Medere Languages and History Preferred at Harvard Annex.

CLASSICS ARE DECLINING IN FAVOR

Only Eight Graduates Choose Courses in the University-Interesting Facts in the First Annunl Report.

The annual report of President Eliot of Harvard is notable in that it contains for the first time a report from the dean of Radeliffe college, the female annex, which was incorporated with the university a year ago. During the last year there were 284 students, 213 of whom were from Massachusetts, thirteen from the other New England states, while the remaining fiftyfour came from nineteen other states.

As the students of Radeliffe are allowed female education in the future. The its employ. subjects chosen were in the following general order of popularity; English, history, German, French, philosophy, Latin, Greek, mathematics and economics. The last pamed is at the foot of the list because few women care anything for it, while mathematics is relatively in the same po-ait on because women are anything but mathematical by nature. The two largest classes were those in English composition disasses were those in English composition and in Shakespeare. The decadence of and in Shakespeare. The decadence of classical studies is very marked. In the "Palace du Midi." This school and the "Palace du Midi." This school and the "Palace du Midi." This school will observe Washington's birthday by tendering its annual reception to pairons and presenting a patriotic proper cent. Modern languages have not fluc-turted much, but mathematics decreased

largely rest from their labors when they leave and let their works follow them. President Eliot, commenting upon the reprimarily for graduates in Harvard university, but the inroad was by no means alarming, only eight such courses being elected twelve graduate students registered in deliffe college." He is of opinion, however, that as the nature of the alliance between the college and the university be-comes known to the public the number of women graduates registered in Radeliffe and attending Harvard university graduate

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

education.

Schools in France that Might Be Adopted as Models for America. The American people have much to learn from the old world in regard to industrial

It is an encouraging fact that the attention of wealthy philanthropists is turning in that direction, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. While the lion's share of gifts and schools, training schools, libraries, museums. lives, into industrious self-respecting, law-abiding citizens. It is time that one fallacy he exploded—the fallacy that handicast and he exploded—the fallacy that handicraft and academic culture are incompatible. The contrary has been proved to be true. It is a fact well known to those who have studied in the report of the commissioner of education for 1892-3, which is the latest it is not unlikely that Giessen, which is industrial education in Europe and interest training in this country that academic education and skill in the use of tools can be imparted at the same time with advantage

Trade instruction in France may be roughly divided as to its support as fol-lows: 1. State schools, including those main-tained by national, departmental or municipal funds, or all combined. 2. Schools established by religious or philanthropic asacciations or by private persons. 3. Schools maintained by associations of manufacturers, or other employers of labor. 4. Schools

The trade schools maintained by associations of employers or of workmen are numerous, and include a variety of eccupations, such as coach and carriage makers, wheelwrights, bronze workers, jewelers, steam engine and bollermakers, plumbers and metal

Among the philanthropic associations for fostering trade teaching may be named: 1. The Polytechnic association, which provides instruction to both sexes in modeling, painting on porcelain and on fans, practical mechanics, metal working, stone cutting, geomciry, industrial drawing, and, to women only sewing, millinery, dressmaking, telegraphy, 2. The Philotechnic association, also oth sexes; instruction in cutting, sewing and finishing men's garments, shoemaking, foundry and copper work, photography, telegraphy, etc. 3. The Union of Young People (both sexes), instruction in drawing. mechanics, applied science, especially chem istry, sewing, embroidery. 4. Society for Elementary instruction (for women and girls only), instruction in domestic economy, needlework, cutting and making garments, industrial drawing, painting on china and on fans, engraving, etching, modeling, stenog-

The above named societies are designed to furnish instruction to persons, who are already engaged in daily work, and their classes are necessarily held in the evening or on Sunday morning. To the above name:
societies may be added the following, which
provide instruction during working hours:
5. The Industrial Patrons of Children in
the Cabinet Making trade. 6. The Society
for the Assistance of Children in Flower and
Feather work. 7. The Patrons of Tapestry
Apprentices.

Apprentices.
The trade school of the Chaix Printing The trade school of the Chaix Printing company, Paris, deserves special mention, and might, with some modifications, be safely adopted as a model for American trade schools. The object of the school, which was founded in 1863, is to provide skilled workmen for the Chaix company, which bears all the expense. It differs from many trade schools in being an apprentice school, the period of apprenticeship extending to four years, one more than the usual apprenticeship in France. Pupils are admitted at 12 years of age (which is too admitted at 12 years of age (which is too young, though it is the maximum age at which working boys of France and England leave school.) Only ten pupils are received annually, and they are given that technical instruction to which they seem best adapted. For certain branches selec-tion of applicants is made by competitive applicants is made by competitive tion. The theoretical instruction. examination. The theoretical instruction, in addition to the theory demanded by the trade, includes history, geography, mathe-

There is no charge for instruction; but the pupils are paid according to a fixed of the classes to which admission is gained by competitive examination) receive no compensation for the first eix months. For the second six months they are paid 10 in the matter of red hair she represents an events a day during the second year they

other departments are paid 14 cents a day schemed of himself. This burly youth defied from the beginning, and their pay is introduced every four months, till the close of replied to his dare by thrashing him soundly. STUDIES LIKED BY THE GIRLS from the beginning, and their pay is in-creased every four months, till the close of their apprenticeship. After graduation they receive the wages of skilled workmen, and the working force of the company, except got somebody at last who can teach school, are filted by promotion; and all positions are open to graduates. The verdict of the company, after more than thirty years of experience, is thus stated by its secretary: The school has increased the quantity quality. the great majority of the graduates remain in the employ of the company. For several rehool has increased the quantity, quality of their days, and ariistic value of our work. All our student workmen are so much more valuable.

Class to us that we consider the neavy expense of maintaining a school, with the necessary faculty of teachers, materials, etc., as insig-nificant in comparison with the effect such

instruction has upon our workmen."

Several of the railway companies have apprentice schools for the training of skilled mechanics for their service. The Paris school of the Eastern railway (Chemin Fer school of the Eastern railway (Chemin Fer de l'Est) was opened in 1852, reorganized in 1884. Most of the pupils are sons of the company's employes. Four hours daily are given to study, five hours to work in the company's shops. From his entrance into the school each boy is paid 10 cents a day, which wage is increased, on the recommend-As the students of Radeliffe are allowed ation of his instructors. Graduates are the choice of their studies the selections are under no obligation to enter the company's interest as indicating the general trend service, but the great majority remain in

The Guttenberg Typographical school is an example of a trade union school. It was founded by the Printers' union in 1886. The number of pupils is small, and in the first six years of its existence it graduated sixtyseven boys, all of whom found ready employment. The regular course is three years, but the opportunity for special courses is granted to apprentices in any printing es-tablishment. To boys taking the regular tablishment. To boys taking the regular caures no charge is made for tuition. A similar school in Brussels is "L'Ecole

while English, which, in the first year, was per cent of the subjects, last year was 27 per cent. Modern languages have used to the rooms by the city and are mainly supported by public funds. Small fees are charged, which are remitted to per cent. Modern languages have not fluctuited much, but mathematics decreased from 11 to 2 per cent.

The lesson of these figures, says the Chicago Tribune, is that English composition and literature, the modern languages and history, are the favorite studies of women and that it is in these general directions they will reach future avealing. directions they will reach future excellence the apprentice is paid small wages. The and do their best work. Indeed, even a graduates of this school are in demand. They cursory glance over the field of female labor from the scholarly point of view already demonstrates the truth of the statistics which Radcliffe college has furnished.

Another notable feature of the report is supported for a time by subscription. The fact that the graduates from Radeliffe master tailors now furnish a cheap style of garment to be made by the apprentices. The president of the management is a mer-Ellot, commenting upon the re-s: "For the first time women in arts were admitted to courses for graduates in Herward courses is allowed for gymnastics."

OHIO INSTITUTES REFORM.

A Measure Restricting the Multiplication of Colleges.
State Senator Garfield of Ohio, son of

President Garfield, has introduced in the leg-

islature a bill to restrict the multiplication of small colleges in that state, the senator thinking there are already enough such institutions in Ohio "living at a poor, dying rite." The bill proposes the constitution of a college and university council, which must approve the application for a charter before a new college can be established. The coun cil is to be composed of ten members, of whom three are to be selected from the feculties of the undenominational colleges or universities of the state, three from the faculties of the denominational colleges or universities, and three from the superintendents of public schools. These nine to be Ocean. While the lion's share of g fts and bequests during the year 1895 fell to colleges and universities (over \$12,000,000), \$600, 000 have been given toward trade teaching; \$400,000 by Mr. J. C. Wilmerding of San the standard of admission, courses of study. ing: \$400,000 by Mr. J. C. Wilmerding of San Francisco, and \$200,000 by Miss Esther C. Mack of Salem, Mars. The universities, during the year. If two-thirds of the board during the year. If two-thirds of the board during the year. approve the educational standard and course of study and it is shown that the institution hospitals, of Chicago, are tokens and re-bilts of a mirvelous liberality and a com-mendable civic pride, but while those aspir-ing to be lawyers, physicians, clergymen, scholars and artists, may find abundant op-mendable civic pride, but while those aspir-ing to be lawyers, physicians, clergymen, scholars and artists, may find abundant op-scholars and artists, may find abundant op-shall be approved, but not otherwise. All boy who wishes to tran his hands to earn an honest living finds no such provisions for his wants. Here is a chance for some wealthy great-hearied citizen of this great will work forfeiture of the power to confer will work forfeiture of the power to confer to be annually inspected under the act are to be annually inspected under the act are the institutions charter d under the act ave wesithy great-hearted citizen of this great manufacturing and commercial city to immortalize himself by providing the means for the converting of thousands of boys and gris, who will otherwise fall into victous lives, into industrious self-respecting law-lives, into industrious self-respecting law-lives.

the act for new colleges.

An examination of the statistics of universities and colleges in the United States conissued, reveals the need of some such legis-lation, comments the Cleveland Plain Dealer, With a population ranking fourth in the list of states Ohio has the largest number of colleges and the poorest show among the important states in average number of students, income of college, and salaries of pro-fessors and teachers. Of the institutions entitled to grant degrees, other than professional, in that year, Ohio had 38, Pennsylvania, 31, Illinois 28, New York 23, Indiana 15, Michigan 12 and Massachusetts 9. While Ohio headed the list in number of colleges Ohio headed the list in number of colleges it was at the foot in average number of students to a college, Massachusetts showing 410, New York 246, Michigan 213, Pennnylvania 163, Indiana 156, Illinois 134 and Ohio 120. The financial showing is no better. The average annual income from all sources per college in Massachusetts was \$156,000, New York \$92,533, Michigan \$44,000. Illinois \$37,000, Pennsylvania \$30,120. Indiana \$29,200, Ohio \$22,900. The teaching force was less adequately paid in Ohio than in any of the other leading states. Massain any of the other leading states. Massa-chusetts paid her college professors and trachers an average salary of \$2,539, New York \$2,204, Michigan \$1,694, Indiana \$1,312, Illinois \$1,282, Pennsylvania \$1,256, Ohlo a

bare \$1.015. Attendance Percentages.
The following teachers have the highest per cent of attendance in their respective ouildings: Bancroft, Miss Upham; Cass, Miss Simonds; Castellar, Miss Jensen; Central, Miss Burglund; Central Park, Mrs. Tucker; Columbian, Miss Elder; Comenius, Mrs. Christiancy; Druid Hill, Miss Gregg; Dupont, Miss Wocott; Farnam, Miss O'Con-nor; Forest, Miss Partridge; Fort Omaha, Miss Hutchins; Franklin, Miss Thompson Kellom, Miss Rooney; Lake, Miss Bradley Leavenworth, Mrs. Mann; Lincoln, Miss Fitch; Long, Miss White; Mason, Miss Leighty; Monmouth Park, Mrs. Elliott; Park, Miss Duval; Saratoga, Miss Wolcott; Sher-man, Miss Humphry; Train, Miss Hicks; Vinton, Miss Leighton; Walnut Hill, Miss Ballantyne; Webster, Miss Peacock; Windsor, Miss Salmon; Clifton Hill, Miss Dysart West Side, Miss Hultman; Omaha View

Emily Dorn: Pacific, Miss Swanson. Schools over 95 per cent: Ambler, Ban-croft, Cass, Castellar, Central, Central Park, Columbus, Comenius, Dupont, Eckerman, Parnam, Forest, Fort Omaha, Franklin, Kellom, Lake, Clifton Hill, Leavenworth, Lin-coln, Long, Mason, Monmouth Park, Park, Saratoga, Train, Walnut Hill, Webster, Wind-sor, West Side, Omaha View.

Lectures by High School Pupils. A new feature has been added to the English work in the High school. Once each week two pupils are selected by the teacher of the English department to deliver before the school a twenty-minute lecture on an assigned subject, in which they are not allowed to use any written manuscript or notes of any kind. The English teachers notes of any kind. The English teachers and scholars, not satisfied with an English department better than furnished in High schools of cities of the same class, are en-deavoring to raise the work to a standard where they can compete with college trained young men and women.

New Woman and the Old Boy. The Brooklyn Eagle tenders congratulations to Miss Maynard of Sodus, N. Y., supThen he secured reinforcements and got two other boys to stand by him. Just the mans result. The little teacher licked the crowd.

Class of '99, O. H. S. The meeting of the class of '99 in the High school last Wednesday was the banner meeting of the year. It was advertised that "something entirely new would be intro-duced." True to its word the program committee produced "something new" in the shape of the new freshman. They were given seats and then were treated to a splendid address by Frank Rowell. He spoke as though he were an experienced orator. Never was a person more cool and collected, sec-onded by the efforts of Miss Green and Mrs. Roudebush. After Mr. Rowell had introduced the new freshmen to the old freshmen and administered some good advice the class was treated to a splendid program. class is doing excellent work and is very enthusiastic. The program committee has been doing superbly, but this last program has outclassed all former ones. The com-mittee was ably seconded by Miss Green and

Among the Omaha Schools. Mrs. Nichols of Davenport school spent Saturday and Sunday with friends in Papil-

Superintendent Pearse expects to leave to day to attend the meeting of superintendents at Jacksonville, Fla. The ill health of Miss Althouse leaves the Leavenworth kindergarten with fifty-eight

Miss Allen has returned to her work

bringing with her the invalid mether, who will seek relief in one of the hospitals here. Miss Elcock supplied Miss Aller's place during her absence. The first prize, offered by the Women's club, for the collections of portraits has been purchased and adorns the city superintendent's office. It is a portrait of Lin-coln, carefully selected and correctly framed. It receives unstinted commendation from all who see it. The collections will be com-plete and awards will be made during the last three days of the present term.

Louise Smith, Mary Livesey, Austin Col-lett, John Shank, David Small, Joel Stebbins, Roy Wagner and several others (prin-cipally members of class '95, Omaha High school), together with Mr. Turner, Miss Mc-High and Miss Towne of the High school corps, took the 8:30 train on Saturday morning for Lincoln to attend the inauguration of Chancellor MacLean of the State university. They were met by members of '95 now in the university, and escorted to the scenes of greatest interest. After a day overcrowded with pleasure, the party, excepting Miss Smith, returned home upon the evening train.

General Educational Notes. The new campus at Columbia college is to be formally dedicated May 2. Out of 2,632 students at the University of Pennsylvania 1.925 are from the state of

One of the requirements of a man sceking beneficiary aid at Amherst is that his college expenses during the last year shall not have exceeded \$500.

The University of Missouri has abolished compulsory attendance at prayers and has inaugurated the plan of inviting prominent ministers of the state to take in turn the Out of 19,756 public elementary schools in

England, 11,897 are controlled by the Church of England and draw support from the whole community. In 8,000 parishes there are no other public schools. The college Greek letter fraternities in the United States have a membership of 100,000, with some 650 active and 300 inactive chap-

ters. They own seventy houses or halls in various college towns and cities. Charles Kendall Adams, ex-president of Cornell university, will deliver the com-mencement address at the University of Michigan, from which he graduated and in which he held a professorship before going

to Cornell. It is now announced that the residents of Niles township, in the state of Indiana, have prepared a petition to present to the school commissioners, requesting that all teachers "addicted to the unsightly practice of riding bicycles and the unnatural mode of writing, viz., on a typewriter," be promptly dismissed. The academic education of women in beautifully situated near the middle of the empire, may be reserved for this purpose. And it is said that Hesse-Darmstadt is to become the first of the German states to make the experiment of female factory in-

and it is said that Hesse-Darmstadt is to the German states to make the experiment of female factory inspectors.

The Locomotive Whistle.

When locomotives were first built and began to trundle their small loads up and down the newly and rudely constructed railways of England, says Cassier's Magazine, the public roads were, for the greatest part, crossed at grade, and the engine driver had no way of giving warning of his approach of except by blowing a 1th horn. But this, as may be imagined, was far from being a sufficient warning. One day in the year load of horder was crossing the railway track on one of the country roads with a great load of me gas and butter. Just as the came out upon the track a train approached. The engine man blew his tin horn lustily, but the farmer did not hear it. Eighty dozens of eggs and fifty pounds of butter, his 560 eggs and man lindistinguishable, and man blew and indistinguishable, and man blew that the wagon was reduced. The value of his fifty pounds of butter, his 560 eggs, his horse and his wagon. It was regarded as a very serious matter, and straight sway a director of the company went to Atton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent some thing that would give a warning more-likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work, and then exit day had a contrivance, which, when attached to the engine holler and the steady to be heard. Stephenson went to work, and then exit day had a contrivance, which, when attached to the engine holler and the steady to be the day to this the voice of the locomotive whistie, and the profess of the company went to Atton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent some thing that would give a warning more-likely to be heard. Stephenson went to work, and the next day had a contrivance, which, when attached to the engine holler and the steady of the company went to Atton Grange, where George Stephenson lived, to see if he could not invent some the proposition of the could not invent some the propositi

Rev. D. S. Hobson, a negro preacher, was brought into Raleigh, N. C., and jailed for stealing a cow and a mule. He sold the cow and bought a freek coat and bible and then began active ministerial work.

A tramp visited all the houses at Cloverport, Ky., and begged from every kind
woman he met a postage stamp with which
to write a letter to his sick mother. He
got the stamp every time and went out of
town with several dollars in his pockets as
a result of the successful ruse.

a result of the successful ruse.

In the chancery court at Salem, Ill., four divorce suits in one family were disposed of by Judge Burroughs. Francis Searcy sued his wife for divorce, and at the same time Steven, Daniel and William Branch, sons-inlaw of Mr. and Mrs. Searcy, began similar suits. All four were disposed of in one day, and divorces were granted in each case, A murderous attack was made recently upon John Reville of Milburn, Ind. The as-

sailant placed a revolver over the place where Reville's heart should be and pulled the trigger. It happens that Reville is one of the few men whose deformity is wearing the heart on the right side. It will save his life. Other than carrying his heart on the wrong side Reville is physically perfect. Todson Broderick of Bridgeville, Ky., the other d y caught a white rat that is a curtosity. It is covered with long, white wool, closely resembling that of a lamb. But the most remarkable feature is its nose, which is prolonged into a snout three inches compensation for the first eix months. For the second six months they are paid 10 in the matter of red hair she represents an in the second year they access on a coast of nearly superhuman receive 19 cents a day; 29 cents in the third year. Boys in weighs 200 pounds and is old enough to be distance.

ON AN ERA OF GOOD FEELING

Wall Street and London Getting Together

tween the United States and England Being Discounted by the

Hopeful Stock Speculators.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—(Special)—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

street:

In our advices of last week, we expressed the opinion that, at that time, the full effect of the treasury loan negotiation had not been felt in Wall street. The course of business during the past week has confirmed that view. The effect of the large speculative realizings attendant on the consummation of the loan has more or less lingered; but, beyond that, there has been a stronger undertone, a broader disposition to buy, and a preponderant upward tendency in prices. Confidence in the breadth and stability of the market has made a very considerable gain, and the dominant feeling favors a rising scale of values. London shows an important return toward trust in "Americans," growing out of the unexpected extent for the bids of the loan. The offer of nearly \$600,000,000 of capital is accepted there at its undeniable importance as a measure of the floating wealth of this country and as an affirmaloan. The offer of nearly \$600,000,000 of capital is accepted there at its undeniable importance as a measure of the floating wealth of this country and as an affirmation of the unwavering confidence of our people, in spite of the financial derangements that for the time being are exposing our investments to foreign distrust. This spirit of self-trust, naturally and legit-mately encourages confidence among the large class of transatiantic investors who have received their impressions entirely from journals and bankers whose predicctions are toward their own national investments; last week's surprising expression of loyal confidence will afford them a lesson not soon to be forgotten. The references in the queen's speech and the subsequent discussions in Parliament, relating to the Venezuelan affair, are calculated to have a good effect upon the financial relations between this country and Great Britain. From the tener of those allusions, it is evident that the queen's government has resolved to remove this obstacle to amirable relations with the United States, and, judging from the tener of the English opinion, it is not improbable that an effort may be made to provide permanent arrangements for the friendly settlement of all future disputes between the two nations which have been recently interrupted. This country may be depended upon to receive any advances of that nature in the spirit in which they are intended. Possibly, from the insularity of our position and policy, our people might not be willing to go so far in this direction as a country which, owing to the vastness of its external relations, has special interest in establishing permanent friendships with every nation nossible, but especially with the Unite! States. Neverthe'ess, our people do not need to be convinced of the advantage of having their relations with Great Britain put upon a basis of harmony and stability consistent with the racial commercial and need to be convinced of the advantage of having their relations with Great Britain put upon a basis of harmony and stability consistent with the racial, commercial and financial interests of the two nations. Present tendencies appear to be running in that direction; and thus what a few weeks ago was deemed a serious tianger seems likely to issue in the achievement of great international advantages. At present all this is in the displantate stage and therefore ternational advantages. At present al this is in the diplomatic stage, and therefore can be estimated in the markets, only as a hooseful probability. That probability, however, has a distincy market value; and that value begins to be expressed in the renewal of investment and speculative transactions at Londen. At the moment, Wall street discounts, these probabilities with becoming mederation; neverthe ess, our relations with Europe are marked, by a perceptible increase, of transactions.

FEARS WERE UNFOUNDED.

FEARS WERE UNFOUNDED.

The critical phase of the loan transaction is now passed. The fears that some disturbance of the money market, or possibly a considerable premium on gold, might arise from such a large operation, have not been justified by the event. The money for the payments has been procured without friction, or disturbance of ordinary loans, or extra rates of interest. This is the more remarkable considering that so larke at portion of the bonds have been already taken up in full and that, by the end of this month, about 70 oer cent of the issue is expected to be finally paid for. In reality, all this had been arranged for in advance, and whatever derangement in the money market occurred happened during the latter part of last month. The treasury has wisely determined to place an important portion of its receipts from the loan on deposit with the banks that have most liberally subtermined to place an important portion of its receivts from the loan on debosit with the banks that have most liberally subscribed for the bonds. This prevents and large contraction of the bank reserves and keeps the loan market comparatively easy. The net condition following this operation is a steady money market, a fortified treasury reserve, an elevation of the public credit, and an improved state of confidence throughout the country. The treasury, it is estimated, wil now have a reserve of fully \$125,000,000, after allowing for withdrawals of gold for paying for the bonds. That gives an interval of several months during which the treasury is likely to be exempt from any large disturbance of its gold fund; and it is hoped that, during that period, arrangements may be made which will prevent the necessity for any further loans in connection with the reserve derangements.

The loan having been accomplished with these satisfactory results, a more solid basis is laid for Wall street operations for

these satisfactory results, a more solid basis is laid for Wall street operations for

BANK STATEMENT IS FAVORABLE.

New York Institutions Report an In-NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—The New York Financier says: The statement of the as-sociated banks of New York for the week sociated banks of New York for the week ending February in it to be regarded as favorable, although it is not exactly what had been expected. The increase of \$3.311.300 in the iban item, for instance, would be taken ordinarily to mean that business was expanding, but it is not safe to judge a sudden increase in loans following a government bond issue as indicative of such increase. The cash holdings decrease was, of course, to have been anticipated, but the bank report is a little belated in covering the entire week. The treasury has since one week ago received in the neighborhood of \$3.000,000 in specie. This does not all come from the banks, but it is to be doubted whether their payments constituted only the amount shown in the statement. The six national banks, acting as government depositories, now hold, according to close estimates, from \$8.000,000 to \$10,000,000 treasury gold. This is secured to the government by special deposits of United States bonds. The legal tender increase of \$3.844,200 was brought about in part by the excess of interior receipts and by operations with the treasury on bond account.

Manchester Textile Market. MANCHESTER, Feb. 16.—The market has been irregular, especially for yarns. The continent was not buying much. On the whole, stocks were burdensome. In many quarters cloth was better placed. A good business was done for India, chiefly

finer goods were engaged shead, and long delivery is now required. Shirtings were also fairly bought. Many looms have started again. The home trade was good, especially for colored and figured fancies. Printed and heavy cloths were moving slowly at unprofitable rates. The eastern trade was much assisted by the rising of exchange rates.

LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Have Not Been Heavy. LONDON, Feb. 16.—The bullion requirements for the American loan have proved ess than was expected and it has been mostly purchased in the open markets. Money rates were a trifle firmer. The stock market was very quiet for the week, but prices were well sustained, especially stock market was very quiet for the week, but prices were well sustained, especially for gilt-edged securities. Mines opened well at the beginning of the week, but the dubtous aspect of the situation in the Transvaal produced a reaction, and the upward movement was arrested. The buying by German and French operators continues steady, and altogether the market has a healthy appearance. Foreigners were fairly firm, Bulgarians and Turks showing a smart advance, Argentine stocks and railways were firm. American railway securities, after a smart advance carly in the week, became lifeless, the speculative fever having returned to the mioling market. Adverse rumors regarding Baltimore & Ohio also had a deterrent effect. Canadian Pacific was strong on the unexpected announcement of a dividend. Grand Trunk fell 2 per cent on the publication of the working report. The advances for the week were as follows: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Louisville & Nashville, New York Central and Atcháson mortgage, ¾ per cent. The decreases were: Norfolk & Western, 1% per cent; Reading lats, 1% per cent; Erie 2ds and Lake Shore, ½ per cent.

IN THE PRINT CLOTH MARKET.

Call for Small Lots of Special Orders the Fenture.
FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 16.—A call for small lots of special orders of printed cloth yesterday widened a small margin to a 2% cents basis, but the demand was filled. The manufacturers have held firmly to 2% cents, but have been held firmly to 2% cents, but have been unable to get anything better. The total of sales was fair, though not up to the production. There was an unusual sale of spot orders. A large majority of the futures sold for March delivery and the prospects are that the contracts for that menth will take much better care of the production than February contracts did for February production. The market is now quoted firm, but there is no demand for regulars and a very quiet demand for odds. The stock increased 25,000 pieces, and it will increase for the two remaining weeks in February until an activity not expected develops.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Fentures of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—More from lack of support than anything else wheat today was weak and closed about %c lower. Traders have become timid from the disastrous effects of the past week's surprising fluctuations and as a consequence have become exceedingly cautious. Corn and oats were but slightly affected and closed unchanged. Provisions had a downward tendency and showed material losses. There was a fair speculative trade in

showed material losses.

There was a fair speculative trade in wheat for the short session, the market having from %c to ic range. The feeling developed was a little unsetted and prices rather nervous. The start was weak. There were a good many selling orders on the merket and some of the early sales were as low as 65%c, or at a ½c decline from the close last night. But the decline started some good buying, the strength being increased by a rumor that a cold wave would invade the winter wheat region tonight and possible damage to the growing crop was feared. As the strength developed, shorts began to cover and it did not take and long to advance the price to from 65%c to 65%c split. Among other routine news which helped to strengthen fluctuation was the more moderate northwestern movement and reports that the bulk of the same was coming from the elevators. But the buying fever gradually subsided and when the longs attempted to realize they found that the demand was exceedingly tame and in the effort to get rid of their holdings the price was not much recovery. The Argentine shipments were a factor in producing weakness, for the trade has heard so much of the shrinkage in the crop and the bad quality of the wheat that the 800,000 bu. shipped was a surprise. Yet, the total shipments for the first two weeks of February this year have been only 1 400,000 bu. against 1,800,000 bu, the same time last year, and 2,000,000 bu, the same time two years ago. May wheat opened about ½c lower, with sales at from 65%c to 66%c improved gradually to from 66%c to 66%c improved gradually to from 66%

bid.

Provisions were heavy, said to be because of much long stuff offered in anticipation of a heavy run of hogs next week. May pork started at a decline of from 2½c to 15c, dropped another 10c and wound up at a net loss for the day of 12½c at \$10.10 per barrel. May lard at the close was worth \$5.60 as against \$5.70 on Friday afternoon. May ribs, which closed yesterday at \$5.35, rested at \$5.22½ today.

Estimates for Monday: Wheat, 165 cars; corn. 300 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles. Open. High. Low. Closs.
Wheat.No.: 6336 64 63 6346

May June	85% 85%	66% 66%	6536 6536	669
orn, No 2 Feb May July Sept	3014 315 324	30% 31% 32%	30 31% 32%	283 303 313 323
ats. No. 2 Feb May July Sept	19% 21% 21% 21% 21%	1056 2156 2156 2156	1914 2114 2114 2114	193 213 213 213
ork perbbl Feb May July	10 00 10 20 10 37%	10 00 10 20 10 37%	P 8714 10 0714 10 25	0 00 10 10 10 25
ard 100 lbs Feb May July	5 6736 5 80	5 50 5 67% 5 82%	5 42% 5 60 5 72%	5 423 5 60 5 75
Feb July	5 10 5 27% 5 37%	5 1236 5 30 5 40	5 225 5 225 5 30	5 05 5 229 5 30
Cash quot	tendy: v			.50%3.80

pring patents, \$3.10@3.40; spring straights, \$2.00@ 50. WHEAT No. 2 spring, 636634c; No. 3 spring, WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 636634c; No. 3 spring, 634jc; No. 2 red, 671/268c.
CORN—No. 2, 281/2c; No. 2 yellow, 281/2c, OATS—No. 2, 198/2c; No. 2 white, 211/26221/4c, f. o. b. No. 3 white, 266/201/2c, f. o. b. RYE—No. 2, 381/2c.
BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 276/36c, f. o. b.; No. 4, 28c, f. o. b.
FLAN SEED—No. 1, 911/2c.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prine, \$2.871/26/290.
PROVISIONS—Mers pork per bbl., \$10.00/210.10.
Lard, per 199 lbs., \$5.421/26/25. 55. Short ribs sides (loose), \$1.1026.15. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$4.7565.06. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.371/26/25.

fancy, E. Coronador Spot.

BUCK WHEAT—Dull; 29@41c.

CORN MEAL—Dull; 29@41c.
Buck Randywine, \$2.25.

RYE—Quiet at 49@43c.

BARLEY—Quiet; malting, 41@47c; feeding, 33@

Wolf Mountain Wolf Mountain BARLEY MALT-Firmly held; western, 456 Wolf WHEAT-Receipts 900 but exports, 23,800 but. Spot, market firm; No. 2 red, 80½c, f. o. b.; No. 1 hard, 72½c, delivered. Options opened lower on heavy Argentine shipments and weak cables, railled sharply on talk of Armour buy-ing, which led to hurried covering by room

shorts, but finally sold off under inversal realisting and closed heavy at 1983sc het loss: No. 2 and, February, closed at 733gc; May, 77180721sc, closed at 774gc.
CYMN-Receipts, \$4,000 but; exports, 5to but.
Spot, dull. No. 2 257gc. Options opened steady, advanced on good local country buying, finally cased off with wheat, and closed at 1981sc het advance; February closed at 287gc May, 201869 to 237gc. of sing at 287gc at 287gc. 56 7-18; closing at 28%; OATH Recepts, 45,200 but; PXPOTTS, 5,100 but, PXPOTTS, BANK Closed at 25%; HAY—Steady; Shipping, \$1,5005.00; good to Requirements for the American Loan

mehanised to be up: Petruary classed at 201c;
May closed at 254c.

HAY-Steady: shipping, \$1.505800, good to choice, \$3.5093.00;
HOPS—Gutet; common to choice 1854 crop.

21-351c; 1885 crop. Pacific coast. 183c.

HIDES—Judet; wet saired New Orl-ann, solecte; 4 to \$5 lbs, lic; Ga vesto, 2 to 23 l's, lic.

Buenos Ayret, dry, 25 to 24 lbs, lic., Texas,
dry, 24 to 25 lbs, be; California, 21 to 25 lbs,
lic.

Lilather—Firm; hymicsk sole, Huenos
Ayres, light to heavy, 26; acol. 219720.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleere, 16972c; pulled,
19972c. Avres, light to heavy, 20c; acad, 219720;
WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleete, 16g2c; pull d, 19g2c;
PROVISIONS—Beef, steady, family, 10g12c;
extra mess, Sc; heef hams, 16c. Cut meals, dull; pickled hams, \$1620c. Lard, weak; western stoam; closed at \$1.71; May \$1.52. morning. Pork, quiet; mess, \$10,30g10.75; family, \$11; short clear, \$11.50g12.50.

PETROLEUM—Lower: United closed at \$1.42 bid; refined, Now York, \$1.35; Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$1.20; Philadelphia and Balti

plates, quiet.
COTTON SEED OIL—Dull and heavy; prime crude, 236:24c; prime crude, f. o. b., 17920c; off grades, 208214c. ONAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Fresh stock, 10@11c.

BUTTER-Common grades, 6c; fair to goo tock, 7c; chrice to fancy country, 13@14c.
VEAL_Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at 6½@7c; large and coarse, 4@5c. CHEESE—Domestic brick, 11½c; Edam, doz. \$9.50. Club house, 1-lb, jars, per doz. \$3.50. Limberger, fancy, per lb., 115c; Roquer rt, 15-lb., jars, per doz., \$3.60; Young Americas, 115c; Twins, fancy, 11e.
POULTRY-Dressed-Chickens, 869c; coarse and large, 5436c; ducks, choice, 10611c; turkeys, choice, 12613c; seess, 8c.
POULTRY-Live-C, Jacobson of the Montana

POULTRY—Live—C. Jacobson of the Montana Poultry Packking and Supply company, quotes live poultry firm and wanted at: Hens and young roosters, 54c; old ooks, 214c; turkey hens, 846c; young turkey gobbiers, 74c; old Toms, 6c; ducks, full feathered, 7c; geese, 6c. HAY—Upland, \$5.00; midland, \$4.50; lowland, \$4.00; rye straw, \$3.50; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices. ring top prices.

BROOM CORN-Extremely slow sale; new BROOM CORN-Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 24c; choice green, running to hurl 24c; common, 14c.

GAME-Jack snipe, 78c#\$1.00; golden plover, \$1.25; jack, rabbits, per doz., \$1.00; small rabbits, 30c#\$31.00; mallard ducks, \$1.50#\$2.75; red-bends, \$2.70#4.00; mallard ducks, \$1.50#\$2.75; red-bends, \$2.70#4.00; mallard ducks, \$1.50#\$2.75; red-bends, \$2.70#4.00; mallard ducks, \$1.50#\$2.50; canada geese, \$4.50#\$2.00; mixed ducks, \$1.75#\$2.25; Canada geese, \$6.00#7.50; small geese, \$4.50#\$5.00; brants, \$2.50; squirrels, per doz., \$00#75.0.

FIGEONS-Live, \$1.00#1.20; dead pigeons not wanted. VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES.
TOMATOES—Florida, per six-basket crate, \$4.50

@5.00.
CAULIFLOWER—Per doz., \$1.50.
CABBAGE—California stick, per lb., 2c.
POTATOES—Fancy native stock, 30c; from store in small lots, 30@35c; Colorado stock, 45

@48c.

BISC.
ONIONS—Per bu., 35@40c.
BEANS—Hand picked navy, per bu., \$1.50.
SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, \$2.60@2.75 per bbi.
CELERY—California, per doz., No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 75c; western Nebraska, 40745c.
LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 5c.
WATER CRESS—Per lb-qt, case, 11.75,
PIE PLANT—Hot house stock, per doz.
bunches, 90c.
FRUITS

PIE PLANT—Hot house stock, per dozbunches, 50c. FRUITS.

MEXICAN STRAWBUSHRIES—None.
APPLES—Choice Ben Davis, \$2,7563.00; choice
wine saps and willow twigs, \$3,2563.50; choice
wine saps and willow twigs, \$3,2563.50; choice
wine saps and willow twigs, \$3,2563.50; choice, \$1,2562.90; function bulled seedlings, fancy, \$2,56; choice, \$1,7562.90; funcy navels, \$3,50; choice, \$3,0063.25.

LEMONS—Messinas, \$3,5064.25; Californias, \$2,2563.50;
BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, \$2,00
62.25; medium sizid bunches, \$1,7562.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Mediums, \$150; standards, 20c; extra
selects, 25c; Branch & Co.'s selects, 27c; New
York counts, 20c; standard bulk, per gal., \$1,10,
HONEY—Fancy white, per lb., l5c.
MAPLE SYRUP—Five gal. cans, each, \$2,75;
gal. cans, per doz., \$12; ½ gal. cans, each, \$2,75;
gal. cans, per doz., \$12; ½ gal. cans, \$25; quart
cans, \$2,75; qal. cans, \$6,25; quart
cans, \$2,75; qal. cans, \$6,25; quart

CIDER-Pure juice, per half bbl., \$3; per CIDER-Pure juice, per half bbl., \$3; per bbl., \$4.75, the bbl., \$4.75, thaif bbl., \$2.25.
SAUER KRAUT-Per bbl., \$3.75; half bbl., \$2.25.
FIGS-New crop, California, 10-lb, boxes, per ib., 10c; imported fancy, 20-lb, boxes, 15c; choice, 10-lb, boxes, 114/912c,
DATES-New Persian, \$0-lb boxes, per lb., \$5\frac{1}{2}c; fards, 10-lb, boxes, per lb., 9c.
MAPLE SUGAR-Choice, per lb., 9g/10c,
PRESERVES-Assorted, 20-lb, pails, each, \$1.40.

PRESERVES—Assorted, 20-lb. pails, each, 14.40.
COCOANUTS—Per 100, \$4.50; each, 5c.
NUTS—Almonds, California, per lb., medium size, 10c: Tarragona almonds, per lb., large, 12½c; Brazils, per lb., 8c: English welmuts per lb., fancy soft shell, 12c, standards, 11@11½c; filberts, per lb., 10c; peacans, polished medium, 10c; large, 12c; peacuts, raw, 5½c; roasted, 7@7½c; hickory nuts, small, per lu., \$1.75; hickory nuts, large, per bu., \$1.50; black wainuts, per bbl., \$2.

DRESSED MEATS.

nuts, large, per bu., \$1.59; black wainuts, per bbl., \$2. DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Good steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 5½@6c; good cows and helfers, 4½@5c; medium cows and helfers, 4½c; good forequarters cows and helfers, 5½c; good bindquarters cows and helfers, 5½c; cow rounds, 5c; cow chucks, 30; beef tenderloins, fresh, 20c; frozen, 19c; beef rolls, boneless, 9½c; sirloin butts, boneless, 9½c; sirloin butts, boneless, 5½c; loin backs, 5½c; cow rounds, 5, 7½c; cow loins, No. 3, 8½c.

MUTTON—Dressed mutton, 6½c; racks, 10c; legs, 8c; saddles, 8c; stews, 3c.

FORK—Dressed hogs, 5c; pork loins, 6½c; spare ribs, 5½c; pork shoulders, skinned, 5½c; pork trimmings, 5½c; tenderloins, 15c; pigs' feet, cleaned, per doz., 55c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

rios, 5½c; pork shoulders, 5½c; pork shoulders, skinned, 5½c; pork trimmings, 5½c; tenderloins, 15c; pigs' feet, cleaned, per doz., 25c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 4c; No. 2 green hides, 3c; No. 1 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4c; No. 1 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 40 lbs., 5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 25 to 10 lbs., 4c; No. 1 vest calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry 8c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 5g5c; No. 2 green salted hides, 5g5c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 5g5c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 6c; part cured hides, 5gc per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP FELTS—Green salted, each 25g6c; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each 16c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1 each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade butcher wool pelts, extend weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Colorade Murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4g5c; dry flint Co

| No. 1|No. 1|No. 1 | 2 | 3 | | Lge. | Md'm | Sm'ii | | 3 | | Hoose| \$1.10g6.05 | Dry saited shoulders (boxed) | \$4.75g5.60 | Short clear sides (boxed) | \$2.575g5 | \$3.50 | \$4.75g5.60 | Short clear sides (boxed) | \$2.575g5 | \$3.50 | \$4.75g5.60 | Short clear sides (boxed) | \$2.575g5 | \$3.50 | \$4.75g5.60 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | \$3.50 | 100 00 60 00 40 00 10 2 8 00 60 7 7 00 5 00 60070 50 5 00 4 00 35 500 2 2 00 2 20 1 50 75 40 20 2 00 4 00 75 Beaver, per skin. Beaver Kita..... MUSKRATS-8610

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Another Very Marked Decrease in Receipts for the Week.

GOOD DEMAND FOR THE CATTLE OFFERED

Buyers Enger and Trading Brisk op the Limited Receipts-Hogs Close an Uneven Week with a Slump.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15. Cattle Hegs, Sneep Horzes, S01 4.189 1.152 1.008 3.355 140 829 2.211 232 28 985 2.476 61 2.134 4.174 2.85 1.210 1.544 2.85 1.210 1.210 1.544 2.85 1.210 1.210 1.210 1.210 1.544 2.85 1.210 1

A heavy failing off in the receipts of both

cattle and hogs will be noted as compared with a year ago. One and two years ago the receipts of cattle were more than CATTLE-The receipts were fairly liberal for a Saturday, there being 804 head, as against 1,008 yesterday and 918 on Saturday of last week. It seemed like quite a run as ompared with the receipts at other points, Chicago reporting only 400 head and Kan-

sas City 250. Like yesterday, the market was in sellers' favor, and was of a very satisfactory character.
For a Saturday the demand was good and the buyers made short work of clearing the yards. Everything sold early at good

the yards. Everything sold early at good strong prices. There was nothing very prime among the offerings of beef steers, so that the sales did not show up very well. About twelve loads of cows and helfers were on sale and the buyers were not long in gathering them in at prices that were strong, as compared with yesterday, in some cases a little stronger. Everything changed hands early.

The trade in stockers and feeders was of small importance, owing to the few cattle of that kind on sale. The prices paid did not show any material change from yesterday. HOGS-it was an off day for the sellers of hogs. Provisions were lover and prices on hogs to the lower prices offered by the buyers the market was a little show at the opening, but when the trade was once fairly under way it was reasonably active and the pens were cleared in good season.

when the trade was once fairly under way it was reasonably active and the pens were cleared in good season.

The prices paid showed a decline of about 50 on heavy hogs, which sold largely at \$1.9093.95, as against \$3.9591.00 yesterday and a decline of 5910c on light weights, which brought \$3.95 principally, as against \$4.0094.05 on yesterday. The top was \$4, as against \$4.0094.05 on yesterday. The top was \$4, as against \$4.0094.05 on yesterday. The top was \$4, as against \$4.05 yesterday.

The hog market of the past week has been somewhat uneven, the fluctuations being quite large. At the opening of the week the hogs sold at \$2.829.92.95, with the bulk at \$3.8093.90. On Tuesday the market was lower, a good share of the sales being ryported at \$3.8093.85. On Wednesday the market went back again to about where it was on Monday. The upward course of the market was continued on Thursday and Friday, the highest point of the week being touched on the last mentioned day, when a few good light loads sold at \$4.05. The demand has been good all the past week and the arrivals of each day have met with prompt sale.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were the largest of any day of the week, and the market active at fully sleady prices. The sheep market has been in fair shape the past week, the demand being good and the trade reasonably active on most days. Good to choice westerns, \$2.5093.40; fair to good stock sheep, \$1.7503.00; common to choice, 40 to 100-1b, lambs, \$1.5094.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Week Closed with Heavy Beeves Lower-Others About the Same. CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—The week closed with heavy beeves selling at 10c to 15c lower than last Saturday, others rolling about the same as week ago. Medium weights are selling the best. Eeastern shippers and exporters have bought freely, and a larger proportion of the bought freely, and a larger proportion of the cattle than usual has been shipped from here cattle than usual has been shipped from here on the hoof. Prices today ruled as follows: Fancy beeves, \$4.4564.65; common to prime steers, \$3.2564.40; stockers and feeders, \$2.0663.90; bulls, cows and heders, \$1.7572.85; veal calves, \$5.506, 6.50; Texas steers, \$3.2564.10.

HOGS—A decline of 5c today; buyers holding back for concessions and the supply was disposed of at the reduced prices. Common to prime heavy and medium weights sold today at \$3.906, 4.20, and prime light sold as high as \$4.50. The bulk of the hogs sold at \$4.1064.20.

SHEEP—The few on sale today were sold early at firm prices, and quotations were about the same as a week ago, for good sheep, but songewhat lower for lambs. Common to choice native sheep are now sale ble at \$2.7563.80, westerns at \$3.5063.85 for good to choice and fair to prime lambs at \$3.8064.60.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 400 head; hogs, 15.000 head; sheep, 1,900 head.

Kansus City Live Stock.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market steady; Texas eteers, \$2,000,20; Texas cows, \$2,000,20; beef steers, \$3,000,420; maive cows, \$1,000,32,25; stockers and feeders, \$2,500,3,75; bulls, \$2,000

stockers and teeters, 5,460 hand; shipments, 200 head; market wank to 5c lower; bulk of sales, 33,9062,95; heavies, 51,2563.90; mackers, 13,8563.95; mixed, 43,8963.95; lights, 43,5963.92½; Yorkers, 53,8563.92½.
SHEEP—Reccipts, 2,000 head; shipments, none; market steady; lambs, \$3,5064.50; muttons, \$2,500

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—CATTLE—Receipts, 399 head; market steady but slow, owing to small supply: native beeves, \$3.2504.66; stockers and feeders, \$2.9063.60; cows and heifers, \$2.9063.75; Texas steers, \$2.5062.75, for grass and fed cattle. HOGS—Receipts, 1,000 head; market 5c lower; heavy, \$4.0064.25; mixed, \$3.8064.15; lights, \$4.0064.29. @4.20.
SHEEP-Receipts, 200 head; market strong; natives, \$2.75@3.60; southern, \$2.50@3.35; lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

Stock in Sight. | Siock in Sight. | Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday, February 15: | Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. | South Omaha | 804 | 4.189 | 1.152 | Chicago | 406 | 16.000 | 1.000 | Kansas City | 300 | 5.400 | 2.000 | St. Louis | 300 | 1.000 | 300 | Totals 1,804 26,589 4,452

Toledo Grain Market. TOLEDO, Peb. 15.—WHEAT-Lower; weak; No. 2 cash and February, 73c; May, 74%c; July, ORN-Active; higher; No. 2 mixed, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 28½c; May, 30½c; mixed, 28½c; May, 30½c, OATS-Quiet; steady; No. 2 mixed, 20½c; No. 1 white, 22c; May, 27½c, RYE-Dull; No. 2 cash, 41c, CLOVER SEED-Active; steady; prime cash and March, 14.525; RECEIPTS Wheat, 1.500 bu.; corn, 12,000 bu.; clover seed, 280 bage, SHIPMENTS Wheat, 2,000 bu.; corn, 6,000 bu.; clover seed, 486 bags.

Cotton Market. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Eensy; middling, 77-16c; good ordinary, 71-16c; net re-ceipts, 6,240 bales; gross receipts, 6,590 bales; exports, coastwise, 135 bales; sales, 3,090 bales; stock, 335-524 bales. NEW YORK, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Dull; mid-NEW YORK, Feb. 16.—COTTON—Dull; midding, Sc; het receipts, none; gross receipts, 200 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,255 bales; to France, 1,527 bales; to the continent, 5,716 bales; forwarded, none; sales, none; stock, 18,306 bales, ST, LOUIS, Feb. 15.—COTTON—Quiet; 1-160 lower; middling, 7 '1-16c; sales, 700 bales; receipts, 535 bales; shipments, 102 bales; stock, 73,246 bales.

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