THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Financial Sky Bright, With a Brilliant Outlook for the Future.

CROPS RAPIDLY APPROACH MATURITY.

The Local Produce Market Fairly Active, With Liberal Receipts and a Brisk Demand at Unchanged Prices.

The clearings for the week as reported by Mr. Hughes, manager of the clearing house for the associated banks of Omahu, coth 298. 964.35 an increase of 15 7-10 per cent; balances Were \$1,072,219.26.

This is the first time in the history of the Omala clearing house that the record has shown elearings of a million and upward per day throughout the week. Bankers report a very easy money market

and a comfortable situation in every respect financially. Deposits are liberal, there is a good demand from borrosers, rates are firm and exchange in supply isequal to the demand The past six months has undoubtedly covereda busy and prosperous period in Omaha's financial and commercial history. General

financial and commercial history. General trade has been good, largely in excess of 1889 in all lines except building. Fallures have been few and collections readily made. That the building trades in Omaha are duited to the fear on the part of owners of real estate that prohibition will carry and rents decline, and while architects offices are full of plans for proposed buildings, there is no disposition to let contracts when the future is so uncertain.

The July dishursements of interest and dividends this month are the largest over known in the history of the country. Interest is due and payable on upwards of two thousand millions bonds of railroads and similar corporations, and the stock of corporations on which these dividends are payable amounts to over \$50,000,000. The total interest dishursements will aggregate \$50,000,000 and dividends will amount to over \$15,000,000, besides \$2.215,278 to which might be added the interest on bank stocks, state and aurnicipal bonds, etc. and the zond that will hen be unwards. est on bank stocks, state and municipal bonds etc. and the grand total will then be upwards of \$100,000,000.

The following table compares the July dis bursements on account of interests and divi-dends on ratiroad and shallar properties for

| 1886 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 1890 | 47,201540 67,128,415 76,169,124

than five years ago.

The exports of domestic produce from this port for the past week amount to \$6,507,681, against \$3,340,55 for the corresponding week of \$89. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York for the week ending July 1, 1899, compared with the statements of the two previous years:

Previous years: 1890. 1889. 1888. For the week \$ 6.27,684 \$ 6.30,736 \$ 4.728,647 Prev'y report'd 163,286,867 164,682,725 146,746,674 Since Jan. 1. 8169,594,581 8170,973,481 8145,473,431 The imports of dry goods atth is port for the past week and since January 1, 1800, compared as follows with the same period of the last two Years: For the week.

Years: For the week, 1890, 1889, 1888, Entered at the port \$1.684,000 \$2,088,683 \$2,014,661 Thrown on market, 3,172,437 1,916,078 1,923,690 Since January I.

Entered at the port 74,533,437 58,351364 66,571,110

Thrown on market 74,633,533 58,334,634 66,591,130

The decrease in the net public debt during June is estimated at the treasury department to be about \$18,000,000. The decrease from July I, 1880, to May 31 Inst was \$17,57,722; so that the decrease for the year would be about \$85,009,000. The decrease during the fiscal year preceding was about \$13,000, the difference being due partly to the large pension drafts and partly to increased current expenditure. The purebases of bonds for the fiscal year which closed today reached a total par value of \$164,546,530, and In addition \$25,871,637 was paid out in premiums and accrued interest. Of the value of the bonds purchased, \$53,233,500 was A 4 per cents and \$30,023,230 was in 454 per cents. The total amount thus expended auring the year was \$25,418,337, including about \$40,000,000 for bonds purchased on account of the similar fund. The purchases during the fiscal year ending June 3, 189, were \$38,160,400 in 4 per cents and \$2,50,000 in 4 per cents. making a total par value of \$120,004,450, and a total expenditure of \$130,002,000.

There is movertainty to any forceasts for the last haif of theyear, but all indications point to a continuance of, the present prosperity.

The creps are in magnificent condition, the Since January 1. Entered at the port 74,530,437 68,351,964 64,671,119

crops are in magnificent condition, the hot weather of the past ten days having brought them nearer to maturity at this time than was thought possible a few weeks since. Prices are steady. Sugars virtually un-changed, if we except a slight advance in XXXX powdered, which is always in demand during the hot season. A decline in freight rates between New York and Ownha has led to a reduction of his perpound in roasted cof-fees which will take effect Monday. In green coffees there is no change, holders are waiting

to a reduction of the per pound in rousied coffees which will take offeet Monday. In green coffees there is no charge, holders are waiting for buyers to come forward and claim that an advance must soon be established, but they seem to be losing confidence. The total stock of Brazil coffer in stock and affortfor the United States is 37, 923 bags against 579, 372 bags at same time last year.

Bried fruits are quiet, and the market weaker. Green fruits are indemand and stiff at quotations. Rice is firm and likely to go higher. The front and steel markets are unchanged, Production and consumption appear to be pretty well balanced and prices are steady. Copper is firm. Pig tin is somewhat weak, and tin plate slow with no important changes in prices.

In drugs quinine is weak, opium higher and morphise in active request at slightly reduced figures. Borax is stronger and ammonia shows a tendency to advance.

The highest and lowest quotations at Chicaso in grain and provisions during June were as follows:

cago in grain and provisions during June were

Theat-June, 92%c, 84c; July, 94%c, 84%c; Aurust, 334 e, 85c. torn-June, 314c, 334c; July, 354c, 334c; August 35%c, 35%c, 35%c; July 20%c, 25%c; August, 274c, 24c; September, 254c, 254c, Pork June, \$15575, \$12.6; July, \$13,474, \$11.5c; August, \$13.60, \$11.75; September, \$13.90,

Lard-June \$6.05, \$5.85; Jule, \$6.1714, \$6.704; August 8.274, 8577; September, 8.25, 8.90.
The local produce market has been fairly active with liberal receipts and a brisk actual at uncharged prices. City trade is quiet, but collections are somewhat better.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK.

Cattle.

Saturday, July 5. Estimated receipts of cautic 5%, compared with 25 yesterday and 1.108 Saturday of last week. The receipts are insufficient to make a market. The receipts during the week were 6.08 compared with 10.319 the week prior a falling off of 4.241. Of the 25 loads in today, one man mas 10 loads of cornfed westerns, and one area mass roads of cornect vesterns, and on account of the prices he asks they are practically of the market. Of the balance, a cars are western stockers and feeders, leaving only six or seven loads of steers and three or four loads of cows on sale. The sales were made at an advance of the over Thursday's market. Stockers and feeders were slow and

Hogs.

Estimated receipts of hors 2.00, compared with 2,80 y esterday and 8.54? Saturday of last week. The receipts during the week have been 28.04, compared with 48.03 the week prior. The market opened 5 to 10c higher, was active, closing strong with all sold. The range of prices was \$6.5623.65; light \$15.5633.00; mixed, \$6.57483.024; heavy, \$3.00623.55. The average of the prices paid was \$8.00, compared with \$5.315; yesterday and \$6.404, Saturday of last week.

Prevailing Prices.

The following is a table of prices	paid in
this market for the grade of stock m	entioned:
Prime steers, 1300 to 1600 lbs 14.5	0 064.45
Good steers, 1250 to 1450 hs	5 664.25
Good steers, 1050 to 1200 tbs 3.8	5 084.10
Common, 1000 to 1150 lbs	25 603,50
Common canners	10 fr.2.00
Ordinary to fair cows 1.	60 0002:10
Fair to good cows 1.5	90 682.65
Good technice cows 2.	75 663.15
Choice to fancy cows 2.5	6 603.65
Fair to good bulls L'	75 642.65
Choice to fancy bulls 2.	50 0663.25
Light stockers and feeders 2.1	50 853.30
Feeders, 950 to 1100 hs 2.1	00 (03.50
Fair to choice light hogs 3.	55 95-3.60
Male for shorter becayer hors 97	

Fair to choice mixed hogs. .. 3.57/4003.02/4 Range of Prices.

	HOGS		
	The following table shows the	range	of
Į.	Fair to choice h avy 3 Fair to choice h avy 3 Fair to choice mired 3	60 663	65
	SHEEP		
	Prime fat sheep	25 664	90

DUN'S REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

Comparative Tables.

The following table shows the range in prices on hogs during this and last week:

Average Price of Hogs.

Showing the average price paid for loads of logs on the days indicated in 1887, 1888, 1889

Highest and Lowest Sales of Hogs.

Stock Receipts.

Disposition of Stock.

Showing the number of hogs purchased by the different buyers on todays market:

Representative Sales.

DRESSED BEEF STEERS.

No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 2: 775 83 00 95, 1349 \$3.95 61, 1124 \$4.20 42, 1028 3 85

SHIPPING AND EXPORT STEERS.

100 . . 1320 3 95

CANNERS.

1... 800 1.65

14. 1634 2 50

1. 1200 2.2

HEIPERS.

6. 747 2 25

STOCKERS AND PERDERS.

26 .. 811 3 25

WESTERN CATTLE.

SHEEDER.

HOGS.

Market Mention.

R. T. Jones came in from Atkinson with a

J. F. Fairman had a carof hogs on the mar-

Ripp & Lambert sent in a car of hogs from

F. B. Hibbard brought in three cars of cattle

A. Nickel, jr., of the firm of A. Nickel & Son, breeders of Poland China swine, was a visitor

Wiley Black, the ploneer shipper of Platts-mouth, came up with two cars of cattle and one of hogs.

The regular monthly meeting of the exchange and board of directors will occur Monday, July 7, at 3 p. m. All members should be present.

L. M. Jones, a regular dealer at Wray. Col., was of the market Friday with a car of hogs.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 5.-[Special Telegram to THE

BEE. CATLE-Best native cattle sold out

quick and at strong prices, in some cases sub-

stantially higher than on Friday, and prime

handy steers are 10c to 15c higher than at the

opening of the week, while common and

grassy stock may be quoted lower than at

for the week has been heavy and some sales-men are quoting a decline of 25c to 35c for the

week. Native butchers' stock has had to fol-

low the down turn in Texans to a greater or

low the down turn in Texans to a greater or less extent. Prices on natives have ruled low from start to finish, with 8.85 the top for the week, a great bulk of prime stock selling within a range of \$4.2564.55. Shadebelow good, \$3.7564.10 and along there, with common and grassy stock as low as \$3.0063.25. Choice to extra heves, \$4.50 (64.80; medium to good steers, 1.30 to 1.500 (65.80; medium to 5.300; medium to 1.300; medium to 1.300;

463,90; light mixed and assorte

sold at \$3,50@3.26, and a lot of fancy light

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,000: market quiet.steady; beeves, \$1,5001.80; steers, \$1,4024.40; stockers and feeders. \$2,3023.50; cows buils and mixed, \$1,00003.10; Texas cattle,

\$1.4993.75.
Hors—Receipts, 8,500; market strong and be higher; mixed, \$1.7063.00; heavy, \$3.706 a,95; light, \$3.7064.00; skips, \$3.0063.40.
Sheep—Receipts, 500; market steady; natives, \$1.0065.00; western, \$1.5064.80; Texans, \$3.006 4.00; lambs, \$5.0066.00.
KANSAS Ciry, July 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 3.200; shipments, 1.750; market higher; steers, \$1.5064.40; cows, \$1.0063.45; stockers and feeders, \$1.5061.75.

Hogs-Receipts, 6.550; shipments, 2,150; mar-tet higher; all grades, \$3556516.

Liverpoor, July 5.—Whent firm, demand fallen off; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 7s 194007s 2d percental, Com—Steady and demand poor,

The Gold in the United States.

gold held in the country the treasury depart-

nent some time ago sent out inquiries to pri-

vate and state banks as to the size of their

stocks of the metal. Some 5,693, or all but

about 741 of these banks, have been heard

from, and report a total amount of about \$34,-

000,000 of gold in their possession. There is

\$313,667,895 of gold coin and bullion in the government treasury and \$71,910,467 in the

national banks, making a total altogether of \$419,578,362. But the treasury department

has estimated the total supply, on the basis of the mint records, at \$889,375,000, and thus there is \$269,578,638 to be otherwise accounted for. This cannot be in circulation,

seen in circulation, and must, therefore, in

hoarded in the nooks and crannies of dwellings or non-existent in the United States. In

the latter case it must either have been taken

away by Americans traveling abroad, or exported without being recorded at the custom

Counterfeit Ten-Dollar Bills.

For the past two weeks some one has been irrelating counterfeit \$10 bills in Baltimore

Md. The police have been at work on them,

but as vet have not discovered where they

are coming from. One day last week the Drorers and Mechanics' bank received several of the notes. The German National bank has received five in the last week, and

the Eutaw Savings bank several. Other banks have had them presented. The counterfeit is on the Germania National bank of New Orleans, La., bears check letter C, and is signed W.S. Rosecrans, register of the treasury, and C. N. Jordan, treasurer.

ss on the Pacific coast, for gold is seldom

To determine none exactly the amount of

be opening of the week. The ran of Texans

55 . 1496 4 25

8. 888 175

1..1000 285

46.. 879 330

Av. Sh. Pr.

Av. Sh. Pr. 235 200 \$140 200 \$140 200 \$150 200 \$150 200 \$150 200 \$150 200 \$150 200 \$150 200 \$160 200 \$

Av.10251136738

Omaha Packing Co. Swift & Co. The G. H. Hammond Co.

June '90. June '89. June '88. June '87

July 790. July 70. July 790. July 790 2 83 475 84 64 Sanday, 84 65 3 475 4 68 5 30 Sunday 3 575 4 68 5 30 Sunday 3 575 Hol. Hol. Hol. Hol. 5 59 4 13 5 44 4 85

Yesterday. 1 65 Highest \$1 55 Lowest \$175

Days.

Today.

1...1680 3 95

2. 940 1 10 10. 837 1 30

3...1003 2 00 15... 991 2 30

1...1170 2 10

18. 742 2 25

22 949 3 25

No. 2 steers, dressed bent.

Steers, aressed beef. Difeeders

130 natives, feeders.

No. Av. Sh. Pr.

280 80 360 272 120 3 5714 280 80 3 56 272 120 3 60 274 160 3 60 321 120 3 60

ket from Axtell.

at the yards.

This Week Last Week.

The New Fiscal Year Shows Heavy Disbursements and Easier Money.

Pending Legislation Causes Consider able Hesitation in Eastern Markets -Wheat Rules Higher and Pork Products Steady.

TRADE A LITTLE SLOWER THAN USUAL

New York, July 5 .- [Special Telegram to THE BEE. - R. G. Dunn & Co's. Weekly Review of Trade says:

With the beginning of a new fiscal year we have heavy disbursements and ensier money better crop prospects and a continuance of larger trade for the season than has been seen in any previous year. At the same time it is to be admitted that there seems to be within the past week or two a little more than the ordinary hesitation or slackening of trade at the arrival of midsummer and confidence in the future as affected by legislation is rather less strong than it was a fortnight ago. Monetary apprehensions excited by exports of gold have been allayed by the heavy fishursements in dividends and interest, said to be the largest ever made at this season, and exclusive of government payments estimated at \$74,000,000, against \$61,000,000 last year. Foreign advices and rates of exchange do not at present indicate danger of any seri-Official Vesterday. Estimated Today. Cattle Bears 217 Cattle 22 cars, 500 Hogs Bears, 364 Horses 1 car, 23 Horses 1 car, 22 ous drain from abroad and the interior markets are all firmly supplied at usual rates. The volume of trade shown by the clearing house returns at all cities outside of New York is 14.1 per cent larger than last week for the month of June and 13.0 per cent larger for the half year. The last week or two have witnessed a smaller increase, the extreme hot weather having depressed trade at many western points, while at the east the hesitation on second of terrelies in the latteries. hesitation on account of pending legislation is now noticeable. Failures have been fewer on the whole, and liabilities of firms failing slightly smaller than in the first half of las year, but in some important branches of trade the situation is plainly rather less healthy than it seemed six months or a year Railroad earnings thus far reported for June show a gain of about 10 per cent over last year, but these also show has gain for the latter than for the first half of the month. This may be due in part to further cutting of rates, attempts to adjust eastbound freight wars having thus far failed, and the strife between Canadian lines and those nearest th

border having grown more bitter. Nothing has occurred to make the pro Nothing has occurred to make the pros-pects regarding legislation more definite. The demand for raw wool is scanty, prices tending downward in spite of the smallness of stocks on hand. The iron trade is more steady, but rather dull. The mileage of railroads built this year is estimated at 1,900 against 1,480 for the first half of last year and a total of 6,000 miles for the year is ex-pected, but this does not go far toward pro-viding use for the greatly increased supply o

Leather is firm at all leading markets and

activity in building still renders lumber and other materials in active demand, while anthracite coal is a shade stronger.

Wheat has been 15-2 cents higher, the visible supply having rapidly diminished, but those who claim that much less than 70,000. 000 bushels of surplus has been brought over to the new crop year are compelled to dispute the correctness of the official and only information of iast year's yield. Corn has been a shade stronger, but oats are unchanged Pork products are steady and raw sugar a shade lower, reported stocks in all countries being 1.020,000 tons against 667,000 a year ago. Later reports from the south are favorable as to growing cotton, and in Texas the estimated yield is the largest on record Coffee has grown steadier, after large liquidation, but the demand for consumption disappointing. In general the speculative markets have been rather functive and the level of prices for all commodates July 1 though a shade lower than a week ago or January I, is fully 3 per cent higher than at the same date last year. The future of speculation and of the money market now depends largely upon the measure of activity developed in the movement of crops and in the branches of trade which full crops stime late. The accounts from the interior cities are most hopeful, though at present quiet is count of the great heat, at St. Louis, Mil wankee and many other western cities. Chi cago reports the dry goods and clothing trade larger than last year, with good fall order and satisfactory payment. Minneapolis notes better prices for lumber and a better and demand for flour. Iron is dull at Cleveland but groceries and hardware active. In all the reports received there is nowhere complaint of collections, and confidence in a large trade next fall is almost universal, though i is recognized that an increasing volume of business has not of late brought a correspond

ing increase in profits.

The business failures occurring during the past seven days, as reported, number 100, as compared with 202 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 202.

The Pullman and the Wagner. Discussing the affairs of the Pullman Palace car company, a prominent western rail-

road official said . "There is a big contest on between Pull man and the Vanderbilts, which attracts very little attention, but which has been on for five years now, ever since the Vanderbilts bought into the Wagner palace car company, and which is getting flercer all the time About once each year the announcement is made that the Vanderbilts have purchased a new railroad. This year it was the Big Four system. Each such announcement means more to Pullman than anybody else in the country, for it means the throwing off of the Pullman and the substitution of the Wagner sleepers. The New York Central, the Hud-son River, the Michigan Central, the Luke Shore, the Big Four, and the Northwestern all use nothing but Wagners. Pullman hap-pened to have a twenty-five years' contract pened to have a twenty-five years' contract with the Union Pacific, or, when the North westera-Union Pacific deal was made, the use of the Wagner would have been part of the centract. Undoubtedly the Wagner will be running on the Union Pacific in 1913. Pullman, evidently dreading the Van-derbilt extension, has lately been making these twenty-five-year contracts. That alone saved him the vast Union Pacific. If William H. Vanderbilt had suceeded in his fight against R. R. Cable and H. H. Porter in 1888 the Rock Island would not be running Pullmans. Pullman got the Atchison and the Atlantic & Pacific last year, when he made his contract with the Union Pacific. He has now about 110,000 miles of road, against 30,000 controlled by the Wagner people.

Silver Coinage.

The director of the mint has prepared a comparative statement in regard to the purchase and coinage of silver, from which the following figures are taken: The amount of silver purchased under the last administration, that is, from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, was \$98,116,628, an average of \$2,044,096 worth per month. The number of silver dollars coined was 134,847,459, or an average of 2,642,655 per month. During the fifteen months of President Harrison's administra-tion the amount of silver purchased has been \$32,762,322, an average of \$2,184,821 worth per mouth, and the number of silver dollars coined has been 45,429,776, or an average of 3,028,652 per month. Since the present director of the mint took charge of the purhase and coinage of silver, that is, from October 1, 1889, to June, 1860, the number of silver dollars coined was 25,188,616, or a monthly average of 3,246,077.

Chemical National Bank Stock.

At auction recently one share of the Chemical bank's stoon sold for \$4,980. This is the highest price which the Chemical's stock has ever brought. A Wall street broker, after the sale, remarked: "A share in the Chem-ical bank is a good thing for a man to die and leave in a strong box." Forty-sine hundred and eighty dollars for a share, the par value of which is \$100, is the highest bid on record in this country.

A dange rous \$5 counterfeit bank note has been detected in the New York postoffice. It has the appearance of being much worn and purports to have been issued by the National

bank of Tamaqua, PA. In July, 1863. It is almost perfect in appearance, the face being printed from a genuine ghate, and the imper-fections being only of the back and in the quality of the paper. The note presented at the postoffice was promptly defaced.

LISPETH OF THE MISSION.

An Unconventional Tale of Love in the Kotgarh Hills.

Following is a story from the pen of Rudyard Kipling, the English novelist, whose work is creating so much interest in literary circles: She was the daughter of Sonoo, a Hill-

man, and Jadeh, his wife. One year their maize failed, and later their only poppy field; so next season they turned Christian, and brought their baby to the mission to be baptized. The Kotgarh chaplain christened her Elizabeth, and 'Lispeth" is the Hill pronounciation. Later, cholera came into the Kotgarh valley and carried off Souce and Jadeh, and Lispeth became half-servant, halfcompanion, to the wife of the then chap-lain of Kotgarh. She grew very lovely. When a Hill girl grows lovely she is worth traveling fifty miles over ground to look upon. Lispeth had a Greek face—one of those faces people paint so often and see so seldom. was of a pule ivory color, and for her race extremely tall. Also she pos-sessed wonderful eyes. Lispeth's own people hated her because she had, they said, become a memsahib and washed herself daily; and the chaplain's wife did not know what to do with her. Somehow one cannot ask a stately goddess, five foot ten in her shoes to clean plates and dishes. So she played with the chaplain's children and took classes in the Sunday school, and read all the books in the house and grew more and more beautiful. One day, a few menths after she was seventeen years old, Lispeth went out

for a walk. She covered between twenty and thirty miles in her little constitu ional. This time she came back at full dusk, stepping down the breakneck descent into Kotgath with something heavy in her arms. The chaplain's wife was dozing in the drawing-room when Lispeth came in, breathing hard and very exhausted with her burden. Lis peth put it down on the sofa and said simply: "This is my husband. I found him on the Bagi Road. He has hurt himself. We will nurse him, and when he is well your husband shall marry him to me," This was the first mention Lispeth had ever made of her matrimonial views, and the chaplain's wife shricked with horror. However, the man on the sofa needed attention first. He was a young Englishman and his head had been cut to the bone by something jagged. He was put to bed and tended by the chaplain, who knew something about medicine. Lispeth explained to the chaplain that this was the man she meant to marry; and the chaplain and his wife lectured her severely Lispeth listened quietly, and repeated her proposition. Having found the man she worshipped she was going to nurse him until he got well enough to marry er. That was her programme.

After a fortnight of fever the English-

man recovered coherence and thanked the chaplain and his wife and Lispethespecially Lispeth-for their kindness He was a traveler in the east, he said and had come from Dehra Dun to hunt for butterflies among the Simla hills. He fancied he fell over the cliff while stalking a fern. He made small haste to go away recovered his strength slowly. and Lispeth objected to being advised either by the chaplain or his wife; so the latter spoke to the Englishman and told him how matters stood in Lispeth's heart. He laughed a good deal and said it was very pretty and romantic, a perfect idyl of the Himalayas; but, as he was en-gaged to a girl at home, he fancied that nothing would happen. Certainly he would behave with discretion. He did that. Still he found it very pleasant to talk to Lispeth, and walk with Lispeth, say nice things to her and call her pet ies It m and everything in the world to Lispeth. Being a savage by birth she took no trouble to hide her feelings, and the Englishman was amused. When he went away Lispeth walked with him up the hill as far as Narkunda, very troubled and very miserable. The chaplain's wife being a good Christian, disliking anything like fuss or scandal, had told the Englishman to tell Lispeth that he was coming back to marry her. So, all the twelve miles up the hill the Englishman, Lispeth' with his arm around waist, assured her he would come back and marry her. She wept on the ridge till he had passed out of sight. Then she dried her tears and went to Kotgarh again and said to the chaplain's wife: "He will come back and marry me. He has gone back to his people to tell them so." And the chaplain's wife soothed Lispeth and said: "He will come back." At the end of two months Lispeth grew impatient and was told that he had gone over the seas to England. There was an old puzzle map of the world in the house. She put it together of evenings, and cried to herself. and tried to imagine where her English-

somewhat erroneous. This, however, made no difference. The Englishman had he intention of coming back to marry a Hill girl. He forgot all about her by the time he was butterfly-hunting in Assam. He wrote a book on the east. Lispeth's name did not appear. At the end of three months Lispeth made daily pilgrimages to Narkunda to see if her Englishmen was coming along the road. It gave her comfort, and the chaplain's wife, finding her happy, thought that she was getting over h "folly. A little later the walks ceased to help Lispeth and her temper grew very bad. The chaplain's wife thought this a profitable time to let her know the real state of affairs-that the Englishman had only promised his love to keep her quiet—that he had never meant to marry her. Lispeth said that all this was impossible, because he had said that he loved her. "How can what you and he said be untrue?" "We said it as an excuse to keep you quiet, child. "Then you lied to me," said Lispeth, "you and he?" The chaplain's wife bowed her head and said nothing. Lispeth was silent, too, for a little time; then she went down the valley and re-turned in the dress of a Hill girl-infamously dirty, but without the nose rings. "I am going back to my own people," said she, "You have killed Lispeth. There is only left old Jadeh's laughter-the daughter of a pahari and the servant of Tarka Devi. You are all liars, you English." She left and took to her own unclean people savagely, and

in a little time she married a

Mission.

cutter, who beat her and her beauty

faded soon. Lispeth was a very old

weman when she died. She always had

a perfect command of English, and when

he was sufficiently drunk could some-

times be induced to tell the story of her

man was. As she had no ideas of dis-

tance or steamboats, her notions were

first love affair. It was hard then to realize that the bleared, wrinkled creature so like a wisp of charred rag could ever have been "Lispeth of the Kotgarh

It is semi-officially stated that the recent strike cost the Illinois Central \$1,000 hourly or \$100,000 in all. New York Sun: Musician-There. That latest composition. What do you Cynicus—Well, candidly, Thumper,

ELECTRICITY IN DAILY LIFE

Its Utilisation Began Only a Quarter of Century Ago.

ELECTRIC ROADS IN THE CENSUS.

Data Which Will Be of Great Gen eral Interest - Lighting Trains by Electricity-A Large Domestic Plant.

The life of today has derived its most essential characteristic-rapidity-from the wonderful natural force, electricity. We are living under the sign of electricity; and yet the science that has brought it about is very young, writes Franz Bendt in Unsere Zeit. The coming year will witness its twenty-fifth birthday only, for there could be no talk of a technical utilization of electric currents prior to the invention of the dynamo machine. And next year will give us, as has been finally decided, an international electrical exhibition in Frankfort-on-the-Main. Although Germany was the original

ome of the telegraph, the methods of quick telegraphy that have done more than anything else to create this age of electricity have been developed in England and America. In the past year the Wheatstone apparatus, which is capable of transmitting from 460 to 600 words a minute, was first introduced into our country. Similar mechanisms are in use in France, among them the Baudot multiple printing instrument, with which from 216 to 252 dispatches of twenty words can be forwarded on a single wire; whereas with the Morse instrument the limit was twenty-five, and with the Hughes instrument sixty messages. These improvements in the apparatus have been accompanied by a remarkable economy in the wires since Siemens, Frischen and Edison have developed the method of multiple telegraphy. It is now possible to send several messages simultaneously on the same wire, and even in opposite directions. In a short time the entire globe will be encircled with the telegraph, as the San Francisco board of trade has resolved in favor of laying a Pacific cable by way of Honolulu and Tutuila.

Another memorable advance is the bringing of widely distant places into direct oral communication, as by the Rome and London line, that has been in operation since December 1, 1889. During the year 1888-89 the number of cities provided with the telephone increased from 174 to 200, and the number of telephone stations rose to 38,769, an icrease

For generating currents for electric lighting throughout the world about one million horse-powers are employed capable of a total illumination of 200,-000,000 standard candles. The floating capital employed amounts to \$400,000, 000. In the United States alone \$625, 000,000 are invested in the electrical in-dustries. In electrical conduits Germany leads all nations, even the practical Americans, as no less an authority than Edison has acknowledged. Cer tral generating establishments exist in the great cities, not merely for the pur pose of supplying illumination, but for conducting electrical currents for other purposes into the houses of consumers; and here a prospect is opened for electricity to play an im-portant part in the domestic and social conomy of the future. With the growth in the number of consumers, and improvements in insulation and dynamos, he supply of power is becoming constantly cheaper, and the time is not far off when the artisan will be enabled to drive his little machines with the electric current, relieving his muscles, and placing it in his power to develop a manual dexterity that in certain directions can produce results beyond the attainment of manufacturing processes. Thus it is seen that there is virtue in electricity to aid in the solution of some of the social questions that are stirring the world.

Electric Railroads in the Census. The use of electricity as a motive power for street cars will be an important section of the census investigation of the electrical industry. None of the many forms of the application of electricity has been developed more rapidly or been accompanied by more satisfac-tory results than that of the transmission of power for street car purposes

The census investigation of the general subject of transportation has been very properly assigned to Prof. Henry C. Adams, statistician of the interstate commerce commission, says the Electrical World. He has divided the subject in several sections, one of which is "Rapid Transit in Cities." This section has been assigned to Special Agent Charles H. Cooley, a son of Thomas M. Cooley, chairman of the interstate com-

merce commission. The plan of investigation that has been adopted is designed to make a comparison between the different motive powersemployed-animal, steam dummy, cables and electricity—to show the lative economic value of each. Electricians can wish for nothing better than this. Street railroads are now being transformed into electric roads as fast as manufacturerers and construction companies can take care of the busines How they will manage with an added impetus given to the business, is hard to

predict. The schedules for the section of rapid transit in cities will include the inquiries to be made regarding electric railroads. That part of the schedules per taining to the electrical branch of subject, will be prepared under the supervision of Allen R. Foote, special agent, and that portion of the report pertaining to the use of electricity as a motive power for street cars will be embodied in a report on the investigation of the electrical industry, as well as in the report of the section making the in-

vestigation. The census office is performing a service of great value for the public in making such special investigation. All who have to do with questions of muslcipal management of public affairs are keenly aware of the necessity of securing trustworthy data by which to guide their The cost of obtaining such actions. statistics through the census office, is but an infinitesimal tax on the capitalization of the industries interested, while its impartial and impersonal character gives it the weight of an unquestioned authority.

A Simple Storage Battery. The following directions for making a

simple storage battery are due to the Journal of the Telegraph. Get two halfround porous cups and a round glass jar large enough for the two porous cups to stand in upright. Get two plates of sheet lead one-sixteenth of an inch thick, wide enough to fit the half-round side of the porous cups and deep enough to come

an inch or so above the top edge of the cups and jar. Solder a stout copper wire or a screw a stout copper wire or a screw post to each lead plate at the top. Place the lead plates in the cups and fill the cups nearly full with a paste made of red lead mixed with a solution of sulphate of soda thin enough to run like a cement. The glass jar containing the two cups should be filled to within half an inch of the top of the cups with sulphuric acid and water, about one part of acid to eight of water. The plates should be marked so that, in charging, the currents may be sent in the right direction. The cell may be charged by attaching it to a series of a dozen sul-phate of copper cells for twenty-four hours, or from a dynamo. A wooden cover may be fitted to the glass jar, and evaporation of the fluid should be re-plenished by adding water. Two or more cells of this battery will work small motors, lamps and induction coils. and if thoroughly charged will retain a large volume of electricity for a considerable time. After once being well charged, four to six cells of sulphate of copper battery will recharge it.

Determining Distance by Electricity.

"Lieutenant Fiske of the United States navy has invented an instrument to determine the range of an object, of which the general principle," says the Engineering and Mining Journal, "that of determining the distance by the difference of angle at which it appears from the extremities of a known base line, is well known, but in Lieutenant Fiske's instrument the difference of angle is determined with accuracy and rapidity by means of a wheatstone bridge, and either a sensitive galvanometer or a telephone. In practice two telescopes are mounted at a known tance apart and focused on the object whose distance is to be determined. They will, of course, make an angle with each other. A simple electrical arrangement with galvanometer or telephone in circuit is so arranged that a current will through the instrument unless the two telescopes are exactly parallel. The ob-server notes on one of the two telescopes the angle required to prevent a current from passing through the instrument, and thus measures, or rather electric ally weighs, the difference in the angle Thus, a single observer with an un-learned assistant, can determine with great rapidity the exact distance of a vessel or other object. As designed, the range-finder is intended for use in naval warfare to allow accurate firing of great guns, but, if it proves as satisfactory in practical use as it is claimed, it should prove far more useful in the pur-

Lighting Trains by Electricity. Despite the fact that several railroads

have given up for the present systems of lighting trains by electricity, the Connecticut river railroad not only maintains the illuminations but has made several improvements in its practical workings. For the past three years a train running between Sprinfield and Northampton, Mass., has been lighted by the fluid, which seldom fails to work successfully. The apparatus used was put in by S. H. Barrett, who has recently perfected an improved form of storage pattery, from which he expects more economical results than anything heretofore attained. The electric lighted train hitherto used has been kept in local service, and has been run by a dynamo placed in the baggage car. The batteries, however, have worn out, and advantage was taken to put in new batteries of fifty cells, which are stronger than the old style. An improved switch board has also been placed in the baggage car, and with this arrangement the fluid can be regulated in any part of the train. The old way to turn on the lamps was by manipulating a number of separate switches. An improved meter has also been added to the equipment and this shows the strength of the current as it passes through the cars. Another new device is the Jordan electric coupling, which connects the wires as they pass over the platforms. New and hands lamps have been hung over the platforms, shedding sprays of light over the

A Large Domestic Plant. The Societe Electrique of Brussels,

which works the Julien system of accumulators, has just made an important installation of the electric light in the palace of the Comte de Flandre at Brusels. The lighting includes at present three are lamps in the state court yard and 900 incandescent lamps, divided as follows: 178 in the library, the dining hall, the billiard room, and the prince's private apartments; 574 in the reception rooms, 27 in the guests' chambers, 28 in the children's apartments, and 93 in various other rooms. The primitive installation of the motive power, placed in the cellars, included in the first place a 4 h. p. dynamo for charging a battery of Julien accumulators for serving the private apartments only. This has been increased by the addition of a h. p. dynamo for charging a battery of 36 accumdators. These are charged every eight days, according to need. This plant, which is entirely supplied by accumulators, allows the light to be had at any hour without setting the engines work. The success, it is said, has been so great that the Comte de Flandre is now preparing to light the entire palace. which will raise the total installation to 1,500 lamps.

SHARK AND PORPOISE FIGHT.

A Battle Off the Jersey Coast that Made the Sea Waves Red. The other morning at 5 o.clock, while

he bathers were enjoying a bath in the

buff at Avalon, a large school of porpoises made a dash up the coast just be-hind the breakers. There was over a hundred of these slippery mon-sters, so hard to catch in a net, and they never bite at any known bait. A good sized porpoise will devour, a bushel of moss bunkers or a young drumfish at a single meal and just now the surf is filled with small drumfish feeding at flood tide. man eating shark likes the same kind of diet, and many a bloody conflict ensues between these robbers of the great deep when they meet on common feeding ground. In front of the hotel there is considerable depth of water, and the porpoises came so near that many of hem could have been reached with a fishing rod. Suddenly, as the school of porpoises

were tumbling over each other in a four-foot shark made a dash out of the water, pursued by a ten-foot perpoise. The porpoise succeeded in biting a piece out of the man-eater, and made a vicious plunge at the shark in mid-air, while the sea became red with blood.

Both fish were in a duel to the death. Neither tried to escape. The shark was the swiftest in motion, but was an unequal antagonist. The porpoise would live under him and strike him in the belly under water, to the great discomort of the man eater, whose jaws were not big enough to make an impression on the tough hide of the slippery sea og. Three times they met in midair and struck each other as two bull elks butt each other with their antlers.

The porpoise slowly retired ten feet and with the swiftness of lightning struck the shark in the middle and ripped him open. The man-eater soon floated, dead, out on the sea, while the porpoise, badly hurt, followed his of panions up Townsend inlet.

Review of the Building and Realty Business for Six Months.

BIG JUMP IN BANK CLEARINGS

The Real Estate Transfers Snow an Increase of Two Millions-A Small Decrease in Build-

ing Permits.

The following figures show the totals of real estate transfers, building permits and bank clearings for the past week compared with the corresponding period of last year; REAL ESTATE TRANSPERS.

\$ 79,784 47,000 70,351 06,367 Londay 134,24 Tuesday 41.76
Wednesday 97,021
Thursday 67,88
Friday 67,88
Saturday 172,88 44,572 3110,477 \$278,003 nesday ednosday hursday 22,700 Totals \$ 65,735 BANK CLEARINGS. \$1,003,361.65 1,063,011.51 1,045.380.74 1,063,856.56

Total \$5,28,934.35 An increase of 15.7 per cent over the corre-The following figures show the totals of real estate transfer, building permits and bank clearings for the first six months of the present year, compared with the same period of last year:

REAL ESTATE TRANSPERS.

.... \$7,831.211 \$9,076.191 BUILDING PERMITS. ..8 \$ 71,640 106,710 143,935 440,050 207,050 415,807 508,312 454,750 436,060

Totals.... #1.740, £10 \$1,555,164 BANK CLEARINGS.

WOMEN DO SCARE BURGLARS.

Policeman Relates Incidents to Prove the Assertion.

"I think burglars are more often utterly routed by women than by men," said a policeman to a New York Tribune reporter the other day. "It is wonderful what a woman will do sometimes when she hears a strange noise in her house at night. I know that my own wife is a nervous, excitable invalid, who often lies awake in the night when I am out on my beat, trembling in her bed with apprehension lest a burglar might enter the house, So far, she is an absoute coward.

"But let her really hear a noise in any part of the house which might be made by a burglar, and the opportunity or action is a positive relief to her. Up she gets in a minute, and without a second's hesitation makes her way in the dark all over the house, looking for the intruder-not a sign of fear then-but as the fact that nobody has actually entered the house becomes apparent, her lest some one might do so and she goes back to bed a coward again, Strange, isn't it?

"I remember a desperate burglar, who was hanged for killing a man whose house he had been discovered robbing, telling me that the only time he actually felt scared at finding himself face to face with one of the inmates of the house he was 'cracking' was when a slight, delicate woman, clad only in her night dress, came running down the stairs, and, putting her hand on his arm, en-

quired in a terrified tone: "'What's the matter? Is there a burglar in the house? O, protect me! "In her terror she did not think of him as the robber, and the evident com-

fort it gave her to find some one to 'protect' her gave him a new sensation altogether. "He was staggered a moment by the situation, but hearing other immates moving upstairs, who had evidently

been aroused by her loud exclamations, he quickly said: 'Certainly, ma'am, I'll protect you-have no fear, Just stand here behind the door while I look in the kitchen where the noise seems to come "O, thank you,' she replied, as he

slipped out into the kitchen, picked up his shoes and vanished out of the window, leaving the booty piled upon the floor in a tablecloth, which he was just tying up when the woman came upon

Uprooting Trees by Locomotive Power The novel spectacle of uprooting great trees by the aid of a railroad locomotivo is being witnessed at Saratoga, snys the Albany Express. In laying the double track of the Delaware and Hudson railroad through the village, it became necessary to remove a number of large elms. A stout rope is fastened to the trunk of the tree about halfway up, the largest branches chopped off, and the earth dug away from the roots. the end of the rope is fixed to the front of the engine, and it is backed slowly along the track, lifting the tree out very eleverly.

THE REALTY MARKET.

INSTRUMENTS placed on record during E Gill and wife to Sylvester Conning

ham, lot 1, bik 3, Cunningham's ad, wd 81,872

J S Holland and wife to M Roes, lot 23,
bik 3, Richfield ad, wd
Mary Hemann and husband to Sebastian Selzel, s 17% ft lot 15, bik 80, South

Mary Hemann and husband to Sebastian Selzel a 172; ft lot Et bik 80. South Omnha, w d.

Sebastian Selzel to J C Hemann, a 172; ft lot 13, bik 80. South Omnha, w d.

J T Heines and wife to William Darst, let 13, bik 80. South Omnha, w d.

J T Heines and wife to William Darst, let 13, bik 80. South Omnha, w d.

J P Davis to Jacob Fn weett, lot 21, bik E. Briggs Place, w d.

G W Wekerskam and wife to L B Hale, lot 12, bik 15, South Omnha, w d.

Amy Sliver to N F Graves, lot 24, bik 5, Hanssom Place, w d.

R A Morris to M J Kennard lot 25, Milliard & Caldwell's ad, w d.

Ballou Brothers to U M Bump, lot 9, bik 2 Everett Place, w d.

Jacob Seliner and wife to William Rosema, lot 14, bik 4, Arbor Place, w d.

H G Clark and wife to H T Falk, a 5; lots 5 and 6, bik 2, Dupont Place, wd.

E H Ratekin and wife to A Bright L & L Co. lots, bik 38, Albright's Choice, wd.

W L Seiby and wife to D V Stone, w 335; ft, lot 2 bik 2, Kirkwood, wd.

E S Roed and wife to W J Young, lot 21, bik 16, Albright's Annex, wd.

South Omnha Land Co to D L Holmoset al. lot 5, bik 13, South Omnha, wd.

V H Coffman and wife to B J Windsor, lots 11 to 16, bik 1, lot 5, bik 3, lots 11 and 12, bik 6, McCormick's 2nd add, wd.

E D Pattee to C G Lazarus, lot 5, bik 3, Dellones' add, wd.

E B Pattee to C G Lazarus, lot 5, bik 3, Dellones' add, wd.

E Blazbeth Milbourne and husband to M M Marshall, lots 1 and 2, bik 2, Hammond Place, wd.

W F Graves, to 6 N Hicks lot 34, bik 5,

mond Piace, wd WF Graves to G N Hicks, lot 24, blk 5, Hanscom Place, wd

Twenty transfers.....