FIELD, FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Persevere and prosper.

The Yankee is a beany factor.

In the garden there is much wealth, and its chiefest item is good health.

The more hope there is mixed with the spring's work the easier the work will be.

This is the season when
"Hope and fear alternate chase
The farmer through his uncertain race."

The field that was freely fed to manure this winter is best prepared to do its summer work.

We haven't much use for the man who "travels on his shape," but with the cow it's different.

We want less trusts, less subsidies and less monopoly, more forests and more 300, pound-of-butter-a-year cows, rather than more colonies.

Some fancy seed oats and barley from England sold recently at Walla Walla, Wash., for $8 per bushel.

A correspondent from Madison, S. D., says: "Nearly as much grain is shipped now by the farmers as by the grain dealers." What is the matter up there?

The prison warden at Walla Walla, Wash., ceased receiving orders for grain bags for this season on March 31. The orders exceeded the ability of the prison to fill them.

Over 900 horses are now at Montgomery Park to participate in the twentieth annual meeting of the New Memphis Jockey club, and lovers of racing are all aglow. The meeting began on Thursday and will end on Friday, April 27.

It does seem a little peculiar that about all the butter consumed in Cuba is made in Denmark, and sells for 75 to 80 cents per pound, and from what we can learn the quality is not up to the average American butter.

A complete epitome of history by Secretary Colburn: "Hitching the plow ahead of the cow has strewn the Western prairies with wrecks; where the cow is worked in front, prosperity follows. The man with the cow is a missionary and philanthropist. He should lead the procession."

To cure a hen of feather eating, pare her beak so that she cannot hold a feather, and feed her scrap meat and ground fresh bone. If she eats eggs, cut off the tip end of her beak, so she cannot peck through the shell.

A Chicago paper says that Charles Loveless, a farmer living near Clarkshill, Ind., drew to town a load of 157 bushels and 44 pounds of corn in a box eighty-two inches deep and five feet wide, above the standards. He drove two horses weighing about 1,300 pounds each.

It is reported that the Chicago Board of Trade committee having in charge the revisions of the rules and the formulation of a commission rule have decided that rates shall be ½c per bushel for grain, 2½c per barrel for mess pork, 2½ per tierce for lard, and 12½c per 100 pounds short ribs to non-members, with half-rates to members. The penalty for violating this rule will be expulsion, and a reward of $1,000 is to be offered for the conviction of each violator.

The Owatonna Manufacturing company, on Friday of last week, shipped a car of churns to Chicago; on the 10th of the month a carload was sent to Waterloo, Io., and a car was shipped to Minneapolis. Besides these large shipments a large number of smaller orders have been received since the 1st of the month. The company has about fifty men at work.

New York dailies say that a contract was completed in that city last week to supply the British government with 30,000 or more horses for cavalry and artillery service in South Africa. They are to conform to the United States army requirements in size, breed and soundness. Buffalo is to be the point of inspection, where horses will be brought by the contractors and inspected by the British purchasing agent. The latter hopes to get 5,000 weekly.

THREE THOUSAND CARS.

The lemon crop of California this season may reach 3,000 cars, though the midsummer yield may be somewhat lighter than would be the case had generous rains fallen.

DOG NOTES.

Cocker Spaniels are in full force in America, and they are very uniform in type, with the difference that they are shorter and squarer in muzzle than the generality of the English dogs. The "squareness" is all rgiht, but why short? Every dog that is required to hunt by scent should have a long nose, because his olfactory organs are thereby better developed. The Swiss Mountain kennels take the lead. The English champion, Trumpington Daisy, qualifying as an American champion.

A DOUBLE EGG.

Indiana Farmer.

Mr. John Hicks, New Market, Montgomery county, has sent us a double egg, the first we have seen in a long time. The inside one is a little below medium in size, and the outer one is considerably larger than common. Mr. Hicks says the space between the two eggs was filled with white liquid, about half a saucer full. A double egg is a rare thing, and but few have seen one. Unfortunately this one was crushed in the mails.

WHEAT EXPERIMENTS.

The famous British experimenter with farm crops, Sir J. B. Lawes, at Rothamstead, has recently made report of his fifty-second test with wheat, as follows:

On unmanured plot, 12 bushels; on plot treated with farm yard manure, 42 bushels; on plot treated with artificial or commercial manures, 36 bushels. The weight in each case was close up to 62 pounds. The average for the previous 47 years was, unmanured, 12⅞; manured, 35¾; artificials, 35⅓; weights close up to 60 pounds.

A FRIGHTENED HORSE.

A correspondent writes that his horse is afraid of a bicycle, and asks how he can cure him of it. In reply to which we would say that to thoroughly familiarize the horse with the bicycle or anything else, he must have an opportunity to examine it carefully, not only by sight when in motion, but when standing still, and to smell of it. The nose of the horse is to him what our fingers are to us in the examination of objects. As soon as the horse has had the chance to look and smell of an object to his satisfaction, then that matter is settled, but until then he may seem to be worse frightened every time he sees it. Nervous horses, like nervous people, must have plenty of time to become acquainted with their surroundings, and then they are all right. Never punish a horse when frightened; it is not only cruel to do so, but it always makes a bad matter worse.

TREES AND HOMES.

The Eastern farmer can hardly appreciate the feeling of his brother on the treeless plains toward questions of tree-planting. Easterners usually feel that some large, well-grown shade trees are necessary to any complete farmstead, and a farm dwelling without some support of that kind is looked upon as a sad exception. Usually these old trees about Eastern homes are remnants of the primeval forest, or else are as old as the homestead and older than any members of the family now living. But the homesteader on the plains has to plant his own trees, and to him a ten-year-old cottonwood is about as good as can be expected. It is striking indeed to see the time and pains spent on many Western farms to make good the lack of native forest trees. It shows a deep-rooted love of noble trees which lives in the heart of most honest men.

BUTTERMAKERS IN FREEBORN COUNTY.

Freeborn Standard.

In Freeborn the Buttermakers' association held a short session Saturday afternoon and discussed matters of interest to the creameries. The principal thing accomplished was the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Freeborn County Buttermakers and Dairymen's association, desirous of improving the quality of milk brought to the creameries of the county, hereby request and invite the state dairy and food commission of this state to send an inspector to Freeborn county to inspect regarding the handling and care of milk, give the dairymen instructions regarding the various dairies of the county and on the farms and make suggestions as may be necessary to improve conditions and remove the evils complained of.

A FRENCH METHOD OF PRESERVING BUTTER.

Elgin Dairy Report.

A process and apparatus for treating butter in a way which enables it to be kept for a long time, and to be subsequently restored to its primitive fresh condition, is patented by Mr. M. Julien, of 208 Fauborg St. Denis, Paris. The butter is melted in a vessel heated by a water bath at about 40 degrees C., or a temperature which is just about sufficient to enable the butter to be purified by the simple subsidence of its impurities without any chemical agent. This purification having been effected, the supernatant butter fat is removed in the melted state and is run into casks. It may then be kept for a long time and may be transported to any climate without losing its qualities. When the butter is required for consumption it is restored to its fresh condition by a treatment which consists in incorporating with the butter good fresh or semi-clotted milk in sufficient quantity—say from 20 to 30 per cent—to replace the buttermilk.

SALT ON ONION BEDS.

Country Gentleman.

Having read an article in some paper recommending the dressing of onion fields with salt, I would like some information on the subject. In what way is it beneficial to onions? On what kind of soil should it be used? At what time applied, and what quality should be used per acre?—M. B., Boyleston, Ind. (So far as we know, the use of salt on onion beds is of no particular value so far as salt itself is concerned; but the material may have some chemical effect in setting free plant food, and possibly also some effect in holding moisture. Refuse salt, which has considerable fertilizer in it, may perhaps be of equal or greater value. From a considerable observation of the use of salt, we have come to the conclusion that it is of less value than most gardeners believe.)

THE SPLENDID STRAWBERRY.

J. H. Hale, the Connecticut fruit grower and nurseryman, says of this berry: "Splendid. Yes, yes; it is splendid! Plant of luxuriant growth and Crescent type, but more stock, with fewer runners; bloom perfect. Tremendously productive of medium smooth, round, bright scarlet berries that are firm and good. All who fruit it call it 'splendid!' "

INCREASE IN PACKING.

Hog packing has increased remarkably in the last few years. The total number of hogs packed during the year 1898-99 was 23,651,965; in 1895-96 the number was 15,010,635, an increase in three years of nearly 58 per cent, and in addition to this the better prices realized made the net returns to farmers for their hogs probably 75 per cent more in 1898-99 than in 1895-96. At all points reporting there were killed 1,959,000 hogs, an increase over March, 1899, of 105,000 hogs.

WHICH PAYS BEST?

Dairy Reporter.

The question has often been asked do the cheeseries pay as well as the creameries? We will give two yearly statements, one of which is the report of a creamery, and the other of a cheesery. We might say that both of them are found in the same county, and they are only ten miles apart.

The yearly report of the creamery is as follows: Milk received, 1,161,698 pounds; milk received per day, 3,182 pounds; amount of butter made, 47,478 pounds; gross earnings, $8,568; paid to patrons, $6,684; price per hundred, 59 cents.

The report of the cheesery is as follows: Milk received, 1,009,498 pounds; amount of cheese made, 95,332 pounds; paid patrons, $7,513.51; running expenses, $1,755.85; sinking fund, $504.70; over liabilities, $258.74; price per hundred for milk, 75 cents. These two statements show very plainly which factory pays the best when only a small amount of milk is received. The cheese factory received over 400 pounds less milk per day, and still paid out $1,108.28 more to the patrons; that is, when the $258.74 over liabilities is divided. The small cheesery has made as good a showing as our large creameries. Why not have home cheeseries where the milk supply is small?

TREE PLANTING CELEBRATED.

The Kansas City (Mo.) Tree Planters' Society, recently celebrated its first anniversary, says the Journal. In the year past 7,000 trees have been planted, and 5,000 more are under contract. In addition, the park board has contracted for 6,000. Most of the street trees are soft maple, but the sycamore does well. One of the speakers said: "We went at this in the right way. We began with the school children; taught them first to respect and love trees, and then solicited their aid in procuring them for the city. In this way we have created a sentiment that will become permanent."

SWINE FEEDING EXPERIENCE.

A. M. Buss, Murray County, Minn.

My sows farrowed between April 20 and May 10. After weaning they got good pasturage, swill and a little ear corn, and free access to fresh water. Swill was made of equal parts oats, corn and bran in skim milk. This was fed until the beginning of October, when they were fed heavier with corn and less swill, and kept on that way until Dec. 1, when I sold 12 of them that weighed 3,170 pounds, at $3.30 per cwt. We kept some brood sows of the lot, and they weighed about 400 pounds apiece now, and have been fed no corn since Jan. 1; yet they are still too fat for brood sows, but I canot help it. I think this beats Mr. Adam's experience. In Wisconsin, 15 years ago, I had hogs nine months old, that weighed 312 to 324 pounds each, dressed. No one can bring up hogs on corn and water alone, he must use different kinds of food. The milk cow is the best hog feeder, and if only her skim milk is used.—

SWAPPING SEED GRAIN.

About fifteen years ago, says the Ontario Sun, the Markham Farmers' club organized a fair for the exchange or sale of seed grain to its members. This work is now carried on by the East York Farmers' institute, which recently held its ninth annual seed fair, with full 100 farmers present, some of whom had driven ten miles or more to attend. The samples shown represented about 2,000 bushels of grain, 200 bags of potatoes, and small quantities of corn, grass seed, etc. Each sample was tagged with grower's name and address, amount of seed and price. One sample represented 500 bushels of Banner oats, another 800 bushels New American oats, another 200 bushels Mandscheuri barley. Prices were moderate. Potatoes average 50 cents per bag; wheat, 85 cents per bushel; barley, 50 cents; corn, 45 cents; oats, 35 cents. Exchanges of seed from light and heavy soil have proved very beneficial. During the meeting discussions are held on seeds and seeding, and the experience of those present is freely exchanged.

MONEY IN SHEEP.

Nine years ago, says the Denver Times-Sun, Andy Cazavan, now of Chadron, Neb., was a poor man washing dishes in a chophouse in Casper, Wyo. He is now worth $100,000, and has retired from business. He went out on the range as a herder at $35 a month and board, was soon given a flock of 3,000 sheep to run on shares, and in three years he had a flock of his own, which multiplied at a tremendous rate. The fleece paid all his running expenses and more, giving him his increase free. His one flock grew into two flocks, and the two doubled. Cazavan quit the range and devoted his time to managing his several flocks, in charge of competent herdsmen. He also bought the wool clip of many of his associate wool-growers for an Eastern commission house. Besides a bank account of $50,000, on which he did business on the side, he sold out his entire sheep business recently for $50,000. When he went into business good breeding ewes were worth $1.65. He sold for $5 per head.

WHEAT AND CORN PREMIUMS.

A correspondent desires to know who received the special premiums at the last Minnesota state fair offered by the state experiment station for the best specimens of No. 163 wheat and No. 13 corn, originated at the station by Prof. Hays. The names follow: For Wheat—August Wittman, Merriam Park; Joe Taylor, Medford; Rudolph Knapheide, St. Paul; W. A. Wessinger, Merriam Park; Taylor Benton, Amboy; first, D. T. Wheaton, Morris. For Corn—Second, C. H. Murphy, Caledonia, No. 13 corn; D. T. Wheaton, Morris, No. 163 wheat.

A BUSINESS-LIKE SUGGESTION.

A man gives a $69 note for a stove worth $30, possibly. The note is sold to a neighboring banker or broker, which indicates that he considers the maker of the note good for that sum. Hence it is reasonable to suppose that he would loan the same man $30 on his note, which would leave the latter $39 ahead on his stove deal, less the little interest he pays on the note. Then why not borrow the money, pay cash for a stove and starve out the stove fakirs? This is a simple business proposition, for which no charge is made.

HORSE SHOW FOR MONTREAL.

It has finally been decided to hold a horse show in Montreal, and it will take place at the Arena rink on May 3, 4 and 5. There will be performances on the evenings of these days and on the afternoons of Friday and Saturday. The show will be run by the Arena, under the auspices of the Montreal Hunt. An advisory committee of hunt club members will be named to act in conjunction with the Arena. The details of the show have been arranged, and a programme will be issued shortly. It is intended to have all classes represented, and special provision will be made for local breeders. The dates of this show follow immediately after the Toronto show, which will be held at the end of April. The management of the show will be in the hands of Mr. George Pepper, the well known Toronto horseman. Mr. Pepper has been in Montreal in connection with the show, and as he has much experience in this line his selection is looked upon with favor by the horsemen.

HOW TO EDUCATE A HORSE.

Good Words.

You can, with patience, teach your horse politeness—to bow to an audience, to say "No" with more or less decision, to kiss you, or even laugh. The animal may be taught to bow by tapping him on the back with a whip. He bends his head in trying to avoid the annoyance. The trainer ceases the tapping, caresses him, then resumes it till he repeats the bow. He is again caressed and presented with a carrot, or something of which he is particularly fond. At last is comes about that he "bows" upon any movement of the whip toward his back. To teach a horse to say "No" a pin is fastened to the but of the whip. A slight scratch is given to the horse's withers, about where the collar would be. At this he shakes his head; and soon learns to shake it whenever he sees the butt of the whip coming near his withers. The trainer teaches the animal "to kiss" by feeding him with apples from his mouth, gradually lessening the size of the apples till the horse does the trick without any. Or he puts salt, of which horses are very fond, on his cheek, and the animal naturally licks it off. He is taught to laugh by gently forcing the butt of the whip in at the side of his mouth, then prizing his mouth open with it. Caresses and carrots follow, till at last the slightest motion of the butt toward his mouth makes him open it. He does not really laugh; he grins.

A HINT TO ALFALFA GROWERS.

All through the middle west and eastern states there is a great awakening of interest in the growing of alfalfa. The repeated failures of the clover crop, through severe freezing out in winter, and the folly of the farmers in sowing it with a nurse crop and maturing the grain, as well as cutting it after the seed has started to form, all these causes have discouraged many in growing clover.

But every man who thinks of growing alfalfa should remember that alfalfa is a species of clover; that many of the clover traits attach to it, and that it can be killed by ignorance just as easily as clover.

1. Through cultivation and working of the soil beforehand, and killing of the weeds; alfalfa is often choked to death when young, by the weeds.

2. Alfalfa does not want to be put in loosely prepared ground. It is better to take a piece of fall plowed land, and after giving it a thorough surface cultivation, sow the alfalfa there.

3. In our own experience a nurse crop of oats helps keep the weeds down, provided the oats are cut for hay. This feature must not be forgotten. Farmers kill clover and alfalfa by allowing oats when sown as a nurse crop, to ripen, because it takes 500 pounds of water from the soil to ripen one pound of oats, and the young alfalfa or clover plants are thus robbed of the water necessary to keep them alive at their tender age.

4. By early cutting, just as it commences to blossom, two or three cuttings may be had in the season, and the root preserved for subsequent years. By allowing it to stand too long, or until the seed forms in the head, the root is injured and subsequent cuttings the same season are prevented.

A HORSE SPEAKS FOR HIMSELF.

By Frank Archer.

I was born in a sod stable, you don't know what it is? Well, I will tell you. When people first began to plow up the prairie land the sod was tough so that it could be picked out like brick. Sod walls were made just as brick walls are built, and the roof was made of boards and covered over with straw.

When I was about three years old my master broke me to drive and to ride. Now in my old age I have found a little boy to play with. He drives me, takes good care of me and races me. My master comes every morning to shake hands with me and pet me. Now, I have a nice, warm stable of wood and my feed is cut straw and bran and water mixed.

Watertown, S. D.

M. D. FLOWER, Pres. H. B. CARROLL, Gen. Supt.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards

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Best Equipped and Most Advantageous Market for the Shippers in the Northwest.

Connected with all the Railroads.

1,000 Beeves and 2,000 Hogs Wanted Daily

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Highest market prices obtained for stock. Prompt attention given to all correspondence and orders. References: Any commercial agency.

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Liberal advances made on consignments. References—South St. Paul Stock Yards Bank, Sioux City National Bank, First National Bank, Kasson, Minn.; Parsons Bros. Bank, Dodge Center, Minn.

LOSS OF ABOUT ONE CENT

THAT IS THE RECORD OF THE WHEAT MARKET FOR WEEK CLOSED SATURDAY

WEATHER PLAYED ITS PART

Weak Cables Were Also a Factor in the Situation—Corn Still Slumping, With Little to Encourage.

	Close Sat.	Prev. Sat.
May wheat, Minneapolis	63⅝@63¾	64⅜
May wheat, Chicago	65¼@65⅜	66½
May wheat, Duluth	66⅛	67
May wheat, New York	72¾	73⅞

There was a loss of fully 1c all around in May wheat, the week closed Saturday. The cause of the slump was largely the weather, though weak cables cut somewhat of a figure in the decline. There has been a tendency among specultors, and the general public as well, to switch from the May to the July option. That has been the feature of the wheat market the last few days. There is evidently a belief that the new option will afford a better chance to recoup than will the present active one, and there is quite a majority who are thinking that way. Wheat will be a puzzle for the remainder of April, if not longer, and there will likely be less of the venturesome noticeable in the business done from now on until the market takes a decided turn. At present there is little to encourage the bull element. That there may come a change any day is always a possibility, and the probability is that the holders of the May option will get out on their changes to July.

CORN AND OATS.

Corn seems on the slide. There was hope that the grain would recover some of the strength shown for so many months, upon reports of demand for feeding purposes, but even that straw has disappeared, and the bears seem to have the better of it in the corn market. The coarser grain has not done so well as wheat. It is away off from the position to which it rose so rapidly, and there is nothing in the present situation to carry hope to the corn bulls.

Oats are nominal. There is less interest in them than for many weeks. The prices are lower, and the dealings are not up to the standard, but there has been little if any flutter over their action.

STOCKS HIT HARD.

When John W. Gates, of the American Steel and Wire company, caused the closing down of a number of the plants of that company, and soon thereafter announced that the action was due to over-production and lack of demand, he gave the stock market a severe blow. Especially was it felt in the iron and steel stocks, and, for that matter, all down the industrial list. And there was a wave of the drawback that struck other securities. Mr. Gates was roundly denounced by the believers in the future of the stock market, but that availed naught, and prices continued to sag. Money is easier than it was a week ago. General conditions are far from discouraging, and there may come a recussion at any time which will put the bull element in better humor.

DULUTH GRAIN.

DULUTH, Minn., April 21.—The market was fairly strong today, but trading was rather slow and in a narrow range. There was considerable changes between Duluth and Chicago selling May here and buying there. It opened unchanged at 66⅛c, sold at 66¼c during the first hour or two, sold at 66¼@66⅜c at 11:05, at 66⅛c at 11:50, and closed at 66⅛c. Cash sales were 5,000 bu at May price. Flax trading was active It was mostly seed worked for export. Sales: No. 1 hard, 1 car, 68¼c; 1 car, 68⅛c; No. northern, 3,600 bu, 66xc; No. 2 northern, 1 car, 64¾c. Wheat—No. 1 hard cash, 68⅛c bid; to arrive, 68⅛c bid; May, 68⅛c bid; July, 69⅜c; September, 67⅛c; No. 1 northern cash, 66⅛c bid; to arrive, 66⅛c bid; May, 66⅛c; July, 67¼c; September, 65¼c bid; No. 2 northern, 64⅛c bid; No. 3 spring, 61⅛c bid; oats, 24½@24c bid; rye, 52@c bid; barley, 36@41c; flax, $1.71½ bid; to arrive, $1.72 bid; May, $1.72 bid; September, $1.23; October, $1.17¼ bid; corn, 36¼c bid. Receipts—Wheat, 69,547 bu; corn, 975 bu; barley, 3,621 bu; flax, 272 bu. Shipments—None.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, April 21.—Receipts at the Union stock yards today (estimated) were: Cattle, 15; calves, none; hogs, 1,500; sheep, 500; horses, 75; cars, 26.

The official receipts Friday were: Cattle, 123; calves, 67; hogs, 998; sheep, 21; horses, 54; cars, 23.

The following table shows the roads over which Friday's receipts came in and the number of loads hauled by each:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed.
C. G. W.	..	1	..	1
Gt. Northern	1	1	..	1
Nor. Pacific	1	..	..	1
C., St. P., M. & O.	1	2	..	1
C., M. & St. P.	1	5	..	5
Totals	4	9	..	9

Receipts thus far in April, compared with the same period in April, 1899, are as follows:

	Apr., 1900.	Apr., 1899.	Gain.
Cattle	5,228	4,333	895
Calves	2,872	1,936	936
Hogs	22,310	13,338	8,972
Sheep	5,470	7,832	*2,362
Horses	1,435	11	1,424
Cars	629	405	224

*Loss.

Receipts thus far in 1900, compared with the same period in 1899, are as follows:

	1900.	1899.	Gain.
Cattles	29,181	27,588	1,593
Calves	12,151	11,193	958
Hogs	152,097	114,285	37,812
Sheep	95,444	123,899	*28,455
Horses	5,834	309	5,525

SLIMMER & THOMAS,

Live Stock Brokers.

Orders taken for all kinds of live stock and time given to responsible parties. Correspondence solicited.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, Minnesota. SIOUX CITY, Iowa.

Cars 4,033 8,215 818

*Loss.

HOGS.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 1,500
A week ago 821
A year ago 503

Quotations: Mixed and butchers, $5.45@5.50; good to prime heavy, $5.50@5.55; rough, heavy, $5.15@5.30; stags and boars, $2@4.25; pigs and skips, $4@4.75.

Receipts heavy. Demand good. Market opened steady, but closed weak. Bulk of hogs sold at $5.47½@5.50; choice, $5.52½@5.55; extra prime heavy, $5.57½. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
Mixed and Butchers—							
66	204	..	$5 47½	77	218	80	$5 50
79	201	..	5 52½	76	206	..	5 50
73	188	..	5 50	60	159	80	5 47½
75	212	..	5 50	32	232	80	5 50
66	227	160	5 50	73	216	..	5 55
72	223	80	5 52½	81	194	..	5 47½
Good to Prime Heavy—							
64	269	80	$5 57½				
Heavy Packing and Rough—							
2	370	..	$5 30	2	330	80	$5 30
1	470	..	5 30	4	367	40	5 30
Stags and Boars—							
1	870	80	$4 25	1	430	80	$4 25
Pigs—							
5	132	..	$4 75				

CATTLE.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 15
A week ago 55
A year ago 38

Quotations: Choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.75@4.40; fair to good, $3@3.60; thin cows and canners, $2.25@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.60@5; fair to good, $4.25@4.50; fat bulls, $3@3.40; bologna bulls, $2.50@3; veal calves, $4.50@6.50; choice stock cows and heifers, $3.50@3.65; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.50@3; heifer calves, $3@3.80; choice stockers and feeders, $3.75@4.25; fair to good, $3.25@3.50; common and tailings, $2.25@3; steer calves, $3.75@4.75; stock and feeding bulls, $2.50@3.25; stags and oxen, $2.75@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@45.

Receipts very light and market dull. No quotable change in prices on either stock or butcher cattle.

Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Butcher Cows and Heifers—					
2	1080	$4 40	1	1360	$3 75
Butcher Steers—					
8	1283	$4 65			
Stockers and Feeders—					
6	883	$3 75			

SHEEP.

Comapartive receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 500
A week ago 539
A year ago .... none

Quotations: Fat sheep, $4.50@6; stock sheep, $3.25@4; feeders, $3.40@4; fat lambs, $6.50@6.90; yearlings, $5.75@6.15; stock and feeding lambs, $5@5.50; buck lambs, $3@4.50; bucks, $2.25@4.25; spring lambs, $7@8. Shorn sheep and lambs sell at 50c@$1 a hundred less than these quotations.

Receipts fair. Fat stuff sold readily at steady prices. Stock sheep and lambs slow sale. Representative sales:

No.		Wt.	Price.
120	shorn yearlings	101	$5 65
100	shorn yearlings	104	5 65

Milch Cow Exchange—Market dull. No buyers in. No quotable change in prices. Representative sales:

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
1 cow	$40 00	1 cow	$33 00

The day's sales, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	11	1,450	222
Country buyers	25	....	...
Totals	36	1,450	222

Among the shippers on the market were: A. Luse, Cottonwood, hogs; H. Engemoen, Sioux City, 3 loads horses; Ann River Logging Co., Mora, sheep; A. Bildstein, St. Cloud, mixed; Rea Bros., Twin City Yards, sheep; P. O'Leary, Waterville, hogs; M. W. Burg, Elysian, hogs; Reinhart & Smith, Alta Vista, hogs; B. Wilkes, Riceville, hogs; J. M. Peterson, Hayfield, hogs; C. S. Howard, Edgerton, hogs; J. Golle, Sacret Heart, hogs; H. M. Carstens, Glencoe, hogs; G. Jenson, Glenville, hogs; Herman Gihl, hogs; Fairbanks & Prall, Owatonna, hogs; Black & Schnobrick, Sanborn, hogs; C. H. Middleton, Marshall, hogs; T. E. Schumacher, Heron Lake, cattle and hogs; J. P. Anderson, Butterfield, hogs; A. Gilstad, Deer Park, hogs and sheep; Theodore Garrison, Minnewaska, hogs; Arne & Underland, Bryant, hogs.

SLUMP IN STEEL STOCKS.

Confirmation of the Statement of Mr. Gates Was Depressing.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	59⅝	59½
Call money, New York	2	2½

NEW YORK, April 21.—The stock market took on an appearance of general liquidation before the conclusion of the Saturday short sessions. Stocks were thrown over in large blocks and the whole list broke badly, the general range of prices of the most prominent active stocks falling to a level from one to two points under last night. In many instances the loss exceeds these figures.

The results of yesterday's meeting of the executive committee of the American Steel and Wire company were very different from what the street had persuaded itself they would be. The confirmation of the chairman's assertions of overproduction in the company's line, and the disposition to cut prices was not to be construed as repudiation and contradiction of the acts and gloomy predictions of Chairman Gates, made on Monday.

Yesterday's rumors of change of control of the company, the ousting of the chairman and the installing of H. C. Frick had all been dissipated when the stock exchange opened this morning. The effect was seen in a sharp break in all the iron industrials on the opening transactions. It reached four points in Steel and Wire, and nearly that in others. The general list gave way in sympathy, but met with powerful support.

The steel stocks rallied with the rest of the market on covering by shorts. But it soon became evident that the support accorded the market was simply to afford an opportunity for realizing.

Liquidation set in on a large scale. Stocks which have been "bulled" had the heaviest weight to carry on account of speculative profit-taking. Missouri Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio were conspicuous in that class, the former falling 3⅛ and the latter 2⅜. Declines reaching up to two points were numerous all through the railroad and industrial list, and in several stocks exceeded that.

The bears were disposed to cover upon the appearance of a favorable bank statement, but the rally renewed the pressure to liquidate and prices fell to the lowest. Among the steel stocks the extreme declines were: Steel and Wire, 6¾; Federal Steel, 5; Steel Hoop preferred, 4; Republic Iron and Steel preferred, 3½; Steel Hoop, National Steel and Tennessee Coal, 3. Losses elsewhere in the group ran up to 2¾. There was some spasmodic rallies on the taking of quick profits by the bears, but the activity and general weakness continued up to the close.

The bond market has not kept up to the full level of activity and strength, but strong points have persisted in it all week.

United States 5s, old 4s and 3s reg declined ½ and coup ¼ in the bid price. The new 4s advanced 1 per cent.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Furnished by Charles H. F. Smith & Co., members of the New York Stock exchange, Pioneer Press building, who have direct wires to Chicago and New York. Closing prices are bid:

	S'l's	High	Low	Closing 21	Closing 20
Am. Steel & Wire	30300	42⅜	37½	38⅝	44¼
do pfd	8400	77½	76	76½	78¾
Am. Tobacco	7400	103¼	101¼	101¼	103⅞
do pfd				135	136
Atch., T. & S. F.	4300	26¾	26	26⅛	26¾
do pfd	15600	71	69½	69¾	71
Am. Linseed Oil				13	13½
do pfd				56¼	57
B. & O. Right		1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
do new	2600	86½	84½	84¾	86⅞
do pfd new	700	88	86⅞	86⅞	88¾
Brook. Rap. Tran.	17300	76	73	73	75¼
C, B. & Q	8100	127½	125⅛	125⅛	127⅞
Canadian Pacific				96½	97
C., C., C. & St. L.				62	62¾
do pfd				108	115
Con. Tobacco Co.	1600	29	28⅝	28½	29⅛
do pfd				81¾	82
Chesa. & Ohio	1400	32	31⅜	31⅜	32¼
Chi. G. W.		13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
do deb. 4 per ct.				88	88
do pfd A				77¾	77¾
do pfd B				39⅞	39⅞
Chicago Termina.				11	11
do pfd				35	35
Con. Gas				182	183
Del., L. & W.				180	181
Erie				13½	13⅝
do 1st pfd		41½	40½	40¾	41½
do 2d pfd				21	21
Federal Steel	18500	42⅝	39	39¼	44
do pfd	4200	71	69	69	71
Gen. Elec. Co.	2400	139⅞	138	138¼	139
Gt. Nor. pfd				157½	159
Glucose		50	50	49½	50
do pfd				95	95
Illinois Central				115¼	115¾
Int. Paper		22½	22½	22¼	22
do pfd		65½	65	65½	65
Lake Erie & W.		33¼	31¾	31¾	32⅝
do pfd				95	93
Lake Shore				205	205
Louis. & Nash	4200	84⅝	82⅞	83⅝	84⅞
Lead	500	23	22⅞	23	23⅛
do pfd				104	104¼
Leather	2100	11⅛	11	11¼	11⅛
do pfd	400	71½	70	70	71
Manhattan Con.	4900	94½	93	93	94¼
M.,St.P. & S.St.M.				24	24¼
do pfd				64	65½
Met. Traction	1400	160	157½	157½	160
M. C.		14⅛	13⅞	13⅝	14⅜
Mobile & Ohio				45	45
Minn. & St. L.	200	65	64½	64	65½
do 2d pfd				93	94½
Northern Pacific	3700	59⅜	58⅛	58⅝	59½
do pfd	300	76½	76⅛	76⅛	76½
N. Y. Central	1900	135⅞	134¾	134⅜	135¾
Nat. Steel Co.		38½	36	36	38½
do pfd		91	90	90	91½
Nat. Biscuit		33½	33⅛	33	33¼
do pfd				86	86
Norfolk & West.		38¼	37½	37½	38⅝
do pfd	200	78¼	78	78	78
North-Western	100	161⅛	161⅛	161⅛	161¼
do pfd				195	197
North American				15¼	15
Omaha				117	117
do pfd				168	168
Ontario & West.	2500	24½	23¾	23¾	24¾
Pennsylvania Ry.	9700	137¼	136¼	136¼	137¼
Pacific Mail	300	32	32	32	32
People's Gas	8000	104⅜	102	101¾	104¼
Pullman				182	182
Reading	2400	20⅛	19	19	20
do 1st pfd	9400	62⅝	59¾	60½	62⅞
do 2d pfd		33⅜	32½	32	33⅜
Rock Island	4400	110⅝	110⅜	108⅜	111⅞
Southern Pacific	8300	38⅜	37⅜	37⅞	38⅝
Stand. R. & T.				6	6⅛
Smelter		37⅝	37⅛	37¼	38
do pfd				89¼	89
Sugar Refinery	14800	105⅝	103⅞	104	105¼
do pfd				111	110½
St. Paul	5200	121½	120⅛	120¼	121⅞
do pfd				173⅜	173⅞
T. C. R. T. Co.				67	67
do pfd				142	142
Union Pacific	10100	57¼	56½	56⅝	57⅜
do pfd	3200	75⅝	75	75	75⅝
U. S. Express				49	48
U. S. Rubber		32¼	32¼	32½	32¼
do pfd				97	97
Western Union	1800	82	80⅝	81	82
Wis. Central				17⅝	17⅝
do pfd		51	50½	50	51
Wells-Fargo Ex.				123	123
R. Iron & Steel	900	19	18	18	19⅛
do pfd	1300	61	59	59¼	62½
Am. Hoop	1200	27¾	26	26¾	28½
do pfd	800	75½	74¼	74¾	76
Third Avenue	400	112	111½	111¼	112
National Tube		50½	49	49⅞	50⅛
do pfd		90¼	90	90	90¾

Total sales, 417,915.

BONDS.

U. S. ref.	102⅜	N. Y. C. 1sts	110⅜
do 2s, reg	99½	N. J. C. gen. 5s	123
do 3s, reg	109	Nor. Car. 6s	127½
do 3s, coup	109¾	do 4s	106½
do new 4s, reg	133	N. P. prior 4s	104⅛
do new 4s, coup	134	do gen. 3s	67⅞
do old 4s, reg	114¼	N.Y.,C.& S. L.4s	107
do old 4s, coup	114⅞	N. & W. con.4s	97¾
do 5s, reg	112¼	do gen. 6s	134
do 5s, coup	113½	Or. Nav. 1sts	108
District 3s, '65s	122½	do 4s	103½
Ala. Currency	105⅛	Or. S. Line 6s	129
Atch. gen. 4s	84⅜	do con. 5s	113½
do adj. 4s	107	Reading gen. 4s	83¼
Can. So. 2ds	100	R. G. W. 1sts	99¼
Chesa. & O. 4½s	120½	S.L.& I.M.con.5s	110½
do 5s	142	S.L.& S.F.gen.6s	124
C. & N.W.con.7s	122	St. Paul con	173¼
do S. F. deb.5s	96½	St.P.,C. & P.1sts	121
Chi. Term. 4s	104	do 5s	120⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	99⅜	So. Ry. 5s	113
do 4s	102	S. R. & T. 6s	72
E.T.,V.& G.1sts	74⅜	Tenn. new set.3s	95½
Erie gen. 4s	71	T. & P. 1sts	115
F.W. & D.C.1sts	117½	do 2ds	60
Gen. Elec. 5s	107	Union Pac. 4s	106
G.,H. & S.,A.6s	110	Wabash 1sts	118
do A. 2ds	110	do 2ds	103½
H. & T. C. 5s	110	West Shore 4s	114
do con. 6s	114	Wis. Cent. 1sts	92
Io. Cent. 1sts	73	Va. Centuries	91⅛
K.C.,P. & G.1sts	108⅛	do deferred	5
La. new con.4s	101	Col. Sou. 4s	84¼
M., K. & T. 2ds	69¼	Sou. Pacific 4s	84½
do 4s	93¼		

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, April 21.—Money on call easy at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.88@4.88¼ for demand at $4.84¼@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88¼@4.89. Commercial bills $4.83¼@4.84. Silver certificates, 60½@61½c. Bar silver, 59⅝c. Mexican dollars, 47⅝c.

BANK STATEMENT—New York, April 21.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserves, increased, $3,544,075; loans, increased, $5,800,900; specie, increased, $4,596,100; legal tenders, increased, $1,423,200; deposits, increased, $8,300,900; circulation, increased, $360,300. The banks now hold $14,894,350 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

MINNEAPOLIS MONEY—Minneapolis, April 21.—New York exchange Saturday: Buying rate 25c discount, selling rate 25c premium; Chicago exchange, buying rate par, selling rate 10c premium.

FOREIGN FINANCIAL—New York, April 21.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: There was nothing whatever doing in the markets here today and the tone was dull, except in Americans, which were fairly busy, comparatively. The only feature was Baltimore & Ohio and reflecting New York prices. Anacondas were down 1-16 to 10 1-16. Call money was steady and less wanted. The considerable sum due the bank was repaid and it was not discount business. Bills were unchanged, but their tone was weaker. New York exchange reaching the export point. The bank got £5,000 gold from Australia and lost £15,000 to Roumania."

LONDON WOOL SALES—London, April 21.—The arrivals to date for the next series for wool auction sales amount to 217,719 bales, including 63,000 forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 10,305; New Zealand, 14,485; South Australia, 2,269; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 1,127; Victoria, 832; and elsewhere, 407 bales.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul—$750,702.13.
Minneapolis—$1,488,243.
Chicago—$20,082,188.
New York—$200,681,804.
Boston—$25,152,041.

W. M. CAMPBELL

COMMISSION COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards,

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Consignments and correspondents solicited. Market reports furnished on application.

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

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

FINANCIAL.

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AMERICAN BONDING AND TRUST COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY.

Principal Office: Baltimore, Md. (Organized in 1894.) James Bond, President. Samuel H. Shriver, Secretary. Attorney to Accept Service in Minnesota: Insurance Commissioner. Cash Capital, $1,000,000.00.

INCOME IN 1899.

Premiums Received—	
Fidelity and surety	$286,471.70
Total premium income	$286,471.70
From interest, dividends and rents	52,408.53
From all other sources	31,438.05
Total income	$370,318.28

DISBURSEMENTS IN 1899.

Claims Paid (Net)—	
Fidelity and surety	$72,652.61
Net paid policy holders	$72,652.61
Dividends to stockholders	30,000.00
Commissions, salaries and expenses of agents	82,498.83
Salaries of officers, employes and examiners' fees	53,192.40
All other disbursements	75,713.74
Total disbursements	$294,057.58
Excess of income over disbursements	$76,260.70

ASSETS DEC. 31, 1899.

Value of real estate owned	$26,909.91
Mortgage loans	147,557.00
Collateral loans	549,258.14
Bonds and stocks owned	729,583.75
Cash in office and in bank	94,476.86
Accrued interest and rents	16,080.01
Deferred and unpaid premiums	44,747.44
All other admitted assets	5,345.69
Total admitted assets	$1,613,958.80
Assets not admitted	$1.00

LIABILITIES.

Claims in process of adjustment and known	$2,622.14
Aggregate of unpaid claims	$2,622.14
Reinsurance reserve	156,878.79
All other liabilities	27,767.26
Capital stock paid up	1,000,000.00
Total liabilities including capital	$1,187,268.19
Surplus beyond capital and other liabilities	$426,691.61

RISKS AND PREMIUMS, 1899.

	Amount at Risk Beginning of Year.	Written or Renewed During Year.
Surety	$50,661,835.72	$67,887,755.21
Totals	$50,661,835.72	$67,887,755.21

	Premiums Received Thereon.	Am't at Risk End. of Year.
Surety	$333,620.58	$70,917,892.49
Totals	$333,620.58	$70,917,892.49

Losses incurred during the year..72,652.61

BUSINESS IN MINNESOTA IN 1899.

	Risks Written.	Premiums Received.	Losses Paid.
Surety	$2,652,441.44	$15,410.67	$15,160.32
Totals	$2,652,441.44	$15,410.67	$15,160.32

	Losses Incurred.	Amt. at Risk End of Year.
Surety	$15,160.32	$2,455,537.27
Totals	$15,160.32	$2,455,537.27

State of Minnesota,
Department of Insurance.

Whereas, the American Bonding & Trust Company, of Baltimore City, a corporation organized under the laws of Maryland, has fully complied with the provisions of the laws of this State, relative to the admission and authorization of insurance companies of its class.

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, Insurance Commissioner, do hereby empower and authorize the said above named Company to transact its appropriate business of Fidelity and Surety insurance in the State of Minnesota, according to the laws thereof, until the thirty-first day of January, A. D. 1901, unless said authority be revoked or otherwise legally terminated prior thereto.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal at St. Paul, this 31st day of January, A. D. 1900.

J. A. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Insurance Commissioner.

DEFECTIVE PAGE