Custer's Last Fight.

Some Interesting Reminiscences of the Massacre on the Little Big Horn.

BISMARCK, N. D., April 22.—The most remarkable fight in the history of Indian warfare, and in some respects the history of the world, was the battle fought on the Little Big Horn river in Montana, between the command of Gen. George A. Custer and the allied forces of all the renegade Indians in the West under the leadership of Chiefs Gall and Sitting Bull, on June 25, 1876. It was remarkable from the fact that not a single man in Custer's command escaped to tell the tale. Much has been said and written about this famous fight, a large part of which has been erroneous and the product of vivid imagination. It has been so long since anything having the least semblance of truth has been published concerning this bloody affair that the recollections of a friend of Custer, who was with him until a few minutes before the battle, and who, when the command was divided, was sent with Maj. Reno, are most interesting. Dr. H. R. Porter, of this city, was the only surviving surgeon of the three who were with Custer's regiment on that fateful June day. His recollections have never appeared in print, and it was only after much persuasion that he consented to talk for publication. Speaking of the expedition and its result, he says:

"Our expedition left Fort Abraham Lincoln on May 17, 1876, under the command of Gen. Terry, and proceeded overland. Mrs. Custer accompanied her husband on horseback as far as the Heart river, a distance of several miles, and there bid him an affectionate farewell, and returned to the garrison. We marched in easy stages to the Powder river in Montana. Nothing of particular note occurred on the march except that one day we saw with field glasses a lone horseman at a distance of several miles. He had evidently seen us and was riding toward our command. We thought, of course, that he was an Indian, as it did not seem possible that any white man could be off in that wilderness, hundreds of miles from any habitation, alone. As he came nearer we discovered that it was none other than Buffalo Bill, the noted scout and Indian fighter. He was one of Gen. Crook's scouts and was off on an expedition of his own. Gen. Crooks' command was then in the Black Hills, 150 miles away After we had gone into camp at Powder river, Reno was ordered out on a scouting expedition. He found a wide Indian trail leading in a westerly direction toward the Rosebud river. Custer was then ordered to follow the trail. The Indians had been located by Gen. Terry's scouts, and he told Custer to strike them on the 26th. Terry was sure that his scouts had them well located, and results demonstrated that he was correct. Gens. Terry and Gibbon were to go by another route and were to strike the Indians in front and Custer was to close in on the rear. Custer started from the camp on Powder river on the morning of June 24. I was sent with him. We were on the trail all that day and night. The night was very dark, and we lost the trail once, but found it again by lighting matches.

"We proceeded until 4 o'clock, the morning of the 25th, when we camped in a deep ravine where the Indians could not see us. We were not allowed to unsaddle or unpack. Being very tired after our long ride, we laid down and slept, each man holding his horse by the bridle reins. In about an hour the scouts reported a large camp of Indians ahead. The command was ordered to get ready for action. Custer came to me and said: 'Porter, there is a large camp of Indians ahead, and we are going to have a great killing.' At 6 o'clock we started. It was Custer's purpose at this time to charge the Indians in a body, he supposing that our presence had not been discovered by them. In a short time the scouts reported that we had been seen by the Indians. Custer then decided to divide the command. He sent Col. Benteen with three companies to the left, Maj. Reno with three companies in the center, and he took three companies and was to go to the right, his idea being to surround the Indian camp. Capt. McDougal was left in charge of the pack train. It was about 10 a. m. when the command was divided. Just as we were ready to start Custer came to me and said: 'Doctor, I would like to have you go with me, as you are younger and a better rider than Dr. Lord, the chief surgeon.' I replied: 'All right. I would much prefer going with you.' Custer then said: 'I will see Dr. Lord and ask him to consent.' We rode over to where Dr. Lord was, and Custer spoke to him about the contemplated arrangement. The doctor replied: 'Not much. I am going with you.' The poor fellow in those few words saved my life and sealed his own doom. I went with Reno. We had proceeded but a short distance when Capt. Cook, Custer's adjutant, came up and said: 'The Indians are right ahead of you, and you are ordered to charge them as soon as possible.'

"We went forward at a lively gait. When we came to the river we discovered that Indians were on the opposite bank. We forded the river and suddenly came upon ten or fifteen of the redskins, and they were running. We then thought that we had already won the fight. We rode some little distance toward the Indian camp, when suddenly a swarm of the red devils rose up and poured a terrific fire into us. We dismounted and formed a skirmish line. At first there were only a few comparatively, then more and more of the savages appeared, and the ground seemed to be fairly alive with them. They were all naked, and their bodies were painted hideously. They all rode their ponies bareback. The fire finally became so hot that Reno ordered his men to mount and 'charge'—he called it—to the rear. We were driven into the woods. A general stampede of our troops then took place. A soldier was shot in the little clump of trees where I was. I dismounted and found him mortally wounded. My horse was rearing and plunging, and I had all I could do to hold him. The Indians, in their mad pursuit of our demoralized troops, did not notice me in the timber. They were passing within ten feet of where I was. I placed laudanum on the wound of the soldier, and bandaged it as best I could, and again mounted my frightened horse. As I was leaving him the poor soldier said: 'For God's sake, doctor, don't leave me to be tortured by those fiends.' Bullets were flying thick and fast, and I turned my horse and caught up with our troops, who had gotten a half a mile away. In that half mile ride I think that I was made the target for a thousand rifles, but I escaped without a scratch. We again forded the river and took a stand on the top of a steep hill.

A few minutes later Benteen, with his three companions, came up, as did McDougal, with the pack train. Benteen, after leaving us when the command was divided, had gone west of the river. Not seeing any Indians and hearing the firing he rushed back and joined us. We fought there the remainder of the day, surrounded by 3,000 savages, while there were only 300 of us, all told. The men dug rifle pits with their knives and tin cups. At dark the Indians stopped firing. Some of the men then crawled down to the river, and secured water. We had been fighting in the broiling sun all day without a drop of water, and the wounded were begging for a drink. I had some brandy with me, but I told them it would make them worse. They insisted on having it, anyway. Next morning the Indians again opened fire on us. Although Reno was the ranking officer, Col. Benteen was really in command, and to his coolness and bravery those of us who were saved owe our lives. With the air thick with bullets he stood calmy directing the troops and some of them piercing his clothing. Occasionally a band of savages would dash up to within two or three hundred yards of us, and our men would then charge them. Several Indians were killed in these charges, and finally one of the soldiers killed and scalped an Indian in plain view of the others. This frightened them, and they kept a safe distance away after that. A perfect storm of leaden hail was poured in on us all day the 26th until about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the firing gradually ceased. We were then frightened, as we thought the Indians were up to some bloodier mischief. Finally we saw them moving off in a body. That night most of the soldiers slept, and were much refreshed in the morning. After the Indians left we were able to procure water. We had all been nearly famished. During the morning of the 27th Gen. Terry and his command came up. He and his staff were all crying, and Gen. Terry said: 'Custer and his whole command are killed. We thought you were, too.'

"During the two days we were surrounded by the Indians the inquiry among our men for Custer was loud, and that general's court-martial was freely speculated upon. After seperating from us, Custer had gone through a rough country for a distance of four or five miles and attacked the Indians in the rear. As soon as we could, several of the officers and myself went over to where Custer had fought and found that what Gen. Terry had reported was only too true. We found Custer's body stark naked, as white and clean as a baby's. He was shot in the head and breast. The body of Capt. Tom Custer, Gen. Custer's brother, was horribly mutilated. He was disemboweled, and his head had been crushed in by a blow from a stone hammer used by the Indians. The only arrow wound I found was in his head. He had the Sioux mark of death, which was a cut from the hip to the knee, reaching to the bone. His heart was not cut out, as has been reported by Rain-in-the-face, one of the Sioux chiefs who took part in the fight. I cut a lock of hair from the head of each officer as he lay, and gave it to their families on my return home. The steamer Far West was moored at the mouth of the Little Big Horn. She was the supply boat of the expedition, and had made her way up the Big Horn farther than any other boat. After burying the dead we took the wounded on litters ten or twelve miles to the boat, and I was detailed to go down to Fort Lincoln with them.

Col. Smith, Terry's adjutant general, was sent along with the official dispatches, and he had a traveling bag full of telegrams for the Bismarck office. Capt. Grant Marsh, of Bismarck, was in command of the Far West, and the steamer performed a feat unequaled in Western steamboating. Marsh put everything in the most complete order and took on a large supply of fuel. His orders were to reach Bismarck as soon as possible. The steamer never received the credit due her, nor did her gallant captain. The Big Horn is full of islands, and a successful passage is not an easy feat, but the boat made it without an accident after a thrilling voyage. At Fort Buford and Fort Stevenson we stopped a minute to tell the news, and at Fort Berthold a wounded scout was put off. Two of the wounded died, and we went ashore to bury them. We approached home with something of that feeling that always moves the human heart. It was one mixed with sorrow and gladness. At 11 o'clock on the night of the 5th of July we reached Bismarck and Fort Lincoln, having made 1,000 miles in fifty-four hours. Col. Smith and myself hurried from the landing up-town, and called up Col. Lounsberry, the editor of the "Tribune," and the telegraph operator, J. M. Carnahan, who took his seat at the keys and scarcely raised himself from his chair for twenty-two hours. What he sent vibrating around the world is history."

Lieut. G. L. Gurley, then of the Sixth United States infantry, now of Washington, tells the story of how the news was received at Fort Lincoln. He says: "The news came to us about 2 a. m. Capt. W. S. McCaskey, Twentieth infantry, summoned all the officers to his quarters at once, and there read to them the communication he had just received per steamer Far West from Col. Smith. After we had recovered from the shock, Capt. McCaskey requested us to assist him in breaking the news to the widows. It fell to my lot to accompany McCaskey and Dr. J. V. D. Middleton, our post surgeon, to the quarters of Mrs. Custer, immediately east of those occupied by myself. We started on our sad errand a little before 7 o'clock on that 6th day of July morning. I went to the rear of the Custer house, awakened Maria, Mrs. Custer's maid, and requested her to rap on Mrs. Custer's door and say to her that she and Mrs. Calhoun and Miss Reed were wanted in the parlor. On my way through the hall to open the front door, I heard the opening of the door of Mrs. Custer's room. She had been awakened by the footsteps in the hall. She called me by name, and asked the cause of my early visit. I made no reply, but followed Capt. McCaskey and Dr. Middleton into the parlor. There we were almost immediately followed by the ladies of the Custer household, and there we told to them their first intimation of the awful result of the battle on the Little Big Horn. Imagine the grief of those women, their sobs, their flood of tears, the grief that knew no consolation. The fearful depression that had hung over the fort for the last two days had its explanation then."

The most reliable story of Custer's last fight was told by Chief Gall to Dr. Porter. On the tenth anniversary of the battle, in 1886, Dr. Porter and a number of officers who were with Reno, together with Gall, were on the ground together. This is Gall's story: "We saw the soldiers in the morning crossing the divide. When Reno and Custer separated we watched them until they came down into the valley. A cry was raised that the white men soldiers were coming and orders were given for the village to move immediately. Reno swept down so rapidly on the upper end that the Indians were forced to fight. Sitting Bull and I were at the point where Reno attacked. Sitting Bull was big medicine. The women and children were hastily moved down stream, where the Cheyennes were camped. The Sioux attacked Reno and the Cheyennes Custer, and then all became mixed up. The women and children caught the horses for the bucks to mount them; the bucks mounted and charged back on Reno, and checked him and drove him into the timber. The soldiers tied their horses to trees and came out and fought on foot.

"As soon as Reno was beaten and driven back across the river the whole force turned upon Custer and fought him until they destroyed him. Custer did not reach the river, but was met about half a mile up the ravine, now called Reno creek. They fought the soldiers and beat them back step by step until all were killed." From his story it is evident that the Indians were in the coulees behind and in front of Custer as he moved up the ridge to take the position. "The first two companies (Keogh and Calhoun) dismounted and fought on foot. They never broke, but retired step by step until forced back to the ridge, where all finally perished. They were shot down in line where they stood. (This statement seems born out by the facts, as thirty-eight bodies of Keogh's company were found together.) The warriors directed a special fire against the soldiers who held the horses, while the others fought. As soon as one of these soldiers was killed, by moving blankets and yelling the horses were stampeded, which made it impossible for the soldiers to escape.

"Afterwards the soldiers fought desperately and hard, and never surrendered. As fast as the men fell the horses were herded and driven toward the squaws and old men, who gathered them in. When Reno attempted to find Custer by throwing out a skirmish line Custer and all with him were dead. When the skirmishers reached a high point overlooking Custer's field, the Indians were galloping around and over the wounded, dying and dead, popping bullets and arrows into them. When Reno made his attack at the upper end he killed my two squaws and children, which made my heart bad. I then fought with my tomahawk (which means, of course, mutilating). Custer's soldiers ran out of ammunition. Their supply of cartridges was in the saddle pockets of their stampeded horses. The Indians then ran up to the soldiers and butchered them with tomahawks. A lot of horses ran away and jumped into the river, but were caught by the squaws. Eleven Indians were killed on Reno's creek, and several Iindians fell over and died. Only 43 Indians were killed altogether, but a great many wounded ones came across the river and died in the rushes. Some soldiers got away and ran down a ravine, crossed the river, came back again, and were killed. We had Ogallalas, Minneconjous, Brules, Uncappa, all Sioux tribes and the Cheyennes, Arapahoes and Gros Ventres. When the big dust came in the air down the river (meaning Terry and Gibbon), we struck our lodges and went up a creek toward the White Rain mountains (Big Horn range covered with snow). We waited there four days and then went over to the Wej mountains."

One of the officers in Reno's command has the following to say of Dr. Porter's services during the memorable fight on Reno's hill: "The afternoon of the 25th, all night, throughout the 26th, the night of that date, and until the forenoon of the 27th, Dr. Porter worked as few are ever called upon to work. He had no idea that he would get out alive, and believed every man around him was doomed. Still he was the same cool and skillful surgeon that he is today. He had a duty to perform that seldom falls to a man of twenty-six, and yet he performed it nobly. He was surrounded by the dead, dying and wounded. Men were crying for water, for help, for relief, for life. For twenty-four hours there was no water.

The sun was blazing hot, the dead horses were sickening, the air heavy with a hundred smells, the bullets thick, the men falling, and the bluffs for miles around black with the jubilant savages. The work of the others was not like Porter's. He must know no fear, no trembling, no rest. He had every agonizing sight before his eyes. The afternoon of the 26th, when the Indians ceased their firing and began to move off, there were around Porter on the ground fifty dead and fifty wounded. One in every three was killed or maimed. I know little of the hospital story, but I doubt if there is much that overshadows Porter's experience upon the bluff overlooking the Little Big Horn. If I had the genius of a Buchanan Reed I would weave it into a song more heroic than "Sheridan's Ride."

HIS EXPERIENCE THRILLING.

Frisco Fruit Dealer Unnecessarily Alarmed by Hawaiian Centipede.

The Hawaiian islands are almost as well off as Ireland. St. Patrick drove all the venomous insects and reptiles out of the green isle, but the Hawaiians claim that the reptiles and insects left on Mr. Dole's domain are in no sense of the word poisonous, says the San Francisco Call.

People who have particular dealings with venomous insects imported from the islands make the same claim. A local fruit importer said yesterday:

"Very frequently we receive consignments of bananas and pineapples packed in dried grass and leaves. In taking the fruit from the boxes it is not uncommon to find a big centipede crawling along the stalk between the bananas, doing his best to get used to the California climate.

"Tuesday afternoon I was opening a box of bananas and pushed my hand through the straw to get at the stalk. I felt around for a few seconds and thought I could feel something moving around on the back of my hand. I had often heard of the presence of centipedes in fruit shipments, so I carefully withdrew my hands, so as to make as little commotion as possible. Imagine my surprise and alarm to see a five-inch centipede slowly crawling up my arm. I was about to strike it when a fruit packer, standing near by, warned me to make no attempt to get rid of it, but to let it crawl off at its leisure. I had forgotten the fact that they were not poisonous, and I know I got as white as a sheet, believing every moment that it would sink its claws into me and send its powerful poison through my blood.

"I looked at it with fear and trembling, but did not dare to move a muscle. It lifted its head and seemed perfectly satisfied to remain where it was. I could hardly restrain myself from making a quick motion and shaking it off, but my companion warned me again and again to keep quiet. All I could feel was a tickling sensation. The tickling increased, and I was almost ready to faint with suppressed excitement. Finally the centipede looked up at my sleeve and slowly made for it, moving all the legs in unison. The sensation by this time was unbearable, and I feared I would be unable to remain calm until the thing got entirely off. My flesh seemed to shrink away as the horrible creature proceeded, but in a few more seconds, every one of which seemed an hour, it had settled itself comfortably on the fabric of my clothing, and with a motion quicker than I was ever known to make before I routed it with a stick and sat down, perspiring from head to foot. It was the most thrilling experience I ever figured in, and it made me sick the rest of the day.

"My companion began to laugh as though he would die of merriment, but I saw nothing particularly humorous in the situation.

"'You are crazy,' he said, 'to get frightened over a little thing like that. Do you not know that Hawaiian centipedes are not poisonous? I told you to keep quiet just to see how long your nerve would last. If the thing had sunk every claw into your flesh, it would have only caused a little swelling and nothing more. I have had several of them strike me, and I apply a little ammonia or salt water, and cure it up in half an hour.'"

RAISE POSSUMS FOR MARKET.

Long Island Industry That Returns a Handsome Profit to Its Promoter.

A new possum industry is reported at Orient, L. I., where it is said that some boys operate a possum farm on thrifty principels, trapping the animals and cutting off small portions of the tails, which they present to the county authorities, getting a bounty of 25 cents for each tail, says the Cincinnati Enquirer. The oppossums are then liberated and allowed to run until wanted, when they are recaptured, to part with yet more of the caudal appendage. The narrative does not end with tail. When that is gone—it is said that the sections yield a total of $1.75—the youths dispatch the animal, sell the pelt and roast the meat.

Big Sharks of Olden Days.

The modern shark is deteriorating. In ages gone by there were ferocious sharks, such as would make a mouthful of you without blinking, seventy feet in length. Plenty of their teeth have been found which are five inches long, whereas the biggest of the teeth belonging to sharks that exist at the present day are one and a half inches long.

Money to Burn.

Dusenberry—I see that Scribbler has got out another book. Wonder if there's any money in it?

Stilton—Money in it? I shold say there was! There's not a character in it that is worth less than $100,000.—Boston Transcript.

A Hint to Merchants.

"Your store is always full. How do you manage it?"

Proprietor—I bought a parrot that has been taught to say to every woman who enters: "What a beautiful creature."—Fliegende Blaetter.

BAD DAY FOR BEARS

BULL NEWS MADE THINGS BUBBLE IN THE CHICAGO WHEAT PIT.

SCARE AT SAN FRANCISCO.

CROP DAMAGE STORIES SENT COAST PRICES UP WITH A WHOOP.

MAY CLOSED TWO CENTS HIGHER.

July Option Was Even Stronger, and Made a Gain of Nearly Three Cents

MARKET SUMMARY.

Wheat—	Close.	Previous Day.
May, Chicago	76⅞	75
May, Minneapolis	76⅞	74⅞
May, Duluth	78¼	76½
May, New York	83⅜	81½

FINANCIAL.

Money, New York	1	1¼@1½
Bar silver, New York	61⅝	61 13-16

CHICAGO, April 24.—Wheat was very strong today, the May option adding 1⅞c to the 1⅝c advance which marked yesterday's session. July was even stronger, closing at a 2⅜c gain. Undoubtedly the war news had its effect but to the excited advance at San Francisco and bad crop reports from that neck of the woods was due most of the advance. Altogether, shorts had a bad day of it. Other grain and provision markets also exhibted strength, corn advancing ½c, oats ⅝c and provisions 2½@5c.

May wheat, which closed yesterday at 74⅞@75c, started in today at from 75⅝ to 75⅞c, the lower of these quotations being the lowest of the day. July commenced at 75¼@75½c, an advance of ⅞@1¼c, and touched 75c on an early reaction. May rose, in the course of the forenoon, to 77⅜c and July to 77¼c. Closing prices were 76⅞c for May and 76⅝@76¾c for July. It was an exciting day in the pit. Everything seemsed to favor an advance, and the air was made to quiver with the amount of bull news that was set in motion soon after the opening. Acceptances of spot wheat, offered to the United Kingdom by cable yesterday afternoon, were on basis of 76¼c in Chicago. Eighty thousand bu of No. 2 spring was reported worked for export in the first fifteen minutes of this morning's session; 10,000 bu more added inside of the next half hour, and May wheat selling at $1 in St. Louis, were features which made things fairly bubble. But perhaps the most exciting news came from California. It was to the effect that hot winds were sweeping over the wheat sections of that state, and, with continued drought, were greatly injuring the growing crop, which would be practically ruined by a few days' continuance of such conditions. An excited advance of 6c per cental in the price on the San Francisco curb was regarded as confirming the reported critical situation of the crop. The war news was also a considerable factor, and probably accounted for the 1½d advance at Liverpool, which started the local market on the rampage. Shorts were unmistakably alarmed and the extent to which they covered was shown in the 2½c advance which took place during the morning. Some reaction was inevitable, but the closing was very strong with covering going on actively to the last minute.

Corn was firm all day. May opened a shade higher at 24¾@24⅞c and advanced slowly to 25⅛c, closing strong at that price. Oats were very strong. May opened ⅛c higher at 17⅝c, sold a shade under that, then advanced to 18¼c, closing at 18⅛c. Provisions started out rather weak, in sympathy with a similar feeling in the live stock market. At the close, May pork was 2½c higher at $8.55; May lard, 2½c higher at $4.17½ and May ribs 5c higher at $4.75@4.77½c. Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 6 cars; corn, 190 cars; oats, 125 cars; hogs, 27,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
April	75⅞	77⅜	75⅝	76⅝
May	75⅞	77⅜	75⅝	76⅞
July	75½	77¼	75	76¾
September	72	74¼	71½	73⅞
Corn—				
April	24¾	25⅛	24⅝	25⅛
May	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25⅛
July	26	26½	26	26½
September	27⅜	27¾	27⅜	27¾
Oats—				
May	17⅝	18¼	17⅝	18⅛
July	18⅝	19⅜	18½	19⅛
September	19⅝	20	19¼	19½
Mess Pork—				
May	8 52½	8 65	8 47½	8 55
July	8 65	8 77½	8 60	8 67½
Lard—				
May	4 12½	4 20	4 12½	4 17½
July	4 22½	4 30	4 22½	4 27½
September	4 32½	4 40	4 32½	4 37½
Shorts—				
May	4 70	4 80	4 70	4 77½
July	4 75	4 85	4 75	4 82½
September	4 82½	4 90	4 82½	4 87½

Cash quotations were as follows Flour—Strong; winter patents, $4.30@4.50; straights, $4.10@4.25; spring specials, $4.50; spring patents, $3.90@4.20; straight, $3.60@3.90; bakers,' $2.90@3.25. Wheat—No. 2 spring 76⅞@78c; No. 2 red, 92⅞@93c. Corn—No. 2, 25⅛@25¼c. Oats—No. 2, 18¼c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 20@22¼c. Rye—No. 2, 36¾@37c. Barley—Nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 27c. Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.82½. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $8.55@8.60. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $4.17½. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $4.70@4.90. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 5¼@5½c. Sides—Shohrt clear (boxed), 4⅞@5c. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal, $1.19. Sugars—Cut loaf, 5.15c; granulated, 4.76c. No. 2 yellow corn, 25⅛@25⅝c. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 121,000 bu; barley, 15,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 154,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creameries, 12@16c; dairies, 9@14c. Cheese firm; 10@10¾c. Eggs firm; fresh, 8¼@8½c.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 24.—The course of the Chicago curb trading in wheat before the opening this morning caused our local operators to wait with impatience for the opening hour. A suppressed excitement was evident from the faces and actions of active traders, and when the proper time came the speculative pit was more than full of anxious men to buy wheat at the first opportunity. The first bid for May was a full cent over yesterday's close. The offer was so quickly accepted by more than one that buyers immediately checked their enthusiasm for higher prices by bidding under. As a result there was a reaction of ⅜@½c from the top during the first fifteen minutes, after which the market ruled very active with large transactions done within the limits of ¼c from the low figure. For another half hour the market ruled steady and strong. About 10:50 the demand for May and July wheat became more urgent, resulting in a quick advance of a cent, steadied for a few minutes, then under free realizing prices receded ½c, paused for a while, made a fresh start and reached 76⅞@77c by 11:40, being a net gain of 2c over yesterday's close. The news of the day was bullish from all quarters, except the reports of favorable weather for seeding in the Northwest.

May wheat opened at 75⅞c, against 74⅞c yesterday, lost ⅛c, advanced to 76c, sold at 75⅝@75¾c, gained 1-16c, declined to 75½c, advanced sharply to 76⅜c, declined to 76c, firmed up to 76⅛c, lost ⅛c, firmed up to 76½c, lost ⅛c, advanced to 76⅞@77c, dropped to 76⅝c by 11:45 and finally closed at 76⅞c.

July wheat opened at 76c, against 74⅞@75c yesterday, sold at 75¾c, firmed up to 76c, declined to 75½c, gained ¼c, lost ¼c, advanced to 76½c, dropped to 75⅞c, again sold at 76½c, declined to 76¼@76⅜c, advanced to 76⅞c, lost ½c by 11:45 and closed at 76⅝@76¾c.

The demand for cash wheat was good at 1½c over the May price, with choice samples being sold as high as 2c over. Low grades sold well. Sales were made as per statement below. Receipts here were 296 cars and 39 cars shipped out.

RANGE OF PRICES.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing. Today.	Yes.
Wheat—					
April	....	....	....	78⅛	76⅛
May	75⅞	77	75½	76⅞	74⅞
July	76	76⅞	75½	76¾	75
September	69	71¼	68⅝	70¾	68½

On Track—No. 1 hard, 80¼c; No. 1 northern, 78⅛c; No. 2 northern, 76⅝c; April oats, 18½c; flaxseed, 75½c.

Curb on May wheat	77
Puts on May wheat	74¾
Calls on May wheat	79⅝
Curb on July wheat	77⅛
Puts on July wheat	74¾
Calls on July wheat	79⅜

SAMPLE SALES.

No. 1 northern, 2 cars, 77c; No. 1 northern, 4 cars, 77¾c; No. 1 northern, 5 cars, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 14 cars, 77¼c; No. 1 northern, 1 car, to arrive, 77⅝c; No. 1 northern, 3 cars, to arrive, 77¼c; No. 1 northern, 11,700 bu, to arrive, 78c; No. 1 northern, 600 bu, to arrive, 77¼c; No .1 northern, 600 bu, to arrive, 77½c; No. 1 northern, 2,600 bu, to arrive, 77⅛c; No. 2 northern, 1 car, 76c; No. 2 northern, 2 cars, 76¼c; No. 3 wheat, 1 car, 73½c; No. 3 wheat, 6 cars, 74c; rejected wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 63½c; rejected wheat, 2 cars, 2 lbs off, 73½c; rejected wheat, 2 cars, 2 lbs off, delivered, 66c; rejected wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 65c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 73c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, hot, 45c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 56c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 70c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 73c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 74c; no grade wheat, 8 cars, 2 lbs off, 74½c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 71½c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 73¾c; no grade wheat, 1 car, 2 lbs off, 64½c; ear corn, 1 car, old, 21½c; sample oats, 1,500 bu, to arrive, 19½c; no grade oats, 1 car, poor, 17½c; No. 3 oats, 3 cars, 18½c.

FLOUR.

Flour—There was a good demand for flour today. Millers are firm and are asking higher prices than those quoted. Afternoon cables will establish prices.

First patents	$4.15@4.25
Second patents	4.00@4.20
First clears	3.15@3.35
Second clears	2.20@2.45
Rye flour, per bbl, pure	1.70@1.80

Corn—No grade corn, 17½@18½c. Ear corn, old, 21½c.

Oats—No. 3 oats, 18¼@18½c; No. 3 white, to arrive, 19@19½c.

Rye—Quoted at 34¾@35c. No sales.

Barley—No. 4, 22¼c. No sales.

STATE GRAIN INSPECTION.

Railroads.	No. 1 hd.	Northern No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Rjd.	NG.
G. N.—B. div	..	55	5	2	3	4
G. N.—F. F. div	..	12	..	6	1	3
C., M. & St. P.	..	55	8	1	..	4
M. & St. L.	..	5	..	..	..	2
Soo Line	..	15	..	..	..	..
North. Pacific	..	10	2	..	1	..
C., St. P. & O.	..	15	12	1	..	8
Totals	..	167	27	10	5	21

Other Grains—No. 3 corn, 1 car; no grade corn, 5; No. 3 oats, 14; no grade oats, 3; No. 2 rye, 6; No. 4 barley, 3; No. 1 flax, 18; no grade flax, 1.

Cars Inspected Out—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 125 cars; No. 2 northern, 3; No. 3, 2; rejected, 2; no grade, 6; No. 3 oats, 25; No. 1 flax, 2.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Received—Wheat, 216,080 bu; corn, 3,850 bu; oats, 14,140 bu; barley, 2,650 bu; rye, 6,110 bu; flax, 17,900 bu; flour, 139 bbls; hay, 40 tons; fruit, 68,384 lbs; merchandise, 1,177,520 lbs; lumber, 11 cars; posts, 2 cars; barrel stock, 4 cars; machinery, 180,490 lbs; coal, 450 tons; wood, 82 cords; brick, 57,000; lime, 4 cars; cement, 100 bbls; household goods, 60,000 lbs; ties, 11 cars; live stock, 1 car; dressed meats, 98,690 lbs; railroad materials, 3 cars; sundries, 15 cars; car lots, 597.

Shipped—Wheat, 29,640 bu; oats, 25,070 bu; rye, 590 bu; flax, 2,790 bu; flour, 45,705 bbls; millstuffs, 1,172 tons; hay, 14 tons; fruit, 41,400 lbs; merchandise, 1,675,320 lbs; lumber, 45 cars; machinery, 160,800 lbs; brick, 18,000; cement, 225 bbls; household goods, 32,000 lbs; ties, 6 cars; stone, 3 cars; live stock, 3 cars; hides, 27,500 lbs; railroad materials, 34 cars; sundries, 11 cars; car lots, 725.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., April 24.—Trading was lively today in futures. The market opened at 77¾c, an advance of 1¼c, sold up to 78½c, and closed at 78¼c, an advance for the day of 1¾c. Cash sales were 65,000 bu to the mills at ½c over May and 30,000 bu to shippers at May price.

Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79¾c; May, 79¾c; No. 1 northern, cash, 78¼c; May, 78¼c; July, 78¼c; September, 72¼c; No. 2 northern, 76¼c; No. 3, 71¾@73¾c; rejected, 55½@69½c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 79¾c; No. 1 northern, 78¼c; rye, 37½c; No. 2 oats, 18¾c; No. 3 oats, 18¼c; flax, 78½c. May, same. Car Inspection—Wheat, 93 cars; oats, 4 cars; rye, 6 cars; flax, 36 cars. Receipts—Wheat, 78,833 bu; oats, 3,360 bu; rye, 1,144 bu; barley, 1,750 bu; flax, 28,134 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 9,833 bu; oats, 2,553.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

Quotations on hay, grain, feed, etc., furnished by Griggs Bros., grain and seed merchants:

Wheat—The wheat market yesterday was active and about 2c higher, then eased off, but finally strengthened and closed at about the highest prices of the day. No. 1 northern, 77@78c; No. 2 northern, 76@76¾c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 21@22c; No. 3, 20@20½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 19@19½c; No. 3, 17½@18½c.

Barley—20@23c.

Rye—30@31c.

Seeds—Timothy, 95c@$1.20; red clover, $4@4.60; flax, 74@75c.

Flour—Patent, per bbl, $3.80@4.30; straight, $3.65@3.80; bakers', $3@3.40; rye flour, $3@3.25; buckwheat flour, $3@3.50.

Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1 feed, $8.50@8.75; coarse cornmeal, $8.25@8.50; bran, bulk, $7@7.50; shorts, $6.75@7.

Hay—Choice to fancy upland, $6.25@6.75; good qualities wild upland, $5@6; inferior qualities, $4@5, accoring to the quality and condition; No. 1 timothy, $6.50@7.50; oat and rye straw, $3.50@4.

OTHER GRAIN MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Flour—Receipts, 11,281 bbls; exports, 4,662 bbls; strong and higher with the advance in wheat; Minnesota patents, $4.30@4.60; Minnesota bakers', $3.65@3.90. Rye flour firm. Cornmeal steady. Rye firm. Barley firmer. Barley malt quiet. Wheat—Receipts, 925 bu; exports, 54,829 bu; spot stronger; No. 3 hard winter, 82⅞c; options opened strong; final prices were 1⅞@2c net higher; No. 2 red, April, closed at 84⅞c; May, 82½@83¾c, closed at 83¾c. Corn—Receipts, 106,075 bu; exports, 186,969 bu; spot firmer; No. 2, 30½c; options opened firm, closing at ¼@⅜c net higher; April closed at 30¾c; May, 30⅛@30¼c, closed at 30¼c. Oats—Receipts, 114,000 bu; exports, 10,347 bu; options stronger, but dull all day, closing ⅜c net higher, in sympathy with cash oats; May closed at 23¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, April 24.—Wheat higher; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, $1 bid; track, $1.02; No. 2 hard cash, 95c bid; May, $1 asked. Corn higher; No. 2 cash, 22¼c bid; May, 22⅞c; July, 24½c asked. Oats higher; No. 2 cash, 19½c bid; May and July, 19⅝c bid. Rye held at 37c; flaxseed steady, 74c; whisky steady, $1.19. Pork higher; standard mess jobbing, $8.25@8.85; lard higher; prime steam, $4.05; choice, $4.10; lead dull, $3.07½@3.12½.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, April 24.—Flour held 5@10c higher. Wheat higher; No. 2 spring, 78¼c; No. 1 northern, 82½c; May, 77⅜c. Corn firm but quiet; No. 3, 24½c. Oats higher; No. 2 white, 21@22½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 33½c; sample, 26½@31½c. Rye higher; No. 1, 38½@39c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bu; barley, 9,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 bbls; barley, 2,000 bu.

LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, April 24.—Closing—Wheat firm, 1½d higher; April, nominal; May, 6s 3½d; July, 6s 3½d. Corn firm, ½d higher; April, 2s 7¾d; May, 2s 8½d; July, 2s 10½d.

PRODUCE.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Butter—Receipts, 4,700 pkgs; steady; Western creamery, 13@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 8@12c. Cheese—Receipts, 900 pkgs; quiet; state, large, 9@12c; state, small, 9@12¼c; part skims, 4@8½c; full skims, 2½@3c. Eggs—Receipts, 8,300 pkgs; steady; Westerns, 9¾@10c.

Chicago, April 24.—Butter firm; creamery, 12@16c; dairies, 9@14c. Eggs firm, fresh, 8¼@8½c.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The dullness of the trade continued today and the market sagged from inaction. The lower prices of American securities on the London exchange gave the tone to the opening here, where prices of the international shares promptly adjusted themselves to the London parity, except in the cases of Reading and Southern preferred. These two stocks were an exception on the London exchange in showing fractional gains over the New York closing. But New York declined to adopt the London view of them and they bought and sold here at a decline about proportional with the other internationals. Advices from the European exchanges indicated a more serious view of the war than has been taken since the first trading, on Tuesday, after the Easter holidays and the outbreak of hostilities. Consols were off a small fraction, and cable advices from sources that have persistently belittled the Greek claims, admitted serious reverses to the Turks. The decline in the internationals was, in consonance with the rise in wheat, consistent with Wall street's new principle of counting hurtful to stocks what is beneficial to grain prices. For the rest, the features of interest in the day's market were exceedingly scarce, and were confined to peculiar conditions affecting particular stocks. The bears attacked Missouri Pacific with renewed stories of financial difficulties and the probability of a receivership. The stock rallied slightly from the decline on official denials of these rumors, but the loss on the day amounted to 1¼. Consolidated Gas was affected by the continued agitation for legal restriction of the price of gas to $1 and fell two points without rallying. There was a slight rally in the list at one time, but the selling pressure was resumed, and prices declined to the close. The average net loss was a sharp fraction, American Spirits and Omaha being an exception with gains. Minnesota Iron sold at 47, against 43 bid yesterday, and closed at 43 bid.

The total sales of stocks today were 45,619 shares, including: Tobacco, 4,900; Chicago Gas, 3,800; Missouri Pacific, 5,900; St. Paul, 3,200.

The following were the fluctuations of the leading railway and industrial stocks, furnished by C. H. F. Smith & Co., members New York stock exchange and Chicago board of trade.

	Opening...	Highest...	Lowest...	Closing...
Am. Tobacco	68⅝	69⅛	68½	69
Am. Spirits	9¾	9⅛	9½	9⅝
do pfd	27¼	28	27¼	27⅝
Atchison	10	10	10	9⅞
do pfd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
Am. Cotton Oil	......	......	......	10¼
Bay State Gas	13	13	13	12¾
C., B. & Q	71¾	72	72⅝	71¾
C., C., C. & St. L	......	......	......	27½
Ches. & Ohio	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16½
Chicago Gas	81⅛	81⅛	80¾	80⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	......	......	......	17
Delaware & Hudson	105	105	105	105
Del., Lack. & West	......	......	......	149¾
Erie	......	......	......	12
General Electric	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
G. N. pfd	......	......	......	118
Hocking Valley	2½	2¼	2⅛	2¼
Illinois Central	......	......	......	92
Jersey Central	81	81	80⅞	80⅝
Lead	......	......	......	22⅜
Linseed Oil	......	......	......	10
Laclede Gas	......	......	......	23
K. & T. pfd	27	27	26⅞	26⅞
Louis. & Nashville	43⅞	43	42⅞	42⅞
Leather pfd	52	52	51¾	51⅞
Lake Shore	......	......	......	162¾
Manhattan Con	84	84⅛	84	84
Minnesota Iron	47½	47½	47½	47½
Missouri Pacific	15⅜	15⅜	13¾	14¼
Michigan Central	......	......	......	94
N. P. Common	......	......	......	11½
do pfd	98¾	98¾	98½	98⅛
New York Central	98¾	98¾	98½	98½
Northwestern	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Omaha	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¾
do pfd	......	......	......	139
Ontario & Western	......	......	......	13
Pacific Mail	......	......	......	26
Pullman	......	......	......	158½
Reading	18¾	18¾	18½	18⅝
do first pfd	......	......	......	40¼
do second pfd	......	......	......	24⅛
Rock Island	62¼	62⅜	62¼	62¼
Southern Railway	......	......	......	7¾
do pfd	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25¼
Silver Certificates	......	......	......	61¾
Sugar Refinery	112½	112⅞	112¼	112½
St. Paul	71⅝	71¾	71½	71½
Tennessee Coal	......	......	......	21
Texas Pacific	......	......	......	8
Union Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½
U. S. Rubber	......	......	......	14
Western Union	79⅜	79½	79⅛	79
Wabash	......	......	......	5
do pfd	12¼	12¼	12¼	12
Wheeling & Lake E.	......	......	......	34

The following were the closing prices of other stocks, as reported by the Associated Press:

Adams Express	150	Ontario & W'rn	13
Alton, & T. H.	56	Oregon Nav	10
American Ex	112	O. S. L. & U. N.	16
Canada Pacific	48½	Peoria, D. & E.	½
Canada Southern	46	Pittsburg	160
Central Pacific	7	Rio Grand W'rn	12½
Chicago Alton	164	do, pf'd	30
Consolidated Gas	160½	St. Paul & Omaha	57
Colorado C. & I	⅜	do, pf'd	159
Den. & R. G. pf'd	37½	Southern Pacific	14¼
East Tenn	12	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21
Fort Wayne	162	Tol. & O. C., pf'd	50
Great N'thn pf'd	118	U. S. Express	40
C. & E. I., pf'd	95	Wells Fargo Ex	101
St. Paul & Du'th	18	Wheeling & L. E.	¾
K. & T., pf'd	27	do, pf'd	2⅞
L. & N. A.	¾	Minn. & St. L.	16
Manhattan Con	84	Den. & R. G.	9¼
M. & C.	15	Nat'l Linseed	9¼
Mobile & Ohio	18¼	Col. Fuel & I.	17
Nashville Chatt	66	do, do, pf'd	87
N. J. Central	80⅝	T. St. L. & K. C.	5½
N. & W. pf'd	23¼	do, pf'd	18¼
U. P., D. & G.	1	Southern R. R.	7¾
N. Y. & N. E.	37	do, pf'd	25¼

BOND LIST.

U. S. new 4s reg	123	Cen. Pac. 1sts '95	102⅛
do new 4s coup	124	D. & R. G. 7s	112⅞
do 4s reg	112¾	do 4s	87¾
do 5s reg	112¾	Erie Seconds	62¼
do 5s coup	114	G. H. & S. A. 6s	104½
do 4s reg	111	do Sevens	95½
do 4s coup	112¼	H. & T. Cen. 5s	110
do 2s reg	96½	do Sixes	100
Pacific 6s of '95	104	M. K. T. first 4s	83½
Ala., Class A	106	do second 4s	56½
do B	104	Mutual Union 6s	112
do C	100	N. J. C. Gen'l 5s	112
do Currency	100	N. P. Firsts	116¼
La. New Cons, 4s	95½	do Seconds	53¾
Missouri Sixes	100	do Thirds	86¾
N. Carolina 6s	127	Northwest. Cons	145
do 4s	102	do S. F. deb. 5s	114⅛
S. C. Non-Fund	½	R. G. W. 1sts	72½
Tenn. New Set 6s	79	St. Paul Cons. 7s	132
do Fives	105	do C. & P. W. 5s	115¾
do Old Sixes	60	St. L. & I. M. Gen. 5s	70
Va. Centuries	64	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	110¼
do deferred	4	Texas Pacific 1sts	88½
Atchison Fours	79⅝	do Seconds	18⅞
do Second A	43½	U. P. 1sts of '96	102
Can. South. 2ds	105½	West Shore 4s	108⅝
L. & N. 4s	79¼	O. R. & N. 1sts	112½
Southern Fives	89	do 4s	82

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Cholor	$0 95	Ontario	$7 50
Crown Point	12	Ophir	1 00
Con. Cal. & Va.	1 55	*Plymouth	18
Deadwood	1 15	Quicksilver	1 35
Gould & Curry	28	do pfd	10 00
Hale & Norcross	85	Sierra Nevada	45
Homestake	29 00	Standard	1 60
Iron Silver	34	Union Con	25
Mexican	40	Yellow Jacket	25

BOSTON MINING STOCKS.

Allouez Min. Co.	90	Franklin	10
Atlantic	20	Kearsarge	14
Boston & Mont.	114	Osceola	28
Butte & Boston	15⅝	Quincy	107
Calumet & Hecla	360	Tamarack	113
Centennial	4½	Wolverine	8½

FOREIGN FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Evening Post's London financial cablegram: The stock markets were inactive and featureless, with the tone distinctly dull on the threatened complications in European politics. Today's withdrawal of gold is for Japan. The continental exchanges show little or no change, but are a trifle firmer. The strength of the London discount market, around 1⅝ per cent, has checked the offerings of New York drafts, which are not tendered above 1¼.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Money on call easy at 1@1½ per cent; last loan, 1½; closed, offered at 1 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills, at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand and $4.86½@4.86¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.87@4.87½ and $4.88½@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.85¾. Silver certificates, 61¾@62¼c. Bar silver, 61⅝c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Reserve, increase $2,291,000; loans, increase $859,000; specie, increase $448,800; legal tenders, increase $3,323,600; deposits, increase $5,925,000; circulation, decrease $82,500. The banks now hold $49,257,900 in excess of the 25 per cent rule.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $226,687,774; gold reserve, $155,252,753.

CHICAGO MONEY.

CHICAGO, April 24.—New York exchange, 40c premium. Foreign exchange barely steady; demand, $4.88¼; sixty days, $4.86¾.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul—$406,740.62.

Minneapolis—$950,638.

Chicago—$11,352,437.

New York—Clearings, $82,924,754; balances, $6,806,711.

Boston—Clearings, $14,846,317; balances, $1,934,581.

- MONEY -

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LIVE STOCK.

MINNEAPOLIS LIVE STOCK.

NEW BRIGHTON, April 24.—Receipts, 75 cattle, 130 hogs. Cattle—Receipts light; market firm and higher for best grades; strong demand for beef cattle; stockers firm and a shade higher. Sales: 10 stockers, av 907 lbs, $3.70; 1 stocker, 1,240, $3.75; 1 cow, 840, $2.50; 2 stockers, av 700, $3.50; 1 cow, 880, $2.25; 1 1,100, $1.75; 1 cow, 1,060, $3; 4 steers, av 1,060, $4.15; 10 calves, av 136, $3.60; 1 stocker, 450, $3.50; 3 cows, av 1,020, $2.75; 1 cow, 1,060, $3.15; 2 steers, av 1,225, $4.15; 2 cows, av 1,050, $2.75; 3 cows, av 1,187, $3; 1 heifer, 850, $3.25; 1 bull, 1,440, $2.50; 1 cow, 1,140, $2.53; 4 cows, av 850, $2.75; 1 cow, 890, $2; 5 stockers, av 733, $3.75; 3 stockers, av 704, $3.75; 5 steers, av 1,254, $4; 1 cow, 940, $2. Hogs—Only a few on the market; steady; not enough receipts to make any trade basis; one load now on the market. Sales: 9 wagon hogs, $3.47@3.70; 2 stock hogs, $3.50@3.80; 34 stock hogs, $2.45@3.82½. Sheep—Market continues firm, with plenty of inquiries for mutton and lamb and also feeding nersol fs gesrLu s,cotta i HM FRFGFG G lambs, $4.50@5; feeding muttons, $3@3.50, and stock lambs, $4@4.50.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

Receipts—Hogs, 150; cattle, 25.

Hogs—Firm and active. Only a few offered, selling early. Quality good.

Representative Sales—

No.	Wt.	Dk.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dk.	Price.
1 stag	410	..	$1 50	44	266	160	$3 82½
4	450	..	3 50	22	200	..	3 95
61	230	..	3 82½				

Cattle—Strong and active. Yards are well cleared up for the week. More cattle wanted next week, and yards cannot be oversupplied with good cattle; 1,000 head of stockers per day wanted.

Representative Sales—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
12 heifers	389	$2 65	1 stocker	500	$3 00
1 heifer	740	2 25	2 stockers	350	3 50
21 stockers	364	3 50	4 stockers	577	3 50
23 stockers	461	3 65	10 steers	1,404	4 62½
23 stockers	461	3 65	1 steer	970	3 60
8 heifers	337	2 65	1 bull	680	3 00
2 heifers	565	2 45	4 stockers	557	3 25
1 bull	1,040	2 50	2 canners	1,490	2 10
6 bulls	475	3 00	2 canners	920	1 75
29 stockers	340	3 50	1 cow	980	2 00
2 stockers	280	2 25	1 ox	1,610	2 15
1 cow	890	2 10	6 heifers	278	2 25
1 bull	1,410	2 60	4 heifers	605	2 75
1 stocker	720	3 85	1 cow	820	2 00

Sheep—Steady. Good demand.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Barrett & Zimmerman's report: Market for the past week has been fair. The shipments in country has decreased, but the local trade, with demand for drivers and drafters, has been very active. The following representative sales are for horses, service sound, unless otherwise mentioned:

	Weight.	Price.
1 pair gray horses, 5 and 6 years	3,200	$160
1 pair gray horses, 6 years	3,000	155
1 pair bay mares, 5 years	2,800	150
1 pair bay mares, 6 years	2,600	140
1 pair sorrel horses, 5 years	2,400	130
1 bay mare, driver, 6 years	1,100	100
1 bay horse, driver, 5 years	1,000	85
1 gray horse, driver, 6 years	1,000	75
2 drafters, 5 years	3,600	200
2 drafters, 6 years	3,400	190
8 head farm mares and horses, 5 to 6 years	1,200@1,500	560

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, April 24.—Today's arrivals in cattle were too small to constitute a market. The few offerings were readily disposed of at yesterday's prices, but quotations were largely nominal. There was a fair general demand for hogs at reductions of 2½@5c per 100 lbs, light weights declining the least and heavy hogs the most. Heavy sold at $3.60@4.07½ and lights at $3.90@4.15. The bulk of the hogs crossed the scales at $4@4.05. The sheep market closed steady at $3@3.50 for inferior up to $4.75@5 for good to choice wethers. Lambs were salable at $3.50@5.65, being about 35c per 100 lbs higher than a week ago, while sheep have declined 15@25c in the same period. Receipts—Cattle, 500; hogs, 15,000; sheep, 2,000.

OMAHA.

OMAHA, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market steady; native beef steers, $3.90@4.90; Western steers, $3.75@4.70; cows and heifers, $2.80@4; stockers and feeders, $3.60@4.70; calves, $3.75@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000; market steady and strong; heavy, $3.80@3.85; mixed, $3.82½@3.85; light, $3.85@3.90; bulk of sales, $3.82@3.85. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market steady; fair to choice natives, $3.75@4.70; fair to choice Westerns, $3.60@4.50; lambs, $3.75@5.25.

SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Io., April 24.—Receipts—Cattle, 100; yesterday, 283; shipments, 684; market unchanged; prospects good for next week; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.40@3.75; stockers and feeders, $3.65@4.50; calves and yearlings, $3.65@4.55; veals, $3.75@5.75. Hogs—Receipts, 800; yesterday, 575; market active and steady, selling at $3.75@3.85; bulk, $3.75@3.80.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, April 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 300; market unchanged; only retail trade. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.70@3.80; heavies, $3.70@3.87½; packers, $3.60@3.80; mixed, $3.70@3.85; lights, $3.60@3.77½; pigs, $2.85@3.80. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; lambs, $3.50@5; muttons, $3@4.40.

BIGGEST BOY.

Only 15, Yet Nearly Six and a Half Feet High.

A recent boast of a New Jersey newspaper that the little Eastern state has the largest school boy in the world—a lad of seventeen years, whose height is six feet four inches—has brought to light the fact that Salinas has a baby giant that puts the Jersey big fellow to shame for his dwarfish stature.

John Bardin, a baby-faced and very modest lad of fifteen, attends Salinas grammar school every day, where he plays like any little fellow in knickerbockers, yet he is six feet five and a half inches in height and weighs 220 pounds. He walks rapidly, though given slightly to stooping, a habit common to many very tall men, who seem eager to thus curtail part of their stature.

Young Bardin is probably the largest boy of his age in the world, and his good health and rapid growth are likely to carry him to the point that will set showmen crazy to have him as a freak.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, COUNTY OF RAMsey—District Court, Second Judicial District. In the matter of the assignment of Emil F. Sternberg, insolvent.

Upon reading the petition of John Fisher, assignee in the above entitled matter, and upon examination of the final account of said petitioner, which petition and account have been filed herein:

It is ordered, That said petition be heard and said final account be examined before the court at the court house in the city of St. Paul, in said Ramsey County, on Saturday, the 8th day of May, 1897, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that at said time the assignee's fees and attorney's fees will be fixed, and after payment has been made by the assignee of the amount then ordered to be paid to the creditors, judgment may be ordered forthwith, without notice, discharging the assignee and his bond, and discharging the insolvent from the claims of persons who have duly proven their claims and duly filed releases herein.

Let a copy of this order be mailed forthwith to each of the creditors of said insolvent who have filed their claims herein, and to said insolvent, and let the same be published for three successive weeks prior to said date of hearing, on Monday of each week in the St. Paul Globe, a daily newspaper published in said County of Ramsey.

HASCAL R. BRILL,
District Judge.

Dated April 10, 1897.

PILES.

SAFE, LASTING CURE.

Itching piles, bleeding, blind or protruding piles, safely and permanently cured by the PYRAMID PILE CURE. Absolutely safe, contains no opium, cocaine or injurious drugs. 50 cents and $1 at druggists. Book on cause and cure of piles sent free by addressing Pyramid Co., Albion, Mich.