50; winter straights, $3.25@3.60; bakers', $2.90@3.20. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 78⅛@78½c; No. 3 spring nominal; No. 2 red, 78⅛@78½c. Corn—No. 2, 53½c. Oats—No. 2, 33½@33⅝c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½@36c. Rye—No. 2, 66@67½c. Barley—No. 2, 6[illegible]c; No. 3, f. o. b., 46c; No. 4, f. o. b., 33c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.03¼. Timothy Seed—Prime, $1.38. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $12.85@12.85½. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $7.80@7.92½. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $8.05@8.10. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7.22@7.30. Short clear sides (boxed), $8.30@8.25. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.13. Receipts—Flour, 26,000 bbls; wheat, 291,000 bu; corn, 261,000 bu; oats, 234,000 bu; rye, 12,000 bu; barley, 4,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 369,000 bu; corn, 74,000 bu; oats, 126,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm and unchanged; fancy creamery, 25@26c; fine Western, 24@22c; ordinary, 18c; selected dairies, 18@19c. Eggs, 16½c.

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. Reeve Building, Minneapolis.

Duluth Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, Aug. 11.—Prices went up ½c on the bullish crop report, estimating the wheat crop 515,000,000 bu; corn, 1,733,000,000 bu. This estimate reduces the former figures 70,000,000 bu, but the major portion of the damage was done to wheat in Washington and Oregon, places not tributary to this market. The early demand here was chiefly for cash, and an advance of ½c over yesterday's close. September wheat was also in fair demand early at ⅜c advance. After the first hour prices fell off all round with free offerings, and before the close the market lost the opening's advance, dropping ¼c further, closing dull and steady at ¼c lower than yesterday, as follows: No. 1 hard, on track, 83c; cash, 82¼c; August, 82¼c; September, 82¼c; December, 83¼c; No. 1 northern, 81c bid; cash, 78¾c; August, 78¾c bid; September, 79c bid; December, 80¼c; No. 2 northern, cash, 72¾c; No. 3, cash, 63c; rejected, cash, 53c.

Car Inspection—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 8; No. 1 northern, 27; No. 2 northern, 8; No. 3 spring, 4; no grade, 11. Total, 58.

Receipts—Wheat, 42,651 bu; flour, 4,655 bbls.

Shipment—Wheat, 109,762 bu; flour, 14,364 bbls.

Cars on Track—St. Paul & Duluth, 5; Northern Pacific, 39; Great Northern, 15; total, 59; corresponding date last year, 11.

SHIP YOUR WHEAT,

BARLEY, RYE, OATS AND HAY

—TO—

ECKERT, WILLIAMS & Co.

DULUTH, MINN.

Consignments Solicited.

Milwaukee Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 11.—Flour steady. Wheat easier; September, 55c; No. 2 spring, 76c; No. No. 1 northern, 83c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 51c. Oats firm: No 2 white, 36@36½c; No. 3 white, 35@35½c. Barley firm; September, 65c; sample on track, 62@c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 69c. Provisions quiet; September lard, $7.90. Receipts—Flour, 7,350 bbls; wheat, 57,750 bu; barley, 3,500 bu. Shipments—Flour, 3,360 bbls; wheat, 20,300 bu; barley, none.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11. — Flour—Receipts, 34,300 pkgs; exports, 2,100 bbls, 10,600 sacks; quiet, easier, in instance 5c lower; sales, 17,300 bbls. Cornmeal quiet, steady. Wheat—Receipts, 241,000 bu; exports, 103,000 bu; sales, 3,525,000 bu futures, 62,000 bu spot; spot lower steady, dull: No. 2 red, 83¼c store and elevator, 84¼c afloat, 83⅛@83⅝c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 80⅝c; ungraded red, 77@84c; No. 1 northern, 86½@87⅝c; No. 1 hard, 91¼@92c; No. 2 northern, 78⅝@78⅞c; No. 2 Chicago, 85¼c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 83¾c; No. 3 spring, 80@80¼c; options were fairly active, opening ⅛@⅝c up on the government report, declined ¼@1¼c on more favorable news from abroad, lower cables, foreign selling; light clearances; large receipts and general realizing, closing heavy at ⅜@⅝c under yesterday; No. 2 red, August, 83⅞@84⅛c, closing at 83¾c; September, 83⅝@84¼c, closing at 83⅝c; October, 84⅝@86c, closing at 84⅞c; December, 87¾@89c, closing at 87⅞c; May, 89@94c, closing at 93c. Rye lower, dull; Western, 76c f. o. b. Barley malt dull, nominal. Corn—Receipts, 39,000 bu; exports, 3,000 bu; sales, 640,000 bu futures, 84,000 bu spot; spot firmer, moderately active: No. 2, 63½c elevator, 65c bid afloat; ungraded mixed, 56@61c; options were quiet, opening at ¾@1c up on the report that the crop will not exceed 16,000,000 bu, declined ⅞@1c on realizing, advanced ½@⅞c, closing firm: August, 61¼@62¼c, closing at 61¾c; September, 59⅜@60⅜c, closing at 60¼c; October, 58¾@59⅝c, closing at 59⅜c; December, 57⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 142,000 bu; exports, 39,000 bu; sales, 385,000 bu futures, 51,000 bu spot; spots dull, lower; options moderately active, partly ¼c down, steady: August closing at 39c; September, 38¾@39¼c, closing at 39c; October, 39¼@39⅝c, closing at 39¼c; No. 2 white, September, 40c; No. 2 spot white, 42½c; mixed Western, 35@40c; white Western, 41@48c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½@39¾c. Hay quiet, steady. Hops dull, steady. Coffee—Options opened steady, 5 points down to 5 up; closed firm, 10@15 up; sales, 35,500 bags, including: August, 12.90@12.95c; September, 12.95@13c; October, 12.90@12.95c; November, 12.95c; December, 12.9[illegible]@13.05c; January, 13.10c; February, 13.05@13.10c; March, 13.05@13.10c; May, 13@13.05; spot Rio firmer, fairly active; No. 7, 13⅞@14c. Sugar—Raw firmer, fairly active; fair refining, 2 11-16@2¾c; centrifugals, 96 test 3 3-16@3¼; 245 hhds Muscovado, 89-test, 2 11-16c, and rumored 6,675 bags centrifugals, 96-test, 3¼c; refined fairly active, firm. Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans steady, dull. Rice steady, quiet, domestic, fair to extra, 4½@6c; Japan, 5@5¼c. Petroleum, firm, quiet; United closed at 56¾c for September. Cottonseed oil, quiet, easy. Tallow more active, steady. Rosin steady, quiet. Turpentine quiet. Eggs offered more freely, easier; receipts, 4,190 packages. Hides steady, quiet. Pork quiet, firm. Cut meats steady, sales, 50,700 lbs green hams at the West at 10¼c for 12 lbs; middles dull, steady; short clear, $7.95. Lard opened lower: closed Western steam closed at $8.20 bid; sales, 1,000 tcs at $8.12½@8.20; option sales, 1,000 tcs September at $8.11, closing at $8.20; 500 tcs October at $8, closing $8.17. Butter—Full supplies, quiet. Cheese quiet, easy. Scrap iron quiet; American, $13.50@15. Copper easy: lake, $11.5'@11.60. Lead steady; domestic, $4.0'@4.10. Tin steady; straits, $.0.45@20.50.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 11. — Wheat quiet but steady, demand poor; holders offer moderately. Corn firm, demand poor. Lard, 33s 6d per cwt for prime Western. Common rosin, 6s 7½d per cwt.

CORN-CARRYING ROADS.

Their Stocks Badly Hammered on the New York Board.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—The agricultural bureau August report on the crops, having now supplied some official and unbiased information, dealers in grain and stocks had an opportunity today to weigh the truth of the late scare stories. The crops, on the basis of the government estimates, are not overshadowed by impending ruin. The fact did not, however, disturb the local bear contingent. Today they hammered the stocks of the corn-carrying roads, on the plea that even if the growing corn was not scorched before Aug. 1, it certainly was afterward. This is undoubtedly an ingenious way of escaping the government report. It is interesting to note the indignant claim of these very hoarses that the government report is not infallible. Most assuredly it is not. Apparently there was some mistake even in the July spring wheat estimate. But if carefully chosen public officers cannot avoid occasional blunders in these estimates, what possible credit can outsiders place in "street dispatches?"

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—Money on call easy, ranging from 1½ to 2 per cent; last loan, 2; closed offered at 2. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7½. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at $4.86¼ for sixty-day bills, and $4.89 for demand. There was little in the stock market today outside of the Coal shares and little of them outside of Reading, the trading in which was extremely large, measured by the standard which prevailed of late, while its weakness gave tone to the whole market, and material concessions were made in many stocks. The selling had all appearances of liquidation of the profits accrued upon the late advances, but an attempt was made to disguise this by the circulation of a rumor that the bears had obtained the forthcoming decision of Chancellor McGill, New Jersey, and that being unfavorable, were selling the market up upon it. A very ingenious explanation, but the selling was hardly sufficiently pronounced for the bears continued to be accounted for in that manner. That a large part of the selling was for the short account, however, is not to be denied, and the opportunity to depress the general list by driving at the leaders is always taken advantage of. There was conspicuous weakness, only the Louisville & Nashville among the leading shares, and the loss was partially recovered with the rally in the rest of the market. Reading at the same time shows great recuperative powers. The share list remained almost entirely barren of features during the latter portion of the day after the completion of the movement mentioned. The market closed quiet but heavy at near the lowest prices. The transactions reached 210,460 listed and 11,646 unlisted.

Railroad bonds were slightly more active, the sales of all issues reaching 1,281,000, but only special animation was in Northern Pacific, which reached the strong feature of the list was Louisville, St. Louis & Texas firsts, which rose 1½ per cent to 96¼, but Rock Island debentures were advanced on small scales a large fraction. The general list on the other hand was rather drooping.

Total Sales of Stocks

today were 222,115 shares, including:

Atchison	12,247	Reading	96,400
Del Lack & W	4,000	St. Paul	8,900
Erie	6,300	Union Pacific	3,400
Louisville & N	7,300	Western Union	5,000
North. Pac. pfd	11,500		

Stocks—Closing.

Atchison	38½	Nat. Cordage pfd	116
Adams Express	148	N. J. Central	135
Alton & Terre H.	33	Norfolk & W. pfd.	43⅜
do pfd	150	North Am. Co	13⅜
*American Ex	123	Northern Pacific	21
Balti. & Ohio	97¼	do pfd	56⅛
Canad'n Pacific	88¼	U. P., D. & Gulf	17⅜