YEAR'S TRADE TOTALS

HENRY CLEWS, IN HIS WEEKLY LETTER, SUMS UP THE OFFICIAL FIGURES

WAITING TIME IN STOCKS

Good Railroad Earnings and Crop Advices Favor the Maintenance of the Level of Prices—Bank Statements Regarded as Essential Factors in the Situation—Activity in Trade Continues.

NEW YORK, July 23.—Henry Clews' weekly stock letter says:

We have now reached the end of the fiscal year of the United States, and the official returns enable us to make a comparison between the two most remarkable years in the foreign trade of the country. Taken as a whole, the trade of last year exceeded that of the year preceding—the total of imports and exports combined being $1,924,000,000 for 1898-9 and $1,847,000,000 for 1897-8, showing an increase of $77,000,000. The increase, however, has been entirely upon the imports, which exhibit a gain of $81,000,000, while the exports have declined $4,000,000. The increase in the imports deserves attention. About three-fourths of that gain has arisen during the second half of the year; which shows that it has been almost entirely the consequence of the great revival of business which set in with the opening of 1899. This expansion in the imports, however, can hardly be regarded as an indication of a tendency to over-trading, whether comparison be made with the importations of previous years, or with the volume of the exports. Last year's imports fell $82,700,000 below those of 1895-6—$67,700,000 below those of 1896-7, and $31,900,000 below those of 1894-5.

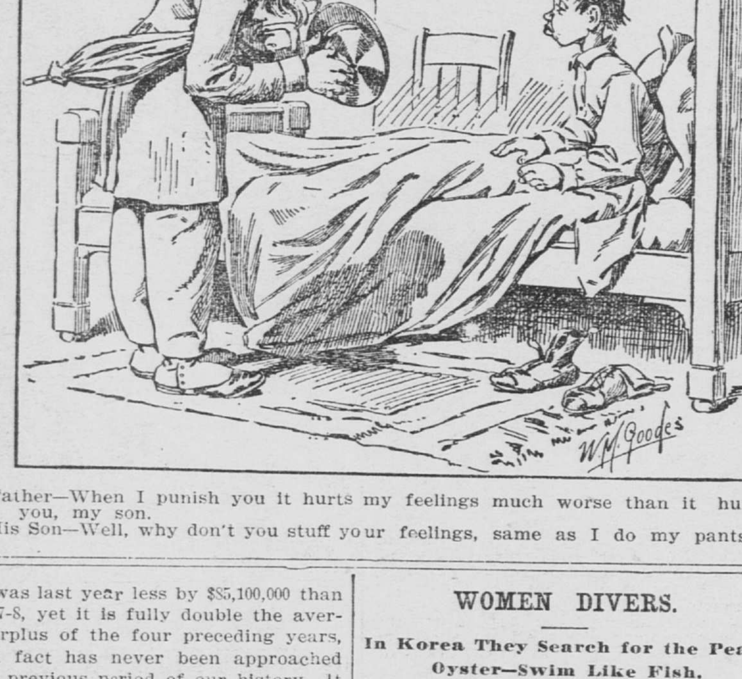
Although the excess of exports over imports was last year less by $85,100,000 than for 1897-8, yet it is fully double the average surplus of the four preceding years, and in fact has never been approached in any previous period of our history. It is not easy to put an exact value upon this extraordinary condition of the trade balance as an indication of what may be the future proportion as between imports and exports. It is superfluous to explain what is generally understood, that the extraordinary balance of our foreign trade for the last two years has been mainly due, first, to extraordinary cereal crops in this country concurrently with short crops in nearly all other countries, next to an increase in our exports of manufactures, and next to a comparative falling off in the imports—the imports of the two last years having averaged $656,500,000, while for the three next preceding years the average was $758,800,000. The first of these causes—abundant crops—is likely to be less important during the crop year 1899-1900 than it has proved for the two last years; for, on the one hand, our wheat crop wll show a falling off, and, on the other hand, the foreign crops show a large increase, which is likely to reduce the price of our diminished exportable surplus. As to our exports of manufactured goods, it is difficult to forecast how they may compare with the largely increased movement of the last two years. It is certain, from the orders already received from foreign sources for railroad supplies, that our shipments of that class of products will very largely surpass all precedents. But it is far less certain what will be the movements in other kinds of manufactures. A large proportion of the industries have passed under the new system of consolidation; what is to be the effect of that change upon exports remains to be demonstrated by experience. It does not need to be said that the increase in this class of exports during late years has been largely due to overproduction having compelled manufacturers to realize at a sacrifice in foreign markets. It is not easy to say what may be the course of producers now that consolidation has placed production and prices under effective control. It is claimed by the consolidated institutions that amalgamation will so economize the costs of production as to enable manufacturers to compete more successfully than ever with other industrial nations in the world's markets. This, however, is a problem which has yet to be solved; and it would be safer to wait for the results of experience than to fully concede this claim in advance. So far as respects the future of the import trade—if the large increase of the past year has been due to the renewed prosperity of the country, it seems reasonable to assume that that gain will be maintained for so long as the recovered prosperity is maintained. Perhaps the trade of the last six months may afford some indication of the direction the foreign balance may be expected to take during the new fiscal year. It is therefore of interest to note that while, for the second half of 1897-8, the excess of exports over imports was $305,500,000, the surplus for the same portion of the year just closed was only $195,100,000—a decrease at the rate of $221,000,000 per year.

In order to get a true conception of the balance of our trade operations with other countries, it is necessary to add the specie movement to the merchandise account. Combining the merchandise and specie accounts, the excess of exports was, for last year, $504,557,000, and for 1897-8 $534,626,000; and for the two years together $1,039,183,000. Against this must be set off a net debtor balance, consisting of interest payments, travelers' credits, ocean freights, etc., etc., which it seems to be generally conceded may be fairly estimated at about $175,000,000 per year. Making a deduction of $350,000,000, we have $689,183,000 remaining to creditor account on the two years' operations. As we have probably no very important amount of floating funds now to our credit in the hands of European borrowers, it appears probable that this balance, less the $20,000,000 indemnity paid to Spain, approximately represents the net amount of American securities sent home from Europe within the two last fiscal years.

The contest between the employes and the managers of the Brooklyn surface railroads and the fear of it spreading to other roads were a deterrent to large speculative movements in the stock market during the week. Transactions were consequently principally confined to the quick in-and-out traders and this attitude is likely to continue until this unrest on the part of labor has been fully settled. The continued good railroad earnings and crop advices undoubtedly favor the maintenance of prices. The only discouraging factor is the outlook of the money market, although it has worked somewhat easier during the week. The next several bank statements, therefore, are looked forward to as important factors in the situation and will be potential in their influence in affecting fluctuations. The activity in trade and the uses of money therefor still continue all over the country, and this doubtless interferes with the flow of money to this center. The low bank reserve for this season of the year is offset by the general feeling that the demand for funds upon New York for the moving of crops will be materially lessened as compared with previous years, due to the unusual supply of money which has accumulated at all interior points. The uniformity in the rates of interest in the four great money centers of the world at the present time represents a condition of established relations which is likely to be more or less permanent in the future. The ability to change this by Europe, so far as its being applied to this country, has been checked, if not lost entirely, by our growing increase in exports of manufactured goods, together with our having taken the immense quantity of American securities from them during the past two years. The unloading of these on the part of Europe was not due to a want of confidence but to two other better reasons—one being in part to settle a large trade balance in our favor, and the other the high prices that these securities had attained, which made it more profitable to sell them out and reinvest at home.

Foreign exchange drawers have now commenced to put out sixty-day bills against grain shipments. This will keep the exchange rate below the shipping point and removes any further apprehension of gold shipments for the season, which is a very favorable factor as the frequent rumors of late of gold shipments, and the fear thereof, have severely handicapped the market.

A SUGGESTION.



Father—When I punish you it hurts my feelings much worse than it hurts you, my son.
His Son—Well, why don't you stuff your feelings, same as I do my pants.

WOMEN DIVERS.

In Korea They Search for the Pearl Oyster—Swim Like Fish.

New York Sun.

A Brooklyn man received last week a letter from a friend in Seoul, the capital of Korea, describing a visit the writer had recently paid to the large island of Quelpaert, just south of Korea, and a part of that country. It appears that one of the main lines of business is diving for the pearl oyster, and that the diving operations are wholly monopolized by women. Here is an extract from the letter:

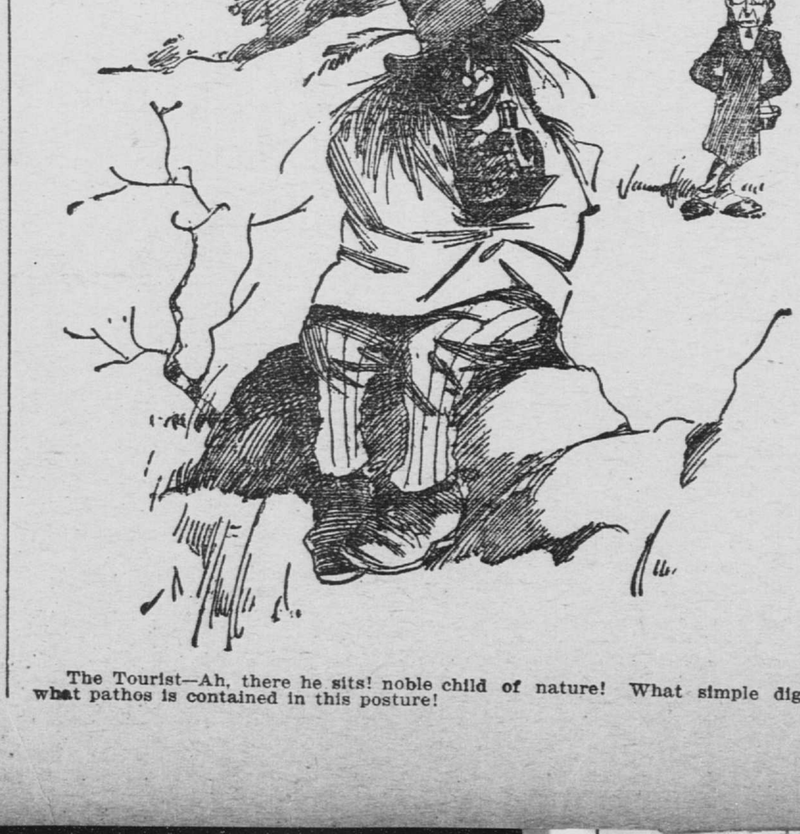
"I think the most unique sight I ever saw was the women divers at Quelpaert. Perhaps you may have heard that only women divers are engaged in the pearl oyster fisheries there. Every day I was there I saw a lot of them going out to their work or returning with the fruits of their quest under the sea. They are not a very handsome crowd, but they have fine, supple fingers, and can swim as well as any fish of the deep. Each wears a very scanty bathing dress that looks as though it might be made of gunny sack. Tied to a string around their waists is a gourd with a stopper in the neck of it to keep the water out. Tied to the gourd is a little bag. The third and last article of the equipment is a sickle, which is also fastened to the waist and rests on the back till the women get out to the fishing grounds.

"You might think that boats would be kept to carry these women out to their toil, but no, they work their passage, and it is a lesson in the art of swimming to see them. They wade out a few yards and then breast the waves, moving seaward with long, quick strokes, and cutting the water like a racing shell. They swim out about half a mile. My favorite amusement was watching as much as I could see of their subsequent operations through a glass. They would take off the gourd and little bag and leave them floating around on the surface. Then, sickle in hand, down they would go, head first, and I was told that they had to sink forty or fifty feet to the bottom.

"About the time I made up my mind they would never be seen again alive, up they would come, sometimes right near where the gourd was floating and sometimes several rods away. They would put their oyster or two or three of them in the little bag, take a few long breaths, and down they would go again, repeating the process until the bag was filled. It is said they will stay out for hours rather than return before they have all the oysters that can be crowded into the bag. Any stranger must admire them both for their splendid endurance and for their swimming. It's worth more than all the tank performances you ever saw.

"The sickles are used to cut away the seaweed at the bottom so that the divers may get at the stones and earth to which the oysters fasten themselves. A pearl is very rarely found, but when a diver captures the prize she thinks her fortune is made. The shell is used as mother of pearl and the oysters are eaten in large quantities, both on the island and on the mainland."

BEHIND TH E SCENE.



The Tourist—Ah, there he sits! noble child of nature! What simple dignity, what pathos is contained in this posture!

ROGERS & ROGERS,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

South St. Paul, Minn., July 22, 1899.

Dear Sir:

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle have been light and the market has shown more strength, especially on the better grades of stock cattle. Butcher stuff sold about steady with last week and not enough coming to supply the demands. We could sell many more fat steers than are coming. Several cars of Iowa steers were here that sold at $4.75@5 that would not have brought any more in Chicago. Shippers who have fat stuff to market need not be afraid to come this way with it.

We quote: Good to choice fat steers, $4.75 to $5.40; fair to good, $4.25 to $5; rough fleshy steers, $3.75 to $4.25; good to choice fat cows and heifers, $3.75 to $4.50; fair to good, $3.25 to $4; grassy and half fat cows, $2.75 to $3.25; canners, $1.50 to $2.50; stock cows, $2.50 to $3; bologna bulls, $2.50 to $3; stock bulls, $2.50 to $3.40; fair to good stocker and feeder steers (500 to 1,000 pounds), $3.50 to $4; common to fair, $3 to $3.50; tailings, $2.50 to $3; fair to good steer calves, $4 to $4.60; common to fair, $2.25 to $4; tailings, $2.50 to $3; heifers, $2.75 to $3.65, depending upon quality. Milch cows steady, $20 to $45. Veal calves, $4 to $5.75.

HOGS—Hogs closed the week with an advance of about 25c over last week. The market has fluctuated considerably and there is a wide difference between rough and grassy hogs and the best butcher weights. The range is 50c to 60c, and shippers should govern themselves accordingly.

Bulk of the best mixed and butcher hogs selling today (Saturday) at $4.40 to $4.45; rough packers, $3.75 to $4.

The market will depend entirely upon the receipts for the next sixty days. We think receipts will be light and the market looks as if it would work higher.

SHEEP—The sheep market was a little stronger the past week, owing to lighter receipts. Best fat lambs, $5 to $5.50; medium, $4.25 to $4.75; thin lambs, $3.25 to $3.50; best mutton sheep, $4 to $4.50; medium, $3.75 to $4; thin ewes, $2.75 to $3.25.

Yours very truly,
ROGERS & ROGERS.

Market conditions furnished daily on application.

Write or wire us whenever you want special quotations.

We give prompt and careful attention to all mail orders.

We solicit at least a share of your patronage.

VALUABLE STAMP.

It Was Burned Up After Many Travels and Adventures.

Philadelphia Times.

In the year 1851 a twelve-penny black Canadian postage stamp was printed by the government at Ottawa. The public did not regard this somber issue with favor, so few were issued.

One of these stamps was sent to the Hamilton postoffice, where it was sold to an old gentleman, who said it was a shame to print the queen's picture on a stamp that might be handled by profane hands. Tenderly the gentleman put it on a parcel, sending it to a friend in the United States. Here, in the waste basket, it lay for many a day, till an errand boy found it and quickly transferred it to his album. Despairing of getting a good collection, and his fever for stamps somewhat abating he sold them to a dealer. The new owner, on looking at the catalogue, found that what he had paid $5 for was worth $25.

Accidentally this stamp was slipped into a twenty-five cent packet, and sent to a dealer residing in Hamilton. When the latter opened the packet he was astonished to find such a valuable stamp, and, being honest, wrote his friend to inform him of what had happened, offering him $1,200 for it. The offer was accepted and the stamp again changed hands. By this time the stamp had increased in value, and not a few came from a distance to look at the treasure. One day an English nobleman, who, through a Canadian friend, had heard of the stamp, offered $1,500, which offer was accepted. The English lord, falling in love with an American heiress, and wishing to gain the favor of her brother, presented him with the stamp as a token of esteem. Here, in its new and luxurious American home, it came to a sad end, for one day the maid, by mistake, swept the stamp, which had accidentally fallen out of the album, into the fire. In an instant the stamp which thousands had heard of and longed for went up in smoke to the broad, blue sky, leaving not a trace behind.

The Lake Shore Limited to Boston.

All of the luxuries and conveniences of this famous train are at the disposal of Boston and New England passengers without extra charge. Write for Book of Trains and other printed matter of interest, to representatives named below: W. B. Hutter, N. W. P. A.; J. E. Hull, P. A., 122 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn., or F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago. A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

BIG DROP IN WHEAT

LOSS FOR THE WEEK WAS HELPED BY AN UNEXPECTED ADVANCE ON SATURDAY

DIFFERENCE OF TWO CENTS

Would Have Been Three but for the Hot Wave That for a Time Threatened the Crop About Ready to Be Harvested—Slump Again Started Upon Report of an Approaching Cool Wave.

	Close Sat.	Prev. Sat.
Sept. wheat, Minneapolis	67⅛	69½
Sept. wheat, Chicago	70⅛	72¾@⅞
Sept. wheat, Duluth	69⅛	71⅞
Sept. wheat, New York	75¾	78¼

It is said that the wind that fails to blow good to some one is indeed a bad one. All of which was exemplified in the effect the hot wave of the past few days had upon the wheat market. So intense was the heat that the result of it upon the crop about ready to be harvested was feared, and, as a consequence, there was an advance Saturday of over 1 cent in the active option. Much of the gain was lost before the close, because of a reported cool wave approaching. The net gain for the day, however, was fully ⅝ of a cent. The net loss on the week is a little more than a cent. This was regarded as partly due to the fact that the new crop is soon to be thrown upon the market, and that it gives promise of being much greater than had been estimated. The quality of the new wheat is also said to be better than reported by the men who examined it. Events will govern the market the present week. Should the hot weather continue, it will do considerable damage to wheat in its present condition. On the other hand, should there be a cool wave, there will naturally be a falling back into the downward groove of wheat prices.

There is every indication of a great yield of corn. This has had the effect of weakening prices for that grain. Weather conditions will also govern corn prices, and oats will naturally be overlooked for the time being, or until there is a better demand than at present.

STOCKS RATHER SLOW.

The stock market is still in a waiting condition. There is no longer fear of changes in the money market such as will make dealings in securities dangerous, owing to the possible scarcity of cash. The outflow of gold has virtually ceased, and the bank statement for the past week was anything but unfavorable. Labor troubles have had a bad effect upon the volume of dealings, and, possibly, to that feature of the situation is due in large measure the lightness of business. Much that has been done has been of the professional sort, and the number of stocks changing hands has been kept at a low figure. Railroad earnings have been satisfactory, and none of the standard railroad stocks have suffered.

SOUTH ST. PAUL LIVE STOCK.

The following table shows the receipts of live stock at the Union stock yards, South St. Paul, for the week ending July 22, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week in 1898:

	Last. Week.	Prev. Week.	1898.
Cattle	1,084	1,974	1,600
Calves	319	538	381
Hogs	5,675	6,465	4,381
Sheep	638	3,904	4,619
Horses	1	110	37
Cars	136	205	154

The following table shows the killings by Swift & Co. for the week ending July 22, compared with the previous week and the corresponding week in 1898:

	Last. Week.	Prev. Week.	1898.
Cattle	279	674	482
Calves	45	48	29
Hogs	5,959	5,693	3,599
Sheep	350	1,255	603

SOUTH ST. PAUL HORSE MARKET.

George W. Wentworth, of the South St. Paul horse exchange, makes the following report for the week ending July 22:

The horse market for the past week has not been very brisk, light receipts because of the extremely hot weather being in a measure the cause.

A carload of mixed horses sold for shipment to Canada at prices steady with last week's market.

Quotations: One work team, $210; two drivers, $150 each; one car load mixed horses, $110 per head.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, July 22.—The receipts at the Union stock yards today were: Cattle, 32; hogs, 208; sheep, 630.

The receipts by cars over the various railroads were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Mixed.
C., St. P., M. & O.	..	3	..
Great Northern	..	..	1
M., St. P. & S. Ste. M.	1	..	..

M., St. P. & S. Ste. M., 1 car sheep. Northern Pacific, 2 cars sheep.

Total receipts from Jan. 1, 1899, to date, compared with the same period last year, are as follows:

	1899.	1898.	Gain.
Cattle	46,299	58,556	*12,257
Calves	21,426	18,759	2,667
Hogs	214,854	192,803	22,051
Sheep	138,001	95,272	42,729
Horses	523	918	*395
Cars	5,555	5,479	76

*Loss.

Hogs—Comparative receipts:

Total for today	208
A week ago	619
A year ago	623

Quotations: Butchers and prime heavy, $4.40@4.50; mixed, $4.10@4.45; packers, $3.75@4.10; rough, $1.50@2.50; pigs, $3.10@3.45.

The receipts were very light, the weather being almost too warm to safely ship hogs any great distance. Only a few bunches, which were fair in quality, were on sale. These all went at 10@15c higher than yesterday's prices. Mixed hogs sold at $4.40 for the bulk, with a range of $4.10@4.45. Packers range from $3.75 to $4. Representative sales:

Mixed Hogs—

No.	Wt.	Dg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dg.	Price.
63	251	..	$4 45	60	279	120	$4 40
51	288	160	4 40	8	227	..	4 45
22	226	80	4 45	5	164	..	4 45
1	160	..	4 40				

Packers—

5	450	80	$4 00	1	310	..	$4 00
3	307	..	4 00	2	280	..	4 00

Rough—

1	450	..	$2 50

Pigs—

1	110	..	$3 15	2	93	..	$3 20
3	97	..	3 25				

Cattle—Comparative receipts:

Total for today	32
A week ago	24
A year ago	54

Quotations: Prime butcher steers, $4.75@5.30; common to good, $4.25@4.75; choice cows and heifers, $4@4.50; common to good, $3.25@3.75; canners, $2@2.75; best feeding steers, $3.75@4.10; common and off-colored, $3.25@3.75; best stock heifers, $3.50@3.75; common and off-colored, $3@3.50; young cows, $2.75@3.25; best stock calves, $4.25@4.50; common, $3.75@4.15; best yearlings and twos, $3.75@4.10; medium, $3.50@3.75; fat bulls, $3.25@3.65; common and killing bulls, $2.75@3.25; stock bulls, $2.50@3.30; veal calves, $4.50@5.50; milkers and springers, $20@45.

Receipts were very light, about equal to those of a week ago, but about half as many as were received a year ago today.

One load of grass cows from South Dakota were among those offered, selling at steady prices.

The market is fully steady on all good quality cattle, and everything points to a continuance of these prices. Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
14	1136	$4 00	2	1100	$3 65
1	900	3 50	4	1050	3 40

Butcher Steers—

2	940	$4 00	1	1020	$4 65
3	1263	5 35			

Butcher Bulls—

1	1180	$3 05	2	1340	$3 25
1	1207	3 10			

Veal Calves—

1	170	$5 00	2	140	$5 25
1	140	5 50			

Stock Cows and Heifers—

2	605	$3 25	2	995	$3 15
4	937	3 10	2	820	3 00
1	630	2 75			

Stockers and Feeders—

1	800	$3 65	3	480	$3 00
6	853	3 70	2	445	3 30
5	508	3 35	1	940	4 00

Steer Calves—

6	445	$3 50	1	440	$2 50
1	800	4 00			

Thin Cows and Canners—

1	1080	$2 65	1	760	$2 75
1	930	2 10	1	880	2 50
1	1140	2 75	1	1100	2 75
1	1240	2 75	1	840	2 65
1	1100	2 25			

Stock Bulls—

1	1040	$3 00	4	1067	$3 00
1	940	3 00	3	620	3 00
1	1220	2 90	1	880	2 75
1	1320	3 00			

Milkers and Springers—

1 springer	$35	1 springer	$40
1 cow and calf	40	2 cows and calves	80
1 springer	50		

Sheep—Comparative receipts:

Total for today	630
A week ago	901
A year ago	43

Quotations: Good sheep, $3.75@4.35; stock ewes, $2.75@3.25; good lambs, $4.75@5; bucks, $2.75@3.50; spring lambs, $5@5.35; stock lambs, $3@4.

There was a fair run of sheep for Saturday, nearly 600 more than arrived the same day a year ago, but 300 short of the number received a week ago. Among the receipts were a couple of cars of Dakota sheep, which sold readily at prices which were considered a little higher than those prevailing during the fore part of the week. Representative sales:

No.		Wt.	Price.
167	fat wethers	104	$4 25
43	bucks	116	3 00
92	mixed sheep	97	4 10
23	spring lambs	68	5 25
2	stock sheep	50	3 35

Milch Cow Exchange—Lytle & Raeburn report: The demand for good milkers the past week has been good, and some buyers have gone home without filling their orders owing to the scarcity of good cows. Poor cows are hard to dispose of, the demand for this class being very light. Representative sales:

2 cows and calves	$80	1 cow and calf	$45
1 springer	50	1 springer	35
1 springer	40		

Day's Sales—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co	18	221	302
H. Friedmann	2	...	...
Hankey Bros	8	...	...
Slimmer & Thomas	14	...	...
L. M. Weston	...	...	84
Staples & King	...	...	11

Among the shippers on the market were the following: F. P. Stone, Dickinson, N. D., 2 cars sheep; H. Raymond, Campbell, S. D., 1 car cattle and 1 car sheep; W. Boerboom, Ghent, 1 car hogs; Bergman & Jacobson, St. James, 1 car hogs; S. A. Scales, Madelia, 1 car hogs; Lende & Clair, Cottonwood, cattle and hogs.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Minnesota Transfer—The past week's trade was characterized dull with scarcely any tendency of activity. Horses were plenty on the market, all of which were above the average quality. Buyers were few and bought in small quantities at prices in many cases below country cost. Horses are advancing faster in prices in the country than on the market. Western horses sold better than any other class of horses. The representative sales of horses as follows:

Drafters, choice to extra	$125@160
Drafters, common to good	90@100
Farm horses, choice to extra	100@120
Farm horses, common to good	60@ 70

STOCKS WERE DULL.

Trading for the Day Was Rated as Unimportant.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	60⅝	60⅝
Call money, New York	4	3½

NEW YORK, July 22.—Today's stock market was an unimportant, even an insignificant affair. London manifested some continued interest in American securities, marking up prices rather above the point reached on this side, even on the opening rise. The opening advance here quickly succumbed to the sympathetic influence of a reaction in Sugar, which lost something over a point. Heaviness in a few other industrials helped to hold back the market. But the bears were no more disposed to operate than the bulls, and the market held suspended near last night's level.

The bank statement brought a realizing movement which carried prices off in some cases a point from the best, Rock Island and a few other stocks, which have been going up for several days, being most affected. The offerings were well absorbed, and the short session ended with quotations not far from last night's prices.

The oppressive heat prevailing had something to do with the extreme lassitude of the trading. The American Linseed Oil and Iowa Central stocks showed good advances in prices, and the Fort Worth and Denver City first mortgage bonds rose 1¾ on the acquirement of trackage rights between Denver and Pueblo from the Atchison by the Colorado & Southern, which controls the Texas road.

The bank statement showed the surplus reserve increased by reason of a contraction in loans, as was expected, but the loss of over $1,000,000 in cash was a disappointment. In view of the low prevailing rates for money at interior centers, it was expected that funds would have been attracted to New York during the week, but no such movement is reflected in the bank statement. The continued high rates of sterling exchange causes some anxiety, as well as bewilderment, in view of the lower discount rates in London, and the well-marked disposition of London to buy stocks in New York in the last few days. Sterling rate has only yielded a fraction and still hovers within a cent of the gold export point.

Dealings in bonds have been dull and some issues fell away in prices, but others moved upward on active demand. United States reg. 3s and 5s advanced ⅛ and the old 4s reg. ¼ and do coup. ¼ in the bid price.

STOCKS.

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

	S'l's	High	Low	Closing. 22	21
Am. Malt	.....	18	18	11½	11½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	69	69¾
A. S. & W.	600	56⅜	56⅛	56	56
de pfd	.....	96	95¾	95¾	95¾
A. Mining Co.	.....	56	55½	55¾	56
Am. Tobacco	1600	97¾	97½	97½	97¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	143	443
Am. Tin Plate	.....	38½	38⅛	38⅜	38
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	84¾	84½
Am. Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	41¼	41¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	92	92¼
Am. Spirits	.....	.....	.....	6	6
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	29	29
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	112	112½
A., T. & S. F.	1100	20⅛	19⅞	19¾	19⅞
do pfd	6100	62⅛	61⅝	61⅝	61¾
Am. Linseed Oil	.....	13½	11¾	13	11¼
do pfd	.....	54¾	53	54	52
B. & O. new	300	48½	48¼	48	47⅞
do pfd new	.....	73	72½	72¼	72¼
Brook. R. T.	3600	115⅞	115⅛	115⅛	115⅜
Brook. U. G.	.....	.....	.....	139½	139½
Bag & Paper	.....	.....	.....	27	25½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	78	78
Brunswick Co	.....	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	16¼
C., B. & Q.	2700	137¼	136⅜	136⅜	136¾
Can. Southern	200	54⅜	54⅝	53⅝	53½
Can. Pacific	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Car & Foundry	.....	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	60¼	60¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	100	58½	58¾	58¼	58
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Con. Tobacco Co.	800	41½	41	40¾	41
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	81¼	81½
Ches. & Ohio	600	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	28¾
C. & E. Ill.	.....	.....	.....	73½	73½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	123	123
Central Pacific	.....	.....	.....	51¾	51¾
Col. Southern	.....	.....	.....	4¾	4¾
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	44	44
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	16½	16½
Col. F. & I.	.....	.....	.....	45⅝	45⅜
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	103	103
Chi. G. W.	3300	14⅜	14⅛	14	14½
C G W deb. 4 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	89½	89½
do pfd A	.....	.....	.....	69½	69½
do pfd B	.....	.....	.....	31	31
Chi., Ind. & L.	.....	.....	.....	9¾	9¾
do pfd	.....	41	40½	40	41
Chi. Terminal	.....	15⅝	15	15	15¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	48⅝	48
Con. Ice	.....	.....	.....	42	42
Diamond Match	.....	.....	.....	148	149
Del., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	167	166
Den. & Rio G.	200	21⅞	21¾	21½	21⅝
do pfd	600	75¼	75	75	75⅛
D. M. & Ft. D.	.....	.....	.....	20¾	21
Erie	.....	.....	.....	13¼	13¼
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	36½	36½
Fed. Steel	300	58½	58⅛	58	58¼
do pfd	.....	80¼	80	80⅜	79¾
Gen. Elec. Co.	.....	120	120	119½	120⅛
Gt. Nor pfd	.....	.....	.....	166	166
Glucose	.....	.....	.....	69	69
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	107	107
Hock. Val. Ry	.....	.....	.....	21	22
do pfd	.....	58	57	57¾	58
Ill Cent.	.....	117¼	117	116⅞	116⅞
Int. Paper	.....	.....	.....	41	41
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	78½	78½
Iowa Cent	.....	13¼	12⅝	13	12⅝
do pfd	.....	52¼	51½	51⅞	51
Jersey Central	.....	.....	.....	116	116¾
K. C., P. & G.	.....	7¼	7¼	7⅛	7¼
Knick. Ice	.....	.....	.....	50	50
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	74	74
Laclede Gas	.....	.....	.....	54	54
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	98	98
Lake Erie & W.	.....	.....	.....	17	18
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	75¼	75
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	200	200
Louis. & Nash.	1500	73½	73⅜	73½	73¼
Lead	100	31¼	31¼	30¾	30¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	112	112
Leather	.....	.....	.....	6¾	6¾
do pfd	800	73⅛	72¾	72⅞	73
Manhattan Con	1400	118¾	118	118	118⅛
M., St.P.& S.St.M.	.....	.....	.....	24	24½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	64	64½
Met. Traction	600	213	211½	211¾	212¼
Mobile & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	45	45
Minn. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	54½	54½
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	90	90
M., K. & T.	.....	.....	.....	11¾	11¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	34	34¾
Missouri Pacific	1500	48⅜	47⅝	47⅞	48⅛
Nor. Pacific	1700	50⅞	50½	50½	50½
do pfd	500	77¾	77⅝	77½	77¼
N. Y. Central	7200	140⅛	139½	139⅜	139⅜
Nat. Steel Co.	.....	49¾	49½	49½	49½
do pfd	.....	94⅝	91	91	91
Nat. Biscuit	.....	48½	48	47½	47⅞
do pfd	.....	110½	100½	99	100
Norfolk & West.	.....	.....	.....	20½	20½
do pfd	.....	70¾	70½	70½	70½
N. Y. Air Brake	.....	202	200	200	205
N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	13	13
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	65	65
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	32½	32½
Northwestern	100	160	160	159⅞	159
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	159¼	194
N. American	.....	.....	.....	11¼	11¼
Omaha	100	108	107½	108	107
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	170	170
Ontario & West.	.....	.....	.....	26¼	26¼
Ore. Ry. & Nav.	.....	.....	.....	40	44
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	75	75
Pressed S. Car Co	.....	.....	.....	50½	51
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	84⅛	83½
Pennsylvania Ry.	.....	136⅜	136	136⅛	135⅝
Pacific Mail	100	48¼	48¼	47¾	48½
People's Gas	700	118½	118	118	119
Pullman	.....	.....	.....	159½	159½
Reading	.....	.....	.....	20¾	20¾
do 1st pfd	5400	61	60	59⅞	60⅜
do 2d pfd	600	33½	33⅛	33	33
Rock Island	1400	119⅜	118½	118⅝	118⅞
Southern Ry	700	.....	.....	11½	11⅜
do pfd	400	52½	52¼	52¼	51⅞
Southern Pac.	100	31⅞	31¾	31¾	31¾
St. L. & S. W.	.....	.....	.....	14⅝	14¾
do pfd	.....	37¼	36¾	36½	36¾
St. L. & S. F.	.....	.....	.....	10⅝	10½
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	69½	68
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	37½	37⅛
Silver Certificates	.....	.....	.....	60	60
Stand. R. & T.	.....	.....	.....	7½	7¼
Smelter	.....	40	39½	39¼	39
do pfd	.....	85½	85½	85⅜	86
Stand. Dist	.....	.....	.....	13	13
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	56	56
St. P. & Duluth	.....	57¼	57¼	56½	56½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	102½	102½
Sugar Refinery	7800	158⅛	156⅞	157¼	157⅜
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	118	118
St. Paul	6900	132½	131⅞	131⅞	132
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	173½	173½
T. C. A. T.	.....	.....	.....	68½	68½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	138	138
T. C. & I.	100	69	68¾	68¾	69½
Tex. Pac	.....	.....	.....	22¾	22½
Union Pac	1700	44¼	43⅝	43½	43⅞
do pfd	900	77¾	77½	77⅝	77½
U. S. Express	.....	.....	.....	49	48
U. S. Rubber	100	50½	50½	49¾	50¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	115¼	115¼
Wabash	.....	.....	.....	7½	7⅞
do pfd	300	22½	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
Western Union	100	90½	90½	90	90½
Wisconsin Cen	.....	15	15	15	15
do pfd	.....	52⅞	52¾	52¾	52¾
Wheel. & L. E.	300	9¾	9½	9⅜	9⅜
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	50	50
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	24¼	24¼
Wells-Fargo Ex.	.....	.....	.....	125	125

Total sales, 209,822.

BONDS.

S. S. 2s, reg.	100¾	do 4s	93
do 3s, reg.	108⅜	N. Y. C. 1sts	112½
do 3s, coup.	109	N. J. C. gen. 5s	121½
do new 4s, reg	129	N. C. 6s	135
do new 4s, coup	130	do 4s	109
do old 4s, reg.	112¼	Nor. Pac. 6s	113
do old 4s, coup	113	do gen. 3s	67⅝
do 5s, reg.	111⅜	do prior 4s	103
do 5s, coup.	112⅝	N.Y.,C. & S.L 4s	107½
D. of C. 3 65s	119	N. & W. con. 4s	95¼
Ala., class A	108	do gen. 6s	135
do class B	108	Ore. Nav. 1sts	113½
do class C	108	do 4s	101½
do currency	98	Ore. S. L. 6s	113½
Atchison.gen. 4s	102⅛	do. consols 5s	132
do adjt. 4s	85¼	R. Gen. 4s	88¼
Can. Sou. 2nds	111¼	R. G. W. 1sts	98¾
Ches. & O 4½s	97½	St.L. & I.M.c5s	113⅞
do 5s	119	St.L. & S.F.g6s	124½
C. & N. con, 7s	145	St. P. con	170
do S. F. deb 5s	122¼	St.P.,C. & P.1sts	121
Chi. Term. 4s	99½	do 5s	121¾
D. & R. G. 4s	100¼	S. Railway 5s	109½
E.T.,V. & G.1sts	102½	S. R. & T. 6s	85
Erie Gen. 4s	72⅝	Ten. new set. 3s	96¼
F.W. & D.C.1sts	80	Tex. & P. 1sts	116
Gen. Elec. 5s	118	do 2nds	56
G.H. & S.,A. 6s	113	Union Pac. 4s	106⅛
do 2nds	108	Wabash 1sts	116⅛
H. & T. C. 5s	110	do 2nds	102½
do consol 6s	112	West Shore 4s	114⅞
Iowa Cen. 1sts	113	W. Cen. 1sts	75⅞
K.C.,P. & G.1sts	61	Vir. Centuries	86½
La. new con. 4s	106	Vir. Deferred	8¾
L. & N. uni. 4s	99½	Col. Sou. 4s	89⅝
M., K. & T. 2nds	68¼		

LONDON STOCK REVIEW—London, July 23.—The stock market was gloomy in the early part of the week, but the improvement in the Transvaal situation made the close distinctly cheerful. Consols recovered sharply, but closed below the best prices of the week. Other giltedged securities were also bought. The close showed remarkable strength and the future of the market looks promising. Among the advances are the following: Illinois Central, ⅞; St. Paul, ¾; Santa Fe, ⅝; Union Pacific, ⅜; New York Central, ¼; Northern Pacific, ⅛; Pennsylvania, ⅛; New York, Lake Ontario & Western, ⅛, and Montana, Kansas & Texas, ⅛; Denver & Rio Grande preferred fell ⅜; Erie preferred, ¼; Canadian Pacific, ⅛; Chesapeake & Ohio, ⅛; Denver & Rio Grande common, ⅛; Louisville & Nashville, ⅛, and Reading, ⅛. Money was in fair supply at 1¾@2¼ per cent for call loans, 2¼ to 2½ per cent for the week, and 3¼ per cent for three months bills.

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, July 22.—Money on call nominally, 3@4 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 3½@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87⅜@4.87½ for demand and at $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.85@4.86 and $4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83½. Silver certificates, 60@61c; bar silver, 60⅝c; Mexican dollars, 48c.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT—New York, July 22.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve, increase, $1,356,850; loans, decrease, $8,828,600; specie, decrease, $2,664,400; legal tenders, increase, $2,015,300; deposits, decrease, $12,023,800; circulation, decrease, $22,600. The banks now hold $12,055,600 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

TREASURY STATEMENT—Washington, July 22.—Today's statement of the condition of the treausry shows: Available cash balance, $280,874,758; gold reserve, $244,842,623.

MOVEMENT OF SPECIE—New York, July 22.—Exports of gold and silver this week aggregate $845,435 in silver bars and coin and $2,415 in gold.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul—$551,587.05.
Minneapolis—$1,467,073.
Chicago—$16,864,812.
New York—$155,822,042.
Boston—$25,947,012.

Special Low Rates to Pittsburg and Boston

Via Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway. One fare for the round trip from Chicago. Return limit, Aug. 31. Pittsburg tickets on sale Aug. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5. Boston tickets, Aug. 11 and 12. Further information can be had by addressing W. B. Hutter, N. W. P. A.; J. E. Hull, P. A., 122 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn., or F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago. A. J. Smith, G. P. A., Cleveland.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed bids will be received and opened at the council chamber of the Village of Hibbing, St. Louis County, Minnesota, on the 8th day of August, 1899, at 8:30 p. m., for the construction of 10,500 feet of sanitary sewer system in said village; said bid to be made as follows: Either for excavating and laying the pipe, for furnishing the sewer pipe, or for excavating, laying and furnishing the pipe. A certified check in the sum of $700 must accompany bid for excavating and a certified check for $500 must accompany bid for furnishing pipe, or in lieu thereof an accepted bond in said sums. Plans and specifications will be furnished upon demand by applying to Quincey A. Thomas, C. E., at Hibbing, upon request.

Dated July 20th, 1899.

M. ROGALSKY,
Village Recorder.

W. M. CAMPBELL

COMMISSION COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards,

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Consignments and correspondence solicited. Market reports furnished on application.

We do a strictly commission business. No live stock bought or sold on our own account.

References—Stock Yards bank, South St. Paul; Security bank Zumbrota; Hon. A. T. Koerner, state treasurer, Capitol building, St. Paul; A. C. Anderson, cashier, St. Paul National bank, St. Paul.

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H. HOLBERT & SON,

Bankers and Brokers,

341 Robert St. St. Paul.

NOTICE TO WELL CONTRACTORS.

Notice is hereby given, that the Council of the Village of Slayton, Minnesota, will receive sealed bids, at the Council Room in said Village, Monday, August 7, 1899, at 8 o'clock p. m., for the construction and completion of a deep well on the Village property; well to be ten (10) inches in diameter, cased with 10-inch galvanized iron pipe; guaranteed to furnish water sufficient for operation of water works for said Village.

Bids must be accompanied by certified check for $200.00. The Council reserves right to reject any and all bids.

Dated at Slayton, Minn., July 17, 1899.

By order of the Village Council.

B. H. WHITNEY,
Village Recorder.

WOOD AND COAL WANTED.

Office of the Board of Control,
Room 14 Court House and City Hall,
St. Paul, Minn., July 20, 1899.

Sealed bids marked "Proposals for Fuel" will be received at this office until Thursday noon, July 27th, 1899, for the yearly supply of wood and coal at the City and County Hospital, Almshouse and Poor Farm and Outdoor Relief Departments.

For specifications and particulars call at this office. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order Board of Control.

OLIVER J. TONG,
Secretary.