# FIELD, FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Kindness is the secret of courtesy.

Peru is the birthplace of the potato.

The time to sell hogs is when they are ready to go.

Time shall be no mower when he hangs up his scythe.

The apple crop of Minnesota in the Lake Minnetonka region is said to be the largest in years.

Ink stains can be removed from some wash goods by rubbing with the yolk of an egg before washing.

Somehow the marriage of a grass widow with a rake seems to savor of the eternal fitness of things.

Now is time to begin to reduce the stock of hers. Kill off two or more a week, thus varying the diet and making room for the new stock.

Omaha, Neb., is the third steer-killing place in the United States. Chicago and Kansas City are greater killers than Omaha.

When the sheep are sheared is the best time to look them over and cull out the poorer animals, and then during the summer, while there is good pasturage, they may be fattened and marketed.

A good many cattle are being shipped from the Atlantic states to Europe. The high prices abroad have stimulated considerable activity among the feeders in Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The agricultural exhibits of the United States at Paris have not as favorable a location as those of several other nations, but they will make up for it in point of excellence.

Constant watchfulness and intelligent and instant care to avoid troubles are the reasons for the safe rearing of lambs. Foresight and ample preparations against possible accidents give surety and safety.

The first car of this year's corn crop of Texas has been marketed in Ellis county. The corn sold for 55 cents a bushel. The wheat harvest is now in progress all over the state. The total yield is established at from 12,000,000 bushels to 14,000,000 bushels.

Have you ever tried turnips with eggs? Peel, cut in thin slices and boil tender but not to break, drain, mash, season with salt, pepper and butter, stir in two or three beaten eggs, set on the stove and stir until the eggs are cooked.

Whether the crow is the friend or the enemy of the farmer is a question that has been debated threadbare in most every rural community. Mr. Crow has many enemies who are endeavoring to have him put on the nuisance list. It is safe to assume, however, that he will not be tabooed without "caws."

Martin County Sentinel: Senator Miller does the manly and generous thing by the Lind administration in giving it credit for the reduction in transportation rates on grain. Down deep in his heart Senator Miller believes John Lind is the best governor the state ever had.

"You are in business in Montana?" asked the passenger in the skull cap. "Yes," said the passenger in the smoking jacket. "Is business good out there?" "Yes. In the last two years our plant has increased in size more than 1,000 per cent." "Great Scott! What was the size of your plant originally?" "It consisted of a pair of Belgian rabbits."

## LOTS OF APPLES WANTED.

The Denver News says:

"A Chicago commission firm is evidently contemplating the purchase of the entire Colorado apple crop this fall. Secretary Osborn, of the state horticultural board, yesterday received a letter from Chicago asking for a list of Colorado orchards of over ten acres."

## THE GOVERNMENT REPORT.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The monthly report of the statistician of the department of agriculture states that as a result of the special investigation relative to the winter wheat acreage plowed up or cut for forage, the department's estimate of the area remaining under cultivation has been further reduced by 1,676,000 acres, the area abandoned, in addition to that announced May 10, comprising 581,000 acres in Ohio, 79,000 acres in Michigan, 220,000 acres in Indiana, 348,000 acres in Illinois, and 448,000 acres in California. Minnesota, Wisconsin and Oregon report a reduction of 4 per cent, North Dakota and Nebraska of 5 per cent, and Iowa of 6 per cent. In South Dakota and Washington there is an increase of 1 per cent.

The average condition of spring wheat on June 1 was 87.3, as compared with 91.4 on June 1, 1899, 100.9 at the corresponding date in 1898, and a ten-year average of 93. Minnesota falls 10, North Dakota 17, South Dakota 11 and Wisconsin 9 points below their respective ten-year averages.

On the other hand, the ten-year averages are exceeded in Nebraska, Iowa, Oregon and Washington by 15, 1, 4 and 0 points respectively.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Modern Miller.

The winter wheat crop situation, while it has not retrograded during the week, certainly has shown no improvement in any quarter. There were complaints of too much rain for harvesting in Tennessee and Texas, where the wheat is ready for the reaper. The weather in Missouri and Illinois has been almost perfect for the development of the crop. Occasional showers, together with a low temperature both day and night, were favorable to the plant, yet the condition has not changed materially for the better. In Kansas and Oklahoma the prospects continue very promising, although not up to the exaggerated views entertained heretofore. It is evident that the damage by Hessian fly in Ohio and Indiana was severe, and the later reports leave no doubt as to the extent of the injury inflicted by this pest in these states. Taken as a whole, the present outlook does not warrant the prediction of more than an average winter wheat crop.

## WISCONSIN CROPS.

The Wisconsin state report says: The drought in the northern and central portions of the state was relieved to some extent by the local thunder storms, accompanied by moderate rains, which occurred in many localities on Wednesday night. These storms appear to have been more general over the northern portion of the state than elsewhere, and were of the greatest benefit to the favored localities. On Saturday and Sunday rains of a more general character occurred, especially in the central and southern counties, and although, on account of the extremely dry condition of the soil, more rain would be of benefit in most sections, it is believed that the drought is practically broken for the present, except in a few isolated localities where the rains are reported too light to be of material benefit.

## NORTH DAKOTA CROPS.

A summary of the government crop bulletin for North Dakota, issued last Saturday, shows that the past week has been the most unfavorable week of the season. While there have been heavy showers in some sections, principally in the northeast portion, still the drouth continues, and if damage enough was not being done by that, it was supplemented during this week by very high winds, which are reported to have destroyed a great deal of grain, followed in the northern and central portions by killing frosts. While all the reports, with few exceptions, report damage to the crop, it is generally agreed that if rain should fall in a few days, a heavy rain that would soak the ground, much late grain would be saved. Wheat is not stooling well; the straw is very short, and a great deal of it has been plowed up in the eastern part of the state, and the ground resown to flax and barley. Flax has been damaged by frosts and also by being blown out and cut off by the winds. Corn is doing fairly well, but small grains of all kinds are unusually weedy, and in a very poor and critical condition. Cut worms are working in the northern portions and doing some damage. Pastures and meadows are, as a rule, a failure, burned and dried up, and the hay crop will be a very scanty one. Taken in all, the outlook at this time is very unfavorable.

## RAIN IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The heaviest rain in three months fell throughout Beadle county last Friday, accompanied by some hail and severe lightning. The downpour was heavier in the northwestern part of the county, a section that has suffered most from drouth. The average fall was an inch and a quarter, and is sufficient to revive pastures and greatly benefit crops, particularly corn. The drouth period was the longest in the past nine years. In a few limited districts the wheat crop has not suffered as badly as in former drouth periods.

## DIET FOR LEAN PEOPLE.

Leanness may be caused by insufficient food, or overexertion, or both. But the usual cause is disease. The patient should eat all the plain, nutritious food that he can assimilate. Those lean persons who are not accustomed to fruit will find baked sweet apples a good addition to each meal to begin with. Oatmeal mush, with a slice of wheatmeal bread, and one or two baked apples, make a breakfast with which any lean individual may be justly content.

## FOR TIRED EYES.

Here is the recipe for the wash for tired or inflamed eyes. It is a valuable one, and one which cannot be excelled: Take fifteen drops of spirits of camphor and mix with one teaspoonful of powdered boracic acid. Pour on two-thirds of a cup of boiling water. Strain, let cool, and apply as needed. Sop into the lids and also put into the eyes with a dropper. Do not abuse the lamps nature gave you by reading in bed or straining them with a poor light.

## MULES OF QUALITY.

Leslie's Popular Monthly.

It is a usual mistake, and a very big one, to think that a mule cannot show blood. He does show it often it often more distinctly than the horse. And there is no other animal in which good blood is so distinctly profitable. The mule from a well-bred dam may stand a hand lower, weigh a hundred lighter than his half-brother out of a Canestoga mare, yet as a two-year-old in the sales ring will fetch half as much again. This because a wise buyer knows that blood mules have even better endurance than blooded horses. Reasonably well used they are sightly and springhtly animals at thirty-odd. Then, too, they eat less and, proportionately to weight, pull more. They are quicker, harder, more intelligent, and of better mettle. As an offset, the intelligence, once misdirected, is apt to verge on the diabolic.

## THINK FOR YOURSELF.

The young farmer should not be content to know only what his father taught him. He should study and think for himself. Much help can be gained by reading wisely the leading live stock and farm journals of the day and assimilating the ideas of others. The world is in a constant state of progressive evolution, and every one who wants to succeed must be on the alert to pick up new thoughts and apply them to their particular business. Holding his own is not enough for any energetic farmer. He should advance and help others along by giving them the benefit of his experiences. A little brain work will often save a deal of physical toil and trouble.

## HAY PANCAKES.

Texas Stock Farm and Irrigation.

The balled hay now being shipped from this country for the British army in South Africa and the American army in the Philippines is being compressed by the new process. The hay is put up in bales cylindrical in form about the size and shape of the old-fashioned nail keg, or eighteen inches high and of the same diameter. When baled in this shape the hay is hard as a board. The bales weigh about 145 pounds. The hay is "hand cut" in pancake form.

The hay pancakes or layers which make up the bale are about three-fourths of an inch thick. The most compact bale of hay put up by the old style requires about 160 cubic feet of space per ton. This new-fangled hay takes up only fifty cubic feet of space per ton.

## MONEY IN FROG FARMING.

Of the forty species of frogs known in the world, America possesses a goodly variety, according to a recent government publication, which does not acknowledge that Canada produces finer frogs than does our own country, but contends that in the marshes along the Potomac, the swamps of Pennsylvania and New York are to be found some of the finest and largest frogs. It is confessed, however, that our Canadian neighbors understand the art of preparing frog legs for market in a manner superior to ourselves, and that this has brought the frogs of Canada into popular favor. The Canadians have the best of us in thoroughly understanding the art of skinning and preparing for market, while our frogs are superior both in size and flavor.

It is the belief of those who have given the matter consideration and study to frog farming is sure to become one of the most profitable of all our small industries, and already quite a large number are engaged in raising the "jumpers" for market.

Of the forty known species, the largest is the gigantic "bellower," found in the swamps of Louisiana. This frog grows to four pounds weight, and is one of the choicest for table use. Next to the "bellower" come the Potomac and New York frogs, both large and of superior flavor. It is, however, true that there is scarcely a state in the Union in which good table frogs cannot be found in abundance.

## WHAT HIS COWS AVERAGED.

When Thomas, the milkman, drove up to deliver the usual quart of milk, the gentleman of the house kindly inquired: "Thomas, how many quarts of milk do you deliver?"

"Ninety-one, sir."

"And how many cows have you?"

"Nine, sir."

The gentleman made some remarks about an early summer and the state of the roads, and then asked: "Thomas, how much milk per day do your cows average?"

"Seven quarts, sir."

"Ah, um!" said the gentleman, as he moved off.

Thomas looked after him, scratched his head, and all at once grew pale as he pulled out a lead pencil and began to figure on the wagon cover. Nine cows is nine, and I set down seven quarts under the cows and multiply; that sixty-three quarts of milk. I told him I sold ninety-one quarts of milk per day, sixty-three from ninety-one leaves twenty-eight, and none to carry.

"Now where do I get the rest of the milk? I'll be hanged if I haven't given myself away to one of my best customers by leaving a big cavity in these figures to be filled with water."

## UP-TO DATE FARMING.

Experts of the department of agriculture have reckoned that seventy years ago in this county it required just a bit over three hours to produce a bushel of wheat. Today an average bushel is turned out in ten minutes. In 1830 the cost of the labor consumed was nearly 18 cents; at present it is only 3 1-3 cents. Similar figures might be cited for other products of the soil, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, but it will suffice to say that during the year 1899 a saving of $681,500,000 was made in the raising and harvesting of the seven principal crops in the United States by means of machines and methods invented within the last half century. In other words, the production of exactly the same crops fifty years ago would have cost that much more money. This gives a vivid notion of the benefits conferred upon mankind by modern agricultural invention. The wheat crop is increased at least one-eighth by the use of a single contrivance known as the mechanical seeder. Without the cotton gin it would be practically impossible to raise and to market the cotton crop of this country, which now amounts to 10,000,000 bales or more annually. The up-to-date corn husker, which is a recent invention, husks the corn and at the same time cuts the husks, stalks and blades into feed. In corn shellers the very latest is a steam power machine which will shell a bushel a minute, carry off the cobs to a pile or into a wagon, and deliver the grain into sacks or wagons. But the most wonderful contrivance of all is the combined reaper and thresher, with which it is necessary only to drive across the wheat field in order to obtain the wheat ready for transportation to the elevator.

## SILAGE AND CONSTRUCTION OF MODERN SILOS.

The Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment station will have ready for distribution in a few days Bulletin No. 83, on "Silage and the Construction of Modern Silos," covering sixty-eight pages, with twenty-eight illustrations. It embodies the results of a personal inspection by the author of over 200 silos, one-half having been visited in 1891, when the early wood silos were rapidly failing, and the other half in 1899, after the improvement suggested in Bulletin 28, as the result of the first study, had been put to a practical test. The author also gives the results of careful experiments extending over several years, aiming to discover how great the unavoidable losses in the making of silage are, and what are the essential conditions which must be observed in order to make these losses the smallest possible.

## USES FOR SALT.

Salt in the oven under baking tins will prevent their scorching on the bottom.

Salt and vinegar will remove stains from discolored teacups.

Salt and soda are excellent for bee stings.

Salt in whitewash makes it stick.

Salt thrown on a coal fire which is low will revive it.

Salt used in sweeping carpets keeps out moths.

## WHAT FRUIT CONTAINS.

American Journal of Health.

Our ordinary fruits contain the following substances in greater or less proportions:

A large percentage of water.

Sugar, in the form of grape and fruit sugar.

Free organic acids, varying according to the kind of fruit. For example, the predominating acid is malic in the apple, tartaric in the grape, citric in the lemon.

Protein or albuminoids, substances containing nitrogen, which resemble the white of eggs and are its equivalent in food value.

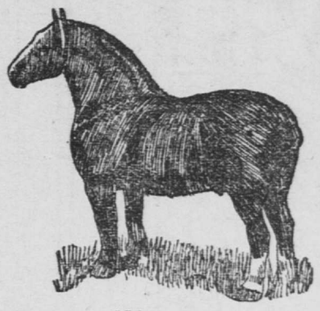
Pectose, the substance which gives firmness to fruit and which upon boiling yields various fruit jellies.

Cellulose or vegetable fiber, the material that forms the cell walls and which is found in all parts of plants.


# THE W. M. CAMPBELL COMMISSION COMPANY

ANNOUNCES ITS FIRST

## PUBLIC AUCTION OF HORSES!



To Be Held at the Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn., **Thursday, June 21, 1900.**

## 1,000—HORSES—1,000

On the above date we will sell at public auction **1,000 Selected Eastern Montana and Western North Dakota Horses,** consisting of **Choice Draft Horses,** weighing from 1,000 to 1,300 pounds, **Fine Roadsters** and **Choice Yearlings and Two-Year-Olds** of both classes. We beg to assure the public that we will **actually have 1,000 Horses,** and every horse will be sold from the auction block on June 21, 1900.

We will show as uniform and as choice a lot of horses as ever faced the auction block. In the roadster class we will have the blood of **ONWARD, RED WILKES and BLUE BULL,** and we can honestly say that we will have some of the Choicest Speed Prospects ever produced in the West. The draft horses will consist of **Grade Shires, Clydes and Normans,** as fine specimens as can be found in any country. These horses have all been bred and selected by thorough horsemen, who are not going out of the horse breeding business.

This will be a splendid opportunity for anyone wanting choice horses. DON'T MISS IT.

We will gladly furnish information to anyone. Write or wire us.

**W. M. Campbell Commission Co.,** Union Stock Yards, South St. Paul, Minn.

M. D. FLOWER, Pres. H. B. 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.

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## 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.


# WHEAT SHOWS BIG GAINS

ADVANCES RANGE FROM THREE TO NEARLY FIVE CENTS AT VARIOUS GRAIN CENTERS

## MARKET STRONG AND ACTIVE

**Failure of Rains in Northwest Supplemented by Actual Damage Done Growing Crops—Stocks More Active.**

| | Close Sat. | Prev. Sat. |
|---|---|---|
| July wheat, Minneapolis | 72⅞-73 | 68¾ |
| July wheat, Chicago | 75⅛-¼ | 71-71⅛ |
| July wheat, Duluth | 75⅛ | 70⅝ |
| July wheat, New York | 79¾ | 76¼ |

Wheat shows marked gains for the week, ranging all the way from above 3c to nearly 5c per bu for the active option. In Chicago prices advanced from 71 1-16c to 75⅛@75¼c, at Minneapolis from 68¾c to 72⅞@73c, at Duluth from 70⅝c to 75⅛c, at New York from 76¼c to 79¾c. The demand has been active, despite profit-taking that naturally follows such a marked advance in prices in a brief period, and the strength of the market at the close Saturday was undiminished. This was due to the fact that now the effects of lack of rain in the Northwest have been minimized by time, there follows the more permanent probable result of the dry spell, so far as growing grain is concerned. It is generally admitted that the crop will be much lighter than estimated, and this must be met by increased prices. While there was a temporary setback for the bulls after the advance had set in it was but temporary and then wheat again took an upward course, which has not since been checked. It is the opinion of dealers on the bull side that prices have not reached the limit, and this belief seems to be shared in by many bears, judging by their timidity in pushing their efforts to hold prices down.

### CORN AND OATS.

Corn closed the week at an advance in prices. The coarser grain has been in fair demand, and the strength of wheat has helped keep prices up. There are no especial features in the corn market, however, seemingly the only incentive for strength being the demand for export and the advance in wheat prices.

Oats have been in better inquiry of late, and as a result there is also an advance in that grain.

### STOCKS MORE ACTIVE.

Stocks suddenly took a turn in the direction of activity Saturday. This was explained in the announcement that liquidation had considerable to do with it, and that closing of orders from outside sources also helped. The meeting of directors of the Northern Pacific, at which was declared a dividend that did not suit in some quarters, was a feature of the week in the stock market. President Mellen's statement, as to the possible future action of the directors in the direction of an extra dividend, stopped all sensational talk, and steadied the stock materially. The money situation is, if anything, easier than it was a week ago. Call loans are made at a less rate of interest, and there are absolutely no bad features to report.

## 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 75¼c. Cash, 50,000 bu at ¼c under July. Close: Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 75⅝c; to arrive, 75¾c; July, 77c; September, 77⅝c; No. 1 northern, cash, 74¾c; to arrive, 74⅝c; July, 75½c; 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.

## 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, 1,285; 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 | 1,879 | 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, $4.80@4.95; good to prime heavy, $4.92½@4.95; rough heavy, $4.75@4.80; 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 90 |
| 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 | 332 | .. | 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 | 127 | $5 50 | 2 | 291 | $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 | 690 | 3 00 | | | |

Heifer Calves—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 | 370 | $3 00 |

Common and Tailings—Heifers—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | 245 | $2 75 | 2 | 550 | $2 50 |
| 2 | 180 | 3 00 | | | |

Stockers and Feeders—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | 887 | $3 75 | 1 | 600 | $1 50 |

Common and Tailings—Steers—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 400 | $2 50 | 1 | 530 | $2 50 |
| 1 | 600 | 3 00 | 4 | 317 | 3 00 |
| 2 | 630 | 2 75 | | | |

Stock and Feeding Bulls—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 630 | $2 75 | 1 | 750 | $3 00 |

Thin Cows and Canners—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 840 | $2 45 | 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, $4.50@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 10 |
| 4 lambs | 57 | 6 25 |
| 3 fat lambs | 53 | 5 60 |
| 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, Taopi; 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 & Paul, Owatonna; Laughlin, Hines & Co., Bixby; Barn and Carlson, Correll; Ryan and Hoban, Waseca; Flynn, Buffalo; O. Depue, Madelia.


## 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.


### 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 | 1⅝ |

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 adopted 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'ts | High | Low | Closing 16 | Closing 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Steel & Wire | 5400 | 34¼ | 33½ | 33¼ | 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 | 25⅞ | 24½ | 24½ | 25⅜ |
| do pfd | 15800 | 70⅞ | 69⅛ | 69⅞ | 71 |
| Am. Linseed | .... | .... | .... | 10⅝ | 10¾ |
| do pfd | .... | .... | .... | 53 | 53 |
| B. & O., new | 9100 | 76½ | 74¼ | 74½ | 76⅝ |
| do pfd, new | 2100 | 80½ | 79⅝ | 79¾ | 80½ |
| Brook. Rapid T. | 6100 | 68½ | 67⅜ | 67¼ | 68½ |
| C., B. & Q. | 18000 | 126 | 124⅝ | 124¼ | 126¼ |
| Canadian Pacific | .... | .... | .... | 91 | 92 |
| Car & Foundry | .... | 15½ | 15¼ | 15¼ | 15½ |
| do pfd | .... | .... | .... | 63 | 63⅛ |
| 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 | 26 |
| Col. F. & I. | .... | 31 | 30 | 30⅜ | 31½ |
| do pfd | .... | .... | .... | 118 | 118 |
| C. G. W. | 500 | 10½ | 10½ | 10⅜ | 10½ |
| do deb. 4 per c. | .... | 84⅝ | 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 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ |
| do 1st pfd | .... | .... | .... | 32 | 34½ |
| do 2d pfd | .... | .... | .... | 17 | 18½ |
| Fed. Steel | 4600 | 31½ | 30¼ | 30½ | 31¾ |
| do pfd | 1200 | 65 | 64¼ | 64 | 65½ |
| E. & T. H. | .... | .... | .... | 45¾ | 45⅝ |
| Gen. Elec. Co. | .... | .... | .... | 131½ | 131½ |
| Gt. Northern pfd | .... | 151 | 150¼ | 149¾ | 152½ |
| Glucose | .... | .... | .... | 46 | 46 |
| do pfd | .... | .... | .... | 97½ | 98 |
| Hocking Valley | .... | .... | .... | 34½ | 34½ |
| do pfd | .... | .... | .... | 65½ | 66 |
| Ill. Central | .... | .... | .... | 111¾ | 112 |
| Int. Paper | .... | .... | .... | 23¾ | 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 | 76¼ | 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