THE GREAT

BEAUMONT OIL FIELDS!

A HOME COMPANY.

THE ST. PAUL & TEXAS OIL COMPANY,

Of Beaumont, Texas,

Capital stock, $500,000. Shares of par value of $1.00. Fully paid up, non-assessable. No personal liability.

Offices: Beaumont, Texas, and 144 and 146 Endicott Arcade, St. Paul.

OFFICERS.

President ..... E. H. Morphy
1st Vice President ..... Louis J. Wilde
2nd Vice President .... Richard Billings
Treasurer ..... Frank H. Ewing
Secretary ..... Charles D. Bentley

This company owns valuable oil lands in Jefferson, Liberty and Galveston Counties, Texas. Title absolute. No options; no leased lands; no royalties to pay.

A large tract in the J. S. Johnson survey; Jefferson county, within 2 miles southeast of the gushers.

Another tract in the J. W. Bullock survey, Jefferson county, one mile north of the gushers.

Another tract in Liberty county, adjoining Jefferson on the west, in the neighborhood of the Sour Lake district.

Another tract on the celebrated High Island, Galveston county, the favorite locality of the Lucas promoters.

These lands, carefully selected, are situated in and around the recognized, developed and proven oil fields. Arrangements are in progress for immediate drilling and development.

A limited number of fully paid up non-assessable shares of treasury stock now offered to assist in drilling and development. Call at the offices of the company or write for particulars before considering any other proposition.

Address all communications to the company at the

St. Paul Office, 144 and 146 Endicott Arcade.

ATTRACTS BUSINESS MEN

REVOLUTION NOW GOING ON IN COMMERCIAL WORLD PLEASES CAPITALISTS

GIVES THEM MORE LEISURE

Men Who Have Been Held Down to Their Desks for Years Now Have Chance to Drop Business Care.

(By W. G. Nicholas.)

NEW YORK, June 8.—The conversion of $3,000,000,000 worth of manufacturing property into quick assets has had a wonderful lubricating effect on general business. The importance of the process is as yet only dimly realized. It has been in reality revolutionary. It has resulted in practically doubling the amount of capital available for developing the resources of the country and handling the business.

It is next door to a bank account to have property in the form of securities upon which money can be quickly raised by sale or by use as collateral for loans. The easy convertibility of the new form of manufacturing investment into cash has stimulated enterprise in every direction. The very ease with which stocks and bonds based on manufacturing plants may be turned into cash is a temptation to engage in unsafe speculation, but that is something which cannot be unavoided. Presumably men smart enough to accumulate large property are smart enough to keep it. There are of course exceptions to this rule, and exceptions will suffer. Thus far the new era has been remarkably free from calamity. Cases of losses on account of individual recklessness or foolishness are very rare. The people who have made money quickly and in large amounts by the absorption of their property into trusts and combinations have developed astonishing shrewdness as conservators of their enlarged estates.

At the same time they are finding idleness irksome and, as a rule, they are looking for something to do to occupy their time and employ a portion of their surplus means. Thousands of them have drifted from interior cities and towns into New York. Many of them, especially the richer ones, have come to the metropolis with the intention of making it their place of permanent residence. By far the larger number, however, have taken quarters in the leading hotels, forming groups and cliques. Men with affinity of interests and character naturally drift together, and in some of the hotels these groupings take on the phases of informal club life. Here they gather at certain recognized hours of the day and evening and discuss matters of mutual concern of a business and social nature.

It is at the hotels, more than in their business offices, that the men of millions and of hundreds of thousands come into contact with promoters and schemers. These two terms in description of men of ideas and plans of exploitation or combination have ceased to be offensive either in meaning or application. The man with a plan for the investment of $10,000 in the organization or expansion of some business is recognized as differing only in degree from kings of promotion and kings of schemers of the caliber of J. Pierpont Morgan, W. H. Moore, E. H. Harriman, Charles F. Flint and a dozen others who might be mentioned in the same list. Promoters who have anything worth taking up find little trouble in securing backing these days, a fact which is due largely to the causes mentioned in the opening paragraph of this dispatch. Hundreds and thousands of men of means who could not or would not look at a promoter or consider promotion schemes a minute under the old regime, give willing audience to suggestions emanating from persons of good standing or who can secure proper introductions and endorsements as to character and honesty.

NEW FIELDS OPENED.

There is a reason why they feel differently and act differently towards projects of development. Under the old order of things a man might be worth $1,000,000 and still have his property in such shape that he would not feel that he could withdraw any capital from his business to put into new things or enterprises foreign to his specialty. Being thus situated, he felt it a waste of time to consider outside propositions and hedged himself in against them. That was largely because he was tied up and held within such limitations that he could not expand without doing violence to his code of business ethics. Under the new order his horizon has broadened and he has taken a more generous view of business opportunities presented for his consideration.

I will take the case of a man in an Ohio manufacturing community to illustrate the changed conditions and to explain why it is that there is so much more money available for the development of new enterprises—the nourishment of children of the brain which were formerly allowed to starve to death or die stillborn. The case I have in mind is the type of hundreds of thousands of others. This man had a manufacturing plant which he considered worth about $500,000. He had built it up from a small beginning and had stayed by it for twenty-five years, putting the larger part of the earnings back into the business and seeing it grow under his management into a handsome property. One day a promoter came along and told him his plant was worth $1,000,000. The promoter induced him to put his business into a combination, the consideration to be $1,000,000 in 7 per cent preferred stock and $1,000,000 in common stock, with an option of taking 20 per cent of the $1,000,000 in cash. The manufacturer went into the deal with fear and trembling, but confidence returned to him a few weeks later when he found he could sell his shares on the New York Stock Exchange for nearly $1,500,000. The transition of property held to be worth $500,000 into securities having a quick market value of $1,500,000 occupied less than six months.

Under the old order the manufacturer counted it a very good year when he could make $50,000. The preferred stock he received for his plant yielded him a fixed income of $70,000 and placed him in the ideal position of a retired gentleman of fortune and comparative leisure. While he was building up his immense business he never felt that he could take a dollar from it for investment in outside enterprises. He had to have a line of credit with his bankers, and in order to maintain his standing with them he was obliged to adhere rigidly to the policy of confining himself strictly to his own business. That rule prevailed all over the country, as every manufacturer, great and small, can bear witness.

LIBERATED FROM BONDAGE.

Since coming to New York the whole nature of that man has changed. He feels as though he has been liberated from bondage. He has given his mind a chance to expand, and although he has lost none of his shrewdness and caution, he feels free to look about him and to put his money into investments other than that represented by the corporation that absorbed his former property. In fact, it is the element of caution and prudence which impels him to distribute his investments and avoid the danger of having all his eggs in one basket. For a year or more he has been readjusting his personal fortunes with a view primarily of securing himself and his family against future shrinkage of income and principal. Incidentally he had been brought into contact with many bright men with schemes requiring backing. Most of these he had passed up, but some were attractive to him and he put his money into them. He found many others among his acquaintances similarly situated were doing the same thing.

The investment tendency of this large and influential class of capitalists is in projects for the development of the natural resources of the country. The bent of their minds directs them to that channel. It is a line in which they are already more or less familiar, and they can see the chances of profitable outcome to intelligent enterprise in these fields. Literally hundreds of millions of dollars have gone into projects to utilize hitherto undeveloped wealth of the country. All this is due to the conversion of tangible property into securities changeable instantaneously into cash. Two years ago capital could not have been obtained for 10 per cent of the enterprises now under way with ample backing.

The revolution has been going on so quietly that very few yet appreciate the importance and extent of the change. A new force has been brought into operation and means have been provided for utilizing the vast and undeveloped energies, and they are contributing to national and individual prosperity at a rate never before witnessed. We are only in the beginning of a wonderful wealth creating era, and the world at large has not yet opened its eyes to what is going on at the present moment. The liberation of $3,000,000,000 in capital heretofore unavailable for miscellaneous investment is doing the work.

SCHWAB BUYS STEEL PLANT.

President of the Trust Puts Out an Anchor to Windward.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8.—The Philadelphia North American says: It is authoritatively stated that Charles M. Schwab is the real purchaser of the Bethlehem Steel company and that the United States Steel corporation, of which he is president, has no part in the deal. Mr. Schwab is understood to have bought the property to protect his own interests. The deal was closed Thursday afternoon, when Mr. Schwab, through a representative, bought 80,000 shares of Bethlehem from Joseph Wharton and 60,000 shares from Robert Linderman. This, with 20,000 shares bought in the open market, gave him 160,000 out of 300,000 shares into which the capital stock of the Bethlehem Steel company is divided. It was agreed that he should take upon the same terms upon which he got the Wharton and Linderman stocks the remainder of the stock. It is known the price paid was $24.50 a share, but that the sellers get something additional in the shape of a dividend to be divided prior to transferring their stock.

Vickers Sons & Maxim, who allowed the Bethlehem company to slip from their hands because of a difference of 50 cents a share, made an effort on Thursday night to buy it from Mr. Schwab. It is said that their representative went to him at the Waldorf in New York and offered a price which would have netted him a profit of $2,000,000, but which he declined to accept.

TORNADO IN LOUISIANA.

OPELOUSAS, La., June 8.—A tornado passed across the extreme northwestern corner of this town late yesterday and almost completely demolished the extensive buildings of the Saint Landry Cotton oil mill, killed a white boy, aged fourteen, named Albert Gautreaux, and seriously injured John Zoder, a young white man, both of whom were employed in the mill. The storm completely demolished the residences of W. B. Lewis. Willie Lewis and Ben Melancon, and damaged a portion of the office building of the Opelousas Ice and Bottling works. The path of the tornado was only about 400 feet wide.

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

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

QUIET DAY ON 'CHANGE

WHEAT CLOSED A TRIFLE STRONGER, SHOWING AN ADVANCE OF THREE-EIGHTHS

CORN IS A FRACTION LOWER

Oats Unchanged After a Fairly Brisk Trade—Provisions 2 1-2c Higher on Strength in Lard.

	Closing. Saturday.	Friday.
July wheat, Minneapolis	70⅝	70⅜-½
July wheat, Chicago	73½	73⅛-¼
July wheat, New York	79⅛	79⅛
July wheat, Duluth	73⅛	73
July wheat, St. Louis	69 1-16	68¾

CHICAGO, June 8.—Wheat was quiet today. July closed ⅜c higher; July corn ⅛@¼c lower; July oats unchanged, and provisions 2½c improved.

Bears in wheat had the better of the news on hand before the beginning of the session and July wheat opened ⅛@¼c lower at 73c on heavy rain throughout Kansas and Oklahoma, where moisture was badly needed. The impression created was that the Kansas crop will be about equal to last year's. The rains, with lower cables, caused an early decline of ⅛c, but the pressure to sell was not so general as the better crop prospects appeared to warrant, and this feeling of reluctance was supported by later reports that possibly the Kansas rains will interfere with harvesting. This caused a rally to 73⅝c. July closed firm, ⅝c higher, at 73½@73⅝c. Six loads were reported taken for export, and seaboard clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 365,000 bu. Primary receipts were 472,000 bu, against 608,000 bu a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 840 cars, against 300 last week and 472 a year ago. Local receipts were 99 cars, none of contract grade.

Corn was steady over a narrow range of prices, with business chiefly of a local speculative character. The weather was so unseasonably cool as to frighten shorts early. The advance was lost, however, on liquidation. July sold between 43½c and 44⅛@44¼c, and closed ⅛@¼c lower at 43¾@43⅝c. Local receipts were 384 cars, 29 of contract grade. Nineteen loads were reported taken for export.

Oats were fairly active and steady. Toward the end of the session the market eased on realizing. July sold between 27⅞c and 28⅛@28¼c, and closed unchanged at 28⅛c. Local receipts were 32,000 bu.

A good demand for lard was the mainstay of the provision market, as it has been for several days past. There was a fair investment demand, too, for pork and ribs. July pork sold between $14.67½ and $14.75, and closed 2½c higher at $14.67½; July lard sold between $8.37½@8.40 and $8.45, closing 2½c higher at $8.40; July ribs ranged from $7.95 to $8, closing 2½c improved at $7.95.

The estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 85 cars; corn, 405 cars; oats, 220 cars, and 42,000 head of hogs.

The leading features ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
June	$0.72½	$0.73	$0.72½	$0.73
July	73	73⅝	72⅞	73⅝
September	70¼	70½	70⅛	70½
Corn—				
June	.....	.....	.....	42⅜
July	43¾	44¼	43½	43⅞
September	44⅝	44⅞	44¼	44¼
Oats—				
July	28	28¼	27¾	28⅛
September	26	26⅞	26⅝	26¾
Pork—				
July	14.67½	14.75	14.67½	14.67½
September	14.77½	14.87½	14.77½	14.82½
Lard—				
July	8.37½	8.45	8.37½	8.40
September	8.42½	8.52½	8.42½	8.45
October	8.42½	8.50	8.42½	8.45
Ribs—				
July	8.00	8.00	7.95	7.95
September	7.97½	8.02½	7.95	7.97½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour dull; winter patents, $3.40@3.90; straights, $3.20@3.70; clears, $2.60@3.40; spring straights, $4.20; patents, $3.45@3.80; straights, $2.90@3.25; bakers, $2.20@2.60. Wheat—No. 3 spring, 67½@74c; No. 2 red, 74@75c. Corn—No. 2, 43¼c; No. 2 yellow, 43½c. Oats—No. 2, 28¼c; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 3 white, 28½@30c. Barley—Good feeding, 46c; fair to choice malting, 50@55c. Seed—No. 1 flax, $1.72; No. 1 Northwestern, $1.72; prime timothy, $3.65. Pork—Mess, per bbl, $14.65@14.70. Lard—Per 100 lbs, $8.40@8.42½. Sides—Short ribs, $7.85@8.05. Shoulders—Dry salted (boxed), 6⅞@7½c. Sides—Short clear, $8.25@8.35. Whisky—Basis of high wines, $1.27. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 bbls; wheat, 83,000 bu; corn, 342,000 bu; oats, 256,000 bu; rye, 5,000 bu; barley, 5,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 10,000 bbls; wheat, 114,000 bu; corn, 173,000 bu; oats, 418,000 bu; rye, 2,000 bu; barley 1,000 bu. On the produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 15@18¾c; dairies, 14@16c. Cheese steady, 8¾@10½c. Eggs weak, loss off.

DAY IN WALL STREET.

Trading During the Short Saturday Session Strictly Professional.

	Closing. Saturday.	Friday.
Bar silver, New York	59⅝	59½
Call money, New York	nominal.	3-3½

NEW YORK, June 8.—There was nothing to indicate any change in the professional character of the stock market today, and its dependence upon manipulation for any important variation in prices upon the appearance of the bank statement upon the tape. There was a lively spilling out of stock after that, and sharp breaks in prices which wiped out the greater part of the gains in the strong stocks, and carried the general level of prices substantially below last night's closing level. The heavy inroads upon reserves revealed by the statement was a surprise, although edequate explanation may be found for it. It will be remembered that last week's statement showed an unexpected increase in cash. It appears that a part of last week's gold shipments did not figure in last week's statement, and was carried over into this week. The enormous loan expansion was effected by some large corporate transactions. It was announced this morning that the $30,000,000 capital of the new consolidated tobacco company was paid in yesterday in cash. On Monday the fourth and last installment of $10,000,000 on subscriptions to $40,000,000 of Union Pacific convertible bonds is payable, and preparations have doubtless been made to meet it. The Steel company consolidations in Philadelphia may also have affected the loan item here. The loan expansion of $21,284,400 is the third largest for a week in the history of the clearing house, being exceeded only by an increase of $30,440,900 for the week ending February 2 of this year, and of $22,841,000 for the week ending Jan. 19, of this year.

The early strength of the Gould Southwesterns, led by Missouri Pacific, of the Tobacco stocks, Amalgamated Copper, and a number of minor railroad stocks, had served to lift the market from its early depression, but the selling brought out by the bank statement sent prices lower than before. There was early heaviness in the United States Steel stocks before the general market turned downward. St. Paul's decline in the best was 3¾, Rock Island 3, Missouri Pacific and Union Pacific 2 each, and Amalgamated Copper 3¼. The closing was unsettled and irregular after some fitful rallies and renewed declines.

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. Bid 8	Bid 7
Amal. Copper	22000	124	123¾	121¼	120
Anaconda M. Co.	3200	49⅞	49	48¾	49¼
Amer. Tobacco	16400	144	142¼	144⅞	143½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	145	145
A. Cotton Oil	500	28½	28	27½	28¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	95¼	90
Atch., T. & S. F.	19000	87⅞	82	86⅞	87¾
do pfd	2600	.....	.....	102¾	103½
B. & O	200	108¼	108	107	108¼
do pfd	2800	96¼	96	96¼	96¼
Brook. R. T.	3600	81⅞	80	80¼	81¼
C., B. & Q	.....	196¾	196¾	196⅝	196⅝
Can. Pacific	200	105	105	105	105
Car & Foundry	3700	85¼	85	84¾	85⅛
Con. Tob. Co	9600	71⅛	70	70	70⅝
do pfd	3000	123½	122	122¾	121
Ches. & Ohio	1600	50½	50	50	50⅝
Chi. & Alton	900	47¼	46	46¼	46¼
do pfd	400	81¼	80¾	80¾	81
Col. Southern	500	15¾	15¼	15⅛	15½
do 1st pfd	.....	52⅞	52¼	52	52½
do 2d pfd	.....	.....	.....	23¾	23¾
Col. F. & I	.....	101	101	101⅛	01⅞
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	137	137
Chi. G. W	7500	24	22½	23⅞	22¾
do deb. 4 p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	91¾
do pfd A	.....	83¼	83¼	82½	81
do pfd B	.....	48½	48	47	47
Chi., Ind. & L	.....	39	39	38½	3 ¾
do pfd	.....	73¼	73¼	73	73
Chi. Terminal	.....	23½	23½	23¾	23¼
do pfd	.....	45⅝	45	44⅞	45
Con. Gas	300	222	221	221½	221
Del. & Hudson	100	236	234	235½	233
Den. & Rio G	700	52	51	51¼	52
do pfd	1000	99½	98⅞	99	99
D., S. S. & A	.....	12⅛	11¾	11½	12
do pfd	.....	21	20⅞	20½	20½
Erie	1290	44	43	43⅛	43½
do 1st pfd	2100	71¼	70	70	70½
do 2d pfd	.....	57⅞	57¼	57¼	57½
Gen. Elec. Co	100	246¾	246¾	246	246½
Gt. Nor. pfd	.....	185	185	185	185
Glucose	800	59	58½	58	58¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	97	102¼
Hocking Valley	100	54⅝	54⅝	54½	54½
do pfd	200	77⅞	77½	11	77
Ill. Central	600	144¼	143	142½	143¾
Lackede Gas	100	85½	85½	85½	85½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	96	97
Louis. & Nash.	3300	110⅞	109	109½	110⅛
Lead	600	21¼	20¾	21	20½
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	84¼	8.5⅝
Leather	600	14⅛	14	13⅞	14
do pfd	500	79⅝	79¼	79¼	79½
Manhattan Con	2900	119¼	118	118½	118¾
M., St.P.&S.St. M.	.....	23¾	22	22½	21½
do pfd	300	60	59	59½	59
Met. Traction	1900	173	171½	171½	172½
Minn. & St. L.	500	98	98	97	98
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	111	.....
M., K. & T.	2600	31½	30¾	30¾	30½
do pfd	900	64¾	63½	63½	64
Missouri Pacific	14500	118½	116¼	117	115½
N. Y. Central	2500	156¾	155½	155½	157
Cnt. & Western	10700	38⅜	37	37¼	38
Press. S. Car Co.	900	45⅞	45	45	45¼
do pfd	400	86⅞	86¾	86	86½
Pennsylvania Ry.	.....	151¾	150	150¼	151⅜
Pacific Mail	500	44	43	43	43¾
People's Gas	2000	116	115⅛	115⅜	116
Rep. Iron & Steel	400	19½	19¼	19⅛	19½
do pfd	400	76	75½	75	75½
Reading	.....	46¾	45¾	46	46½
do 1st pfd	300	78½	78	78	78¾
do 2d pfd	1800	56¾	56	56¼	56¾
Rock Island	2400	171¾	168¾	169	171¼
Southern Ry.	14400	34½	33½	33⅝	34⅛
do pfd	1200	86⅞	86½	86½	87
Southern Pacific	23600	59⅞	58½	58⅝	60
St. L. & S. W.	1100	36¾	36⅜	35½	36½
do pfd	4900	70½	69¾	69	69½
Stand. R. & T.	4000	8⅜	7¾	7⅞	7½
Smelter	.....	57¾	57½	59½	58
do pfd	.....	99⅝	99⅝	99	99⅝
Sugar Refinery	3900	144⅞	143⅜	143½	141¼
do pfd	.....	.....	.....	120	.....
St. Paul	13260	169¼	165½	166½	168
T .C. & I	400	59½	58¾	59	59½
Texas Pacific	9600	49¾	48	48¼	48½
Union Pacific	28000	109¼	107	107	109¼
do pfd	500	90¾	90	90	90
U. S. Steel	57100	50¼	48½	48⅞	50¼
do pfd	13700	98⅞	97½	97⅞	98⅛
Wabash	5900	24⅝	23½	23⅞	23¾
do pfd	5700	44⅝	42⅞	43	42½
Western Union	100	94¾	93¾	94	93½
Wis. Central	500	23⅞	23½	23½	23⅞
do pfd	400	47	46	46	46½
Wheeling & L. E.	100	21¼	20	20	20½
do 1st pfd	400	55½	54½	54	55
do 2d pfd	.....	34¼	33½	33½	33½

Total sales, 505,600.

BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg	106¾	*N. Y. C. 1sts	107¾
do coup	107¼	*N. J. C. gen. 5s	132¼
do 3s, reg	109	Nor. Pacific 3s	72¼
do 3s, coup	109	do 4s	106⅞
do new 4s, reg	139	N.Y.,C. & S.L. 4s	107
do new 4s, coup	139	N. & W. con. 4s	103⅜
do old 4s, reg.	112½	*Or. Nav. 1sts	109
do old 4s, coup	113½	*do 4s	103
do 5s, reg	108¾	Or. S. Line 6s	128¾
do 5s, coup	108¾	*do con. 5s	116¼
D. of C. 3s, '65	125	Reading gen. 4s	97½
Atch., gen. 4s	103⅞	*R. G. W. 1sts	107
do adj 4s	97	S.L.& I.M.con.5s	116½
Cana. So. 2ds	109	*S.L.&S.F.gen.6s	134
*Ches. & O. 4½s	107½	*St. Paul con	184
do 5s	120	St.P.,C.& P.1sts	118½
*C.&N.-W.con.7s	142½	*do 5s	119
*S. F. deb. 5s	121¼	So. Pacific 4s	94
Chi Terminal 4s	95¾	So. Ry. 5s	118½
Col. So. 4s	89	S. R. & T. 6s	63½
D. & R. G. 4s	103	T. & P. 1sts	119
Erie gen. 4s	90	*do 2ds	99
F.W. & D.C.1sts	108¼	Union Pacific 4s	106¼
Gen. Elec. 5s	185½	Wabash 1sts	118
*Ia. Cent. 1sts	115	do 2ds	111½
L. & N. uni. 4s	163¼	*West Shore 4s	113
M., K. & T. 2ds	84¼	Wis. Cent. 4s	91¼
do 4s	98¼	Va. Centuries	96⅞

*Bid. ||Offered.

NEW YORK MINING STOCKS.

Adams Con	$0.20	Little Chief	$0.13
Alice	.43	Ontario	8.00
Breece	1.50	Ophir	.90
Brunswick C.	.17	Phoenix	.17
Comstock T.	.05½	Potosi	.09
Con. Cal.& Va	2.30	Savage	.06
Deadwood Ter.	.50	Sierra Nevada	.20
Horn Silver	1.75	Small Hopes	.05
Iorn Silver	.60	Standard	3.65
Leadville Con.	.05		

NEW YORK MONEY—New York, June 8.—Close: Money on call nominal. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¼@4.83⅝ for demand, and at $4.85½@4.85⅝ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.86@4.89. Commercial bills, $4.82½@4.85. Bar silver, 60c. Mexican dollars, 48c.

BANK STATEMENT—New York, June 8.—The statement of the associated banks for the week ending today shows: Loans $887,599,100, increase $91,248,400; deposits, $972,118,800, increase $19,790,600; circulation $30,933,400, decrease $160,900; legal tenders $77,341,500, decrease $821,100; specie $179,029,700, decrease $2,160,300; reserves $256,371,200, decrease $2,981,400; reserve required $243,029,700, increase $930,150; surplus $13,341,500, decrease $3,911,550.

W. M. CAMPBELL

COMMISSION COMPANY,

Live Stock Commission Merchants,

Union Stock Yards,

SOUTH ST. PAUL.

Consignments and correspondence 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.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

SOUTH ST. PAUL, June 8.—Receipts at the Union Stock yards today were: Cattle, 55; calves, 30; hogs, 1,250; sheep, 20; cars, 20.

Official receipts yesterday: Cattle, 123; calves, 57; hogs, 1,538; sheep, 118; cars, 29.

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

	June, 1901.	June, 1900.	Gain.
Cattle	1,833	2,063	*230
Calves	637	1,043	*346
Hogs	9,766	10,286	*520
Sheep	1,264	1,078	*186
Horses	22	3,826	3,804
Cars	216	392	*176

Receipts thus far in 1901, compared with the same period in 1900, are as follows:

	1901.	1900	Gain.
Cattle	56,837	43,990	12,847
Calves	21,874	22,168	*294
Hogs	261,421	229,556	31,865
Sheep	75,064	102,544	*27,480
Horses	3,818	13,186	*9,368
Cars	6,137	6,101	36

*Loss.

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

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Mixed.
C. G. W	1	2	1	1
Gt. Nor	..	1	..	3
Nor. Pac	..	1	..	1
Omaha	..	9	..	..
C., M. & St. P.	1	2	..	4
C., B. & Q	..	..	..	1
Soo Line	..	..	..	1
Totals	2	15	1	11

HOGS.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 1,250
A week ago 1,675
A year ago 1,501

Quotations: Lights, $5.60@5.72½; mixed and butchers, $5.65@5.80; heavy, $5.6.@5.80; rough packers, $5@5.35; stags and boars, $3@6; pigs, $4@4.50.

Market opened 5c lower and closed steady at the early decline. Receipts light. Quality averaged fair to good. Bulk sold at $5.75, with a range in prices from $5.60 to $5.80. Rough packers steady at $5.35. Representative sales:

Mixed and Butchers—

No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price	No.	Wt.	Dkg.	Price
20	162	..	$5.72½	25	170	40	$5.65

Mixed and Butchers—

65	234	..	$5.80	60	232	80	$5.77½
81	204	80	5.75	59	222	120	5.75
80	198	80	5.75	19	227	80	5.75
6	217	..	5.60	63	234	..	5.75
41	208	40	5.72½	81	231	..	5.80
68	217	80	5.72½	45	216	80	5.70
21	219	..	5.72½	67	229	80	5.75

Fair to Prime Heavy—

54	269	..	$5.80	57	278	200	$5.80
25	253	80	5.75	65	252	160	5.77½

Heavy Packing and Rough—

2	400	40	$5.35	2	420	..	$5.35
5	394	40	5.35	3	370	40	5.35

Stags and Boars—

1	590	80	$5.15	2	405	160	$5.15
1	560	80	5.00	1	420	80	5.00

CATTLE.

Comparative receipts:
Total for today (estimated) 85
A week ago 220
A year ago 55

Quotations: Prime butcher steers, $5.35@5.50; good to choice, $4.50@5; fair to good, $3.75@4.25; common to fair, $3.25@3.60; prime butcher cows and heifers, $4.10@4.50; good to choice butcher cows and heifers, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3@3.40; canners and cutters, $1.75@2.80; good to choice butcher bulls, $3@4; bologna bulls, $2@2.75; good to choice veals, $4.50@5.25; fair to good veals, $3.50@4.50; good to choice feeders, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.25@3.40; good to choice stock steers, $3.50@4; fair to good, $3.15@3.40; common, $2@3; steer calves, $3.50@4; good to choice heifers, $3@3.25; fair to good, $2.75@3; common, $2@2.60; heifer calves, $2.75@3.25; good to choice milch cows, $35@40; fair to good, $30@35; common, $25@29.

Receipts very light. Market quiet with no quotable change in prices on any kind. Yards are fairly well cleared of the scrub and tail-end cattle at low prices. Representative sales:

Common to Fair Butcher Steers—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
1	880	$3.50	2	1015	$4.25
5	1016	4.25	3	1000	3.65

Butcher Cows and Heifers—

5	1046	$3.85	1	1010	$3.25
1	1110	3.60	1	980	3.00

Cutters—

2	910	$2.75	1	990	$2.60

Canner Cows—

1	830	$2.40	1	690	$2.00
1	760	2.25	1	1000	2.25

Fat and Bologna Bulls—

1	1060	$3.00	1	1060	$2.50

Veal Calves—

4	170	$5.50	1	150	$5.25

Stockers and Feeders—

8	801	$3.10	3	753	$3.75
2	865	3.60	2	445	3.40

Steer Calves—

2	355	$3.25	4	317	$3.50
7	312	3.60	2	355	3.75
2	405	2.70			

Common and Tailings, Steers—

2	285	$3.00	3	470	$2.40
2	560	2.50	1	760	2.50
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