## REPUBLIC OF THE FUTURE.

The United States About the Year 2050 A. D.

SOCIALISTIC COMMUNITY.

Everything Run by Machinery, Women and the Government -A Peculiar State of Affairs.

"The Republic of the Future, or Socialism a Reality," is the title of a little book just published by Cassell & Co., of New York. The author, Anna Bowman Dodd, has undertaken to tell us-in the shape of "letters from a Swedish noble man living in the twenty-first century to a friend in Christiana''-just what the United States will be about year 2050, A. D. She certainly draws a very amusing picture. The first letter is dated "New York Socialistic City, December 1, 2050, A. D." Wolfgang, the writer, has landed in New York from Sweden, by the Pneumatic Tube Electric company's line, having chosen that in preference to balloon transportation, as he wished to view the submarine scenery. The comforts and luxuries of this submarine route are beyond belief. The perfection of the contrivances for supplying hot and cold air, for instance, during the journey, are such that the passengers are enabled to have almost any temperature at command. The cars are indeed marked 70 degrees Farenheit, 80 and 100 degrees. One buys one's seat according to his taste for climate. The bath depart-ment consists of Turkish, Russian, vapor or plunge baths, and some travelers re-main in the baths the entire journey. The speed by this road is five miles per minute, making the journey of 3,000 miles just ten hours long. By means of the instantaneous photographic process the scenery is easily viewed by the travel-ers. The tube has glass sides, to afford an opportunity for the operation of instantaneous photography.

Wolfgang in his second letter describes the hotel of the future. After entering the vestibule of the hotel he felt as if he had stepped into some dwelling of gnowes or sprites. Not a human being presented himself. No one appeared to take his luggage, nor was a clerk or hall boy visible anywhere. The great hall of the hotel was as deserted and silent as an empty tomb; at first he could not even discover a bell. Presently, however, he saw a huge iron hand pointing to an ad-jacent table. On the table lay a big book with a placard on which was printed "Please write name, country, length of stay, and number of rooms desired." Wolfgang did so. The book then miraculously closed itself and disappeared. The next instant a tray made its appearance, having on it a key with a tag on which were the words, "Take elevator at your left to third flight." The whole establishment is run by machinery, even the meals being conveyed to the rooms by ingenious mechanism.

Wolfgang finds the city remarkably monotous as it has been rebuilt almost entirely with two-story houses, to be more in keeping with the new order and principles of Socialism. All shops are run by the government on government capital, and consequently there is neither rivalry nor competition. The shop-windows, therefore, are as uninviting as are the goods displayed. Only useful, necessary objects and articles are to be seen.

The eye seeks in vain throughout the e eye seeks in vain throughout the length and breadth of the city for anything really beautiful, for the lovely, or the rare. Objects of arts and of beauty find, it seems, no market here. Occa-sionally the government makes a purchase of some foreign work of art, or seizes on some of those recently exeavated from the ruins of some Nineteenth century merchant's palace. The picture or vase is then placed in the museums, where the people are supposed to enjoy its possession.

The subject of cooking upon scientific principles occupies the attention of Wolf-gang in his letter to his friend, in Christiana. He had noticed immediately upon his arrival in New York Socialistic City that not a chimney was to be seen, and consequently no smoke, thus rendering a clear and pure atmosphere. He discovered that his own meals were prepared to his taste by specially appointed state cooks, under a law recently passed to facilitate international relations. The latter, it appears, had become somewhat strained. travelers had found themselves forced to abide by the rules and regulations governing the socialist's diet. But what this diet? This was the question

Wolfgang asked of a young lady.
"Oh," she replied, "cooking has gone
out long ago. To do any cooking is considered dreadfully old-fashioned." "Has eating also gone out of fashion in this wonderful country?" Wolfgang asked in amazement. She laughed as she replied, "Eating

hasn't, but we do it in a more retined Instead of kitchens we now have conduits, culmary conduits. 'Culinary conduits?' Wolfgang asked,

still in a daze of wonderment. 'Oh, I see you don't understand,'' she answered; "you haven't been here long enough to know how such things are ar-ranged." Let me explain. The state scientists now regulate all such matters. Once a month our officer of hygiene comes and examines each member of the household. He then prescribes the kind of food he thinks you require for the next few weeks, whether it shall be more or less phosphates, or cereals, or carnivor-ous preparations. He leaves a paper with you. You then touch this spring see?" and here she put her pretty white finger on a button in the wall. "You whistle through the aperture to the culi nary board, put in the paper, and it is sent to the main office. You then re-

ceive supplies for the ensuing month."
"And where is this wonderful board?" "It is in Chicago, where all the great granaries are. You know Chicago supplies the food for the entire United Com-

But Chicago is a thousand miles off. Isn't all the food stale by the time it reaches you?" Here she laughed, although Wolfgang could see she tried very hard not to do

She answered: "The food is sent to us by electricity through the culinary con-duits. Everything is blown to us in a

few minutes' time, if it be necessary, if the food is to be eaten hot. If the food cereals or condensed meats it is sent by pneumatic express, done up in bottles or in pellets. All such food is carried in one's pocket. We take our food as we drink water, wherever we may happen to be, when it's handy and when we need it. Although," she added with a sigh, "I semetimes wish I had lived in the good old times, in the nineteenth century, for instance, when such dear old fashioned customs were in vogue as having four-hour dinners, and the ladies taken into dinner by the gentlemen, and every one wore full dress - the dress of the period, and they used to thrt-wasn't that the old word? over their wine and desert. How changed everything is now! How-ever," she quickly added, "if kitchens and cooking and long dinners hadn't been abolished, the final emancipation of women could never have been accomplished. The perfecting of the woman movement was retarded for hun-

dreds of years, as you know, doubtless, by the slavish desire of women to please their husbands by dressing and cooking to suit them. When the last pie was made into the first pellet, woman's true freedom began. She could the process of the could be a state of the could then cast off her subordination both to her husband and to her servants. Women were only free, indeed, when the state prohibited the hiring of servants. Of course, the hiring of servants at all was as degrading to the oppressed class as it was a clog to the process of their mistresses' freedom. The only way to raise the race was to put every one on the same level,

to make even degrees of servitude im-"But how, may I be permitted to ask, is the rest of the housework accomp-lished, if no servants exists to take

charge of so pretty a house as this one?"
"Oh, everything is done by machinery, as at your hotel. Everything, the sweeping, bed making, window scrubbing and washing. Each separate department has its various appliances and apparatus. The women of every household are taught the use and management of the various machines, you know, at the expense of the state, during their youth; when they take the management of a house they can run it single-handed. Most of the machinery goes by electricity. A house can be kept in perfect order by two hours' work daily. The only hard work which we still have to do is dusting. No invention has yet been effected which dusts satisfactorily without breakage to ornaments, which eccounts for the fact, also, that the fashon of having odds and ends about a home as gone out. It was voted years ago by the largest womans' vote ever polled, that since men could not create self-adjusting, non-destructive dusters, homes must suffer. Women were not to be degraded to hand machines for the sake of ministering to men's aesthetic tastes. So you see we have only the necessary chairs and tables. If men want to see pictures they can go to the museums."

Both sexes dress alike in the socialistic city. Baggy trousers and a somewhat long, full cloak for the women-straight egged trowsers and a shorter coat for the men, this is the dress of the entire population. Some of the women are still pretty, in spite of their hideous clothes.

One's first impressions are that women are the sole inhabitants of the country. One sees them everywhere-in all the public offices, as heads of departments, government clerks as officials, engineers, machinists, aeronauts, tax-collectors, firemen, and so on. The few men seen by Wolfgang seemed to him to be allowed to exist as specimen examples of a fallen race. The women's vote is ten to one. Women, however, continue to bear children, but the children are taken by the state and educated and cared for until they are grown, when they are returned to their parents. Men and women live together as man and wife, but the relation between them has become more nominal than real. It is significant of the changes that have been brought about between the sexes, that the word "home" has entirely dropped out of the language. A man's house has, in truth, ceased to be his home. There are no children there to greet him, his wife, who is his com-rade, a man, a citizen like himself, is as rarely at home as he. Their food can be eaten anywhere-there is no common board; there is not even a servant to welcome the master with a smile word wife has also lost all its original significance. It stands for nothing. Husband and wife are in reality two men having equal rights, with the same range of occupation, the same duties as citizens to perform, the same haunts and the same dreary leisure.

Some very curious and important po litical changes have been effected by the

preponderance of the woman's vote.

Wars, for instance, have been within the last fifty years declared illegal. Woman found that whereas she nently litted for all men's avocations in time of peace when it came to war she made a very poor figure of a soldier. Wars, therefore, were soon voted down, foreign difficulties were adjusted by arbitration. As women, as a rule were sent on these foreign diplomatic missions, I have heard it wickedly whis-pered that the chief cause of the usually speedy conclusion of any trouble with a foreign court was because of the babel of tongues which ensued; a foreign court being willing to concede anything rather than to continue negotiations with wo-

In his sixth letter Wolfgang goes on to show the weak points of the socialistic ideas as he observed them. "My first conclusion," he writes, "is that the people are dying for want of work; of downright hard work; my second conclusion is that in trying to establish the lay of equality, the founders of this ideal community committed the fatal mistake of counting out those indestructible, in-eradicable human tendencies and aspirations which have hitherto been the source of all human progress."

Recently a law has been put into effect forbidding anyone working more than two hour's a day. This law has been found to be an actual necessity, from an economic point of view, as provision against surplus production. A man, therefore, has the whole of the rest of his day on his hands, to spend as best he may.

Politics, as a profession, as a separate and independent function of activity, has ceased to exist. The state or government is run on the great universal principle of reciprocity which governs the entire community. It exists for the people, is administered by the people, and acts for the people. All surplus revenues, derived from a minimum of equalized taxation are turned over to the fund, being applied to public use. The machin-ery of the government is run on the same principle of light labor which governs individual exertions.

Mexican Mining Kings.

Zacateoas Letter: The benanza kings of Zacatecas are the Escobedos, and the king bee of the family is the Hon. Jesus Escobedo. His income, in the language of a Zacatecas American, is three times what Jon W. Mackay's is. When he was a boy Jesus Escobedo peddled charcoal. Associated with Jesus in the mining enterprises are Jose Maria and Cayetano Escobedo. Besides the three brothers there are other branches of the family also engaged in mining. Jesus Escobedo is one of the largest owners in the Veta Grande, from the discovery of which the existence of Zacatecas, as a mining camp, dates. He has been a deputy in the lower branch of the Mexican congress, and a senator as well. Jesus Escobedo confines his attention almost exclusively to mines. His brother, Jose Maria, is one of the largest real-estate owners in the city. In one locality he has 2,000 the city. In one locality he has 2,000 tenants of the poorer class, and his rentroll amounts to \$150 a day. A branch of miles long and five miles wide below the When the Escobedos think corn is getting too cheap they run a little corner and tie up 3.000,000 bushels in their granaries until the market stiffens.

The St. Paul Fire. ST. PAUL, July 28 .- A revised list of the losses by last night's fire is as follows: A. C. Burbank, on stock of clothing, \$90,000; Minnesota Coffee and Spice company, on stock, \$50,000; building occupied by Burbank, dama e \$5,000. All losses fully covered by insur-

# THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

Bears Climb on Top of Wheat and Stay There All Day.

ALL FUTURES ON THE DECLINE.

Corn the Only Cereal Which Re mains Firm and a Slight improvewent in Prices Noted. -General Quotations.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET. CHICAGO, July 23 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |- The same forces were at work to-day as for several days past in wheat. Foreign reports were discouraging to holders. The seaboard cities show moderate receipts and limited shipments. The winter wheat points show large receipts. Reports on the general crop are very discouraging to those who predicted a failure. At the opening to-day August wheat sold 1c under yesterday at 70%c, Septemper &c under at 72c, October Mc under at 73%c, and December Mc under at 76%c. The bears were on top and they stayed there, and at the noon hour wheat features from August to December were %@ lee lower than thirty-four hours before. The receipts were 38,000 bushels and shipments 522,000 bushels. But this fact could not counteract the general tendency. St. Louis took in 225,000 bushels and New York and other export cities showed more receipts than clearances. for August closed at New York at noon %c under yesterday, at 50%c, and the same at St. Louis was Me lower at 71 Me. The last half hour of the session found all grains decidedly weak. The heaviness also affected corn and caused it to sell off about 34c from the noon quotations, closing as follows: July 8614c, August 8614c, September 87%c, October 37%c, May 39%c. Just before the closing at 1 o'clock wheat declined sharply and the closing prices were from 1c to 1%c and the closing prices were from 1c to 13c under vesterday, as follows: July 63cc, August 693cc, September 713cc, October 73cc, December 753cc, May 813cc.

Corn was the only grain which showed any irrmness at the session to-day. Wheat dragged down and oats dropped down, but

corn was firm and in good demand and at a tritle better prices than at the close on Fri-day. At 11 to-day prices for future delivery were just on a par with those of one week ago. The range to-day was from 37c to 3734c for August, from 3754e to 3754e for September, from 3754e to 38c for October, and from 3054c to 40c for May.

1'rovisions were inoderately active and a steadier feeling prevailed. Prices of hogs were higher, but outside orders were light.

were higher, but outside orders were light. Packers, however, run the market to suit themselves, and had brokers bid the prices of lard and short ribs up slightly at the opening and then forced them down again by selling all that buyers would take. The last sales were at 5@7½ advance on short ribs, but at the same prices as yesterday for lard. September ribs opened at \$8.075, sold to \$8.15, but declined and closed at the opening figures. January sold at \$5.92½. September lard sold at \$6.67½@6.70. Pork was slow at slightly lower prices. Shipments of products to consuming points were liberal.

#### CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 23 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE. |-CATTLE-The few natives among the fresh receipts were sold out about the same as on yesterday. Texans were not all sold. There were plenty of buyers, but salesmen were asking more than buyers thought the stock was worth. Taking all things into consideration there was little or no change as compared with the close last night and salesmen were glad to be able to night and salesmen were glad to be able to say for the first time in many weeks, that since about Thursday cattle soid a shade higher, closing at a good 10@15c, better than one week ago. During the week prices have ruled about as follows: Extra steers, 1500 to 1600 lbs., \$4.30@4.35; choice to tancy, \$3.85@4.25; native grassers, \$2.85@3.50; Western steers, \$3.25.@4.10; Texas cattle, \$2.10@3.45. The quotations to-day were: Shipping steers, 1350 to 1500 lbs. \$3.60@4.35; 1200 to 1350 lbs. \$3.35@3.95; 950 to 1200 lbs. \$3.10@3.80; stockers and feeders, \$1.40@3.00; cows, bulls stockers and feeders \$1.40@5.00; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1.25@5.00; bulk, \$2.00@2.35; Texas cattle, 937 head, strong, steers, \$2.50@5.30; cows, \$1.00@2.40. Hoos-Trade was quiet on account of the light run, with an advance of a good 5c on light. Heavy sorts were only steady. The bulk of the sales were between \$5,25@**5**\*35 for mixed and heavy, and \$5.40,65.45 for assorted light. The general market closed rather weak, with unsold stock in the hands of speculators. A light run is looked for next week on account of the low prices of the past week. Values dropped 30c per 100

#### during the week. FINANCIAL

NEW YORK, July 23 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |-STOCKS-The market to-day was decidedly lighter and fluctuations were insignificant and changes unimportant, the last sales being at nearly the same as a week ago. Few operators appeared in the exchange and the two hours' trading was the dullest period witnessed this year. The bank statement showed an increase in reserve of \$571,225, making the holdings of the banks \$8,897,500 above the legal requirements. The statement failed to stimulate trading and had no effect on values. It was said that Elijah Smith and his followings were buying Union Pacific, Oregon Navigation and Northern Pacine, with a view to help the Union Pacific get control of the Northern Pacific. Many of the Chicago houses did not get an order to-day and were inclined to the opinion that lower prices must ensue before any good comes out of the market. The total sales were 28,386 shares, including 4,000 shares of Lackawana, 2,700 shares of St. Paul, 3,106 shares of Reading, 1,450 shares of Louisville & Nashville, 2,010 shares of Pacific Mail, 3,900 shares of Western Union. Money-On call easy at 3 per cent.

GOVERNMENTS-Government bonds were dull but steady.

YESTERDAY'S QUOTATIONS. PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER-514000 per STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull but steady at \$4.82% for sixty day bills, and \$4.84% for demand.

## PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 23,-Following quotations are the 2:30 closing figures:
Flour-Market steady and prices 5@10c easier than former quotations.
Wheat-Weak and heavy; opened 1@14c lower, and with slight fluctuations declined 1/2@1c more, and closed 1/2 lower than yesterday; cash, 66/4c; August, 69/4c; September, 71/4c.

71'sc. Corn—Opened firm, advanced %c, became easier, ruled weak, and closed %c lower than yesterday; cash and August, 37%c;; September, 37%c. Oats—Lower; cash and August, 24%c; Sep-

Oats—Lower; cash and August, 24%c; September, 25c.
Rye—Quiet at 45c.
Barley—September, 65c.
Prime Timothy Secu—Quotable at \$2.15.
Flax Seed—\$1.14%.
Whisky—\$1.10.
Pork—Nominal and quiet; cash, \$15.00; year, \$11.10.
Lard—Prices ruled 24,665c higher but closed steady; cash, \$6.824,66.55; August, \$6.55/26.57%; September, \$6.67/4/66.70.

Bulk Meats—Shoulders, \$5.80@5.90; short clear, \$8,30@8,35; short ribs, \$7.95@8,00.

Butter—Firm with upward tendency; creamery, 174@314c; dalry, 13@18c.

Cheese—Firm; full cream cheddars, \$84@9c; flats, \$84@9c; Young Americas, \$94@39c; skims, 6@7c.

Eggs—Quiet at \$114@12c.

Hides—Unchanged; heavy green salted; 74c; light do, \$2.00%; salted bull hides, 6c, green salted calf, 8c; dry flint, 12@13c; dry calf, 13@14c; demons 40c each; dry salted, 10c.

Tallow-Unchanged; No. 1 country, solid, quotable at 4c; No. 2, 3c; cake, 4c.

Oats—14.014c lower and moderately active: receipts, 41,000; exports, none; mixed west-ern, 34.037c; white western, 29.0343c. Petroleum—Steady; United, closed 5756c. Eggs-Firm with tair inquiry; western, 12

Pork—Dull and nominal.

Pork—Dull and nominal.

Lard—A trifle higher but very quiet; western steam, \$6.90.

Butter—Firm and quiet; western, 10@21c; creamery, 16@21c. Cheese—Firm; western, 7@8c.

Cincinnati, July 28. - Wneat-Quiet; No. red, 73c. Corn-Easier and lower; No. 2 mixed, 43 4334c.
Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 29c.
Rye—Dull; No. 2, 49c.
Pork—Quiet at \$16.00,
Lard—In fair demand at \$6.3234.
Whisky—\$1.05.

Whisky—\$1.05.

Milwaukee, July 23.—Wheat—Weak; cash and August, 70c; September, 71½c.
Corn—Dulf; No. 3, nominal.
Oats—Easier; No. 2 white, 32½c.
Rye—Steady; No. 1 nominal.
Barley—Steady; September, 62c.
Provisions—Firm; mess pork July, \$15.00.
St. Louis, July 23.—Wheat—Weak and lower; 2 red. cash, 70½@71c; July, 70½c; August, 70½@70½c; September, 72¼@70½c, Corn—Easy; cash, 33½c; August, 33@33½c; September, 34½c.
Oats—Easy; cash, 23½@23½c; July, 23¾c; August, 23½@23½c; September, 24c.
Pork—Firm at \$15.50.
Whisky—Steady at \$1.05.
Lard—Quiet at \$6.35.
Butter—Strong and higher; creamery, 18@

Butter-Strong and higher; creamery, 15@ 22c; dairy, 13@18c. Kansas City, July 23.—Wheat—Quiet; No. 2, cash, 63% bid, 64% casked. Corn—Quiet; No. 2, cash, 31% c bid,; Au-ust, 30% bid; September, 31% c.

usi, outgo out; September, 3136.
Oats—No. 2, August, 2136c asked.
Liverpoot, July 23. — Wheat — No demand; holders offer moderately.
Corn—Dull and lower; new mixed western, 3s 11%d per cental.

ern, 3s 113/d per cental.

Minneapolis, July 23.—Wheat—Quiet and weak, with little disposition to operate; No. hard, I cash and August, 72/4c; September, 73/4c; October, 73c; No. 1 northern, cash and August, 71/4c; September, 72/4c; No. 2 northern, cash and August, 69/4c; September, 70/4c. On track: No. 1 bard, 74c; No. 2 northern, 71c; No. 2 northern, 70c.

Flour—Dull patents, \$4.10@4.25; bakers, \$3.20@3.35.

Receipts-Wheat, 77,000 bu. Shipments-Wheat, 2,000 bu; flour, 19,000 New Orleans, July 23 .- Corn-Quiet but firm; mixed, 4fe; no yellow offered; white

Hog Products-Dull and drooping. Pork -\$15.75. Lard-\$6.0334. Bulk Meats-Shoulders, \$5.80; long clear and clear ribs, \$5.00.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, July 23 .- The Drovers' Jour-Chicago, July 23.—The Drovers' Journal reports as follows:
Cattle—Reccipis, 1,000; market nominally steady; shipping steers, \$3,10@4,35; stockers and feeders, \$1,40@3,00; cows, bulls and mixed, \$1,25@3,00; Texas cattle, \$1,90@3,30.
Hogs—Reccipts, 6,000; market strong and 5c higher; rough and mixed, \$5,20@5,30; light, \$5,20@5,45; skips, \$3,10@5,00.
Sheep—Reccipts, 2,000; market steady; patives, \$1,50@4,20; western, \$3,25@3,25; natives, \$1.50@4.20; western, \$3.25@3.95; Texans, \$2.75@3.90; lambs per head, \$1.50@

.70, National Stock Yards, East St Louis, Ill., July 23.— Cattle — Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,000; fair to choice native steers, \$3,85@4.25; butchers' steers, fair to choice, \$3,30@3,90; feeders, steers, fair to choice, \$5,30@3,90; feeders, fair to good, \$3,00@3.70; stockers, fair to good, \$2,00@3.80. Hogs-Receipts, 600; shipments,

choice heavy and butchers' selections, \$5.35@ 5.45; packers and Yorkers, medium to prime, \$5.10@5.30; pigs, common to good, \$4.60@ 5.10.

5.10.

Kansas City, July 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 600; shipments, 1.500; good to choice corn fed, \$3.40@3.70; common to medium, \$2.90@5.30; stockers, \$2.00@2.40; feeding steers, \$2.50@4.90; cows, \$1.40@2.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 4.000; shipments, 1.500; good to choice, \$5.25@5.40; common to medium, \$5.00@5.90. dium, \$5.00@5.20.

#### OMABA LIVE STOCK. Saturday, July 24. General.

The run of cattle has been heavy during the past week at the principal markets and prices have been going lower. Receipts of hogs have been lighter this week than last, but was not unexpected to the trade as this is a busy time of year and deliveries are not as free as a month earlier. The quality of animals has not been as good, prices being high, shippers have not been as particular about sorting, which circumstance may have helped to break the market here and else where. Prices kept up well until Friday, when they could no longer stand the strain of big receipts.

Cattle. There was one train of grass rangers in to-day, but aside from them there was nothing in to make a market. The range cattle were hardly fat enough for the dressed beef trade and it is most too early for such cattle to be in demand here for feeders. They were all reshipped to Chleago excepting three loads. There was some inquiry for good handy fat natives, but there were none in. is a little firmer on this class of stock as it is wanted for the dressed beef trade.

Hogs. The receipts of hogs to-day were liberal for the last day of the week, although there were only a little more than half as many in as yesterday. The market opened active at an advance of 10@15c and contined firm. The buyers were all on the market early and everything was sold by the middle of the forenoon. The market closed strong.

There was nothing doing on the market. Receipts. Cattle..... Hogs..... 2,400 Prevalling Prices. Showing the prevailing prices paid for live stock on this market: Choice steers, 1300 to 1500 lbs....\$3,70@3,80

Choice steers, 1300 to 1500 lbs. \$3,70@3,80
Choice steers, 1100 to 1300 lbs. \$3,60@3,70
Fat little steers 900 to 1550 lbs. \$3,20@3,50
Corn-fed range steers 1300 to 1400 \$3,40@3,55
Good to choice corn-fed cows. \$2,75@3,90
Common to medium cows. \$2,00@2,50
Good to choice buils. \$1,75@2,25
Light and medrum hogs. \$4,95@5,10
Good to choice heavy hogs. \$5,10@5,20
Good to choice mixed hogs. \$5,00@5,15

#### Representative Sales. STEERS. No. Av. Pr. 15...1038 83.25

Na. Av. 8.... 908 Pr. 2.00 Av. Shk. .181 80 8 .208 240 .212 200 .197 40 .196 400 .193 80 .264 40 No. 59 63 64 35 64 49 .968 .261 .935 .940 .946 .956 .938 .938 .971 5.10 5.10 40 160 160 120 .245 .251 .209 .224 .234 .231 .250 120 200 40 160

75 . 205 80 5.05 64 . 220 127 . 181 120 5.05 57 . 271 72 224 40 5.07 7 70 . 250 68 239 40 5.07 4 105 . 284 64 250 80 5.10 61 . 271 53 227 120 5.10 53 . 317 Live Stock Sold. Showing the number of head of stock sold on the market to-day: G. H. Hammond & Co. Local Total ...... 2905 Shipments. Showing the number of cars of cattle, hogs and sheep shipped from the yards during the No. cars. No. cars. Rt. Dest. 14 .... Joliet All sales of stock in this market are made per cwt. live weight unless otherwise stated. Dead hogs sell at \$4c per lb, for all weights "Skins," or hogs weighing less than 100 lbs, no value. Pregnant sows are docked 40 lbs, and stags 50 lbs, by the public inspector. Weekly Receipts. Showing the official receipts of cattle and hogs for each day of the past week. Monday, July 18. 365
Tuesday, July 19. 814
Wednesday, July 20 654
Thursday, July 21 552
Friday, July 22 223
Saturday, July 23 276 20,419

Comparative Prices. Showing the prevailing prices on the hog market for the opening and closing of the past week and for the closing of the week

Monday Saturday Saturday July 18 July 23 July 16 \$5,00@5.35 \$5,10@5.20 \$5,20@5,30 \$5,00@5.15 \$4,95@5.10 \$5,00@5,15 \$5,10@5,20 \$5,10@5,20 \$5,10@5,20 Live Stock Notes.

No cattle market. Hogs advance 15c. An active hog market. Fourteen loads of rangers received. Fred Kropp, Schuyler, sold a load of 317-11 hogs at \$5.20.

F. C. Bliss, Howells, marketed a load of logs at \$5,10. The first of grass range cattle for this season were in to-day. The Big Horn cattle company had in 276

head of cattle from Rock Creek. The receipts of the past week compared with the week before show a falling off of 1,082 cattle and 2,782 hogs, Mr. Adams, of Chicago, a member of the commission firm of George Adams & Burke, was among the visitors at the yards to-day.

was among the visitors at the yards to-day.

The following had hogs on the market:
A. D. Kenyon, Howard; John Wiggins,
Columbus; Hale & Way, Ord; G. H. Warren
& Co. Grafton; E. S. M. Whiney, Tamora;
T. B. Murch, Bellwood; W. C. Moore;
Swanton; A. Mandlebaun, Bladen; J. M.
Young, Lawrence; Wilkinson & G., Avoca;
J. Cummings, Talmage; L. L. Doane, C.
Redlon, Scotla; H. R. Galkner, Plum Creek;
E. B. Welker, St. Edwards; C. C. Clifton,
Colon; A. M. Spooner & Co., Hooper, F. C.
Beiss, Howells; M. Nelson, Hartington; E.
M. Bank, Weeping Water; Gillett & R.,
Beatrice; G. L. Smith, Ulysses; C. H. Harmon, Riverton; H. Gund & Co., Ayr; Toogood Bros., Crete; Vandruff Bros., Bradshaw; Fred Black, Hastings; Clark & Co.,
Weston.

### OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS. General Produce.

Saturday, July 23. The following are the prices at which round lots of produce are sold in this mar-

Eggs-The receipts are light and stocks are moving mostly at 11c.

BUTTER-A large portion of the good butter that is coming arrives in such poor condition that it has to be graded as poor. Creamery, though, 15 of 18c; creamery, choice, 14 of 18c; dairy, fancy, 13 of 15c; dairy, choice, 11 of 125c; dairy, fair to good, 10 of 12 feet or 7000. CHEESE—Fancy full cream cheddars, single, 10c; full cream twins, 1034c; Young Americas, 11c; brick cheese, 100 lbs, in case,

new, 12c; Limburger, 100 lbs, in case, new, 11c; Swiss, fancy Ohio, new, 19c. POTATOES—Good home grown stock is in liberal supply and selling for the most part

BERUIES—Red raspberries continue to ar-rive in small quantities but not in very good shape for reshipping. They are selling at \$2.50 per 24-qt case. Blackberries are not plenty and are selling at \$2.50 per 16-qt case. POTATOES—The local farmers are bringing in a good many which they sell direct to the retail trade or the consumers. Choice stock is selling at 50/a60c but some very fair

stock has been sold as low as 30c.

BERRIES—There were a few red raspberries in which brought \$2.50 per 24 pt cases;
24 qt cases of blackberries are selling at \$4.00. S4.90.

POULTRY—There is a very fair demand for good stock. Old fowls sell well, if choice, at \$3.2563.50. Large spring chickens sell at \$2.5063.00. There are a few ducks coming in which sell at \$2.7563.00, according to size. Pigeons, 756@\$1.00.

GAME—There is very little doing in this line; weather is too hot just at present Snipes, per dozen, 75c@\$1.90; ployer, 75c@ \$1.00; prairie chickens, \$2,50@3.00. APPLES—Iowa home grown apples are coming in and good stock is selling at \$2,50 g 3,50 per bbl.

Tomatoes-The supply on the market is liberal. Good stock is moving at \$2.00 per TOMATORS-The market is well supplied with good stock which is selling at 90@1.00 per hox.

ORANGES—Naples oranges, choice, 200 s.,

per box, \$6.50@7.50; Naples oranges, im-perial, 160 s., per box, \$6.50@7.50. LEMONS—There are some very fancy large Majori lemons on the market which are sell-ing at \$9.00. Choice Messina lemons are moving at \$8.00@8.50. BANANAS—Choice green bunches are firm at quotations: Port Limon, per bunch,

\$3.00@4.00.

WATERMELONS—Melons of all kinds are very scarce. Watermelons, per hundred, \$35.00; canteloupes, per dozen, \$2.50@3.00.

VEGETABLES—Cabbage, home grown, per crate, \$4.00; cucumbers, per dozen, 40c; onions, per bbl, \$3.50; crook-neck squash, per one-third bu box, \$1.25.

GRAPES—There were a few grapes on the market from Southern Texas. They sold at market from Southern Texas. They sold at

market from Southern Texas. They sold at \$1.50(a).00 per 10-lb box.
PEACHES—There are no southern peaches of any account coming in and California peaches are not very pienty. Hale's early are selling at \$1.75 per box.
PEACHES—There are not many peaches coming in and they sell immediately on arrival. Delaware peaches have put in an appearance on the market. There have been a few in from Missouri which sold at \$1.25 per ½-bu box. Early Crawfords have arrived

few in from Missouri which sold at \$1.25 per 5g-bu box. Early Crawfords have arrived from California and sold quickly at \$2.00 per box, or \$1.75 in round lots.

PLUMS—There was a large supply of California plums on to-day's market. There were three varieties, the Bradshaw, Purple Duane and Washington. They sold at \$1.50 (20.175 per box. ©1.75 per box.
PEARS—California pears are plenty and of

very good quality for this season. Choice Bartlets were selling at \$3.00 per box and the common varieties at \$2.50@2.75. PLUMS—The market is fairly well supplied with good California stock, which is held at \$1.75 per box; prunes \$1.75 per box.

PEARS—The market is well supplied with good Bartlett pears, which are selling at \$3.00@3.25 per 40-lb box. Claps Favorite are sold at the same price.

Grocer's List.

\$2.40@2.50; 2 lb. early June peas, per case, \$2.75; 3 lb. tomatoes, \$2.45@1.50; 2 corn, \$2.50,
Phovisions — Hams, 12@12%c; breakfast bacon, 1014@1014c; bacon sides, 1214@124c; dry sait, 84814c; shoulders, 754c; dried beef hams, 13@14c; dried beef, regular, 1214c; hans, picnic, Signition, regular, 12-20.

WOODENWARE-Two-hoop palis, per doz, \$1.45; 3-hoop palis, \$1.65; No. 1 tub. \$6.50; No. 2 tub. \$4.50; wash-boards, \$1.75; assorted bowls, \$2.25; No. 1 churns, \$9; No. 2 churns, \$8; No. 3 churns, STARCH-Mirror Gloss, 5%c; Graves Corn,

STARCH—Mirror Gloss, 54c; Graves Corn, 64c; Oswego Gloss, 7c; Oswego Corn, 7c.
Bnooms—Extra 4 tie, 83.00; No. 1, 82.25;
No. 2, 82.00; heavy stable, 84.00.
SYBUP—No. 70, 4-gallon kegs, 81.32@1.35;
New Orleans, per gallon 88@46c; maple syrup, half bbls, "old time," per gallon, 70c; 1-gallon cans, per doz, \$10.00; half gallon cans, per doz, \$0.00; half gallon cans, per doz, \$0.50; quart cans, \$3.00.
CANDY—Mixed, 834@11c; stick, 834@914c.
CRACKERS—Garneau's soda, butter and plenic, 44sc; creems, 73cc; ginger snaps, 74cc;

CANDY—Mixed, 5%(011); SHCK, 5%(023); C.
CRACKERS—Garneau's soda, butter and pienie, 4½c; creams, 7½c; ginger snaps, 7½c; city soda, 7½c.

Pickel.s—Medium, in bbls, \$7.00; do in half bbls, \$4.00; small, in bbls, \$5.00; do, in half bbls, \$4.50; gherkins, in bbls, \$9.00; do, in half bbls, \$5.00.

SUGAR—Granulated, 6¾(05½c; cxtra C, 5½/4½, 5½c; white extra C, 5½/40/5½c; extra C, 5½/4½, 5½c; evilow C, 5½/40/5½c; extra C, 5½/4½, 5½c; evilow C, 5½/40/5½c; extra C, 5½/4½, cxaporated, 50-lb rine, 17½/60/18c; raspberries, evaporated, 50-lb rine, 17½/60/18c; raspberries, evaporated, 50-lb rine, 17½/60/18c; raspberries, new, ½'s, 7½c; evaporated, peled peaches, ne

TOBACCO-Lorillard's Climax, 37c; Splendid, 38c; Mechanic's Delight, 40c; Leggett & Meyer's Star, 37c; Cornerstone, 37c; Drum-mond's Horse Shoe, 37c; T. J., 31c; Sorg's Spearhead, 37c.
TEAS-Japan, per lb, 20:350c; gunpowder, 25:30c; Young Hyson, 30:350c; Congou, 65:36

70e: Oolong, 30@65c. Dry Lumber.

DIMENSIONS AND TIMBERS. 12 ft 14 ft 16 ft 18 ft 20 ft 22 ft 24 ft 17.50 17.50 17.50 18.50 19.50 02.50 22.50 17.50 17.50 17.50 18.50 19.50 22.50 22.5 17.70 17.50 17.50 18.50 19.50 22.50 22.5 17.50 17.50 17.50 18.50 19.50 22.50 22.5 18.00 18.00 18.00 19.00 20.00 23.50 24.50 18.50 18.50 18.50 19.50 20.50 23.00 23.00 2x4-8x8 BOARDS. No. 4, com, 8 1 8. 13,50

No. 4, com, 8 1 8. 13,50

No. 1, 4 & 6 in, 12 & 14 it, rough 18,00

No. 2, 18 in White Pine Ceiling \$34.00

Clear, 3 in Norway Pine Ceiling 15,00

SIDING. SIDING. A, 12, 14 and 16 ft. \$22,00 B, " 20,50 

FINISHING.

1st and 2d, clear, 1½ inch, s. 3 s. . . . \$50.00 Sd, clear, 1 inch, s. 2 s., \$45: 1½, 1½, 2 in 47.00 B select, 1 inch, s. 2 s., \$30: 1½, 1½, 2 in 37.00 White cedar, 6 in., 36s., 1236e; 9 in. qrs., 11e

SIGHTS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A Metropolis Where Everything is

Immense. One of the first things that strikes an eastern tourist visiting the Pacific coast, writes Laura B. Starr in the Cleveland Leader, is the bigness of everything; even the stories they tell are far and away beyond anything we have ever heard before. When they tell us California fruit is the best in the market we believe them, for the proof of the pudding is in the cating, and who ever ate more delicious pears, piums, cherries, apricots, to say nothing of the oranges and peaches? Though there be those who claim that the former are better, grown in Florida, and that no peach that ever grew could rival those which are

sent from New Jersey. They tell us the quealypus tree grows twenty feet in one season, and again we are no doubting Thomas, for, as we sit on the veranda and watch them, we can almost see them grow, but when they tell us that it is no uncommon thing to see watermelons weighing seventy-five or a hundred, and occasionally 110 pounds, then we begin to think a ical operation necessary for the enlarge ment of the œsophagus before we can swallow such enormous melons or stories as those. But joking aside, everything is built on an extreme scale here Whatever it is, is the largest or smallest, the best or worst, they know no medium. Here in San Francisco the air is very exhibarating, and the people live at high pressure al the time. In driving about the city, or rather in the suburbs and the country round about you feel as though you were riding through a sea of champagne and

taking it in at every pore.

The fogs which are so frequent hang over the city and are soon dispelled by the sun, which seldom hides its face for more than a few hours at a time at this season of the year; even in the rainy season they tell me there is not often an entire day when the sun does not show itself. The only objections which even a carping critic can find with the are the wind and dust. From May till October the trade winds blow daily; rising about 11 o'clock a.m. and going down with the sun. It is only the visitors, however, who complain of the wind, for those who live here know that it is a great sanitary measure proyided by nature for the health of the city. Without it San Francisco would be in a

miserable condition indeed. The people on the streets have a strangely familiar look—as have those in all strange cities—the ladies particularly reminding me of Chicago ladies. They dress very fashionably, wearing the most striking contrasts and daring combina-tions in colors, and still carrrying it all with that decided chic which is so lightful to behold and so difficult to attain. They are handsome ladies, too, handsome of face and line of figure; in-deed it is the exception to meet with a poor figure. The climate seems especially conducive to the growth of grace and beauty in all its products, human and otherwise. Even Pharoah's 'lean kine' grow plump and rosy here. One reason for this is that everybody lives out of doors in the sunshine as much as possible. The houses, which are mostly built of wood on account of earthquakes all have bay windows so arranged as to eatch every gleam of sunshine possible. There is a great sameness in the architecture of the city, that is among the dwellings that make no great pretentions. homes of the many, many times millionaires present a greater variety, but they will never carry off the palm for archi-tectural beauty. Even the handsomest ones have little or no grounds about them, and the absence of shade trees is strikingly noticeable. There is good reason for this lack of trees; is a Coffice—Ordinary grades, 194(20)4c; fair, 20:221; choice, 12:23; choice, 12:24; fancy green and yellow, 2:36:25c; old government Java, 2:46:25c; old government Java, 2:46:25c; old Laughlin's XXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXXX, 25:4c; old Laughlin's XXXXX

at the foot of one of the Berkshire hills, with a long stretch of fertile valley in front of it. With a half a dozen houses, which stood between it and the street, torn away and a side hill graded, it will have a lovely view and fine entrance and carriageway. I remember thinking at the time it was a great pity that this rich woman with her handso ponies had not a house full of growing sons and daughters to enjoy and inherit her wealth instead of being the possessor of one son only, and he an adopted one.
All the world, at least that portion of which reads the daily papers, knows that a few short months ago ex Gov-ernor Stanford lost his only son, and he the child of his old age, for the mother had lived half through the allotted three-score and ten years when he was born. All the world does not know how the loss of their son has affected Mr. and Mrs. Stanford. It has softened their hearts and made them more keenly alive to the wants and necessities of poor humanity less fortunate than themselves. It has turned their thoughts toward the sick and offering, the needy and neg-lected. Their charities are many and their good works will follow them. Mr. Stanford is building a university at Palo

Alto, of which more anon, and has given

a large sum for the improvement of Gol-den Gate park, and in many other ways

is distributing his money where it will do

great good, Mrs. Stanford vies with her husband in

gave promise of great It is built on the outskirts of

her private charities, one of which is the support of several kindergartens. Her name is down for \$8,000 a year for these schools, but I am told she spends much more. I attended a reception given her by the eight schools which are under her patronage, and it was a very affecting sight to watch these 400 children, all under four years of age, marching into the hall and up to their benefactor, each tiny hand grasping a fragrant rose, which was deposited in Mrs. Stanford's lap. These children are gathered from the slums of the city, and it would be vastly curious and interesting it one could trace the far reaching influence which must leave its trace upon the lives of these little ones. It is upon the lives of these tittle ones. It is far wiser to establish schools for the training of such as these than to wait until sin and crime have done their work, and then make a great show of trying to reclaim them through reformatory institutions. By the way, the legislature of Connecticut realizes the futility of the so-called charitable and reformatory work done by the misguided lovers of humanity, and has recently enacted a law for the long confinement of incorrigible criminals, i e., persons who have been sentenced three times for a period of not less than two years. This law pro-vides that at the expiration of the third sentence the criminal shall be detained in prison for twenty-five years. It is claimed that the major part of state prison offenses are the acts of men born of crime, and that even under the best conditions they seldom reform.

Golden Gate park is with justice the pride of San Franciscans. It includes, I

believe, about eight thousand acres, only a small portion of which, however, is as yet under cultivation. These broad acres stretch from the city limits to the sea, and when art and the architect have done all that is proposed for the park, it will be a magnificent place. Art must do it all here, for nature provided nothing but a multitude of sandhills, gleaming and glistening in the bright sunshine. Buffalo grass and sage brush must first be planted and then come the pine and cucalyptus trees, and the work is fairly begun. There is a fine conservatory, several miles of lovely drives, with a few statues scattered about. here is a very handsome one of Garfield, who was a great favorite on this coast.

A favorite drive is through the park out to the Cliff house, a delightful sup-per, and then home again through the moonlight. From the veranda in the rear of the Chiff house can be seen real rocks which are covered with these awkward, ungainly, slimy creatures which make you shudder to look upon, and yet which fascinate you by their ugliness.

Sutro Heights, which affords a charming view, is, with its gorgeous flowers and numberless pieces of statuary, just beyond. Here one may look out on the broad ocean, far away to the sea, and watch the incoming and sale, as they pass the Golden Gate.

Chinatown is one of the first places visited by the easterner. The people, their merchandise, their manner of living, are all strange and curious, and one findsno end of interesting things to see and hear. The influx of eastern visitors this year has created an unusual boom in Chinese curios. The prices asked for most of the things are twice that of a year ago. However, if one has enough f the Jew in him, he may buy things at his own price, for they will bear beating down, and finally offer the goods at the customer's price before allowing him to leave without buying. They are a queer mixture, this product of an old, old civilization!

One of the advantages which San Francisco has over any other city in the union is the cable cars; they are so clean. comfortable and make such good timesix miles an hour—that one yery soon comes to look upon the horse cars with disdain. The stranger finds himself treated to a great surprise when he goes over the hills in these cars. Should he chance to be seated in the rear of the car and looking ahead, he suddenly misses the dummy and with a quick drawing of the breath wonders what has happened. Nothing at all, it simply has gone over the brink of the hill, which is so steep that the front of the train is not visible to the rear until it also begins the descent.

## THE SHEWART ESTATE. The Heirs Make Lafe Uncomfortable

for Hilton. NEW YORK, July 23,-(Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Litigation about the estate of Alegander T. Stewart appears to be intermmable. The last published important action was that of Prescott Hall Butler, who about the middle of February filed notice of suit to set aside what is known as the trust clause in the will of Mrs. Stewart. Butler's great alm wasto reduce ex-Judge's Hilton's influence and power as trustee under that document to as near nothing as possible. Butler's mother-in-law, Mrs. J. Lawrence Smith, has now began another suit against Hilton. Thepurpose of this is to have an accounting and set aside the transfer of the dry goods business made by Mrs. Stewart in accounting and set aside the transfer of the dry goods business made by Mrs. Stewart in 1876. Mrs. Smith recites the well known facts relative to the transfer and makes the assertion that it was unlawfully made against the lawful interests of rightful heirs, and not in accordance with the intention of Stewart as declared in his will. Among the property to which attention is called as having passed improperly to Hilton's bands, are the buildings at Broadway and Chambers street, and the large retail building at Tenth street. Whether the present suit was an after thought, based on the idea that the Builer suit did not go far enough, or did not rest upon desirable legal basis, could not be learned yesterday, nor whether it was simply a further step in the campaign of the heirs to make matters as uncomfortable as possible for Hilton. Judge Hilton is now in Saratega. His answer will not be put in until fall, and will be undoubtedly of the nature of that in Butler's suit's general denial all along the line. general dental all along the line.

A Steamer Sunk. CALCUTTA, July 23.—The steamer Mahratta has foundered off Hoogly point. It is believed a large number of pilgrims return-

ing to Calcutta were drowned.

Lake Lafevre is the scene of the seaserpent's latest appearance. A great black object with a big roar and a slow movement is the description of the om-