FAIR TRADING IN WHEAT.

Good Buying at an Early Decline, Prices Advancing a Fraction.

Corn Closes Quiet, Oats Strong, Some Interest Being Mani.ested in Perk.

Financial Operations of the Money Kings---The General Quotations.

of a contest in wheat at one time to-day, with Hutchinson and the crowd buying and Pardridge selling heavily. Early in the day Cittrell was the leading buyer, followed by Schwartz, W. G. McCornick & Co. and Schwartz, W. G. McCormick & Co. and Vance. Baldwin soid freely at the opening, and it was credited to Mr. Hutchinson. Altogether the market had its softest spot soon after the opening, and increased in strength with a very slow advance up to noon. The Liverpool cables early were simply firm, and toward the close improved in tone. The cables were more than offset by the board's cablegram giving 1,360,000 bu increase on ocean passage. There was a report that fresh export business amounting to 145,000 bu was in progress at New York. This was not confirmed, and actual clearances at that port confirmed, and actual clearances at that port were but 16,000 bu of wheat and 21,000 bbls of flour. The weather threatened colder. in the Northwest, but was mild over the wheat belt. St. Louis sent dispatches saying that wheat is well rooted and matted, but not wheat is well rooted and matted, but not jointed, and not in danger except from the most severe weather. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, was on the floor, and is bullish on the light stocks in farmers' hands, and the inquiry for wheat now at Buffalo and New York. Receipts of wheat were moderate at primary markets. Wheat closed at the very best figure of the day and about ½c over the lowest prices touched early. The net gain was about ¼c. touched early. The net gain was about 'ac, and the closing was bouyant, with a fraction better than closing price paid after the bell. Receipts were 10 cars winter wheat, 11 cars rial change in prices. The provision trade was lifeless most of the day. Opening prices were about 212c under the close last night for all products. The weakness was partially due to the dispatches from the yards quoting hogs 5c lower, and packers bidding 10c under the market. Closing prices were about steady for pork and lard, and 242@5c lower

The leading futures ranged as follows: Open high Low Closing. ARTICLES. No. 2 Wheat:
March
May
July
No. 2 Corn: 761/2 761/2 761/4 761/2 787/8 791/4 783/4 791/4 771/4 773/4 771/4 775/8 291/2 295/8 291/2 295/8 313/8 313/8 313/8 313/8 32 321/8 No. 2 Oats; February...
May
June
....ess Pork:
March...
May 22½ 22½ 22½ 22½ 22½ . 10 20 March....

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring, 75½c; No. 3 spring, 65@66c; No. 2 red. 75½c; No. 3 spring, 65@66c; No. 2 red. 75½c; Corn—No. 2, 28½@28%c. Oats—No. 2, 20½@21c. Rye—No. 2, 43c. Barley—No. 2, 5 @57c. Flax Seed—No. 1, \$1,38. Prime timothy seed, \$1.18@1,19. Mess pork, per bbl, \$9.87½@9.30. Lard, per 100 lbs, \$5.82½. Short ribs sides, (loose), \$4.75@4.8.). Dry salted shoulders, (boxed), \$4.25@4.37½. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.05@5.10. Whisky—Distillers finished goods, per gal, \$1.0.; Receipts—Flour, 9,000 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 38,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10.0 0 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bu; rye, 9,000 bu; barley, 38,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10.0 0 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 335,000 bu; cats, 151,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 47,000 bu. On the produce exchange to-day the butter market was steady and unchanged; fancy creamery, 26½@27c; fine, 21@23c; finest dairies, 19@22c; fine, 14@18c. Eggs, 12c. R. M. NEWPORT & SON

Investment Bankers. 152. 153 and 154 Drake Block, St. Paul, Buy and sell Stocks. Bonds and Real Estate.

COCHRAN & WALSH, First Listate and Mortgage Loans General Financial Agents.

Duluth Grain.

Duluth Grain.

bpecial to the Globe.

Duluth, Minu. Feb. 5.—Market opened firm and stronger at yesterday's close, and under fair demand. On orders from outside May advanced 4/c, holding very firm. There were few sellers. Cash, No. 1 hard was unchanged, with nothing doing; closed at 77c; No. 1 northern closed at 75½c; No. 2 northern, closed at 71c. May opened quiet, but very firm at 81¼c, strengthened and advanced to 81½c, held steady and closed at that. May No. 1 northern, closed at 75½c. Cars on track—Wheat 31, corn 17, cats 33. Receipts—Wheat 3,084 bu, corn 8,549 bu, oats 3,543 bu. Shipments—Wheat 8,333 bu. J. J. WATSON, BRO. & HYNDMAN

96 East Fourth Street. REAL ESTATE AND MORTGAGE INVEST-FIRE INSURANCE AGENCY.

Milwaukee Produce. Milwaukee Produce.

Milwaukee, Feb. 5.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer; No. 2 spring, on track, cash, 72@73c; May, 73%c No. 1 northern, 81c. Corn quiet; No. 3. o. t., 28½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, o. t., 22½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 in store, 43½c. Barley quiet; No. 2, in store, 42½c. Provisions, firm. Pork, \$9.82½. Lard, \$5.8.½. Butter steady; dairy, 15@17c. ** Cheese steady; cheddars, 99½c. Eggs easy; fresh, 12½@13c. Receipts—Flour, 14,800 bbls; wheat, 21,200 bu; barley, 34,300 bu. Ship ments—Flour, 17,800 bbls; wheat, none; barley, 35,500 bu.

F. Townsend Mix. W. A. Holbrook E. TOWNSEND MIX & CO. ARCHITECTS.

Offices, New Globe Building, Minneapolis. Architects of Northwestern Guaranty Loan Building; the New Globe building, St. Paul; Senator Washburn's residence, and other imperiant works. Orders solicited. B. H. Brown Sunt. of Construction.

St. Louis Produce.

St. Louis Feb. 5.—Flour is quiet, and quotations unchanged. Wheat opened lower, but soon reacted, and closed \$\frac{1}{86}\$Mc above yesterday: No. 2 red, cash, 76\frac{1}{86}\$c: May closed at 78\frac{1}{86}\$T8\frac{1}{86}\$c; June closed at 77\frac{1}{86}\$c; June closed at 77\frac{1}{86}\$c; July, 75\frac{1}{86}\$C: May. 27\frac{1}{86}\$Z7\frac{1}{86}\$c, closing at 2.\frac{1}{86}\$c; July, 28\frac{1}{82}\$S\frac{1}{86}\$C Oats higher: No. 2 cash, 21\frac{1}{86}\$c; May, 22\frac{1}{82}\$E. Rye steady at 42\frac{1}{86}\$c asked. Barley very slow; sample lots of prime range at 45\frac{1}{86}\$Sc; choice, 50\frac{1}{86}\$Sc; fancy, 57\frac{1}{86}\$Sc.

New York Produce.

New York Produce.

New York Produce.

New York Feb. 5.—Flour—Receipts, 24, 757 pkgs; exports, 9,131 bbls; 16,848 sacks; beavy, unsettled and dull; sales, 18,300 bbls. Corm meal quiet and steady. Wheat—Receipts, 24,750 bu; exports, 15,779 bu; sales, 2,664,000 bu futures; 38,000 bu spot; spot market stronger, dull; No. 2 red, 8514,0854; classed red, 704,8914; c), bi; steamer No. 2 red, 814,0852; tseamer No. 3 red, 744; c; uneraded red, 704,8914; c; No. 1 northern, 934,09314; c), 1 hard, 954,09514; c), potions less active, 1,4036; c), potions les active, 1,4036; c), potions

closing at 37½c; April, 38@38¼c, closing at 384c; May, 38¾@39c, closing at 39c; June, 38¾@39c, closing at 39c; June, 38¾@39c, closing at 39½c. Oats—Receipts, 151,0 0 bn; exports, 503 bn; sales, 370,0 0 bn futures 119,000 bn spot; spot market less active, weaker; ontions fairly active easier; February, 28½@28%c, closing at 28%c; May, 27¼@27%c, closing at 27%c; spot, No. 2 white, 29½@29½e; mixed Western, 27@30c; white mixed Western, 29@31c; No. 2 Chicago, 29¾c. Hay seady, quiet. Hops quiet; firmer. Coffee options opened barely steady, unchanged to 5 p ints down, closing steady; sales, 24,500 bags, including February, 15.50c; March, 15.% @15.90c; April, 13-75c; May, 15.76@15.80c; June, 15.70@15.70c; October, 15.55@15.65c; December, 15.45@15.50c; spot Rio steady; fair cargoes, 19¾c; No. 7, 1,½c. Sugar—Raw dull, nominal; sales, 1,00c hhds domestic molasses, 82 test, 3¼c; frifined quiet, weak; C, 5 1-16@5%c; extra C, 5 7-16@5%c; white extra C, 5 13-16c; yellow, 4½@5%c; off A, 5 9-16@5%c; mould A, 6%c; standard A, 6½c; powdered, 6 9-10c; granulated, 6¼c; cubes, 6 9-16c. Molasses—Foreign firm; New Orleans, firm. Rice in demand, firm, Petroleum quiet, steady; United closed at \$1.07½e for March. Cotton seed oil strong. Tallow dull. Rosin quiet. Turpentine lower, dull, 42¼@42½c. Eggs quiet, lower, Western, 13¼@13½c; receipts, 5.572 pags. Pork firm, quiet; mess, oid, \$10.25@10.75; mess, new, \$10.75@11.25; extra prine, \$9.25@75. Cut meats inactive. Lard weaker, dull; sales 9,000 therces Vestern steam, \$6.20; options, sales, 2,250 therces: February, \$6.18; March, \$6.20; closing \$6,21 tid; April, \$6.27; May, \$6.3.@6.36, closing \$6.33; June, \$6.40; July, \$6.48, closing, \$6.4566 46; October, \$6.5. Butter quiet, fairly steady; Western dairy, \$6.648; closing, \$6.1666 48; October, \$6.5. Butter quiet, fairly steady; Western factory, 5@17c; Elgin, 251-@29c. Cheese firm, moderately active; Western reamery, 12@272c; Western factory, 5@17c; Elgin, 251-@29c. Cheese firm, moderately active; Western feed unl; domestic, \$3.82½; straits, \$2

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 5.—Wheat steady; No. 2 Hard cash 62¾: No. 2. Red 68½ bid. Corn strong and active; No. 2 cash and February 22½. Oats No. 2 cash 21¾ bid, February 23.

Toledo Grain.

Todedo, Feb. 5.—Wheat firm; eash and February 784; May 82; June 81%; July 794; August 79. Corn dull; eash 304; May 32%. Oats quiet; eash 224;. Clover seed active, steady; eash \$3.35; February \$3.324; March \$3.35 bid. Receipts—Wheat 5.564; corn 131,500; rye 700; shipments—Wheat 3,123; corn 66,700; oats 2,500; rye 600; clover seed 619 bags.

WALKER & CO. Members New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade. Offices: New York, 4 Broadway; St. Paul 1 Gilfillan Block; Chicago, 6 Pacific Av. ETUCA, GRAIN, FROVISION, CUTTON AND OIL BROKERS.

Direct wires from our office in St. Paui, No. 1 Gilfillan Block, to New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade.

BANK OF MINNESOTA. Paid Up Capital, \$600,000. Surplus, \$109,000 Wm. Dawson, Pres. Robt. A. Smith, V, Pres Wm. Dawson, Jr. Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

New York.

No. 1, \$5.66 or.

No. 1, \$5.66 or. siders who have neld their certificates since the formation of the trust were selling and as usual were trying to take the market from them. Lead was sold off upon the publication of the annual report showing only 1 per cent made upon the stock for the year. Lead was the more active of the two trusts. In the regular list Reading was again strong with reports that the shorts were to be squeezed again and the stock was carried up to 41 about noon, the higest price yet attained and only 1½ per cent below the last sale of the third incomes two days ago. Rumors of a mild corner to be worked in the stock were current. Rock Island, however, was the feature of the day, being again specially weak and reaching the lowest price for a week past. The old rumors were still circulated, and reports that the next dividend would be passed, which were declared by insiders to be without foundation, were freely circulated. The Chicago people were free sellers upon the story of heavy losses upon the Western lines, and that the movement against the stock is well organized was apparent. A story from Chicago that the vice president of the Burlington denied that there had been any increase in the dividend occasioned considerable comment. Among the specialties the Chicago & East Illinois stocks recovered a portion of the losses of the past few days, and that some others showed material gains, but, as a rule, the general list was dull and wheavy, generally at about the lowest prices. The final changes are in all but a few cases in the direction of lower figures, but sugar with 3½, lead 1½ and considerable animation and furnished \$215.000 out of a total of \$1,248,000 for the day. The market was steady and furnished \$215.000 out of a total of \$1,248,000 for the day. The market was steady and dull outside of the bonds mentioned, and the movements were confined to the smallest fractions throughout the day. New York-& Northern seconds rose 2 to 54; South Carolina firsts ex-conpon. 3 to 99, and Green Bay incomes, 2 to 25. The Fort says: "The Bu

GERMANIA BANK.

(STATE BANK.) PAID UP CAPITAL, - - \$400,000 Surplus and undivided profits, \$55,900. ALEX. RAMSEY, President

sent away for approval. St. Paul office Globe Building. H. J. DEUEL, Manager.

MINING SHARES.

Cholar ... 2 65 Favage ... 1 60
Con. Cal. & Va. 4 60 Sierra Nevada . 1 95
Crown Point ... 1 65 Union Con ... 2 25
Erueka Con ... 4-00 Yellow Jacket ... 2 00
Mexican ... 2 65 Commenwealth ... 3 50
Ophir ... 3 60 Nevada Queen ... 70

HOLBERT & MIXTER,

328 ROBERT STREET, ST. PAUL,
REPRESENTING Liverpool Grain.

Liverpool, Feb. 5.—Wheat, firm; demand poor, holders offer sparingly. Corn quietdemand poor; new mixed Western, 3s 1042d per cental.

Members New York Stock Exchange and Chicago Board of Trade. Offices: New York, 26 Broad St.; Chicago, S. W. Corner Grand Pacific Hotel. STOCKS, BONDS, GRAIN AND PROVISIONS bought and sold for eash or on margin. Direct wires to Chicago Board of Trade and New York Stock Exchange.

LOCAL MARKETS.

St. Paul.

Wheat was unchanged and quiet. Corn steady. Oats firm. Barley and rye duil. Milistuffs lower. Bran and shorts firm and in good demand. Hay quuet. The calla Wheat-No. 1 hard, 77@78c; No. 1 northern. 76@77c; No. 2 northern, 72@74c. Corn-No. 3. 27c asked.
Oats-No. 2 mixed, 20c bid; No. 2 white, 21½c bid; February, 21½c bid; March, 22½c bid; May, 24c bid; No.3, 21@ 22c.

Maple Sugar—9@10c.
Maple Syrup—Per gal, \$1.15@1.25.
Honey—Slow at Juotations; fine white new clover, 13@15c; buckwheat, 10@11c.
Mait—Per bu, 60@70c.
Oranges—Florida, \$3.54@4 asked; Valencias \$3.25@3.50

Maii -Per bu, 60@70c.
Oranges—Florida, \$3.50@4 asked: Valencias, \$6 asked; Californias, \$3.25@3.50 asked; navels, \$4.5 @5 asked.
Lemons—Fancy, \$4@5.
Nuts—Pecans, Texás poltshed, medium to large, \$200c per lb: almonds, Tarragonas, 17-c; California soft-shelled, 18c; fiberts, \$icily, 12c; walnuts, new California, 12@15c; cocoanuts, \$6 per 100; hickory nuts, \$1.50 per bushel; shellbarks, \$1.75@1.85 per bushel; Brazils, 10@12c; peanuts, Virginia hand ploked, \$4\forall_c; roasted, 10\forall_c; figs, new, 12@15c.
Cider—Choice Michigan, 16-gallon kegs, \$3 per keg; choice refined, 16-gallon kegs, \$3 choice refined, 32-gallon bits, \$5.65,50 per bbl; Ohio cider, \$4 per half bbl, \$7 for full bbl.
Veal—\$4@5 asked.

full bbl.
Veal-\$4@5 asked.
Onions—6 ic per bu.
Carrots—35c per bu.
Apples—Fancy, \$3.50@4; standard, \$3@
3.25.

Celery—3'@35c.
California Fruits—
Grapes—Malaga, \$7.50@8 per keg.
Pears—33 per box.
Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys, \$5 asked; Muscaower routioes—Jerseys, \$5 asked; Muscatines, \$4 asked, Cranberries—Bell and bugle, \$12.50 asked; bell and cherry \$9@10; Cape Cod, \$11 asked.

Wholesale Produce.

Pork, Bacou, Lard, Etc.—Pork—Mess. \$11.50; hams. 10½c; salt dry long clear. 6%c; smoked long clears, 7c; breakfast bacon, 9%c; long spiced rolls, 9c; theree lard, 6%c; keg lard, 7%c; 3-lb tin pail, 7%c; 5-lb tin pail, 7%c; 10-lb tin pail, 7%c; 20-lb wood pail, 7½c. [10-lb tin pail, 7%c; 20-lb wood pail, 7½c. \$4.50@4.75; straight, \$3.70@4; bakers', \$3.25@3.50; buckwheat. \$3.90@4.50; rec, \$2.50@2.75.
Beans—Medium, \$1@1.25; navy, \$1.50@1.75.
Dressed Meats—Fancy dressed steers, \$4.25

\$3.90@4.50; rye, \$2.50@2.75.

Beans—Medium, \$1@1.25; navy, \$1.50@1.75.

Dressed Meats—Fancy dressed steers, \$4.25
@4.50; choice steers, \$4@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.50@3.75; country-dressed beef, \$2.50@3; hindquarters, \$1.25; forequarters, \$2.25.30@3; hindquarters, \$1.25; forequarters, \$2.25; hindquarters, \$1.25; forequarters, \$2.25; hindquarters, \$1.25; forequarters, \$2.25; hindquarters, \$2.25; hinds, \$1.25; hindquarters, \$2.25; hindburt, \$2.25; hindquarters, \$2.25; hindburt, \$2.25; h

MINNEAPOLIS MARKETS

Chamber of Commerce.

21c.

FLOUR AND COARSE GRAINS.

Flour—The added daily output of mills grinding yesterday will probably aggregate 18, 00 bbls. Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$4.75@4.80; patents to ship, sacks, car lots, \$4.15@4.50; in barrels, \$4.3 @4.60; delivered at New England points, \$5.15@5.4; New York points, \$5.05@5.30; delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$6.9, 25; bakers' here, \$3@3.40; superfine, \$1.70@2.25; red dog, sacks, \$1@1.20; red dog, barrels, \$1.25@1.50.

Bran and Shorts—The demand was only

\$1.25@1.50.

Bran and Shorts—The demand was quite active for bran at about \$5.70 in bulk, and shorts at about \$5@8.25. Shipments, 732

snorts at about \$-@8.20. Snipments, 732 tons.

Corn—Market quiet, with sales on track at 2 @26c, and 26@ 7c asked for samples f. o. b. and switched. Receipts, 28,000 bu; shipments, 2.400 bu.

Oats—Market steady and sales at 19@2042 c for mixed sample and nice white at 21@ 2c, all o. t. Receipts, 18,000 bu; shipments, 16,200 bu.

Barley—The barley market was in the same dull state, with only poor to fair lots offered at 2.2@35c for feed and malting barley. Receipts, none: shipments, 600 bu; shipments, 3, 0 bu. Quoted at \$1.3142@1.32; Chicago, \$1.3742@1.38.

Feed—Steady at \$10@10.50 o. t., \$10.50@ \$1.37\\(\text{\text{\$0}}\) 1.38. Feed—Steady at \$10\(\text{\$0}\) 10.50 \(\text{\$0}\) t. \$10.50\(\text{\$0}\) 11 f. o. b. and switched to bill out. Hay—The hay market was dull and common wild hard to sell. Nice upland occasionally touched \$6.5\(\text{\text{\$0}}\) 7, but there was so much common wild it hurt the sale. Receipts 9.7 tous.

so much common wild it hurt the sale. Receipts, 97 tons.

FLOUR SHIPMENTS,
Following shows the shipments of fionr from Minneapolis Jan. 1 to date and same time in 1889:
1890, bbls...653,956 | 1889, bbls...226,179 STATE GRAIN INSPECTION

Railroads.	No. 1 Hard	No. 1	No. 2	vo. 3	:ejected	o Grade
M.& M., Breck. div.		19	1			
M. & M., F. F. div. Minn. Transfer		23	3			
C., M. & St. P				2		
Mpls. & St. Louis Northern Pacific		28	5		1	***
C., M., St. P. & O		5			1	
Total grades	00	100	17	9	2	

Inspected Out—No. 1 hard, 3 cars; No 1 northern, 31 cars; No. 2 northern, 2 cars; No. 3, 2 cars; rejected, 14 cars; no grade,

Receipts And Shipments.

Receipts—Wheat, 110,010 bu; corn, 28,060 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; flaxseed, 1,000 bu; flour, 250 bbls; hay, 97 tons; merchandise, 1,281,060 lbs; lumber, 16 cars; posts, 1 car; barrel stock, 6 cars; machinery, 122,300 lbs; coal, 1,005 tons; wood, 229 cords; brick, 16,00; cement, 300 bbls; household goods, 22,220 lbs; pig iron, 20 tons; livestock, 1 car; dressed meats, 60,000 lbs; hides, 28,250 lbs; railroad material, 1 car; sundries, 5 cars. Total car lots, 482, Shipments—Wheat, 12,18 bu; corn, 2,400 bu; oats, 16,200; bu; barey, 600; bu; flax-Supments—Wheat 12.18 bu; corn. 2.400 bu; oats. 16.20 bu; barley. 60 bu; flax-seed, 3,000 bu; flour, 19.028 bbls; mill-stuffs, 732 tons; hay, 10 tons; merchandise, 952.460 bls; lumber, 17 cars; machinery, 65.600 bs; hides, 104.000 bls; railroad material, 5 cars; sundries, 3 cars. Total car lots, 368.

The receipts and shipments of wheat from the principal primary markets were as follows:

Minnesota, 3,760 bbls; Soo line, 5,596 bbls.

CAR LOT RECEIPTS.

Following are the Minneapolis wheat receipts by cars: Milwaukee road, 32 cars; Omaha, 4 cars; Minneapolis & St. Louis, 42 cars; Manitoba, 104 cars; Northern Pacific, 6 cars; Soo line, 5 cars.

CITY PRODUCE.

Butter—Good to fancy creamery, 20c; fair to good dairy, 16@18c; roll and print, 1:@ 15c; packing stock, 5@55c; grease, 4@49c.

Berries—Cranberries, bbl., \$9.5 @12.

Beans—Fancy navy, bu. \$1.50@1.75; fine medium, \$1.25@1.5.

Cider—Choice, per ½-bbl, \$2.50@3; choice cider per bbl, \$4@5. nedium, \$1.25@1.5. Cider—Choice, per ½-bbl, \$2.50@3; choice ider per bbl, \$4@5. Cheese—Full cream, 10@11c; part skims, @6c. Dressed Meats—Pork, 342@448c; dressed ad. per lb, 5@6c; dressed mutton, per lb,

veal. per lb, 5@6c; dressed mutton, per lb, 6@7c.
Eggs—Including cases, 14½@15½c; cold storage, 9@10c; pickled, 8@9c.
Fish—Bass, 6@7c; pike, pickerel or croppies, 4@6c; whitefish, 5@6c.
Fruits and Nuts—Choice apples, per bbl, \$2.75@3.75; apples, car lots, per bil, \$2.50@3; cocoanuts, per 100, \$5@6; Messina lemons, per box. \$3.75@3.25; Fiorida oranges, per box. \$2.75@3.25; Fiorida oranges, per box. \$2.75@3.50; Jamaica oranges, per box. \$2.75@3.50;

per bu, \$1.:5@1.75; chestnuts, per lb, 15@20c.

Honey—Choice new white clover, in lb combs. 11@12c.

Hides—Green salted, 3½@6½c; sheep pelts, 25c@\$1; tallow, per lb, 3½@6½c;

Maple Syrup—Per gal, 9:c@\$1.

Potatoes—Irish, per bu, 25@30c; sweet potatoes, \$2.75@4 per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens, per lb, 4@5c; dressed turkeys, per lb, 11@12c; dressed ducks, per lb, 8@9c; dressed geese, per lb, 8@9c; fancy dry-picked chickens, per lb, 9@11c; poor scalawags, per lb, 3@5c.

Wool—Unwashed, 10@20c; washed, 23@28c.

ST. PAUL UNION STOCK YARDS CO SOUTH ST. PAUL.

\$2.65; 22 head of 1,035 lbs at \$2.45. Fair butcher cows sold readily at \$2.45. Fain buils, a little slow, sold at \$1.50@2.10. Mixed butcher stock, 1,068 lbs average, brought \$2.45. and medium brought \$2.05. and medium butcher steers \$2.60. Canners \$1.45@1.60. Market closed steady, with dealers pretty well satisfied, as the stock about all sold at steady prices.

Sheep—Strong. The receipts, medium to fair natives, sold readily at \$4.60 for 98 head, 95 lbs average, and \$4.50 for the mixed tailings, 11.6 los average, Quotations: muttons \$4.40@5; lambs \$4.50@5.

FITCH BRUS & CO., Live Stock Commission Merchants!

Room 20, Exchange Building, Telephone 999-2. Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Twin City Stock Yards, New Brighton, Minu. Twin City Stock Yards.

The receipts of stock at the yards yesterday were: Cattle, 36 head; hogs, 79 head salves, 7 head. Sales: Cattle—
Cattle—
No. Av.Wt. Price No. Av.Wt. Price S cows... 1,055 \$2 0011 bull... 1,710 \$1 80 8 cows... 1,15 2 15 3 calves... 123 3 00 2 cows... 1,165 2 15 2 calves... 140 3 00 3 bulls... 1,493 2 0011 calf ... 160 2 50 1 bull ... 1,170 1 75 1 calf ... 90 2 75 Hogs-No. Av. Wt. Price No. Av. Wt. Price 7. 264 \$2 70 43. 160 \$2 70 29. 240 2 70

CUNNINGHAM & HAAS, Pioneer Live Stock Commission Men! St. Paul Union Stock Yards.

Address, Exchange Building, South St Paul; Minnesota Transfer, and Twin City Stock Yards, New Brighton, Minn.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Union Stock Yards. Chicago, Feb. 5.—
Cattie—Estimated receipts, 15,000; business slow, with prices about steady on the best and weak on other classes. Sales—Native steers, 3,15@, for common light to prime heavy: cows and bulls, \$1,25@3: stockers, \$2,05@3,25: Texans, corn fed. \$2,5@3,35. Hogs—Estimated receipts 25,00. The market opened 5@10c lower, and at that decline the great bulk of the stock was sold; peckers paid \$3,90: to \$3,92; getting a greater number at \$.90 than resterday, and shippers went in at \$.90 to \$4, paying \$4.05 for a few loads; light sorts underwent little or no change, and sold largely at \$3,90@3,95 for an average of \$1,70 to \$1.80; the single sort cost \$4, and a butcher weight \$3.95@4; prices are quoted: Light grades, \$3.5@4.5; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.8 @3.95; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.8 @4.05. Sheep—Estimated receipts, 7,000 head: strong to a shade higher; muttons, \$3,75@5.55; lambs, \$5@6.15.

ROGERS & ROGERS, LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS Union Stock Yards, - South St. Paul.

Kansas City.

Kansas City. Feb. 5.—Cattle — Receipts and shipments, 4,200 head; market steady; steers, \$1,25@4.75; cows, \$1,75@2.70; stockers and reeders, \$2,30@3.20. Hogs—Receipts, 7,400 head; shipments, 200 head. Market strong, closed weak; all grades, \$3,70 @3.85; bulk, \$177.12. Sheep — Receipts, 2,900 head; shipments, 1.4-0 head; market strong; good to choice muttons, \$3,50@5.40; stockers and feeders, \$3@5.25.

Oil Markets.

New York, Feo. 5.—Petroleum opened firm at \$1.05%, and after a slight decline became strong and advanced to \$1.07. The market then reacted, but rallied again, and closed firm at \$1.06%, Stock Exchange—Opening, \$1.05%; inglest, \$1.07; lowest, \$1.5%; closing, \$1.05%; highest, \$1.07½; lowest, \$1.05½; closing, \$1.05%; highest, \$1.07½; lowest, \$1.05½; closing, \$1.07%. Total sales, 615, 00. bbls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 5.—National transit

Ob bbls.

OIL CITY, Pa., Feb. 5.—National transit certificates opened at \$1.05%; highest, \$1.07½; lowest, \$1.05½; closed at \$1.05%; sales, 307.000 bbls; charters, 8,367 bbls; shipments, 795 bbls; runs, 66,156 bbls.

PITTEBURG, Pa., Feb. 5.—Petroleum active and stronger; national transit certificates opened at \$1.05%; closed at \$1.06%; highest, \$1.07%; lowest, \$1.05%; closed at \$1.05%; closed at \$1.05%; highest, \$1.05%; closed at \$1.05%; clo

ST. PAUL REAL ESTATE.

The following transfers were filed for

Total, fourteen transfers..... \$99,500 The following permits to build were issued

yesterday:
Chas Brenck, rebuild wall of stone
building Robert, near Second. ..\$1,000
John Prininger, 2-story brick veneer
store and dwelling, Edmund, near
Grotto.2,450 Total, 6 permits\$12,300

MINNEAPOLIS REAL ESTATE The following real estate transfers were

Minneapolis .
Charles S. Wright to Ennice Lethrop, lts 13 and 14 bik 11 Prospect Park, Its 13 and 14 bik 11 Prospect Park,
First div. 1,000
James L. Bushnell to Charles C. Whitney, It5 bik 20 Torrance. Tousley and
McNair's subd 1,500
Casper Janicke to Paul Podamy, It 4 bik
10 Sutter's add. 547
Two unpublished deeds. 5,000

HIRED HELP ON THE FARM.

When I hire help I make it understood that I expect my help to be agreeable, and that coarse langu ge, profamity and obscenity are not agreeable to me. I once discharged the very best worker I ever had in my employ, soon after the beginning of his second term, because he would not "skip the hard words." I said to him, "Lute, my boys are worth more to me than your labor, and if you will not bridle your tongue are worth more to me than your layor, and if you will not bridle your tongue you must go." At the next offense he went; and now that my boys have become men, if they feel called upon to explain why they do not swear, I expect they will recall this incident as one of the reasons why.

to draw him out; study him, and if you are not an adept at reading character, give your wife a chance to size him up. In nine cases out of ten you need not both be deceived.

TO LIVE LONG.

Practical Suggestions by Hall's Journal of Health. It is likely that a tendency to longevity is frequently inherited—that it runs in families. We know that a lack of vitality, weakness of constitution, and the tendency to certain diseases are transmissible. Premising that nature never missible. Premising that nature never indicates any physiological preference for individuals, we can account for this principle of preservation by the fact that in all large families the weakest and diseased die out, leaving only the healthy and most hearty to propagate. With such sound stock long life through successive generations is the result. If the truth be plainly told, death is usnally but a species of suicide. People seem set upon the very mode of life that will kill them quickest. Too much eating and too little sleeping, stimulants, excitement and reckless dissipation, brains overburdened with business, hearts harrowed with the cares and rehearts overburdened with business, hearts harrowed with the cares and responsibilities of life—such are some of the things that are taking people off. Worry and nervous excitement kill folks faster than hard work. Steady, bonest, hard-handed labor never hurt anybody. The placid, patient, plodding person, other conditions being the same, lives the longest.

lives the longest.

Much depends upon the conservation of the physical force in youth. The ancient physiologist pointed out the fact that in early life there is a great deal of this force in warming the same of the fact that in early life there is a great deal of this force in warming the same of the fact that is the fact that is the fact that the fa this force in reserve, as a sort of stock to meet the demands of advancing years. With the increasing cares and strain of sterner duties in later life, this stock is correspondingly diminished. It becomes prematurely exhausted, and It becomes prematurely exhausted, and existence ends in bankruptcy. So the proper way to prolong life is to make the body a sort of savings bank for this stock of strength in youth and early manhood. Nothing so destroys the vigor of life as excessive emotions. Worry will waste the most robust body, care will corrode, and even an excess of joy prove deadly. The wise will avoid everything that overtasks the feelings. The man who can continually maintain his equanimity has the best chance, all things considered, of living a long and happy life. So, from a merely physiological point of view, we should exercise composure under all circunstances; love nothing too passionately, hate nothing too

under all circumstances; love nothing too passionately, hate nothing too violently, fear nothing too strongly, lament nothing too strongly, lament nothing too sorrowfully, and tranquilly and trustfully accept the order of things as we find them.

To a person who has preserved himself, the period between forty-five and sixty will be the prime of life. Experience has ripened his judgment, and matured strength of constitution will enable him to withstand an attack of disease. He has triumphed over the storms and struggles that threatened his early manhood, mastered his busihis early manhood, mastered his busi ness, secured a competence and rest from wearing work, and safely crossed the viaduct called the 'turn of life.'
He is now at his best, all his faculties having attained their fullest expansion. There is no natural death but old age. which, if death may ever be called pleasant, is the only pleasant one. There is a wish for rest, and the tired traveler sinks to slumber in a silent valley at the close of a well-spent day.

THE DAIRY GOVERNOR. The Farmer of the Des Moines

Register Takes Issue With Him A farmer is somebody up in Wisconsin. The people up there found a gov-ernor in a dairy. That's fine, but every now and then Gov. Hoard-for that is his name—gets off something that taxes our credulity to the very utmost. Some SOUTH ST. PAUL.

The Yards and Packing Houses 0 Cen for Sidelly to hear \$4607; in certain per layer of the said hides, per lb. 42c; green said red said per lb. 42c;

HIRED HELP ON THE FARM.

Some Mistakes Made Pointed Out by H. C. Greene in Country Gentleman.

Though much has been written on this subject, much remains to be said before the theme grows threadbare. It is a matter about which much is felt and in which many are interested. We do not expect the problem to be solved for us by another. Every man and woman, compelled to hire help, must seek the solution in their own way according to their respective temperaments and circnmstances.

The money element is often the chief element in the account, and in too many cases it seems to be the only one considered; but no problem was ever-solved by the consideration of a single factor. In thousands of cases—and may the number increase — there are other points involved that entirely overshadow the money element. In how many instances that have come under my notice can I recall the ruin of character and the blasting of hopes among farmers? boys and girls, traceable to the pernicious influence of some that up there one Hiram Smith keeps

REEF ANIMALS.

The Extravagance of Pasturing Cattle Over Large Tracts of Land.

The time will come when beef cattle will be raised on small farms, and the food cut and carried to the cattle inexplain why they do not pect they will recall this incident as one of the reasons why.

No farmer is expected to hire a man for the sake of his society, neither is any farmer justified in utterly ignoring the social element in his help. I wish to be and will be, social with my help, but I will not be social with a man, especially an employe, who cannot or will not omit the profane and obscene in conversation. The only remedy I know for this and many other evils of the sort is to get acquainted with your man before concluding a bargain with him. Take a little time. Talk with him so as the control of the social with a monty of the sort is to get acquainted with your man before concluding a bargain with him. Take a little time. Talk with him so as the control of the sort of pasturing over large tracts. Even with our advanced system of agriculture and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers have not become fully awakened to the importance of the use of thoroughbred cathle for the production of beef, butter and stock raising the farmers that they are complete to convince farmers hat they appeared to learn their operations to smaller areas, they will be surpri stead of using the land for pasture, says the Philadelphia Record. The system importance of the use of thoroughbred cattle for the production of beef, butter and milk; and until they have, as a class, graded their stock to a degree nearly reaching the full-bred, they will not kindly adopt the intensive methods, but

reaching the full-bred, they will not kindly adopt the intensive methods, but must ultimately be forced from their present position, and the change will be to their advantage.

WASTE OF LAND FOR PASTURE.

The value of the land, the interest on its value, and the possible profit from its use are factors that should enter into the expenses of dairying or cattle-feeding. Whether it is cheaper to allow the cattle to go to the pasture, harvest the grass and bring it to the barn in their stomachs, or whether it is oheaper to cultivate the land in order to derive all that it will produce, and feed the produce to the cattle at the barn, is the important question that is receiving more attention than any other relating to feeding at the present time, and the ultimate solution will depend on the growth of the country and the value of the land. But every farmer has had some experience in a comparison of the two systems, for the fattening of steers in winter is simply the application of the intensive system through necessity, as the lack of pasturage forces the farmer to keep his stock confined in order that he may feed and care for them with as little labor as possible. care for them with as little labor as possible.

THE PROFITS DERIVED.

THE PROFITS DERIVED.

The largest profit derived is from the manure, as but 30 per cent of the food eaten is digested and assimilated, the cattle carrying away from the farm but that respect to the cattle carrying away from the farm but cattle carrying away from the farm but that proportion, though this may vary according to the kind of food provided. If the cattle gave no profit, when sold, over the cost of the food, the manure would still remain as a large item in their favor. The fattening of steers, however, as at present practiced, is for the farmer to go on the market and buy a lot for that purpose. If he becomes interested in the improvement of his stock he will learn that it is cheaper to raise his steers and that it is cheaper to raise his steers and fatten them, for he can secure more beef from a well bred three-year-old steer than from two steers bought from dealers, as there is just that difference between the two classes of animals Good breeding with the use of ensilage only give a larger profit, but allow more and to be cultivated by a more economical system of feeding

AMONG POULTRY.

Points Gathered for the St. Louis Republic.

Increase the feed at night. Watch the market and sell right. A goose will make a nest like birds. If feeding soft feed, scald at night and et stand until morning.

Nearly all root crops are made better by adding meal or bran before feeding. Young pullets should be laying now. or they will not begin until spring.

Hens that are moulting now had best be sold, as they will not lay until late. Letting the poultry roost in the sta-bles with the other stock is poor

conomy. Hens that are vigorous enough to keep scratching generally prove good layers. Regularity in feeding and watering are portant items in maintaining health important items in maintaining health during the winter. Lime is a necessity with poultry, and a supply should be placed where they can help themselves. The most economical plan of feeding is to supply such materials as will give better for fattening and others to secure

Poultry thrive best on a light, dry lo-Dampness or a heavy, wet soil is more productive of disease. Usually there is but little if any gain in cross-breeding poultry, but if it is done use those that bear a close resemblance to each other.

Warm quarters and nutritious food are in winter, essential to a real-

must be arranged so that they can be taken down and cleaned. When convenient lean meat from the butcher can be purchased and fed to the poultry with profit, especially report. profit, especially when it is an item to keep up a regular supply of eggs. Under ordinary conditions twice a week is often enough to give a feed of this kind

kind.

If a disease makes its appearance among the poultry all the sick or ailing fowls should be separated at once and placed in a yard or house by themselves Disinfect the old place thoroughly and then give a remedy to the sick fowls.

CATTLE FEEDING

More Important as the Prices Are Likely to Improve Soon.

Cattle will be better soon, and the

Des Moines Register would advise the average farmer to study the finishing of cattle. It is poorly understood on most shadow the money element. In how many instances that have come under my notice can I recall the ruin of character and the blasting of hopes among farmers' boys and girls, traceable to the pernicious influence of some debased employe? Becoming, as hired men necessarily must with most farmers, part of the honsehold, if viciously disposed the evil is peculiarly hazardous. This is so apparent that I am inclined to credit the farmer who employs such help with his full share of moral obtuseness or stupidity, rather than a willful disregard of the welfare of his children.

One of the greatest mistakes I remember my father to have made in my boyshood was the hiring of a single man, past thirty, for a year. While this man was well digssed, agreeable in conversation and a splendid worker, he was as vile as a pit—a moral leper. I presume my father never heard an improper word from his lips, for no man, ever so rough, would use an oath in my father's presence. But as soon as the keener instinct of my mother discovered his true character he was summarily dismissed. My father did not need to explain to us boys. We knew the reason of his discharge well enough. It was to save us from moral contamination.

When I hire help I make it understood that I expect my help to be agreeable, and that coarse langu ge, profanity and obscenity are not agreeable to me. I note discharged the very best farms. The profits that come from feeding the steers that grow on a farm are my. The hog will act as scavenger, and should lie around the feed yard.

In feeding a pen of cattle, remember that an exclusive corn diet can only be fed with profit till the blood becomes thick and hair comes off. Some change of feed is necessary. A little flax, boiled, or a little flax meal will correct the derangement. Roots would answer, but they cost too much to grow. Oats are valuable, but not always convenient. A little flax can be harvested like other grain and no extra help need be called in to do it. The-two-year-old steer will eat sixty bushels of corn while you are finishing him. If he was on your farm all his days, you have saved many little commissions and expenses that the

all his days, you have saved many little commissions and expenses that the large feeder pays out. It is part of the farmer's profits. What comes from cattle feeding and how to do it, is part of his education. The younger the steer, the greater the gain, consequently early maturity is a prime factor in feeding.

The native cattle do not mature early. Their ancestry was required to endure, rather than mature. They are losing money just now, to all who touch them. We advise the farmers who need all that can be made from their business to finish their own cattle by all means. It is a department of the farm that has been entirely neglected by too many. is a department of the farm that has been entirely neglected by too many. Cattle feeding as it has been managed in large yards is not the most economical way. The average gain is less than in small bunches. The hogs that follow will get disease more readily. Winter work on the farm should require the summer help more nearly than it does at present. We have the finest corngrowing country on earth and surplus growing country on earth and surplus

steers to finish. Feeders in Britain have always fed our oil meals. All this indicates want of knowledge on Western farms and want of enterprise. The dairy enterprise of the state has not helped the feeding department of the farm. Dairying has paid something of itself. When butter becomes cheaper and other profits are necessary, feeding will be suggested to the minds of dairymen. We insist dairymen feed their cattle more. Dairy papers generally overlook this feature of the farm, this auxiliary to the dairy. When the West doubles its cows for dairy use, this department of the farm will become imperative.

BOUSEBOLD HINTS steers to finish

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Tested and Vouched for by Orange

Judd's Farmer. If you would have your sadirons clean, keep them in a dry place. Wash them before using, especially if starched clothes have left a little starch on them. If not washed, the irons soil the gar-

If not washed, the irons soil the garments first ironed.
Sprinkle heavy carpets with a little
sait before sweeping; it settles the dust,
helps to clean them and keeps them
from moths. Salt is said to be a good
moth exterminator.
Never leave a pail, basket, dustpan or
broom on the stairs. It is usually done
to save steps, the person leaving them
intending to take them down the first
time he or she descends. Many a broken
limb or bruised or sprained one results.

limb or bruised or sprained one results

from this.

In canning fruit in glass bottles, or in pouring any hot liquid into them, it is well to remember that there is less danger of breaking them if they are shaken while being filled. Pour in a little at first, shake to heat the bottle, then continue without fear.

To keep paste from moulding, put in a little alum and a few drops of collections. a little alum and a few drops of oil of

cloves, or if you have not the oil use whole cloves.

Remove ironed clothes from the bars as soon as dry, when they have to be kept in a kitchen where cooking is done.

They are apt to gather and retain unpleasant odors, especially in cold weather when windows and doors necessarily have to be kept closed.

Accidents of a painful nature often cocur from carrying salesons

Accidents of a painful nature often occur from carrying scissors, pencils and other sharp-pointed instruments in the pockets. To guard against injury they should be protected by a sheath of some kind.

To keep steel knives from rusting see to it that they are wiped perfectly dry, then rolled up carefully in flaunel cases. These are quickly made and well repay the trouble. If not to be frequently used, rub them with a cloth slightly smeared with lard in which rosin is melted, the size of a black walnut to a pint of lard. This is easily wiped off when they are to be used, and is an exwhen they are to be used, and is an ex-

when they are to be used, and is an excellent preparation to keep all metal surfaces from rusting, including plows and other steei implements.

To remove blood stains from pillows, mattresses, etc., spread the stain with a thick coating of starch, just moistened enough with water to allow of its sticking fast. When saturated with the blood, scrape off and apply again, repeating it until the stain entirely disappearing it until the stain entirely entirely disappearing it until the entirely peating it until the stain entirely disappears, as it surely will.

When Baby was sick We gave her Castoria When she was a Child She cried for Castori When she became Miss She clung to Castoria. When she had Children She gave them Castoria.