DEVELOPMENTS IN ALL DIRECTIONS

Future Possibilities Pictured in Roseate Colors-Cost of Water Driven Power - Underground Trolleys and Heat.

The editor of the Electrical Age makes the prediction that by the year 1900 our homes will be heated by electricity supplied from large central stations and distributed through street mains. The idea is practicable even now, the economic factor being the only one as yet unsolved. The possibility thus foreshadowed affords a new reason why municipalities should not surrender to corporations the control of their highways, the functions of which are seen to be steadily enlarging.

UNDERGROUND TROLLEY.

As it looks on paper the underground trolley electric rallway is near perfection. Madison Maginn and H. Brandenburg of Chicago have invented an ingenious arrangement for which they have applied for a patent. Their claim has been allowed, and they are having a working model made. The conduit is twelve inches deep and ten inches wide. From the center of one side projects brackets on which is carried a gas pipe, in the center of which, perfectly insulated, is the wire that supplies the current. At intervals of twenty to thirty feet, as may be desired, project short vertical copper rods. In the top of the conduit are wooden beams in sections twenty to thirty feet long, on which rest the sections of wire on which the trolley travels. One of these wires is bent down at right angles so as to touch the copper uprights when pressed down. The wooden beam is held up by openings, so that the contact is made only when pressed down by the trolley. The trolley is in communi-cation with only one section of live wire at a time. This, it is claimed, absolutely does away with danger. The slot is built like at Inverted V so as to shed water. It is claimed to be water-tight. A number of ex-perts have examined the model, and they say it is apparently perfect, but must be tested determined. The cost is estimated at \$5.00 a mile. Arrangements have already been made for giving the invention a service test ELECTRIC HEATING FOR STREET CARS

It is satisfactory to know that the use of electric heat for street cars propelled by electricity is steadily extending, and is likely to soon be the rule rather than the exception. Over 200 electric street railway line in the United States are now equipped in whole or in part with electric heaters. whole or in part with electric heaters. Their superiority to the coal stove in every respect is obvious. They do not take up any passenger space, as they are attached to the seat raiser; they distribute the heat more evenly; they throw off no oder, dirt, dust or smoke, and they require absolutely no attention from the time the car leaves the heater of the contraction of the seat the barn in the morning until its return at night, and then only to turn the switch on and off. Then again, they save the in tense discomfort which passengers often ex perience on a spring-like day, when the air but not cold enough for much. Under such conditions passengers may be half reasted by the heat of the coal stove, but with the electric heater the temperature can be ad-justed instantly to any change in the weather. The absence of risk of fire and the warping or burning of ceiling or roof are also considerations of weight. The cos of electric heaters has been brought down to an extremely moderate point, and the electrical engineer of a prominent railway claims that the extra space obtained in the cars by using them more than pays for the extra amount of current consumed in operating them. The cost of electric heating depends upon the cost of current, and this varies greatly in different localities. The average cost per car a day is put at 25

TELEPHONE WORK IN NORWAY. If proof were needed that Norway intends to maintain the reputation it has justly gained as the most progressive country in the world in the development and popular utilization of the telephone, it can be found in the report of the Norwegian Telephone in the report of the Norwegian Telephone committee, which has just ended its labors. The main points of the report are as follows: The state takes over the building and working of both local and long-distance telephone lines, and obtains by degrees possession of the existing private telephone companies, either by purchase, by private contract or by expropriation. Long-distance, telephones are to be constructed. distance telephones are to be constructed, having Christiania for their center, in accordance with a plan already completed, which involves the opening of some half dozen lines. At the same time concessions will be given to private individuals or syndicates for the erection of telephone lines at places where the state either has not built or does not intend to build telephone Private telephone companies are to be allowed to have connection with the state telephones, and the telegraph stations will everywhere be connected with the re-spective central state telephone stations. Metallic circuits will be used on all the new lines and will gradually be adopted on lines now using the single wire system. The annual charge will range from \$27.50 to \$13.87, according to the size of the cities. The charges for conversations on long dis tance lines are regulated according to the distance between two neighboring towns; for distances up to 100 miles, 60 cents to 12½ cents; for distances over this, 26 cents. The length of a conversation is fixed at three minutes

A LIGHT NOVELTY. A Belgian electrical engineer of much prominence in that country, Prof. Francois Van Rysselberghe, has designed a hydro-electric power and lighting system, which is now in course of erection at Antwerp, and is quite novel. The aim of the designer has been to avoid the excessive cost attending the distribution of electricity by continuous currents through expensive mains and feed-ers, and also to avoid the difficulties connected, at least in the Helgian mind, with high tension currents and transformers. Therefore it is proposed to distribute the power by means of water under pressure to various small sub-stations and there can the dynamos by hydralic m tors, it being claimed that the cost of both installation and operation will be cheaper than were a complete continuous current system installed, while the operation will be free from the alleged dangers of the high tension, alternating currents. How far these expectations will be realized by experience remains to be less than the continuous contents. realized by experience remains to be learned, but the plant is now far enough along to be worth a word or two of explanation. In the main station are two horizontal compound condensing engines with var able cut-off gear condensing engines with var able cut-off gear for the high pressure cylinder and a fixed cut-off for the low pressure cylinder. These engines have a high pressure cylinder of thirty inches diameter, a low pressure cylinder of forty-three and three-tenths inches diameter, and a stroke of forty-one and four-tenths inches. They are designed to run at any speed between thirty and seventy-five revolutions a minute, and are connected direct to pumps capable of delivering sixteen and one-half gallons under a pressure of about 735 pounds per squars inch. The pumps discharge into large pressure tanks, technically known as accumulators, from technically known as accumulators, from which the water flows through steel street pipes to the various sub-stations, where it is used to drive the dynamos. Each of these stations is designed to supply current for power and lighting purposes over an area shout 3,300 feet agreement.

about 3,300 feet square A ONE-TRACK ROAD. Before long, unless present plans fall through, work will begin upon a western New York railroad of novel and curious design. On this new road, according to the plans of the projectors, passengers will be plans of the projectors, passengers will be whirled across the country at the rate of 150 miles if becassary, carried high up in the air in long, slender cars driven along a single rail by electric power. This first of the elevated railways will run from Oak Orchard Harbor to Batevia, a distance of forty miles, according to the route laid out. Of this route the right-of-way for three and one-half miles has been accord. The inone-half miles has been secured. The in-

of elevated roads are many. The cost of operation is cheaper, there are no danger-nus grade crossings, snow and dust are equally out of the way, no grading, ditching and fencing are necessary, and a high rate of speed can be maintained in city and country alike. According to the Beecher varies, he says that the farmer can play sow. system, he says that the farmer can plow, now reap, and even pick fruit under the line. It is proposed to make the elevated structure light and narrow, so as to occupy very little ground. The passenger cars are to be about ground. The passenger cars are to be about forly five feet long and ally feet wide, carrying forly passengers apieco. These long and narrow cars will encounter very little atmospheric resistance, says Captain Beecher, and will cut the air like a bird. The entrance to the cars is at the side. The coaches are made on the bicycle principle. and it is stated that in motion they will balance themselves on the center or tracbalance themselves on the conter of that the sides while the safety or guide wheels at the sides will not touch the guide rails, thus causing little friction. The cars are expected to round the sharp-st curves at high speed with safety, and climb the steepest grades with ease. The motive power is to be storage batteries, and there will be no to be storage batteries, and there will be no danger from sparks. The weight of a passenger car carrying forty passengers, with batteries and electric motor will be only about 200 pounds per passenger, says the inventor. This elevated Batavia and Lake Ontario railroad is to be built by a company incorporated with a capital of \$600,000.

COST OF NIAGARA POWER. at from \$8 to \$20 per horse-power per year of 365 days, counting twenty-four hours a day. The average cost of steam power is day the United States communication to be \$36 per horse-power per year of 313 days, at ten hours per day, the cost per hourly horse-power being 1.15 cents for steam horse-power being 1.15 cents for steam against .23 of a cent for the water power, even at the highest price. This would be an immense advantage if the power were used all the time, which is rarely the case. The fact that the water could be used twenty-four hours a day would not be of much advantage to a man who never runs over twelve. The figures show, however, a large percentage in favor of the water a large percentage in favor of the water when computed on the yearly rate.

HARNESSING POTOMAC FALLS. It is doubtful whether in a few year ence any of the great water powers in this ountry will be longer running to waste. The ext to be harnessed in the service of man will be the Falls of the Patomae, a cor aving been incorporated in Virginia for the having been incorporated in Virginia for the purpose of constructing works to utilize this most valuable force. Many years ago a company was organized for this purpose, in which the late Benjamin F. Butler was very much interested, but notwithstanding the proximity of the falls to the city of Washington, nothing was accomplished because of the lack of a practicable method of transmitting or distributing the rower. mitting or distributing the power. The progress of electrical science has made available all of these waste forces of nature. ELECTRICAL NOTES.

A bill is before congress authorizing the ruction of an elevated bicycle road be ween New York and Washington, to be run by electricity. The incorporators promise a speed of 129 miles an hour. The state of Ohio has 500 miles of electric callway with 790 motor cars. This, an Oblo contemporary remarks, beats every state in the union except Massachusetts in the number of cars, and every state in the union except New York in the number of miles of track. The capital invested is \$20,525,000, which is only exceeded by New York state, in which about \$25,000,000 is so

Although the past winter has in most places been of exceptional mildness, it has developed a new cure for frost-bite. Dr. Helbing has been successful in Germany in twenty cases in healing people of the frozen nose. The treatment consisted in applying electrodes to the opposite sides of the nose, and passing a moderately strong current for five or ten minutes, moving the electrodes about. The immediate result is a reddening of the tissues, which may last several days, after which the skin and

tions have been found necessary.

A contemporary, in an article designed to fied, and must then be placed on the tray. This is the electrical machine. If the finger be brought near the tray a spark will ap-pear. This spark will be so much the brighter, and its series of sparks so much the longer, in proportion as the glass and the tray are dryer. If, while the sparks are being drawn from the tray, the room in which the experiment is performed be darkened the scintillation will appear extremely brilliant.

We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

Private Allen's Duel Story.

During the debate on the pension appropriation bill last week Congressman Meredith of Virginia and Congressman Funk of Illinois almost came to blows. There has been some talk of a duel from day to day, and everybody knows that the Virginian would as lief fight as not. He is a very nervous man, while the Illinois statesman is as cool as a cucumber in a refrigerator. Congressman John Allen of Mississippi said: "If Meredith and Funk ever came to-gether on the field of honor, I am afraid they might be reconciled before they killed each other. Down in my neighborhood once upon a time there was a bad feeling be-tween two lawyers, and it was decided that only blood could wipe out the camity which existed. A challenge was sent and duly acknowledged. The hour was appointed and the two men met in a secluded spot. One of them was a great sufferer from Saint Vitus' dance, the other was cool and collected

"As they faced each other the afflicted man began to tremble from head to foot, while his pistol described an arc with varying up and down strokes. His opponen stood firm as a rock waiting for the signal to fire. Before it came, however, he laid his pistol on the ground, walked into the woods, and cut a limb off a tree with a fork in the end of it. This he brought back and stuck in the ground in front of his antagonist. Then, turning to the second, he said: 'I must request you to ask your principal to rest his pistol in that

""What for?" asked his opponent's second.
""Well," replied the other, 'I have no objection to running the risk of one shut, but I certainly do decline having one bullet make a honeycomb of me. If that man was to shoot while his hand is shaking the way it is now, he would fill me full of holes at his first shot." at his first shot."

"This was too much for the seconds, and, by mutual agreement, a truce was patched up and no shots were exchanged. I think if Meredith and Funk were to fight, Meredith's hand would shake—and they would both shake hands."

One word describes it, "perfection." We refer to Dewitt's Witch Hazel saive, cures

In Peanutville.

Harper's Bazar: Stranger-How long will it take one to go from here to Goober-

ong er the short way. Stranger-Well, the short way; how long? Native-'Pends on whether ye ride er

Native-'Pends on th' way ye go-the

Stranger-Oh, hang it! I'll drive, of Native—Then it'll all hang on how fast the horses be. It may take ye one time, an' it may take ye another. Horses differs so in speed.

Stranger (desperately)-Well, when you

drive there yourself, how long does it take you? Native-'Ain't never druy it. Stranger—And when you walk it, then?

Native—Never thought to time me; but
it's my notion o' things that mebbe ef
you'd started about the time you began
talkin' to me about it, ye might posserbly
have been there by this ef ye'd traveled
fast enough.

fast enough. Dowitt's Witch Hazel salve cures piles.

Check in the Revival of Business the Result of Legislative Delay.

UNCERTAINTY AS TO TARIFF POTENTIAL

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers Kept in Suspense by the Doubt Which the of the Bank Tax Repeal.

NEW YORK, April 15 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. writes of the situation on Wall street thus: "During the past week Wall street has lapsed into a state of comparative duliness. In the absence of any important outside support and with a Iull in transactions with London, the pools have temporarily retired from active participation in the market, and seem to be waiting for something to turn up calculated to excite new interest.

"The causes of this full in speculative op-

erations lie plainly on the surface. The most bylous one is that the gross earnings of the railroads continue below those of a year ago besides, comparisons will soon have to be fair traffic. Another cause of the quiet on the exchange lies in the uncertainty as to crop prospects. It is true the bureau's April report of the condition of wheat and rye is very favorable, showing a material percentage of improvement over the estimates of a year ago, but the great storm of this week, covering nearly the whole wheat area, has affected prospects to an extent which can not yet be estimated, and until that factor is more definitely measured there will be an element of suspense in business affairs.
"Perhaps the most influential cause of the prevailing duliness comes from the condition of legislation in congress. The tariff bill. rom having been apparently certain of en-etment, is now thrown into much doubt It is quite uncertain whether the senate will accept the income tax appendage to the tariff, and it is equally doubtful whether the house would consent to the elimination of that feature. There seems to be little chance of the senate reaching a vote on the ques-tion before the middle of May, and after that

there is likely to come a dilatory dickering between the two houses. Moreover, it is now becoming a question among congress men whether even the president might ac-cept the bill, provided it came to him with the income tax clause annexed. It thus seems possible that this measure may remain unsettled until the beginning or middle of June, and there is no judging whether in the end the bill will be defeated or enacted. This uncertainty brings new confusion into the importing interest and the whole range of home industries. There is no longer any sufficient basis of probability to warrant the undertaking of extensive operations for the fall trade, and the husiness in manufactured goods must be continued upon the hand-to-mouth scale from which trade has been suffering more or less for the last nine months. It re-mains to be seen how far public opinion will tolerate this trifling delay. It is but a gaine of politics, and largely a personal one at that. The people know how to speak to their representatives when their patience has been too long trifled with and it is for them to say whether it is not worth their while to send up a protest to the senate that will bring the men who are jauntily amusing themselves with a game of party policy to a prompt conclusion. In the mean-

time, the large financial resources centering in Wall street are kept in suspense; plans for new enterprises have to be pigeon-holed until these legislative triflers are through with their exhibition of factional fencing, flesh resume their normal condition. In extreme cases, from ten to fifteen applica- on the gridiron of doubt waiting for they know not what. A contemporary, in an article designed to promote the interest of young people in electricity, tells how to arrange an inexpensive electrical machine. A glass, which has been thoroughly dried before fire, is placed upside down upon a table, and on the glass is placed a tray, perfectly dry, in such a way that it shall preserve its equilibrium. A paper slightly smaller than the "Wall street, however, accepts this situa-tion with mortification rather than apprehen-

brium. A paper slightly smaller than the tray is then heated and rubbed rapidly nor their assurance of a national revival of terprise so soon as business is released from the grip of a set of legislative experi-menters. The end of these obstructions is in sight, and, with the abundance of loan-able capital now seeking employment, operators will prefer to hold on to their securi-ties and their plans rather than surrender either at a loss. In the meantime, it is not the best policy of the men of Wall street to keep silence while thus walting They have a voice that can make itself respected when rightly used.

"The bank note caucus of Tuesday last has scarcely caused a ripple in financial circles. In declaring for the unconditional re-peal of the 10 per cent tax on state bank circulation it went beyond what even the present wayward congress is likely to grant. An opportunity for the factions therein represented accepting repeal coupled with conditions of control that would amply guarantee the notes of those banks will be presented to them. If that should be ac-cepted an important gain in the reconstruction of our currency system might be ac-complished; if those conditions are rejected the currency situation is likely to remain in its present inflexible state. The proba-bility, however, is that no such improvement will be found possible until the elections have assigned to populism and sectionalism

their proper place in national legislation.
"There is some tendency toward a renewal
of the exports of gold. The state of international balances, however, is not likely to admit of any important movement of that character; and, should the outflow prove larger than is anticipated, it could have no adverse effect upon our present over-glutted money market, while by making money cheaper abroad it would tend to create a London demand for our securities."

MONEY TIGHT IN LONDON.

Prospects that it Will Become Easier in the Near Future

LONDON, April 15 .- The money market has not yet attained the ease expected. This is largely due to the necessary repayments to the Bank of England and to the latter's taking money off the outside market in connection with the realization of the Baring securities. The present bank reserve is the highest on record. The government's deposits in the bank have also greatly increased, owing to the fact that the greatly increased, owing to the fact that the disbursements of the state have recently been smaller than usual. It is understood that the government will not renew expiring treasury bills, so £1,009,000 will be realized on Friday, while an equal amount of gold is enroute here. Easier conditions are thus certain to prevail before long. Business at the Stock exchange during the week was small. American railroad securities, although they recovered somewhat on Saturday. though they recovered somewhat on Saturday show a general decline on the week. There has been a good investment in bonds, and it is generally expected this will improve, owing to the absence of similar yielding stock. The share market, however, was ir-regular, though confidence seems to be re-turning. The securities of the Canadian Pacific were firmer. Mining securities were quiet.

ENGLISH WHEAT TRADE DULL.

Prices Generally Rule Lower on Account of American Crop Reports.

LONDON, April 15.-The weather during the past week has been dry, and though the wheat crop has not been damaged, the spring corn needs rain. In wheat the trade has been quiet, with little change in prices. Russian wheat was a turn cheaper and red American was 6d to 1s lower. La Plata still sells to the continent. The American crop report has caused some depression. The demand from consumers is not sufficient to control the market at present. Cali-fornia affoat was quoted at 25s; red winter parcels, prompt delivery, were quoted at 23s, and hard Manitoba was quoted at 25s. Flour was quiet and rather cheaper. Trade. however, was apathetic and shippers quote lower prices. One lot of Minnesota bakers was sold at 16s to 17s. Maize was 3d dearer and trade was fair, but it is quiet, owing to the prospect of rain. Mixed

both the drouth and the wheat market. Compared with yesterday's closing prices the latter is 1%c lower. The large export trade in wheat reported from New York simmered down to about thirty postloads. Nothing in the way of export business was done in wheat there today and the market declined steadily all day with but few reactions. Corn closed unchanged; but provisions finished aigher all arounds. The drouth in the wheat pit, which caused

he bears to swallow such copious draughts of short wheat yesterday, was broken today, Kansas got general rains, apparently covering the entire state, and the whole area of the Missouri valley reported a gaterous downpour. That, without anything else, was sufficient to obliterate the bullish feeling, which was to conspicuous yesterday afternoon. The European drouth canard also received its quietus. It was raining in England and there was a lower barometer over the continent. That left the buils only the California drouth to hang their hopes upon and that was not enough to prevent a 1c break at the opening. May wheat, which closed yesterday at 61%c, opened today with sellers at from 60% c down to 60% c and no buyers at over 6014c. In half an hour from the opening it had declined to 59% c and did not show any signs of recovery until it had reached the latter price. Along with the somewhat bearish influence of the rains were somewhat bearish influence of the rains were market advices from Liverpool reporting absolute difference to yesterday's advance here. A letter received from Liverpool said millers there were getting Russian wheat so low that they could sell flour cheaper than even the very low rates quoted from this side permitted Americans to do. The only offset to the foregoing was the news from California. August Brosse, a well known member of the Board of Trade, who has been traveling through that state for six weeks, sent the following telegram from there to a friend this morning: "The drouth here is very serious and in northern California cattle begin to give away." That had some effect in staying the sarly decline. The price reacted from 50% c to 60% c. The trade in the pit, compared with the previous day's business, was light, and the overworked brokers had time to take a much needed rest. The losing price for May was from 60%c to 60%c.

The corn market was very dull, but prices were firm and scarcely influenced by the weakness of wheat. The Liverpool market was quoted weak, with buyers holding off, and there was said to be no eastern demand but holders here refused to give way and there was no selling orders of sufficient amount to overtop those received on the buying side. The drouth in California has already produced the effect of creating an inquiry for corn in Nebraska to be shipped to the Pacific coast. May corn opened here at 38%c and closed at 38%c after selling at 88%c. Receipts today were 158 cars.

There was only a small business done in ats. The feeling was in sympathy with wheat, but there was not enough doing to create any independent feeling. May started at 16c lower at 32%c, sold off to 32c, sold up to 325c and back to 32%c, where it closed. The provision market was strong, with sell-

ers scarce and for the most part confined to those who had a profit in previou; purchases. The receipts of hogs were only 10,000 head, as compared with 14,000 expected. The week's receipts were 141,554 head, compared with 100,068 for the same time a year ago. Packing to date this season amounts to 565,-000 head, compared with 289,000 for the cor-responding period last year. May pork started with a gain of 10c, improved 12½c, but worked off again, so that only 5c profit remained over yesterday's closing rate. July, however, rose 25c and rested with a 15c net gain. May lard was hard to buy and closed

at the top price of the day, 12½c higher than yesterday. Ribs closed 7½c higher,
Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 48 cars; corn, 260 cars; cats, 140 cars; hogs, 26,-Lake business was dull at 114c for corn and a load of oats was taken to Buffalo at 114c.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	
Wheat, No. 2 April May July	60 60% 62%	60 60% 62%		505 601 62	
April Mayr July	3736 3836 3936634	3814 3854 3914	3836	88 384 39%	
Oats No. 2 May June July Sept	3236 3156 2036 2536636	32% 31% 29% 25%	3214@36 3156 2014 25%	32% 31% 20% 20%	
May July	12 85 12 90	$^{12.97\%}_{13.05}$	12 75 12 82%	$^{12\ 80}_{12\ 90}$	
April May July Sept Short Ribs-	7 45 7 17% 7 10	7 60 7 30 7 27%	7 45 7 15 7 15	7 60 7 55 7 25 7 25	
May July	0.55	6 65 6 55	6 5216	6 57%	

FLOUR—Easy, WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 59%; No. 3 spring, 62c; No. 2 red, 59%;

CORN-No. 2, 3844c. OATH-No. 2, 314c; No. 2 white, 34446344c; No. 3 white, 3344634c. RYE-No. 2, 49c. BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 55658c; No.

4. 48c. FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1.30. FLAX SEED—Prime, \$4,25@4.30. FROVISIONS—Mess perk, per bbl., \$12.80@12.82%; lard, per 199 lbs., \$6,67%; short ribs, sides (loose), \$5,60@6.62%; dry salited shoulders (hoxed), \$5.87%,66.12; short clear sides (boxed), \$6,80@7.00, WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gat., \$1.15. 11.15.
The following were the receipts and Shipments for today:

10,000 20,000 108,000 164,000 4,000 16,000 17,000 On the Produce exchange today the butter market was steady, unchanged creamery, 17623c; dairy, 12619c. Eggs, fresh, 11c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York Bry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 14.—In the dry goods market the weather conditions were splendld, but came too late to benefit the general weakness. Wire and mail orders were few and for small assortments. Autumn dress goods and spring and autumn underwese commanded attention. Blankets and flamels have commanded no interest of moment. The light ground parvales and satins did fairly well, Printing cloths were quiet and stendy at 2 13-16c for 64 squares. Fall River sales for the week were 250,000 pieces, including 148,000 pieces 64 square and \$3,000 pieces odd.

Oil Markets. OII, CITY, Pa., April 14.—National Transit cer-dificates opened at 85; highest, 85; lowest, 85; closed, 85; clearances, 22,000 bbbs; shipments, 9,477 bbis; runs, 22,009 bbbs; shipments, PITTSHIRG, Pa., April 14.—National Transit sertificates opened at 85; closed at 85; highest, 5; lowest, 85; no sales.

Peorla Grain Market. PEORIA. April 14. CORN Market active and tendy; No. 2, 284c; No. 3, 373c; OATS-Market firm; No. 2 white, 334,9353c; No. 3 white, 324,9353c; RYE-Market steady; No. 2, 414,9442c, WHISKY-Market firm; high wine basis, \$1,15,

London Sugar Market. LONDON, April 11 St'GAR-Cane, dult and easy; centrifugal, Java, 14s; fair refining, 13s.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Receipts f Cattle and Hogs for the Week Show a Large Decrease.

WEDNESDAY, April 14. A week of unusually heavy receipts closes today with a comparatively light run. As compared with last week there has been a sharp increase of supplies of both cattle and hogs, and as compared with the corresponding week one and two years ago the increase is even more marked. Sheep receipts have been exceptionally light. The

figures are as follows:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Receipts this week. 17,624 39,715 3,104
Receipts last week. 16,906 31,687 3,782
Same week last year. 15,150 23,640 5,183
Same week 1852 10,017 17,638 3,689 In the cattle market prices have fluctu-

American parcels, prompt delivery, were quoted at 17s 6d. Spot was steady and the country markets shelf unaltered.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

I 12

Dealings and Closing Prices on the Board of Trinde Saturday.

CHICAGO, April 74 2- Rain in Kansas broke and shippers and castern butchers continue to absorb a liberal share of the recentist. and shippers and eastern butchers continue to absorb a liberal share of the receipts. Stronger European markets have stimulated the export trade to such an extent as to more than take up the surplus of supplies on this side of the water, and this, with the somewhat improved demand for home consumption, has been very generally given

as accounting for the continued good sales for cattle in the face of present and prospective liberal marketing. Although prices have advanced and declined sharply from day to day there has been a good, strong undertone to the trade all week and prices for the general run of beef and shipping steers are generally from 15c to 20c higher than seven days ago.

SENT PRICES UP AGAIN. Today's receipts were lighter than they have been for nearly two months, and as a rule the general quality of the offerings was nothing extra. Speculators and eastern butchers went right after the cattle on receipt of builtsh news from easterr markets, but the drensed beef men had to have some and did not hesitate to pay 10c and in some cases from 10c to 15c mark than on Friday in order to get them. result was a strong active market, with the strength confined to no particular grade or weight. All kinds were wanted, and as there were not over 800 fat cattle on sale buyers had them about all bought up before

It was pretty much the same way with cows. There were only between 300 and 400 on sale, and useful grades changed hands readily at from 5c to 10c advance. Cows have sold at comparatively stiff figures all week on account of the small number offered. Generally not over 10 or 15 per cent of the receipts came under this head, and as the demand is good from all sources, there is a scraphic amone buyers sources there is a scramble among buyers to get them. Canners have not shown very much change this week, but fat stuff is from 15c to 25c higher than a week ago, On account of liberal offerings of calves there has been some weakening of values but not much. The market was slow, but about steady today. On the other hand, meager supplies of rough stock have caused a marked firming up of values for

bulls, oxen and stags.

The receipts of stockers and feeders this week has been wholly inalequate to supply the demand, and as a result prices have ruled strong and higher from day to day. The week's advance amounts to possibly 15c to 25c on all sultable grades and the feeling is very strong. Regular dealers have very few on hand and only a small proportion of the daily receipts come under this head. Good to choice feeders are quoted at from \$3.10 to \$3.75; fair to good at from \$2.75 to \$3, and lighter, commoner grades at from \$2.75 down.

HEAVY ADVANCE IN HOGS. HOGS-Values have taken a pretty con-iderable boom this week, advancing fully the during the week. It is difficult to see any real reason for this sharp advance, as receipts have been comparatively liberal at all the leading centers. Supplies here were 16,000 heavier than last year and 22,-000 heavier than in 1892. Most dealers at-tribute it to speculation, their theory being that Armour is a bull in provisions and is getting after the other packers, who have been bearing both hogs and the product in anticipation of heavy offerings in April, May and June. The way Armour is going after the hogs here, buying, right and left, would seem to give some color to this theory. The Cincinnati Price Current sizes up the situation as follows: "There are some indications that the usual enlargement in supply a little later in the season has in supply a little later in the season has been somewhat anticipated by the recent offerings, the favorableness of the winter season for continuous growth of young animals serving to advance their marketable condition more rapidly than erdinarily. It is quite likely that the receipts in May and June will not bear the ordinary relation to the previous movement."

However that may be, it is certain that when the price is up around \$5 farmers are going to market their hogs as fast as possible, recent experience having taught

possible, recent experience having taught them that "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." Prices may go higher, but \$5 is a mighty good price for hogs the way everything else is selling, and will bring in most of the marketable stock.

The supply today was very moderate, and prices took another up-shoot. Eastern markets were stronger and there was a very active demand from eastern packers. our and Squire together tool 2,600 hogs. Speculators did a good business, and both Hammond and Swift, especially the former, bought freely, while Cudahy and the Omaha refused to keep up with the procession on account of the high prices. the procession on account of the high prices.

The market ruled active and fully 10c higher than Friday, the extreme range of prices being from \$5 to \$5.20 for common light mixed to choice heavy butcher weight hogs. Fair to good hogs of all weights, however, sold very largely at \$5.10 and \$5.15, as against \$5 to \$5.05 Friday, and from \$4.70 to \$4.75 on last Saturday.

SHEED FAIRY FURN

SHEEP FAIRLY FIRM. Receipts of sheep were light, consisting of a couple of loads of fair native lambs, and they found a ready buyer at \$5. Supplies have been very light all week and away short of the demand, but at eastern markets more liberal offerings have caused markets more liberal offerings have caused a rather weaker feeling. The market is therefore nominally a little easier than last week, but the demand from all sources is of the most urgent possible character. Fair to good natives are quotable at \$3.75@4.80; fair to good westerns, \$3.25@4.50; common and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice 40 to 100-lb lambs, \$3.50@5.25,

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company of the twenty four hours ending at 5 o clock p. m., April 14, 1894.

			10.00	1997				
HOUSES & MLS		SHEEP.		Hous.		CATTLE.		
Head.	Cars. Head		Zars.	Head.	Care	неап	Cars.	
7	1	169	. 2	5,524	81	1.388	57	
			ROLLI	Dispo				
SHERP	HOGS. SHER		CATTLE.		cens.	BUY		
169	1,858 181	77		Omain Packing Co. The G. H. Hammond Co. Swift and company. The Cuidaty Packing Co. John P. Suttre & Co. Nelson Morris. A. Hans. R. Becker & Degen. P. D. Armour. H. & S. Shippers and feeders. Left over.				
169	5.524	.448	. 1	Total				

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Reduced Receipts of Cattle Advanced Prices

for Everything in the Pens.

CHICAGO, April 14.—Today's receipts were estimated at 500 head, making 66,829 for this week, or 19,000 head more than for the previous week and 12,500 more than for the corresponding week last year. The fresh arrivals and the scat ering lots left over from Friday were all bought up quickly at full prices, sales making on oasis of from \$1.50 to \$2.60 for poor to extra lows and heifers and from \$4.25 to \$1.70 for comnon to extra steers. It is believed that the re-cepts for the first two days of next week will be rather light and better prices will obtain. The decline of from 20c to 30c in the prices of steers will serve to cut down supplies for a hort time and give the market a chance to re

The price of hogs continues to advance. There ras an unlooked for decrease in the arrival oday, which but slightly exceeded 5,900 head. That was not enough for the demand and sellers again put on the acrews, forcing up prices an-other 5c to 10c. That carried the market to from \$5 to \$5.40 and it remained strong there. Very few of the hogs sold below \$5.20, the hulk making from \$5.25 to \$5.35. There were a number of trades at from \$5.37% to \$5.40 and some coarse heavy stuff was weighed at from \$5. to \$5.10. The week's receipts augregate about 157.600 head, which is \$2.500 less than for list week and \$4.000 more than for the corresponding week last year.

About 1,000 sheep arrived today and the total for the week reaches 65,000, as against 52,30 for last week and 57,000 a year ago. There was a fair inquiry from local slaughteers and the market was firm at Friday's quotations, the tendency being slightly upward. Decreased re-

MODEST MAIDENS EAT

prime to extra harter steers, Halled to mentum, 14 000 Mar. values to extra harter steers, Halled to mentum, 14 000 Mar. values \$1.007.00; Texaus \$5.0075.00, Head; morket active and 5e bigher; all sold rough heavy, \$1.000 kp. parkers and mixed \$5.15; \$55.25; prime heavy and burder weights, \$5.25(2.50), ascerted that, \$5.25(2.50), ascerted to a statements; everything sold; top sheep, \$1.202 [5.25] top lambs \$1.25(3.50).

St. Louis Live Stock Market. St. LOHIS LAVE SLOCK MATRIE.

ST. LOHIS, April 14. "FATTLE Receipts. 600 head, shipments. 700 head, market dull and unchanged; prices nominal.

HOGS, Receipts. 1,200 head; shipments. 4,200 head; market 54 for higher; top price, B.22; bulk of sales, 8, 1997-2, 8.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, April 14.—CATTLE Beccipts,

Slows City Live Stock Market.

Stock in Sight.

It's the Standard Fashion,

in washing and cleaning, to use Pearline. Certainly the enormous amount of it used every year proves it. Millions of women use nothing else. And when you see a fashion so universal, so sensible, and so unchangeable, why not adopt it? There are many things that try to imitate Pearline. Some of them

may be more or less successful for a while—but the public is learning. "You can't fool all the people all

the time"-and the women who want the best thing to wash with, one that is absolutely safe, will continue to use Pearline-made only by James Pyle, New York. 43

The Bugle Call.



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ment, Omaha Bee, coupons and 10 cents in coin. Be particular to (1) state the number of the part desired; (2) your name and full address; (3) inclose the necessary coupons and 10 cents. The part you request will be ent, post-paid, to your address.