#### WALL STREET IS UNEASY

Cannot Look Upon Maine Incident with Equanimity.

PUBLIC GENERALLY BECOM: S QUIETED

Market Has a Hopeful Feature in the Demand for Securities by London in Face of Weak-ness Here.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Hehry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street: During the last week the Maine excitement has taken thorough possession of Wall street. While among the public at large there has been a gradual abstement of feeling and a growing disposition to hope that investigation may show the disaster to have arisen from accident, yet on the stock exchange there has been each succeeding day more inclination to apprehend an outcome that may imperil harmonious relations with Spain. This paradox admits of easy explanation. Among the habitues of Wall street there is an element prone to sensations and to exaggeration of the significance of exciting events; ardent in their opinions, quick, if not rase, in their conclusions; given to the highly seasoned contents of some of the daily papers and therefore of the unfolding this unforturate incident is served up day after day. These operators, though restricted in their transactions, are somewhat important in number, and their sales have an exaggerated effect upon the market; they have their influence on the opinion of the moment, and its effect is demoralizing. Herein lies the explanation of much of the effect of the Maine disaster upon prices.

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It is also to be taken into account that previously the market was predisposed to a reaction from their cannot and their sales have an exaggerated effect upon the market; they have their influence on the opinion of the moment, and their sales have an exaggerated effect upon the market was predisposed to a reaction from other causes. Strong operators and their sales have an exaggeration for the expension of the definition of the exposition would be deprived e

a reaction from other causes. Strong operators had actively worked the market up to a relatively high range of prices. Two weeks ago they had begun to realize their profits, and their sales had been interpreted by the initiated as a warning of coming squalis. When the news from Havana struck the market it gave force to these expectations of a coming break and within a few days has precipitated a fail of 5 to 7 points which otherwise would have been spread over a larger period. In all this the room "bears" have taken an active hand, selecting the weak spots, attacking step orders and adding fuel to the excitement by sensational rumors. From the nature of the case, little effort has been made by the "built" side to arrest this drift of affairs. It is not by any means certain what the official investigation into the disaster to the Maine may develop. So far as it has gone, though nothing conclusive has been discovered, yet such partial information as it gleaned tends rather to encourage fears of few days has precipitated a fail of 5 to 7 esvered, yet such partial information as it gleaned tends rather to encourage fears of trouble with Spain than to allay such apprehensions. Amid this uncertainty nobody cares to buy largely even at the greatly reduced prices; for it hardly admits of a doubt that, in the event of a threatening outcome of the investigation, prices would go still lower. This is a prudent attitude under the circumstances, and we cannot recommend buying at present, except upon sharp drops and for short turns.

One hopeful feature of the market has been the revival of the London demand for securities, not less than \$0.000 shares having been taken during the week. The news been the revival of the London demand for securities, not less than \$0,000 shares having been taken during the week. The news relating to China and Africa has been distinctly favorable. The assurances given our by the French government have diminished the awarehension of trouble with England over their competition for territory in interior Africa, and Lord Salisbury's utterances have had a like effect. In the present sensitive condition of her home politics it seems the last thing to be expected of France is that, for the mere acquisition of raw territory of doubtful value to her, she would rush into a war with one of the most powerful nations. Moreover, French jingons is restricted to a comparatively small group of speculative politicians, to whose if fluence with the government there is a ready limit.

The Chinese question seems to have reached a solution which will preserve peace in the far east for at least some years to come. England has concluded a treaty with the Chinese emperor of far-reaching consequences. In provides for a joint loan of f16,000,000 by Great Britain and Germany which insures the immediate return of Wel-Hai-Wel to Chinese occupation and shuts out Russia from the controlling influence at Pekin which it had hoped to cement through becoming the lender. England has also secured the immediate opening of all the navigable waterways of China to the traders of all nations and the opening of two free ports two years hence. At the same time China pledges itself not to dis-

traders of all nations and the opening of two free ports two years hence. At the same time China pledges itself not to dis-pose of its rights in any portion of the great Yang-Tse valley—the chief region of China's resources—to any foreign power. The effect of all this is to make three-fourths of China free to the commerce of the world and to leave little room for the fourths of China free to the commerce of the world and to leave little room for the schemes of annexation which certain powers have been attempting to realize. The perpetuity of this settlement is assured by the fact that it receives the moral support of all the commercial and pacific nations, and by the further consideration that Germany appears to have transferred its co-operation from Russia to Great Britain. To finance, the significance of these events in Asia and Africa is that they relieve the old world of the great war dangers that have been impending and afford assurances of the world's camerce being conducted under pacific policies. The ominous China question and the Greco-Turkish question having in succession been disposed of there remains little now to obstruct the return of confidence in the linancial circles of Europe. The opening of China, with its vast resources and its 40,000,000 of people, to free intercourse with the trading nations must immediately give a great impulse to international commerce and should conter large benefits upon the United States as a competitor for the trade of the celestial empire. These are the new cersion been disposed of there remains little now to obstruct the return of confidence in the linancial circles of Europe. The opening of China, with its vast resources and its 400,000,000 of people, to free intercourse with the training nations must immediately give a great impulse to international commerce and should confer large benefits upon the United States as a competitor for the training of the celestial empire. These are the new things that underlie and sustain the investment markets, and they betoken an ultimose advantage to American securities. In respect to Cuba, symptoms are appearing which are suggestive of possible ameliorations of the situation. We hear of intimations which seem hopeful of a possible solution of that terrible problem. The action of the Cuban autonomy committee a few days ago has attracted little attention, and yet it is highly important as a symptom at least, if for nothing more. When a large majority of that body of loyal citizens of Cuba asks for a further liberalization of the autonomy, for a reduction of Cuba's portion of the war debt to \$100,000,000 and for an extension of the committee by fifteen members to consist of Cuban senerals and leaders it means a policy of material configuration in quarters closely connected with the governing powers. Moreover, there seems to be some reason to suppose that the Spanish government is disposed to extend the libertless of the Cubans beyond what is provided for under the existing autonomy. Also, it is given out that negotiations are pending between Spain and our government looking to a basis of settlement that should satisfy the Cubans. It is to be hoped that those indefinite indications not a constant of the cubans are well as the former is not shown in the statement. While the larger part of the money now being withdrawn from New York is doubt-less in mersponse to increased demands due to better trade conditions some of it resident for the ration of the extent of the future. But the New York banks generally ose a portion of their exc pending between spain and our government looking to a basis of settlement that should satisfy the Cubans. It is to be hoped that these indefinite indications point to some-thing better coming. For the moment, how-ever, the situation calls for a conservative caution in financial interests.

There should be assurance of peace in the fact that it is simply absurd for Spain to think for even a moment of coins to war

fact that it is simply absurd for Spain to think for even a moment of going to war with the United States. If they will only reflect and weigh in the scale the difference on one side and that on the other they would certainly hesitate before taking such a rash step. Let us see wherein the difference consists. Spain as a nation is on the wane. Its condition is virtually bankrupt. Its pepulation numbers only 17,00,00 of people. The resources of the nation and of the people are very limited. Its credit is equally 90. It is true it has a navy at the present so. It is true it has a navy at the present time probably equal to that of this country, but owing to the lack of resources and credit of the government it cannot be rapidly or materially increased. Any nation that goes to war with the United States must realize the fact that it would continue until one side or the other was exhausted, for the United States would never surrender to any bower on earth. This is the best showing

almost without limit. It has 75,000,000 of people possessed of energy, remarkable brain power, methodical, level-headed, courageous, determined and with powers of people possessed of energy, remarkable brain power, methodical, level-headed, courageous, determined and with powers of great endurance—a people that have shown themselves to be great in peace and great in war. Our own civil war demonstrated that fact, and also that the people of the whole nation were uniformly brave. While our navy is probably only fifth amongst nations at this time, in the event of war and before its termination we would become a naval power, if necessary, equal to that of England; as with the credit of the nation, backed by individual help, it would be enabled to buy all the war vessels now being built for other nations as well as construct very largely at home. Many vessels now in use for mercantile purposes would be converted into vessels of war also. If the president of the United States should call to arms tomorrow the number of people that would volunteer would be so immense as to dazzle the world. Such in this country is the love of country and the desire of the people to protect the honor of the nation, and it may be said that there is scarcely any limit to which they would not contribute in both money and muscle for that purpose. A war with this country would be an exhibition to the world of the superiority of the American race as emptored.

raw the crowds and insure us a great suc

"The progress upon the B. & M. depot is sufficiently rapid to make it certain this structure will be completed before the opening of the gates, but our terminal facilities will be sadly overtaxed by the crowds who must be handled from the first of June to the first of November, and it goes almost without saying that the experience of the railroad companies during the coming summer will demonstrate to all of them the necessity of at least one other large passenger depot.

ger depot.

"Speaking of exposition matters again, it is proper to say that very general satisfaction has been expressed over the concentration of the construction authorities under one head, and the high standing of the general superintendent in this community makes his selection gratifying to all friends of harmony and efficiency in the construction management. all friends of harmony and emerical in the exposition management.

"An increase of 14 per cent in the clearings, which places Omaha ahead of Milwaukee, Buffalo and St. Paul in the clearings for the week, is one more indication of the improved situation.

walkee, Buthto and St. Path in the brainings for the week, is one more indication of the improved situation.

"At South Omaha the week's showing in cattle, hogs and sheep is a trifle short of last week, but there is no occasion for complaint at the yards or the packing houses, and the season's hog pack continues to maintain its lead over last year.

"At this agency the general upbuilding of traffic is shown in the increased number of reports demanded, and the general solvent condition of the country merchants is shown by complaints from the collection agencies of comparatively little business. I think it is generally agreed that credits in Nebraska have never been so good and Tame ducks' are fewer than ever before in the history of this jobbing center. Locally the increase is largely made up of restaurants, saloons, refreshment stands and cigar stores, but there are other new lines coming in from week to week. One good manufacturing concern, recently burned out at an interfor town, has fixed itself in quarters on Farnam street.

"It is always gratifying to me to preach the gospel of hope, and to assure your readers that the promises of prosperity are well grounded. The crop conditions could not be better. The local improvements are positive and apparent, the atmosphere at all the banks is clear, and confidence in every part of this community and state is stronger than at any time since 1892. It takes no prophet to predict that 1898 will be a banner year for Omaha and Nebraska."

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Reports for the Week More Encour-NEW YORK, Feb. 27.-The Financier says: The statement of the associated banks New York City for the week ending February 26 is not as disappointing in its showings as had been anticipated. The vents of the week made it plain that heavy decreases were inevitable, and yet as a re-

decreases were inevitable, and yet as a result of all the changes the banks have reduced their surplus cash only \$2,729,125, an amount barely as large as current engagements of gold from Europe. The actual loss in specie and legal tenders was \$7,418,400, but this was partially offset by an increase of \$2,352,760 in specie, making the net loss for the week \$5,065,700. The specie apparently went into half a dozen of the larger banks.

It is interesting to note that of the entire cash reserve of the New York banks at least 58 per cent is held in the form of specie. The loss in cash was brought about by the heavy shipments to the interior, and payments into the treasury, but the full extent of the former is not shown in the statement.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—In the absence of government disbursements, last week's money market lacked supplies, and rates were well maintained. The American demand for gold is not said to be heavy. The conclusion of the Chinese loan, however, is bound to cause a certain stringency in the market, although but a small proportion is likely to leave the country, since both China and Japan owe large sums here.

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to leave the country, since both China and Japan owe large sums here.

The stock exchange had an uncomfortable week, owing to the collapse in American railways, searing the weak buils. Many defaulters were expected, but this has been averted apparently, although assistance had to be offered in some cases. Wall street advices were mainly responsible for the condition of the market here, which on Thursday closely resembled a panic, A forced realization by the weak bulls, however, cleared the air, and the feeling since has been distinctly improved. Buyers are now waiting to take advantage of the rlump and any news of the Spanish imbroglio would undoubtedly have a prompt effect in London. The only railroad shares that showed an increase were Erie and Lake by Shore & Michigan Southern. The decreases include Union Pacific preferred, which fell 2% points; Philagelphia & Reading firsts, Northern Pacific preferred, New York Central, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri, Kansas & Texas seconds, which fell points each. Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe adjustment, 2½ points; Union Pacific, at 1½ points each, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred and Erie general, which fell points each, Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk shares had an average fall of 1½ points, and in South American railroads there was a general decrease. The foreign market closed higher, after an irregular week. Chinese securities rose on the news that the inland ports would be opened. Chilians recovered 1 point. Spanish securities on the other hand, showed a net decrease of seven-eighths of 1 point. English railways have risen generally. Among the miscellaneous securities the Hong Kong and Shanghai bank shares have risen to 45 on securing half the Chinese loan, and Russian petroleum shares have reached 21, in view of the reported profits of £25,000 in four months.

Manchester Textile Fabrics MANCHESTER, Feb. 27.—The market last month was duli, but ever since has been active and advancing in all directions. Many of the manufacturers are unable to

bodying loyalty to country, pluck, force and money resources, besides an inventive gralus for the creation of war-making utensils that will surpass any other section of the globe.

WAR TALK AND LOCAL BUSINESS.

Money Easy and General Trade Picking Up Rapidly.

W. H. Roberson, speaking of trade from the standpoint of R. G. Dun & Co.'s Mercantile agency, mays:

"Notwithersaling the presistent talk of "Notwithersaling the presistent talk of the stand point of the process of the stand point of the standpoint of the pulet, yarns being slow and the prices un

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—It was a weak day! wheat. July at one time was off 1%c and May 2c. Closing prices showed a cent de-cline in both options. It was a narrow market, and the weakness was due more to lack of support than to the news which, however, favored lower prices. Other markets were barely steady at slight declines, corn and oats closing 1c lower each and provisions declining 24,915c, pork being the weakest thing on the list.

For a few moments after the start wheat, compared with the weakness it developed later, was fairly steady. July started 1c lower to 1c higher, at from 874c to 874c, and May 1c lower at \$1.03. Leiter's brokers appeared to have some supporting orders in July at the start, and for this reason that month showed steadiness until May weakened badly. Then July followed. Trading in May was very light. There were a good many more selling orders than the limited demand could take care of, the result being a decline to \$1.02. A reaction to \$1.924 followed, then the market broke again, and worse than before, May this time going to \$1.014. The continued increasing production of contract wheat by the mixers apparently affected May. Forty-three cars of No. 1 northern were reported out of private houses today, and twenty-two cars from regular sources. Most of the routine news favored sellers. World's shipments of 77,000,000 bu. were looked for next week. Liverpool was from 14d to 5d lower, and crop reports from California and India, especially from the latter country, were very favorable. The day's clearances from Atlantic ports were equal to \$22,000 bu. Northwest receipts were light at 109 cars, against 242 last week and 220 a year ago. Chicago receipts amounted to 83 cars. The weakness which developed in May was soon reflected in July. There was a good selling out by the recent downward turn to the market and prices, in spite of the Leiter support, declined steadily. At 8314c for July the market developed fresh weakness under renewed selling of small lines, July getting down to 85c, and May, which had in the meantime rallied to \$1.02, declined to \$1.015. Shortly before the close Leiter's brokers again pave the market some support, this time in May. the buying of a line of about 100,000 bu. be lack of support than to the news which however, favored lower prices. Other markets were barely steady at slight declines,

demand was a factor in steadying the market. May ranged from 29% 22% to 29% 29% c, and closed 1% to lower at 29%.

The feeling in corn was reflected in oats, and prices suffered but little. Some weakness was shown at the opening, but there were plenty of buying orders at the slight decline. Trading as a whole was limited. Cash demand was reported fair. May ranged from 20% to 25% 25c, and closed 1% lower at 25c.

A large trade was done in provisions. Selling, especially of pork, was heavy. The market at first was well supported and even advanced for a time, but the effect of the heavy liquidation was ultimately felt. Selling was mostly by commission houses. At

heavy liquidation was ultimately reft. Sching was mostly by commission houses. At the close May pork was 15c lower at \$10.35; May lard, 25 lower at \$5.17½ and May ribs, 5c lower at \$5.07½.
Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 65 cars; corn, 800 cars; oats, 405 cars; hogs.

Leading futures ranged as follows: Articles. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. ! Yest'y. 1 0314 1 0114 1 0214 1 0314 8914 88 8814 374 8914 376

20% 30% 30% 31% 32 31% 2614 2514-26 2414 2414 26 2436 26 10 42% 10 55 10 30 10 35 10 50 10 55 Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR-Dull; winter patents,

Cush quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Dull; winter patents, \$4.50@5.00;
straights, \$4.50@4.60; spring specials, \$5.40@5.50;
spring patents, \$4.70@5.10; straights, \$4.40@4.60;
bakers, \$3.60@3.90
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 90@91c; No. 3 spring,
92%c; No. 2 red, \$1.01@1.02½;
CORN—No. 2, 25%c; No. 2 yellow, 28%c,
OATS—No. 2, 25%c; No. 3 white, 27%@28½c,
RYE—No. 2, 48%c,
BARLEY—No. 2, f. o. b., 22½@40c,
FLANSEED—Prime, \$2.50,
PROVISIONS—Mers pork, per bbl., \$10.30@10.35,
Lard, per 160 lbs., \$5.17½. Short ribs sides
(1008c), \$5.00@5.25, Dry salted shoulders (boxed),
\$4,75@6.00; short clear sides (boxed), \$5.50@5.45.
WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods per gal.,
\$1.19%.
BUGARS—Cut loaf, \$6.01; granulated, \$5.51.
\*No. 2.
Articles.

| Receipts | Shipments.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipmen
Flour, bbls	17,000 59,000 449,000 316,000 5,000 31,000	175.0 322.0 282.0

chickens, 768c; ducks, 768c.

Condition of Trade and Quotations o Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Good stock, 11@11%c.

BUTTER-Common to fair, 9@ile; separate reamery, 20c; gathered creamery, 15@16c. VEAL-Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., quoted a 5090; large and coarse, 607c.
DRESSED POULTRY-Chickens, 607c; tur

keys, 8@10c; gecse, 7@8c; ducks, 7@8c. LIVE FOULTRY-Chickens, &c; old roosters ; ducks, 6c. GAME Small rabbits, per doz., 75c; large, GAME-Small rands, per dos. 125; aquirrels. 50050c.
PIGEONS-Live, 75c; dead pigeons not wanted.
14.50; rye straw, 34.50; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best; only top grades bring top prices.
VEGETABLES.

CELERY-Good stock, large, 40c; small, 25@30c. ONIONS-Per bu., \$1.10g1.25. BEANS-Hand-picked navy, per bu., \$1.25@1.39. SWEET POTATOES-Kanzas, 10-peck bbls., CABBAGE-Good stock, per 1b., 14c. POTATOES-Home grown, 50g55c; Colorado stock, 70c.

FRUITS.

APPLES-Winter stock, \$3.00@3.50; California Belledeur, boxes, \$1.50; Colorado Jonathans, boxes, \$1.75; Orecon, boxes, \$1.25.

CRANBERRIES-Wisconsin Bell and Bugle, \$7.50@7.75; Wisconsin Bell and Cherry, \$6.00.

GRAPES-Maisgas, \$5.00@6.00.

GRAPES-Maisgas, \$5.00@6.00.

GRANGES-California navels, \$2.75@3.00; fancy seedlings, \$2.50; choice, \$2.25.

LEMONS-California, fancy, \$3.00; choice, \$2.75.

BANANAS-Choice, large stock, per bunch, \$2.00.

@2.75; medidum sized bunches, \$1.75@2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS,

NUTS-Almonds, per lb., large size, \$2.2613c; FRUITS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUTS—Almonds, per 1b., large size, 12@13c; small, 1lc; ifrazis, per 1b., figite; English walnuts, per 1b., fancy soft shell, 10@11c; standards, 829c; fillerts, per 1b., 10c; pecans polished, medium, 6@7c; extra large, 829c; large hickory nuts, \$1.00@1.10 per bu; small, \$1.25@1.35 per bu; cocounuts per 1°0, 14.00; peanuts, raw, 5@5bje; roasted, 6@5bje.

FIGS—Imported, fancy, 3-crown, 14-lb, boxes, 10c; 5-crown, 44-lb, bayes, 13c; 2-lb, boxes, 22 g22c per box; California, 10-lb, box \$1.00.

HONEY—Choice white, 12c; Colorado amber, 10 g11c. Gilc.

KHAUT—Per bbl., \$3.50; haif bbl., \$2.25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five gal. can., each. \$2.75;
gal. cans., pure, per doz., \$12.00; half-gal. cans,
\$1.50; quart cans, \$1.50.

DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lb. boxes, \$150; DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lb, boxes, 64;c; lair, 5c; Fard, 9-lb, boxes, 9c. CIDER—Per half bbl., \$3.60; bbl., \$5.60.

Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI. Feb. 26.—FLOUR.—Fairly active;
fancy. 4.4594.6; family, 43.6054 10.
WHEAT—Nominal; No. 2 red. 575-6.
CORN-Easier; No. 2 mixed, 28c.
RYE—Firm: No. 2 mixed, 28c.
RYE—Firm: No. 2. 25c.
RYE—Firm: No. 25c.
RYE—F

Peoria Markets. PEORIA, Feb. 26 .- CORN-Easy, lower; No. OATS—Active: No. 2 white, 28½c. RYE—Firm; No. 2, 16c. WHISEY—No quotation.

#### OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Saturday Run Finds the Usual Conditions Prevailing.

CATTLE GO AT ABOUT STEADY PRICES

Dealers Take the Scanty Offerings at Good Figures and End the Day Enrly-Hogs Gain Slightly.

SOUTH OMAHA: Feb. 26.-Receipts for

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. Hor's.
940 5,275 3 612
1,222 5,696 4,040 42
1,582 4,964 6,743 53
3,831 8,402 5,627 42
3,783 9,254 7,929
1,588 2,375 3,226
309 3,934 1,459
1,898 6,843 5,402
2,299 7,925 7,554
2,437 2,739 4,813
851 2,968 3,48
1,530 3,858 1,441
1,406 5,206 1,932 2
week with comparisons: February ebruary February February Receipts for the week

Cattle, Hoss, Sheep, Week ending February 26, 12,957 36,056 30,577 Week ending February 19, 13,457 37,131 29,734 Week ending February 12, 12,028 29,450 19,912 Week ending February 5, 11,094 30,200 23,634 The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogg, Sheep

Total receipts ..

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

Omana Packing Co . . . . 4 The G. H. Hammond Co . 68 Swift and Company . . . . . 66 The Cudahy Packing Co . 109 1,350 R. Becker and Degan ... Lobman & Rothschilds ... Krebbs & Co. .... Hammond, from K. C. ... Meyer ..... Chicago P. Co., Neb. City.

...... 614 CATTLE—Omaha had more cattle than both Kansas City and Chicago combined and still there were not enough nere to make a market. Of those reported in there were some that were not on sale so that the offerings were extremely light.

Beef Steers—The few loads of fat cattle met with ready sale at nominally steady prices and the pens were cleared and the yards deserted at an early hour. No choice cattle were offered so that there was nothing to put a top on the market, but as high as \$4.40 was paid for some heavy cattle rather on the coarsish order and \$4.45 for lighter weights.

Butchers' Stock—Only about a half dozen CATTLE-Omaha had more cattle than Butchers' Stock-Only about a half dozen

Butchers' Stock—Only about a half dozen loads of cows and heifers were offered for sale and they soon found their way into the hands of local killers. The prices paid did not show any material change as compared with yesterday's record.

Stock Cattle—As usual on a Saturday the volume of business doing in the feeder division was very limited. There was not much demand and few cattle on sale so taat the trade was devoid of any interesting features. that the trade was devoid of any interest-ing features.

The Week—The week opened under quite favorable conditions as regards the market on beef cattle, in fact so favorable that values were in most cases 5@10c higher than

wheat, hogs, leading of sellers, however, proved to be only temporary and on Tuesday, when the arrivals were larger, a shading of values occurred, especially in case of the common and medium grades. Still larger receipts and most unfavorable advices from other selling points occasioned still further shrinkage in values on Wednesday, which proved to be the low day of the week. On Thursday and Friday values reacted and the week closed with values fully as good as at the opening and a little better than at the close of the previous week.

An export demand has sprung into existence during the past week and Armour has a buyer here who has been given liberal orders. Unfortunately the kind of cattle wanted have been scarce. A very considerable proportion of the receipts at this point is made up of half fat steers, many of them so wanting in finish that the feeders are buying them to be taken back into the country to be again placed on feed. Only well finished cattle are wanted for export and such as were to be had met with ready sale the past week at current prices.

Tae country bought quite freely of stock

export and such as were to be had met with ready sale the past week at current prices.

Tae country bought quite freely of stock cattle and feeders. The supply of feeders consisted almost entirely of warmed up cattle that were shipped in for beeves, and though the influence of the break in beeves was felt in easier prices for such the country was a good buyer all the week. Stock cattle weighing 500 to 600 pounds are in the best demand and good cattle of such weights meet with ready takers at seemingly very strong prices. As high as \$1.50 was paid for some near the close of the week, which will give an idea of the strength of the market.

HOGS-Light receipts and a fair shipping demand, combined with liberal orders in hands of local buyers, gave sellers some little advantage this morning and the result was a stronger market. Shippers started the ball by bidding \$1.50 for good loads, and as local packers had to have hogs they had to follow suit.

The trade soon resolved itself into a \$3.50 market, the great bulk of all the higs selling at that price. The extreme range was \$3.75, paid for some heavy packing hogs, up to \$3.50, paid for choice butcher weights. Yesterday the highest price paid was \$3.85, and almost half of the hogs here sold at \$3.724.77½.

The average of all the sales today was 2c higher than yesterday.

While a reasonably early clearance was effected, the market was not particularly active, as salesmen were many of them, asking stronger prices than buyers were willing to pay, and toward the close the trade was strongly inclined toward duliness.

THE WEEK—The past week opened with hogs selling at the highest point touched since the month of September, when the average price on some days went slightly above \$4. Values, however, went off 10c on Tug-day, while an additional 5c was lost on Wednesday. On Thursday there was a slight reaction, amounting to about 2½c, but the downward movement of values was resumed on Friday. With the close of the week values are 12½c lower than the opening, 10c lower than t

lambs in the yards today, and the offerings being of different kinds and grades were better calculated for the making of a good market. Yes terday the offerings were all lambs, and the proportion of sheep was too small all the week. The demand today seemed to be quite brisk and the market was reasonably active, so that the bulk of the stuff on sale changed hands in good season. The prices paid were about the same as prevailed on yesterday's market. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. General Dullness in All Lines with Prices Unchanged, CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—There was Saturday small supply of cattle. Most of the offerings were of fully medium grade. Sales in all cases were at yesterday's range of prices tion and large receipts are not looked for next Receipts of hogs were light, but there was no improvement in prices. On the contrary light weights and light mixed, declined on an average 24c, prime assorted light hogs selling at \$1,266 at 6. Hogs sold at an extreme range of \$3.506 4.0745, chiefly at \$3.95641.05, and pigs went largely at \$1.9562.85.

Most of the receipts of sheep and lambs were consigned direct to local slaughtering concerns and there were not enough offerings for sale to cut any important figure. Sheep sold at \$3.0025 and pigs went largely in the poorest 440 to \$4.504.05 for choice flocks, not many going under \$4, and yearling sheep brought \$4.002.15, Lambs sold at \$4.5065 5.00 and goats brought \$4.9094.50.

Receipts—Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 15,009 head; sheep, \$5.00 head.

Louisville Live Stock.

LOUISVILLE. Ky. Feb. 28—CATTLE—Receipts, light; market steady to firm; prices unchanged. Quotations follow: Extra good export sterrs, 1,250 hbs. and un. 44,568470; light shipping steers, 1,250 to 1,250 hbs. 14,2594.50; choice butcher steers, 14,2694.50; fair to good butcher steers, 12,5694.50; choice butcher helfers, 13,2594.50; common to medium butcher helfers, 13,2594.50; common to medium butcher helfers, 12,5694.50; common to medium butcher helfers, 12,5694.50; common to medium butcher helfers, 12,5694.50; common to medium butcher helfers, 12,5694.60; common feeders, 11,5694.25; choice feeders, 14,6694.52; medium to good feeders, 11,5694.60; common feeders, 13,0694.52; hells, common feeders, 13,0694.52; hells, common feeders, 13,6694.60; common feeders, 14,6694.60; common calves, 14,6694.60; common ca Louisville Live Stock. \$4.65; medium, \$3.55; light shippers, \$3.65@3.85; pigs, \$2.70@3.60, SHEEP AND LAMES-Receipts, light; market

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St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS. Feb. 26.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; fair to fancy native shipping and export steers, 44.40 fg. 35; bulk of sales, 44.90% 15; foressed beef and butcher steers, 44.1565.00; bulk of sales, 11.256 4.60; steers under 1,000 lbs. 12.8064.40; bulk of sales, 33.7564.35; cows and heifers, 12.0064.60; bulk of sales, 33.7564.35; cows and heifers, 12.0064.60; bulk of cows, 12.7563.40; Texas and indian steers, 33.8064.25; bulk of sales, 33.7064.00; cows and heifers, 12.3063.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3.700 head; shipments, 2,250 head; market steady; yorkers, 33.8064.00; parkers, 33.9064.00; butchers, 12.9064.00;
SHEEP-Receipts, 400 head; shipments, Rone; market strong; native muttons, 14.0064.60; lambs, 15.0065.50. Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 28.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head. The only fresh, cattle on sale were six loads in the southern division, which soid readily at steady prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,100 head; market active, steady; bulk of sales, \$1.5661.30; top, \$1.02\frac{1}{2}; heavies and packers, \$1.5661.20; medium, \$2.50 \$64.00; lights, \$1.5662.80; pigs, \$1.2562.55; light hogs in large supply.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; muttons, ide to lic higher than a week ago, quotable \$3.5664.95; western fed wethers, \$4.1564.35; lambs, quiet, \$4.5095.50.

New York Live Stock. NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—BEEVES—Receipts, 958 head; no trading; exports, 855 head and 4,651 quarters of beef. CALVES—Reccipts, 42 head; steady at \$6.506 SHEEP AND LAMIS—Receipts, 573 head; steady; prime sheep, 45.00; prime lambs, 45.90. HOGS—Receipts, 4.994 head; weak at 44.109

EAST BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 26.—CATTLE-stendy; choice finished export steers, \$5.665.25

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good to choice fat shipping, \$4.55#4.75; choice to smooth fat helfers, \$4.35#4.50; fair to mixed butcher stock, \$1.29#2.50; cows, \$3.50#3.50; common cows, \$2.16#3.50; to choice, \$4.17#4.20; roughs, common to choice, \$2.65#3.75. Figs, common to choice, \$2.65#3.75. Figs, comroughs, common to choice, \$2.05(2.75). Figs, common to choice, \$3.906(4.65).
LAMBS—Choice to extra, \$5.85(6.95); cuils to common, \$5.906(5.40).
SHEEP—Choice to selected wethers, \$4.85(6.95); cuils to common, \$7.29(2.30).

Indianapolis Live Stock. Indianapolis Live Stock.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—CATTILE—Quiet and
steady; steers, 13.0065.25; butchers', \$7.5066.50;
eccipts, 100 head; shipments, none.
HOGS—Moderately active at \$3.0064.10; rereceipts, 100 head; shipments, none.
SHEEP—Mariset rather dull; lambs, 10615c
lower; good to choice lambs, \$4.5065.35; common
to medium lambs, \$4.7564.75; good to choice
sheep, \$3.8564.25.

Cincinnati Live Stock. CINCINNATI, Feb. 26.-HOGS-Active at 43.4 CATTLE-Steady at 12.5064.75, SHEEP-Strong at 12.7564.75.

Grain Receipts at Principal Markets

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Receipts: Wheat, 24 cars MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—Receipts: Wheat MinnEarollis, Feb. 26.—Receipts: Wheat, 166 cars; CHICAGO. Feb. 26.—Receipts today: Wheat, 83 cars; corn. 125 cars; cars, 231 cars. Estimated Monday: Wheat, 65 cars; corn. 100 cars; cars. DULUTH, Feb. 26.—Receipts: Wheat, 24 cars. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26.—Receipts: Wheat, 24 cars.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions. KANSAS CITY, Feb. 26.—WHEAT—Slow, 102c lower; No. 1 hard, 85@59c; No. 2, 85%@59c; No. 2, LIQUORS.

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