# ANSWERED FROM THE TOMBS

Some Expert Opinions Concerning the Morals of Great Gotham.

## MAYOR BEMIS' LETTER TO DR. PARKHURST

**Detective Gardner of the New York Anti-Vice Society Puts in a Few Minutes of His Time in His Cell Telling of Gotham's Crime.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE]—Mayor George P. Bemis of Omaha recently sent a list of questions to Mayor Gilroy asking him about the methods used in this city for controlling or regulating gambling, saloons and social evils. The communication was referred to the police board and the latter have placed the letter on file.

Charles W. Gardner, from his cell in the Tombs, has endeavored to answer the questions from personal observations made while chief of detectives of the Parkhurst society. To a reporter Gardner said:

"There are about 1,500 gambling houses running in this city in violation of law with the knowledge of the police. They consist of faro banks, pool rooms, envelope shops, roulette, red and black and crap games. These places are principally backed by Tammany politicians, who pay $20 to $100 per month to the police to violate the law with impunity. The heavier games also pay a percentage of the municipal election. A spasm of virtue comes over our authorities and a few of the places are closed temporarily. After some years the chief of police has ascertained that the pool rooms have violated the law and has ordered them closed.

**"Pulls" of the Saloonists.**

"There are between 8,000 and 9,000 licensed saloons in this city. Political influence has the granting of license more than character with the Excise board, and the law is seldom used to revoke license by them. Seven-eighths of the saloonkeepers violate the laws and keep open house every day in the week until compelled to close their doors from sheer physical exhaustion. They are banded together in a secret organization for mutual protection and defense. They work in concert with the police and pay them a tribute in a fund which they raise by assessment, which is known as the 'emergency fund.' Those saloon keepers who refuse to contribute to this blackmail system are arrested and convicted. Tammany elected its entire county ticket at the election by about 75,000 majority, owing almost entirely to the influence of the liquor interests, and at that time a man named Sheehan pledged them that they should hereafter be exempt from interference and blackmail at the hands of the police, but the pledge was never fulfilled.

**Thirty Thousand Dissolute Women.**

"There was about 30,000 dissolute women in this city, some carrying on the business in flat houses and others plying their vocation in the streets without interference. We have about 500 disorderly houses, with an average of five inmates. They are not confined to any particular district, but are principally in the Fourth, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second police precincts. These places are run openly with the knowledge and connivance of the police."

## BEMIS HEARS FROM GOTHAM.

**More Startling Tales of Rottenness in the City of New York.**

Mayor Bemis continues to receive replies to the numerous letters he sent out seeking information as to the existence of the social evil in other cities and the manner in which it is kept under subjection. The replies indicate that Omaha continues to stand at the head of the list of well governed municipalities, and is freer from vice than many cities of the same size in the country.

The refusal of the New York police board to furnish the mayor with a statement of the existing facts has not prevented private citizens from responding and answering the questions propounded to the officials by Mayor Bemis in his letter to Mayor Gilroy, which was given so much prominence by the New York papers. One of the letters received is signed by "A Citizen and Anti-Tammanyite." The identity of the writer is concealed, but he makes some startling statements that do not show up well for the metropolis. Here is the letter in full:

**Tammany's Baleful Influence.**

NEW YORK CITY, March 22.—Mayor of Omaha: Dear Sir—I cut the inclosed slip from a daily paper this morning, and as it is certain to get no attention from police circles, or if answered it will be such an untruthful report, I volunteer some information, which will be close to the true state of affairs. I will answer questions as they are numbered.

1. Not known outside of police secrets. Probably 2,000 or 3,000, including big and little, policy shops, pool rooms, etc.

2. All gambling prohibited by state and city laws, but nevertheless are run openly under police protection, through an elaborate system of bribery—blood money, as it is called.

3. Rarely if ever. At times a show is made of pulling some gambling places, but the gamblers are always notified by the police in time to get out with their tools and games. This is the universal method with the gambling houses, who pay Tammany's price for protection. If some foolish concern attempts to run alone without police help, and without putting up "blood money" in proportion to its importance and profits, it would soon get pulled and such gamblers would get fined for their impudence and slight to Tammany; not fined for gambling or breaking the law really, but fined and punished because they refuse to be bribed by Tammany.

4. Get a book containing city statutes.

**Virtually Free Whisky.**

5. Yes, by a corrupt board of excise. A "pull" or putting up enough of the needful will license anything, no matter how vile or damnable.

6. Law requires closing at midnight. Front doors usually closed at that hour, and side doors kept open as long as customers call.

7. Apparently, yes; really, no.

8. Closed Sunday by law, but always open and as easily entered by the side door or back door as through the front entrance. Policemen tap at the back windows Sundays, as well as customers, and get their beer and whisky "without money and without price." This free drink to policemen is the lowest and most common form of bribery of the "finest" and develops a great deal of true affection in the hearts of the "Erin-go-Bragh" policeman for the law-breaking saloon keeper.

9. Yes, in open defiance to law and decency under an elaborate system of bribery and "hush money" levied by Tammany hall, and the politicians and criminals who compose the association known as Tammany hall. These men, or characters rather than men, govern, or rather misgovern the metropolis of the new world.

**Social Evil Uncontrolled.**

10. No, they are scattered all over the city, among fine residences and in respectable apartment houses, although most of them are in the tenderloin district because business is better there.

11. Not known except by the police and Tammany and they won't tell. Probably there are 3,000 houses or apartments with about 45,000 inmates.

12. Ask Dr. Parkhurst, president of the Society for the Prevention of Vice. Also, if you desire a truthful answer to all of the above questions, supported by actual proof, Dr. Parkhurst can give it to you.

Our rulers, Tammany Hall, derive the larger part of their enormous revenues from the liquor interests, and from "blood money" for protecting crime and the criminal classes, hence they are of course very friendly to these curses of our fair city.

Tammany has a great influence in our state laws, and notoriously sells the city ordinances and regulations to the highest bidders, who are largely the rum interest. Almost any measure, no matter how iniquitous, will go through our Board of Aldermen when the interested parties have paid Tammany her price, and the orders go from this cesspool of corruption to the city fathers, usually equally corrupt, and virtually a branch of Tammany, that the price has been paid and the bill must pass. Yours truly,

A CITIZEN AND ANTI-TAMMANYITE.

The questions answered are those contained in the letter of inquiry from Mayor Bemis. The first three questions are relative to gambling, the next five in regard to saloons and their regulation, and the last three, disorderly houses and their inmates.

**Calls the Mayor "Green."**

Another New York citizen also sends an anonymous letter to Mayor Bemis. It is terse and to the point, and the statements contained are startling and do not show up well the metropolis. It is as follows:

NEW YORK CITY, March 23.—Mayor Bemis, Omaha, Neb.: My dear sir—You will pardon me for saying that you must certainly be a very "green" man to write to the police force of this city for facts in regard to the gambling and disorderly houses in this town. You did not imagine for a minute, did you, that you would get the true facts in regard to the above from the "coppers?" Not much. They would not give themselves away.

Superintendent Byrnes and his gang are on the "dead make" here and will not show their hand. If you want to have the out-and-out facts in regard to these resorts just write to Dr. Parkhurst of this city and he will give you some that will open your eyes. The "cops" love him as the devil loves holy water. 'Cause why? He shows up their crookedness and blackmail. Write him and see what he says.

I will tell you a little my-self if you want it. The gin mills are all closed up tightly (by law) on Sundays and between 1 and 5 a. m., and it would not be possible to get into them by the front door, even with a crowbar, but at any time, night or day, Sunday and all, just go to the side door and they can be pushed open with one finger. Rum drinking and gambling in full blast all the time and plain to everybody but the cops. The police officials here of every grade are paid not to see these things and not to enforce the law. Of gin mills we have over 10,000 in this city. Gambling houses 300, houses of prostitution over 700, and prostitutes in houses and on the streets by a recent count over 40,000. It is the worst governed city on this earth, run by Irish politicians all "on the make." Don't copy us for mercy's sake.

I could go on indefinitely, but will not. It is well known here that most all the judges and police being appointed by Tammany, are under its thumb, and are hand and glove with law breakers of every kind. You may think this is from one who has a grievance and has been run in by the cops, etc. Such is not the case, however, and I am simply, yours truly,

A CITIZEN.

Replies from the official heads of other cities have also been received. Some of the replies are satisfactory, while the others display an effort at concealing the exact conditions. In the main, however, they do not any of them show up any better than Omaha, and Mayor Bemis still believes that this is the best governed city in the country and is freer from the evils than the rest.

## A PLUTOCRAT'S PALACE.

**Cornelius Vanderbilt is Going to Have a $2,000,000 Residence.**

Cornelius Vanderbilt, somewhat to the surprise of New Yorkers, is to be the first great millionaire to build in the city a really grand mansion.

Aren't there plenty? Not exactly. The Tiffany house, the C. P. Huntington Italian villa, the W. K. Vanderbilt chateau are all very fine and grand, but not one has a bit of garden space about it. The late Mrs. Whitney's house—though it cost only $600,000, at a bargain—is really the prettiest on the avenue, though even it has no garden. There are in the outskirts plenty of shaded and gardened homes, but none on the avenue.

Now Cornelius Vanderbilt is going to spend $2,000,000 in improving his already sumptuous residence and in space about it. This will make the corner of Fifty-seventh street incontestably the finest residence location in America. The southwest corner is Whitney's, the northwest Cornelius Vanderbilt's, on the other side of the street is C. P. Huntington's villa. Below, for ten blocks or so, trade has not yet invaded the street. Two blocks above is the park entrance. Below and above, but all in easy walking reach, are the clubs.

Think of the wealth represented within a little radius of a half-mile or so from the Fifty-seventh street corner.

Every man who owns a residence within half a mile up or down and to a good distance on either side is either a millionaire or living beyond his means.

Huntington paid $5,000 a foot frontage for his corner lot, a trifle of $416 an inch. A trifle less, but not much less, for the Fifty-seventh street frontage. This shows how property has arisen. Cornelius Vanderbilt paid only $75,000 for his opposite corner with a good house on it.

That was only a few years ago, comparatively. It is quite a long while since William H. Vanderbilt, the elder, paid $400,000 for a tumble-down old greenhouse and the land on which it stood. But that was 200 feet and two corners—only $2,000 a foot.

Practically, Cornelius Vanderbilt is going to put more than $1,000,000 into a dooryard. He can afford it. Though the head of a family, he is probably the most popular of all the young Vanderbilts, having some idea of the duties of his position. He is charitable, looks like a prosperous butcher, and is, up to date, less ostentatious than W. K. Vanderbilt, the next best known member of the family. His investments do not worry him. Once in a while he strolls down to the Grand Central to talk things over with Depew. At 1 o'clock one of the negro St. Peters at the gate brings up something—railway station sandwiches, perhaps, but perhaps something else—and the two take pot luck in the president's inner office.

Cornelius and George Vanderbilt can get around town on foot when they feel like it. W. K. is more exclusive.

## WHERE ANCHORS ARE MADE.

**The Little Maine Town Where Nearly All of them Are Forged.**

"The little town of Camden, Me., ought to have its name changed to Hope," said a dealer in ship supplies and stores to the New York Sun, "for it turns out more of the emblems of hope than all the other places in this country combined. All of the stately ships that come out of the Maine ship yards look to that little village on the Penobscot for their anchors. Scores of sturdy smiths swing their hammers day after day all the year long in the black, smoky, low Camden shops, where only anchors are forged. Sometimes the triphammers are going all night about the forges, and the blazing of the fires and the ring of the hammers are seen and heard for miles away. Thousands of tons of old iron are purchased by these queer establishments every year, for anchors are forged largely from cast-off iron. The material is cut into small pieces by great shears that clip through the iron as easily as a cheese knife slices a cheese. The pieces are bound into bundles by strong wires, and are then fused in the forges. Then they are pounded and welded into the various parts of the anchor, some workmen fashioning the rings, others shaping the flukes, others hammering out the palms, and others forging the shanks. Then the 'completers' take the different parts and fuse and weld them into the finished anchor. Anchors of all sizes and weights are turned out from the noisy shops of Camden, the graceful little pleasure boat anchor, weighing but a few pounds, as well as the great 50,000 and 75,000-pound anchors of the biggest ships.

"There are many interesting relics at Camden in the line of rusty and broken anchors that did duty in their day on famous merchant vessels, historic war ships, and sturdy whalers. What is left of the anchor of the United States frigate Cumberland is among these relics."

**Japanese Carpenters at the World's Fair.**

Harper's Weekly: On the wooden island in the lagoon that separates the horticultural building from the ugly structure that will hold the official exhibits of the United States government there will be a cluster of Japanese houses, erected by Japanese artisans for the commissioners of the land of the chrysanthemum. When these very attractive looking houses are entirely finished they will be viewed with great interest and curiosity by visitors to the fair, for in many regards they will be very different from anything that the very great majority ever saw before. But the process of building was even more interesting than the finished houses will be. When the snow was over a foot deep this winter and visitors to the works were very scarce on account of the cold, there was still always something of a crowd about the wire rope that was put up to keep visitors away from the Japanese carpenters and joiners who are erecting the houses in the island villages. The wire rope did not keep back the more adventuresome of the sightseers, nor were those who invaded the forbidden ground ordered out after they had gone where they had no business to go. Even a Japanese artisan, though clothed with authority, is too gentle and kindly courteous in his nature to resent any friendly encroachment upon his rights. Those who went within the ropes saw unmolested all that was to be seen, and every question that was asked was answered as fully as the limited English vocabulary of the workmen permitted. And what bright and nimble fellows those workmen were! It may be that they were picked men, selected for their skill and intelligence. If they represented the average Japanese artisans, then the average must be very high indeed. It seems almost a pity that these carpenters could not be kept at work all during the fair; such an exhibit would be as popular as anything within the grounds.

After noting the nimbleness of the workmen and the intelligent expression of their faces, together with the picturesqueness of their dress, which seems to western eyes something like a uniform, the visitor looks at the work itself, and is at once struck by its neatness. Even the temporary scaffolding is neatly and strongly put up, and the lumber of which it is made is injured as little as possible. Instead of being nailed together this scaffolding is lashed with cords. This is done with a skill that would make even a sailor-man turn green with envy. But though the Japanese workmen do many things in a way opposite to that employed by Europeans, they do not go so far as to build the roofs of their houses before making the foundations. At least such was not the method employed at Chicago in making the buildings there, for when the houses were very nearly completed the roofs had not yet been put on. But the numerous books on Japan written by recent travelers through that flowery land give all the information that the curious could care for.

## FINDS THINGS FOR A LIVING.

**A New Yorker Who Closely Watches the "Lost and Found" Columns.**

The professional finder is a feature of New York City not found elsewhere. The most successful man following this profession is described by the Journal as a well known but silent figure around the cafes and hotel corridors of the Nineteenth precinct. He is well dressed, tall and rather distinguished looking. He is known as Daniel Bedell, but whether that is his real name or not nobody knows but himself. This finder has the eyes of a hawk, and as he walks along the avenues he scans every inch of sidewalk, including the gutter, the latter being a rich place for finds. But he does not ply his trade by chance, and anything he finds in his unprofessional strolls he looks upon as the result of pleasure, not of business. He listens at tables of the popular cafes and picks up many an odd job in this way, as gentlemen telling of losses are referred to him as the man of all others most likely to find the missing article. When introduced to the unfortunate loser Bedell is particular to ask every detail about the loss, on which street the loser was walking when he discovered his misfortune, and the course he had taken from the time he was last cognizant of still having the article in his possession. After having obtained all the data possible he wishes the party farewell and goes forth to find. If the stone or purse or whatever it may be has not been picked up as accidentally as it was lost, the professional will get it and a fine present for delivering it up to its owner. The professional finder is an honest man, as honesty is his best policy. Nobody, to see the finder at work, would know that he was scanning the ground for treasure. He walks erect, but not even a pin on the sidewalk from house line to curb escapes his gaze.

The finder gets his news tips principally from the morning newspapers. He is one of the first to buy the papers, long before the break of day, and he turns only to the "Reward" and "Lost and Found" columns. The other news in the paper is nothing to him. A president may have been elected, an island annexed or a cabinet named—he cares not. Whenever the article advertised has been lost going from one point of the city to another, the finder starts at the first mentioned place and travels to the terminus. Oftener than would be supposed he finds the prize and realizes enough in the way of reward to keep him in excellent style for a week or more. He pays attention only to the most valuable advertisements. His eye is trained to look in the most likely places in which a ring would roll or a diamond pin would drop. Perhaps a foot has trodden upon the article and crushed it into the color of the sidewalk; the merest hint of gold or stone suffices to attract his attention. Broadway is his best promenade, and Fifth avenue comes next, closely followed by Sixth avenue. The park is also a fruitful source of income, especially the drive, and on the walk which skirts the fashionable drive the professional finder takes many a summer stroll, not alone for pleasure, but often to his profit. When there is no clew to an owner Bedell is entitled to his find, but he watches the newspapers for advertised rewards, and those he has advertised himself. He says his good name is more valuable to him than any one pickup.

## CANINE GRIEF.

**A Masterless Dog Refuses to Leave His Poisoned Chum.**

The corner of Second and Marion streets was haunted Thursday night by a mournful looking dog of uncertain breed, says the Seattle Post. His behavior is strong evidence that dogs, even despised stray mongrels, feel grief at the loss of a friend.

The locality in question has long been the loafing place of two homeless dogs, with neither owners, friends nor good looks. They were as inseparable as Damon and Pythias, but some unfeeling human who seemed to have a grudge against them on Thursday threw a piece of meat dosed with strychnine in their direction and death carried off one of them. He writhed in convulsions three times, and then he stretched out his legs and his astral body went out into one of the places with Hindoo names where the theosophists say souls are prepared for reincarnation on one of the higher planes.

His old friend sat down by him and mourned, nor would he be comforted. A man tried to drag away the body, but he was so savagely attacked by the bereaved one that he desisted. Others drove the dog away, but he always returned to his post. He sat watching by the cold, stiff body of the murdered canine until the health officer came along in the morning and had it removed, and then he made such a disturbance that his attacks were warded off with difficulty.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Great Provision Deal Extending Over Twelve Months Concluded.

## THREE MILLION IN PROFITS SECURED

**Cudahy and Fairbank Credited with Manipulating the Market—Big Drop in Provisions the Feature on 'Change Yesterday.**

CHICAGO, Ill., April 1.—The great provision deal on the Board of Trade which for twelve months has kept the price of pork, lard and short ribs under the control of two firms was loosened up today. Cudahy & Co. and N. K. Fairbank & Co., who have since March, 1892 been in command of the provision market, have abdicated. They are satisfied seemingly with the $3,000,000 which they are said to have cleaned up on their twelve months' manipulation.

The markets for provisions today without the support which those firms have been in the habit of giving them were extremely weak. There was a drop of $1 per barrel in pork and $1 per 100 pounds in lard. When the crowd saw that the hog meats were abandoned by their late supporters there was a general rush to unload, resulting in the heavy decline referred to.

A. J. Wright, more familiarly referred to as "Charley" Wright, is one of the heaviest winners by the break, as he was among the biggest winners on the great advance of the summer and winter. He was also the originator of the big bull deal and was a partner in it, but withdrew when he thought prices had got as high as the circumstances warranted. He then took the bear side.

The big drop in the price of provisions was the principal feature of the markets today. Everything else was similarly affected but to a less depressing extent than the provision deal. Tonight, compared with the closing prices Thursday, the following are the losses sustained: Pork, 92½c; lard, 85½c; ribs, 32½c; wheat and corn, 1c; oats, ⅜c.

Wheat opened a little higher on some bad crop damage reports, but fine weather and some contradictions of the early reports started rather free selling, which soon made prices weak. The subsequent break in provisions increased the depression in cereals and on the down turn there was heavy selling of stop loss orders and exhausted margins, which carried May off 1⅛c from the early figure, July went off about ⅞c. There seemed no support whatever for May and not much for July. During the last hour the market was quiet and closed about ¼c from bottom figures.

Corn opened a shade better, but there were liberal offerings and prices soon started down with but little subsequent recovery. Commission men had liberal selling orders and on the weak spots the longs liquidated freely. John B. Lyon was the largest individual seller.

In oats there was good trade and a weak feeling, prices declining to the lowest point on the crop, the drop being ⅞c and the close at ⅝c above the inside figures. The depression was due to sympathy with corn and to selling by longs.

Hog products at times were almost panicky. The selling was enormous, with very little demand, except to cover shorts. None of the big bulls showed any disposition to support the market even on the big breaks. Selling out by the combine was generally accepted as the explanation.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 165 cars; corn, 100 cars; oats, 150 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

| ARTICLES. | OPEN. | HIGH. | LOW. | CLOSE. | THURS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat No 2. | | | | | |
| April | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 75¼ | 75⅛ | 75⅛ |
| May | 78¼@⅛ | 78⅛ | 77 | 77⅛ | 78¼ |
| July | 73⅝@71 | 74 | 73⅛ | 73⅛ | 73¼@⅜ |
| Corn No. 2— | | | | | |
| April | 40⅛ | 40⅛ | 39¼ | 39¼@⅜ | 40⅛ |
| May | 41⅞ | 41⅞@42 | 40⅝ | 40⅝@¾ | 41¾@⅞ |
| July | 42¾ | 42⅞ | 41⅝ | 41⅝@¾ | 42⅛@⅜ |
| Oats No 2— | | | | | |
| May | 30¼@⅜ | 30⅜ | 29¾ | 29¾ | 30⅛@⅜ |
| June | 30⅞ | 30⅞ | 30 | 30 | 30⅜@¾ |
| July | 30⅛ | 30¼ | 29⅜ | 29⅜ | 30⅜@⅝ |
| Mess Pork— | | | | | |
| May | 17 02½ | 17 02½ | 16 15 | 16 25 | 17 12½ |
| July | 17 12½ | 17 12½ | 16 15 | 16 32½ | 17 17½ |
| Lard— | | | | | |
| May | 10 50 | 10 50 | 9 40 | 9 55 | 10 65 |
| July | 10 05 | 10 12½ | 9 30 | 9 40 | 9 22½ |
| Sept | 10 22½ | 10 25 | 9 30 | 9 47½ | 10 32½ |
| Short Ribs— | | | | | |
| May | 9 30 | 9 30 | 8 95 | 9 12½ | 9 17½ |
| July | 9 02½ | 9 10 | 8 85 | 8 87½ | 9 17½ |

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Stagnant; practically unchanged; winter patents, $3.70@4.20; winter straights, $3.30@3.35; spring patents, $3.85@4.10; spring straight, $3.60@3.10; bakers', $2.10@2.35.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 73¼@73⅜c; No. 3 spring, northern, 70c; No. 2 red, 73¼@73⅜c.

CORN—Lower; No. 2 cash, 39⅞@39¾c; No. 3 cash, 38c; No. 3 yellow, 39c.

OATS—No. 2, 29c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 34@34½c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 31@33½c.

RYE—No. 2, 47c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 62c; No. 3, f. o. b., 42@60c; No. 4, f. o. b., 33@48c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.15.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $4.36@4.40.

PORK—Mess, per bbl., $16.10@16.12½. Lard, per 100 lbs., $9.45@9.47½; short ribs sides (loose), $8.10@8.12½; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $9.12½@9.25; short clear sides (boxed), $9.75@9.80.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.17.

SUGARS—Unchanged; cut loaf, 5⅝@5¾c; granulated, 5⅛c; standard "A," 5c.

The following were the receipts and shipments for today:

| Articles. | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, bbls. | 32,000 | 28,000 |
| Wheat, bu. | 143,000 | 41,000 |
| Corn, bu. | 252,000 | 130,000 |
| Oats, bu. | 408,000 | 379,000 |
| Rye, bu. | 5,000 | 6,000 |
| Barley, bu. | 58,000 | 56,000 |

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was higher; creamery, 22@31c; dairy, 21@28c. Eggs, easier; strictly fresh, 18@19c.

## OMAHA PRODUCE AND FRUITS.

**The General Market Does Not Present Any Very Striking Features.**

The arrival of spring-like weather has been fully appreciated by the fruit men, who are experiencing a better trade. The continuance of warm weather is expected to improve the public appetite for fruit and still further improve the business.

A large orange business is being done from this point, in fact larger than is generally supposed. It would not seem as if buyers could be found for all the oranges that arrive on this market. Strawberries are not coming in very freely as yet and are not anticipated in any great quantities before May. Southern and hothouse vegetables are becoming more plentiful and there is likely to be a large supply from now on until the arrival of home grown vegetables.

The tendency in the egg market has been downward during the past week. For some time the general price was 13½c, but it gradually came down to 13c, and then buyers were holding off and wanting to buy at 12½c.

The principal feature of importance in the egg market has been the scarcity of that commodity. Even poor butter for once is not very plenty, while there is an extremely small showing of really choice country roll. This condition ought not to last very long, as the coming of green grass usually brings in the butter more freely. At the present time butter in this market is commanding very satisfactory prices, owing to the scarcity of both creamery and country roll.

The poultry market has been without feature. Prices have remained practically unchanged, while the receipts have been about equal with the demand.

Game has been very low, owing to the large arrivals, which have been more than equal to the demand. The weather is becoming warmer and the risk incident to the handling of game is being materially increased.

**Produce Pointers.**

The characteristic of the fruit and produce commission business of Omaha is its well balanced make-up, says the Minneapolis Produce Bulletin. There are few, if any "plungers" there, but the commission men as a whole are steady, wideawake, well-appearing and have an eye to business. They all complain that there is more or less jealousy existing in the market, but this is a feature found everywhere and cannot be expected to be eliminated anywhere. They handle eggs down there on the straight commission of 10 per cent, and not for a cent a dozen as is done in the northwest. Our merchants can profit by this method of doing business. Omaha needs two things pretty badly, however. One thing is a produce exchange, not for the purpose of regulating credits, collections or anything of that kind, but for the purpose of fixing prices and settling the market on various articles of produce. The egg market there is often very unsettled because there is little knowledge of the quantity of stock in the city or under way. Another thing that Omaha should have is a good official price current. As it is now every merchant sends out his own quotations, and the lot during a day presents a variation in prices that is calculated to shake the confidence of any shipper in the integrity of mortals. Not that the commission men mean to misquote the market, but matters often get so unsettled that no two think alike, and conflicting quotations create distrust among shippers, which redounds to the detriment of the dealers.

This has been a great year for eggs. Not only have prices been unusually high, but it seems as if a good many eggs have been handled by dealers.

G. W. Barnett, vice president of the National League of Commission Merchants at Chicago, said recently: "I should estimate that the acreage devoted to vegetables this year will be fully one-third larger than usual. In addition to this there is a great deal of new territory reaching for Chicago this year which is not ordinarily tributary to us. Of course we will do all we can to hold this new territory, but I cannot look for more than average prices on account of the pressure from regular sources. People who expect to get rich in six months out of the stuff shipped to Chicago this year will be greatly fooled.

"We are advising our shippers against any wildcat speculation and tell them what they will know themselves a few months hence—not to look for more than average prices. All we can say or do, however, will not prevent big shipments. There will be little increase in tree fruits, as these require years of preparation but small fruits and vegetables will certainly be here in abundance."

On Monday, March 27, the new Kansas City Fruit and Produce exchange, at the corner of Second and Main streets, was formally opened, says the Kansas City Times. The Kansas City Fruit and Cold Storage company has completed its $75,000 building at that place, and the lower floor will be used as a general auction and exchange room. There is a tradition that a fruit auction house was once started here, but it was never divorced from one of the larger commission houses and soon languished and died. At present all the fruit and vegetables shipped to this market direct are handled by the commission men. The strange phenomena is presented of California and foreign fruits being shipped through Kansas City to Chicago, and merchants from here going there to buy at auction and ship them back. Last year the auction method was tried at Cleveland, O., and as a result 226 carloads of fruit were handled by one firm there. All of the Kansas City commission men together fifty-six cars. Chicago with the biggest general auction house and fruit exchange in the country took care of 2,000 cars.

Mr. Haggard, representing Branch & Co., has been spending a few days in Missouri among the berry growers. He writes that the Growers association of Sarcoxie, Mo., have decided to ship to Omaha and have appointed Branch & Co., their agents.

**Omaha Produce Marset.**

The week closed with the market generally steady.

APPLES—Choice shipping stock is quoted at $4.50.

BUTTER—The receipts continue light and the market is very firm. Packing stock, 17@18c; fair to good country roll, 18@20c; choice to fancy country, 20@24c.

BANANAS—Per bunch, including crates and packing, $1.75@2.50.

BEANS—Choice navy, $2.45.

CALIFORNIA CABBAGE—Per lb., 3c.

CALIFORNIA CELERY—Per doz., $1.

CRANBERRIES—Per box, $3.75.

CUCUMBERS—Per doz., 75c@$2.

EGGS—While there are still some eggs being sold in a small way at 13½c, the bulk of the sales were reported at 13c.

GAME—The receipts of ducks are large, and the market rules low. Buyers appear to be tired of mixed ducks, which are very slow sale even at the low prices. Mixed, 75@90c; redheads, $2; mallards, $2.00@2.50; teal, $1.

GRAPE FRUIT—Per box, $3.00@3.25

HAY—The market on good upland hay was $6.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 4c; No. 2 green, 3c; No. 1 green, salted, 4½c; No. 2 green, salted, 3½c; No. 1 green, salted, 25 to 40 lbs., 4½c; No. 2 green, salted, 25 to 40 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 6c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 5c; No. 1 dry flint, 7½c; No. 2 dry flint, 5½c; No. 1 dry salted, 6c.

HONEY—Choice to fancy white clover, 18@19c; fair to good, 16@18c.

LEMONS—Choice, $3.50; fancy, $4.

NEW VEGETABLES—Lettuce, 40c; radishes, 45c; parsley, 40c per doz.; green onions, 35c.

ORANGES—Florida fancy, per box, $3.50@3.75; russetts, $3.25; Mexican oranges, single boxes, $3.25; 5 to 10-box lots, $3; California mountain oranges $2.50; Washington navels, $4; Newcastle California seedlings, $2.60@2.75; Med. sweets, $2.60@2.75; Riverside seedlings, $2.75.

ONIONS—Home grown, per bbl., $4.25@4.50; per bushel, $1.50.

POULTRY—The market is not quite so strong as it was a few days ago. Choice hens, 8½@9c; live young roosters, 7@8c; old roosters, 5c; geese and ducks, dressed, 11@12c; dressed turkeys, 12@14c.

STRAWBERRIES—Per quart, 25@30c.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., $5; seed sweet potatoes, $3.50.

TANGERINES—In half boxes, $2.75@3.00.

VEAL—Choice and small fat veals, 7@9c; large and thin, 3@6c.

**New York Markets.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—FLOUR—Receipts, 67,900 pkgs; exports, 13,821 bbls., 87,375 sacks; sales, 6,200 pkgs.; market dull, steady; winter wheat, low grades, $2.10@2.55; winter wheat, fair to fancy, $2.55@3.65; winter wheat, patents, $3.85@4.25; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3.50; Minnesota straights, $3.60@4.00; Minnesota patents, $4.25@4.90.

CORN MEAL—Quiet; yellow western, $2.65@2.75.

RYE—Dull, steady; western, 59@63c.

BARLEY—Dull, firm; western, 60@80c.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet, steady; western, 65@85c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 15,500 bu.; exports, 146,706 bu.; sales, 1,680,000 bu. futures, 24,000 bu. spot. spot market dull. firm; No 2 red, in store and elevator, 74⅞@74¾c; afloat, 75½@75¾c; f. o. b., 75½@77¼c; No. 1 northern, 81¾@82c; No. 1 hard, 84¾c; No. 2 northern, 80@80¼c. Options opened firm and advanced ⅝@¾c on light contract deliveries, foreign buying and local covering, declined ⅛c with the west and on realizing, closing firm and quiet, unchanged to ⅛c up, trading fairly active; No. 2 red, May, 75⅞@76c, closing at 75⅞c; July, 77¼@77⅜c, closing at 77⅛c.

CORN—Receipts, 42,400 bu; exports, 29,836 bu.; sales, 160,000 bu. futures, 21,000 bu. spot. Spots quiet, steady; No. 2, 50½c in elevator, 51½c afloat; ungraded mixed, 49⅝@57c; steamer mixed, 49½c; No. 3, 48c. Options were dull and ⅛@⅜c lower on realizing, closing steady; May, 48⅝@48⅞c, closing at 48c; July, 48 9-16@49c, closing at 48⅝c.

OATS—Receipts, 173,200 bu.; exports, 12,200 bu.; sales, 60,000 bu. futures, 68,000 bu. spot. Spots, dull. Options dull and weaker; May, 33½@33⅝c, closing at 33½c; July, 35⅛c, closing at 35⅛c. Spot: No. 2 white, 40½@40¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 38c; No. 3, 36½c; No. 3 white, 39½c; mixed western, 37@39c; white western, 39@48c.

HAY—Fair demand, firm; shipping, 70@75c; good to choice, 80@90c.

HOPS—Dull, steady; state, common to choice, 18@21½c; Pacific coast, 18@21½c.

HIDES—Dull, easy; wet salted, New Orleans selected, 45 to 60 lbs., 6½c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 23 to 23 lbs., 12½c; Texas, dry, 20 to 25 lbs., 8@21c.

PROVISIONS—Cut meats, quiet, depressed; pickled bellies, 10@10½c; pickled shoulders, 9c; pickled hams, 12½@13c. Middles, dull, easier; short clear, 10½c. Lard, dull, much lower; western steam closed at $10.32½; sales, 250 tierces at $10.32½; options sales, none; April, $10.10; May closed at $10.20; July closed at $9.88; September closed $9.80. Pork, quiet, lower; old mess, $18; new mess, $18.50; extra prime, nominal.

BUTTER—Firm, fairly active; western dairy, 18@24c; western creamery, 24@32c; western factory, 18@24c; Elgins, 31½@32c.

CHEESE—Quiet, steady; part skims, 3@10c.

EGGS—Fair demand; receipts, 20,118 pkgs; western, fresh, 15c; duck, 33@36c; goose, 60c.

TALLOW—Quiet, steady; city ($2 for pkgs.), 5½c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Dull, weak; crude, 42½c; yellow, 50c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, firm; Washington, bbls., $5.20; Washington, bulk, $2.70. Refined, New York, $5.45; Philadelphia and Baltimore, $5.40; Philadelphia and Baltimore in bulk, $2.90@2.95; United closed at 68½c.

SUGAR—Raw, firmer, quiet; fair refining, 3⅛c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3⅝c; sales, 15,000 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3⅝c; refined fairly active, firm; off A, 4⅛@4⅜c; mould A, 5 1-16@5¼c; standard A, 4 13-16@5c; confectioners' A, 4 11-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 5⅝@5 9-16c; crushed, 5⅝@5 9-16c, powdered, 5 1-16@5¼c; granulated, 4 13-16@5⅛c; cubes, 5 1-16@5¼c.

PIG IRON—Quiet, steady; American, $12.75@15.50.

COPPER—Steady, quiet; lake, $11.65.

LEAD—Dull; domestic, $4.02½.

TIN—Steady; straights, $21.85; plates, quiet, steady; spelter, quiet, domestic, $4.37½.

MOLASSES—New Orleans open kettle, good to choice, fair demand, 30@38c.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, April 1.—The demand for dry goods was of the usual Saturday character, but in support of the improvement noted yesterday. The weather was so favorable to the retail trade that its continuance for a week would go far to bring up that branch of trade to a line with the market at first and second hands, which is needed to make demand regular for replenishments. More cotton flannels were in interest, as were also makes of dress goods. Jobbers were having a fair trade, with a freer movement in indigo blue prints. Deliveries of many articles in cottons, woolens and silks were the leading feature. Merrimac and Tartan red prints were advanced 2½ per cent.

## OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

**Cattle Trade Active Under Light Supplies—Hog Prices Still Falling.**

SATURDAY, April 1.

Receipts of both hogs and sheep have exceeded dealers expectations this week, but the rather moderate run of cattle has been a surprise to the trade. Compared with a year ago there has been a substantial increase in all kinds of stock. The official figures are as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts this week | 15,200 | 24,537 | 10,178 |
| Receipts last week | 16,812 | 23,788 | 7,123 |
| Same week last year | 12,290 | 18,303 | 3,029 |

Receipts for March show considerable increase over those of the preceding month, and compared with March, 1892, there has been a very marked increase in both cattle and sheep, with a slight decrease in hog supplies. For the past three months, compared with the same three months last year, receipts show an increase of 50,000 cattle and 40,000 hogs and a falling off of 135,000 sheep. The official figures are as follows:

| 1893. | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January | 87,614 | 120,175 | 16,664 |
| February | 63,097 | 79,024 | 36,314 |
| March | 74,440 | 96,417 | 37,195 |
| Total | 225,081 | 295,616 | 90,173 |
| 1892. | | | |
| January | 58,138 | 201,557 | 11,774 |
| February | 55,563 | 127,449 | 17,620 |
| March | 61,165 | 102,334 | 20,071 |
| Total | 174,866 | 431,340 | 49,465 |
| Increase this year | 50,215 | | 40,708 |
| Decrease | | 135,724 | |

Dealers were looking for