Grand Forks Herald

GRAND FORKS HERALD CO.
(Incorporated.)
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS

Entered at Grand Forks, North Dakota postoffice as second-class matter.

Published every morning except Monday morning and every evening except Sunday evening.

All papers are continued until an explicit order to discontinue is received, and until arrearages are paid.

Subscribers desiring address changed must send former address as well as new one.

Subscription Rates:

Morning or Evening Edition, if paid in advance—
One year by mail or carrier $4.00
Six months by mail or carrier... 2.00
If not paid in advance, per mo... .40

Morning, Evening and Sunday Editions, if paid in advance—
One year by mail or carrier.....$7.00
Six months by mail or carrier.. 3.50
If not paid in advance, per mo.. .80

Foreign Representatives: Carpenter-Scheerer Special Agency, Fifth Avenue Bldg., New York; Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 1

BIG THINGS SOMETIMES HAPPEN.

It is natural to discredit the probability of happenings far removed from the line of our usual experience. The thing that seldom happens will in all probability not happen this time. The people who ridiculed Noah for building the ark were following the ordinary custom of humanity. There had been no great flood in their time. They had never heard of one. And they had no reason to suppose that one would occur at that time. Yet the big thing happened, and Noah and his family were the only souls saved.

Life in some form has existed on this globe from remote ages, and the beings, human or brute, that peopled its surface lived their little span, and generation succeeded generation, and the future of the planet and that which lived upon it seemed fixed. Yet, not once, but many times, great convulsions shook the seemingly solid sphere, and the records written in the rocks tell us of the devastation which swept away teeming life and moved continents and oceans.

A little over two years ago few people believed in the possibility of another great war. All the signs were against it. There had been no such thing for many years. The nations had been learning the value of peace. War would be such a tremendously costly thing that no nation could afford it. We believed that the controversies which existed would be adjusted without an appeal to arms. According to the knowledge which we had we were warranted in believing so. But the war which broke out has involved nearly all of the important nations of the earth, and there is no sign of its ending yet.

The great railroad strike, which, if it occurs at all, will begin next Monday, has generally been regarded as an impossibility until quite recently. We could grasp the meaning of a strike on one road, or in one locality. We had such things before, and, while they brought great inconvenience, their effect was partial and local. But the absolute cessation of rail traffic throughout the whole United States, the complete stoppage of travel, of the shipment of food and clothing, and lumber, and mail, and the thousand things which we are accustomed to reach out and take at our pleasure—this thing was so tremendous, and so unheard-of that we did not believe that it could be. We hope that it is not to be. But we must remember that the tremendous things do sometimes happen, and this may be one of them.

WE ARE INVADED!

Chicago Herald: It has come at last. All our dreams of safety and our reliance on our fleet as at present constituted to retain the command of the sea have been dissipated. The squadron defending the Atlantic coast has been "wiped out" by the red fleet, convoying an army in transports, and the enemy is now landed on Long Island.

There was a time when this theoretical breaking down of our naval defense and actual invasion of some exposed part of our coast would have been merely provocation of smiles. For years, in fact, the hypothetical defeats and victories in the war game off the Atlantic coast have been the stock for all sorts and conditions of humorists. Today, however, even a constructive defeat and invasion furnish food for thought. The public understands that, in the absence of a stronger defense by sea, such things might easily occur.

The war game this year, in addition to giving the officers and men the opportunity for maneuvers on the grand scale, has also, perhaps, done a little to help remove the obsession of the Atlantic as the providentially appointed guardian of our safety. And every little in that direction helps.

BEATING ROUND THE BUSH.

Because we have a written constitution that declares what things may and may not be done, we sometimes find it necessary to beat round the bush to get done the things that we find must be done on short notice.

Twenty odd years ago, when another great railway strike was in progress, efforts were made in various places to operate trains by non-union labor. There were some violent demonstrations. Attemps were made to prevent the moving of these trains by force. President Cleveland called out troops to suppress the riots and guard the trains, and the plea in justification was that the rioters were interfering with the transportation of the United States' mails. The fact that people wanted to go from place to place on these trains, and were denied that right, was not considered sufficient. But interference with the mails was serious business, and the army was called out to put a stop to it. Under that plea, and under the protection of injunctions issued by the courts prohibiting interference with mail trains, it became the practice to attach a mail car to every train that it was desired to move, and then anyone interfering with that train did so at his peril.

Something similar is to be noted now in the proposal for a law which will give the president authority to seize roads and draft men and operate trains whenever this is necessary from the standpoint of military necessity. If that bill becomes a law we will have undertaken to do indirectly what we lack the courage or the constitutional authority to do directly, and what there is probably no occasion for doing for the reasons which appear on the surface.

If this country were actually at war there would be no question of the power of the president to declare military law and take possession of not merely the railroads, but everything else that might be needed for the success of our military operations. And even in such a case as that which exists along the Mexican border, it seems unreasonable to suppose that the government has not the right to commandeer whatever may be necessary for the maintenance and use of the troops in the service of the federal government.

Without doubt the "military necessity" clause of the bill is intended to disguise in a measure its real purpose, which must be to authorize the government, under color of military necessity, to provide for the running of trains during a strike, in order that the people of the country may be served.

Whatever the legal phases of the case may be, it is common sense that, under conditions such as existed in Cleveland's time, there should have been ample authority for the use of troops to protect interstate transportation of whatever nature, and the carriage of a letter from New York to San Francisco ought to be no more sacred than the journey of a man to another state to visit his aunt. And in the present case, power ought to be vested in somebody to take possession of trains and run them when those ordinarily engaged in that work failed to perform it.

A WISE DECISION.

The North Dakota Progressive committee has shown wisdom in its decision to recommend to the members of the party in this state the support of Charles E. Hughes for president. The resolution adopted set forth very clearly the facts on which this decision was based.

While many factors entered into the organization of the Progressive party four years ago, it is undeniable that the great mass of those who constituted the membership of that party were animated by a sincere desire to bring about important legislative and administrative reforms, in short, to secure better government. Whether or not the means employed were the best under the circumstances is scarcely a matter for discussion now. Certain it is that through their organization the Progressives have wielded a marked influence in the shaping of policies for both the other parties.

The purpose of the organization being the incorporation of certain principles in the laws of the country and the administration of the nation's affairs in a manner consistent with these ideals, it is entirely fitting that the Progressives should, at this juncture, give their support to Mr. Hughes. His nomination was the very essence of the working of the democratic spirit, for, perhaps more than any other man who has been nominated for years, he was nominated as the candidate of the masses of the people. He did not seek the nomination. Had the matter rested with the men whose activities the Progressives have represented, some other candidate would have been chosen. But because of the estimate which had been placed on his character by the plain people of the country, the nomination of Hughes was demanded by these people, and the candidate stands before the people, pledged to no faction or set of individuals, but pledged both by his own record and by his own words to a legislative and administrative program entirely consistent with the principles on which the Progressives have based their past action. Hence the endorsement of Hughes by the Progressives of North Dakota is a wise and reasonable thing, and it calls for no sacrifice of principle and no reversal of position.

A Home Institution

Promoting thrift by assisting those in moderate circumstances to become homeowners and encouraging saving by accepting monthly deposits on stock earning a liberal return. Full particulars at Secretary's office.

Grand Forks Bldg. & Loan Assn
Secretary's Office 414 DeMers

CANADA'S STRIKE ACT

(By Henry M. Hyde.)

Canada is at war. Therefore Canada does not face the danger of a general railroad strike. Trainmen of Canadian railroads belong to the same four great unions which threaten to tie up all the railroads in the United States. When the agitation started the Canadians held a meeting and decided not to take part in it. Loyalty to their country at war prevented.

Yet if there were no war Canada would be free from such danger as the United States faces. The trade disputes investigation act stands in the way. It was passed by the dominion parliament in 1907. It does not prevent strikes or lockouts. It does prevent sudden strikes and lockouts on all kinds of public utilities.

When a strike threatens notice must be sent to the ministry of labor. Under specified rules the minister then appoints a board of investigation. Each side to the controversy may name one of its members. If either fails to make a choice the minister names a representative for it. Those two try to agree on a third member of the board. If they cannot agree the minister appoints the third member.

In every case, be it noticed, there is a new board appointed. Both employer and employes can be sure that one man on the board, at least, knows all the peculiar conditions of their contention. If the same official board served in all disputes its members might get the reputation of being for or against labor. Under the Canadian law there is a fresh board for each case.

Once constituted, the board of investigation has almost all the powers of a court. It does not, however, issue decrees. It merely makes recommendations. It has no power to force their adoption. It may compel, however, the attendance of witnesses and may take their testimony under oath.

As a rule the proceedings of these boards of investigation are informal. The testimony is published quite generally throughout Canada. Thus the public has a chance to learn the facts in the case and to make up its mind to the merits of the controversy.

Finally the board makes its final report containing its recommendations. This final report is also published throughout the dominion in the most complete manner. There its work ends. A lockout may now be instituted or a strike called. In practice there is rarely any such conclusion. In nine cases out of ten the recommendations of the board are adopted without further difficulty.

Canadians think the plan more satisfactory than any scheme of compulsory arbitration. It depends on getting the exact facts, under oath, before the public, which is always the third party—often the greatest sufferer—in such disputes. An informed and active public opinion exerts a tremendous pressure. Few men are willing to fly in its face. The most bullheaded employer hesitates to defy it. The most radical labor leaders fear its effect.

In the daily sessions of these boards the attempt is made to find points of agreement between the parties. Angry passions on each side have time to cool. It usually takes between one and two months for a board to meet, hear all the testimony, and prepare its final report. During that period there can be no lockout or strike, under penalty, just as a penalty is provided for resorting to either, in the first place, without calling in a board of investigation.

The plan has worked excellently in Canada. It is notable that the employes have been quicker to take advantage of it than the employers. During the first six years the act was in force there were 132 applications for the appointment of boards. More than a third of them were made by railroad employes who were in dispute with the employing companies. Coal mines, street railways, teamsters, longshoremen, railroad telegraphers and telephone operators were also involved. In a number of cases, on the petition of both sides, boards were appointed to investigate disputes in industries outside the public utility field.

In all but fifteen of the first 132 cases an agreement was reached. The recommendations of the board were adopted by both sides. There was no strike.

In fifteen of the 132 cases strikes followed the adjournment of the boards of investigation. In most of these cases the three members of the various boards had failed to agree and minority reports had been submitted. In at least three of them, after strikes had lasted some time, settlements were finally reached on the basis of the majority recommendations of the several boards.

DR. LEONARD MAKES SURVEY OF DISTRICT

Returns From Interesting Study of Coal Deposits and River Beds in Dunn and Morton.

Dr. A. G. Leonard, Lyle Helmkay and Ralph Roy of the University of North Dakota, after spending the past two months in Dunn and Morton counties where a geological survey of the coal deposits of the state and the courses of the river valleys during the glacial period, were studied. For the past ten years the work of studying the coal deposits has been carried on by the geological department and much of the past two months was spent for this purpose.

Dr. Leonard and two students also visited the districts where the coal is being mined. Some excellent coal layers, many of them being 16 to 18 feet in depth, and close to the surface, were found.

An old river valley in Dunn and Morton counties also was studied and the course of the Yellowstone and Missouri river through it during the glacial period was traced. Some interesting data was gathered in this section of the state.

MASONS TO CONFER DEGREE ON CLASS

Advance Guard of Blue Lodge Reach Grand Forks This Morning—Large Number Expected.

With the arrival of a large number of Masons in the city, the stage is all set for the conferring of the third degree on a large class of candidates who will be admitted to the Blue lodge. At 5 o'clock this afternoon the festivities will begin and at 6:30 o'clock a mammoth banquet will be served in the dining hall of the local temple. At 8 o'clock the degree work will be resumed, after which a smoker and social time will be held.

Thomas Morris of Crookston, past grand master of Minnesota, will assist with the conferring of the degrees, together with other prominent Masons from throughout this section of North Dakota and points in Minnesota.

A BORDER THAT IS QUIET.

New Republic.

Lower California, according to the proclamation of Governor Esteban Cantu, will remain neutral in whatever quarrel may be impending between the United States and Mexico.

It is a remarkable proclamation; what should we think if Governor Johnson of California issued a similar proclamation of neutrality? But Esteban Cantu is a remarkable man, one of whom we may hear much more in the future. In all this period of strife he has kept his state peaceful and prosperous. He has kept his revenues good in spite of the prevailing tendencies toward chaos, and has succeeded in keeping real money in circulation, to the discomfiture of American importers who are forced to pay the heavy local export duties —$100 on a mule, for example—in American gold instead of Carranzista faith.

He has been trying in a practical way to aid in restoring general peace. We may recall his recent invitation to the Yaqui Indians late in the Villa army to come into Lower California and settle on the public lands. It is worth noting that on the California border there is no hostility between Americans and Mexicans.

At Calexico, you can't arouse any interest in the question of intervention. The local view is that Mexican affairs could not be better managed than under Esteban Cantu.

The de facto government in Mexico has decided to turn over the railroad property in that country to its owners. Maybe it looked over the destroyed bridges and the torn-up trackage first.

THE MARKET WORLD

WHEAT PRICES DROP AGAIN

Market Very Erratic and Had Some Rapid Changes.

Minneapolis, Sept. 1.—Sept. wheat 3-4 lower; Dec. wheat 1-4 lower; May wheat 7-8 lower. The wheat market has been very erratic again today and has made some very rapid changes. There was a sharp bulge at the opening and prices held firm for awhile during the early part of the session but later in the day there was a rapid decline which was not checked until Sept. had declined 5 1-2 cents and the Dec. 5 3-8 cents. The closing quotations are 1-2 above the low point on Sept. and 1 cent above the bottom tick on the December. There was a rumor that Bulgaria was suing for separate peace and it caused considerable weakness in the market. Considerable precipitation was reported on both sides of the international boundary line and threshing operations were further delayed. There were no new developments in the strike situation and it still continues to be an unsettled fact.

The Liverpool spot wheat was 2 to 3d higher.

Market Quotations

Markets and Gossip Furnished by Chas. E. Lewis & Co., Security Building, Grand Forks, N. D.

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.46	1.55	1.55
High	1.46½	1.56⅛	1.57
Low	1.40	1.51	1.52¼
Close	1.40⅝	1.51⅛	1.52⅜

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.47	1.54	1.52
High	1.48½	1.54½	1.53
Low	1.42¼	1.49⅛	1.47⅜
Close	1.44	1.50⅛	1.48⅜

MAY WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul
Open	1.48½	1.55¼	1.53⅜
High	1.50⅜	1.56	1.55¼
Low	1.44⅜	1.50	1.50¼
Close	1.46⅜	1.51¼	1.50⅜

ST. LOUIS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.40	1.46⅜	1.46
Close	1.39⅜	1.42⅞	1.45⅞

KANSAS CITY.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.40⅝	1.43	1.45⅝
Close	1.38	1.39¼	1.42⅜

WINNIPEG.

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.50⅞	1.46⅜	1.49⅞
Close	1.47⅞	1.42⅜	1.45⅞

CHICAGO CORN.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.87	.73½	.76⅞
High	.87⅜	.73⅜	.77½
Low	.86⅜	.72	.75⅜
Close	.86½	.72½	.75⅞

CHICAGO OATS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.45¼	.47⅞	.51⅞
High	.45⅜	.48½	.51⅜
Low	.44½	.47½	.50⅜
Close	.45⅜	.47⅜	.50½

CHICAGO PORK.

	Sept.	Oct.	Dec.	Jan.
Open	27.72	26.80	24.60	.....
High	27.70	26.80	24.60	.....
Low	27.10	26.55	24.50	.....
Close	27.10	26.60	24.50	24.55

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Dec.—Puts $1.42, 1.42¼.
Calls $1.56.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.58½
No. 1 northern	1.52 @1.55½
Choice 1 Nor. ar.	1.57½@1.56½
Regular 1 No. 2 ar.	1.48
No. 2 northern	1.48 @1.53
Arrive	1.51½@1.54½
No. 2 hard Mont	1.45½
Arrive	1.48½
No. 3 northern	1.47½
No. 1 durum	1.47 @1.49
Arrive	1.47 @1.52
No. 2 durum	1.44 @1.48
No. 3 yellow corn	.86 @ .87
Arrive	.86
No. 4 corn	.84
No. 5 corn	.78 @ .85
No. 3 white oats	.45½

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.56⅜
No. 1 northern	1.54⅜@1.55⅜
No. 2 northern	1.50⅜@1.52⅜
No. 3 northern	1.42⅜@1.49⅜
Oats, cash	.44⅝@ .48⅜
Rye	1.15 @1.16
Barley	.55 @1.02
No. 1 durum	1.49½@1.49
Sept. durum	1.47
Dec. durum	1.45⅜
May durum	1.49
Flax, cash on track	2.08⅜

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Open	2.06½	2.07⅜	2.07⅜	2.06½
Close	2.08	2.08⅜	2.06⅜	2.07⅜

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

1 northern	$1.54⅜
2 northern	1.52⅜
3 northern	1.48⅜
No. 2 oats	.49
Oct. barley	.86
May oats	.49⅜
Flax, cash	1.88⅜
Oct. flax	1.90⅜
Dec. flax	1.90b

A man who has nothing may console himself with the reflection that in any case he cannot be a great loser. But that does not afford much comfort in a region that has long winters.

These are great days for busy old satan. He likes to see trouble.

Ship Your Grain to
Chas. E. Lewis & Co.
Grain Commission and Stock Brokers. Members All Leading Exchanges.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Board of Trade Bldg., Duluth, Minn.
Security Blk, Grand Forks, N. D.
ADOLF ILDSTAD, Manager

STRONG PRICES FOR FAT CATTLE

Butcher Steers and Female Stock on Firm Basis—Run 3,900.

South St. Paul, Sept. 1.—Butcher cattle trade the past few days has been subjected to most unusual influences growing out of the dispute between railroad managers and their employes which threatens a tie-up of transportation throughout the country and it has been difficult since Monday to keep accurate tab on the market. Yesterday's business here was conducted on a firm footing and in spots prices shot up a notch or two with news of sharp advances at Chicago and other points since the opening of the week as a factor having decisive bearing on operations.

There was a considerable representation of Canadian stuff in the pens yesterday and some of it about matched in quality the Alberta stuff which cashed here Wednesday at $7.25 to $8.00.

Several loads of steers cashed between $6.25 and $7.85 and a few offerings reached $8.00.

The Montana delegation was small and was billed through. The Dakotas contributed a moderate assortment of stuff but as usual on Thursday sessions there was a considerable proportion of the crop of strictly native type, an ordinary grassy variety.

Selling basis was irregularly reported but a quarter gain since Monday applied to much of the steer and she stock while in places advance of 40 cents or more since that time was reported. Packers were hungry for the stuff and bought everything carrying a little flesh greedily as it was evidently their purpose to stock up as well as possible to meet the emergency of a railroad strike, should it develop.

Many of their steers cost between $5.25 and $7.25 yesterday while butcher cows and heifers landed mostly inside the $5.00 and $6.50 limits, although at a nickel-a-pound it was really only a good cutter sort of cows. Cutters and canners at $4.00 to $5.00 seemed to feel the toning up of the deal as did such bulls as the run included.

Veal calves held about steady positions. Top remained at $11.25 while seconds and culls did not rally appreciably from Monday's reduced rates.

Estimated receipts were 3,300 cattle and 600 calves against 2,976 cattle and 552 calves last Thursday and 2,555 cattle and 582 calves a year ago.

Nine western markets yesterday had about 28,000 cattle and 2,500 calves and in four days this week these points have had a total of about 204,000 cattle and 17,500 calves.

CROP OUTLOOK IN CANADA

Discouraging in Western Part—Up to Past Years in Alberta.

Winnipeg, Sept. 1.—The cash trade is strong, but the transactions are light. No one seems to know which way the wheat market will go, in view of the threatened railway strike, the demand from Europe and the peculiarity of the weather in Western Canada. Buyers have been watching the market closely but there have been few large transactions. Exporters are the only buyers, millers taking only what is necessary for immediate requirements. The closing quotation for No. 1 Northern on August 29 was $1.55 3-8 but no one believes that the farmers will be paid any such a figure for the new crop. Indications are that $1.40 will be the new crop opening price. Much old wheat is coming in and being sent forward to the lake ports, the number of cars inspected daily running up to as high as 500.

The outlook for the crop returns in western Canada is very discouraging. All southern Manitoba and southeastern Saskatchewan have practically little grain and the average in these two provinces will not be more than 10 to 12 bushels to the acre. Frost has now affected the late crops in the northern parts of these provinces. The best returns will come from along the Bassano-Swift Current branch of the Canadian Pacific railway running through Empress in central Saskatchewan; and along the lines branching east and west from Saskatoon and Prince Albert. The last report of the Saskatchewan government shows how badly the black rust has affected the yield, which early in July promised to go 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Fortunately there is a surprising amount of old wheat in the country. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture in Saskatchewan, states that the grain crops of the province will amount in value to a hundred million dollars. This is about one-third of last year's total.

Hon. Valentine Winkler, minisiter of agriculture in Manitoba, places the Manitoba total at not over forty million dollars. In Alberta the crops are up to any of the past years' yield in quantity and quality. This province escaped the ravages of rust, blight and frost, and the yield in wheat will be fully forty-five million bushels, while oats and barley will also make a good showing.

The receipts of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William during the last week were 2,510,000 bushels, and the shipments 5,048,000. The wheat in store is 7,456,000 bushels, and the oats 5,248,000.

The steamer Livingstone carried from Fort William to Duluth on August 28 a load of Manitoba wheat which covered her decks to quite a height, 300 tons being placed on that portion of the vessel. It was ordered to Minneapolis mills.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 1.—Hog receipts, 3,800, steady; range $10.00@10.55; bulk, 10.25@10.40.

Cattle receipts, 2,800; killers, 15 to 25 cents lower; steers, $4.75@9.50; cows and heifers, $4.75@7.75; calves steady, $4.00@11.25; stockers and feeders weak, $4.00@7.00.

Sheep receipts, 700, steady; lambs, $5.75@9.25; wethers, $5.00@7.25; ewes, $2.50@6.75.

Herald Want Ads Bring Results.

HOG BUSINESS IS UNCHANGED

Porker Clearance Rather Sluggish Early Thursday—Average up a Dime.

South St. Paul, Sept. 1.—Trading in the hog division here yesterday was not much affected by bullish reports from outside points of betterment in deals, and a steady market was quoted from one end of the department to the other. The railroad strike played a stellar part in the porker division on most of the outside markets Wednesday and again yesterday, one instance being cited where the deal was rated 25 cents better at the close than on the preceding session, and with buyers eager to get hold of all the stuff available.

The local situation, however, was somewhat different. It was rather a draggy deal, salesmen asserted, and little change for the better could be seen in any of the transactions.

Wednesday's top of $10.55 was duplicated in several instances again yesterday and the low end of the range was hung at $10.10. The bulk, too, was almost the same as on Wednesday, the spread of $10.25 and $10.50 catching most of the stuff offered.

Average cost was $10.43, a dime over Wednesday's, but droves averaged 10 pounds lighter yesterday.

An easing off in the pig market was reported, the rail situation having a bearing on this feature of the trade. A range of $7.50 to $8.25 was sufficient to purchase the offerings of the day, and the uppermost figure was not bid very frequently.

Estimated receipts yesterday were 2,900 compared with 2,792 a week ago and 1,882 a year ago.

Receipts at nine principal markets for the week were boosted to approximately 266,000 with yesterday's estimate of 60,000.

LIVESTOCK RECEIPTS.

Hogs, 30,000; left over, 8,100, market 5 to 10 cents lower; mixed, $10.35@11.45; rough, $10.25@10.70; heavy, $10.30@11.40; light, $10.60@11.45; cattle, 12,000, market 15 to 25 cents lower; sheep, 14,000, market 15 to 20 cents lower.

Kansas City: Hogs, 5,000; cattle, 2,000; sheep, 1,000.

Omaha: Hogs, 7,000; cattle, 1,700; sheep, 7,000.

CARS RECEIVED.

Chicago.

	Today.	Week Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	97	30	259
Corn	196	93	84
Oats	398	162	358

	Today.	Year Ago.
Duluth	105	51
Winnipeg	221	73

Grand Forks Markets.

Obtained through the courtesy of the Russell-Miller Milling company of Grand Forks.

PRICES FOR FRIDAY, SEPT. 1.

Wheat.	
No. 1 northern (old)	$1.40
No. 2 northern	1.36
No. 3 northern	1.31
No. 4 northern	1.21
Rejected	1.17
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.34
No. 2 durum	1.28
No. 3 durum	1.21
No. 4 durum	1.17
Barley.	
C.	$ .66
D.	.61
E.	.56
F.	.46
Rye.	
No. 2	$1.03
No. 3	1.00
Oats.	
No. 3	$ .36
No. 4	.34
No. 3 mixed	.32
Flax.	
No. 1	$1.89
No. 2	1.71
Rejected	1.68
No grade	1.66

Spring.

Duluth, Sept. 1.—The market started easier yesterday, followed by a 1c advance, when selling pressure rushed prices down 2c from early high. On the decline heavy buying due to bullish situation abroad and a more favorable outlook for a settlement of the railroad strike before Saturday buoyed prices nearly 6c from bottom figures. When the top was reached realizing eased prices about 1c though the close was 3 1-8 to 3 1-2c above Wednesday's final levels. A very active market ruled under good trade. Reports of good export business at the seaboard and clearances of wheat and flour of over 2,000,000 bushels were also bullish factors.

Durum.

Duluth, Sept. 1.—Outside of a dip to slightly under the previous day's close shortly after the opening, a strong and sharply higher market featured for the remainder of the session yesterday. Predictions of a settlement of the strike before Saturday and export business at the seaboard bulged prices from low point 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c. On the full upturn profit taking caused a 1 1-4 to 2c reaction but with a net gain from Wednesday of 2 1-2 to 3c. Shorts were free buyers on the advance.

Flax.

Duluth, Sept. 1.—The market was of an irregular tendency all day yesterday, fluctuations being within moderate range. A weak opening, followed by firmness after which up and down swings alternated until the close. Crushers were again buying on the break, otherwise preferred to await further developments before taking that side aggressively. A fairly active market ruled but trade passing was of only moderate volume. Favorable country weather and no damage from recent frost caused the trade to feel bearish on the situation.

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	22½
No. 2	.17
Cracked	.15
Per case	$6.00
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.33
Packing stock (dairy)	.22½
Poultry.	
Large hens	.11
Springers	.16
Old cocks	.08
Turkeys, old Toms and old old hens, fat	.18
Hay, baled, per ton	$7.00
Potatoes, per bu	.75

SHEEP AND LAMB TRADE IS SLOW

Nothing Very Brisk in This Section—Packers Show Indifference.

South St. Paul, Sept. 1.—A decidedly discouraging situation greeted salesmen who had stock to offer in the sheep and lamb division yesterday. The market situation in the killer end was unchanged from that of Wednesday but the outlet was unusually narrow, packer buyers laying off almost entirely early.

Outside buyers got busy, however, and stuff that was offered was taken over at Wednesday's price schedule. Packer buyers came in a little later and filled out their slim orders without going any higher or lower than Wednesday's prices.

News from other points looked real good to those who had stuff on the market but the conditions elsewhere had little effect on the local dealing. The rail strike again was given as the cause for the packers staying away as they did, being unwilling to fill up their coolers with the prospect of no motive power next week to distribute their goods.

Top lambs again moved at $9.25. A $7.50 top was given more frequently for the best of the stuff included in the calss of "seconds."

The feeder market again did not have much to offer. Native stock made up whatever crop was on hand and only a few buyers put in an appearance and these were not any too anxious to take off material even though an easier tone persisted. Breeding stock still is feeling easier tone but no definite changes in quotations were given yesterday, $8 being best price quoted for ewes.

Estimated receipts yesterday were 900 compared with 800 a week ago and 484 a year ago.

Receipts at nine principal markets yesterday were about 40,000, making total for the week thus far approximately 248,000.

Hides, Pelts, Wool, Etc.

Review of the hide and wool market by The Redick Hide & Fur Co., Grand Forks.

HIDES—The hide market is quiet since the recent decline. Tanners are neglecting domestic hides as they can buy foreign stock at more advantageous prices. We have not lowered our quotations.

TALLOW—The market is very dull and lower. We reduce our prices 1-2c per pound.

WOOL—The market remains quiet with prices from 1c to 2c per pound lower on the different grades. Little or no demand from the mills except at much lower prices than quoted in the leading wool markets today. We reduce our prices to a basis of what we believe the wools are worth.

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Green salted hides	.18	.17
Green salted bulls	.15	.14
Green salted calf	.25	23½
Green salted kip	.20	.18½
Green salted glue hides and skins		.09
Green salted Deacon skins, each	$1.50	1.25
Green salted horse hides, as to size	3.00 to	5.50
Green salted ponies, mules, glues, etc.	1.50 to	3.00
Green salted colt skins, as to size	.50 to	1.00
Green, and part cured hides 1 to 2c less than above prices on cured stock.		
Dry flint hides and skins	.26 to	.30c
Dry salted hides and skins	.20 to	25c
Dry damaged hides and skins	.18 to	24c
Dry glue hides and skins	.12 to	14c
Dry bull and stag hides	.16 to	20c
Rendered tallow	.6½	.5½
Green pelts, full wooled, each	$1.00 to	$2.00
Green pelts, short wooled, each	.50 to	1.00
Green shearlings and clips, each	.15 to	.50
Dry pelts, western, per lb.	.18 to	20c
Clips and shearlings, each	.15 to	50c
Wool.		
Wool, unwashed, bright medium, per lb.	.29 to	31c
Unwashed, dark medium and coarse	.27 to	29c
Unwashed, fine medium	.23 to	25c
Unwashed, cotted, burry, etc	.18 to	22c
Unwashed, dead pulled	.08 to	12c

MARKET NEWS.

Liverpool: Spot wheat 2 to 3 higher. Corn unchanged to 3d lower. On passage, wheat is 3d higher. Corn 3 to 6d higher.—Broomhall.

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