SAVED BY GEN. MILES.

Brought Back Once Again to the World of Civilization.

Most Daring Rescue of the Four Young German Sisters.

Capt. Baldwin's Part in the Most Exciting Campaign.

Thrilling Narrative of the Captivity Among the Indians.

An artless yet thrilling narrative of the savage butchery of Joan German, a Georgia emigrant, his wife and three of their children, by a marauding band of hostile Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the wild and uninhabited plains of Western Kansas, September 11, 1874, and the cruel tortures of four innocent daughters who were spared to suffer in a captivity worse then death until rescued through the brave efforts of Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Capt. D. Baldwin, who is now an officer on the general's staff in this city, has recently appeared in the Seneca Tribune, of Seneca, Nemaha county, Kan. The story was written by Catherine, the oldest of the surviving children, and who is now married and residing near Lordsburg, Los Angeles county, Cal., says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

It is probably the first true and unadorned tale of the bloody massacre, the captivity of the survivors and their final rescue that has ever been printed. The writer, now known as Catherine E. Swerdfeger, says she was impelled to her literary task by friends who desired to see the mistakes abounding in earlier versions corrected. Some two years ago a partial account of the terrible experiences of the four girl captives appeared in the Century. Various other stories of the affair, none of which can be considered quite trustworthy, have been given to the public from time to time.

Gen. Miles, after reading the story, pronounced it not only true, but remarkable for its accuracy and clearness, taking into consideration the fact that more than eighteen years have elapsed since the occurrence of the events narrated. Only in one or two particulars, which related to events beyond the personal knowledge of the narrator, did he find it necessary to give supplemental information, as will appear further on in the present account. The general was, indeed, quite astonished to find that Catherine, after witnessing the cruel slaughter of her father and her mother, her brother and two of her sisters, and suffering the tortures of a long and almost hopeless captivity among savages, should, after the lapse of so long a period, be able to give the details with so much faithfulness.

This story of murder, outrage and captivity, with Indians in war-paint for a background, and soldiers of the frontier forts coming at last to the rescue, has in it the elements of a border romance; yet, as here offered, it is nothing more than a backwoods recital from the pen of the captive who suffered most, and to whom deliverance probably came with the greatest joy. Incidentally it indicates to some extent the importance of Gen. Miles' campaigns against the hostiles during the years 1874 and 1875. There is something peculiarly pathetic in that part of the story which tells of the sufferings of two of the little girls, who, after being abandoned by the savages, wandered for a month on the pathless prairies, when, by some strange good fortune, they fell upon the trail of the army, and lived on crumbs and crackers which had been cast away. Going back in memory to that terrible time, the means of their salvation must certainly appear to them now in the light of a special providence.

John German was a poor farmer at Blue Ridge, Fannin county, Ga. He served in the Confederate army, and when he went home from the army he, in common with many others, found his family in destitute circumstances. With a yoke of oxen and a wagon, which furnished the only means of transportation he could afford, he set out with his large family for the great West in April, 1870. In Central Tennessee work was found, and there the family remained until the following September. Then they pushed on into Southern Missouri, where German took up a homestead. After spending three years in Missouri, amid sickness and discouragement, they again "pulled up stakes" and set forth for Kansas. They stopped at Elgin, a little town in Chautauqua county, along the line of the Osage strip.

Work was found for father and son in Indian territory, and the rest of the family were glad of the prospect of settling permanently. But German soon got restless again—like so many of the pioneers—and determined to move on into Colorado. He thought the mountain air would benefit some of the children, who were predisposed to consumption. That last fateful move and its consequences are best described in the words of Catherine:

We left Elgin on the 10th of August, 1874. We journeyed along till we came to the Smoky Hill river. Here we were told by people living along the line that we had better keep along the river so we could get water. They said we could not get water if we went along the railroad. And if we took the old trail by the river we would not see a house for over a hundred miles. We took the river road, and everything seemed perfectly quiet. We met several persons on our several days' journey up the river.

Father said we would start early and make Fort Wallace the last day. I know he felt uneasy all that lonely way, but we had no indications of danger, and now we were so near to the settlement he seemed more at ease. The day's work I shall pass over as quickly as possible, for I do not like to think of what happened. It was Sept. 11. We were just starting as the sun began to peep over the hills. Father took his gun and started on ahead of the wagon. My brother and I had gone to drive the cows along. We were driving two cows and two yearlings. We had just turned them toward the moving wagon when we heard yells.

On looking we saw Indians dashing down upon the wagon and father. We were about a hundred yards off and we started to run in a northeastern direction. We got something like half a mile, but were followed by the Indians. Brother was killed, and I was taken back to the wagon, only to see father, mother and my oldest sister had been killed. Then they killed a sister younger than me. They thought they were taking the four youngest, because I was smaller than the sister they killed last. This was all done in a very short time.

Leaving the wreck behind, they then started south, took the cattle along some distance; then they killed them, ate what they wanted and left the carcasses lay. That afternoon a thunderstorm came up and the rain poured down, but we had no shelter. When they stopped for night they tried to fix blankets up for shelter, but made a poor attempt at it. There were nineteen Indians—seventeen men and two squaws. The little squaw (we called her) seemed very sorry for us and would try to prepare something for us to eat, but the big one was of a different nature and not very much inclined to do anything for our benefit. If anything was done to make our distress greater she seemed to enjoy it hugely. These Indians had left their main tribe on the plains of Texas and come on a raiding tour. There was a raiding party of about 100 in it in the country at that time. We did not see the big party.

Continuing her narrative, Catherine tells how the Indians, after a few days, reached the Arkansas river, where a halt was made to allow the bucks to forage in the surrounding country for cattle and other plunder. They slaughtered cattle by the wholesale, and with the exception of what little they ate, left the carcasses scattered about for wolves and vultures. When the journey was resumed it was evident to the captives that the Indians were on the alert for soldiers on their trail. She writes:

We traveled at a lively gait, and I know they were expecting to be followed. They scarcely spoke above a whisper. We traveled speedily till toward morning, then stopped till daylight. We were pretty hungry some days, for we did not have our meals very regular—once a day and sometimes not that often. Julia and Addie, the little ones, were kept together. Sophie and I were not allowed to be together, only now and then we got together for awhile. When we came to the Canadian river the Indians seemed very uneasy, and hid in the hills, hollows and brush for three days. The troops had been that way only a short time before we got there. The wagon trails were fresh yet. They left the Canadian on the third night and traveled nearly all night. Then for several days we traveled across the highland between the Canadian and Red rivers.

When we came to the hills of the Red river they took to traveling at nights again. We had been traveling on this particular night about two hours, and I should think it was somewhere about 11 o'clock, when all of a sudden they became confused and held a whispered conversation. Whatever their fright was they went around it, and traveled at a very lively rate for awhile. When they stopped to rest a little I was given permission to get off my horse. I was so tired I threw myself onto the ground. While I lay there I thought I heard the distant barking of a dog, and it made me feel glad to think that there might soon be a chance for the deliverance of us four helpless girls. We resumed our traveling till nearly day and stopped in a canon. When I awoke the sun was shining around. They went up the canon some distance, then came out onto the prairie where thousands of buffalo were feeding. The buffalo did not seem to be much afraid of any one. We were probably a mile from where we came out of the canon. The Indians became greatly alarmed, saddled fresh horses and started in the direction we came, only a little northwest.

"My little sisters were sitting on the ground. Two Indian men were there. These two Indians often carried them on their horses, and I thought that was what they would do now; but I wanted to see, so I held my horse back. They saw me lagging behind, so they came and drove me on, but blamed the horse because he was lame, and they thought he stayed on his own account. After awhile I saw those two Indians who were last with Julia and Addie, and also that my little sisters were not with them. I felt that we would all be better off if we were out of our misery, but I did not like to think of their little bodies being left out there for the buffaloes to tramp over and the wolves to eat. As soon as I got a chance I told Sophia that they had killed Julia and Addie, and all she said was: "They are better off than we are." But, my dear readers, God had a hand in that work, and I believe you will agree with me when I say he wrought a miracle, and those little girls were taken care of. I will now go on. I never saw the little ones any more till June, 1875, when I met them at Ft. Leavenworth.'

Three days more brought the roving band, with its two remaining captives, to the main camp of the Cheyennes, on the plains of the pan-handle of Texas. There the Indians divided into small squads, each going in a different direction in order to throw the troops off the track as much as possible. Thus Catherine and Sophia became separated and did not see each other for a long time. While far away from each other, Sophia again saw the little sisters, who had been abandoned.

It was in the morning, and Julia told her the Indians had picked them up the evening before. She said when the Indians left them on the prairie and among the buffalo that they had motioned them to follow them; that they followed till they lost their trail; then they got down into a little creek. Here the little ones found where the soldiers had camped, leaving crackers and corn scattered around. They lived on the leavings of the soldiers at the camp and blackberries for about six weeks. I left them about the 25th of September on the plains, and the soldiers, under Lieut. Baldwin, of the Fifth infantry, found them in the deserted camp on Nov. 8, 1874. That very morning that Sophia had seen them she was put on a horse and taken away. The little ones were sick and weak from starvation. They were considered too much trouble to the Indians in their flight, so they were left, and fell into good hands. From there they were taken to Camp Supply, and by December, 1874, were in Leavenworth.

In the foregoing paragraph of Catherine's story is found one of the inaccuracies pointed out by Gen. Miles and Capt. Baldwin. The Indians who recaptured and held the two younger sisters were under Chief Graybeard. They were surprised by an attack from a detachment under Lieut. (now Capt.) Baldwin, Nov. 8, 1874, and driven out of their camp after a hot, sharp fight. In their hasty flight they were forced to abandon the two children, who were rescued by Lieut. Baldwin.

Toward the close of the campaign runners were sent out by Gen. Miles to the hostile Indian camp demanding its surrender. Stonecalf, the big chief of the Cheyennes, was informed in no ambiguous terms that no quarter would be granted unless he brought in the two older German girls alive. On the back of a photograph of the two rescued little sisters Gen. Miles wrote this message, which, after many long rides and a bravery that amounted to heroism, was put into the hands of Catherine by a trusty scout:

Indian Territory, January, 1875.—To the German Girls: Your sisters are well and in the hands of their friends. Do not be discouraged; every effort is being made for your benefit.

NELSON A. MILES,
Colonel and Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

That important message was, of course, conveyed to the girls in the most secret manner possible; no mention of an attempt at rescue was made for fear it might fall into the hands of some renegade who could read it and sound an alarm.

Catherine, as may well be imagined, was wild with joy when she got that welcome message. She carefully kept the photograph on whose back the message was penned, and had it with her when she was brought in to Chief Stonecalf to be surrendered. Thus it is today in the possession of Gen. Miles.

In her narrative Catherine speaks at length of the friendship and consideration manifested toward her by Stonecalf, who constantly kept his eye on her and her camp. She naturally attributed this treatment to motives on his part, but she was badly mistaken. She knew not that their lives were saved by the unconditional terms of surrender proposed by Gen. Miles—that the two white girls must be brought in alive. On March 1, 1875, chiefly through the instrumentality of Stonecalf, the two girls were surrendered to the soldiers about seventy-five miles west of the Cheyenne agency. It was a great day for Catherine.

"On March 1, 1875, just before the sun set, we came to the soldiers' camp. They stood at the side of the road cheering. We stopped, but I could hardly say anything, and when I think of it now a lump rises in my throat. Oh, I was so glad. I thought I had never seen such white people. They looked white as snow, but of course they were no whiter than the average people; but my being accustomed to the red people was why they seemed so white and pretty. The people were wonderfully kind to us. A great number of them are living at Lawrence, Kan., now. I shall always feel grateful to those people for the kindness they showed us, and I would be glad to meet any of them.

"We were something of a curiosity in those days, as every one passing that way made it a point to see the German girls. I just lacked a few days of being eighteen years old when we were recaptured, and Sophia was past twelve. We were at Cheyenne three months. The soldiers and citizens gave two entertainments for our benefit, and we were aided in different ways. One company of soldiers made up a sum of $27 and gave it to us. But to Gen. Miles and Lieut. Baldwin belongs the praise for the management of our return to civilization."

Referring to the rescue of these girls, Gen. Miles said yesterday: "The Indians who surrendered were required to stand in a row while the girls walked up and down the line and pointed out the ones whom they could identify as having been engaged in the German murder and the tortures afterward inflicted on the surviving daughters. As a result seventy-five of the Indians were picked out and sent to Florida as prisoners of war. I served as guardian for the three younger girls for a year or two, until I had to go up into the Black hills.

"I also succeeded in getting the government to set aside $10,000 of the annuities to be paid these Indians, and each of the girls who had been held captive received $2,500 of the amount. The military helped them along and looked after their education until they received this money. Since then they have all been married, and I hope they are happy."

Sophia was married to Albert Fieldman in 1882, and is now living in Richardson county, Neb. Julia was married in 1888 to Howard Rees, who died in the fall of 1891. Addie, the youngest, was married to Frank Andrews in 1890. Both she and Julia, who is now a widow, are living in Nemaha county, Kan.

SCRATCHED TEN MONTHS

A troublesome skin disease caused me to scratch for ten months, and was cured by a few days' use of S.S.S.
M. H. WOLFF,
Upper Marlboro, Md.

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Nothing remarkable about that! She was fair to look upon, as a matter of course; and the dazzling effect was produced by her white robes—cleansed and brightened by a liberal use of

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Several birds, in fact. Make the youngster happy; teach him (or her) the value of time—what a minute means, and how to make the most of it; how to keep up with the day, meet all engagements and come out ahead at the end of the year. It will save *you* a load of anxiety, too. Can you do better than to buy the child a new, quick-winding Waterbury watch? $4 to $15.

Your jeweler will show you every style of this watch for ladies, gentlemen or boys. Coin-silver or filled gold; an accurate jeweled timepiece. You may need one yourself. 44

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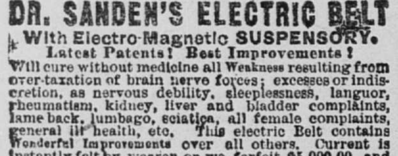

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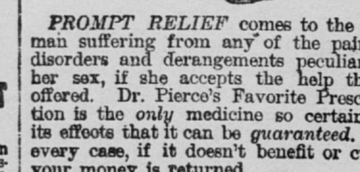

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Beautiful women know how much they owe to good health.

A train of disorders follow the derangement of the womanly functions. For nervous prostration, excitability, fainting spells, dizziness, spasms, convulsions, or "fits," this remedy relieves and cures, by reaching the origin of the trouble.

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KING COTTON STILL REIGNS.

America's Greatest Single Contribution to Modern Progress.

The development of the production of cotton in the United States within a single century from insignificant proportions to 9,000,000 bales a year, considering all its relations to modern industrial progress, is without a parallel in history. The facts in the case have led D. A. Tompkins, an eminent engineer, to write for the Engineering Magazine a review of "Cotton as a Factor in Progress," which contains many facts of great interest, which doubtless will prove new to a large number of readers. Mr. Tompkins says in the conclusion of his article:

The present industrial development in America, in England and on the continent had its beginning in four events, the absence of any one of which would have destroyed the greater portion of the value of the other three. These were the invention of the power-spindle, the invention of the power-loom, the invention of the cotton-gin and the response to these of the southern portion of the United States in the production of the raw material for the utilization of these inventions.

It is not alone of interest that the impetus given to production of cotton by mechanical inventions has added to the productive capacity of Southern agriculture and increased the wealth of an important section of the United States. Every family in the whole country has been benefited by the cheapening of clothing and other articles made of cotton, by reason of the marvelous increase in the extent of production of this fiber.

The manufacturing and commercial interests of New England have been promoted to a remarkable extent by the same cause, to say nothing of the effect upon the cotton-manufacturing interest in England and other parts of the world, and the increase in the consumption of cotton goods due to the wonderful cheapening of their cost. The single item of the benefit to the shipping interest due to the cotton-carrying trade is of great extent. Cotton, more than any other one item of freight, has been the basis of transatlantic commerce.

Leaving aside these general considerations of benefits at home and abroad, to industry and commerce, and the increased comfort of the human race, we may again recur to the importance to the Southern states of the cotton-raising industry in a great variety of directions. Cotton, as a basis of wealth and of productive industry, has made possible the growth of prosperous cities and towns where; at least before the development of mineral resources in the South, nothing of the kind could have existed. The cotton interest has contributed to the success of all transportation systems in the South, whether in the palmy days of steamboating or since railroads have been constructed in every state.

Even the development of the mining interests of the South has been hastened by the need of iron by the railroad companies in preparing for the transportation of the cotton, and in the manufacture of cotton machinery, and the need of coal for transportation and manufacturing purposes to which cotton has given rise. The cotton-growing industry, in short, has furnished what opportunity has existed in this large portion of the Union for the employment of engineering and mechanical skill, contributing thus to every branch of material progress.

To Chicago.

$8.60 one way, $16.20 round trip, via Chicago Great Western Railway. City ticket office, 364 Robert street, corner Fifth.

ATTACKED BY EAGLES.

A Boy of Thirteen Years Escapes Death Only After a Desperate Fight.

St. Louis Republic.

Through channels known to be trustworthy, writes our Malone, N. Y., correspondent, it was learned tonight that a boy named Fred Dezener, aged thirteen years, was attacked by two golden eagles on Thursday just before nightfall in Belmont, seven miles from this village. The boy is employed by Frank Winkley, a well-to-do farmer of unquestioned veracity, who gives the facts.

A drenching rain was falling, and Mr. Winkley sent the boy on horseback after the cows. As a protection from the storm the boy wore a rubber overcoat and a rubber cap, from which a cape depended, covering almost all his face and falling to the shoulders. The cows had wandered into a maple-sugar camp for shelter, and just before reaching the trees, the boy saw two eagles rise from the ground. As he came to the point from which they had risen both birds swooped down upon him, striking with beaks and talons. Dezener was knocked from the horse and both birds followed him, continuing the attack. A dog was with the boy, and it at once attacked one of the birds, while the boy, seizing a stick, made the best fight he could with the other, finally dealing it a blow that stunned it.

Dezener then quickly took off one of his mittens and drew it over the eagle's head, thus enabling him to hold it. Securing its legs, the boy remounted his horse and hurried back to the house with his prize. The bird had revived long before he arrived, but was restrained from fighting by the boy's sharp grip around its neck.

The eagle is now alive and in Mr. Winkley's possession. Its wings spread seven feet. The other eagle was driven by the dog into the woods and escaped. Had the boy not been clad as he was, and had his dog not been with him, he has no doubt that he would have been killed, and Mr. Winkley and others cognizant of the facts fully share his opinion.

ARE YOU GOING AWAY?

Whether You Are or Not, You Need to Know Just What to Do, Both at Home and While Away.

Nearly everybody is planning to do more or less traveling at this season. Many people who can afford it go to Europe and spend a great deal of time abroad. Today you meet a man in Boston, and next week you encounter him in San Francisco. Those who have not the time or means to take these extended trips go to some summer resort, or take a little trip occasionally. This is right and proper. We need change, but all this running about causes fresh risks to health and life, although the traveling may be taken for health and pleasure. Exposure, change of climate and habits, change of water and diet, loss of sleep, and all these things make people sick at very inconvenient times and in unexpected places. People under such circumstances are often seized with sickness where suitable medical help or remedies are not at hand. Old complaints are awakened which frequently take a fresh hold, and often result in serious sickness or death. At such times illness may often be warded off by the prompt use of some good medicinal stimulant. There is no stimulant equal to pure whiskey, and the purest medicinal whiskey upon the market today is Duffy's Pure Malt. It has been before the public for years. It may be possible that some interested person may say that other whiskeys are just as good, but it should be borne in mind that other whiskeys do not accomplish what Duffy's Pure Malt has accomplished for the past twenty years. It has saved the lives of thousands, and its prompt use has prevented the dangers which changes of the season and incidents of travel always occasion.

FEARED THE REPORT.

Government Crop Figures Caused a Reaction in Chicago Grain Pits.

Bradstreet's Claim Helped Drag Down Wheat From the Start.

Only One Trade in Pork Futures in the Provision Pit.

Wall Street Speculation in Stocks Characterized by Strength.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Fear of the government crop report was the main cause of a reaction in the grain pits today from the recent big advance. Business in wheat was brisk. The close was ⅝c lower than on the day before. Corn was dull, closing with a decline of ¼c for the day. Provisions were never before speculated in on so small a scale. The nominal closing prices are a trifle lower than yesterday's.

Bradstreet's figures helped drag the wheat market down at the start. The claim was made that 90,000,000 bu of wheat would be on hand July 1, which would more than make good all deficiencies in the crop, as the damage had been greatly over estimated. It was said that stocks in America an in Europe and afloat for Europe were 167,000,000 bu, or 70 per cent more than last year, while the available supply in this country was now 89,000,000 bu, against 41,000,000 bu a year ago. The bank statement was also a depressing influence. An error in transmitting quotation from Duluth proved quite a factor. From 62½c for July the next quotation was "62" sellers, and the trade here got very uneasy. The quotation was challenged and a correction made to 63c. This gave the market considerable recovery, and at the same time strong and higher cables were received. The feeling soon got quite enthusiastic and prices went up 1c very quickly, but the advance did not hold, the closing being easy at ⅞c reaction from top figures. It is difficult to make much of a guess on the visible supply, but it is thought there will not be much of any change from last week, though it may possibly show a moderate decrease. The opening was easier and prices ⅜@⅝c lower than yesterday's closing; ruled weak and further declined ½@⅝c, then became stronger and steadily advanced ¾@1c, the July feature taking the lead, then eased off, ruled steady and the closing was about ⅞c lower for July and ⅞c lower for September than yesterday.

Some disposition was manifested on the part of many operators in corn to take in the July and put out the September, the difference most of the day being 1½@1⅝c. The market opened a fraction under the final quotation of yesterday, was steady for a while, then sagged off ¼c, rallied ⅜c, became easier, and at the close closed a trifle lower. The out inspection here was very liberal.

There was a fair trade in oats and at easier feeling, prices averaging lower, and, after a ½c range on the near futures, closed steady on June and ½c lower for July. September held within a small range, and closed with a net loss of ¼c.

There was only one trade in pork, at $20.25 for July, and not a transaction in any other futures. There was also a noticeable scarcity of operators in lard and ribs. What might have been the result of some more business it is impossible to guess. Compared with yesterday, the nominal declines are from 10c to 20c in pork, from 2½c to 5c in lard and 2½c in July ribs.

Freights—Vessel rates to Buffalo were firm at 2¼c for wheat and 2c for corn. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 35 cars; corn, 470 cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 23,000.

The leading futures ranged as follows.

ARTICLES.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
June	65¼	65¾	64¾	65
July	67¼-⅜	67¾	66¾	67
September	71¾-72	72⅛	71¼-⅜	71½
Corn, No. 2—				
June	38½	38½	38⅛	38¼
July	39¾	39⅞	39⅛	39⅜
September	41⅜	41⅜-½	41⅛	41¼
Oats, No. 2—				
June	29¼	29¾	29	29¾
July	28⅞	29	28½	28⅝-¾
September	26	26	25⅞	25⅞
Mess Pork—				
July	20 25	20 25	20 20	20 20
September	20 90	20 90	20 80	20 80
Lard—				
July	10 20	10 20	10 15	10 15
September	10 72½	10 72½	10 65	10 65
Short Ribs—				
July	9 47½	9 50	9 45	9 47½
September	9 75	9 77½	9 72½	9 75

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 64½@65c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 59@63c; No. 2 red, 64½@65c. Corn—No. 2, 38@38¼c. Oats—No. 2, 29½@29¾c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 31@32½c. Rye—No. 2, 50c. Barley—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 35c; No. 4, f. o. b., 31@33c. Flaxseed—No. 1, $1.02½. Timothy Seed—Prime, $3.55@3.75. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $20.17½@20.20. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $9.90. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $9.47½@9.50; dry-salted shoulders (boxed), $9.50@10; short clear sides (boxed), $10.37½@10.62½. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.12. Sugars unchanged. Corn—No. 3, 36¼c. Receipts—Flour, 10,556 bbls; wheat, 17,601 bu; corn, 249,250 bu; oats, 211,450 bu; rye, 3,965 bu; barley, 15,750 bu. Shipments—Flour, 5,827 bbls; wheat, 54,114 bu; corn, 400,867 bu; oats, 339,262 bu; barley, 651 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creamery, 17¼@19c; dairy, 15½@16¾c. Eggs weak; strictly fresh, 13½@14c.

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Duluth Wheat.

Special to the Globe.

DULUTH, June 10.—The opening of the board today was easy at ½c lower for July and ¼c lower for September. July declined ¼c from the opening, but afterwards recovered to the opening figure, and then advanced to 63½c; later on it eased off and closed dull at the opening figure. The market was very dull, though there was a limited amount of trading in July. About thirty ears of cash No. 1 northern in store sold at 61c; September sold at 67¾c, and closed dull at 67½c. The close all around, as compared with yesterday, was ¼@½c lower, as follows: Cash, No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 northern, 61c; No. 2 northern, 57½c; No. 3, 53c; rejected, 48½c; June, No. 1 hard, 62½c; No. 1 northern, 61c; July, No. 1 hard, 66¼c; No. 1 northern, 63c bid; September, No. 1 hard, 70¾c; No. 1 northern, 67½c; on track, No. 1 northern, 62c; No. 2 northern, 58½c.

Receipts—Wheat, 60,349 bu.
Shipments—Wheat, 705,815 bu.
Cars Inspected—Wheat, 96.
Cars on Track—Wheat, 121; last year, 189.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, June 10.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; July, 61¼c; No. 2 spring, 64c; No. 1 northern, 65c. Corn quiet; No. 3, 35c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 33c; No. 3 white, 31@32c. Barley quiet; No. 2, 58c; sample, on track, 34@50c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 49½c. Provisions quiet. Pork—July, $20.20. Lard—July, $10.17. Receipts—Flour, 6,450 bbls; wheat, 33,800 bu; barley, 11,200 bu. Shipments—Flour, 22,614 bbls; wheat, 6,300 bu.

New York Produce.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Flour—Receipts, 41,002 pkgs; exports, 5,046 bbls, 799 sacks; sales, 21,000 pkgs; market more active and steady. Winter wheat, low grades, $2.05@2.45; do fair to fancy, $2.85@3.35; do patents, $3.50@4.25; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3.10; do straights, $3.50@4.10; do patents, $4.10@4.50. Cornmeal steady, quiet; Yellow Western, $2.60@2.70.

Rye—Dull, steady; Western, 56@60c. Barley malt quiet, steady; Western, 60@82c.

Wheat—Receipts, 274,200 bu; exports, 297,797 bu; sales, 1,645,000 bu futures, 56,000 bu spot; spot market dull, lower, with options closing steady; No. 2 red, store and elevator, 77¼c; afloat, 78c; f. o. b., 72¾@73½c; No. 1 northern, 72¾@73c; No. 1 hard, 79½@79¾c; No. 2 northern, 70½@70¾c; options were dull and ⅛@⅜c lower, but steady. The opening was weak and prices fell ½@¾c with the West on realizing, and advanced ⅜c on covering and foreign buying; No. 2 red, July, 73 5-16@73 11-16c, closing at 73⅝c; September, 77¼@77⅝c, closing at 77⅝c; December, 82⅛@82½c, closing at 82½c.

Corn—Receipts, 78,700 bu; exports, 30,642 bu; sales, 125,000 bu futures, 17,000 bu spot; spots dull, firmer; No. 2, 47¼c in elevator, 48@48¼c afloat; options dull and ⅛@½c lower with wheat, closing steady; August, 48@48⅜c, closing at 48⅜c; September, 48½@48⅝c, closing at 48⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 199,050 bu; exports 86,552 bu; sales, 75,000 bu futures, 41,000 bu spot; spots firm, quiet; options dull, steady, ⅛@⅜c lower; June, 36⅝@36¾c, closing at 36⅝c; July, 35⅝@35⅝c, closing at 35⅝c; August, 33¾@33⅞c, closing at 33⅞c; No. 2 white, 39½c; No. 2 Chicago, 38½c; No. 3, 36½c; No. 3 white, 38½c; mixed Western, 37@39c; white Western, 39@46c.

Butter—Quiet, unchanged; Western dairy, 14@16c; Western creamery, 16@20c; Western factory, 13@16c; Elgins, 20@20½c. Cheese—Quiet, fancy firm; part skims, 4@6c. Eggs—Quiet, lower; receipts, 9,946 pkgs; Western fresh, 14@14½c.

Liverpool Grain.

LIVERPOOL, June 10.—Wheat firm, demand moderate; holders offer sparingly. Corn firm, demand moderate; mixed Western, 4s 2d per cental. Peas—Canadian, 5s 5½d per cental. Bacon—Long clear, 45 lbs, 55s 6d per cwt. Lard—Prime Western, 49s 6d per cwt. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 48s per cwt for new.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Speculation at the stock exchange was characterized by strength throughout the session. The success of the Northern Pacific funding plan, as announced by President Oakes, in the belief that the Richmond Terminal and the National Cordage reorganization plans will be carried through, all added to the bullish feeling which set in after the excitement in Chicago early in the week. The buying movement was stipulated by the favorable reports of the railroads, the St. Paul company showing an increase in gross receipts for the past week of $83,200. Then again the operators most prominent on the board have changed front and pronouncedly bullish on a number of the leading specialties, notably Chicago Gas. Today a leading trader who has contested the rise in the market for the past few days began to cover up, and his purchases were mainly instrumental in bringing about the advance which occurred. The bank statement, with its loss of $8,566,600 in surplus reserve, was ignored, and after its issue a number of stocks sold at the best figures of the week. Another feature was the enormous loss in legal tenders of over $9,000,000, which is due to the heavy shipments of currency to the interior during the week to help out financial institutions. The improvement in prices ranged from ½ to ¾ per cent, and was most marked in Chicago Gas, Rock Island, Manhattan, St. Louis and Omaha, St. Paul and Quincy, Pittsburg & Western preferred, Cotton Oil, Illinois Central, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central, Northern Pacific preferred, Union Pacific, Sugar, Lead and Cordage preferred. All the stocks named sold at the top figures of the week and closed at or near the highest point. The market closed strong. The sales aggregated 168,612, of which 19,638 were unlisted.

The Post says: "Probably the falling off in local money balances reported in today's bank statement was larger than actual conditions warrant. The statement covers gold shipments of $2,500,000 on Saturday, and Tuesday about $1,000,000 paid to the subtreasury and something like $5,000,000 transferred to the West, a total outflow of $8,500,000 against $9,688,000 reported in the statement. What is especially significant, however, is a statement record of $12,485,600 decrease in deposits. This tells the story of the Western shipments. It is now three weeks at least since the bulk of the credits drawn upon this week were established here by the Chicago and St. Louis banks. Western commercial paper was then freely discounted by the New York city banks; but the Western banks were content to leave the resulting credit balances here, subject to draft in cases of emergency. The emergency arose at the opening of this week, when the panicky collapse in the Chicago wheat market made New York exchange almost unsalable. Under such circumstances, it was inevitable that the New York balance should be drawn out and shipped at once, but the effect is pretty sure to be as temporary as the acute local panic which was its cause. Precisely the motives which promoted the Chicago banks last month to leave their newly created balance on deposit in New York will operate again when the Chicago situation has returned to calm. When this occurs, and the low money rates which always follow panics are prevailing in Chicago, it can hardly be doubted that this week's westward shipments of currency will come back."

The Total Sales of Stocks

today were 138,700 shares, including:

Atchison	5,200	Richmond Ter.	4,400
Burlington & Q.	17,100	Rock Island	4,900
Chicago Gas	13,100	St. Paul com.	27,400
Distilling	10,200	Sugar	14,100
National Lead	9,300		

Stock Quotations.

	Opning.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chi. & Northwestern	106	107	106	107
Omaha	39¾	41½	39½	41½
C., M. & St. Paul	69⅝	70¾	69¼	70⅝
Northern Pacific	13⅜	....	....	13⅜
Northern Pacific pfd	36	36¼	35½	36¼
North American	8⅞	9	8⅞	9
Great Northern	114¾	....	....	114¾
C., B. & Q.	87¾	88⅝	87½	88¼
Rock Island	73	74	73	74
Atchinson	24⅞	25¾	24¾	25½
Union Pacific	30⅛	30⅞	30⅛	30⅝
Missouri Pacific	36	37	36	37
Louisville & N	67⅝	68½	66½	67¼
Lake Shore	124⅞	124⅞	124¾	124¾
Del., L. & W	142½	141⅜	141⅜	142⅛
Reading	16½	17¾	15⅞	17⅜
Erie	18⅛	18¼	18¼	18
New York Central	104½	....	....	104½
New England	21¼	22⅞	21	22⅞
Richmond Terminal	1¾	2¼	1⅝	2⅛
Wabash preferred	17¼	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝
Western Union	83⅜	84⅝	83¼	84⅜
Whisky Trust	18⅞	19¼	18⅜	19
Sugar Trust	89⅞	93	89¾	92¾
American Cotton Oil	36¼	37½	36¼	37½
Chicago Gas Trust	71¼	74⅛	70⅞	73½
Lead	31⅜	32½	31⅜	32¼
Cordage	14	14	13¾	13⅞
Gen. Electric	71⅞	73⅞	71⅝	73⅞
Manhattan	131	132	130¾	132

Government and State Bonds.

Government bonds steady; state bond, dull.

U. S. 4s reg	110½	St. L. & I. M. G. 5s	83
do 4s coup	111½	St. L. & S. F. G. M.	105
do 4½s reg	98	St. Paul consols	125
Pacific 6s of '95	102½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	118
La. stamped 4s	93	T. P. L. G. Tr. R.	72¼
Missouri 6s	101½	T. P. R. G. Tr. R.	19¼
Tenn. new set. 6s	100	Union Pac. 1sts	106¾
do 5s	99	West Shore	101
do 3s	69½	R. & G. W. 1sts	75¼
Can. South. 2ds	99	Atchison 4s	81⅜
Cen. Pacific 1sts	105	do 2½ class a	47
D. & R. G. 1st	115	G. H. & S. A. 5s	102
do 4s	86	do 2d 5s	100
Erie 2ds	91¾	H. & T. C. 5s	107
M. K. & T. Gen 6s	79	do con. 6s	103
do 5s	44	N. Carolina 6s	120
Mut. Union 6s	106¼	do do 4s	97
N. J. C. Int. cert.	110½	S. C. Brown con.	98
N. Pacific 1sts	116	Tenn. old 6s	62
do 2ds	109	Virginia 6s	50
N. W. consols	139½	do ex-mat. coup	35
do deb. 5s	108	do con. 2d ser.	50

New York Mining Stocks—West.

Crown Point	$0 75	Ophir	1 50
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 65	Plymouth	$2 50
Deadwood	1 00	Sierra Nevada	80
Gould & Curry	75	Standard	1 00
Hale & Norcross	75	Union Con	70
Homestake	10 50	Iron Silver	15
Mexican	1 10	Quicksilver	2 75
Ontario	14 00	do pfd	15 00

CHAS. H. F. SMITH & CO., Bankers and Brokers of Stocks, Grain and Provisions.

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New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The weekly statement made by the associated banks shows the following changes:

Reserve, decrease	$6,566,600
Loans, decrease	2,290,000
Specie, decrease	627,100
Legal tenders, decrease	9,060,900
Deposits, decrease	12,485,600
Circulation, increase	43,000

The banks now hold $14,229,500 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

Movements of Specie.

NEW YORK, June 10.—The imports of specie at the port of New York for the week were $1,692,405, of which $1,005,500 were gold and $686,995 silver. Of this amount $1,001,500 gold and $680,400 silver went to Europe, and $4,000 gold and $6,505 silver went to South America.

Money Markets.

NEW YORK, June 9.—Money on call nominally 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@8 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84¾@4.85 for sixty days and $4.86¾@4.87 for demand.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Bank clearings today, $13,296,535; for the week, $95,545,163; for the corresponding week last year, $102,160,265. New York exchange, $1 25 discount. Foreign exchange dull; $4.85½ for sixty-day bills, $4.87½ for sight drafts. Money steady at 7 per cent.

THESE QUOTATIONS Are Furnished by JAMESON, HEVENER & CO.,
Commission Merchant, St. Paul.

St. Paul Produce.

The tone of the general market yesterday was without any especial new feature to note; trade for all kinds of produce was rather light, though at very satisfactory prices. The butter situation remains in about the same condition; receipts are large, with demand slow. The supply of cheese is ample, mostly new; old stocks firmly held. Egg quotations unchanged; strictly fresh No. 1 in good demand. Markets for all kinds of fruits very steady. Arrivals of all seasonable varieties continue large. Bananas are arriving freely; the demand is large. Dealers are at all times ready to fill orders with prime fresh goods of all seasonable kinds. The quotations for fruits, vegetables, etc. (unless otherwise specified), are for sound lots from first hands; selected and repacked for shipment rule shade higher. All quotations are for sound merchantable goods.

Butter—Fancy separator, 18@19c; extra creamery, 16@18c; first creamery, 15@16c; second creamery, 14@15c; fancy dairy, 15@17c; first dairy, 14@15c; second dairy, 11@12c; common roll and print, 10@11c; packing stock, 10@11c; grease, 6@7c.

Cheese—Full cream, 11@12½c; primost, 6@7c; brick, 13@14c; Limburger, 12½@14c; Young America, 11½@12c; Swiss, 13½@15c.

Eggs—Fresh, per doz, 11½@12c.

Poultry—Turkeys, 11@12c; chickens, 11@12c; hens, 9@10c; mixed, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11½c; geese, 9@10c.

Potatoes—Mixed, 60@65c; assorted, 70@75c.

Vegetables—Onions, sack, California, $2@2.25; home-grown, $1.10@1.25; green, per doz, 10c; radishes, per doz, 10@15c; cabbage, California, per 100 lbs, $2.35@2.50; cauliflower, per doz, $1.75@2.25; beets, doz, 60@70c; parsnips, bu, 40@50c; celery, doz, 25@30c; lettuce, doz, 25c; rutabagas, bu, 30@40c; carrots, bu, 20@25c; cucumbers, doz, 30@40c; spinach, 75c@$1; pieplant, per lb, ½@1c; asparagus, per doz, 20@25c; green peas, bu, $1.50@1.75; wax beans, bu, $1.

Oranges—California navels, fancy bright, $4.50@5; California navels, seconds, $3@3.50; California seedlings mt., $2.75@3; California seedlings, fancy, $2.75@3; California, choice, $1.50@2; medium sweets, $4@4.50; Malta bloods, $4.50@5.

Lemons—Extra fancy, $4@4.50; fancy, $3.50@4; choice extra, $3.25@3.50.

Bananas—Port Limons, $2.25@2.50; Bluefield, $2.25@2.50; Honduras No. 1, $1.75@2; Honduras No. 2, $1@1.25; cocoanuts, per 100, $4@4.50.

California Fruits—Pineapples, per doz., $1.50@1.75.

Apples—Fancy stand, $4.50@5; fancy, $3.75@4; standard, $3.25@3.50; fair, $2.75@3; common, $1.50@1.75.

Berries—Cranberries, bell and bugle, box, $3.50@4; cranberries, Jerseys, box, $3.50@3.75; strawberries, 24 quarts, Illinois, $3.50@4.

Fish—Black bass, 11@12c; pike, 6@6½c; pickerel, 4@4½c; croppies, 4@4½c.

Miscellaneous—Veal, per 100 lbs, $5.50@6.50; hides, steer, green, per lb, 6c; hides, cow, green, per lb, 3¾@4c; hides, calf, green, per lb, 6½@7c; hides, steer, salt, per lb, 6c; hides, cow, salt, per lb, 4@4½c; pelts, 25c@$1.50; wool, washed, 22@24c; wool, unwashed, 15@17c; tallow, 4@4½c; pork, mess, $20.50@21; beef, mess, $10; bacon, $14@14.50; hams, 15@15½c; hams, picnic, 11½@12½c; dried beef, 10½@11c; lard, $11@12; hops, 26@28c; mutton, $6.50@7.50.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Chamber of Commerce.

Wheat futures were easier and the market inclined to dullness. There was no special feature. The heavy seaboard clearances were a strengthening feature, cables were steady and receipts at different points rather light. There was a feeling, however, among some that yesterday's advance was too rapid under the existing circumstances, and this led to some selling. With not much outside demand this caused an easier range of prices. Weather was generally favorable. Exports from both coasts for the week were 3,160,000 bu wheat. Wheat ranged as follows:

June, opening, 58½c; highest, 58½c; lowest, 58½c; closing, 58½c; July, opening, 60c; highest, 60⅝c; lowest, 59⅝@60¼c; closing, 60c; September, opening, 64c; highest, 64¾c; lowest, 63¾; closing, 64⅛c.

On Track—No. 1 hard, 61c; No. 1 northern, 59c; No. 2 northern, 57c.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—Receipts, 150 bbls; shipments, 29,739 bbls. Quoted at $3.55@3.85 for first patents; $3.25@3.50 for second patents; $1.90@2.40 for fancy and export bakers'; $1.10@1.45 for low grades in bags, including red dog. Millers report a greater inquiry, and expect a rise in values in sympathy with wheat.

Bran and Shorts—Quoted at $7.25@8 for bran; $7.50@9 per ton for fine shorts.

Corn—Receipts, 4,080 bu; shipments, none. Corn is somewhat easier, with but few sales. See sales.

Oats—Receipts, 12,610 bu; shipments, 5,100 bu. Demand good. See sales for other grades.

Barley—Receipts, 1,220 bu; strong; shipments, none. The season is about over for barley except for feed purposes. See sales.

Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, 1,200 bu. No sales reported.

Feed—Millers held at $15.25@15.75 per ton; less than car lots, $16@17; white cornmeal, $14@14.50; granulated meal, $18.50.

Hay—Receipts, 143 tons; shipments, none. Receipts still continue large. The market is very dull and heavy. H. H. King & Co. report choice upland as worth $8 to $8.50 per ton, and low grades not wanted. We sold Minnesota upland at $7 to $8, and timothy at $9 to $9.50.

Some Sample Sales—No. 1 hard, 1 car, 61c; No. 1 northern, 40 cars, 59c; No. 1 northern, 4 cars, 60c; No. 1 northern, 2 cars, 59½c; No. 1 northern, 1 car, f. o. b., 60¾c; No. northern, 3 cars, 58¾c; No. 1 northern, 3 cars, f. o. b., 59½c; No. 1 northern, 2 cars, 58¾c; No. 2 northern, 17 cars, 57c; No. 2 northern, 4 cars, 56c; No. 2 northern, 1 car, 56½c; No. 2 northern, 1 car, 58½c.

Union Stockyards.

Receipts—Hogs, 300; cattle, 50; sheep, 26.

Hogs—Steady and active, yards clearing early to a packer at $6.35@6.45. Quality better than yesterday.

Cattle—Quiet. Receipts were but a couple of cars, and demand was also light, not many buyers being on the market. A few sales were made at about steady prices for good grades; common stuff weak. Quotations: Prime steers, $4@4.35; good steers, $3.75@4; prime cows, $3@3.50; good cows, $2.50@3; common to fair cows, $1.50@2.50; light veal calves, $3@4.25; heavy calves, $2@3; stockers, $2@3.25; feeders, $2.75@3.50; bulls, $1.75@2.75.

Sheep—Good muttons firm and active; lambs and common weak. Quotations: Shorn muttons, $4@5; spring lambs, $5@6.50; stockers and feeders, $3@4.50.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 500; shipments, 200; market steady; quotations nominal; prime steers, $5.50@5.80; medium, $5@5.25; others, $4.20@4.90; Texans, $2.40@4.20; cows, $1.50@4.35.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 4,000; market active, strong; mixed and packers, $6.75@6.90; prime heavy and butchers' weights, $6.90@7.05; light, $6.90@7.15; pigs, $6.50@6.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 600; market steady; natives, $5@5.50; Westerns, $4.90@5.25; Texans, $4.60@4.90; lambs, $4.25@6.50.

ON THE BOURSES.

Condition of Finances at European Money Centers.

LONDON, June 11.—Discount rates were weak during the week at 1¼ for three months and 1 for short bills. In spite of the temporary check of gold shipments from the United States, corn and cotton bills are now coming forward, and the influx from all quarters has so strengthened the situation that the Bank of England's advances have been repaid, and the reserve at the next return will probably exceed £19,000,000. The speculation in rupee paper, based upon surmises as to the recommendations of the Herschell committee, has extended to exchange. The market now complains of the delay in the issuing of the committee's report.

On the stock exchange a steady recovery of values set in, though dealings were limited. Consols rose ¼ on the week. Greek securities fluctuated sharply, closing with an advance of 1½. Greek monopoly bonds closed 4 higher. Argentine securities closed 1¼ higher; do funding loan 2 higher. In American railway securities there was a general rise, the week's increases including the following: Louisville & Nashville 5¼, Illinois Central 5, Lake Shore 4½, Northern Pacific and Union Pacific 3 each, Denver preferred 2½, Wabash preferred 2¼, Wabash debenture 2, Atchison and Erie 1¼ each, Central Pacific, Denver common and Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1¼ each, Ohio & Mississippi 1. Canadian securities were steady. Canadian Pacific advanced 1½, Grand Trunk consols 2, do first preference 2¾, second preference 2¼.

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She filled her new puff sleeves with gas,
And when the wind was right,
Towards the world's fair she lit out,
And soon was out of sight.
—Detroit Free Press.

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3:40 pm	8:00 am	St. Paul.	1:25 pm	7:15 pm
4:15 pm	8:40 am	Minneap'lis	12:45 pm	6:25 pm

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*Daily. †Daily ex. Sund.	Leave.	Arrive.
†Chicago Fast Express	7:25 am	11:05pm
†Iowa, Mo. & Kansas Ex.	7:25 am	11:05pm
*Dodge Center Local	4:35 pm	10:05am
*Chicago Limited	7:30 pm	7:35am
*Des Moines, St. J. & K. C.	7:30 pm	7:35am

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BAGGAGE CHECKED from your Residence or Hotel.

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St. Joseph and Kansas City	† 7 55 pm	† 7 40 am
Sioux City Local Express	† 7 35 am	† 6 10 pm
Sioux City, Omaha & Blk Hills	† 7 55 pm	† 7 40 am
Pipestone and Sioux Falls	† 7 35 am	† 6 10 pm
Winnebago and Elmore	† 7 35 am	† 6 10 pm
New Ulm, Tracy and Pierre	x 7 55 pm	† 7 40 am
Duluth, Ashland and Superior	† 9 00 am	† 5 00 pm
Duluth, Ashland and Superior	†11 00 pm	† 6 50 am
Marshfield and Wausau	† 8 00 am	†10 30 pm
CHICAGO TRAINS—		
"Badger State Express"	† 8 00 am	†10 30 pm
"World's Fair Express"	† 6 20 pm	†12 05 pm
"North-Western Limited"	† 8 10 pm	† 7 20 am

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Chicago "Day" express	†8:05 a m	†10:45 p m
Chicago "Atlantic" express	*2:55 p m	*11:55 a m
Chicago "Fast Mail"	*6:55 p m	*2:45 p m
Chicago "Vestibule" Lim.	*8:10 p m	*7:20 a m
Chicago via Austin and Dubuque	*4:00 p m	*7:45 a m
Dubuque via La Crosse	†8:05 a m	†10:45 p m
St. Louis and Kansas City	*9:15 a m	*6:30 p m
St. Louis and Kansas City	†7:15 p m	*6:30 p m
Calmar and Davenport	†9:15 a m	†6:30 p m
Milbank and Aberdeen	†8:00 a m	†6:30 p m
Milbank and Aberdeen	*6:35 p m	*7:45 a m

Minneapolis trains leave *7:30, †8, †10 a. m., *12 m., *3, *6:35 and †10:50 p. m.
For detail information call at ticket offices.

DIAMOND JO LINE STEAMERS
STEAMER Mary Morton
Will leave St. Paul for St. Louis and intermediate points
Monday, June 12th, at 10 A. M.
For full information regarding passenger and freight rates apply to C. R. BROCKWAY, Agent. Office foot of Sibley street, opposite Union Depot, ST. PAUL. Telephone 240.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION to Minnehaha Falls and return Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, leaving dock foot of Jackson street 2 p. m. Leave the Falls on return 5.15 p. m., arriving at dock 6 p. m. 50c round trip; 25c one way.

NORTHERN PACIFIC!
THE DINING CAR LINE
To Fargo, Winnipeg, Helena, Butte and the Pacific Northwest.

Dining Cars on Winnipeg and Pacific Coast Trains.	St. Paul. Lv.	Ar.
Pacific Mail daily for Fargo, Jamestown, Livingston, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland	9:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Dakota and Manitoba Express (daily) for Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Moorhead, Fargo and Jamestown	6:40 p. m.	7:25 a. m.
Pacific Express (daily) for Fargo, Jamestown, Livingston, Helena, Butte, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland	7:30 p. m.	12:15 p. m.

The Dakota and Manitoba Express does not run west of Fargo on Sunday.
Pullman Sleepers daily between St. Paul and Grand Forks, Grafton, Winnipeg, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton and Fargo. Pullman First-Class and Tourist Sleepers are run on through Pacific Coast Trains. C. E. STONE, City Ticket Agent, 162 East Third Street, St. Paul.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
Tickets 300 Nicollet av., Minneapolis; 195 E. 3d st., St. Paul; Union depots both cities.

LEAVE	St. Paul Union Depot.	ARRIVE
b8:05a.m.	Willmar, Morris, Brown's Valley and Breckinridge	b5:40 p m
b8:30a.m.	Fer. Falls, Fargo & G. Forks	b6:10 a m
b3:30p.m.	Osseo, Clearwater & St. Cloud	b11:55 a. m.
b3:30p.m.	Anoka, St. Cloud & Willmar	b10:55 a. m.
b3:30 pm	Excelsior and Hutchinson	b11:55 a. m.
a6:35p.m.	Willmar, †Sioux City, †Fargo, Winnipeg, Pacific Coast	a7:15 a m
a7:40p.m.	†Anoka, St. Cloud, Fergus Falls, Crookston, G. Forks, Kalispell, Spokane, Great Falls, Helena, Butte and Pacific Coast.	a6:55 a. m.
	EASTERN MINNESOTA.	
b1:05p.m.	Duluth, West Superior, Elk River, Milaca, Hinckley Princeton, ‡Anoka.	b7:00 p. m.

a. daily; b, except Sunday; †Buffet parlor cars on trains to Duluth and W. Superior; †Buffet sleepers; ‡Dining cars, palace sleepers and free colonist sleeping cars.

Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Ry
SOO LINE
From Union Depot—Montreal and Boston Express leaves St. Paul daily 6 10 p. m.; Minneapolis, 6:45 p. m.—from Soo line Depot, 2d st. and 4th av. N. Minneapolis—Wis. Div. Local leaves daily ex. Sunday, 8:20 a. m.; Minnesota Div. Local leaves Minneapolis daily (ex. Sunday), 9.00 a. m. and 5:35 p. m. From Broadway Depot, foot of Cable Line, St. Paul—St. Croix F. Accommodation, daily (ex. Sunday), 5 p. m. City Ticket Offices—Minneapolis, No 127 Third st. So. (Guaranty Building); St. Paul, No. 398 Robert st. (Hotel Ryan

Burlington Route
Leaves Union Depot for Chicago and down-river points, 3:30 p. m. Arrives from same points 1:00 p. m. Daily. Leaves Union Depot for Chicago and St. Louis, 7:30 p. m. Arrives from same points 7:35 a. m. Daily.