JOHN LIND'S PUBLIC LIFE

A GENTLEMAN, PUBLICIST, STATESMAN AND SOLDIER

Was a Willing Worker When His Parents Needed His Help, as He Is a Willing Fighter When His Country Needed Men—Misfortune in Youth Could Not Stay His Ambition to Succeed.

That John Lind, after being for twenty years in public life in this state, should be twice nominated by two of its political party organizations for the highest office it can honor him with is not a small tribute to a man whom his closest intimates insist deserves it well.

That the second of these nominations came, not only actually unsolicited, but after he had accepted a commission in the army and while he was a thousand miles away, awaiting the exigencies of his country, but accentuates the confidence which is reposed in the nominee of the Democratic and People's parties by the people who have watched his course since he has come to this state.

Of John Lind it may truly be said that he has risen to his present position through his own untiring industry and unconquerable ambition. The tenacity which characterizes the race of which he comes has kept him to the front in a battle for place against reverses and misfortunes that might well have discouraged a less persistent fighter. Yet with this aggressive purpose Mr. Lind has combined a genial personality, an earnest, consistent and considerate regard for the interests of his fellow men, a versatility of talent and a breadth of observation and study that have made him at once the chosen champion of thousands of his own political faith, and the intimate and respected friend of many whose political beliefs are diametrically opposed to his own.

John Lind was born in 1854 at Kanna, Smaland, Sweden. His parents were not well provided with the luxuries of the world, and the elder Lind determined to abandon his native country for America, in the hope of doing better. The outlook was dark at first. Young John, compelled from the outset to help in the support of the family, which had settled in Goodhue county, this state, lost his left arm in an unfortunate accident. But in just such measure as this calamity made it difficult for the boy to make his way in the world physically, he was so much the more insistent on fitting himself to be a useful member of society. Working at such employment as he might, handicapped as he was, and attending school when he could find an opportunity, at sixteen years of age he was rewarded with a teacher's certificate.

Sibley county, this state, was the theater of the young man's first public service in this modest capacity. In those days the rewards of the teacher were not munificent, nor his comforts excessive, but the young man taught the young idea how to shoot for one year at least. Then he moved to New Ulm, which has since been his home.

LAWYER AT TWENTY-TWO.

In 1875 and 1876 he attended the University of Minnesota. He had in mind then the practice of law. Studying privately as he had had opportunities and availing himself of the privilege of studying in the office of a New Ulm practitioner, the young man was well enough equipped to be admitted to the bar the same year he left the university. He was then twenty-two years of age. He did not "hang out his shingle" separately, however, until a year later. That same year, too, trained as a teacher and as a lawyer, he branched out a little in politics, and was elected superintendent of schools of Brown county, a position which he held for two years. He was offered a renomination, but declined it. It seems that the increasing opportunities for and demands on a hustling young attorney had so increased that the young man could not longer content himself in the more or less hum-drum harness of the educational work, however much he might have been interested in the development of the youthful minds about him.

In 1881, under the Garfield-Arthur administration, for then Mr. Lind's Republicanism was unquestioned, he was appointed receiver of the land office at Tracy, a position he held until the advent of the Democratic administration.

The labors of this office did not prevent Mr. Lind from continuing in the practice of his profession, and, in the fast development of that rapidly settling country, there was an abundance of opportunities for the legal fraternity. Mr. Lind displayed marked talent, and soon became prominent in the state bar. He conducted a number of important cases against various railroad companies, with signal success.

Men in and out of his own profession spread his name beyond his own community. His eloquence and personal magnetism and his excellent qualities found him a wider field in politics.

In 1886, he was nominated for congress, representing the old Second district, comprising practically all of what is generally known as Southwestern Minnesota. In this campaign, which was one of the hardest fought in the history of the state, being the year in which Dr. Ames came within a few hundred votes of being elected, if, indeed, he was not counted out in Northern Minnesota. Mr. Lind demonstrated his ability not only on the stump, but as a political organizer, and so well did he serve his constituency during his first session that two years later he was not only renominated, but was elected by a magnificent majority, in spite of the fact that his Democratic opponent was Col. Morton S. Wilkinson, a veteran in Minnesota politics from territorial days and one of the most popular men in the district.

Wilkinson had represented the old First district in congress from 1869 to 1871 when Minnesota only had three representatives in the lower house. He knew all the politicians and nearly all the other people in the state at one time, and he was still a redoubtable adversary for his much younger rival.

HIS LEGISLATIVE WORK.

In the fight on the Mills tariff bill, Mr. Lind's position was at variance with many of the leaders of his party, but he took the ground that a number of the changes embodied in this measure were conducive of the best interests of the people of Minnesota, whether or not they conformed strictly to party professions on general lines. He introduced and secured the passing of a bill permitting all foreign books not published in England to be imported free of duty, thus giving people of foreign birth or ancestry, as well as Americans of linguistic attainments, to study or enjoy the best as well as the latest literature of Europe in the original, without waiting for translations.

Another measure in which he took a great interest and which was passed on his introduction, grants to foreigners serving on United States men-of-war the right to become citizens, just as though their term of service was spent on the land.

Of a more local nature was the securing of an Indian school at Pipestone and the building of a United States court house at Mankato.

He was the author and advocate of the bill by which this state was divided for the purposes of the United States court into six districts.

Previous to that time all the sessions of the court had been held in St. Paul. The Lind bill, as it is still known to the general public, established courts at Minneapolis, Mankato, Winona, Duluth and Fergus Falls. While this bill has been criticised somewhat because at times it has been quite expensive to hold a special session at one of these cities to dispose of one or two cases, its aim has been to serve the convenience of the people of the state. Especially was this object served in the establishment of the courts at Duluth and Fergus Falls, as a large portion of the United States court criminal proceedings in the state arise on the Indian reservations in the northern part of the state. It is safe to say that a return to the old central court plan would meet with but small favor, although some modifications in the law have been suggested to obviate the difficulties as to expenses previously spoken of.

In 1890 Mr. Lind was elected for a third time, his opponent on this occasion being Gen. James H. Baker, of Garden City. The race was a lively one, but Mr. Lind acquitted himself with great credit, and not the least effective of his work for his state was done during his last session, and even after his term had expired, in the departments at Washington. He was a strenuous worker for the protection of the farmers and millers against unjust discrimination on the part of railroad companies, and it was generally understood to be largely at his suggestion that the Minnesota Millers' association was organized in the winter of 1892-3, putting an end to the strife which had for a long time existed, more or less openly, between the old Minneapolis Millers' association and millers of the smaller cities of the state, especially in its southern portion.

Mr. Lind declined, for personal reasons, to become a candidate before the Mankato convention of July, 1892, and his mantle fell on Prof. J. T. McCleary, of the state normal school at Mankato, a writer of some note on political economics.

PRAISE FOR MR. LIND.

The name of Lind was one to conjure with in that convention. The leading Republican paper of the state, in its report of the day's proceedings, said:

"The names of John Lind and C. K. Davis never failed to produce prolonged applause."

The platform adopted that day said:

"We recognize in Hon. John Lind, our present member of congress, an able and efficient representative, and trust that his voluntary retirement from the field of active legislative duty will be only temporary."

In 1893 Gov. Nelson appointed Mr. Lind, who had resumed his private practice, to the honorary position of a regent of the university. That he served in this capacity with no less credit than in congress is conceded. The sympathy naturally felt by a former student in his alma mater redounded in no small measure to the promotion of the best interests of the university, which in the last few years has taken a foremost place among the educational institutions of America.

The drawing of a clear line of demarcation between the Republican and Democratic parties in 1896, found Mr. Lind's former party adherents reading him out of their company on account of his very positive views on the silver question, to which he had given not a little thought during his three terms in congress. He felt that the treatment of the Western silver Republicans by the St. Louis convention, was a mistake. Though he still retained all the respect for the Republican party organization that his long connection with it must have compelled, he was not in accord with its financial platform, and the Democrats and People's party voters joined with the silver Republicans, in nominating him for governor.

He proved a sterling campaigner. His reputation had gone before him into many corners of the state where he had never before appeared as a candidate. He met the voters face to face in every corner of the state that the length of the campaign would permit. His campaign was indefatigable and the narrow margin by which he was defeated is a tribute in itself to his popularity. Where McKinley had a plurality of 60,000 in the state, the official returns gave Mr. Lind's adversary less than 3,700.

In Minneapolis he received very nearly as many votes as McKinley. Had St. Louis and Ramsey counties given him such testimonials as did Hennepin, his plurality would have been overwhelming. It has been openly charged that the Missabe range iron mining magnates marched their men up to the polls in blocks to vote them against Bryan, Lind and Towne. The estimates of the money that was spent to defeat the silver ticket ranged well into five figures.

ONE LIE THAT IS DEAD.

During the campaign it became evident that Mr. Lind was developing great strength, and that extra efforts were necessary to defeat him. It was determined therefore to make an attack upon Mr. Lind's religious views. The St. Paul Dispatch published an article, purporting to be from a correspondent at New Ulm. Mr. Lind's home, in which Mr. Lind was charged with the grossest hypocrisy in this, that a short time previously he had appeared before a conference of the Lutheran Scandinavian ministers of the state at Minneapolis and made an address in complete harmony with the views of professed Christians, while, as a matter of fact, he was a pronounced infidel. In proof of this there was quoted what purported to be a speech delivered by Mr. Lind some years previously, in which he professed the rankest atheistic principles. The article further charged that it was a common practice with Mr. Lind to scoff at and ridicule Christianity whenever the opportunity offered. This line of attack was intensified by personal gossip, and in some of the rural portions of the state the most exaggerated stories of Mr. Lind's religious views and actions were circulated and believed.

After the election Mr. Lind commenced an action against the Dispatch for libel. The case was tried twice. The first jury disagreed, the jurors standing ten to two for the plaintiff. At the second trial Mr. Lind recovered $600. But the principal satisfaction which he and his friends derived from the trial was the complete vindication which he received. At the close of the evidence the court instructed the jury that there was no evidence presented by the defendant tending to prove the truth of the libel complained of. This judicial declaration, which the St. Paul Dispatch itself accepted as true, for the case was never appealed, that the charge made against Mr. Lind was without foundation was much more satisfactory than could be any award of damages. And it is not expected that this particular falsehood will reappear in the present campaign.

WHERE HE STOOD IN '96.

The Democratic platform on which Mr. Lind stood at that time was as follows:

The Democracy of the state of Minnesota in convention assembled, hereby reaffirms the platform recently adopted at Chicago, and hereby approves its selection of candidates, Bryan and Sewall, for the high offices of president and vice president.

We further denounce the platform of the Republican party on the all absorbing issue of the day, honest money. It proposes to favor bimetallism, yet it proposes to submit the question to other leading nations when it well knows that those nations are solidly in favor of the continuation of the present gold standard. The question therefore before the people now is whether we shall be obliged to remain on the gold standard with all its destructive tendencies, or whether we shall follow the traditional policy of the United States and hold both gold and silver to be the standard money of our people, freely coined on the old ratio of 16 to 1. On this all important question we earnestly invite the co-operation of every citizen who is anxious for the future prosperity of the country.

We demand that the old policy which for the past thirty-eight years has controlled the legislation of our state and the administration of its instiutions and affairs be changed. Wrongs older han a generation remain to be redressed. No state can prosper which commits for so long a period its affairs to the same political party. We now congratulate the people that this long period of misgovernment is about to end and that the people are now ready to resume their right of honest government and the reform of all abuses.

We denounce the Republican party of the state for its subserviency to corporations, rings and trusts, and its total disregard of the great producing masses, the middle classes, the common people, the farmers, mechanics and laboring men. We hold that these latter classes should especially receive the fair and first consideration of the legislative and executive powers of the state. We pledge the people, if given authority, that corporate and monopolistic selfishness, greed and power shall not control our conduct and that, while we have no desire to strike down or injure in the slightest degree vested rights, we will see to it that the rights of the common people shall not be trenched upon, but jealously guarded.

The ballot is the weapon of American freemen and the sacredness of the ballot can only be preserved by its secrecy. We unqualifiedly condemn all efforts of corporate or private employers to inquire into or investigate and uncover the true sentiments of the voting employe; thus by a covert threat challenging his vote and neutralizing his influence, and making him tributary to interests which may be opposed to the interests of the people.

The constitution provides that taxation of property shall be as nearly equal as possible. We therefore demand that iron mines and unused railroad lands be required to pay a fair and just tax in the same manner that other property is taxed.

We are furthermore opposed to the struck jury law and demand its repeal.

We demand an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that the election of president, vice president and United States senators be by the direct vote of the people.

We favor all legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads in the state of Minnesota.

Of these planks, the legislature of 1897 indorsed those relating to struck juries and to railroad and mining taxation.

HE BECOMES LIEUT. LIND.

When President McKinley issued the first call for volunteers last spring, Col. Joseph Bobleter, of the Second regiment of the national guard, which became the Twelfth regiment of Minnesota volunteers, requested Gov. Clough to commission Mr. Lind as quartermaster of the regiment.

So the governor issued the commission to his political adversary of less than two years before, and Mr. Lind accepted, although at a considerable personal sacrifice in connection with the abandonment of his law practice.

He has since been at Chickamauga with his regiment, and took no active part in the proceedings leading up to the recent convention at Minneapolis, yet so united was the sentiment in favor of his selection as the standard bearer of the united parties for the coming campaign that other names were scarcely mentioned.

THIS YEAR'S PLATFORM.

The platform of the Democratic party for 1898, on which Mr. Lind has within the week accepted the nomination for governor, is as definite and vigorous an arraignment of the party in power in this state as has ever been adopted. There is no equivocation apparent in this document, adopted at Minneapolis June 15, last.

The Democrats of Minnesota in convention assembled:

I.

Hereby reaffirm the Chicago National Democratic platform, and pledge to it their unswerving support until its principles shall have become the established governmental policy.

II.

We recall with pride the courage and gallant leadership of our late presidential candidate, William J. Bryan. His devotion to the principles of free government and his splendid elucidation of those principles in the campaign entitle him to the lasting gratitude of the people.

III.

We commend as wise, patriotic and brave the action of our Democratic senators and representatives in congress, and we confidently trust them in all the trying emergencies of the hour to preserve the people's rights while they uphold the country's honor. In the momentous struggle in which we are now engaged, every resource, moral and material, should be employed in a vigorous prosecution of the war to a triumphant conclusion. When our country is engaged in a foreign conflict, political partisanship should be merged into united and enthusiastic support of all measures necessary for the success of American arms.

We rejoice in the skill, bravery, martial exploits and fortitude already exhibited by our gallant soldiers and sailors. We demand that those who may survive shall receive adequate recognition of their valor, devotion and sacrifice, and we pledge to them that they shall not be forgotten at home while they are fighting our battles abroad. Those who may fall in the fight shall ever be held in that grateful remembrance traditionally characteristic of the American people.

IV.

We hereby denounce monopolies and trusts as dangerous foes to the peace, wellbeing and prosperity of the people.

V.

We find in the public affairs of Minnesota a political condition such as to cause in the minds of thoughtful citizens grave apprehensions.

Great as has been our progress in population and wealth, we declare that such growth could have been much greater had there been at all times an open, honest and impartial administration of our public affairs.

Let facts speak to prove this assertion true:

First—During the period of Republican rule our people have seen their vast heritage of public lands—agricultural, timber and mineral—an empire in itself, frittered away at a price ridiculous when compared with their true value.

Second—They have seen millions of acres thus obtained wrongfully withheld from taxation.

Third—They have seen the farmers, toilers and producers of wealth compelled to bear this increased burden of taxation.

Fourth—They have seen them subjected to the most merciless exactions of railroads, warehouses, elevators and other favored corporations. These corporations specially favored have in return controlled legislation, dictated nominations, and furnished the money to carry elections. The policy of this class has been to divide and ruin, then combine, divide and ruin again.

Fifth—Our banking institutions, established to care for the deposits of the people, have not had their condition of solvency or insolvency examined by a competent bank examiner. Even where reports of insolvency were made they have been withheld from public view. Through a wrongful combination at the state capitol millions have been lost to our people, while the good name of our state has suffered abroad.

Sixth—The offices of the clerk of the supreme court, oil inspector and surveyors of logs have been allowed to demand and receive exorbitant fees, amounting to about $50,000 annually, which if at all proper, should have gone into the public treasury. Instead thereof they have been used for the most part to perpetuate "machine rule."

Seventh—Our railroad and warehouse commission has failed to fully protect the people. Unjust discrimination and exorbitant charges in railway rates demand proper legislation by this commission. In every portion of the state equal and reasonable charges for transportation should be faithfully maintained. The members open to appointment by the governor, but should be subject to election by the people.

Eighth—We are even now confronted by a spectacle more humiliating. The present administration, assuming to act under the honored party name of Greeley and Lincoln, attempts to provide for its succession, and uses therefore the public machinery of the state. The favored corporations name the candidate, the public officials execute, and thus it is farcically proclaimed that the people of Minnesota are to be allowed to continue in the enjoyment of "good government and sound money."

VI.

In view of all these and many other wrongs in the administration of our state affairs, this convention now pledges itself to the work of thorough and complete reform. It demands:

First—That the public lands remaining unsold shall be sold only at their fair value.

Second—That all our public institutions shall be managed with prudence and economy.

Third—That we shall not lose the fruits secured by the decision of the supreme court in the land tax cases. By that decision 3,500,000 acres of unused railroad lands will be added to the tax list. The increased valuation will be from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and the revenue to the state alone $200,000 annually. We demand that in the threatened appeal to the United States supreme court the legal department of this state shall perform its full duty that the people's right may be protected.

Fourth—Of still greater value, perhaps, is the decision of the supreme court in the Steenerson rate case. It establishes the principle that the basic charges for transportation should be no more than a fair income on the cost of a reproduction of the plant. This principle should be maintained at all hazards, and applied in all matters of public franchise.

Both these decisions and many others amply attest the fulfillment of our promises made in 1892 in reference to the judiciary.

Fifth—Regarding agriculture as one of the substantial foundations of prosperity, we look with interest upon all forms of diversified farming.

Sixth—We favor the election of United States senators by the people direct.

Seventh—We condemn with severity all partisan appointments to the judiciary.

Eighth—We favor legislation looking to the construction and maintenance of good roads.

Ninth—We recommend that within reasonable limitations the principle of direct legislation be applied.

Tenth—We faithfully promise that if entrusted with the administration of affairs there shall be at all times wise, frugal and competent government.

VII.

To the end that all these wrongs may be righted and all these reforms effected, Democrats of Minnesota, deeply impressed with the solemnity of their cause and actuated only by a stern sense of duty, now call upon all the people, irrespective of former political affiliations to join with them in one grand and heroic effort to break down "the rule of rings" and to redeem our state from its long and oppressive misrule.

The People's party, which the same day nominated Mr. Lind, also demands the initiative and referendum, the restoration to the state of lands and other resources taken from it by deeds of fraud and crime, the just and equal taxation of all mining, railway, timber and municipal franchise corporations, and the payment of an earnings tax by holders of public franchises, the regulation of freight rates, especially on grain and iron ore. It condemns the present railroad and warehouse commission, the state labor commissioner, and the public examiner for laxities of administration, if not actual malfeasance in office.

Glittering generalities are for the most part abandoned in both platforms. The documents are incisive.

HARD, CONSCIENTIOUS WORKER.

On these declarations of faith has been nominated a man of demonstrated ability as a publicist, a whole-souled, generous gentleman, a broad thinker, a thorough, diligent student, and a citizen whose loyalty has time and again overleaped the restraints of party tyranny.

As a campaigner, Mr. Lind is not as picturesque a figure, perhaps, as his Duluth contemporary, Charles A. Towne. He is rather quiet and forceful than lofty and oratorical. But his addresses are not tiresome, shallow or superfical. He has studied the subjects on which he talks. During his term in congress no member of the house was more diligent than he in his patronage of the congressional library. He is indefatigable. Representing a district which was in territory and population much larger than the average—for the disparity in representation between the newer and older portions of the country was even more striking then than now—he served it with eminent satisfaction, yet all his fidelity to the needs of his single constituency did not prevent him from making himself familiar with the intricacies of those broader measures which came before the congresses of which he was a member. His opinions, too, were respected on the floor of the house, even by those who did not share them.

If Lieut. Lind is elected governor of Minnesota, his friends predict an administration of the affairs of the state, which will be characterized by the same eminent ability with which he served his lesser constituency in the halls of congress.

Mr. Lind was married in 1879 to Miss Alice Shepard. They have three children, two daughters and one son.

WHITE BEAR.

The guests at Lakeside cottage the past week were: Gussie Johnson, Anna Moberg, Mrs. George L. Swift and children, J. J. Dwyer and family, St. Paul; Mrs. E. J. Treat, Stillwater

Mrs. A. B. Ovitt and Mrs. J. P. Elmer gave a breakfast Thursday at Mrs. Ovitt's Delwood home. There were about forty guests present. After the breakfast cards were played.

Mrs. E. Coskoe and children and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fairfield and daughter, and Mrs. Leach, of Minneapolis, were guests of Mrs. T. B. Murray Wednesday.

The Ladies' Afternoon and Evening club gave Mrs. T. E. Fellows a very pleasant surprise at her home on Stewart avenue Monday afternoon.

Miss Lucy Gundlach is visiting in St. Paul. The Misses Carry and Ida Gundlach returned from the East Saturday.

Elmer Woodard and Miss Mamie Ribb, of Marshalltown, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Plough Sunday.

Mrs. J. W. Bailey and son, of Morris, were entertained by Mrs. W. A. Miller, of Bald Eagle, last week.

Misses Brownie and Marianne Blakely spent Friday and Saturday with their aunt, Mrs. A. H. Rose.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Miller spent the past week with Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Miller at Bald Eagle.

The Misses Ada Fry and Edith Kune entertained Lieut. Mortimer Bigelow, of St. Paul, Sunday.

Mrs. H. J. Cooper, who has been spending several weeks in Wisconsin, will return home Monday.

Miss Vira Merrit, of St. Paul, was a guest of the Misses Mary and Ruth Getty, Wednesday.

Miss Gertrude Heine, of St. Paul, spent a few days at Lake Shore with Mrs. E. R. Ide.

Miss Margaret Jardine, of Minneapolis, visited her sister, Mrs. S. A. Thompson, Sunday.

Miss Nannie Pihlgren, of Marshalltown, Io., is visiting her sister, Mrs. E. H. Plough.

Miss Lou MacDonald, of Prior Lake, was the guest of Miss Ada Fry the past week.

Miss Lillian Joy, of St. Paul, was the guest of Miss J. E. Whitney, Wednesday.

Mrs. Wilcox and sons, of Minneapolis, were guests of Mrs. A. H. Rose, Wednesday.

Among the guests at Ramaley Villa are W. Black and Mr. Norelius, of St. Paul.

Miss Helen Oliver, of St. Paul, was the guest of the Misses Hardy on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Holliday of New Paynesville, are visiting Mrs. Kanause.

Miss Nellie Davis, of St. Paul, spent a week with Mr. and Mrs. Ross Clark.

Mrs. L. W. Dunn, of Minneapolis, visited Mrs. N. W. Webber, at Lake Shore.

Mrs. O'Grady, of St. Paul, was the guest of her mother at Park Place Sunday.

Miss Longerville, who has been visiting in Dubuque, returned home Monday.

Miss Margaret Adams, of St. Paul, spent Sunday with Miss Nannie Conroy.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Hart, of St. Paul, were guests of Mrs. E. R. Ide, Sunday.

Mrs. R. P. Wilcox, of Eau Claire, visited Miss Lucy Bartles the past week.

Mr. Carl Berg, of St. Paul, was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Ide, Sunday.

Miss Hulda Anderson and Miss Strombeck were guests at the lake Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Withrow, of St. Paul, were guests at Park Place Wednesday.

Mrs. Richard Barnes, of St. Paul, visited Mrs. A. E. Leaman Tuesday.

Mrs. J. Leighton was the guest of Mrs. J. T. Boustead Wednesday.

Mrs. C. R. Trowbridge, of St. Paul, was a guest at the lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Whittaker are spending a few days at Bald Eagle.

Mrs. George Daimond, of St. Paul, spent Tuesday at the lake.

Mrs. Koehler, of Wisconsin, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Paar.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Arnold, of St. Paul, are at Bald Eagle.

Mrs. D. Hopkins, of Hamline, spent several days at the lake.

WHEAT WEAKENED BY CORN

RAIN CAUSED A FALLING OFF IN PRICES ALL AROUND

July Wheat Lost Four and One-Fourth Cents Per Bushel—Strength Shown at the Opening Quickly Dissipated—Wheat and Flour Clearances Were Unusually Heavy—Oats Were Bullish.

WHEAT SUMMARY.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
September, Minneapolis	62 1-16	62¼
September, Chicago	64 1-16	64
September, Duluth	64⅝	64⅞
September, New York	69⅛	69

CHICAGO, July 30.—Rain weakened corn today and prices sagged off, causing general heaviness in wheat. September closed ⅛c lower, July wheat declined 4¼c, September unchanged to ⅛c down and December unchanged. Oats left off ⅛@⅜c higher on reports of a short crop. Pork advanced 7½c, lard 2½c and ribs 5c.

The further extension and continuation of rains in the West caused liberal selling of corn by commission houses, considerable long property coming out on stop loss orders. At the decline resulting shorts became good buyers with a view to securing profits. Some of the prominent bulls were also conspicuous on that side, and the opening decline was partly recovered. That no greater reduction in price took place was due to widely diffused opinion that much corn had been irretrievably injured. September opened at 33@33¼c, declined to 32⅞@33c, sold up to 33½c, then settled back to 33⅜c asked at the close.

The tardy movement of the new crop started wheat a little higher. This comparative strength was maintained for a time, but finally the market succumbed to the softness in corn. There were no Liverpool cables, owing to the holidays in England. The crop advices remained of about the same tenor as heretofore, and with nothing to stimulate speculations, buyers and sellers seemed disposed to take a rest. With the short interest eliminated in July that month began to slip off early in the session. It dropped from 70½ to 66c, ending the July deal as was expected.

The wheat and flour clearances from the seaboard reported today were unusually heavy, aggregating about 722,000 bu. When this became known, September, which was selling at 64c, was bid up to 64⅜c. As the session drew to a close, however, there was renewed selling, which carried the price off again, the market closing practically without change as compared with yesterday. Chicago receipts 179 cars, compared with 176 the corresponding day of 1897, and Minneapolis and Duluth together got 79 cars against 429 a year ago. The total at primary Western markets was 528,000 bu, while the similar day a year ago they amounted to 800,000 bu. The Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour for the day were heavy, being equal to 722,000 bu.

September opened ⅛c higher at 64⅛c, sold off to 63¾@63⅞c, up to 63⅜c, then reacted to 64@64⅛c at the close. December started ⅛c down at 64⅛@64¼c, down to 63⅞c, rose to 64⅛c, then off to 64@64⅛c, the closing figure.

Oats were independently and pronouncedly bullish. Every commission firm seemed to have orders, but the buying orders predominated and prices advanced sharply. Crop damage talk furnished the incentive for buying. It was stated by private statisticians that the government report for August would show a loss of fully 20 points in the condition of the growing crop for the month. September opened ⅛@¼c lower at 20¼c, rose to 21c, then reacted to 20⅝c at the close.

Moderate buying in addition to the small receipts and higher prices for hogs held provisions firm. The trade was largely in the way of changing. September pork opened unchanged at $9.40, sold up to $9.50@9.52, weakened to $9.74½ at the close. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 540; oats, 365; hogs, 33,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat—				
July	70	70½	66	66
September	64⅜	64⅜	63⅞	64⅛
December	64¼	64½	63⅞	64⅛
Corn—				
July	33¼	33½	33	33⅜
September	33¼	33½	33	33⅜
December	33⅜	34	33½	33⅞
May	35⅞	36⅛	35⅝	36
Oats—				
July	24½	25	23¼	24
September	20¼	21	20¼	20⅝
May	23¼	24	23¼	23¾
Mess Pork—				
September	9 40	9 52½	9 40	9 47½
Lard—				
September	5 47½	5 52½	5 47½	5 50
October	5 52½	5 57½	5 52½	5 55
Short Ribs—				
September	5 42½	5 50	5 42½	5 47½
October	5 50	5 52½	5 50	5 52½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour—Dull; winter patents, $3.80@3.90; straights, $3.50@3.60; clear, $3.40@3.50; spring, special brands, $5.05; Minnesota hard, $4.40@4.60; soft, $4.20@4.40. Wheat—No. 3 spring, 68@78c; No. 2 red, 67c. Corn—No. 2, 33¼@33½c; No. 2 yellow, 33⅜@33⅞c. Oats—No. 2, 21½@22c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 26¼@27½c. Rye—No. 2, 42¾c. Barley—Sample, 32@35c. Flax Seed—No. 1, 87c; Northwest, 90½c. Timothy Seed—Prime, $2.55. Mess Pork—Per bbl, $9.40@9.45. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $5.45@5.47½. Short Ribs—Sides (loose), $5.35@5.70. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 4¾@5c. Sides—Short clear (boxed), $5.80@6. Sugars—Cut loaf, $6.02; granulated, $5.52. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 78,450 bu; corn, 316,400 bu; oats, 242,000 bu; rye, 12,600 bu; barley, 3,700 bu. Shipments—Flour, 7,300 bbls; wheat, 3,200 bu; corn, 332,900 bu; oats, 94,400 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was firm. Creameries, 13½@17½c; dairies, 12@15c. Eggs easy; fresh, 11c. Cheese slow; creams, 7@8¼c.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., July 30.—The market opened ⅛c up at 64¾c, sold at 64¾c at 9:35, at 64⅝c at 10:17; at 64⅝c at 11:40, and closed at 64⅜c bid. Cash sales were 3,000 bu to mills and 1,500 bu to shippers. Cash Sales—1,500 bu No. 1 northern, 79c; 1,500 bu No. 1 northern, 78½c; 41,000 bu No. 1 northern, 80c. Close—No. 1 hard, cash, 79c; September, 65⅛c bid; December, 63⅝c bid; No. 1 northern, cash, 76c bid; September, 64⅝c bid; December, 62¾c bid; No. 2 northern, 76c bid; No. 3 spring, 70c bid; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 79c bid; No. 1 northern, 79c bid; oats, 24⅜@23¾c; rye, 42c; barley, 26c; flax, 90c; September, 88½c bid; corn, 32¾c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 12,512 bu; corn, 24,500; rye, 2,925. Shipments, —Wheat, 69,654; rye, 10.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

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

Wheat—No. 1 northern, 84@85c; No. 2 northern, 78@80c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 32½@33c; No. 3, 32@32½c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 25½@26c; No. 4, 25@25½c.

Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 24@32c; No. 2 rye, 40@41c; No. 3 rye, 39@39½c.

Seed—No. 1 flax, 92c; timothy seed, $1@1.25; red clover, $2@3.10.

Flour—Patents, per bbl, $4.60@4.90; straights, $4.20@4.50; bakers', $3.40@3.80; rye flour, $2.50@3.

Ground Feed—No. 1 feed, $13@13.25.

Coarse Cornmeal—$12.25@12.50.

Bran—$10@10.25.

Shorts—In bulk, $12@12.50.

Hay—Market very dull; receipts heavy; choice Iowa and Minnesota upland, $5.25@5.75; No. 1 upland, $5@5.25; low grade, $3@4; good to choice timothy, $6@7.

Straw—Oat, $2.50@3; rye, $2.75@3.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Were Steady at South St. Paul and the Yards Were Fairly Well Cleared.

South St. Paul.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 30.—Receipts at the Union stockyards today were: 49 cattle, 32 calves, 78 hogs, 1,058 sheep, 15 horses.

Hogs—The few bunches offered sold at strong prices. Quality was not very good. Packers want more hogs and are paying good prices. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
2	535	..	$2 25	7	217	..	$3 65
7	100	..	3 25	16	305	160	3 80
6	310	40	3 55	38	291	80	3 85
12	208	80	3 55				

Cattle—Steady. The yards were well cleared up early. No butcher cattle were left, and only a few tail-end scrub stockers. Good cattle of all kinds in demand. Prospect good next week for light stockers and heavy feeders. Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
8	983	$3 55	6	971	$3 30
1	1000	2 75	1	1060	3 65
4	997	3 25	2	950	2 60
1	810	2 50	2	1070	4 00

Stockers and Feeders—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
12	521	$3 50	1	370	$3 50
1	560	3 25	6	290	4 80
1	510	1 50			

Stock Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	600	$3 20	2	685	$2 65
8	313	2 75	4	402	3 25

Bulls—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
3	1020	$2 95	2	635	$3 15
1	560	2 75	2	385	3 25
1	450	3 00			

Milkers and Springers—

	Price.		Price.
1 cow, 1 calf	$31 00	1 cow, 1 calf	$30 00
1 cow, 1 calf	31 00	1 cow	28 00
1 cow	40 00	1 cow, 1 calf	27 00

Sheep—Steady at the recent decline. Bulk of receipts were Montana range sheep that arrived too late for the market. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
10	119	$4 00	4	95	$2 50
1	120	4 00	8	147	4 00
4 lambs	82	5 00	4 lambs	77	5 00
1 buck	90	3 00			

DISPOSITION OF STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co	28	88	69
A. R. Wilson	4	...	...
Slimmer & Thomas	9	...	...
Others	25	...	10

STOCKS WERE HIGHER.

Result Due to Timidity of Bears Rather Than Demand for Securities.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	58 9-16	58⅝
Call money, New York	1⅛	1¼@1½

NEW YORK, July 30.—The recent tendency of the stock market to dullness was rather accentuated today by the fact that the London stock exchange was taking a holiday. Dealings in railway stocks were at a minimum, and there was a notable disinclination to sell. Even the professional bears, who have really been the only prominent sellers in the market for a period of nearly two months, hesitated to put out short lines today in fear of some developments over Sunday that would give the market its long-expected impetus to activity. With the expectation of news at any time that Manila has been occupied by the United States forces, with the expedition in Porto Rico making favorable progress, and with concrete proposals for the conclusion of peace under actual discussion, the bears do not care to leave short contracts open over Sunday in a market that has shown such long, firm resistance to all efforts to force a decline and dislodge offerings of stock. There was, besides, a continuance of the improvement of some of the industrial stocks which recently have been prominent. There was large and aggressive buying of Brooklyn Transit, attributed to the predominant interest in the property, with a resulting rise of nearly 2 per cent in the price. The Rubber stocks continued to advance on the understanding that they have become the favorites of one of the street's influential speculative leaders. Sugar and Metropolitan Street Railway also showed strength.

There was no news or known financial or industrial development to account for the advance in price of these various stocks. Prices are fractionally higher all around, rather as a result of timidity of bears than from any actual demand for stocks. The bank statement shows that last week's violent changes were due to the practical closing up of operations for the government loan, and this week's variations are small. The new bonds will themselves be available to the banks as security for deposit of future installment of payments to the government on account of the loan. It was the scarcity of bonds for this purpose that made necessary last week's heavy withdrawals of government deposits.

Total sales of stocks today, 84,600 shares, including 3,269 People's Gas, 5,820 Lead, 11,600 Sugar, 10,599 Rubber.

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

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Tobacco	121⅞	121⅞	121¾	121¾
Am. Spirits	12	12	11¾	11¾
do pfd				33
Atchison				13¼
do pfd	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34½
Am. Cotton Oil				24
Bay State Gas	4¼	4¼	4	4
B. R. T.	57⅝	59¼	58½	59⅛
B. & O	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
C., B. & Q	106⅜	106⅞	106⅜	106½
C., C., C. & St. L	42⅜	42⅝	42½	42½
Ches. & Ohio				22¾
Chicago Gas	99⅝	99¾	99⅜	99½
Canada Southern				53¼
Col. Fuel & I				20½
Chicago Great W	15¼	15⅜	15	15¼
Delaware & Hud	107	107	107	105
Del. Lack. & Western				150
Duluth				50⅝
Den., Rio G. & W				13⅝
Erie				13⅜
do pfd				35⅛
General Electric	39⅜	39⅝	39⅜	39⅛
Great Northern pfd	129¾	129¾	129¾	129
Hocking Valley	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
Illinois Central	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109
Jersey Central				90¼
Kansas & Texas				10¾
do pfd	34¼	35	34¼	34½
Lead	35¾	36⅞	35¾	33¾
Linseed Oil	6½	6½	6½	6
Laclede Gas				51½
L. & N	53½	53⅝	53½	53½
Lake E. & W				71
Leather pfd	67⅜	68¼	67⅜	67⅝
Lake Shore				190
Manhattan Con	107⅛	107½	106¾	107
Met. Traction	153	153½	153	153¼
Minnesota Iron				71
Minn. & St. Louis				28½
do 1st pfd				88½
do 2d pfd				58½
Missouri Pacific				35⅝
Michigan Central				106
N. P. common	29¾	29¾	29¾	29½
do pfd	71¼	71½	71¼	71½
New York Central	118½	118⅝	118½	118⅝
Northwestern	130½	131½	130½	131¼
N. Y. Gas	198¾	198¾	198¾	198½
North American	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½
Norfolk & Western				53¾
Omaha				83¼
do pfd				153
O. R. & N. Co	48¾	48¾	48¾	48½
Ontario & Western	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Pacific Mail				2½
Pennsylvania R'y				116¾
Pullman	211	211	211	210
Reading	17½	17½	17½	17½
do 1st pfd				41
do 2d pfd				20¼
Rock Island	96¼	96¾	96¼	96⅝
Southern R'y				8½
do pfd				31⅜
Silver certificates				58⅛
S. R. & T. Co				5¼
Sugar Refinery	138½	139⅜	138⅛	138⅛
St. Paul	100	100	99¾	99⅞
Tennessee Coal				25
Texas Pacific				12¼
U. P., D. & G				5¼
Union Pacific				24
do pfd	61⅛	61½	61⅛	61⅜
U. S. Rubber	37	39⅛	37	38¾
Western Union	92⅞	93	92⅞	92⅞
Wabash				7
do pfd	19¼	19¼	19¼	19
Wheel. & Lake Erie	1⅞	2	1⅞	1⅞

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

Can. Pacific	83¾	do pfd	153
Can. South	53⅜	St. P., M. & M	161
Cen. Pac	16½	So. Pacific	19⅜
C. & A	160	U. P., D. & G	5¼
C. & E. I	56	W. & L. E	1⅞
D. & R. G. pfd	50⅝	do pfd	11
Ft. Wayne	170	Adams Ex	102
Manhattan L	107	American Ex	135
Met. Traction	153¼	U. S. Ex	40
Mich. Con	106	Wells-Fargo Ex	118
N. A. & C. pfd	35¾	A. Cot. Oil pfd	78
N. J. Central	90¼	Am. Tobacco pfd	120
N. Y. Central	118⅝	Cons. Gas	198½
N.Y., C. & St. L	12⅜	Com. Cable Co	170
do 1st pfd	60	Gen. Electric	34¼
do 2d pfd	34	Illinois Steel	56
Or. R. & N	48¼	Lead pfd	100¼
Or. S. L	28	Nat. Lin. Oil	6
Pittsburg	170	Silver certificates	58½
St. L. & S. F	7⅝	S. R. & T	5¼
do 1st pfd	61	Sugar	138½
St. Paul	99⅞	do pfd	113¾
do pfd	151¾	U. S. Leather pfd	67⅝
St. P. & Om	83¼	U. S. Rubber pfd	96

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	126¼	N. J. C. 5s	112⅞
do coup	128½	N. C. 6s	125
do 4s	110	do 4s	102
od coup	110½	N. P. 6s	112½
do 2ds	97	do prior 4s	99⅜
do 5s, reg	111½	do gen. 3s	64⅜
do 5s coup	112¾	N.Y., C. & St. L. 4s	105½
District 3 65s	116½	N. & W. 6s	121
Ala. class A	108	N. W. cons	143
do B	100	do deb. 5s	117¾
do C	90	Or. Nav. 1sts	110
do currency	90	do 4s	97¼
Atchison 4s	95	Or. S. L. 6s, t. r.	128½
do adj. 4s	70¾	do 5s, t. r.	105
Can. So. 2ds	108⅝	Pacific 6s of '95	102
Chi. Term. 4s	86	Reading 4s	82¾
C. & O. 5s	114⅛	R. G. W. 1sts	89
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	91½
D. & R. G. 1sts	109	St. L. & S. F. gen. 6s	118¼
do 4s	95½	St. P. con	145
East Tenn. 1sts	104½	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	118
Erie gen. 4s	73⅝	do 5s	116½
F. W. & S. A. 6s	104	So. R'y. 5s	94½
do 2ds	105	S. R. & T. 6s	70
H. & T. C. 5s	111	Tenn. new set 3s	91¼
do 2ds	105	T. P., L. G., 1sts	106¼
H. & T. C. 5s	110	do reg. 2ds	43
do con. 6s	111	U. P. 4s	97⅝
Iowa C. 1sts	101½	U. P., D. & G. 1sts	73
La. new cons. 4s	104	Wab. 1st 5s	111¾
L. & N. Uni. 4s	88¼	do 2ds	91
Missouri 6s	100	W. S. 4s	109
M. K. & T. 2ds	65¾	Va. centuries	72½
do 4s	89½	do deferred	4
N. Y. C. 1sts	116		

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, decrease	$1,107,525
Loans, increase	1,820,800
Specie, decrease	1,135,409
Legal tenders, increase	116,700
Deposits, increase	351,300
Circulation, decrease	42,400

The banks now hold $41,904,475 in excess of the requirements of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Money on call steady at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady, with actual business in bankers' bills $4.85@4.85¼ for demand, and at $4.82¼@4.82½ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86@4.86½. Commercial bills, $4.82½. Silver certificates, 58½@59c. Bar silver, 58 9-16c. Mexican dollars, 45½c.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul, $571,110.33.
Minneapolis, 737,653.
Chicago, $13,728,830.
New York, $119,670,745.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $260,936,993; gold reserve, $189,803,578.

FINANCIAL.

"On or Before" **MONEY** "On or Before"

To loan on approved property in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

5 OR 6%

In Sums to Suit.

R. M. NEWPORT & SON,
Reeve Bldg., Minneapolis. Pioneer Press Bldg., St. Paul.

BROKERS.

C. H. F. SMITH & CO.
Members { New York Stock Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton. Private wires to New York and Chicago. 202 Pioneer Press Building, St. Paul, Minn.

H. HOLBERT & SON,
Bankers and Brokers,
341 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL

SEED MERCHANTS.

GRIGGS BROS.
Seed Merchants.
Millet, Hungarian, Seed Corn, Buckwheat, and other late planting seeds. Write us for prices, stating quantities wanted.
Third and Cedar Streets, St. Paul, Minn.

LIVE STOCKS.

LYTLE & RAEBURN, CATTLE DEALERS.
Family and Dairy Cows a Specialty
UNION STOCK YARDS. Branch, Midway Cow Market, 2161 University Av., St. Paul.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Trains leave and arrive at St. Paul as follows.

UNION DEPOT, SIBLEY STREET.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY — TICKET OFFICE, 199 East Third Street. 'Phone 1142.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
b9:05am	Breck. Div. & B'ches	b5:35pm
b8:20am	F'gus Falls Div. & B'ches	b4:35pm
b8:20am	Willmar, via St. Cloud	b6:15pm
a7:00pm	Breck., Fargo, Gd. F'ks, W'pg	a7:45am
a1:30pm	Alaska Limited	a6:15pm
b4:35pm	Excelsior & Hutchinson	b11:45am
a8:00pm	Crookston Express	a7:30am

EASTERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY.

b8:30am a11:15pm	Duluth & West Superior.	a7:10am b6:20pm

NORTHERN PACIFIC — TICKET OFFICE 5th & Robert Sts.
Union Station, St. Paul.
Milwaukee Station, Minneapolis.
Dining and Pullman Cars on Winnipeg & Coast Trains.

	Leave	Arrive
Pacific Mail, Daily; Fargo, Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland	1:30pm	5:10pm
Dakota and Manitoba Express, Daily; Moorhead, Fargo, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton and Winnipeg	7:30pm	7:15am
Fargo Local, Daily except Sunday; St. Cloud, Brainerd and Fargo	8:30am	6:00pm

"North-Western Line"—C., St. P., M. & O
Office, 395 Robert St. 'Phone 480.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
a8:15am	Chicago "Day Express"	b9:55pm
b6:30pm	Chicago "Atlantic Ex."	a11:30am
a8:10pm	Chicago "N. W. Limited"	a7:50am
b9:25am	Duluth, Superior, Ashland	b5:05pm
a11:00pm	Duluth, Superior, Ashland.	a6:50am
a9:35am	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City.	a7:05pm
b4:50pm	Mankato, New Ulm, Elmore	b10:00am
a7:45pm	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City	a7:25am

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.
From Union Depot. Office, 396 Robert St.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
a9:00am b2:15pm a11:15pm	DULUTH WEST SUPERIOR	a7:15am b2:50pm a6:30pm

Trains for Stillwater: a9:05 am, a12:10, a2:15, a5:35, a7:30 pm. For Taylor's Falls: a9:05am, a2:15pm, b5:35pm.

M., ST. P. & S. S. M. R'Y.

Leave.	EAST.	Arrive.
7:20pm	Atlantic Limited (daily)	8:45am
9:05am	Rhinelander Local (ex. Sun.)	5:05pm
	WEST.	
1:25pm	Pacific Limited (daily)	7:05pm
	St. Croix Falls Local Except Sunday. From Broadway	
6:00pm	Depot, foot 4th St.	9:15am
6:30pm	Dakota Express. Lv. Minneapolis, Except Sunday	10:00am

BURLINGTON ROUTE.
FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH.

Lv. For	STATIONS.	Ar. From
8:15am	Chicago, except Sunday	12:15pm
8:15am	St. Louis, except Sunday	
8:05pm	Chicago & St. Louis, daily	7:45am

Ticket office, 400 Robert St. Tel. 36.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.
"The Maple Leaf Route."
Ticket Office: Robert St., cor. 5th St. Phone 150.
Trains leave from St. Paul Union Depot.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, Chicago, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines	†8.10 am *8.10 pm	†8.30 pm *7.45 am
St. Joseph and Kansas City	*8.10 pm	*12.50 pm
Mantorville Local	*3.55 pm	*10.45 am

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.
Ticket Office, 365 Robert St. 'Phone 98.

a Daily. b Except Sunday	Lv. St.P.	Ar. St.P.
Chicago "Day" Express	b8:15am	b10:10pm
Chicago "Atlantic" Ex.	a2:55pm	a11:30am
Chicago "Fast Mail"	a6:55pm	a1:00pm
Chicago "Pioneer Limited"	a8:10pm	a7:50am
Chic. via Prairie du C. div.	b4:40pm	b11:15am
Peoria via Mason City	a4:40pm	a11:15am
Dubuque via La Crosse	b8:15am	b10:10pm
St. Louis and Kansas City	a8:35am	a6:25pm
Milbank and Way	b8:20am	b6:30pm
Aberdeen and Dakota Ex.	a7:05pm	a8:15am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL
City Office, 373 Robert St. 'Phone No. 694.

Leave St Paul	All Trains Daily.	Arrive St Paul
8:00am	Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Milwaukee and Chicago	8:15am
7:40pm	Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Chicago	4:10pm

M. & St. L. Depot—Broadway & 4th.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.
"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
b9:15am	Mankato, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Kan. City	b6:30pm
b8:45am	Watertown, New Ulm	b4:55pm
b5:00pm	New Ulm Local	b10:20am
a7:00pm	Des Moines & Omaha Lim.	a8:10am
a7:00pm	Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	a8:10am
b4:45pm	Albert Lea & Waseca Local	b10:30am