

As an illustration of the depression in land values in England, it is stated that an estate in Devonshire of 420 acres, for which \$90,000 was refused a few years ago, has just been sold for \$40,000.

A little cheaper postage seems to be one thing if nothing else, that Congress will grant the people at the present session. The reduction is small, and will scarcely be felt at the Treasury, but it is of importance to the masses of the people who write letters.

The Philadelphia Record publishes an article showing that Pennsylvania is losing \$22,720,724 a year through the suspension of coal mining in the anthracite region. It also asserts that the losses entailed upon the state through the railroad pools, railroad restrictions in supplies, and the coke syndicate in the bituminous region amount to \$9,247,310 a year.

During the last year, 569 speeches were printed in the Congressional Record which were not delivered in the House. How many undelivered Senatorial speeches were printed is not stated. This is an immense abuse, and it is a fraud on the people of the country. Half of these speeches which are published, but not delivered, were not even prepared and written by the Congressmen to whom they are credited, but were written by literary jobbers for compensation duly made.

The increase in the consumption of oysters the past twenty-five years has been enormous and consequently there was a probability that the natural supply would become exhausted. As a preventive measure oyster-beds were planted, which have proved so productive that the growing demand is readily supplied. Fortunately the fecundity of the oyster is prodigious and its growth rapid. About two millions of infant oysters only occupy a cubic inch, yet they are ready for market in from two to five years; a sheltered locality is favorable to quick development. The "natives"—as those bivalves are termed which attain maturity in artificial beds—are considered superior to those dredged for in natural breeding-grounds.

In a lecture delivered at Boston, last week, Lieut. Schwatka surprised the Bostonians with the statement that Alaska is larger than all that portion of the United States east of the Mississippi river, and is, withal, a very valuable territory, capable of contributing largely to the national wealth when its resources shall be developed. Its chief river, the Yukon, down which Schwatka journeyed on a raft, is about 3,000 miles long, being but little inferior to the Mississippi itself. The country is scarce of game—a fact which Schwatka attributes to the myriads of gnats and flies, which make it impossible for animals to live in the summer. Schwatka went down the Yukon to its mouth in Behring's sea, and sailed thence around the Aleutian islands. He repeats the statement about the temperate climate of these islands. The mercury, he says, never falls below zero, and the summers are never as hot as in the central states of the Union.

The managers of Girard college, Philadelphia, have solved a difficult problem, which was presented to them several years ago, and was more puzzling to them than any problem in mathematics to the student. It was what to do with the boys after they had been educated in order to conform to the terms of the bequest of \$4,000,000 for this educational institution. The charge was that the boys, after the completion of their education, were to be bound out "as apprentices to useful trades and occupations." They put their experienced heads together, and resolved to attach a manual training department to the college, and teach the boys handicraft and trades under college supervision. This was organized some years ago, and it has proved a success. The manual training school turned out boys, mechanics and artisans, who could earn five or six dollars a week at once, and thus support themselves. Now a new building has been erected and opened, which will accommodate five hundred boys at a time and supply them with the latest improved machinery for iron and wood work, etc.

THE PITH OF THE NEWS.

Washington News.

The Swain trial was adjourned to Jan 2. In the contested election case of McLean vs. Broadhead, Missouri, the subcommittee by a party vote, decided to report to the full committee in favor of Broadhead.

Confirmations—Postmasters: John D. Hulter, Webster City, Iowa; David W. Reed, Waukon, Iowa; M. Hibbard, Stoughton, Wis.; Theodore A. Bune, Lancaster, Wis.

The army and navy are naturally pleased with the Nicaragua treaty, and hopeful of its ratification. That event would add something to the importance of the land service, and it would make the maintenance of a modern fleet absolutely necessary.

Senator Vest's resolution, intended to prohibit the departure of the navy engineers for Nicaragua to make a preliminary survey in connection with the proposed canal, seems to have missed its object, as Messrs. Menocoe and Peary, civil engineers, and Ensign Chambers started on Saturday for Aspinwall to carry out the instructions of Secretary Chandler to locate the Atlantic terminus of the canal.

The charges preferred against Sen. George Holt north, of the signal service, growing out of the alleged rifling by Holt north of Lieut. Greely's desk, were forwarded by Gen. Hazen to Lieut. Gen. Sheridan. In an interview this evening Gen. Hazen spoke in terms of commendation of Sergeant Holt north, and if a court martial was ordered in the case, he (Hazen) hoped he would be called as witness for the defense.

Says a Washington Special to the Chicago Tribune: Among the stories current in reference to the preparations for the transformation to be accomplished the 4th of March is one to the effect that in the state and treasury departments and the department of justice every effort is being made to leave the records in such shape that it will be almost impossible for the incoming administration to trace the policy and acts of the outgoing officials.

Record of Casualties.

Natural gas explosions have been playing havoc in Western Pennsylvania.

Farrell's saloon and restaurant in Glenside, Pa., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$2,500; uninsured.

Dr. A. C. Newell of Long Pine, Neb., was found frozen to death last Saturday morning half a mile from his home.

Fire at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, destroyed the buildings and shops of the Hoyte & Jones Manufacturing company. Loss, \$20,000.

Cambridge, Washington county, N. Y., was visited by a great conflagration. Four large business blocks were completely destroyed. The probable loss is between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

A fire was discovered in the confectionery and toy store of George Dalton, on Main street, La Crosse. The family lived in the same building and only a portion of the furniture was saved. The insurance nearly covers the loss, which is \$1,500.

Near Bremen, Ind., a fast express on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad struck a broken rail or some similar imperfection in the track. The engine and forward part of the train passed safely, but the dining car and two sleeping coaches were derailed and overturned. The dining car took fire and was burned up, but the sleeping coaches were saved from destruction. There were sixteen persons in the sleepers, some of them in public life, and it appears almost miraculous that none of them were killed or fatally hurt. Congressman Shively of South Bend, Ind., suffered painful, but not dangerous bruises about the legs. Hon. Hiram Y. Smith of Des Moines, Iowa, suffered laceration of the feet and legs, and Hon. O. S. Gifford of Canton, Dak., was hurt about the shoulders. All the others were more or less shaken up.

The Criminal Calendar.

At a dance ten miles north of Athens, Tex., a desperado named Gracey was killed and John Brown, a young farmer, seriously wounded.

Policeman Machowski, of Chicago, being informed that his wife, who was ill, could not recover, went out and killed himself. His wife expired a few minutes later.

The report that Jonas Nelson, of Frontier county, Neb., was lynched and shot by a mob to avenge the cold-blooded murder of Eugene Sheppard, is confirmed, but no further particulars are received.

At Atlanta, Ga., Mrs. Cates invited Miss Jackson, a beautiful girl, to spend the night with her. Early in the morning Gustavus Penninger of Chicago, a friend of the Cates, entered the room and outraged her at the point of a revolver. He has been arrested.

The federal authorities of Chicago, arrested William Gallagher on the charge of illegal voting at the election of 1883. Gallagher was arrested only a few days ago for being concerned in the Eighteenth ward election frauds, but was released on bail. His second arrest was caused by a fear that he intended to leave the city.

A gentleman arrived in Omaha from Nance county, the scene of last September's quadruple tragedy, resulting in the death of William Perceval, his wife, Baird and Mair. It was learned from this gentleman that new facts brought to light prove not only that Furnival, the suspected party, was the murderer, but also that he had accomplices. The impression generally prevails that the murder was committed for hire for certain unknown parties who may some day inherit Perceval's prospective fortune.

Personal Points.

Cardinal Consolini is at the point of death in Rome.

Chief Justice Waite, of the United States supreme court, is getting better.

Capt. C. W. Folger, son of the late secretary, has been taken from Alexandria by his friends to his home in Geneva, N. Y. He is very ill, and there is but little hope of his recovery.

Col. Alex. H. Eattie, a prominent business man of Helena, Mont., died at that city from the effects of the wounds received in the army. Col. Eattie was one of the pioneers of Montana, and took a lively interest in the development of its resources.

Sister Theresa, a sister of St. Mary's convent, Wilkesbarre, Pa., is lying dangerously ill in Boston. She is the niece of James G. Blaine. Sister Theresa returned home from Washington, where she met Mr. Blaine. During her stay in the national capital she contracted a severe cold. Her physicians gave her up.

Miss Mary G. Cadwell, who, at the session of the plenary council at Baltimore, made an offer of a gift of \$300,000 for the founding of a national Catholic university, is an orphan. She resides with an only sister in an apartment house, corner of Thirtieth street and Madison avenue, New York. The sisters are said to be possessed of an estate valued at \$5,000,000.

W. W. Brooks, a life-long democrat, died at Genova, Pa., the other day. His will was found

to contain the provision that when a democratic president was elected, if ever, a hickory pole should be erected over his grave, and that a United States flag should be fastened on top of the pole, and that that pole should remain standing over his grave until it fell of its own accord.

The death is announced at London of William Henry Channing, the well-known Unitarian minister and author. Mr. Channing was a nephew of William Ellery Channing. He was born in Boston, May 25, 1810, graduated at Harvard in 1832, and preached in New York, Boston, Cincinnati and Liverpool, England. He contributed to the North America Review and published, among other works, a life of his distinguished uncle.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

The total amount contributed to the Garfield monument is \$132,399.

Some 1,800 Cincinnati families appeal to the associated charities of that city for aid.

Anthony Comstock seized and tore up 2,000 copies of the Brookside Library containing stories written by G. W. M. Reynolds.

A petition by Mrs. Wilbur F. Storey of Ohio for the admission of the will of 1879 to probate denied by Judge Knickerbocker.

The heirs of Mrs. Margherette Ross of New York have found nearly \$16,000 hidden away in a box among her effects, of which they had no previous knowledge.

The Flambeau club of Topeka, Kan., which made itself famous at the Grand Army reunion in Minneapolis last summer, wants to have a place given it in the inauguration ceremonies.

Lieut. Abercrombie, who has just returned from Alaska, reports having explored the Yukon river for 2,700 miles, and found gold placers paying \$50 per day to the men.

Suggests of Foreign News.

Plans are perfecting for concerted operations for the defense of the British colonies in the event of war.

Madame Kalomine was condemned by the imperial supreme court, at Lelpsaic, to pay the costs of her appeal against a decree of divorce.

The entente cordiale between Germany and France is becoming strained over the question of neutralization of the territory of the African line national association.

The Irish parliamentary party has instructed John Redmond, James O'Kelly and Timothy Harrington, all members of parliament, to summon county conventions throughout Ulster which Irish members will attend.

The third trial, in Dublin of James Ellis French, director of the detective department of the Royal Irish constabulary, for scandalous connection with the Cornwall case, resulted in conviction. He was sentenced to three years imprisonment.

Dedication of Admiral Dupont's Statue.

Last Saturday, a large number of persons gathered at Dupont circle, in Washington, to witness the ceremonies connected with the unveiling of the statue of the late Admiral Dupont. After prayer by Rev. W. A. Leonard the statue was unveiled, and Senator Bayard made an address. After expressing his admiration of the statue just unveiled said:

Our age is one of utility, and our lives in this new and vast country are filled with ceaseless activity in the creation and acquisition of material wealth. So society needs other and countervailing forces to free us from sordid influences, and lead us to higher and better lives. Encouragement must be given to pursuits that have not wealth as their aim or reward. There must be an incentive to our youth to scorn inactive and luxurious lives. Public respect and recognition of virtue exhibited in the public welfare should be generously and gratefully bestowed. Nothing should be omitted that can mould public opinion to give honor and praise to those who have served faithfully and deserve the palm of public favor. The night before the battle of Aboukir Bay, Nelson said to his officers: "Before this time to-morrow I shall have gained a peerage or Westminster abbey." Such were the rewards his heroic spirit sought. Peerage officers of the United States are forbidden to receive, nor have we as yet in our new land a venerable repository for the ashes and the memories of our distinguished dead, but there are public buildings fit to receive the ashes of those who have well served the public in any calling, and no place so proper as this city, the seat and center of the government of the United States. The erection of this statue is in the line of public justice and a proper recognition of the unselfish devotion of an individual for the welfare of the country. The approval of this public act of justice is expressed in this broad land, but nowhere so strong as in the state in which the ashes of her heroic son are deposited, and to-day the hearts of the people of Delaware are filled with gratitude over this act of recognition by the general government of the life and acts of one who so proudly cherished and beloved in life and mourned in death as Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont. At the conclusion of the address a rear admiral's salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the ceremonies ended. Among the distinguished persons present were President Arthur, Secretaries Frelinghuysen, McCulloch, Lincoln and Chandler, Generals Sheridan, Drum and Terry, and the French Minister. The nephews of Admiral Dupont, from Delaware witnessed the unveiling.

Minnesota Five Per Cent Claim.

Washington Special. Minnesota State Auditor Braden spent Saturday in the interior and treasury departments running down the cause of delay in the government remittance to the State of Minnesota of 5 per cent on land sales in the state during the year past. This 5 per cent amounts to \$62,000, and is applied as a bridge fund; and a great number of Minnesota contractors have been waiting for it, some of them for over a year. It was expected to have been paid last August, and inquires by Gov. Hubbard failed to secure the desired attention to the matter. At the interior department it was stated that the Minnesota land officers were behind in their reports. This Capt. Braden looked up and found was untrue. The whole matter had left the interior department and gone to the treasury to have a draft sent on. The first controller, Lawrence, assured the auditor that next week should see the amount paid.

Wisconsin Attorney Shot.

The people of Neenah were thrown into a state of wild excitement Monday afternoon when it became known that District Attorney W. F. McArthur had been shot and mortally wounded. He passed the rear of Paepke Bros. saloon about 3 o'clock, when one Paul Steinel fired at him. Steinel had his hands in his coat pockets at the time. The ball struck a rib and lodged in the hip bone. There is no hope for his recovery. Chief of Police Sawyer had Steinel arrested and lodged him in jail at Oshkosh, as there was some talk of lynching him. Steinel is a cripple employed on the poor farm. He claims that McArthur has been getting money out of him for legal services which he lost his farm, and then told him he would not prosecute the case further. McArthur claims he only received pay for actual service and he really had no case.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.—Mr. Sabin introduced a bill on Friday for a \$100,000 public building at Stillwater. The senate interstate commerce bill was considered. The senate conference on the naval appropriation bill announced inability to agree, and on a yeas and nays vote the senate unanimously insisted upon its amendments.

The following were confirmed in executive session: Confirmations: Postmasters—Augustus Beadle, Cresco, Iowa; Wallace G. Agnew, Osceola, Iowa; W. H. Kephart, Miller, Dak. Kittredge Haskins, United States attorney for the district of Vermont; Lewis E. Stanton, United States attorney for the district of Connecticut; John G. Brady, commissioner of Alaska. Sinks; George P. Harris, commissioner of Alaska; Wrangle; Chester Seabor, commissioner of Alaska; Onalsaska; Thomas A. Cumming, collector of customs, district of Montana and Idaho.

Nominations—Postmasters: Frank Palmer, Chicago; David W. Reed, Waukon, Iowa; J. D. Hester, Webster City, Iowa; John M. Hibbard, Houghton, Wis.; Theodore A. Burr, Lancaster, Wis.

HOUSE.—A bill to establish a department of agriculture passed by the house provides that the president shall appoint a secretary of agriculture to preside over the department thus established, who shall in every respect rank with the secretaries now constituting the cabinet. In the organization of the department provision is made for an assistant secretary with an annual salary of \$4,000 who is to supersede the commissioner of agriculture, which office is abolished. In addition to the divisions now existing in the bureau of agriculture, provision is made for establishing a division of veterinary service and a division of forestry. The bill transfers the existing bureau of agriculture with appurtenances to the proposed department of agriculture.

Representative McAdoo of New Jersey introduced a joint resolution providing for an appropriation of \$250,000—to be distributed by the secretary of the treasury and expended under his direction by the proper local authorities of New York city, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken to prevent, by proper quarantine and sanitary measures, the entrance of cholera into this country, and prevent its spread if it should take a foothold.

A bill passed authorizing the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island. A communication from the secretary of the interior, asking for an appropriation of \$40,000 for the preservation of Yellowstone National Park, was read. Very nearly the entire day was spent in debate upon the Reagan interstate commerce bill.

SENATE.—The major portion of the day was devoted to a discussion of the disagreement between the two houses on the naval bill.

Mr. Logan, from the committee on military affairs, reported the military academy bill, and it passed without debate. It appropriates \$309,355. The house concurrent resolution providing for adjournment from 20th inst. to Jan. 5 was then taken up and voted on by yeas and nays, and was not agreed to—yeas 8, nays 23.

The senate in secret legislative session, considered at great length Vest's resolution declaring that a Nicaraguan surveying expedition is inexpedient, and directing the secretary of the navy not to enforce his orders on the subject. The time was taken up chiefly in long speeches upon the merits of the Nicaraguan treaty and the expediency of proceeding from building a canal. Senator Morgan, who is friendly to the canal, made the leading speech in favor of the treaty, and Senator Vest led in opposition. During the debate Senator Edmunds took occasion to say that he strongly favored the ratification of the Nicaraguan treaty, regardless of what foreign powers might say or do. The Vest resolution, which was forgotten early in the debate, remains unacted upon. Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Nearly the whole day was passed in discussion of the interstate commerce bill. The house insisted upon its amendments to the naval bill, and ordered a further conference.

On motion of Mr. Hopkins, the senate joint resolution passed declaring Christmas and New Year's days holidays for all per diem government employes. The house then adjourned until Wednesday, Dec. 24. Though there is no definite agreement that no business shall be transacted Wednesday, there is a tacit understanding to that effect, and it is also understood that consecutive adjournments shall be taken for three business days at a time until Jan. 5. The house successively rejected the senate amendments and dodged the constitution. That document provides that neither branch of congress shall adjourn for more than three days together, without the consent of the other. The senate refused to consent, and the house was bound to go home for the holidays.

SENATE.—Mr. Plumb introduced a bill to establish an additional land strip in Dakota.

The senate took the initial step in the direction of surrendering its position on the amendments to the navy bill authorizing the construction of additional steel cruisers by passing a bill providing for the regular appropriation for the navy for the coming six months. The bill provides that the regular bill passed by the house at the last session, and is entirely free from everything known as legislation. The house dispersed for ten days, and the senate is not likely to do anything of importance.

The senate, by a party vote passed the bill introduced by Senator Blair to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. The bill authorizes the appointment of a commission of seven persons, to be selected solely with reference to personal fitness and capacity for an honest, impartial and thorough investigation, whose duty it shall be to investigate the alcoholic liquor traffic, its relation to revenue and taxation and its general economic, criminal, moral and scientific aspects in connection with pauperism, crime, social vice, the public health and general welfare of the people; and also to inquire as to the practical results of license and prohibitory legislation for the prevention of intemperance in the several states of the Union. The commissioners are to serve without salary. Not more than four of them are to be selected from one political party, and they are to report to the president within eighteen months after their appointment.

SENATE.—On Tuesday only a few members were present. In the absence of anything else, Mr. Vest spoke of the abuse which seems to be growing each year, of members publishing in the congressional Record speeches that were never delivered. This is a slap at the house, as the members of the senate are not permitted to publish in the Record undelivered speeches. Mr. Vest believes that the Record should be a faithful transcript of the proceedings of congress, and in this the people of the country will sustain him.

Mr. R. A. Proctor got hold recently of a wholesale price list of a firm of distillers which reveals a secret of the trade. Under the head of spirit flavors occurs the following: "The attention of consumers in Australia and India is particularly called to these very useful and excellent flavors. One pound of either of these essences to fifty gallons of plain spirits will make immediately a fine brandy or old tom, and without the use of a still." This is followed by a list of prices of these flavors, and a similar one of wine aromas. "We flavors 'em in accordance with the demand" need not be applied solely to the trade of meat pie making.

Methodist Centenary Conference.

The Methodist Centenary Conference at Baltimore closed on Wednesday.

THE PASTORAL.

of the bishops is addressed "To the Methodist people in the United States and Canada." It says: "Permit us to remind you, dear brethren, while we extend hearty congratulations upon the success of the past and express the profoundest conviction that even nobler and grander achievements await us in the future, that the mission given us by providential allotment is not yet accomplished. We entreat you, brethren, do not forget that hitherto Methodists have been distinguished by the emphasis they have given essential doctrines of Christianity. In all the years of our history truths relating to God, to moral government, immortality, to eternal retribution, have been sacredly maintained and asserted with great distinctness, and that we have held in common with all Christian people to the inspiration and divine authority of the scriptures, the divine origin of the church, and the vocation of the ministry, the value of the sacraments, and indispensableness of the strictest morality, according to the New Testament standard; and that beyond all these points, we have made conspicuous the heinousness of sin, the necessity of atonement, the universality of pronounced redemption, freedom of will, and purity of grace. Not one of these can be discarded or distorted without maiming the scheme of salvation and revealed Gospel. But even these foundations of truths, however emphasized, will not meet the demands of the soul, and never could have produced the phenomena of Methodist life and history.

THESE ARE OTHER DOCTRINES to be emphasized, doctrines which relate to salvation, applied as well as provided, doctrines which underlie the experiences of the soul in its emergence out of the darkness and death of sin into the light and life of righteousness. The other doctrines have been the rallying cry of Methodism in the past, and must be in the future. They are repentance, faith, justification, adoption, the witness of the Spirit, sanctification and Christian perfection. Out of these come all our experiences, all our joys and hopes, our inspiration and zeal; and upon these are built all our special forms and means of grace, our charities, our benevolences and our correctional institutions. These doctrines, above all others, have given tone and shape and spirit to our organization and determined its work and place in history. Take from Methodism these doctrines of experience, or even the emphasis given them, or overlay them with lifeless forms and ceremonies, or mar them by human speculations concerning the mode of divine procedure in them, or confuse them by any conceivable departure from their simplicity, so they shall become only doctrines of the crowd, unvoiced in the soul as the very essence of salvation, and then our glory is departed forever. We therefore plead with you, brethren, as you value the purity of the church and its power to convert the people and spread Scriptural holiness, hold fast these doctrines, as they come from the fathers; they appear in the Scriptures and as they have been attested by the experiences of the church in past ages." The address urges a maintenance of family religion. "The holiest sanctuary on earth," the address says, "is the Christian home. Neither the church nor the Sunday school can do the work of the home, or become an adequate substitute for the influence of prayer in the household. See to it that your children be all taught of the Lord with sound instruction. Let

THE HAND OF RESTRAINT be employed, yet with such firmness and gentleness as to win and keep the children, as well as to hold them in subjection to authority." The address speaks of the Sabbath as a pillar of Christian civilization. "A spiritual church without the Sabbath is an imbecility; God has consecrated one-seventh of our days to rest and worship. The law enjoining its observance is both positive and moral, imbedded in the Decalogue, enforced in the New Testament, and interpreted and illustrated in the practice of the primitive church. The grand march for the conquest of all lands for Christ has begun. The voice of the Lord is to go forward. We dare not accept a secondary place. With our schools and colleges, with our wealth and culture, with our social power and our vast numbers, we must have a large share in the world's evangelization."

Attorney General Brewster's Regard for Law.

In his communication to the house of representatives in response to the resolution of that body inquiring whether the eight-hour law is applicable to letter carriers, the attorney general says, after reciting the resolution: "To this I must reply that I cannot furnish the legal opinion required. The authority of the attorney general to give his official opinion is limited by laws which create and define his office, and will not permit him to give advice at the call of either house of congress or congress itself, but only to the president and heads of the executive departments. Early in the government this was established, and suggested to the house of representatives by Attorney General Wirt. When the department of justice was created the law in this respect was not changed. Of course it will be my wish to conform to any request the houses of representatives may make, but such wish I cannot comply with without reversing the law and precedents heretofore established.

The opponents of Father McGeo, pastor of Notre Dame de Lourdes, at Fall River, Mass., have taken possession of the church building, locked the doors and refused admittance to Father McGeo and prevented the celebration of mass.

The Chicago Markets.

Wheat, No. 2 Chicago spring, 70 1/2 @ 71 1/2 c; No. 3, Chicago spring, 58 @ 59 1/2 c. Corn, cash, 37 @ 37 1/2 c. Oats, cash, 33 1/2 c. Rye, 52c. Barley, 53c. Pork, cash, \$11.12 1/2 @ \$11.25. Lard, cash, \$6.70 @ \$6.75.

Milwaukee Markets.

Wheat, No. 2, 71 1/2 c. Corn, No. 3, 34c. Oats, No. 2 white, 24 1/2 @ 25c. Rye, No. 1, 52 1/2 c. Barley, No. 2, 48 1/2 @ 50 1/2 c; extra No. 3, 42 1/2 c. Moss Pork, \$11.18 cash. Lard—Prime steam, \$6.55. Butter, choice creamery, 25 @ 26c; fair to good, 22 @ 24c; best dairy, 19 @ 21c.

Minneapolis Markets.

WHEAT, No. 1 hard, 69 1/2 c; No. 2 hard, 65c; No. 1, 59 1/2 c. Corn, No. 2 35c; rejected, 30 @ 30 1/2 c; condemned, 35 @ 40c. Oats, No. 2, 22 @ 23c; rejected, 21 @ 22a. Barley, No. 2, 42 @ 43c. Mixed Feed, No. 1, \$12.50 @ \$13; No. 2, \$11.00 @ 12. Corn Meal, unbolts, \$13.50 @ \$14; bolts, \$16 @ \$17. Hay, timothy, \$9 @ \$9.75; wild, choice, \$7 @ \$7.75; No. 1 wild, large bales, \$6.00 @ 7.00.

St. Paul Markets.

WHEAT—No. 1 hard, new, 69c; No. 2 hard, 65c; No. 2, 56c. Corn, No. 2, 36c. Oats, No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 2 white, 22c; No. 3 white, 21c. Rye, No. 2, 44c. Barley, No. 2, 50c; No. 3, 38c. Ground Feed, \$14.50. Baled Hay, \$8; timothy hay, \$10.00 @ \$10.50. Flax Seed, \$1.18. Timothy seed, \$1.20. Eggs, 30c.