CULTIVATION OF TREES

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGING TREE PLANTING ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES

SENDS OUT INSTRUCTIONS

Subject of Improvement of Grazing Ranges Is Also Taken Up—Pasturing the Forest Reserves.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16.—As is well known the tree claims of the prairies of the West, while occasionally successful, have nearly all proved failures. This is accounted for by the fact that hitherto the requirements of the trees planted were not known to the planters. This spring, however, thirty-three planting plans have gone into operation as a result of the offer of the division of forestry in Circular 22, and during the summer similar plans will probably be completed for over 100 more of those who have applied for them. These plans furnish the owners of the lands for which they are made with detailed instructions for planting, and recommend the species best adapted to each tract.

Of the applications for advice and planting plans, 90 per cent have come from the treeless regions of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and the Dakotas. The results of the first investigations of the division in these regions are about to appear in print as Bulletin No. 27, of the division, under the title "Practical Tree Planting in Operation." This bulletin reviews the general situation in what may be called the tree-planting region. The sort of work it outlines will be followed up vigorously this summer.

As a further result of its work in help to tree planters the division of forestry will place two or three field parties in the plains region of the West after July 1. These will study the encroachments of trees on the plains, and will also estimate by valuation surveys the kinds, growth and size of trees in planted groves. This work will give for the first time an approximate estimate of the volume and yield of planted trees and of the actual timber value of forest plantations in the United States.

The Sawyer & Austin Lumber company, which owns 85,000 acres of shortleaf pine lands in Grant, Jefferson and Saline counties, Arkansas, recently applied to the division of forestry for a detailed working plan for their tract. The preliminary examination has been made and a favorable report submitted to the company. A contract has now been drawn up between the Sawyer & Austin Lumber company and the division of forestry in which the latter agrees to make a thorough investigation of the tract and to make out a detailed working plan, and the lumber company undertakes to pay the expenses of experts of the division in the field.

A field party from the division of forestry is about to start for Southern California to make a detailed investigation of the soil cover of the watershed at the headwaters of the Mohave river. A preliminary investigation of this watershed was made in October, 1899, when it was ascertained that comprehensive data regarding precipitation, run off, wind velocity and evaporation, covering a period of several years, had been recorded. It was further ascertained that the watershed in question included secondary drainage basins representing different types of soil cover, varying from dense forest to open chaparral.

Conditions appear to be particularly favorable toward undertaking the solution of the important problem of the relation of soil cover to the run off of streams. The party now going into the field is to investigate the soil cover, including forests and chaparral growth on all parts of the watershed. The data regarding soil cover obtained for each of the secondary drainage basins will later be compared with the data available regarding rainfall and run off from the same basins.

It is thought that the investigation will result in the possibility of arriving at a scientific conclusion regarding the relation of soil cover to run off.

GRAZING AT FOREST RESERVES.

The investigation of the question of grazing in forest reserves has been begun by Mr. Gifford Pinchot, forester, and Mr. Coville, the botanist, of the department of agriculture, who are now studying the conditions in Arizona. About July 1 the work will be extended to the Big Horn, Washington, Mount Rrainier, Uintah, Gila River and the Yellowstone Park timber reserves, and to those in the Sierras and in Southern California. The letter if instructions which has been issued to the field agents indicates the spirit and thoroughness with which the investigation will be carried on. It is here given in full.

The investigation of the effect of grazing upon the national forest reserves, in which you are about to engage, will be governed throughout in accordance with the following considerations:

This investigation is undertaken at the request of the honorable secretary of the interior. In the letter to the honorable secretary of agriculture which contains his request, after referring to the preparation of other reports on forest matters for the interior department by this division he says:

"Grazing in the national forest reserves being one of the most important of all the questions which relate to them, will naturally form a chief subject of the above-mentioned reports. In the necessary investigations and in preparing these reports, I have the honor to request that special attention be given to the following phases of the subject:

"1. The grazing industry in the forest reserves in relation to taxation and the general prosperity of specified localities.

"2. The relation of grazing to forest fires.

"3. The relation of grazing to the preservation and reproduction of forests.

"4. The relation of grazing to irrigation and water supply.

"5. The relative effect of grazing by various kinds of stock.

"6. Moderate grazing and over-grazing in forest reserves."

In undertaking the investigation along these lines this division occupies a completely impartial position. It has no case to prove, no interest to favor except the public interest, nor any preconceived ideas to establish or defend. Its only concern is to discover and report the essential facts, and upon them to base its recommendations. In order to destroy any chance of mistake or misunderstanding upon this subject, I quote from an official statement by the honorable secretary of agriculture. Certain misconceptions of his attitude, by which he has been represented as uncompromisingly hostile to forest grazing, have been widely circulated, and it is imoprtant that you should know where he stands. He says:

"Every question of grazing should be decided in each reserve, and each part of a reserve, on its own merits. As a rule, grazing should be regulated, not prohibited, except in special cases like Southern California. Many parts of forest reserves contain excellent grass and other forage, which can be harvested only by grazing, and which should not be wasted."

This investigation will be carried out strictly in the spirit of the secretary's statement.

Just now public interest in forest grazing is exceedingly keen. Great industries will be affected by a decision to permit or prohibit it in the forest reserves or in any part of them. The possibilities for public and private gain or loss are large. Radical differences of honest opinion are frequent, and testimony both that grazing injures the forest and the interests that depend upon it, and that it does not, is forcible and abundant. While you should hear both sides fully, and should avail yourselves of whatever friendly assistance you may require and either side may offer, your report must be based on your own personal observations. The statements of interested parties should be tested in all cases by comparison with the facts you have yourself ascertained at first hand on the range. It is of the first importance that you should know the range thoroughly. You will find it necessary to plot the ranges on a map as part of your report. It is essential that a full description of the forest should accompany each discussion of the effect of grazing upon it. An outline for such a description is supplied to you on a separate sheet.

Your report should be illustrated and your conclusions supported throughout by numerous photographs.

The following list of questions is intended to indicate some of the lines along which facts are needed. It is not complete. The questions apply to all kinds of grazing animals, but especially to sheep, since sheep grazing is by far the most important grazing question which relates to the forest reserves. Your attention is specially directed to the last two questions—the need of a full report upon the relative effect of grazing by different kinds of stock, and in particular upon the relative loss and gain, if grazing is permitted or prohibited.

SPECIMEN QUESTIONS.

1. What kinds of plants are grazed, in order of preference, including grasses, herbaceous plants, shrubs and trees?
2. Are conifers eaten, and if so, under what circumstances and to what extent?
3. How does grazing effect the native grasses?
4. How is over-grazing related to forest preservation?
5. Does continual moderate grazing affect the reproduction of the forest, and if so, how and to what extent?
6. Do grazing animals injure young trees by trampling? If so, how and to what extent?
7. Are old trees, if shallow-rooted kinds, such as spruce, injured by trampling?
8. Is damage done to soils of various kinds and situations by trampling, and if so, how and to what extent?
9. Does grazing affect the run-off of streams? If so, give proof in full.
10. Does grazing affect the superficial run-off of rain water?
11. Do the streams from areas denuded by grazing carry more sediment than formerly, and if so, how is it proved?
12. Does grazing increase or diminish the danger from fire?
13. Do herders or stockmen set fire to the forest in order to improve the range?
14. What is the effect of repeated burning on the forest and on the range?
15. How long is required before burned ranges can be grazed again, in the forest and outside?
16. What is the relative effect of grazing before and after burning on the grass, the forest and the soil?
17. What areas are most often burned?
18. What areas in the reserve are grazed?
19. How many head are grazed in the reserve?
20. What proportion of this number are assessed?
21. What proportion of the head owned and assessed in any one county are grazed in the reserve?
22. At how much are they assessed per head?
23. Are the owners and herders usually citizens or aliens?
24. What lands are best adapted to grazing?
25. How long has grazing been carried on in the reserve?
26. Discuss handling during the year: Wintering, when driven into the mountains, how herded in the mountains, when driven out, the cost of herding, etc.
27. Discuss the wool market and the market for hides and meat, with reference to the grazing industry in the reserves.
28. How large an area in the reserve is required to graze 1,000 head during one season without over grazing, and what number of head will the reserve safely carry?
29. Would a system of leasing grazing lands in the reserve work well, and if so, under what regulations?
30. Is the grazing in the reserve more or less valuable to adjacent communities than the protection of the forest by the prohibition of grazing?

LAKE SHORE PAVILION,

White Bear Lake, Sunday, June 17th.

Balloon Ascension. Band Concert. Dancing Afternoon and Evening. Take Saint Paul & Duluth trains from Union Depot. Only 25c round trip.

Divorce Not a Legal Right.

New York Journal.

Chief Justice Andrews, of the Connecticut supreme court, in handing down an opinion refusing a decree in the divorce suit of Dr. G. H. Barber against Belle Bemes Barber, on the ground of habitual intemperance, today said:

"There is no such a thing as a legal right to a divorce vested in any person. The state does not favor divorce, and only permits a divorce to be granted when conditions are found which make the legislature believe that the interests of society would be better served if the married persons were separated.

"The state allows divorces not as a punishment or a favor, but because it believes that its own prosperity would be thereby promoted. And to this end all courts possessing divorce jurisdiction are vested with discretion."

An Odd Incident.

New York Journal.

At a recent dinner given by Fred Martin for American society leaders, Mrs. Edward Luckemeyer fainted and burst the string of pearls around her neck. The pearls scattered over the floor, and five were lost. They were worth $20,000.

Mrs. Luckemeyer had bought the pearls from Miss Charlotte Moulton. It is a strange coincidence that just at the time Mrs. Luckemeyer fainted Miss Moulton died at Dinard. The pearls were heirlooms of the Moulton family, and many superstitious omens are credited to them. The necklace was valued at $600,000.

The Hudson River by Day Boat.

The Lake Shore Fast Mail No. 6 leaving Chicago 8:30 a. m., daily, with through buffet sleeper, is the only train from Chicago making direct connection with the Hudson River Day Line boats from Albany. The New England Express is the only twenty-six hour train between Chicago and Boston. Leaves Chicago every afternoon at 2. The Lake Shore Limited is the only twenty-four hour train between Chicago and New York passing through the beautiful Mohawk Valley and along the banks of the Hudson River by daylight. Summer tourist tickets are now on sale. W. B. Hutter, N. W. P. A., No. 122 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul, Minn. F. M. Byron, G. W. A., Chicago.

"Woodstock" and "Minnesota."

The above are the names of the two palatial Pullman sleeping cars run daily between the Twin Cities and Omaha over the Minneapolis & St. Louis new short line. They are paragons of beauty.

Buffet Library cars are also a feature of the Minneapolis & St. Louis service to Omaha. Pullman cafe parlor cars on day trains.

The Nearest Comet.

The nearest approach of a comet to the earth was observed in 1770, when one approached to within 1,400,000 miles of our planet.

SANTAL-MIDY

Arrests discharges from the urinary organs in either sex in 48 hours.

It is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or injections, and free from all bad smell or other inconveniences.

SANTAL-MIDY is contained in small Capsules, which bear the name in black letters, without which none are genuine.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist, or send 4c. in stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Mention this paper. Madison Square, PHILA., PA.

W. D. FLOWER, Pres. H. S. CARROLL, Gen. Supt.

St. Paul Union Stock Yards

South St. Paul, Minn.

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.

CHAS. L. HAAS COMMISSION COMPANY

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 19 Exchange Bldg., Union Stock Yards, So. St. Paul, Minn., and Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

All Correspondence will receive prompt attention. Liberal advances made on consignments. References—Union Stock Yards or any Commercial Agency.

ROGERS & ROGERS,

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Room 21 Exchange Building, South St. Paul, Minn.

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

Union Stock Yards, So. St. Paul, Minn. THUET BROS. Sioux City Stock Yards Sioux City, Iowa.

LIVE STOCK COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

All Business and Correspondence Receives Prompt Attention.

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

WAS BROAD AND EXCITED

WHEAT MARKET BORE TESTIMONY TO INTEREST IN DAMAGE REPORTS

ANOTHER BIG ADVANCE SHOWN

July Closed One and an Eighth to One and a Fourth Over Previous Day's Figures—Corn and Oats Showed Improvement.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
July wheat, Minneapolis	72⅛-73	72¼
July wheat, Chicago	75⅛-¼	74
July wheat, New York	73¾	7 ¼
July wheat, Duluth	7 ⅛	7⅛

CHICAGO, June 16.—A heavy trade and a big general wheat market today bore testimony to the growing interest in the calamity which, it was believed, had befallen a previously promising crop. July closed 1⅛@1¼c over yesterday. Corn closed ½c and oats ¼c improved. July pork closed 20@27½c; July lard, 17½c, and July ribs 15c higher.

The wheat market today was broad and excited. The increased outside interest was especially noticeable, although most of the time the trade was altogether too large to follow in detail. In a general way it was a market made by an army of buyers on one side and a numerous contingent of longs out after profits. The buyers were the more numerous, as well as the more eager, and a strong advance was the result. July opened ⅝c to 1c higher at 75c to 74⅝c, and shortly afterward sold at 75c. Liverpool was 1¼d higher, an evidence that the English are at last beginning to appreciate something of the reported blight in the Northwest. South Dakota and Southern Minnesota had some rain, but it were not general. From the South there were more complaints of the heavy rains. This was the line-up of bullish news, which was of influence throughout the day.

During the whole session the wires were hot with reports very gloomy over the outlook in the Northwest. July following the opening was crushed back to 75⅞c by the liquidation of longs. A rally ensued. The long staff was well taken, and on the dip eased up, while the demand continued unabated. July advanced sharply to 75⅝c, the highest price of the recent bulge, and held nearly all of the advance. Over 75c there was heavy selling by longs, but so well were their offerings taken that July reacted only ⅜@½c, and closed buoyant, 1⅛@1¼c over yesterday at 75½@75¼c.

Generally advices from the spring wheat authorities show that the failure this season would prove the worst the Northwest has ever known. France, it was said, would have to import 30,000,000 bu to make up her shortage. Complaints of excessive rains were received from Southern Illinois, Kentucky and Tennessee. Clearances in wheat and flour were equal to 697,000 bu. Primary receipts aggregated 627,000 bu, compared with 732,000 bu last year. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 451 cars, against 470 last week and 397 a year ago. Local receipts were 72 cars, one of contract grade.

Corn was firm, in sympathy with wheat, but trade was not particularly active, there being a number of desertions from that pit to wheat. Country acceptances of last night's bids were small, which was also a help. The Argentine corn surplus available for export was put at 12,000,000 bu, a condition to which the bulls called attention. Local receipts were 681 cars. July sold between 39c and 39⅝c, closing ½c up at 39⅜c.

Oats followed wheat and corn. Shorts were good buyers of both July and September, while the best selling came from profit-takers. The Northwest took profits liberally on their September stuff around 22¾c. September opened at 22½@23c, closing ¼c over yesterday at 23c. Receipts, 256 cars.

The provisions market was fairly active and strong. The strength was because of light hog receipts, higher prices at the yards and to a degree on the grain strength. July option closed: Pork, 25@27½c over yesterday at $11.50; lard, 17½c up at $6.70; ribs, 15c higher at $6.70.

Estimates: Wheat, 95 cars; corn, 740 cars; oats, 300 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Opening.	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing.
Wheat—				
June	.....	.....	.....	74½
July	74⅝-75	75⅝	74⅝	75⅛-¼
August	75⅜-¾	76½	75¼	75⅞-76
Corn—				
June	39¼-⅜	39⅝	39	39⅜
July	39¼-⅜	39⅝	39	39⅜
August	39⅝	40	39⅜	39¾
Oats—				
June	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝	22¾
July	22¾-⅞	23	22¾	22⅞-23
August	22⅞	22½	22¼	22⅜
Pork—				
July	11 35	11 50	11 30	11 50
September	11 50	11 67½	11 45	11 67½
Lard—				
July	6 60	6 70	6 60	6 70
September	6 67½	6 77½	6 67½	6 77½
Ribs—				
July	6 60	6 70	6 60	6 70
September	6 65	6 75	6 65	6 75

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour strong and quiet; winter patents, $3.75@3.90; straights, $3@3.60; clears, $2.90@3.50; spring specials, $4@4.15; patents, $3.30@3.75; straights, $3@3.25; bakers', $2.30@2.80. Wheat—No. 3, 70@72½c; No. 2 red, 77⅝@77½c. Corn—No. 2, 39¾@39⅞c; No. 2 yellow, 39¾@40c. Oats—No. 2, 23¼@23⅜c; No. 2 white, 26@26½c; No. 3 white, 25¼@26¼c. Rye—No. 2, 58½c. Barley—Good feeding, 37@38c; fair to choice malting, 41@43c. Flax Seed—No. 1, $1.80; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.80. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $10.35@11.50. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $6.60@6.70. Ribs—Short sides (loose), $6.55@6.85. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 6½@6¾c. Sides—Short clear (boxed), $7.15@7.25. Whisky, basis of high wines, $1.23. Clover—Contract grade, $7.75@8. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 501,000 bu; oats, 328,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 272,000 bu; oats, 261,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 12,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 14@18½c; dairies, 13@16½c. Cheese—Steady at 8½@9½c. Eggs—Slow; fresh, 1c.

DULUTH.

DULUTH, Minn., June 16.—The market was active and higher again. July opened ¾c up at 74¾c, sold up to 75½c at 11:30 and closed 1⅛c up at 75⅛c. Cash, 50,000 bu at ¼c under July. Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 76⅝c; to arrive, 76¾c; July, 77c; September, 77⅜c; No. 1 northern, cash, 74¾c; to arrive, 74⅞c; July, 75⅛c; September, 76c; barley, 37@39c; flax, cash, $1.80 in car lots and $1.75 in broken lots; to arrive, $1.78; September, $1.34½; October, $1.29¼; corn, 38⅝c. Receipts—Wheat, 140,872 bu; corn, 1,596; oats, 1,311; flax, 20,939. Shipments—Wheat, 232,500 bu; corn, 237,993.

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.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 16.—Receipts at the Union stock yards today (estimated) were: Cattle, 50; calves, 50; hogs, 1,200; sheep, 50; horses, 15; cars, 21.

Official receipts Friday: Cattle, 55; calves, 20; hogs, 1,295; sheep, 222; cars, 22.

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

	June, 1900.	June, 1899.	Gain.
Cattle	3,988	3,175	813
Calves	1,870	2,046	*176
Hogs	21,291	15,543	6,748
Sheep	2,890	833	2,057
Horses	4,694	34	4,660
Cars	669	365	304

*Loss.

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

	1900.	1899.	Gain.
Cattle	45,915	38,964	6,951
Calves	23,015	18,765	4,250
Hogs	239,561	181,498	58,063
Sheep	104,356	128,287	*23,931
Horses	14,054	380	13,674
Cars	6,378	4,695	1,683

*Loss.

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.
Chi. G. W.	..	3	..	..
Gt. Northern	..	1	..	1
Nor. Pacific	..	1	..	..
C., St.P., M & O	..	4	..	..
C., M. & St. P.	..	7	..	1
C., B. & Q.	..	..	1	..
M. & St. L.	..	..	..	1
Wis. Central	..	..	..	1
Soo Line	1	..	..	..
Totals	1	16	1	4

HOGS.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 1,200
A week ago 1,501
A year ago 881

Quotations: Mixed and butchers, $4.10@4.95; good to prime heavy, $4.92½@4.95; rough heavy, $4.75@4.83; stags and boars, $4.25@4.60; pigs and skips, $4@4.50.

Market opened strong, 5c higher, and closed steady at the advance. Receipts were good for Saturday, and the demand cleared the yards early. One load of extra prime heavies brought $4.97½. Packers, $4.80; pigs and stags steady. Representative sales:

Mixed and Butchers—

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price.
47	207	..	$4 92½	73	209	..	$4 92½
45	224	80	4 90	27	227	80	4 50
44	196	120	4 92½	71	224	..	4 92½

Good to Prime Heavy—

69	266	80	$4 95	53	238	120	$4 92½
23	252	80	4 90	51	256	160	4 92½
31	284	80	4 92½	48	241	80	4 92½
59	246	80	4 95	60	241	120	4 95
65	265	40	4 97½	64	242	120	4 92½
55	256	40	4 92½	49	248	120	4 95

Heavy Packing and Rough—

1	420	..	$4 80	2	265	..	$4 80
7	336	..	4 80	7	349	..	4 80
10	352	..	4 80	5	336	40	4 80

Stags and Boars—

1	550	80	$4 50	1	460	80	$4 25
1	500	..	2 00	2	530	160	4 50

CATTLE.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 100
A week ago 55
A year ago 28

Quotations: Choice butcher cows and heifers, $4@4.50; fair to good, $3.25@4; thin cows and canners, $2@2.75; choice butcher steers, $4.50@5; fair to good, $4@4.50; fat bulls, $3.50@4; bologna bulls, $2.75@3.40; veal calves, $4@6; good to choice stock cows and heifers, $3.25@3.50; fair to good, $3@3.25; common and tailings, $2@3; heifer calves, $3@3.50; good to choice stockers and feeders, $4@4.40; fair to good, $3.50@4; common and tailings, $2.50@3.25; steer calves, $4@4.25; stock and feeding bulls, $2.75@3.50; feeding cows, $2.50@3; stags and oxen, $3@4; milkers and springers, $25@40.

Receipts were again light and the market quiet. Butcher offerings consisted of a few scattering head of fair to choice cows and heifers, and fat and bologna bulls. All sold at steady prices. Stock cattle offerings limited, with conditions unchanged. Quite a little common stuff was worked off at low prices.

Representative sales:

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
3	1100	$3 75	1	950	$4 25
1	930	3 00	1	1100	3 50
1	1200	3 75	1	1000	3 50

Fat and Bologna Bulls—

1	1210	$3 10	1	1770	$3 40
1	1770	3 60	1	1520	3 40

Veal Calves—

2	125	$5 50	2	200	$4 75
3	233	4 50	4	157	5 75
2	165	5 00			

Stock Cows and Heifers—

1	450	$3 25	3	683	$3 00
1	600	3 00			

Heifer Calves—

4	370	$3 00

Common and Tailings—Heifers—

2	245	$2 75	2	550	$2 50
2	180	3 0			

Stockers and Feeders—

4	387	$3 75	1	600	$3 50

Common and Tailings—Steers—

1	400	$2 50	1	530	$2 50
1	600	3 00	4	317	3 00
2	600	2 75			

Stock and Feeding Bulls—

1	600	$2 75	1	750	$3 00

Thin Cows and Canners—

1	840	$2 75	1	900	$2 25

SHEEP.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 50
A week ago 43
A year ago ..... None

Quotations: Fat sheep, $4@4.50; stock sheep, $2.75@3.25; feeders, $3.25@3.75; fat lambs, $5.40@5.90; yearlings, $4.70@5; stock and feeding lambs, $4@4.50; buck lambs, $6@6.75. Above quotations are on shorn sheep and lambs.

Receipts light. Killing stuff sold readily at steady prices. Representative sales:

No.	Wt.	Price.
7 thin killers	87	$3 25
6 muttons	100	4 25
5 stockers	82	3 00
4 lambs	57	6 25
3 fat lambs	53	5 00
3 fat sheep	100	4 00
1 buck	110	2 75

Milch Cow Exchange—Good supply of cows on hand. No fresh receipts. Demand light and market dull. Representative sales:

No.	Price.	No.	Price.
2 cows	$78 00	1 cow	$31 00

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

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	35	1,135	45
W. E. McCormick	..	...	4
Staples Estate	2	...	...
Hankey Bros.	5	...	...
City butchers	4	...	7
Country buyers	65	...	10
Totals	111	1,135	66

Among the shippers on the market were C. Black, Welch; O. W. Masser, Menomonie; E. P. Stokes, Monticello; L. M. Weston, Claremont; Evans and Crooks, Tonopi; T. Larson, Hayfield; J. E. Mabey, Lake City; F. Holtz, Goodhue; W. Jentz, East Henderson; Dunham & Co., A. D. Sackett, Janesville; Cusick & Co., Minnesota Lake; J. Kilroy, Cannon Falls; Fairbanks & Pratt, Owatonna; Laughlin, Hines & Co., Blyby; Barr and Carson, Correll; Ryan and Hoban, Waseca; Flynn, Buffalo; O. Depue, Madelia.

STOCKS WERE ACTIVE.

Principal Business Done Was in Line of Liquidation.

	Close.	Prev. Day.
Bar silver, New York	60¼	60¼
Call money, New York	2	1⅜

NEW YORK, June 16.—The stock market today abandoned the attitude of waiting, in which it has been so long steadfast, and gave itself over to active liquidation, with all the appointments of a state of alarm. Two expected incidents were the cause of the change. First of these was the action of the directors of the Northern Pacific, announced after business hours yesterday, in reducing the dividend on the common stock. This was accepted as a well-considered and well-informed decision from conservative authorities that a serious shortage in the wheat crop in the Northwest was to be faced this year, and that a period of declining railroad earnings was to be expected as a result of this, and the reaction in general business. The effect was pronounced on the stocks of grain-carrying roads, especially in the Northwest, and the rather numerous group of stocks which have arisen in price on the score of good earnings and hopes of liberal dividend disbursements. The policy of extreme conservatism in dividend disbursements adoped by the Northern Pacific was taken for granted. The report of a strike of the employes of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company weakened that stock and other like properties by sympathy. This might be called the first phase of the short session. By the end of the first hour, what with the demand of shorts to cover and supporting orders by the friends of different stocks, the decline had been arrested, and the pressure of liquidation relaxed at a rally in prices.

The second and decisive phase began with a resumption of realizing in some stocks and was precipitated into acute weakness by the publication of the building reporting the destruction of the foreign legations at Pekin and the killing of the German minister there. This, though without official confirmation, was accepted as throwing the Chinese situation into an acute stage, and the market, which has been waiting in hopes of a peaceful and satisfactory solution of that problem, threw over stocks in heavy volume. After a momentary pause, when room shorts began to cover, the decline was renewed and the closing was active and weak at the lowest.

The principal active stocks lost from 1@2½ points as a result of the two hours' trading. Northern Pacific shows a loss of 4¼, Great Northern preferred 4 and St. Louis 3 points

The bond market has fully shared in the dullness of the stock market, and the movement of prices has not been important. United States new 5s have advanced ½ and the 5s ¼c in the bid price.

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 16	Closing 15
Am. Steel & Wire	5400	34¼	33½	33¾	33¼
do pfd	900	74¼	73⅝	73½	74
A. Mining Co.	.....	.....	.....	39	40
Am. Tobacco	9100	90½	89	89	90⅝
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	127	129
Am. Tin Plate	.....	21	20½	20¼	21
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	72	74
Am. Cotton Oil	.....	.....	.....	32	32¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	90	90
Am. Ice	.....	39¾	39	31½	31½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	62	63
A., T. & S. F.	8300	25⅜	24½	24½	25⅜
do pfd	15800	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞	71
Am. Linseed	.....	.....	.....	10⅝	10¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	53	53
B. & O., new	9100	76½	74¼	74½	76⅝
do pfd, new	2100	80½	79¾	79¾	80½
Brook. Rapid T.	6100	68½	67⅝	67¼	68½
C., B. & Q.	18600	126	124⅜	124¾	126¼
Canadian Pacific	.....	.....	.....	91	92
Car & Foundry	.....	15½	15¼	15¼	15½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	63	63¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	57	57½
Cont. Tobacco Co.	500	23⅝	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝
do pfd	300	78¼	78	78	78¼
Ches. & O.	.....	.....	.....	25	25
Col. F. & I.	.....	31	30	30⅜	31½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	118	118
C. G. W.	500	10½	10⅛	10⅜	10½
do deb. 4 per c.	.....	84⅜	83¾	83½	83¾
do pfd A	.....	74½	73½	74	73½
do pfd B	.....	.....	.....	34½	34½
Chicago Ter.	.....	.....	.....	11	11
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	33	34
Del. & Hud.	.....	.....	.....	111¼	111½
Con. Gas	400	190	189	188½	190
Del., Lack. & W.	.....	.....	.....	175½	179
D. & R. G.	.....	.....	.....	17¼	17⅛
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	65½	67
D., S. S. & A. pfd	.....	.....	.....	13	13½
Erie	400	11⅝	11½	11½	11⅝
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	32	34⅛
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	17	18½
Fed. Steel	4600	31½	30¼	30½	31½
do pfd	1200	65	64¾	64	65½
E. & T. H.	.....	.....	.....	45⅝	45⅝
Gen. Elec. Co.	.....	.....	.....	131½	131½
Gt. Northern pfd	151	150¼	149¾	149¾	152½
Glucose	.....	.....	.....	46	46
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	97½	98
Hocking Valley	.....	.....	.....	34½	34½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	65½	66
Ill. Central	.....	.....	.....	111¾	112
Int. Paper	.....	.....	.....	22¾	23¾
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	64½	65
K. C., P. & G.	.....	.....	.....	16¼	16¼
Lake Erie & W.	.....	30	29½	29½	30
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	94	95
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	210	212
Louis. & Nash.	6700	76½	74	74	77
Leather	300	9	8⅞	8¾	9⅛
do pfd	700	67	66½	66¼	67
Manhattan Con.	.....	.....	.....	87¾	88½
M., St.P.& S.St.M.	.....	.....	.....	20	20
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	63	63
Met. Traction	1400	153⅛	152¾	152½	154
M. C.	.....	.....	.....	12	12
Minn. & St. L.	.....	.....	.....	51½	53½
do 1st pfd	.....	.....	.....	90	91