MINNESOTA LED ALL

STATE TOOK FIRST PRIZE IN SEPTEMBER BUTTER SCORING AT OMAHA

BANGS, OF BLAINE, AT TOP

But Thirty of Forty-Two Entries From This State Scored—Seven of These Stood Better Than 97, Thus Leading All Competitors—Results at the State Fair Equally Good for Minnesota Buttermakers.

Minnesota has again captured practically everything in sight with her butter exhibits at the Trans-Mississippi exposition. The September scoring was held Sept. 24, and of the forty-two Minnesota entries thirty scored 95 points or better, while C. J. Bangs, of the Blaine creamery, secured the first prize, his butter scoring 98 points. Seven of Minnesota's entries scored better than 97 points. Of all the other exhibits from other states there were but six all told that reached 97 points and none were higher than that. Of the six, three were from Wisconsin and three from Kansas. The showing was a most remarkable one. In the dairy class Mrs. C. H. Robbins, of St. Charles, was awarded the first prize. The members of the Minnesota state dairy and food commission are highly elated over the showing. Secretary Lawrence, in speaking of the matter, said: "There could be no better method of showing the uniform quality of Minnesota's butter. It is certainly remarkable. Three-fourths of the entries scored 95 points or better, and that under conditions that were not the most favorable in the world. This is all the more wonderful when it is taken into consideration that the exhibits are not selected, but are picked out at random and sent in by the various creameries. It was one of the best things in the world that could have happened that Minnesota dairymen have been given a chance to show their wares. It has demonstrated to the world the uniform quality of the butter of the North Star state, and this cannot but have its effect on Eastern buyers, for certain it is that they want uniform butter, and, now that they know they can get it in Minnesota, our creameries will not lack for a market."

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The following is a complete list of the scores of the butter and cheese exhibits at the state fair. Wisconsin carried off the first prizes for creamery butter and in the sweepstakes, but in all other classes Minnesota was the winner. In the cheese exhibit Wisconsin succeeded in getting two firsts, but the other five were captured by Minnesota:

Creamery Butter—
L. J. Madson, Glendorado, Minn........95
Georgeville Creamery association, Georgeville, Minn........95
H. P. Olsen, Duelin, Minn........97¼
Fred Stenberg, Lake Lillian, Minn........95
Cambridge Creamery company, Cambridge, Minn........95½
Merton Creamery company, Merton, Minn.93
L. W. Powers, Brownsdale, Minn........95
Dassel Co-operative creamery, Dassel, Minn........93
M. Daystho, Triumph, Minn........94½
Rush River Creamery company, Palmer, Wis., first premium........98
E. O. Wuenold, Owatonna, Minn........94½
James Johnson, Elmore, Minn........94½
Chicago City Co-operative Creamery company, Chisago City Minn........96
J. C. Joslin, Nicollet, Minn........94
H. J. Rosonau, Meriden, Minn........94
Star Lake Creamery association, Strout, Minn........96½
Sauk Valley Creamery company, St. Martin, Minn........97
John P. Boyer, Ada, Minn........95
Lily Creamery company, St. Patrick, Minn........94½
Shafter Co-operative Creamery company, Shafter, Minn........97
William Maberry, Zions, Minn........92
Windom Creamery company, Windom, Minn........96½
James Lorentzon, New Richland, Minn....97¾
Almeland Creamery company, Almeland, Minn........97
Pleasant Valley creamery, Rochester, Minn........94
Samuel Haugdahl, New Sweden, Minn....97
J. O. Stodheim, Lyle, Minn........97½
Winthrop Co-operative Creamery association, Winthrop, Minn........97¼
Westbrook Creamery company, Stordon, Minn........95½
George Logelin, St. Bonifacius, Minn......97
Lafayette Co-operative dairy, Lafayette, Minn........97½
Norseland Creamery association, Norseland, Minn........95
Scandia Co-operative creamery, Scandia, Minn........93
Abel Jorgenson, Albert Lea, Minn........94
A. G. Howland, Greenleaf, Minn........94
Imperial Creamery company, Henderson, Minn........90
L. Commell & Co., Waconia, Minn........96
P. J. Nelson, Delano, Minn........96½
A. M. Wing, Sumter, Minn........95
Wisconsin Dairy, Minneapolis, Minn.....96½
Wisconsin Dairy, St. Paul, Minn........96½
E. M. Karlen, Minneapolis, Minn........96
G. Kerlen, Brownton, Minn........96½
C. J. Bangs, Blaine, Minn........95
F. W. Graham, Le Sueur, Minn........93
J. C. Wilson, Winthrow, Minn........93
Andrew Larson, Marine Mills, Minn......92
E. Radde, Waconia, Minn........96¼
Hanover Creamery, Hanover, Minn......94
R. S. Bergsather, Skyberg, Minn........97½
John F. Dahl, Lindstrom, Minn........96½
John F. Brady, Deerfield, Minn........97
L. R. Hobart, Kerns, Minn........96½
Golden Lake Creamery company, New Brighton, Minn........97
H. T. Soudergaard, Litchfield, Minn......97½
Damelson & Narmstad, Lake Park, Minn..96
Alpha Creamery company, Alpha, Minn..97
Sumner Creamery company, Hayward, Minn........96
C. H. Cleveland, St. George, Minn........95½
Geo. W. Thompson, Faribault, Minn.....94
Milton Dairy company, St. Paul, Minn. ...97½
Olof Holm, St. Paul, Minn........96
Normanna Creamery Co., Twin Valley....96½
Jos. Brady Jr., Brady Station, Minn. 97
Lake Elizabeth Creamery Assn., Lake Elizabeth, Minn........93
Cokato Creamery Assn., Cokato, Minn. ..94
Revere Creamery Co., Revere, Minn. 90

Dairy Butter—
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn. 95
Mrs. C. R. Billings, Detroit City, Minn...90
Aug. Ahlswede, Jordan, Minn........92
M. H. Oliver, Winnebago City, Min........93½
W. H. Currie, Belview, Minn........94½
Harvey Johnson, Logan, Io........94
M. P. Leslie, Waseca, Minn........94½
R. T. Evans, Muskeda, Minn........88

Print Butter—
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn. ..97½
Mrs. C. H. Billings, Detroit City, Minn..91
Harvey Johnson, Logan, Io........93

Granular Butter—
Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn., first premium.
Minneapolis Milk Co., Minneapolis, Minn., second premium.

Ornamental Butter—
Milton Dairy Co., St. Paul, Minn., first premium.
Minneapolis Milk Co., Minneapolis, Minn., second premium.

Sweepstakes—
Rush River Creamery Co., Palmer, Wis., Lot 1.
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn., Lot 2.
Mrs. J. H. McRostie, Owatonna, Minn., Lot 3.

Factory Cheese—
Axel Bruhm, Plain, Wis........89
A. Schoonman, Plain, Wis........91
Nora Cheese Co., Nora, Minn........89
W. L. Chappel, Fergus Falls, Minn........90
A. J. Glover, Hancock, Minn........92
Farmers' Dairy Assn., Cheney, Minn.....88
Cannon Falls Co-op. Creamery, Cannon Falls, Minn........93
Stauffacher & Co., St. Paul, Minn. 89

Dairy Cheese—
A. F. Jones, Morristown, Minn., first premium.
A. E. Comstock, Elysian, Minn., second premium.

Swiss Cheese—
G. Andrist, Berne, Minn., first premium..93
H. Stucky, Berne, second premium 90
Stauffacher & Co., St. Paul, third prem..85

Goudas Cheese—
A. F. Jones, Morristown, Minn., first pre..90
A. E. Comstosk, Elysian, Minn., second premium.

Edam Cheese—
A. Jones, Morristown, Minn., first pre....94

Brick Cheese—
John Eberle, St. Paul, first premium......91
Stauffacher & Co., St. Paul, second pre..86

Primost Cheese—
Elgin Creamery Co., Sharon, Wis., first....90
Mrs. J. J. Lee, Lake Park, Minn., second.86
Stauffacher & Co., St. Paul........85

Young America—
Farmers' Dairy Assn., Cheney, first pre..91
Stauffacher & Co., Morristown, second..89

Sweepstakes Display of Cheese—
W. L. Chappel, Fergus Falls, first pre.... $25
A. F. Jones, Morristown, Minn., second....$15

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Winter is coming, and it is now seasonable to talk about winter dairying. Along in the middle of winter the dairyman very often complains that the business doesn't pay, and especially if his cows were fresh in the spring. The small quantity of butter seems insignificant, though it sells for almost twice as much as in the summer. Yet groceries and other supplies must be purchased in the winter as well as the summer, and, if the dairy runs down, we must draw upon the bank account or run in debt, and in either case the farm gets the credit of not paying.

If one can have fresh cows in the fall, feed them liberally on milk-producing food, give free access to pure water, keep them in comfortable, healthy, well ventilated quarters, keep the milk at an even temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, churn often enough and with cream at the right temperature, plenty of good butter can be made all winter, and it commands a good price usually. Keep the stable thoroughly clean, dry, well lighted, well ventilated and comfortable for a person to stay in. This is not expensive. It is the neglected, poorly managed stable that costs.

Cows confined to the stable twenty-two to twenty-three hours a day must be well bedded, and the stable must be well drained. Some good absorbent must be provided to take up the ammonia and used freely. Land plaster can be used for this very profitably. Dry earth or muck is good. Each cow should have 1,000 cubic feet of air space. Cow stables ought to be nine or ten feet high.

Winter dairying is no business for a lazy man or one who will neglect it for any reason. But for the active, careful, painstaking man, who will attend to it every day and keep everything ship-shape and moving, it is always profitable. Ensilage or roots are the prime food for winter, but if you have no silo or roots, use slops made of mill products, clean, bright clover hay or well preserved corn fodder, and if shredded it will be all the better.

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A new departure in supplying pure milk to customers has been made by Mr. Main, of Wisconsin. He supplies the city of Madison with milk from a herd of Jerseys.

As soon as drawn the milk is carried into a screen-protected power house and run through a separator—not to collect the cream but for cleansing—and the cream and the milk come together again in a large can where they are thoroughly stirred and then moved to a surface cooler—a metallic surface of nine feet square—over the back of which runs a stream of ice water while the milk runs down the face of it into cans. This reduces the temperature from about 85 degrees to 45 degrees. From these cans the cool milk is elevated and poured into a moving vat with spring faucets. The vat travels on a narrow railway over a box in which are the cans—of glass—quarts and pints. The stoppers are coated with hot paraffine. The cans when filled are placed in cases thirty inches long and ten inches high, then covered with crushed ice. The milk so treated will keep from twenty-four to forty-eight hours longer than milk treated the ordinary way, it is claimed. The manager sells no cream, as he claims that pure milk and cream from it cannot be sold at the same time. Nor does he make his own butter. Those who have examined a separator after it has done its work can realize the amount of impurities collected from apparently pure milk.

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The splendid record made by the buttermakers of Minnesota during the past few years speaks well for the educational work that has been carried on in the state during the past few years. The dairy school, farmers' institutes, the agricultural press, the State Creamery Butter-makers' association, the Dairy association, and the numerous dairy meetings that have been held in nearly every hamlet in the state are beginning to show greater results than the most enthusiastic worker ever looked for. Minnesota butter today is known in all enlightened countries in the world as the very best. It is a fact not generally known that many of our creameries are quietly receiving from 1 to 2 cents per pound above the highest quotations in our great markets. The Minnesota Dairy school has sent from its class rooms over 500 trained buttermakers. While most of them are employed in Minnesota creameries, many have gone into other states and are doing their share in making a good name for American butter. What Sam Hangdal has accomplished since he left the Minnesota Dairy school shows that with our educational advantages any young man can in a very short time become an expert in the art of buttermaking, and bring to him not only renown, but the ability to command a good salary.—Farm, Stock and Home.

BEWILDERED EAGLE.

A Story From Bar Harbor of How a Woman Got Even.

From the New York Times.

Mrs. Wilson, who lives on the Norway drive, so-called, within a mile or more of this resort, has lately had a peculiar experience with a white-headed eagle. Mrs. Wilson, whose husband owns a small farm, is an interesting little woman, and during the last few months has been earning for herself pin money by raising chickens for the Bar Harbor market. Not long ago she had a brood of about a dozen chickens, and one after another they began to disappear, until finally only four or five remained. Mrs. Wilson laid the cause of their going to some intruding fox, skunk or hawk, but one evening when she had gone into the yard to feed her shattered flock she saw a big eagle in the act of carrying away one of her brood. Then she knew who the thief was, and at once began to devise some plan to get even with the pilfering bird.

The next morning she went into the neighboring wood, and after a most persistent search she succeeded in finding the eagle's nest in the top of a big pine tree. She told her husband about it, and they went to the nest, where they found two eggs, upon which Mrs. Eagle was sitting.

Mrs. Wilson put the eggs in her apron and carried them home. Then she took two of the eggs upon which one of her hens had been sitting and placed them in the eagle's nest. Mrs. Wilson and her husband visited the nest frequently, watching for results. One day last week they went to the nest together and found the mother eagle sitting upon the edge of her nest in a brown study, and she did not offer to fly away until Mr. Wilson dislodged her with a big stone. The eagle seemed quite bewildered and behaved very strangely. And no wonder, for when Mr. Wilson had climbed the tree and peeped into the nest he beheld two young chickens. These being of Mrs. Wilson's favorite breed she carried them home and intends to raise them for the fall market, if the eagle does not come some night and claim them as her own.

THIS TOWN UNIQUE.

There Are No People in It Poor and None Who Are Rich.

From the Savannah News.

Muscogee county has one of the most unique towns in the country. It is still in its infancy, and its name is not recorded on maps and chronicles now in use. The town is known as Commonwealth, and occupies a site which three years ago was a dense forest. In Commonwealth there are no poor nor rich, and all moneys go to the common fund, every person sharing alike and co-operating for the good of the settlement. "Love thy neighbor as thyself" is the law and creed of the town, and is strictly observed. During the past week a new evidence of Commonwealth's thrift has been given to the public. It is a neatly printed monthly publication, known as the Social Gospel. It contains some interesting information regarding the affairs of the colony, and its typographical work is excellent. Its editors are George Howard Gibson and Rev. Ralph Albertson. Commonwealth is a living experiment of some socialist doctrines, and the result of the enterprise is awaited with much interest.

NOT MUCH IN WHEAT

A PERSISTENT DECLINE DUE TO CONTROLLING CONDITIONS

A BIG WORLD'S SUPPLY

Free Marketing in South Dakota—Russian and French Crops Beyond Earlier Expectations—No Prospect of Exalted Prices in the Future—The World Enjoying the Greatest Crop on Record.

Wheat has declined during the past week in a manner which gives evidence that any firmness in price must be found at lower levels. There is no heart manifest among the traders, who would gladly welcome higher prices. The conditions plainly do not point to a rise.

The September option passed Friday, and the figures associated with its departure were not promising in the direction of early higher values. The following memoranda give the prices in the markets named for the September option on Friday, Sept. 30, as compared with those of Saturday, Sept. 24, in the markets named:

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 24.
Minneapolis	59½	64½
Chicago	65	66¾
Duluth	63½	67¼
St. Louis	66	68
New York	72	74¾

These figures show a decline in price at Minneapolis of 5c, Chicago 1¾c, Duluth 3¾c, St. Louis 2c, and New York 2¾c.

The past week has really done much to simplify the situation in wheat by demonstrating that farmers are up against a condition which can only be controlled in favor of higher values by the diminishment of the visible supply to a point below the demand, and this condition is not at all likely to intervene. It is becoming evident daily that the farmers of the Northwest, particularly in South Dakota, are marketing their wheat just as fast as it can be threshed. That state has had a good crop—the largest for many years—and the farmers are realizing upon it as rapidly as possible. In a less degree the North Dakota farmers are marketing their wheat, and here judgment is being brought actively into account. The Northwest farmer is always at a disadvantage compared with the grower of winter wheat. The latter brings forth his crop at a time when the yield of the world is a most remote speculative quantity. If granaries are well cleaned up he can avail himself of the short supply on hand to secure the best prices. Not so the farmer of the Northwest. He comes into the markets with his gleanings when every trader knows just what the world's crop is likely to be, aside from India, Australia and Argentine. Just as the thresher finishes its work in the Red river valley and the Dakotas, the announcement is simultaneous as to what Russia and France and the European countries generally are likely to be able to contribute to the world's supply.

This season the reports have been somewhat more tardy owing to the fact that while the European granaries were thoroughly drained, a silent hopefulness existed that the crops there would not reveal that depreciation in volume which was assured so long beforehand in 1897. Prices here thus far have been fairly strong, supported by the theory that the reports from Europe were not in favor of a surplus yield either in Russia or France. Now comes, however, the announcement that even the crops of Great Britain are beyond expectations. So far as Russia is concerned, accounts intended to influence speculation have been forwarded indicating a generally poor yield, whereas it now appears that only in four districts, and those not pre-eminently important, did bad conditions exist. The showing made by France in way of product is altogether beyond expectation. The crop of Italy is surprisingly abundant, while that of Austria-Hungary exceeds that of 1887 by 20,000,000 bushels, although it does not attain the proportions of that of 1896 by approximately 8,000,000 bushels.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Review of Sept. 13 gives the following reckoning of the world's crop for the years from 1891 to 1898, inclusive, harvested prior to Sept. 1. These figures do not include Australia, Argentine, Eruguay, Chile, India and the Cape of Good Hope, whose harvests do not come into commercial account until after November, and scatter from that date throughout the intervening period until March. These are the figures in bushels:

	Bushels.
1898	2,512,000,000
1897	2,176,000,000
1896	2,280,000,000
1895	2,336,000,000
1894	2,504,000,000
1893	2,448,000,000
1892	2,432,000,000
1891	2,312,000,000

The newspaper referred to says, in addition:

Thanks to the big yield in North America and France the world's total crop this season is the biggest on record, just surpassing the previous banner crop of 1894. Unlike that season, however, the present crop has been preceded by two or three lean seasons.

The English people have a perverse way of measuring by what they call quarters, instead of bushels, as the Americans measure. To properly arrive at a result, where quarters are used in quotations from English journals, it is necessary to multiply by 8 to arrive at the number of bushels. The following quotation is also made from the Corn Trade Review, with the above explanation to the reader:

During the past four years there have been 49,000,000 quarters less wheat than in the four years preceding 1895—the average crop of the past four years being 12,000,000 quarters smaller than in the four years 1891-94. Then again the remarkable scarcity of old wheat has to be taken into account in making comparisons between the supply available at former dates and that on hand at present. As we showed in a former review, the discrepancy at present is very striking, and that without allowing anything for the well known deficiency in the invisible supply carried over by farmers in many countries of Europe.

As far as ascertainable, the following figures show the world's stocks of old wheat on 1st August in the present and preceding four years: 1898, 14,000,000 quarters; 1897, 21,000,000; 1896, 30,000,000; 1895, 37,000,000; 1894, 41,000,000.

From a perusal of the foregoing it will be seen that in the year 1894, in addition to the big crop, there was a large reserve carried over from the preceding season, whereas in the current season with a big crop there is the smallest reserve of modern times.

The crop and reserves of the respective seasons are shown in the following totals: 1898, 328,000,000 quarters; 1897, 298,000,000; 1896, 315,000,000; 1895, 329,000,000; 1894, 354,000,000.

The Northwestern Miller, in its issue of Sept. 30, says in regard to the general wheat situation:

The question of yield in the Northwest seems to be about as has been estimated, although there are some sections where the yields are smaller than anticipated. On the other hand, the yield is turning out more in some other sections, but on the whole the early estimates may not be fully sustained. Inspection continues to show a large amount of grain that goes below No. 1 northern, and while the damp grain is not coming in so largely as early in the season, there is still considerable arriving, with the promise that that class of wheat will decrease later in the season, when stack threshing begins. There is a great deal of No. 2 wheat coming in, although the arrivals of that grade show high quality that is taken very readily by millers drawing their supply from the Northwest.

In speculative circles there are few developments, with advices largely a repetition of preceding weeks. When the rise in wheat prices began, during the middle of last week, it was attributed to a short interest that was covered, and that during the process of liquidation prices strengthened, but later weakened for lack of support. Foreign crop advices are not so favorable on the whole as a few weeks ago, which, with light exports from Russia, encourage the expectation of a lighter crop in that country than had been looked for. Drouth and locusts are reported as impairing prospects for a new crop in Argentine. Foreigners are persistent buyers of deferred futures, and their markets seem ready to respond to advances on this side. Export clearances increased, and for the past week exceeded 5,000,000 bu, while primary receipts in the most of this country are below expectations.

Farmers are not expected to sell very heavily unless they get more satisfactory prices, and many of them are storing the overrun from their granaries in railroad elevators. It is noticeable that winter wheat sales and arrivals in terminal markets have increased somewhat. There appears to be no good reason to expect a considerable decline unless such decline begins on a higher basis of prices than the present.

The Minneapolis Market Record of Sept. 23 has this to say in regard to existing conditions:

That the American spring wheat crop is an unusually large one is not disputed. A question arises as to whether it is the largest, with the common answer that it is the largest that this country has yet produced. In 1891 the average yield per acre was probably greater than in 1898, but the acreage this year is unquestionably larger than ever before, and it is to this cause that may be attributed the unusually large total yield. It will probably take 75,000,000 bu of it to be used in reconstructing the ordinary reserves to be carried from year to year. After allowing for that the total will be but a very little greater than a year ago, and smaller than for several preceding years, so that there will be a smaller amount to be disposed of for export than has been so sold on several occasions. With the increase in population and the increased quantity that will be required for seed it is evident that the surplus at the end of the year, after filling all demands, will necessarily be quite light and still higher prices are reasonable to expect as a natural conclusion.

Commenting on the above the Cincinnati Price Current says:

These observations relate to the spring wheat crop only—and it seems extravagant to assume that the situation calls for as much as 75,000,000 bu of the crop to restore reserves to an ordinary position for that portion of the crop at the close of the crop year. Indeed this appears to be a large allowance to apply to the entire crop—really excessive.

If the total wheat crop this year in this country has equaled 650,000,000 bu, the possibilities of the year admit of a larger quantity for exportation during the year than has ever been exported within twelve months.

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It may be properly said in passing that some of the most astute wheat dealers of the Northwest have during the past week expressed the opinion that the figures of the world's supply hitherto furnished exaggerate the amount of surplus likely to become available for export, and that the United States will be the source whence contributions shall be drawn.

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THE LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The receipts at the Union Stock yards, South St. Paul, for the week ending Oct. 1, were: Cattle, 6,210; calves, 1,479; hogs, 6,708; sheep, 38,180. The numbers received the week previous were: Cattle, 8,832; calves, 1,296; hogs, 5,576; sheep, 13,689. These figures show a decrease in cattle of 1,622; an increase of calves of 173; of hogs, 1,132, and of sheep, 24,491. This is the period when sheep are being sent forward for feeding at this point, preparatory to shipment to the Chicago market.

During the month of September there were received at the Union Stock yards 31,192 cattle, 4,759 calves, 22,408 hogs, 83,933 sheep and 224 horses.

The killings by Swift & Co., for the week ending Oct. 1 were: Cattle, 484; calves, 45; sheep, 752; hogs, 5,943. Those of the week previous were: Cattle, 646; calves, 56; sheep, 828; hogs, 4,277. These figures show a falling off in the number of cattle killed of 162; of calves, 9; sheep, 76; and an increase in the number of hogs killed of 1,666.

The quality of stock which has shown up at South St. Paul during the past week has not been high. If shippers want top prices they must send stock that will achieve that result. But they do not do it. The Chicago market is a sort of a magnet to which they are attracted. The result is a flux there and a making by telegraph of prices here.

It is not to be supposed that South St. Paul or any kindred stock yards company in this locality can control prices as against Chicago. The latter city is the Mecca of all shippers. But supplying it is a foolish diversion for Minnesota and North and South Dakota and Montana shippers to indulge in. The flooding of the Chicago market means lower prices constantly. Why do not the Northwestern shippers build up a market of their own in the locality of the Twin Cities, whether it be at South St. Paul or New Brighton, that shall command the respect of traders just as Kansas City has done in the Southwest? After all a great deal depends upon the quality of the men who have control of things of this sort. If they are babies they will receive baby goods all the time, but if they are robust men, operating in the consciousness of their own forcefulness, they will gather to themselves much that is valuable. The commission men at South St. Paul who whimper and complain of their market and do nothing else which is possessed of vital importance cannot expect to get the best stock offering. Swift & Co. complain that they do not get enough stock, and that the quality that is offered is not up to their standard. It is a just and proper complaint. If a little more of the spirit of enterprise could be made to enter the commission men themselves better results might follow. There is room at South St. Paul for men with big ideas in regard to the development of the live stock industry in this constituency, and by this we mean men who have sufficient intelligence to enable them to look over the tops of the buying and selling pens into a horizon on the edge of which appears the dawn of a greater future for this locality in its connection with the live stock market. The people of the Northwest are left entirely to the free will offerings of the daily newspapers for their appreciation of the markets that are here offered for live stock.

The following are some of the quotations for live stock offered during the last week:

Cattle—Good dry-fed steers, $4.75@5; medium, $4.40@4.50; dry-fed cows and heifers, $3.75@4.50; good grass heifers, $3.40@3.75; good grass cows, $3.25@3.50; common to fair, $2.50@3; canners, $1.70@2.25; fat bulls, $2.85@3; good feeders, $3.75@4, 600 to 800 lbs; steers, good quality, $3.50@3.80; common, $3@3.25; steer calves, $4.65@5; stock heifers, $3@3.50; milkers and springers of good quality, $35@45; common, $25@30, and slow sale.

Westerns—There was a light run with a consequent advance of 10c to 15c. Good beef steers, $4.25@4.40; fair to good, $4@4.15; medium, $3.80@4; good beef cows and heifers, $3.75@4.25; medium, $3.25@3.50. Good Western feeders brought from $4 to $4.25.

Hogs—The receipts have been the largest for the past six months. The market opened strong, but broke Wednesday, and has declined 15c since. Saturday opened steady with top on carload lots, $3.75; bulk, $3.65@3.70; rough, $3.40@3.50; pigs, 2@3c. Pigs showing cholera and sows with milky bags or advanced pregnancy are tagged by the government inspectors.

Sheep and Lambs—Market about steady with last week. We quote: Prime sheep, $3.85@4; common, $3.40@3.80; stock ewes, $3@3.50; good fat lambs, $4.75@5; stock lambs, $3.75@4.15.

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SOUTH ST. PAUL HORSE MARKET.

George W. Wentworth & Co., of the South St. Paul Horse Exchange, report a fairly good market for the past week. There has been a good demand for horses for logging camps. The call for Western horses has also been considerable with several buyers inspecting stock and some making purchases. The following are the representative sales reported by the firm:

5 drafters, averaging 1,500 ....$700
8 general purpose horses 560
8 bronchos 300

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MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Barrett & Zimmerman make the following report of the horse market at Midway:

Receipts of horses aggregated the largest of any week this year, consisting mostly of heavy choice logging horses. Trade unsteady the beginning of the week, but became more active towards its closing, restricted greatly to heavy drafters as the principal outgoing stock. A large number of buyers were on the market planning for heavy purchases of logging horses. Prices dropped slightly, caused by the heavy supply on hand, and held unchanged to the close of the week. The nominal value of serviceable sound horses, from 4 to 8 years old, as follows:

	Wt.	Price.
Drafters, extra, ranging	1,700	$150
Drafters, extra, ranging	1,600	125
Drafters, common, ranging	1,600	75
Farm horses, extra, ranging	1,500	110
Farm horses, common, ranging	1,400	70

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Live Stock Markets.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Oct. 1.—The receipts at the Union Stock yards today were: Cattle, 562; calves, 29; hogs, 608; sheep, 654. The cattle market was dull, owing to light receipts. Most of the stuff in was Westerns and was not offered. Good beef cattle and high grade stockers and feeders were quoted high. The hog market was up from 5c to 10c and colsed firm at the advance. The receipts were of good quality, and the yards were cleared early. The prices paid for the better grade of hogs was within 5c of the price paid in Chicago for the same grade. Rough stuff sold even up with Chicago prices. More hogs are wanted. The sheep market was firm on good stuff, with common stuff dragging. A train of Westerns was not offered.

Hogs—Market from 5c to 10c higher. The quality of the receipts was good. Trading brisk and the yards were cleared early. More hogs are wanted. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price
6	317	..	$3 50	40	210	..	$3 60
37	195	..	3 85	1 boar	270	..	1 50
6	275	40	3 50	63	305	..	3 80
40	342	..	3 80	51	245	..	3 80
64	215	120	3 85	24	246	..	3 85
6	275	..	3 50	55	205	..	3 80
10	289	..	3 65	28	285	80	3 75
11	355	80	3 65	2	420	..	3 50

Cattle—Market firm and strong on good stuff of all classes. Low on common stock. But little stock in and trading was dull. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price	No.	Wt.	Price
Butcher Cows and Heifers—					
1	930	$3 55	1 calf	325	$3 25
Stock Cows and Heifers—					
2	205	$3 50	1	1,000	$3 10
1	920	3 25			
Stockers and Feeders—					
2	220	$3 75	1	725	$3 40
4	550	3 75			
Thin Cows and Canners—					
4	1,072	$2 85	3	920	$2 50
Butcher Steers—					
2	1,245	$3 75			
Bulls—					
1	1140	$2 00			
Veal Calves—					
5	106	$5 25	1	100	$4 75
Stags and Oxen—					
2	1200	$2 90			
Milkers and Springers—					
1 cow		$33 00			

Sheep—Market steady and firm on good butcher stuff and higher grade feeders; common sheep and lambs low and in little demand. More wanted. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
2	105	$3 60	22 lambs	65	$4 80
5 lambs	56	4 25	8 lambs	53	4 80
8	114	3 80	5 lambs	49	4 00

Disposition of Stocks—

	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Swift & Co	8	629	8
Wier & Co	..	5	...
Porter	..	...	12
L. Gotfried	30	...	...
J. B. Fitzgerald	2	...	...
A. Gagne	4	...	...
Staples & King	2	...	...
Hanky Bros	4	...	...
Others	25	40	25

AMONG THE SHIPPERS—The following shippers were on the market yesterday: Fred Uhlman, Ellensburg, 21 loads sheep; Evans & Crooks, Elma, hogs; L. M. Weston, Waltham, hogs; Long Bros, Benton, 6 loads sheep; Carver Bros., Brandon, 3 loads cattle and calves; S. O. Sclomonson, Lake Mills, hogs; Gilbert & Gibbons, West Concord, 2 loads cattle, calves, hogs and sheep; M. K. Wolfe, Kellogg, hogs; Conrad Price Cattle company, Chinook, 22 loads cattle; D. Goodhue, Northfield, hogs; George Rusina, Lime Springs, hogs; M. J. Malanophy, Cresco, hogs.

COMMISSIONS, ETC.—Public inspection of hogs, 30c per car. On double-deck loads—per car. Diseased animals, including lumpy-jawed cattle and meats, are condemned. Sales, unless otherwise stated, per 100 lbs, live weight. Dead hogs, 100 lbs and over, ½c per lb, less than 100 lbs of no value. All animals apparently affected with actinomycosis, or lumpy jaw, or having any swellings on the head or neck, are subject to inspection by the state veterinarian. If they pass their carcasses are sold for food, otherwise for fertilizers, etc. Public inspectors dock pregnant sows 40 lbs, and stags, altered boars, 80 lbs each. Yardage: Cattle, 25c; hogs, 8c; sheep, 5c per head. Feed: Corn, 60c per bu; hay, 75c per 100 lbs; bedding, 50c per 100 lbs. Commissions: Six dollars carload for single-deck carloads of hogs and sheep, and $10 carload for double-deck carloads of the same. Fifty cents per head for cattle of all ages, up to $10 per carload; veal calves in less than car lots not less than 25c per head; cars of cattle containing less than five veal calves of less than 200 lbs weight each, the commission on the calves discretionary, double-deck cars of calves, $18. Mixed carloads of stock, 50c per head for cattle, 25c per head for calves, 10c per head for hogs and sheep, up to $12 per carload. Thirty head and over of hogs and sheep arriving at these yards in a single car to be charged $6 per car; less than carload lots, 50c per head for cattle, 25c per head for calves; under thirty head of hogs or sheep, 15c per head. Public inspection of hogs, 30c per car. Telegraphic market reports, except when quoting bona fide sales made the same day, the telegram is sent for the person to whom the telegram is addressed, are at the expense of the recipient. All live stock not suitable for human food is condemned by the government.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION—Cattle, hogs and sheep are held on account of advanced pregnancy. Cows within a month of parturition and for ten days after will be subject to condemnation; also sheep and hogs three weeks before and ten days after. The government inspectors in the various slaughter houses condemn the meat of all cows that have calves inside with hair on. The inspection of hogs made by the government inspectors at the scales before weighing is very close, and their decision is final, salesmen having no appeal therefrom. All badly pregnant sows, hogs with bunches, boils and also hogs with cuts on the hams and shoulders, "bob" or "deacon" calves are condemned. Scabby sheep and those that are emaciated are thrown out.

The Stock Markets.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	60 15-16	60@61
Call money, New York	3½	3½

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The stock markets during today's short session gave striking evidence that the power of the bear faction had not diminished in effecting lower prices. The break in Tobacco was the more sensational, in view of the half holiday. No new developments concerning the speculation in this stock were announced and the bears pursued the same diligent tactics that have been responsible for the tremendous drop this week. New spots of weakness have appeared every day and today's feature was Consolidated Gas. Consolidation of the electric lighting plants and a rival gas plant furnished the basis for a break of 6½ points. The railway list had an interval of strength, but the influence of the specialties was too overpowering and losses resulted. The bank statement exceeded the favorable expectations and its publication checked the break. In a discussion of the financial developments of the week, the industrial group must receive first consideration. Rumors regarding the status of industrial properties were circulated freely and the operations by the bear faction were conducted with marked brilliancy. Liquidation in the group was universal throughout and the volume of sales reported exceeded any previous outpouring. Difficulty in protecting holdings caused sacrifices in the standard railway stocks, and the advantage secured by the bears in this connection was responsible for the curtailment of the outside demand. Tobacco was the dominant feature and the deluge of stock which accompanied the break colored reports that insiders were unloading. Gossip had it that the recent jump above 150 was for the purpose of squeezing a powerful short interest, and now that that incident was closed the downward course received acquiescence from the manipulative interests in control.

The magnitude of the trading in the specialties naturally served to promote a sympathetic tendency in the railway list, but developments there included many favorable factors, which stemmed the reaction. In fact, standard issues as a whole exhibited a remarkable resisting power and moved independently at intervals. But the persistent raids elsewhere robbed the list of monetary advantages. The bears followed a systematic course and diverted their efforts from one stock to another until the entire industrial group was hammered. Losses for the week ranged up to 32 points in Tobacco, with consolidated Gas, Rubber, New York Air Brake, Manhattan, Cotton Oil and Leather next in order. Sugar encountered supporting orders at various times and covering elsewhere imparted occasional steadiness. Holders of industrial securities were alarmed during the campaign as knowledge regarding the next point of attack was not availble and the prominence of the interests engaged in the movement impelled conservative operators to withdraw on the first indication of weakness. Railway earnings, embracing all the leading lines, were in the main encouraging, but returns from some sections showed heavy decreases, owing to well known conclusions.

The bond market moved in sympathy with stock fluctuations and showed more activity on the easier money conditions. Government bonds were remarkably well held throughout the week, concessions being confined to one-half per cent in the 2s and ⅛ on the 3s and 4s.

Total sales of stocks today were 226,400, including: Manhattan, 18,244; N. P., 9,704; R. I., 3,220; U. P., 4,785; St. Paul, 9,250; U. P. pfd, 4,283; Tobacco, 53,520; C. G. W., 4,020; People's Gas, 5,545; Consolidated Gas, 5,020; Sugar, 28,285; U. S. Leather pfd, 4,345; Rubber, 5,195.

STOCKS.

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

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Am. Tobacco	125¼	125¼	115½	118
Am. Spirits	11¾	12	11¾	11⅞
do pfd	34	34½	32½	32½
Atchison	12¼	12¾	12¼	12⅜
do pfd	32½	32⅝	31¾	31⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	34½	35¼	34½	34⅞
Bay State Gas	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
Brooklyn R. T.	62⅞	63⅜	61¾	62⅞
Balt. & Ohio	41½	41½	40¼	41
C., B. & Q.	113⅝	114	113⅛	113⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	39⅞	39⅞	39½	39½
Ches. & Ohio	22⅛	22⅜	21⅞	21⅞
Chicago Gas	102	102⅛	101	101⅜
Can. Southern	.....	.....	.....	52½
Col. Fuel & Iron	.....	.....	.....	20
C. G. W.	14⅝	14⅞	14	14⅛
do pfd	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¼
Del. & Hudson	.....	.....	.....	106⅛
Del., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	149
D., R. G. & W.	54¼	54¼	54	54⅛
Erie	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
do pfd	35	35	34½	34⅞
General Electric	79⅜	79⅜	79	79
G. N. pfd	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
Illinois Central	111¼	111¼	110½	110½
Jersey Central	91	91	91	91
Kan. & Tex.	.....	.....	.....	10⅞
do pfd	32	32	32	31½
Lead	32⅜	32⅜	32	32½
Linseed Oil	3	3	3	2⅞
Laclede Gas	48	48	47⅜	47½
Louis. & Nash.	54½	54½	54	54⅛
Lake E. & W.	73	73¼	73	72
Leather pfd	64	64	63⅛	63⅞
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	192½
Manhattan Con	93⅝	93⅞	90¼	91
Met. Traction	157½	158	157	157
Minn. & St. Louis	.....	.....	.....	26
M.& St.L. 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	88½
Mo. Pacific	32	32	31½	31⅝
Mich. Central	.....	.....	.....	106
N. P. com	41⅛	41¼	40⅞	41¼
do pfd	76	76¼	75⅝	76
N. Y. Central	115¾	115⅝	115¾	115⅝
Northwestern	129¼	129¼	129	129¼
N. Y. Gas	174⅝	175	169	170
N. & West	50⅜	50⅜	50¼	50¼
Omaha	79⅝	79⅜	77½	77½
Ont. & Western	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
Pacific Mail	32¼	32¼	32¼	32
Penn. Ry	.....	.....	.....	116
Pullman	191	191	190	190½
Reading	17⅝	17⅝	17½	17½
do pfd	43½	43½	43½	43
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	20
Rock Island	100⅞	100⅞	99½	99¾
Southern Ry	.....	.....	.....	8½
do pfd	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼
Silver Cer	.....	.....	.....	61
S. R. & T. Co.	7	7	7	7⅜
Sugar Refinery	117¼	117⅜	116	116¼
St. Paul	106¼	106½	105¼	105⅞
Tenn. Coal	27	27	26⅞	27¼
Texas Pacific	13	13	13	12¾
U. P., D. & G.	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
Union Pacific	32⅞	33¼	32½	32⅞
do pfd	65	65¼	64⅝	64¾
U. S. Rubber	36½	37¼	35⅛	36¼
Western Union	90⅞	91	90½	90½
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	7⅛
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	20¼
Wheel. & L. E.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾

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

Canada Pacific	85¾	St. P. & O.	77½
Can. Southern	52½	do pfd	157½
Central Pacific	24½	St. P., M. & M.	165
Chicago & Alton	152	So. Pacific	23
C. & E. I.	52¾	U. P., D. & G.	5⅛
D. & R. G. pfd	54⅛	*W & L. E.	3¼
Ft. Wayne	170	*do pfd	19
Man. L	91	U. S. Ex.	40
Met. St. Ry.	157	Wells-Fargo Ex.	120
Mich. Cen.	5	A. Cot. Oil pfd.	83½
C., I. & L. pfd.	30	Am. Tobacco pfd.	125
N. J. Cen	91	Cons. Gas	170
N. Y. Cen	115⅝	Com. Cable Co.	165
N.Y.,C.& St. L.	12	Gen. Electric	48¾
do 1st pfd	65	Illinois Steel	64
do 2d pfd	31	Lead pfd	109¾
Or. R. & Nav.	55¼	Nat. Lin. Oil	3
Or. Short Line	25	U. P.	3⅛
Pittsburg	169	Silver Cer.	61
St. L. & S. F.	7¼	S. R. & T.	7⅜
do 1st pfd	63	Sugar	114⅝
do 2d pfd	29¾	do pfd	107
St. Paul	105⅞	U. S. Leather pfd.	63⅞
do pfd	153½	U. S. Rubber pfd.	99¼
H. C. Co.	30	I. P. Co.	85½

*Fourth assessment paid.

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	105½	N. J. C. 5s	114¼
do new 4s, reg.	110⅝	N. Car. 6s	125
do 4s	111¾	do 4s	103
do coup	93½	N. P. 6s	112½
do 2ds	113	do prior 4s	100½
do 5s reg.	113	do gen. 3s	67
do 5s coup.	111½	N.Y.C.& St. L. 4s	107
District 3 65s	108	Nor. & W. 6s	123
Ala. Class A	103	N. W. consols	142¾
do B	108	do deb. 5s	120
do C	100	O. Nav. 1sts	113
do currency	105	O. Nav. 4s	99½
Atchison 4s	93⅛	O. S. L. 6s, t.r.	25½
do adj. 4s	70	do 5s, t. r.	105⅛
Can. So. 2ds	109	O. Imp. 1sts, t.r.	..sh
Can. Pac. 1sts	...thh	Pacific 6s of '95	102½
Chi. Term. 4s	89¼	Reading 4s	82⅝
C. & Ohio 5s	115	R. G. W. 1sts	88
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	St.L.& I.M.con.5s.	96¼
D. & R. G. 1sts	110½	S.L.& S.F.gen.6s	119⅞
R. & R. G. 4s	97	St. P. con	153
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅝	St. P.,C.& P.1sts.	118
Erie Gen. 4s	73	do 5s	117
F.W.& D. 1sts,t.r.	74½	So. Ry. 5s	97⅞
Gen. Elec. 5s	103	S. R. & T. 6s	75
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	Tenn. new set 3s.	92½
do 2ds	103½	T. P. L. G. 1sts	107
H. & T. C. 5s	110½	do rg. 2ds	44
do con. 6s	112	U. P., D. & G.1sts	77¼
Iowa. Cen. 1sts	101	Wabash 1st 5s	111¼
La. new con. 4s	105	W. Shore 4s	109
L. & N. Uni. 4s	89	Va. Centuries	77
Missouri 6s	100	do deferred	6
M. K. & T. 2ds	63	Wis. Cent. 1sts	54½
N. Y. Cen. 1sts	116¼		

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, Oct. 1.—Money on call steady, 3½ per cent, all day. Prime merchantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.84@4.84¼ for demand, and at $4.81½@4.81¾ for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.82@4.82½ and $4.85, commercial bills, $4.80½. Silver certificates 61@62c. Bar silver, 60 15-16. Mexican dollars, 47⅜c.

TREASURY STATEMENT. — Washington, Oct. 1.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $307,557,503; gold reserve, $243,279,543.

LONDON MONEY—London, Oct. 1.—The market for American securities, after a weak opening, was steadier but inactive. The closing tone was quiet, but steady. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balances was £100,000.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—New York, Oct. 1.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increase $7,725,000; loans, decrease $6,589,500; specie, increase $6,667,800; legal tenders, increase $750,200; deposits, increase $1,374,900; circulation, increase $2,524,400. The banks now hold $15,327,150 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT—Washington, Oct. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business Sept. 30, 1898, the debt, less cash in the treasury, amounted to $1,067,479,205, an increase for the month of $54,608,488. The increase in the cash during September was $13,070,418. The total increase of the debt on account of the war loan, independent of cash, is $142,720,820, of which about $68,000,000 was added during September. The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, $990,088,600; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,256,790; debt bearing no interest, $383,691,318; total, $1,375,036,708. This amount, however, does not include $554,057,583 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding which are offset by an equal amount of cash in the treasury held for their redemption. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $278,691,452; silver, $509,308,574; paper, $69,608,771; bond deposits in national banks, disbursing officers' balances, etc., $82,526,725. Total, $940,135,524, against which there are demand liabilities outstanding amounting to $632,578,020, leaving a cash balance on hand of $307,557,503.

LONDON STOCK REVIEW—London, Oct. 2.—Speculative business during the past week has been at an unusually low level, pending the settlement of political questions, and the tendency of money to harden has been sufficient to discourage operators. The movements, on the whole, have been upward, though American securities were lower and irregular, being sensitive to outside influences. Louisville & Nashville and Northern Pacific were each ¾ of a point down. Northern Pacific preferences lowered ⅜, and Baltimore & Ohio declined ½ point; Wabash debentures, ½; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, ½; Denver & Rio Grande ordinary, ¼; Reading, ⅛; Reading preferred, ¼; Southern preferred, ½; Union Pacific, ⅜; Union Pacific preferred, ¼; Atchison, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ¼; Illinois Central, ¼; New York Central, ¼; Central Pacific, ¼; Norfolk & Western, ⅛, and N. Y., L. E. & W., ⅛. Money was comparatively scarce, with no prospect of an early return of low rates. Three months bills ruled at 2½ per cent, and call loans at 2 per cent.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul—$689,898.76.
Minneapolis—$3,046,434.
Chicago—$18,682,585.
New York—$147,504,403.

WHEEL IN WARFARE.

Telephone Wires Can Be Laid by Military Bicycles.

From the Philadelphia Record.

An Austrian officer recently patented an apparatus to be attached to the military bicycles in use in Austria, which will make it possible to lay temporary telephone lines quickly for use in military operations. Suppose a commanding officer wishes telephonic communication with an officer in an advanced position several miles from headquarters; he sends the orderly mounted on a wheel provided with the new apparatus to the respective officer. Upon that wheel an automatic reel is mounted, its number of revolutions being so arranged that it will wind off or on the wire cable as fast as the wheel travels.

The cable consists of two very fine copper wires, insulated carefully by silk and waterproofing. One end is fastened to the apparatus remaining at headquarters, which is ordinarily carried on the back of an orderly, mounted on a wheel as well. According to the distance telephonic communication is to be established over, one or more of the telephone orderlies are sent out. If within five kilometres (about three miles) one is sufficient. In that case the orderly rides up to the officer with whom the commander wishes to speak, salutes and presents the telephone. If farther out, one orderly dismounts where his cable ends, takes up the end of the next line and connects the wires with a simple plug joint. He remains in the place until his comrade returns, and both ride back to headquarters.

These ambulant or flying telephone lines are to play an important part in the tactics of the future. Each regiment is to be provided with a troop comprising three complete apparatuses, and similar troops will be attached to the staffs of brigades, divisions and army corps respectively.

During the recent army maneuvers at Buzias, Hungary, the new service was tried experimentally, and the results were so eminently satisfactory that the general introduction of the flying telephone detachments has been decided upon and will be carried through within a short time in the entire army.

Jack Philip's Unique Souvenir.

Commodore Philip has sent a unique souvenir to the governor of Texas as a testimony of the loyalty and efficiency of the battleship which was christened after that state. He has taken one of the armor plates which was pierced by a 6-inch projectile from the guns of the Vizcaya, and has framed it in handsome style, to be hung as a memento in the state house of Austin. Another plate that was pierced in a similar manner the commodore has had framed for himself.

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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	Willmar, S. Falls, Yankton, ..Sioux City, Brown's Val..	b5:35pm
b8:35am	Sauk C.,F'gs Falls, G'd F'ks	b4:35pm
b8:35am	...Willmar, via St. Cloud...	b6:15pm
a7:05pm	Breck., Fargo,G'd F'ksW'pg	a7:45am
a1:30pm	...Montana & Pac. Coast...	a6:15pm
b4:40pm	..Excelsior & Hutchinson..	b11:45am
a8:00pm	.... Crookston Express	a7:30am

EASTERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY.

b9:00am	...uth & West Superior.	a7:10am
a11:15pm		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."...	a11:00am
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.C'ty.	a7:05pm
b4:50pm	Mankato, New Ulm, Elmore	b10:00am
a7:45pm	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City	a7:25am

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	b10:35am

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

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

Trains for Stillwater: a9:00 a. m, a12:10, b2:15, b4:05, a6:10 p. m. For Taylor's Falls: b9:00 a. m, b4:05 p. m.

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
6:00pm	St.Croix Falls Local Except Sunday. From Broadway .... 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	†8.10 am	†8.30 pm
Marshalltown, Des Moines,	*8.10 pm	*7.50 am
St. Joseph and Kansas City	*11.20pm	*11.50pm
Mantorville Local	*3.55 pm	*9.50 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	a7:10am
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, Mil. and Chicago...	4:10pm

DEFECTIVE PAGE