THE CONDITION OF TRADE. Local Money Market Easy, With a Firm Undertone.

COLLECTIONS REPORTED AS GOOD.

Produce Market Well Supplied-Vegetables Very Plentiful and Low in Price-Eggs at 11c-Butter Very Dull.

Mr. Hughes, manager of the Omaha clearing house, reports the clearings for the week at 84,347,453,80, an increase of 33 9-10 per cent. Balances were \$628,787.70. The money market continues to show great ease, and the situation is designated by all the banks as very comfortable. The statement to the comptroller of the currency, showing the condition of the national banks here on May 17, 1899, confirms this and shows loans and discounts to be \$12,-\$50,981.51; deposits, \$17,095.655.61. But two of the backs show rediscounts, and all but these show a surplus over the legal reserve. At some of the banks there is a greater call for money, especially with those having many mercan tile accounts, while others say they would be

glad to have \$70,000 to \$100,000 of good paper presented to relieve them of the plethora of cash which they carry. Exchange has been rather scarce, only one bank having any surrather searce, only one bank having any surplus during the past week.

Money is easier at the east this week than hast, and while there has been perhaps a less buoyant stock market, with prices somewhat easier, the reaction is regarded as healthy and the undertone is firm.

In discussing the prospects of silver legislation in congress the Ceylon (India) Times remarks: "Any rise in the price of silver, if accompanied by a similar rise in the price of commodities, would be very disastrous to all producers in silver-using countries. The ques-

ducers in silver-using countries. The ques-n for us is, would the price of such an icle as tea rise with the price of silver? So producers in silver-using countries. The question for us is, would the price of such an article as tea rise with the price of silver? So far at all events as concurrence between the two movements goes, we may take it as highly improbable; so that, even if in time the price of tea began to rise with the rise in silver, it would be very harmful to the tea planter in the meantime, and his interests are therefore not identical with the bi-metallists, though we fully believe that exaggerated fears are held. We he probable effect of a steady rise of silver upon producers in Ceylon."

General trade continues very good, all lines respecting a fair increase in sales for the month over hest May, and the feeling in the jobbing district is very satisfactory. Collections are reported as good and with an easy money market the outlook would be all that could be desired were it not for the prohibition bugbear, which depresses values and renders men loath to invest except in secarities readily convertible and has almost wholly stopped large building operations; for, while there are many buildings going up, a visit to the architects.

large building operations; for, while there are many buildings going up, a visit to the architects offices discloses the fact that the season in this line would be much more brisk than it has been were it not for the fear that prohibition may come and values be unduly depressed for a long season. Prices show but few changes. Sugar is firm, with granulated quoted at 6½000cc. Coffee has been rather slow, but toward the close of the week jobbers gave liberal orders to roasters and an advance is confidently anticipated for Monday.

There is a somewhat many always.

for Monday.

There is a somewhat more cheerful feeling reported in the eastern iron market, but the consumption is still less than the production and buyers are few. Lead is slightly lower. Tin is dult and copper firm and advancing. We hear of no important changes in the dry goods market. Cottons are firm and woolens dult.

duli.

The Shipping and Commercial List says of Brazil coffee: There has been a further advance in option values and hence prices generally are firmer; but this improvement, if improvement it can be called, does not go below the surface and except for higher quotations, the situation is practically unchanged, so we being just as difficult as heretofore, and tlowe the situation is practically unchanged.

10 being just as difficult as heretofore, and the distributive movement quite as unsatisfactory and disappointing. Dealers who are carrying a full supply are unwilling to buy and those who have little or no stock replenish it in a hand-to-mouth way. The justified of the justified in a hand-to-mouth way is mply because of the continued dullness of the justified of the justified in the insertion. Speculation appears to be confined to the efforts of the bulls to support the spot and pear months, so as to afford them an opportunity to unload their communications of actual coffee in case the country shows any disposition to buy; but the infrequency of such opportunities is the greatest source of adisappointment. Under the circumstances it is easy to understand how the strength of the situation is chiefly upon the surface, and sat very little encouragement there is therefore to make fresh purchases for which the puttle is so uncertain. The transactions in invoices since our last issue have consisted of 1,000 bays flat bean No. 9, 15% cents cost and freight; 1,000 do. Nos. 5 and 6 spot, 18%; 1,500 do. Nos. 6 fl. and 7 spot in Ceylon, 18%. The market left off yesterday firmly held, but quiet buyers being unwilling to bid within %c of the prices asked and showing reluctance to buy even were concessions obtainable.

The total visible in the United States and affort for this country was, May 23, in bags, 63,000 concessions obtainable.

The total visible in the United States and affort for this country was, May 2, in bags, 63,000 concessions obtainable.

The total visible for refined sugars when extended oss drawbacks are:

| 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 | 1820 |

Powdered 355 @ 361
Granulated 343 @—
The local produce market has been fairly
well supplied. Strawberries are plentiful and
cheap, fancy stock selling at \$2.75@\$3.00 per 24quart case and proportionately lower for common stock. Bananas, lemons and placapples
are unchanged. Oranges are active and the
bracket is higher and firm. Rodi sell at \$3.00
per 15%.

Vegetables are very plentiful and low in price. New potatoes bring \$3.50 per bbl. Onions, \$4.50\(\text{sol}\). Onions, \$4.50\(\text{ bage, 35-646 per lb.

Poultry is rather quiet. Spring chickens, fancy large, sold Saturday at \$4.00; fair to good brought \$2.50 to \$5.50, according to size. Dressed yeal was in rather moderate demand, choice medium bringing 6c to 7c. Eggs are selling at 11c. Butter was never so dull. Nearly all country store receipts were closed out at \$255c per pound, and quotations on all grades are off 5c to 6c per pound and nominal at that. The retail trade is good and collections fair and improving.

at that. The retail trade is good and collec-tions fair and improving.

The Commercial National bank has moved into its new building and held a reception yes-terday. Its quarters are equal to any in the United States in their appointments and facilities for doing business and the six-teen ton safe with its double time lock is the largest and finest in the west and the equal of any made.

largest and finest in the west and the equal of any nade.

The German Savings bank, recently incorporated with \$500,000 subscribed capital, of which \$1500,000 is paid up in eash, will occupy the old \$250,000 is paid up in eash, will occupy the old \$250,000 is paid up in eash, will occupy the old \$250,000 is paid up in eash, will occupy the old \$250,000 is paid up in each officers and their save acted by the Commercial National at Thirteenth and Douglas. Its officers and directors are Frederick Metz, sr., president; Henry Bolin, managing director; C. B. Schmidt, vice president; L. D. Fowler, cashler; Frederick Krug, George Helmrod and Henry Moyer, names synonymous with integrity and wealth. The stockholders are among the wealthlest and most influential men in the sity.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK. Cattle.

Cattle.

Saturday, May 31.

Estimated receipts of cattle, 1,600, compared with 1,082 yesteriay and 1,255 Saturday of last week. The receipts during the week have been 1,275, compared with 1,848 the prior week, a failing off of 2,211. The market opened yers since, heavy beeves and poor grades of CJWs Sugging and in most cases lower, while well developed, light natty cattle and the finest grades of cows were the only kind that buyers seemed desirous to hid on. After a slow, dragging market nearly everything changed hands at prices not varying from the morning bids. The receipts of feeders were quite liberal with a demand quite up to the receipts. Several country feeders were on market after stockers and feeders. Good heifers are in demand and are firm. Bulls are take and calves unchanged. wk and calves unchanged

Hogs.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts of hogs 5,400, compared with 6,183 yesterday and 5,268 Saturday of last week. The receipts during the week have been 31,463, compared with 35,446 last week, a failing off of 3,984. The market opened slow, and on a featureless market the pens were all cleaned at a reasonably early hour, the sales showing a shade's advance. The market is now 20c lewer than it was on last Monday and 5 to 10c higher. The range of prices was \$3,706, 3,859, Light. \$3,706,3,377; mixed. \$3,756,3,80; heavy, \$3,756,3,80; heavy, \$3,756,3,80; ompared with \$3,74 yesterday and \$3,72 Saturday of last week.

Sheep.

Estimated receipts of sheep 120 compared with 200 yesterday and 8 Saturday of last week. Good nuttons continue in demand with receipts insufficient to supply packing house demands.

Prevailing Prices. to following is a table of prices paid in a market for the grade of stock mentioned: me steers, 1230 to 1600 Bs. \$3.90 (24.70 od steers, 1230 to 1430 Bs. \$3.90 (24.70 od steers, 1230 to 1300 Bs. \$3.25 (24.40 od steers, 1030 to 1300 Bs. \$3.25 (24.70 mmon, 1000 to 1440 Bs. \$3.25 (23.70 ommon canners rdinary to fair cows... air to good cows.... Choice to fancy cows.

Light stockers and feeders.
Light stockers and feeders.
Feeders, 930 to 1100 Bs.
Fair to choice light hogs
Fair to choice heavy hogs.
Fair to choice mixed hogs.

Average Cost of Hogs. The following table gives the average cost of hozs on the dates mentioned, including the

Range of Prices.

moos.

Average Price of Hogs.

Showing the average price paid for loads of hegs on the days indicated in 1837, 1833, 1839 and 1800:

3 67M Sunday 5 24

Highest and Lowest Sales of Hogs.

Stock Receipts.

Official yesterday. Estimated Today.
Cattle. 46 cars 1.682 Cattle. 77 cars 1.690
Hogs. 96 cars 6.183 Hogs. 85 cars 5.400
Sheep. 1 car. 265 Sheep. 1 car 120
Horses. 2 cars, 23

Disposition of Stock.

CATTLE.

Swift & Company
The G H Hammond Co

The G H Hammond Co.
The Armour-Cadahy P Co.
Lee Rothschild.
Hamilton & Stephen
Benton & Underwood.
Becker & Degen
Lobmann & Traucrman
Other buyers.

HOGS.
Armour-Cadahy Pasking Co.

Omaha Packing Co.
Swift & Co.
The G. H. Hammond Co.
J. P. Squires & Co.
Cudahy Brothers

Representative Sales.

HOGS.

STAGS.

DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

SHIPPING AND EXPORT STEERS.

cows.

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

1.. 800 3 25 1.. 830 3 35 14.. 628 3 35 10.. 830 3 40

HEIFERS.

36., 585 3 10 1., 870 3 25

BULLS.

1..1560 2.60 1..1540 2.75 1..719 2.75

CALVES.

2.. 115 4 50

CANNERS.

1.. 950 1 75

STEERS-YEARLINGS.

9.. 782 3 60

STAGS.

WESTERN CATTLE.

Market Mention.

Cattle slow. H. Mackey of Eastis sent up a car of hogs.

A. Truesdell marketed bogs from Bradshaw

W. A. Finlay sent in a car of hogs from

I. N. Jones brought in two cars of cattle From Aurora.

C. H. Wilde came in from West Point with a

J. F. Humphrey came down from Genoa with two cars of cattle.

Jones & Pollard had two cars of cattle here from Bromfield.

Wiley Black, the well known Plattsmouth shipper, was up with two cars of hogs.

J. O. Tinney of J. G. Matherson & Co., Pilger, came in with two cars of cattle.

T. A. Tikalsky, a prominent shipper of Verdigris, had a car of hogs on the market.

Babbitt & Evans had a car of cattle in from Ashland and a car of hogs from South Bend.

Rosborough & Gray, heavy shippers of Blue Springs, marketed two cars of cattle and one of hogs.

of hogs.

Charley Dunn of the firm of Hartman & Dunn, Staplehurst, came in with a car of butcher stuff and one of hogs.

R. K. Potter, the heavy dealer of western Nebraska, was in with four cars of cattle from

Elin Creek and Overton.

The regular meeting of the live stock exchange and board of directors will occur Monday, June 2. All members should be present.

The American district telegraph company will establish a parcel delivery service com-mencing with the first of the month. They will start with one wagon and perhaps with two.

Squires & Co.'s buyer says that their house is running with about half the usual number of mea, but that new menare coming in every

22 steers, shipping.....

99, 1230 4 15 43, 1425 4 35 18, 1564 4 15 20, 1348 4 35 20, 1309 4 25 36, 1236 4 40 18, 1428 4 274 18, 1545 4 45 18, 1445 4 30 22, 1185 4 45 1, 1440 4 30 19, 1309 4 50

3..1030 3 00 6..1103 3 10 7...987 3 10 8...913 3 15 5...1134 3 25 1...1350 3 70

19 900 3 70 13 1146 3 75 20 1315 4 00 18 1234 4 00 1 1289 4 00 2 1255 4 00 53 1199 4 10

3. 393 2 00 30. 449 2 65 39. 735 3 10 2. 780 3 25

1..1330 2 25 1..1780 2 35 1..1410 2 35 1..1730 2 55

1.. 270 4 00

1..1000 1 75

42.. 725 3 40

2..1755 3 75

car of cattle.

Hogs stronger.

313 40 3 715 394 120 3 775 359 240 3 775 323 120 3 775 223 80 3 775 228 80 3 80 251 40 3 80 251 40 3 80 257 160 3 80 257 160 3 80

Armour-Cudahy Packing Co......

Showing the number of cattle bought by the leading buyers on today's market.

May '90 | May '89. | May '88 |

cost today, as based upon sales reported:

Produce. Comparative Tables. The following table shows the range in prices on hogs during this and last week: This Week. Last Week. Thursday... Friday.... Saturday...

Produce.

Figure Per Ib: Fresh white and trout, \$200; pike, 738c; pickerel, 8c; salmon, Ec.

Hides, Pell's And Tallow Green salted hides, 5253c; dry flint hides, 653c; dry salted hides, 525c; dry flint hides, 653c; caif hides, 4530; d. Damaged hides 2c less. Sheep pelts, green, each, 50c2 \$1.23; sheep pelts, dry, per Ib, 621c; tallow, No. 1, 3253t; No. 2, 334234c; grease, white, 31453t; yellow, 23433c; grease, white, Brans-Hand picked navy, 81.5031.75; hand picked navy, medium, \$1.5021.60; hand picked country, \$1.4031.90; good clean, \$1.2321.40.

Apple Burrier-Per Ib, 638c.

Wool-Fine unwashed, 15216c; medium unwashed, 15231c; coarse unwashed, 18230c.

Funs-Beaver, per Ib, 2536.40; each, \$1.002, 7.00; otter, each, \$3.002, 7.00; wolf, each, 502, 500; coon, each, 402, 50; muskrat, winter, 109, 16c; skunk, 256, 40c; badger, 40c, \$1.00; deer skins, per Ib, 20230c, deer skins, winter, per Ib, 123, 216.

HONEY-None.
ORANGES-Per box, Mediterranean sweets, \$4.50; Los Angeles, \$0.8054.00; farry Duarte seedlings, \$4.50.

seedlings, \$4.50.

PINEAPPLES—Per doz. \$2.50@3.00.

STRAWBERIES—Per case, choice shipping stock, \$4.50@4.00; good, \$7.00@3.00.

CIDER—Per bbl, reined, \$5.50; half bbl, \$3.50; half deer, pure, per bbl, \$5.00; orange cider, half bbl, \$7.00. CALIFORNIA CHERRIES-Per 10 16 box, \$2.000 2.50.

LEMONS—Per box, Messina, fancy, \$4.50\(\frac{2}{6}\)5.00;

strictly choice, \$4.25\(\frac{2}{6}\)4.50.

BANANAS—Per bunch, \$1.50\(\frac{2}{6}\)4.00.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy rolls, print, \$1\(\frac{2}{6}\)20; creamery, fancy, solid packed, 20\(\frac{2}{6}\)20; creamery, choice, 18\(\frac{2}{6}\)10; dairy, fancy rolls and prints, 16\(\frac{2}{6}\)10; dairy, fancy, solid packed, 15\(\frac{2}{6}\)10; dairy, choice, 14\(\frac{2}{6}\)10; country roll, fancy, 13\(\frac{2}{6}\)10; choice, 8\(\frac{2}{6}\)e; country roll, falr, 5\(\frac{2}{6}\)60; eccentry roll, falr, bec; poor stock, 2\(\frac{2}{6}\)60.

Eugs—1\(\frac{2}{6}\) per doz for strictly fresh; stale stock not salcable.

EGS-11c per doz for strictly fresh; stale stock not salcable.

BONES-(Quotations are for delivery in Chi-cago). Dry Buffalo, per ton. \$16.00%18.00; dry country, bleached \$10.00%12.00; dry country, damp and meaty, \$8.00%10.00.

VEGSTABLES-New Southern onlons, per bbl, \$5.00; horserndish, per doz pints, \$1,25.

JELLYS-01-561c per lb.

DRESSED VEAL-Choice medium, \$@854c;

ght. 5%6c; heavy. 4%5c. Linseed Oil.—61%6sc.

COCOANUTS—Per hundred, \$5.00.
PICKLES—Medium, per bbl. \$5.50; small, \$6.50; herkins, \$7.50; C. & B., chow chow, qts, \$5.85; ints, \$3.35. POTATOES-Per bushel, fancy, 30@35e; fair to good, 20/323e.
POULTRY—Per dozen, choice hens, \$1,25/34.00; choice, mixed, \$1,0002.135; roosters, \$2,5002.75; spring chickens, \$2.50 for small, \$3,0002.150 for medium, \$1,0004.50 for large; live turkeys, per 10, 0/3/10c.

Sugars—Cut loaf, 7½c; cut loaf cubes, 7c; standard, powdered, 7½c; XXXX, powdered, 7½c; granulated, standard, 6½665c; confec-tioners, A, 6c; white extra, 5½c; extra C, Neb.,

Tac; granulated, standard, 64,265 e; confectioners, A, 6c; white extra, 55/2c; extra C, Nob., 54/2c; amber, 5c.
Coffere.—Roasted—Arbuckle's Ariosa,25/2c; McLaughlin's XXXX, 25/2c; German, 24/2c; Dilworth, 25/2c; Alaroma, 25/2c; bulk, 24/2c, Coffeen—Fancy old golden Rlo, 25/c; fancy old peaberry, 27c; Rio, choice to fancy, 24/2c; Rio, prime, 23/2c; Rio, good, 23/2c; Santtos and common Rio, 1922le; Mocha, 39c; Java, genuine, O, G., 29c; Java, geod interior, 25/c; Grana, 25/c; peas, 3c; ontimeal, 14/25/c; macaroni, 10c; vermicelli, 10c; rice, 42/65/c; sago and taploca, 62/7c; lima beans, 6c.
Olis—Kerosene—P. W., 19/2c; W. W., 13c; headlight, 13/2c; gasoline, 12c; salad oll, 82,092/2, 900 per doz. Linseed—Raw, 6ic; boiled, 6c.
MEATS—Smoked hams, 16/1b average, 10c; smoked hams, 22 to 22 lbs, 9/2c; smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs, 19/2c; breakfast bacon, 8/2c; ham sausage, 8/4c; pinnic hams, 7c; dried beef hams, 8/2c; beef tongues, per doz., 85.00; dry salt meats, 6/60/4c. neats, 6765 ac. LARD—Pure lard, tierces, 6½c, kettle, tierces,

CANNED MEATS-1 lb lunch tongue, \$2.75; 2 lb Canned Mears—11b lunch tongue, \$2.75; 2 lb lineli tongue, \$4.75; 1 lb corned beef, \$1.50; 2 lb corned beef, \$1.50; 2 lb corned beef, \$1.50; 5 lb corned beef, \$2.05; 6 lb corned beef, \$2.05; 6 lb corned beef, \$2.05; 1 lb English brawn, \$1.50; 2 lb English brawn, \$2.15; 6 lb English brawn, \$6.75; 1 lb chipped beef, \$2.00; 1 lb compressed ham, \$1.65.

ROPE—Basis—Manilla rope, 15e; sisal rope, 12½c; cotton rope, 16e; new process, 8½c.
COTTON TWINE—Bibb, very fine, 3 or 4 ply, 22c; fine, 20c; Daisy, 18c; candle wick, 22c.
Ottaves—Quarts, per doz, \$3.75; pints, per doz, \$2.25; bulk, per gal, 95e.
Vinegal—30 gr. cider, 10e; good, 12c; white wine, 15c; fancy fruit, \$c.
STOVE POLISH—\$2.90(25.87) per gross.
Bags—Ami, per 100, \$17.00; Lewiston, per 109, \$17.00.

13.e. Soba—Pkgs, 60 lbs to box, 5\4\mathred{6}5\4c. Nuts—Almonds, 15c; Brazils, 12c; filberts, 13c; pecans, 11c; walnuts, 12\4c; pecans tocks; sc; roasted, 11c; Tennessee peanuts, 7c. DRUGS—(Grocers)—Per 1b—Horax, 12c; copperas, 2\4c; Bay leaves, 14c; glue, 15c; epsom salts, 4c; glue, 15c; epsom salts, 4c; glue, 15c; epsom salts, 4c; glue, 15c; epsom yltriol, 9c; alum, 4c; tartaric acid, 42c; resin 2c.

CHEESE-Full cream twins, 121/4c; full cream Ohio Swiss, Be; full cream Wisconsin Swiss, 146:16e; full cream brick, Be; full cream lim-burger Swiss, Be; fancy Sheyboygan b. c., 104c. Cannen Goods-Fruits, California standard Canned Goods—Fruits, California standard brands, 254-lb, per dox—Apricots, \$1.6561.75; apricots, nie fruit, \$1.50; gollons, \$4.50; binekberries, \$2.20; cherries, black, \$2.2062.25; cherries, white, \$2.2562.25; grapes, \$1.6561.80; pears, Bartlett, \$2.1062.25; peaches, vellow, \$2.1062.25; peaches, lemon cling, \$2.40; plums, egg, \$1.6561.80; plums, golden drop, \$1.80; plums, green gages, \$1.6561.80; peaches with pits in, \$1.60; currants, \$2.20; gooseberries, \$2.25; quinces, \$2.10; raspberries, \$2.80; strawberries, \$2.50; peaches, 3-1b castern standards, \$1.85; 3-1b pie, \$1.00; f-1b pie, \$2.05; gallons pie, \$4.00; apples, high standards, \$2.75; 2-1b gooseberries, \$00; 2-1b strawberries, \$06,50; 2-1b traspberries, \$6.675c; 2-1b strawberries, preserved, \$1.80; 2-1b raspberries, preserved, \$1.20; pincapples, Rahama chopped, \$2.90; 2-1b Bahama, grated, \$2.75; 2-1b Bahama sileed, \$2.50; 2-1b red, Baltimore, \$5.695; pears, 2 lb, \$1.50.

EDUCATIONAL.

President Seelye of Amherst coilege has resumed his work with his old-time vigor, having been completely restored to health. A seventy-year-old pedagogue who has been teaching for fifty-one years, has just graduated in medicine from a Michigan col-

Rev. Dr. C. Van Norden of New Haven, has been installed as president of the Elmira fe-male college, the oldest institution of learning in the United States for women.

The oldest living graduate of Yale college is Rev. Joseph D. Wickman, D.D., of Manchester, Vt. He entered the college when fourteen years old and graduated in 1815. Prof. Edmund J. James, of the university of Pennsylvania, will present a paper before the American Academy of Political and Social Science on a new system of passenger

A. T. Abernethy, professor of modern lan-guages in Rutherford college, N. C., is only eighteen seed old. He is probably the youngest teader in the country to bear the title of professor.

Francis Rawle of Philadelphia, has been nominated by the committee of the alumni as an overseer of Harvard university. The overseers are nominated by the alumni on commencement day.

Ground has been broken at Bluffton, Ala., by Governor Scars, Bishops Mallalleu and Walden and Drs. Rust, Hartzetl, Cranston and Carter for the university of the southland. The new university will require about \$2,-000,000.

The first Asiatic scholar ever presented for raduation at a Canadian university is Jues Kono, a young Japanese who received the degree of B. A. and a gold medal for general proficiency at Victoria university at Cobass. Out. burg, Ont.

Prof. E. D. Cope of the University of Pennsylvania has a collection of paleontolog-ical vertebrates gathered while in the government service, and on which he says he ex-pended \$75,000 of his own money. Secretary Noble has ordered him to hand the collection over to Uncle Sam, but he refuses to do so. Miss Helen L. Webster, Ph. D., of Zurich has been elected to open a department in comparative philology at Wellesley college. Miss Webster obtained her degree cum summa laude after a four years' course of study, being the third woman to obtain this

Dr. Samuel G. Dixon, who has been experimenting in his bacteriological laboratory in the University of Pennsylvania as to whether or not inoculation can successfully be used as a preventive of tuberculosis (consumption), feels much encouraged by the results ob tained on two animals.

day, and at the present rate it will not be long before they will be running as heavy as before the SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS. Several Wheat Houses Perched Serenely On the Fence.

> Otts Go Through an Evening Up and Flattening Out Process-Trust Display Marked Weakness.

> CORN FIRM BUT THE RANGE NARROW.

Officago, May St .- [Special Telegram to THE Reg.1-The action in the wheat market up to noon showed a very undecided feeling among the operators on the floor. Several houses were on both sides of the market, either for small scalping deals or through fear of standing by their trades. Some violent action was expected by many, but it did not come. The St. Louis syndicate cut a figure early on the buying side through Logan & Co. Both Gifford and Booth took turns, first at buying, and sold later. Robert Warren and his following did likewise. The cooler weather about offset the more favorable conditions under which the prices declined Thursday. A decrease of 5 points for Missourl is predicted for the report from that state Monday. There is nothing remarkable in the movement prevails that the country will carry over nearly 40,000,000 bushels of wheat July I in excess of last year. The same authority says that the stocks in the northwestern railway elevators have decreased but 200,000 bushels per week for two weeks, as awainst 500,000 bushels yer week for the previous weeks. The action of the market was: July 911;e to 913;e to 913;e to 905;e to 914;e to 915;e to 914;e to 914;e to 915;e to 914;e to 914;e to 915;e to 915;e to 915;e to 915;e to 915;e to 916. About mid-day the whole aspect changed in wheat. The Missouri crop figures, which it is said will be 5 points lower Monday, acted like a danger signal to the trade. To add to this Inglis, Cudashy sexpert, returned with the startling statement that winter wheat may not exceed 200,000,000 bushels of the crop, as thousands of acres will never be cut. There was a quick turn by both longs and shorts all were buyers from 913;e up to 93% without a stop for breath, except for a moment at 93;e, when all in a minute every one wanted to sell. The top on the bulge was 93%,e, or 34;e over the bottom price early. May and June were quoted up to 93; and August at 92;e; and September at 92;e up to 93; and August at 92;e and September at 93;e up to 93; and the whole trade sellers at 94. The closing prices for all months were May 93c, June 93c, July 93;e, August 92;e, September 92;e. December 93c.

months. The parties holding May contracts got oats, and the expected squeezed did not take place; the price of May dropped from 27% at the opening to 25% c, with the close at 26%; June sold at 24% c to 25% to 25% c to the close; July, 26% c off to 25% c and closed at 26%. A free selling of May early was by Baldwin and Farnum, and some thought this indicated listchinson's interest in the deal.

The provision market held its usual knot of regular traders and the usual routine business was done. July pork was allowed by the clique to drop from \$13.47% to \$12.53, while June held around \$13.25. Lard and ribs were sold generally by packers early, and late by Armour & Co.. Warren & Qo. and Hutchinson also sold. The prices yielded slightly to \$5.27% for July ribs and \$6.15 for July lard, after which there was little change.

BAGS—An , per 100, \$17.00; Lewiston, per 100, \$17.00; Molasses—Bbls. N. O. fany, per gal, 5) \$2.50; choice, 45647c; good, 302; 22c; Cuba baking, 286 30c; black strap, 2062; 2c. Wapping Papen—Straw, per lb, 14624c; rag, 24c; Manilla B. 566c; No. 1, 7c. Baus—Union Square, 32635 per cent off list. SALT—Dairy, 280 lbs in bbl, bulk, \$2.10; best grade, 60, 5s. \$2.20; rock salt, crushed, \$1.80; common, bbl, \$1.25.

Soar—Castlie, mottled, per lb, 9610c; do, white, per lb, He. Brooms—Parior, 5 tie, \$3.00; 4 tie, \$2.75; 2 tie, \$2.25; stables, \$2.85; common, \$1.5021.75; 2 tie, \$2.25; stables, \$2.85; common, \$1.5022.75; 2 tie, \$2.25; stables, \$2.85; common, \$1.5022.75; 2 tie, \$2.25; stables, \$2.85; common, \$2.502.75; 2 tie, \$2.25; stables, \$2.25; common, 1008-Business was active with the great bulk of the best heavy selling a sinde stronger, but at the close values were rather easier, and some of the late sales were lower. Packers paid \$4.95 to \$4.05 and shippers \$4.00 to \$4.12\%, the latter for Philadelphias and butcher weights. Light sorts, \$5.00 to \$4.05.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 31 .- [Spe clal Telegram to THE BRE.]-STOCKS-The stock market started with good show of strength in Northern Pacific preferred, which was up about 1 per cent, and Big Four, which was up % per cent. The early trading lacked activity and excitement of Thursday, and the business done-except in Sugar Refineries, Chicago Gas, Oregon Transcontinental Atchison St. Paul. Reading and Lake Shore—were small and without special feature. At the opening prices were almost invariably higher than at the closing figures of Thursday. The market presented a strong tone and further frational advances were the rule. Sugar Refineries rose 1%. Oregon Transcontinental I percent. Chicago Gas. Lake Shore and Atchison & per cent each, and others smaller fractions. These advances, however, were not maintained in the latter portion of the hour, and the trusts especially displayed a marked weakness. Chicago Gas dropping raidly, while Sugar lost all of its early rise and carried some of the regular list with it. The second and closing hour for the week brought a better feeling. The bank statement showed a falling off in loans and a very liberal increase in reserves, and this, with the silver legislation taik, caused a better outlook. London bought St. Paul. That stock and Vanderbilts's were strong, while Missouri Pacific was a weak feature. The market closed somewhat featureless. The total for the two hours were 134,000 shares.

The following were the closing quotations: of Thursday. The market presented a strong

The following were the closing quotations: The following were the closing quotati
U.S. 4s regular 121
U.S. 4s coupons 122
U.S. 4s coupons 123
U.S. 4s sequiar 1224
U.S. 4s regular 1224
U.S. 4s regular 1234
U.S. 4s regular

Money-Easy with no loans.
PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER - 14:05% per cent.
STERLING EXCHANGE-Firm; sixty-day bills.
\$1.814; demand, \$1.854.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Chicago. May 31.—1:15 p. m. close—Wheat— frm; cash and June, 985(c; July 81%)c. Corn—Steady; cash, 385(c; June, 385(c); July, Oats-Weak; cash, and June, 264c; July,

846. Rye-Ensy at 534c. Barley-Ensy. Prime Timothy-Firm at \$1.3201.33. Flax-Firm at \$1.47. Whisky-\$1.68.

Pork-Slow; cash, \$13.20; June. \$13.2214; July, Lard—Steady; cash, \$6.02%; June, \$6.02%; 6.05; July, \$6.15606.17%; Flour—Steady; winter wheat \$2.0035.00; spring, \$1.4005.25. spring, \$1.40ga.55.
Provisions—Shoulders, \$5.10@5.20; short clear, \$5.55@5.75; short rlbs, \$5.20@5.25.
Butter—Steady; creamery, 10@13c; dairy, 7@12c. cc. Cheese—Steady: full cream cheddars, 7405 ac: flats, 8384c: Young Americas, 845

Eggs—Steady; fresh. 12@15c.
Hides—Steady; light green salted, 54@5c; salted bulls, 5c; green salted calf, 64@5c; dry flint, 6@7c; dry salted hides, 5c; dry calf, 566c; deacons, 3c; each, 45c; dry calf, 52c; cake, 4%c.

Receipts, Shipm'ts Receipts, Shipm'ts.

8.000

elevator, 40%240%c affeat; options, steady.

clovator, 40%240%c afloat; options, steady, June 40%404c.
Oata-Receipts, 304,000 bushels; exports, 51,300 bushels; spet unchanged; No. 2 white, 304; mixed western, 324; mixed; options easier; June, 324; c.
Coffee-Options closed steady and 10,240 points up. Sales, 47,300 bags; June, 817,300; pit-45; spot Rio firmer; fair retuing, 44; 20,413-160; Centrifugals, 05 test, 57-1625; c. refined, firmer; "C," 4 13-16; 51-160 off; "A," 55,650 9-160.
Petroleum-United closed for June at 80%6.

Brued, Bruer; "C. 4 18-1863 1-186 off; "A."
58605 9-180.

Petroleum—United closed for June at 80%6.
Eggs-Firm; western, 1536134c.
Pork—Steady; mess, \$15.756014.25.
Lard—Eusy; cash, \$5.225.
Butter—Easy; western duiry, 6610c; creamery, 6614c; Elwin, 145144c.
Cheese—Steady; western, 783c.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 31.—Wheat—Receipts 221 cars; shipments, 24 cars; cash market very duil; lower, Closing; No. 1 hard, May, 894c; June, 804c; on track, 80466.
MICHAEL SESSIC: June, 885c; June, 885c; June, 895c; on track, 90c; No. 2 northern, May, 85c; June, 85c; on track, 80586c.

MILWAUKEE May 31.—Wheat—F.rm No. 2 spring, cash, 80500c.

spring, cash, 80s;00e. Cors-Quiet; No. 3; 33e. Oats-Duil; No. 2 white, 20e.

Oats-Dull; No. 2 white, 20c.

Byo-Easier; No. 5, 54;6.

Barley-Easy; No. 2, 40;6.

Provisions-Firm: pork, \$13,42%.

Sr. Louis, May 31.—Wheat-Closed higher; cash, 95c; July, 91;6.

Corn-Steady; cash, 25c; August, 21%c, Oats-Lower; cash, 25c; August, 21%c, Pork-Dull at \$12,000,12.25, Lard-New, \$5,90.

Whisky-\$1,19.
Butter—Unghanged; creamery, 10@14c; dairy, 831;c.

dairy, Scatte. dairy, Sgale.
Livenroot, May 31.—Wheat—Quiet: strong;
holders offer mederately; California No.1, 7)4d
percental; red western, spring, 7sd 2d.
Corn—Market Steady; demand poor; new
mixed western 6s 6d percental.

CINCINNATI, May 31.-Wheat-easier; No. 2 Corn—Ensler: No. 2 mixed, 35¼c. Oats—Firm: No. 2, 28@29c. Whisky—\$1.09.

LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800; market weak; beeves, \$4.80@5.00; steers, \$4.80@5.00; steers, \$4.80@5.00; steers, \$4.80@5.00; steers, \$4.80@5.70; Texas steers, \$4.50@4.80; market strong; mixed, \$0.90@4.10; heavy, \$4.80@4.12½; light, \$5.80@4.10; skips, \$4.20@4.70; light, \$5.80@4.10; skips, \$4.20@4.70; westerns, shorn, \$4.90@5.70; Texans, shorn, \$4.90@5.10; lambs, \$5.50@7.70; Texans, shorn, \$4.90@5.10; lambs, \$5.50@7.70. KANSAS CITY, May 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 1300; shipments, 1300; market dull and lower; treers, \$1.30-1.70; cows, \$2.00(2.50); stockers and loeders, \$1.130-1.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 6.500; shipments, 500; mareer steady, all grades, \$3.00(2.75); butchers, 1.50(2.75);

Sioux Cirv. May 31.-Cattle-Receipts, 900; stipments, 510; market higher on fat stuff; all other grades steady. Steers, \$1.8524.20; stockers and feeders, \$1.0023.85; cows, common o fancy, \$1.2563.05. Hogs-Receipts, 4.600; market steady at \$3.65 Sr. Louis, May 31.-Cattle-Receipts, 2,200;

shipments, 1.900; market steady; fair to fancy native steers, \$3.40\(\text{g1.00}\); stockers and feeders,

Bad for the Beer-Drinkers. The total barley crop of the United States does not amount to 50,000,000 bushels, which is not enough to supply the home demand, says the Philadelphia Record, Maltsters are therefore obliged to import about ten million bushels a year from Canada to make up the deficit. The McKinley bill, in order to destroy this trade, proposes to increase the present duty of 10 cents a bushel on barley to 30 cents a bushel. The effect of this increase would be to send the Canadian paricy to other markets, and to reduce brew-ers to an increased use of glucose and other cheap substitutes for barley malt, English and German brewers will use the superior Canadian barley, ann American consumers will have to put up with inferior beer. But this barley duty is entirely consistent with the rest of the McKinley bill.

HONEY FOR THE LADIES.

A fashionable drink at night in Paris is hot boiled milk, sugar and orange water.

A class of young women meets at the Wanamakers in Washington twice a week to learn how to walk, to go up and down stairs, to stand, to bow, to smile, to make eyes and dispose of the hands. You must not be surprised or shocked, says a Washington correspondent, if you find a Washington girl winking at you; it is ten to one that she is merely practicing the novel science of ocular

Mrs. Harrison shows the greatest consideration for her friends, and is constantly thinking of new modes of entertaining them, says the Washington Post. The latest bright thought is to utilize the marine band concerts on Saturday afternoons.

As charming as they are dainty are the bisque thimble holders, representing Ameri-can Beauty reses—the receptacle for the thimble being in the heart of the flowers. Anna C. Brackett, who has been searching into the subject, says that previous to the time of Richard II. (1377-1399) all the English women who rode at all rode like men. Richard married Anne of Bohemia, the eldest daughter of Charles IV., emperor of Germany, and it is to her that we owe the intro duction of the side-saddle. It is stated that she was deformed and, therefore, could not

ride with case on the usual saidle.

An elegant little coin purse for ladies' use is made of half a hollow sphere of gold or silver, richly chased and engraved, which is attached to a netted extension. The purse is closed by draw-strings terminating in orna-

mental metal balls

A riflewomen's club has been formed in Bermuda, and the wife of the governor of the island is president of it. The ladies have a range of their own far enough from civilized habitations for their shots not to hit hens or husbands. There they bang away at their own sweet will. They have already become excellent marksmen at 100 yards distance, showing that though a woman may not be able to drive a nail, she can hit a mark

the water. It is a unique specimen of embroidery and Irish lace, specially manufac-tured for the great international exhibition of 1851, at which it took a first prize. It took twelve girls twelve months to make this per-fect specimen of the old embroidery and lace trade of Ireland. The main design is a chap let of fern leaves, entwined with the rose, the shamrock and the thistle, and in fine and exquisite workmanship it is said to surpass any-thing of the present day. The cost was \$2,000

The ladies were collars of such exaggerated height that, from a back view, only the top-most curls of their confure could be seen, says Madge in London Truth. This is the kind of attire that makes spectators full of curiosity to see the face of the wearer. Do you not think so! Colonel 'Pon-my-life, whom we met there with his daughter, could not disen-

met there with his daughter, could not disengage his attention from these collars. "I wonder who they are?" "I wish they'd turn roand." He is so frankly inquisitive that one forgives him freely.

With the eyes wonderful things may be done in the way of medifying their expression and improving their effect upon the face, says the New York Sun. But no woman should use a darkening agent for any purpose about the lids or lashes of the eyes. It doesn't make the eye look larger or brighter, as women imagine; it doesn't suggest the work of nature in any way, for nature never puts dark lines inside or beneath the lids of anybody's lines inside or beneath the lids of anybody's eyes, and it doesn't do anything but make the woman who is thus decorated look dissipated and vulgar.

Babics' Need of Sleep.

A young baby should spend most of its time in sleep. Never allow it to be wakened for any purpose whatever, says the Ladies' Home Journal. A child's nerves receive a shock every time it is roused from sleep, which is most injurious to it. Admiring friends should be made to wait until it is awake, to kiss it and play with After it is nursed at night put it back in its crib, and if it is comfortable it will soon fall asieep. It should never sleep in the bed with an older person. Place the crib with its head to the light so as to protect the eyes from the glare. A light canopy serves to ward off draughts. Curtains cut off the supply of fresh air and, except a mosquitto net-ting in summer, should not be used. Until a child is two years old it should spend part of each day in sleep, taking a long map morning and afternoon.

The only railroad train out of Omaha run expressly for the accommodation of New York, May 31.—Wheat—Receipts, 163,199
bushels; exports, 190,200 bushels; apot lower;
No. 2 red, 94c in elevator; 90-2005(caffoat; options lower, No. 2 red, May 33 kc.
Corn—Receipts, 123,000 bushels; exports, 115,050 bushels; spot weaker; No. 2, 40 kc in Omaha, Council Bluffs, Des Moines and Chicago business is the Rock Island vestibule limited, leaving Omaha at 4:15 p. m. daily. Ticket office 1602, Sixteenth

OFFICE IS AN IGNUS FATUUS.

So Says Postmaster Clarkson and Others Who Have Tried It.

EXPENSES EAT UP SALARIES.

And the Federal Office Holder Isa't Nearly so Big as His Country Friends Think Him-Washington Gossip.

WASHINGTON, May 26 .- [Special to Tun BEE.]—Office-seckers have had their eyes opened by the recent utterances of First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson upon the delusions of office-holding. Despite this fact the army of men and women who desire to go upon the pay rolls of Uncle Sam remains undiminished. At least one hundred persons can be found for every position within the gift of the federal government.

No amount of illustration showing the operation of the fact that office-holding is but POLLOWING OF AN IGNIS PATEUR

will convince the American people that they ought not hold offices. One who sees from the standpoint of Washington the eagerness of office-getting almost comes to the conclu sion that the American people are an onice seeking people. There are very few offices within the gift of the federal government which yield a profit or a pleasure in any direction. It is simply a reflection from an electric light-a distant glamour which the ambitious citizen is constantly marching

toward but never reaches. Ten years of life among office-seekers and office-holders has convinced me that more men seek office because they are ignorant of its results than anything else. A federal office-holder is a large citizen, as a general rule, among those with whom he was reared, especially if the office is viewed from a far distance. An office-holder among office-holddistance. An office-indiger among onice-holders is a very small and humble citizen.

It is safe to say that there are not 500 office-holders in Washington today who receive upwards of \$2,000 a year that live within their

salaries, and yet there are many thousands of such men here. Among the 414 men who occupy seats in congress and draw a salary of \$5,000 a year each, with twenty-cents a mile for mileage, \$125 a year for stationery, and other perquisites, there are not twenty who can COME OUT EVEN

at the end of the year, in a financial way. It is safe to say that the 414 men in congress who draw in the aggregate \$2,070,000 a year as salary alone, expend in living at least \$4,000,000 a year. In other words there is twice as much money spent by senators and repre-sentatives for living alone than is received in the way of salaries, mileage and stationery. There is not a cabinet officer who lives within his \$8,000 a year salary. The speaker of the house and vice president are out of pocket every year by virtue of holding office. Army and navy officers and a very four laws of the control ew bureau officers save a little money out of their salaries. There are some clerks who re-ceive from \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year, who manage to save a few hundred dollars and by in vesting in real estate and other securities accumulate a small amount within a long period of years. But any of these people who would go into private life and devote themselves as painstakingly and determinedly would seem a competence before they passed into old age, whereas their long life in office affords them a good living and the proud knowledge of knowing that they are officholders.

It is a great thing in the minds of the peo-

ple who elect congressmen to go to congress. Nearly every man aspires to be a congress-man until he has held the office or has been in some position of greater magnitude. Unfortunately a majority of the men who go to congress give up incrative businesses and destroy themselves in a financial way before they ascertain that they are in a position which yields them neither pleasure nor profit. There is not a man in the house of representatives who faithfully discharges the trust imposed on him who described. imposed on him who does not do more work than any lawyer who is making twice as much money, and often a congressman is called upon to carn \$10,000 or \$15,000 a year, and then spend as much as his salary is worth hiring help. It has not appeared yet to the average man in Washington what practical use can be put to the experience of a congressman beyond pos-sibly a term or two. It is merely an expen-

sive luxury. The holding of offices in the departments The holding of offices in the departments however, is the greatest curse to ambitious mankind. The department officers are not desirable for successful business men, or those who have the least spark of ambition. They ought to be filled by women.

When President Harrison entered the white house the democratic press and some of the falsetto singers, familiarly known as mugwumps, proclaimed that there would be

A KITCHEN CABINET

which would run the white house. The changes were rung upon this proclamation till the din was annoying. Nothing of that sort has been heard during the past ten or twelve months. Those who have watched the management of affairs at the white house, even from far distances, have no doubt now that there is no such a thing as a kitchen cabinet. The president has not needed anyone to think or act for him, and every move he has made illustrated his genius and his courage. Believing that he was a machine politiciar

without much experience in public life, cer-tain very experienced and adroit men in congress attempted to dictate affairs from Capi-tol Hill. They thought the president ought to take their advice in everything and proceed with business without investigation. The work has been done upon a different basis, and yet it has not been offensive to those with whom the chief executive usually co-operates. The fact of having a man in the white house who can think and work for himself, and who is determined to make an administration for the peoas a body, including all cs, seems to have worked so charmingly including that those who were anticipating a kitcher cabinet have completely retired from the field of criticism.

No one without he has experience in the

PREPARATION OF A TARIFF BILL has the least idea of the difficulties confronting such work. A great many business men have grown impatient because their representatives in congress and their friends in Wash ington have been unable to forecast the pre-paration of a tariff bill or predict when the measure will finally be passed.

Almost every article that can be found in all the stores of a large city are taken into consideration in the compilation of a tariff bill, and every business interest of consequence in the United States and every interest the backers they have been the compilation.

est that has been thought of and is yet unde-veloped, is pushed upon the committees in both houses before the measure is finally adopted. A bill may be finally completed and on the eve of being reported from the committee of either house of congress; hun-dreds and hundreds of interests may have been granted a hearing by the committee, and even in that last moment the bill will be laid down and delayed in final action for weeks. It was believed when congress spent several months of time two years ago in preparing a tariff bill and thousands and thousands of pages of lestimony and reports from the treasury de-partment were received, conned and circu-lated, that very little could be said which was new. The hundreds of exhaustive speeches that were delivered seemed to thre the entire country, and it was believed that no one would want to take up tariff again. When the question of preparing a new measure came up before the committee on ways and means last January, it was as if othing had been said about the tariff ques tion. Those from a distance readily concluded that as so much had been said upon the tariff question, and so much had been written and done, the demands for new hearings should be brushed aside, but if one could see the pressure brought here he would instantly conclude that not even the son of a prophet could foretell the future action upon the tariff bill. Nothing is done by either the committee on ways and means of the house or the com mittee on finance of the senate without good reason, and every change in the bill is in the interest of some important business elemen We may get a bill passed by the middle July, and yet if a tithe of the demands for consideration are considered the bill will not finally pass till late in August. In Washington, the most cosmopolitan city

in North America, we get reasons for ev-movement in all parts of the country. If are can collate the causes which necessitate

defeats in township elections in remote parts of the country and influence the local prices of the country and influence the local prices of ginseng thousands of miles in the distance. It comes here from many sources that the distinctive political organizations in many sections of the country grow out of the death and failure of crops last year or the over plus of crops and the consequent low prices. If this is true the life of some newly-formed poal organizations will not be very Pension Commissioner Raum says that his new rules in relation to making cases special and his determination to clear up the cutire list of pending pension claims before the end of the present calendar year, have given him the greatest possible advantage in his work. He is getting almost twice as much work out of the same force of men and women as he secured when there were so many demands secured when there were so many demands for special attention. General Raum is yet of the firm conviction that within une months there will not be an old case pending in his burean. The policy of the administration is to close up the pension business and pay off the soldiers the amounts justly due them.

PERRY S. HEATE.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.

Jersey banks may break, but there's no dis-counting the bill of the native mosquito.

A new play is called "The Blue Officer."
The here has been asked to resign, probably, When the boy who hates arithmetic fails to get his lesson, it makes him hate it all the more to have his teacher make an example of

Wibble-They are now making policements clubs out of paper. Wabble-Rapping paper, I presume?

A correspondent asks how to avoid losing his hair. We would advise him to fasten it to his head by locks.

The ideal woman's hat is a section of chaos, without form and void of architectural value further improved by having its formlessness knocked out of shape.

When is an orchestra leader like a baseball player! When he uses his baton a bawl. A bill for beverages ought to be liquidated Slick talkers are too often inclined to be slippery dealers.

Machine maid-The lady typewriter. A rolling stone rubs the moss off of its

It must have been a wheelwright who was first put in spokesman by his felloes.
Coal Dealor—Has Biggins taken any action on that bill of his yet! Collector—Yes, a little. He kicked me downstairs the last time I called, and the bill with me.

He-The cutlet is cold again, darling. Now what would you do if I scolded just a littlef She Make it het for you, dearest. A popular soprano is said to have a voice of

fine timber, a willowy figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in the lumber region. When lovers hang over a gate there is a good deal to be said on both sides before they

"What are you working at now?" said one young man to another. "Nothing." "It strikes me you ought to have had that done by this time." He-Were you ever in love! She-I

few of these modern society novels I have concluded that I wasn't! The death of the man who first suggested a world's fair in 1892 is beginning to be recorded.

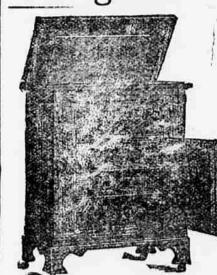
hought I was once, but since I have read a

Three Sets of Horses.

The New York coaching club, which has begun its trips, uses three different classes of horses, the fancy "city which prances along to One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street; the "gallopers," which will make up for any lost time thence to Unionport, and the "business" horses, which will tackle the rougher roads on the last part of the journey.

Uncle Sam Uses the Most Soan. We may not produce the greatest philosophers or theologians, but we can claim the proud distinction of using the most soap. For every 100 pounds used in the United State, England uses 85; Germany, 83; France, 85; Sweeden, 70; Italy, 37; Bulgaria, 35, and Mexico, 27.

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J. Benson and Morse Dry Goods Co.