Grand Forks Herald

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FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 22.

CALIFORNIA AND PROHIBITION.

The prohibition question is one which is intensely interesting to the people of California, and the progress of the campaign in that state is being watched with close attention all over the country.

The conditions in California differ materially from those in other states because a very large area of the state is given over to the production of grapes for wine, and the owners of these vineyards believe that the adoption of prohibition will entail serious if not total loss to them.

One suggestion that has been offered is that the grape growers have nothing to fear from prohibition, as if their grapes are not used for wine they will be in demand for raisins. Another, made by Dr. Landrith the other day was that if the growing of grapes depended on the manufacture of alcohol, the growers ought to be willing to get out of the business altogether, as their interests could not be permitted to stand in the way of a great reform.

In answer to the first suggestion it is pointed out that it is based on a lack of knowledge of the grape industry. There are grapes and grapes, and some varieties are suited to one purpose and some to another. To use wine grapes for raisins is about as practicable as to use dairy cattle for beef. Without doubt one may make beef of a Jersey cow; and one may make raisins of wine grapes. But in neither case will the product be what is desired, nor would the operation be possible as a commercial proposition. Grapes of one kind are grown for wine, and of an entirely different kind for raisins. If the wine industry is destroyed the vines which have produced wine grapes must be rooted up and a fresh start must be made at something else. This, of course, involves enormous property losses.

The practical problems which confront the grape growers, and which are so curtly dismissed by Dr. Landrith, are of a nature which have no parallel in our own state because of the different conditions under which crops are produced. In North Dakota we raise large quantities of barley and the bulk of our better grades of barley are sold to be made into malt for beer and other alcoholic beverages. The cessation of the manufacture of malt beverages would destroy our market for barley except for feed. But even if it made all abrley unmarketable, it would be an easy matter for our farmers to adjust themselves to the situation, for barley is a single season crop, sown in the spring and reaped in the fall, and if it were known four months in advance that there would be no market for the crop the land could be devoted to any one of a dozen other crops without loss of time or labor, and without the sacrifice of any investment. But the production of grapes is something requiring several years' preparation. Those years are years of outlay, of investment in the creation of property the returns from which must come in the future. The destruction of that property is a serious thing to its owners, and while there can be no disagreement with the statement of Dr. Landrith that property interests must not be permitted to stand in the way of reform, it is equally true that in the bringing about of reform care should be taken to inflict as little injury as possible on those who have labored diligently, and who have done no wrong.

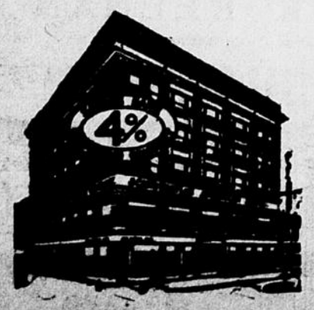
TAX REDUCTIONS.

The total tax levy this year for state purposes amounts to 4 mills. Of this 3.875 mills are for the general fund and .125 mills for the terminal elevator fund. No levy has been made for state bond sinking fund or state bond interest. The reason for this is that there is now on hand in the interest fund sufficient money to pay all interest accruing during the next two years, and that provision has been made for all bonds up to and including the year 1921.

Governor Hanna has devoted a great deal of attention to the handling of the guances of the state. Among other things he has brought about the advance payment of bonds amounting to considerable sums, and has thereby stopped an interest charge running into many thousands of dollars each year. Present payments have been met promptly, and payments for the future have been reduced, and in addition to this there has been accumulated sufficient money to care for payments for some time in the future. The state is therefore able this year to stop the collection of money for interest and sinking fund.

The wisdom of this course becomes apparent when the present conditions are considered. Large payments have been made in years when crops were far beyond the average, and this year, when the income of many of our people is materially reduced, it is possible to relieve the taxpayers of at least a portion of their ordinary tax burden.

This is the method that would have been employed by a prudent man in the conduct of his own business. It seems to be pretty good policy to apply to the state.



Hand-painting has had a very strong hold for a long time—especially on complexions.

THE CHILD LABOR JOKER.

Democratic campaigners are claiming for their party credit for the enactment of the child labor bill as a great piece of humane legislation. It develops that somewhere during the passage of the bill there was inserted a little clause which nullifies it entirely so far as certain industries are concerned, and which affect it very materially in its relation to other industries.

What was understood to be the intent of the bill was to place a ban on child labor, and, as the federal government has no authority over the subject directly, it was intended to deprive those who persisted in using the labor of children of any advantage which they might hope to gain by the practice by denying to the products of child labor the privileges of interstate trade.

The original bill provided that no goods should be shipped or offered for shipment from state to state which were in whole or in part the product of the labor of children under 14 years of age. This was inadequate, as it left a large loophole. Even though a factory employed children under the prohibited age, it might be made difficult to prove that any particular shipment of goods had been produced by child labor. Instead of strengthening the bill by adding a further restrictive clause, those in charge of the bill struck out the original provision and substituted one which prohibits the interstate shipment of articles produced in factories, canneries, and so forth, in which, within thirty days prior to the removal of such products, children of less than 14 years have been employed.

Just who devised that clause we are not informed, but it is a fact that there was a rather sudden cessation of opposition to the bill, and it was passed and signed.

The effect of this provision is just beginning to be understood. By the very conditions which govern their operations, canning factories are practically exempt from the provisions of this law. The cannery is operated only during a short season during which goods are prepared in sufficient quantity to take care of the sales for the year. Under this law as it stands, the cannery may operate as usual with child labor, and, 30 days after it is closed down for the season, its product may be placed on the market without restriction.

It is sometimes said that the canning business is one in which young children may very properly be employed. In this state we are distant from the canning centers, and we come into touch with the canning business only as an adjunct to the work of the farm, where factory conditions do not prevail. But in the east, and especially where the canning of shell fish is carried on on a large scale, we have a different set of conditions. There the work is performed at high speed and for long hours under the most rigid factory conditions. Little hands are lacerated in the work, and the operations are such as to be utterly unfitted for children. Yet, under the boasted child labor law, children may be employed in this work without hindrance.

While the canneries are thus practically exempt from the operation of the law, other factories may be exempted almost at the will of their owners. A textile or other factory may be run at high speed with child labor for as long as may be desired, and then, after it has been shut down for 30 days, or after the child employes have been laid off for a like period, all its products may be shipped freely.

President Wilson made a personal appeal to congress to pass this bill. If he understood its effect it will be proper for his supporters to do some lively explaining. If he did not understand its effect he has given his support and affixed his signature to a bill without proper investigation. Which horn of the dilemma will be taken?

LOVE ONE ANOTHER.

The Herald is grieved to note that its two Fargo daily contemporaries seem to be unable to live together in that amity which ought to prevail among all good people. Let the Forum commend anything, and the Courier-News goes after it, hammer and tongs. Let the Courier-News present a choice bit of philosophy, and the Forum straightaway shoots it full of holes. The Courier-News raised objection to certain of the policies and methods of the Non-Partisan league, and the Forum immediately took the position that the league must be rather a good thing. A Good Government league was organized, and the Courier-News commended the plan in a manner which was interpreted as a challenge to the Forum to come in if it dared. The Forum took the other side, of course. The Forum jumped onto Treadwell Twichell with both feet, and the Courier-News came to his defense with a full page, in which Twichell was boosted with one hand while the Forum was lambasted with the other. And so it goes.

All of this is saddening, for when brethren give way to anger in this manner their peace of mind suffers, their digestion is impaired, and the whole disturbance doesn't get anybody anywhere.

We respectfully suggest that the owners of the two Fargo dailies take a week off and go fishing together.

MILLER MAKES A STRONG CASE AGAINST DEMS

Points Out Many Faults of the Present Administration.

The Republicans formally launched their campaign in North Dakota at the city hall in Grand Forks last night. The speaker of the evening was Clarence B. Miller, congressman from Minnesota, who discussed the national issues of the coming campaign.

Robert Westacott of Grand Forks introduced Mr. Miller as one of the most brilliant orators on the Republican platform, and although the rain had dampened the spirits of many good Republicans and had diminished the size of the audience by a large number, Mr. Miller warmed into his subject well and gave local voters a concise, clear and well thought out discussion of the whole national issue.

Miller's Address.

Mr. Miller said: "In a campaign of this sort, with the national crisis we have, party dissensions must be largely forgotten. Four years ago there were dissensions within the ranks of the Republican party, but it is all past history now. Tonight the Republican party is united. Roosevelt and Taft are fighting shoulder to shoulder and their followers ought to follow their example.

"This is the time when every citizen should look his country squarely in the face and do his duty toward it. We have an excellent country, but the citizens must do their part in making it representative as well as efficient.

Policy is Weak.

Declaring the democratic administration had managed our foreign policy with weakness and timidity, Mr. Miller pointed out that no less than two American owned and American manned vessels were now serving in the British navy, and no settlement has ever been made with the owners. "This is piracy in a modern world," said Mr. Miller, "and would have excited an old Roman populace to war in half the time it has taken the president to write a note. Germany saw our incompetence and took advantage of that fact to sink ships and take American lives with impunity, and when we wrote more notes Germany simply laughed at us. When American lives were taken by sinking of the Lusitania, we expected our president would take the strong arm of the government in his hand and secure speedy justice, but he went to Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was written, where American liberty was established, and wrote back, 'We are too proud to fight'."

Mexican Fiasco.

Mr. Miller flayed the administration for its conduct of Mexican affairs. He claimed that America was fully satisfied when the government soldiers of Mexico apologized for their conduct in arresting a few American soldiers at Tampico, but the president seemed bound to find a pretext to go to war and he sent a body of 20,000 soldiers to Vera Cruz to occupy the city.

They captured the most important port of Mexico, lived there several months, collected the duties of the port, and when they had robbed it of all they wanted, Woodrow Wilson ordered the American army home. "He is now at war with Mexico," declared Mr. Miller, "and he is allowing American soldiers to be shot down almost every day without giving them the protection the United States owes every one of its citizens. And all of this was caused because originally, Wilson disputed with Mexico on the very important question of whether they should salute the United States with 16 or 21 guns."

Troops at Border.

Mr. Miller said: "When we sent the boys to the border, Wilson would not allow them to shoot when shot at, and when conditions finally became so bad that we could stand it no longer, he gave the order for the boys to reply when shot at. Then when the boys were ready for battle, when the enemy had already begun to shoot, when the boys' hands were already on the trigger and ready to shoot for their own protection and that of the entire American people, Wilson ordered them to fall back five miles, and we have been falling back ever since. Until we get the government in the hands of the republican party who will pick up the old flag and place it where we can maintain our national honor and protect our property and the lives of our citizens, we will continue falling back."

Tariff Issue.

Declaring that the democrats had been elected upon a written platform, Mr. Miller said, "they have kept their faith upon only one issue. They have changed the tariff, but they have reduced the federal revenue by $30,000,000 and increased the imports $150,000,000—goods brought into America to compete with American industry and American labor, and we find ourselves on the verge of a general business depression."

In 1914, Mr. Miller pointed out, men were begging bread in Chicago and New York by the thousand. The iron mines of the Duluth region were either closed or running on one-half or one-third time. America was then enduring the blessings of a democratic tariff. Under the present tariff, the people of the United States are getting nothing for their reciprocity with Canada, while under the republican reciprocity plan, they would have had the market of 9,000,000 people. That the great prosperity of the present is the result of the European conflict may be shown by examining the statistics of our export trade. It is shown there that 66.2 per cent of all manufactured articles for export are munitions of war or kindred supplies, and when the war is ended this prosperity will end, but that is not all, fifteen million men in Europe will be put into industrial occupations to compete with American products. Their wages will be low. They will be poor, the prices of their materials will be low, and unless we substitute the republican party with real protection for the democratic party with free trade, certain disaster faces us.

Helgesen Speaks.

Congressman Helgesen was present and when called upon to speak said briefly that he had come back from congress to repair his political fences. He said the big question before American voters was whether they wanted to maintain the most autocratic government in the world, or a real democratic government under the Republican power; that with Wilson as president it meant a one-man administration with congress as his obdenient school children, but a Republican administration would stand, as it always had stood, for three independent branches of government.

Is there any political party which is entirely, irredeemably and always bad, so bad that it cannot even make a success of being a hypocrite? Many people think there is, but they disagree as to which one that description fits.

THE MARKET WORLD

HIGHER WHEAT PRICES AGAIN

Market Scored Substantial Advance During the Day's Session.

Minneapolis, Sept. 22.—Wheat closed 2 5-8 higher. December wheat 3 cents higher. May wheat 2 3-4 higher. The wheat market scored a substantial advance today, and gained from 2 5-8 to 3 cents a bushel above yesterday's close. The market was firm at the satrt and continued to advance all through the session. The market recovered quickly from the setback and advanced very easily. Showery weather conditions were reported in the northwest, which will hinder threshing operations to some extent. The Liverpool stock market was quoted from unchanged to one penny higher.

Market Quotations

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

SEPTEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.50½	1.62	1.64
High	1.52¾	1.63¾	1.67⅜
Low	1.50	1.60	1.64
Close	1.51⅞	1.63⅝	1.67

DECEMBER WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.51½	1.59	1.58½
High	1.53⅜	1.61¾	1.61⅜
Low	1.50½	1.59	1.58½
Close	1.53⅜-½	1.61⅜	1.61½

MAY WHEAT.

	Chi.	Minn.	Dul.
Open	1.52	1.57¼-⅜	1.56
High	1.54½	1.59⅝	1.59½
Low	1.51⅜	1.57	1.56½
Close	1.53⅝	1.59½	1.59

ST. LOUIS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	....	1.46½-⅝	1.51
Close	1.51⅞	1.53½	1.53⅜

KANSAS CITY.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.49½	1.46½-⅝	1.47½
Close	1.55	1.49½	1.50½

WINNIPEG.

	Oct.	Dec.	May.
Open	1.53⅞	1.49½	1.50
Close	1.56½-¾	1.51⅜	1.52⅜

CHICAGO CORN.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.87½	.73½	.76⅝-¾
High	.88½	.73¾-⅞	.77½
Low	.87	.73½	.76⅝
Close	.88	.73½	.77

CHICAGO OATS.

	Sept.	Dec.	May.
Open	.45½	.48½	.51⅜
High	.46	.48⅝	.51⅞
Low	.45½	.47½	.51½
Close	.46	.48	.51⅜

CHICAGO PORK.

	Sept.	Dec.	Jan.	May.
Open	28.02	.....	.....	.....
High	28.05	26.90	23.72	.....
Low	28.02	26.80	23.62	.....
Close	28.05	26.80	.....	23.67

MINNEAPOLIS WHEAT.

Dec.—Puts $1.59, $1.58⅝-⅝.
Calls $1.63⅝-⅞, $1.64, $1.63⅞

MINNEAPOLIS CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.70½
No. 1 northern	1.64½@1.65½
Arrive	1.62½@1.65½
Choice 1 northern	1.67½
No. 2 northern	1.59½@1.64½
No. 2 hard Mont	1.56½@1.61½
Arrive	1.56½@1.58½
No. 3 northern	1.51½@1.60½
No. 1 durum	1.65 @1.67
Arrive	1.65 @1.67
No. 2 durum	1.61 @1.67
No. 3 yellow corn	.82 @ .83
No. 4 corn	.79
Other corn	.70 @ .81
No. 3 white oats	.44½@ .44⅝
No. 4 oats	.42⅝@ .43⅝
Barley	.67 @1.01
Barley, choice	1.01 @1.07
Flax	1.12 @2.16
Arrive	2.11 @2.15
Rye	1.18 @1.19
Arrive	1.18 @1.19

DULUTH CASH CLOSE.

No. 1 hard	$1.70½
No. 1 northern	1.68½@1.69½
No. 2 northern	1.63¾@1.65½
Oats, cash	.44½@ .45½
Rye	1.18 @1.19
Barley	.65 @1.08
No. 1 durum	1.66½@1.69½
No. 2 durum	1.64½@1.67½
Flax, cash on track	2.14½@2.15½

DULUTH FLAX.

	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	May.
Open	2.14	2.10	2.09	2.14	2.09⅝
Close	2.14	2.14½	2.15	2.14	2.17

WINNIPEG CLOSE.

No. 1 northern	$1.62½
No. 2 northern	1.59½
No. 3 northern	1.56⅝
Oats, cash	.63½
No. 3 oats	.52⅝
Flax, cash	1.95⅝
Flax, October	1.96½
Flax, December	1.95⅝

CARS RECEIVED.
Chicago.

	Today.	W'k Ago.	Year Ago.
Wheat	94	22	173
Corn	266	153	260
Oats	146	57	155

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Canadian northwest—30 to 46, generally fair.

Northwest—40 to 50, part cloudy. Moorhead .08, Duluth .28, west 34 to 56, generally cloudy, frost North Platte.

Southwest—48 to 62, clear.

Ohio valley—52 to 65, cloudy.

"SWEETBREADS OF BRAINS."

Thanks to Senator Ashurst of Arizona. He saved a dull news day. The line he hurled at his adversary is new in this section of the world. The line is so classy. Sweetbreads are very rare, very fat, very juicy and delicate. Unfortunately we have too little of this bright stuff in the senate. Our fast age has allowed no time for repartee. What we have had of late has been insufferably polite. Too much bowing and scraping and not enough straight from the shoulder. Ben Tillman has quieted down, Vardaman seldom breaks out, and Senator Fall harps on one thing all the time. But now comes Senator Ashurst with his "Sweetbreads for Brains." It takes you back to the days of Lamar of Mississippi, Joe Brown of Georgia and Palmer of Illinois.

—Rockford Star.

MEANEST CATTLE TRADE OF WEEK

Killers Again Draw Weak to 15 Cents Lower Bids —Irregular Break.

South St. Paul, Sept. 22.—There was no let-up in buyers' price pounding tactics in the fat cattle department of the yards here yesterday. Excess of the medium to plain grassy killers which have monopolized pens here for some time past and which have been a drug on practically every Western market since early in the month combined with bearish outside news to give sellers new trouble.

Bids were weak to 10 and 15 cents lower again on steers and most she stock. Making allowance for the good fills which have been obtained on most days this week there is apparent cut of 25 to 40 cents on most of the killing stuff and discounts of half a dollar, if not more, from figures last week were claimed by some salesmen.

The run included a generous showing of the ordinary native steers and butcher stock with a sprinkling of Dakota offerings which resembled the former offerings in general merits. Buyers combed the run in vain for choice beeves, nothing even approximating the choice sorts that have held nearest to a steady basis at other markets this week being included among arrivals.

A few Dakota steers drew bids up to $7.00 with tail-ends at $6.50 early in the day and these terms showed the break above cited from rates in vogue just a week ago. The entire trans-Missouri region, both Northwest and Southwest, has been gathering beef in big volume since the middle of the month and it is the influx of such stock to the various markets together with generous marketing in the East that is credited with forcing prices lower. An added bearish factor is the approach of a period of Jewish holidays which starts next week.

Many of the steers changing hands here yesterday drew $5.00 to $6.50 while the exremely draggy stocker and feeder deal forced a lot of discards from the stocker section directly to the shambles and these had to take whatever they could get from packers.

The class of cows and heifers htat sold last week between $5.50 and $6.50 has borne the brunt of this week's jolts and kinds which buyers are now getting between $4.75 and $5.75 match the former lots pretty closely in quality. Cutters, canners and bulls have had support of broaded demand than other stock and show least break of the week but are at least 10 to 15 cents lower, considering the sort to which they are now being subjected.

Veal calves remained steady yesterday with top at $11.75.

Estimated receipts were 3,500 cattle and 600 calves against 2,995 cattle and 602 calves a week ago and 2,265 cattle and 305 calves a year ago.

Nine principal markets had about 32,000 cattle and 4,500 calves yesterday which made total for the week about 275,000 cattle and 24,500 calves against 224,000 cattle and 19,000 calves the same days last week.

Grand Forks Markets.

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

PRICES FOR SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.

Wheat.	
No. 1 northern	$1.55
No. 2 northern	1.51
No. 3 northern	1.47
No. 4 northern	1.35
Rejected	1.21
Durum.	
No. 1 durum	$1.53
No. 2 durum	1.49
No. 3 durum	1.39
No. 4 durum	1.21
Barley.	
C	$ .77
D.	.74
E.	.68
F.	.64
Rye.	
No 2	$1.06
No. 3	1.03
Oats.	
No. 3	$ .38
No. 4	.36
No. 3 mixed	.34
Flax.	
No. 1	$2.00
No. 2	1.95
Rejected	1.87
No grade	1.69

GRAIN OPINIONS.

Updike—Advise purchase of wheat around present prices. Advice taking corn on all recessions.

Bartlett Frazier—Wheat situation remains strong as ever and any renewal of buying power might easily bring about a sharp advance.

Thomson McKinnon—Unless something disturbing politically occurs prices in wheat will work higher.

Chapin — General conditions in wheat strong. Corn narrow but on breaks look for better support.

Harris Winthrop—Wheat buying will be encountered on all fair reactions.

CERTAIN!

You can't secure an increase in salary or better your position in life unless you do something to increase your competence and ability. There is no getting away from that fact. You might as well face the question now before it is too late. A business education has given many the increased ability to secure a good position and to obtain promotion and advancement. Send for free catalog and see the photographs of young men and women we have helped and find out how a business training will help you.

UNION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Grand Forks North Dakota

SHARP DECLINE IN HOG PRICES

Quarter Break on Average With Wide Spread—Run 3,000.

South St. Paul, Sept. 22.—The hog market shot the chutes yesterday. Following the action of outside markets where buyers started the deal in a bearish mood and knocked down the cost of this supplies materially, packers on this market went into the yards and proceeded to kick the props from under the high prices which brought stock up to the best average on record at which stock has been selling for a long time and which culminated on Tuesday with establishing a new yard record of $10.95 a hundredweight.

The trading yesterday was mostly quoted 25 cents lower and in isolated instances there was complaint of a 25 to 35-cent lower deal. The buying talent, however, called the market only 15 to 25 cents lower. The trading on paper at least supported the contentions of sellers as average cost was $10.35 against $10.63 Wednesday.

There was a difference of 25 cents between the top yesterday and that of Wednesday when the record again was reached. A lot of Montana hogs cashed early yesterday at $10.70. Buyers complained there was nothing much here of the kinds that have been setting top marks recently.

Yesterday's bulk was between $10.25 and $10.40, all of 25 to 30 cents lower than most of Wednesday's transactions. The bottom end of the price list $9.25 on a piggy sort but not many sold under $10.00.

The opinion was expressed by buyers and sellers yesterday morning that the record of $10.95 was hung up to stay for some time, and some doubt was also expressed as to the ability of the market to get back to where it stood during recent days. Hog trade trend is anybody's guess, however.

Buyers of pigs who are on the market regularly reported no change in the dealing. A range of $7 to $8.50 has taken up bulk of the stock this week. Occasionally, though, a better price on the top end is paid for good quality stock.

Estimated receipts yesterday were 3,000 compared with 2,861 a week ago and 1,095 a year ago.

MARKET NEWS

Chicago—Bear leaders in wheat are as confident of their position as are the bulls. The latter said last night they regarded the market as getting ready for another sharp advance. Bears predict that continued light outside trade, unless backed by increased expert buying, will eventually tire out the bulls and make lower prices. For the present the market is largely a local affair and sentiment changes frequently. A shifting of sentiment the bullside of corn was noted among a few commission houses who have been bearish. They believed the decline has run its course and expect that crop reports will be sufficiently bullish from now on to warrant purchases on all declines. Cash market export sales of wheat at the seaboard yesterday were 70,000 bushels including 200,000 bushels at gulf. Chicago sold 100,000 bushels wheat, 43,000 bushel corn. The latter No. 2 mixed at 88 cents and 35,000 bushels oats to seaboard exporters. Domestic sales of wheat were 50,000 bushels corn, 40,000 bushels, oats 130,000 bushel. September deliveries here are 40,000 bushel wheat, 45,000 bushels corn.

Liverpool—Liverpool quiet but steadier with demand extremely dull. Spot markets quiet unchanged to up as effected by steadier American cables, but poor inquiry. Cargo market steady. Manitobas 1 1-2 and winters 4 1-2 higher. Arrivals are increasing and expectations are for increased shipments from India and Australia. Corn market steadier with relaxing pressure of plates. Spot market 1 to 1 1-2 up and parcel market 3 to 6d higher. Argentine freights and liberal shipments to United Kingdom encourages to belief in continued liberal arrivals—Broomhall.

New York—The general level of prices yesterday recovered more than half of the net loss of preceding three days' reaction. The movement was contested showing again the effect of the divergence of the market opinion which had chocked the advancing tide of prices but yesterday the buyers of stocks rather than the sellers decided the course of prices—Times.

Liverpool spot wheat unchanged to one pence higher. Corn 1 to 1 1-2 higher. On passage wheat 1 1-2 to 4 1-2 higher. Corn 3 to 6 higher.

Chicago—Wheat—Cables firm. Had some rain in Argentine. Weather unsettled in parts of the northwest. Export seems to be rather spasmodic. Offerings seem to dry up on weak spots and recovery very quick. Corn—Cables a little stronger. Offerings were light yesterday. Frost in far west again. It's a weaker market yet and weather conditions this fall will have an important bearing. A wet fall would be bullish in effect. Oats prices look high. Situation unchanged—H. D. S.

SOUTH ST. PAUL STOCK MARKET.

South St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 22.—Hogs—Receipts 3,000; mostly steady. Range $10.00@10.65. Bulk $10.25@10.40.

Cattle—Receipts 300. Killers weak to 15c lower. Steers $4.50@10.00. Cows and heifers $4.75@7.50. Calves steady, $4.50@11.75. Stockers and feeders weak, $4.00@7.00.

Sheep—Receipts 2,000. Lambs 25c lower. Sheep steady. Lambs $6.25@9.75. Wethers $5.00@7.50. Ewes $3.00@7.25

LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Chicago—Hog receipts 12,000, left over 4,300; prospects steady to strong at yesterday's average. Mixed and bulk $8.90@11.25; good heady $12.00@11.20; rough $9.75@10.15; light, $10.00@11.20. Cattle 3,000, steady. Sheep 11,000, steady.

FARM PRODUCE

Eggs.	
No. 1	$ .22½
No. 2	.18
Cracked	.15
Per case	6.60
Dairy Products.	
Cream (butter fat basis)	.34
Packing stock (dairy)	.23
Poultry.	
Spring chicks	.14
Springs chicks, under 2½ lbs	.16
Heavy hens	.11
Light hens	.08
Roosters	.07
Turkeys, old Toms and old hens, fat	.18
Hay, baled, per ton	7.00
Potatoes, per bushel	.75

STEADY OUTLET FOR ALL SHEEP

Business on Undisturbed Basis in This Division—Nothing Fancy.

South St. Paul, Sept. 22.—Early estimates on the sheep run here yesterday put less supplies in the division than were available a week and a year ago but actual arrival of the stock as the day progressed showed nearly twice as much stuff on hand as on either of these days. The assortment yesterday included a lot of mature stock, more so in proportion, probably, than many of the recent runs here.

The department was a busy place right from the start yesterday, packers getting into the dealing with a vim and taking over what stuff they needed before the session was very old.

The market showed up the same as it has every day this week, steady prices being paid for everything that was offered. The kinds of lambs which were eligible to the $10 top were as plentiful as during the past few days. The sorts which were cut out of droves earned anywhere from $7.25 to $8.25 and some times better than that.

The fairly liberal supply of sheep found just as good an outlet as has been provided all week. The real toppy handyweight eyes could earn $7.25. That was demonstrated Wednesday when several small lots landed at that figure. There was nothing in the wether contributions to equal the 105-pound westerns which were disposed of for $8 Wednesday.

The feeder market continued about the same as it has all week. Dealers again complained of lack of stock in this particular department.

The breeding market, too, showed no change from its recent level. The call here, it is said, is falling off some.

Estimated receipts yesterday early were 500 but later were shifted to the 1,200 mark. Receipts a week ago were 688 and a year ago were 734.

Nine markets yesterday reported 69,000 making the week's total 347,000 compared with 255 the same days the week previous.

SPRING.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—Sharply lower Liverpool cables caused a weak opening here yesterday, then a dip to low point $1.55 3-4 on December and $1.54 1-2 for May. On the full decline good buying was in evidence which advanced prices nearly 2c and held market comparatively firm for the remainder of the session. The close was only fractionally under the high point and with a net improvement of 1-2c on December to unchanged for May and 1-4c loss in September from the previous day. A fairly active market ruled under good trade.

DURUM.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—An irregular market ruled throughout yesterday under moderate price fluctuations. The weak opening was followed by a firming tendency until 1 to 1 1-2c advance was scored from early low spots. Later slight easiness again developed that reduced prices fractionally, with the close a shade to a fraction under top but with a net gain of 5-8c on December to 1c for September but the May finished unchanged from Wednesday. Trade was moderate and mostly in the distant futures.

FLAX.

Duluth, Sept. 22.—Bearish feeling predominated among the trade yesterday due to more favorable weather and good threshing returns from the country together with a light demand. Crushers only picked up seed on the breaks, otherwise prefered to await further developments. Starting prices proved top for the day and closing figures 1-2 to 3-4c above bottom. Trade passed was only fair in volume and mainly in the deferred futures. The market closed at a net decline against Wednesday night of 1 3-4 to 2c. The current month showing the outside loss.

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