NEW HISTORY OF OMAHA

Labor of the Late Judge Savage Completed by John Bell.

WELL EXECUTED WORK OF INTEREST

Men and Events that Were Factors in the Making of the City—Full of Handsome Illustrations—Biographical Features.

A new "History of the City of Omaha," Munsell & Co., publishers, Rees Printing company, printers, containing over 700 pages, quarto, has been published.

The work seems to be in all respects worthy of its subject, and is a credit alike to its publishers, to its printers, to the artists who have prepared its illustrations, especially its many fine steel portraits, and above all to those who with great literary ability and commendable care have prepared the sixty-seven chapters of its varied contents, illustrating the beginning, the growth, and the proud consummation of the most enterprising and beautiful of the newer cities of the great interior of the country.

While the publishers, who rank among the most responsible of the book makers of the country, undertook the somewhat hazardous pecuniary responsibility of so large and complete an historical work, are not residents of the city, the entire labor, both literary and mechanical, of its preparation, has been done in Omaha. The several subjects have been treated by gentlemen, who if not to the "manner born," at least have had personal knowledge of the matters which have engaged their pens, and for the most part have been prominent factors in the growth of the institutions and business of the city. The facts resting upon personal memory and other data are absolutely reliable, and these pages will remain as an authentic memorial of the foundation and early history of what has become the "Gate City" of the great interior.

Referring to the origin of the enterprise, the following statement is made in the preface:

"Fortunately for the citizens of Omaha, with all their love of home, pride of material prosperity and ambition for a still greater future that is so intimately blended therewith, Judge James W. Savage, a resident long prominent in life and deeply mourned in death, had for years preserved many facts and incidents of historical association with the city, intending to publish them when opportunity offered. Professional and business responsibilities caused this important work to be deferred from time to time, until in December, 1888, the opportunity to secure an early consummation of his plans was presented. Judge Savage at this time associated with him in the work of detailed preparation John T. Bell, and they jointly arranged with the publishers and issued * * * a pledge to their fellow citizens to use their best endeavors to render the work a comprehensive, discriminating, truthful and reliable history.

"These gentlemen, with their accustomed zeal, at once entered upon the task of writing the book, and prior to his last illness Judge Savage had the early chapters completed, and with his associate had outlined the work. Mr. Bell thereupon devoted himself to the writing of the remaining portions of the book."

WELL QUALIFIED TO WRITE.

The distinguished author had rare qualifications for a work of this kind, which he undertook amidst pressing professional responsibilities from a love of the subject. He was, at the time of his decease, president of the Omaha club, president of the Nebraska Historical society, a lover of local history, and a voluminous writer upon the early history of the west. The first fifteen chapters of this work, most of which proceeded from his pen, are of thrilling interest, not only as relating to the immediate history of Omaha, but also as embracing events pertaining to the exploration and settlement of the great interior basin of the country.

Beginning with a sketch of Coronado's expedition in 1540, in which, after having found the romantic "seven cities of Cibola," somewhere in the territories now known as Arizona and New Mexico, he led his little army of explorers and conquerors through a weary march of 700 miles to the northeast, and, penetrating the limits of what is now the state of Nebraska, found the kingdom of Quivira, so long sought for. Next the expedition of the Spaniard Onato in 1599 is mentioned, and the later one under Count of Penalosa in 1662, which penetrated as far as Nebraska and found the famed land of Quivira. The author believes the site of this favored region to have been in the valley of the Loup, near its entrance into the Platte. Summing up the evidences, he concludes that he has "a right to consider it proved that at time of the Spanish conquest in America there were in the eastern half of the territory which now forms the state of Nebraska populous communities, having many traits in common with the Aztecs, living together in towns and cities, but unacquainted with the rudiments of agriculture, dwelling in houses, and able to fashion the necessary weapons for the chase, and by the potter's art, the common utensils of domestic use."

Successive chapters trace the early explorations which developed the transmissouri region, that of Father Marquette, in 1673; that of the Mallet brothers in 1739, which gave a name to the Platte river, and the transfer of sovereignty of Louisiana from France to Spain in 1762, its recession to France in 1800, and its purchase in 1803 and incorporation into the territory of the United States. Before the treaty of cession had been ratified an expedition was started to explore the region westward to the Pacific, under charge of Lewis and Clark. In July, 1803, the expedition passed up the Missouri past the rolling bluffs that now are traversed by the streets of picturesque Omaha, but saw no signs of the coming civilization and no life except that of the wild natives of the plains.

A few years later Manuel Lisa, an enterprising French trader, ascended the Missouri almost to its source for furs and peltries and afterwards established the Missouri Fur company. In the spring of 1811 Mr. H. M. Breckenridge, a Maryland barrister, in a spirit of curiosity and fondness for adventure, decided to accompany one of the expeditions of the traders, and on Sunday, May 12, he went on shore and wandered several miles through shrubby hills, seeing a number of elk and deer. Towards evening he entered a charming prairie and tested its rich black soil. "There can be no possible doubt that this afternoon's walk was over a portion, at least, of the ground which now forms Omaha, and it was perhaps the first walk for recreation ever taken upon its site by a white man."

An exploring expedition was sent out in 1819 by John C. Calhoun, the secretary of war, under the command of Major Stephen H. Long. It was conveyed by the Western Engineer, the first steamboat that ascended the muddy Missouri, and on the 15th or 16th of September passed the plateau on which Omaha stands.

BELLEVUE SETTLEMENT.

In 1810 a trading post and fort had been established at Bellevue by the American Fur company, which became the residence of Peter A. Sarpy, who gave soul, vivacity and notoriety to the picturesque and beautiful spot for more than thirty years. In 1833 Rev. Moses Merrill of the Baptist church established the first Protestant mission at Bellevue. The following year Rev. Samuel Allis, under the auspices of the Presbyterian Board of Missions, opened a school for the instruction of the Pawnees, at first at a place known as Council Point, but on account of the hostility of the Sioux soon removed it to the agency at Bellevue. This agency had been originally established at Council Bluffs, now Known as Fort Calhoun, but in 1823 was removed to Bellevue, which then for a time assumed the name of Council Bluffs, the Iowa town now known by that appellation being entitled Mormon Hollow.

Rev. Samuel Parker and Dr. Whitman undertook an exploring expedition in 1835 under the auspices of the American Board of Missions, penetrating to Oregon and the Pacific coast. They turned from their course at the agency and examined the surrounding country. Mr. Parker, after describing the country upon the west of the valley of the Missouri, says: "But few places can present a prospect more inviting, and when a civilized population shall add the fruits of their industry, but few can be more desirable. The time will come, and probably is not far distant, when this country will be covered with a dense population."

The first settlement within the limits of Omaha was made in 1825 by J. B. Royce, who built a stockade and trading post at a point on or near the present block formed by Dodge street, Capitol avenue, Ninth and Tenth streets, which was maintained for three years, when, from some unknown cause, he left. From this time until 1854 the site of the city was uninhabited and unvisited, except by wandering Indians, emigrants to the far west, Mormons fleeing from persecution, and occasionally curious and covetous claim seekers from the state of Iowa.

An interesting chapter is devoted to the Otoes, the Omahas, the Poncas and the Pawnees, the tribes of red men who inhabited the region in primeval times and hunted over the broad plains.

The real settlement of the city followed the organization of the Territory of Nebraska by act of congress passed May 30, 1854. The first plat was made by the Council Bluffs and Nebraska Ferry company, Alfred D. Jones being employed to make the survey and Captain C. H. Downs carrying the chain and driving the stakes. Mr. and Mrs. William P. Snowdon enjoy the honor of being the oldest continuous residents of the city, having located here July 4, 1854, moving into a log structure erected by the Town Site company. In the fall A. D. Jones built a house on a claim he had taken northeast of the town site and Mr. William B. Brown located soon afterward. Among the pioneers who came the same year were Dr. George L. Miller, O. D. and Lyman Richardson, A. J. Poppleton, John M. Thayer, Jesse and Dr. Enos Lowe and General Experience Estabrook.

Hon. Francis Burt of South Carolina was appointed governor of the new territory, but only survived his arrival ten days. Upon his decease Hon. Thomas B. Cuming, secretary of the territory, became acting governor. He called the territorial legislature to assemble at Omaha, thus giving to the ambitious little city that prestige which enabled her not without importunity, lavish expenditures of money, great parliamentary shrewdness and even at times a resort to the powerful logic of fisticuffs, to retain its position as the metropolis for nearly thirteen years.

A claim association was organized, composed of the leading pioneers of 1854-5, officered by a judge, clerk, recorder and sheriff, under whose authority (usually by the use of moral suasion, but prepared to inflict harsher measures if necessary) the allotment and protection of the early local claims were made.

OMAHA INCORPORATED.

The legislative enactment by which Omaha was incorporated bears date of February 2, 1857. This year brought a large number of settlers, many bringing families, and was one of activity and promise. Among the arrivals of the year appear the names of James E. Boyd, Dr. N. C. Richardson, William A. Paxton, Charles W Hamilton, Herman and Augustus Kountze, Joseph and Ezra Millard, A. F. Salisbury, the Patricks, the Creightons, Charles C. Woolworth, J. W. Van Nostrand, S. A. Orchard, Frederick Krug and Clinton Briggs.

During the years following the incorporation of the city, its growth was moderate. The census of 1860 showed a population of 1,861. It had only the advantage of a pleasant site, an invigorating atmosphere, access to the Missouri river for commercial purposes, and was backed by a fertile region which was rapidly filling up with farmers. It suffered from the financial panic of 1857 and from the drain which the civil war occasioned in 1861. The incorporation of the Union Pacific railway in 1862, with its extensive land grant and munificent government subsidy and the adoption of Omaha as the initial point of the first and the only contemplated transcontinental railroad line gave it an impetus which brought it to the attention of the country and soon placed it in the front rank among the newer cities of the west. The road was only completed seven years afterwards, but the fact of its construction, the bridging of the Missouri river, the erection of shops and the vast business which the building of the line brought to the city soon made it a hive of industry and a commercial and financial metropolis. Thereafter its growth was rapid and substantial. The census of 1870 showed a population of 16,083, that of 1880 30,518, while the last enumeration of 1890 gives it the marvelous number of 140,452 inhabitants.

Among other celebrities that the Union Pacific brought to Omaha was George Francis Train, whose name is indissolubly linked with that of the city. His portrait appropriately forms the frontispiece of this volume. It is not that of the venerable, but eccentric man who, with snowy locks, clad in a suit of white duck, with twinkling eyes and graceful bearing, assumed the success of the Columbian exposition of 1893, but rather that of a man of 33, with comely features and piercing eye, whose bold genius, magnetic eloquence and organizing skill, constituted the motive power of the Union Pacific enterprise. He became an extensive proprietor in Omaha, built hotels, organized gigantic credits, set on foot other railroad enterprises, and in his frequent journeys around the world spread the fame of Omaha from the occident to the orient.

Besides the authors in chief, much interesting matter has been contributed to the work by the learning and taste of other writers of local renown. Well known names are affixed to several chapters, that on the bench and bar is by George W. Ambrose, now judge; libraries, by Mrs. Mary Allen Bock; the medical profession, by Drs. W. F. Milroy and A. H. Hanchett; banks, by A. P. Hopkins; art, by Joseph T. Duryea, D. D.; social life, by Mrs. John C. Caroll. Many others whose names are given in the preface have by their counsel and contributions of facts enhanced the value of the work.

Other subjects treated in a more or less exhaustive manner are: Vigilance committees, incidents and experiences, military history, notable visitors, the press, liquor laws, navigation, benevolent and charitable societies, hotels, water works, theaters, schools, churches, cemeteries, police and fire departments, social societies, transportation lines, parks, commerce, manufacturing, and many others.

Ten chapters are devoted to South Omaha and its many important institutions, written by C. W. Butterfield of that city. He is also the author of a majority of the biographies in the Omaha history.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

To many readers the biographical sketches that fill seventy pages will be the most interesting part of the work. History is but the acts of individual men, wrought together into institutions and administrations. The difference between savage and civilized life and between one phase of the latter and another, consists only in the higher qualities and character of the one above the other. The civic life of Omaha is a brief one, comprising little more than the active work of a single generation, but the men and women who have wrought out their magnificent destiny were of high character and sterling worth. They were chiefly young. Their characters were formed and their minds developed amid the older institutions of the country. They brought with them loyal devotion to religion and education; they infused into the new community enthusiasm; they established homes, and in all the lines of labor, of professions, and employments, they worked from high ideals.

In these biographical sketches may be traced the personal characteristics which have moulded successful men, and the strange and often providential events which have impelled them to their destiny.

In each individual is seen some peculiar endowment, some special fitness, which combining in effort with those of different talent has wrought out a high and prosperous municipal life. While the lives of many of equal prominence, and quite as worthy to be chronicled, are omitted, the sketches which are contained in this history exhibit with tolerable fullness the men who have made Omaha. They represent all classes and lines of effort. Some are distinguished as public officials, some as merchants and traders, lawyers, physicians, divines, teachers, men of affairs and men of thought.

In reading the history of a life and tracing the character of a man, it is a great aid and satisfaction to look upon his features and note the physical form in which his character is expressed. In most cases the biographies are accompanied by steel plate portraits in the highest style of the engraver's art. These with the illustrations of street views and public buildings with which the book is plentifully embellished form a gallery of art, appropriately and beautifully illustrating the city of Omaha. As time goes on these will be highly valued. Future generations will turn these pages with fascinated interest and as they look upon the faces of venerated progenitors will feel a glow of pride that they are descended from so goodly an ancestry and are heirs of such a magnificent heritage.

BOOK REVIEWS.

"All About Sweet Peas," by Rev. W. T. Hutchins, purports to be a complete epitome of literature in this fragrant annual, and its 131 pages are copiously illustrated. Paper, 20 cents. W. Atlee, Burpee & Co., Philadelphia.

"Zachary Phips," a historical novel by Edwin Lassetter Bynner, deals with some of the romantic incidents of old revolutionary times, a period that will never cease to be interesting. It is written in a very realistic style, and its contrasting characters add charm to the story. Paper, 50 cents. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Persons interested in forestry will find valuable information in a small treatise, "Biltmore Forest," the property of George W. Vanderbilt. It contains an account of its treatment and the results of the first year's work. It is written by Gifford Pinchot, consulting forester. The subject derives special interest from the fact it treats of the first practical application of forest management in the United States.

"Side Lights on the Fithian Free Ship Bill," by Richard P. Joy, is a pamphlet presenting some facts touching the present condition of our marine. "There was a time when American commerce was carried 90 per cent in American vessels; it is now carried 90 per cent in foreign vessels." The facts revealed should make every American blush at the stupidity with which we have neglected our marine. Published by Richard P. Joy, Detroit, Mich.

A delectable set of tales, together with a few colloquial sketches, are keeping fellowship under one binding and title, "Life's Little Ironies," by Thomas Hardy. Among these tales are "The Son's Veto," "For Conscience's Sake," A Tragedy of Two Ambitions," "On the Western Circuit," "To Please His Wife," "The Melancholy Hussar of the German Legion," and others. Cloth, $1.25. Harper & Bros., New York. Sold by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha.

Those who enjoy reading a bright, cheery story told in a pleasant manner will find their wants satisfied in "A Soldier and a Gentleman," by J. McLaren Cobban. It relates of an English youth who has seen service in the army and, who, withdrawing into civilian life, gets into a compromising position while making love to a pretty girl with a good string of dots, but saves his honor and wins his suit in the end. Cloth, $1. Lovell, Coryell & Company, 43-47 East Tenth Street, New York.

"A New Story of the Stars" is a brief pamphlet in which Prof. A. W. Bickerton presents a theory of "partial impact," claiming that it "gives a perfectly simple explanation of the origin of temporary variable and double stars, and accounts for all their peculiarities. It explains the formation of multiple stars, star clusters and also modes of evolution of every definite form of nebulas." If the theory does half it is represented to do it marks a great advance in astronomic science. Whitcombe & Tombs, Limited, New Zealand.

The amateur gardener will derive much pleasure and instruction in "The Beautiful Flower Garden," by the well known Boston artist, F. Schuyler Mathews. The text of this unique book is illuminated with nearly 200 sketches from nature, and six exquisite half-tone plates, showing complete artistic designs in gardening. The book is the product of a professional grower and abounds with practical suggestions and clear, simple directions. Paper, 50 cents postpaid. W. Atlee Burpee & Co., Philadelphia.

Lovers of war stories with all the harrowing adventures pertaining to these disturbed times will be able to regale their desires to their hearts' content in "For Honor and Life," a novel by William Westall. This story abounds in adventures in and around Paris by one of the Swiss guard who resisted the attack on the Tuilleries, occurring early during the French revolution and ending in the massacre of 1792. It ends in a strong climax. Cloth, ornamental, $1.25. Harper & Brothers, New York. Sold by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha.

Departing from the haunts of Roman life F. Marion Crawford, in his new novel, "Katharine Lauderdale," lifts the curtain upon scenes and events in the American metropolis. Among the upper ten in New York life the author reveals the same painted animal, man, with all the hidden passions in reserve moving about like an angel until the removal of the mask of restraint discovers to the reader the duality of his nature. There is no limit to the maelstrom of strife and envy, love, jealousy and hatred, that mingle in the social stream. Cloth; two volumes, $2. Macmillan & Co., New York.

Still another book on "The World's Congress of Religions" has been offered to the public. It is edited by Prof. C. M. Stevans and is a complete and concise history of that great convocation of civilization. The golden truths which the found expression are here presented in convenient form and the most instructive and representative information, divested of all the essential sermonizings and explanations of such stupendous subjects, has been carefully gathered into this book for the discriminating reader, so that all may profit by that great congress of creed and parliament of faith. Paper, 50 cents. Laird & Lee, Chicago.

A dainty volume that will be sure to please the little ones of our country is "The Wee Ones of Japan," in which the youngsters of Nippon are portrayed with pen and pencil in all their quaint antics, as seen by an American, Mae St. John Bramhall, who has incorporated in its pages the results of two years observation in the land of the rising sun. The work is exceedingly entertaining as well as amusing, entering as it does into the households of both high and low, and giving portrayals of social functions, art training, educational methods, play time hours and a thousand and one details acurately drawn from life. Illustrated, 16 mo., cloth, ornamental. Harper & Bros. Sold by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha.

A unique study of many of the characteristics of English life are portrayed in "Our English Cousins," by Richard Harding Davis, who visited England for the express purpose at the request of Messrs. Harper. The first paper describes "Three English Race Meetings," the famous Derby, Ascott and Hanley contests—affording wholly new glimpses of these exciting events in the social life of our English cousins. Election life and undergraduate life at Oxford and West and East End of London are special features vividly brought before the reader. Illustrations are numerous and very effective in interpreting the text. Cloth, ornamental, $1.25. Harper & Bros., New York. Sold by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha.

"The Jewish Question and the Mission of the Jews," written by an anonymous author, opens with the query, "Is there a Jewish question at all?" He then proceeds, contending that there is none in the same sense in which we would speak of a labor question. Regarding their association with finance and money the author ably presents the facts showing that such association has been purely accidental and not essential to them; that the restriction of his opportunities in the middle ages to a narrow sphere of activity, coupled with his superior mentality and character or stability of purpose, afterwards reinforced by the stimulus of success in these channels, determined his connection with commerce and finance. Cloth, $1.75. Harper & Bros., New York. Sold by Megeath Stationery Company, Omaha.

Under the caption "The Coming Railroad," what is called the "Aerodromic system" is described in contrast with other methods of locomotion. In describing it the writer says "The Aerodromic system is in brief a compromise between the present railways and aerial navigation. It eliminates from the former problem the obstacles to great speed, namely, grades, grade-crossings and lateral curves, and from the latter those of starting, stopping and guiding. Like Antaeus, by its contact with earth it draws from it an inexhaustible and economic supply of power; difficulties in the way of flying, which for the present, at least, seem insuperable." The projectors of the system appear to have solved the problem, and are very sanguine of its success, but practical tests are still to be made before the dream crystallizes into a fact. The Chase-Kirchner Aerodromic System, 401 Odd Fellows building, St. Louis, Mo.

The third volume of the "Orations and Addresses of George William Curtis" now issued completes the publication of this admirable memorial of the man who has been fitly called "Our Puritan Cavalier." In this volume Prof. Norton has grouped the most important of the historical and memorial addresses, made by Mr. Curtis during a period of more than twenty years, beginning with the tribute to Major General John Sedgwick delivered at the dedication of his statue at West Point, in 1868, and closing with the address upon James Russell Lowell, made before the Brooklyn institute in 1892.

WAGES MUST BE LOWERED

Banker Clews Says that is the Solution of the Present Business Situation.

LABOR WILL BE FORCED TO SUBMIT

Stubborn Resistance to the Downward Tendency Only Aggravates the Depression—Activity Will Return When this Question is Settled.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes thus of the situation in Wall street:

"Wall street is still brooding cautiously over a situation beset with uncertainty of one kind or another. The crops, the tariff, the currency, the spectre of financial sectionalism, the significance of the new tramp element in politics, the wide prevalence of strikes and the new peace element in Europe, with its probable effects upon international investments—all these matters, important in themselves and some of them fraught with significant possibilities, are felt to demand attention, and yet for the moment they are in a condition of suspense. Perhaps there is nothing in any of them that conveys any distinct menace, but the fact that changes are impending in so many matters which may more or less influence the future of investment is calculated to hold business in suspense. Transactions are therefore of a fragmentary character and there are no symptoms of any large concerted movements calculated to materially affect values. Holders of the floating supplies of securities, however, see nothing to disturb their confidence and raiders find nothing to encourage attacks, but are wary in their tactics.

"On one point there is a very general agreement—that within two to four months the principal of these uncertainties will have been settled; and the expectation is very general that the results will contribute to a material recovery of confidence and a large revival of business. The probabilities of the moment point to the enactment of the tariff bill, but in a form more lenient toward manufacturers than was proposed in the measure as it was passed by the house of representatives. Those ameliorations have a tendency to encourage confidence. The rates of duty, however, are perhaps less important to the major part of our industries than the rates of wages. Upon a wide range of important products the present duties go beyond the strict requirements of protection and the new duties will suffice to keep out the foreign goods. This is a rule of wide application; but more than this is most probably needed. There has been a general reduction on the prices of the foreign goods with which our manufacturers have to compete, and to meet that change it may be found necessary that there be a reduction in the rate of wages. That is the one condition upon which a successful resumption of active business is more or less dependent. The general demand in the manufacturing and mining industries for lower wages thus becomes a matter of the first importance to the revival for which all interests are hoping. So far, the trades unions are offering stubborn resistance, upon a broad scale, to this demand; and it does not seem impossible that the struggle may be prolonged. That labor will have to yield in the end there can be no doubt, for manufacturers are now in no position to continue doing business at a loss and will prefer stopping their works to taking that course. It thus becomes a question whether, following the tariff uncertainties, we are to have a labor conflict. Upon that hangs the further question—when may we hope to see our industries restored to a basis of reasonably active prosperity? Could the doubts on that point be removed there would be a solid basis of confidence in the revival of trade; for, in all other respects, the country is prepared for an active resumption of trade and for the undertaking of enterprises that would afford free employment for labor and capital.

For our part, notwithstanding the present unyielding attitude of labor, we incline to the opinion that a rational public opinion will bring about a second thought among the unions that will bring them to soon accept the inevitable. There is no other possible event that could so greatly conduce to a quick revival of business. Whilst probably most manufacturers might defer the resumption of work until the tariff bill was finally enacted, yet no one familiar with the present anxiety to employ immense accumulations of idle capital will have any doubt that, under such circumstances, ways would be found for starting up a vast amount of non-manufacturing enterprise. The building trade would revive under the inducements of cheaper costs of materials and work. The last four years of nominal railroad construction has created opportunities for the building of new roads, and the needful capital is only waiting for the opportunity that lower wages would afford. But low rates of interest will not force investment into these sources without terms of labor that will insure costs of construction proportioned to the lower basis of prices that has come apparently to stay. We are therefore upon the verge of a possibility, and we may hope of a probability, in the labor market that will suddenly change the whole aspect of business and introduce a return to comparative prosperity.

"The remarkable bids for the Paris loan, amounting to 100 times the sum of bonds offered, and the offers for the German loan to three times the amount sought, are striking evidences of the extraordinary surplus of funds in Europe seeking employment. This is not without significance to our own investments. When the questions now pending in congress have been disposed of the uncertainties which now temporarily check the European demand for our issues will disappear, and New York will be benefited by the investment demand of London, Paris and Berlin."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Features of Saturday's Trading, with Closing Quotations.

CHICAGO, April 28.—Speculation was in a waiting mood today in the wheat market. Compared with closing prices of the day before there was a ¼c decline. Corn was limp and lost half of the previous day's advance value. Provisions could not stand the amount of short selling which was done and closed lower.

Trading in May wheat was relegated to a secondary position, such business as was done in it being confined entirely to buying in or selling out of previous contracts. The market was without feature and the fluctuations were limited to ¼c in both May and July.

Dullness was again coupled with weakness in the corn pit. The favorable conditions prevailing, together with the prospect of increasing receipts, caused the weakness. Scarcity of new business and the disinclination of traders to change their positions accounted for the dullness. The lowest point of the day prevailed at the close.

The weakness in the other markets influenced oats to some extent. Hess took quite a fair amount of May as well as July. Bids for the latter month were free during most of the session and a comparatively steady feeling existed, showing a net decline of only ⅛c at the close, while the other deliveries were from ⅛c to ⅜c off.

Provisions were again weak on fear of labor troubles. Compared with yesterday's closing quotations, losses are shown of 12½c to 15c in pork, 7½c in lard and 2½c in ribs.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 112 cars; corn, 456 cars; oats, 350 cars; hogs, 24,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
April	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
May	58⅛	58⅛	57⅞	58
July	60	60@60⅛	59⅞	60
Corn No. 2				
April	37⅞	37⅞	37⅛	37⅛
May	38@38⅛	38⅛	37¾	37¾
July	39⅛	39⅛@¼	37⅞	38⅛
Oats No. 2				
May	33⅛	33⅛	32¾	33
June	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
July	29¼	29⅜	29⅛@¼	29⅛@¼
Sept	25	25⅛	25	25⅛@25⅛
Pork per bbl				
May	12 47½	12 47½	12 25	12 32½
July	12 57½	12 65	12 45	12 52½
Lard, 100 lbs				
May	7 60	7 60	7 55	7 55
July	7 20	7 20	7 15	7 15
Sept	7 20	7 20	7 10	7 12½
Short Ribs—				
May	6 55	6 55	6 47½	6 52½
July	6 45	6 47½	6 37½	6 47½
Sept	6 40	6 45	6 37½	6 45

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Dull and lower; winter patents, $2.80@3.00; straights, $2.40@2.70; spring patents, $3.20@3.50; straights, $2.30@2.60; bakers', $1.50@2.00.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 57½c; No. 3 spring, 52@53c; No. 2 red, 57½c.
CORN—No. 2, 37½@37¾c.
OATS—No. 2, 25c; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3 white, 34@34½c.
RYE—No. 2, 46½c.
BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, nominal; No. 4, 41½c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.24.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $4.35@4.50.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl, $12.22½@12.37½. Lard, per 100 lbs., $7.57½@7.60. Short ribs, sides (loose), $6.55@6.60; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $6.00@6.25; short clear, sides (boxed), $6.87½@7.12½.
WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.15.
SUGARS—Unchanged.
The following were the receipts and shipments for today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bu	32,000	70,000
Corn, bu	147,000	126,000
Oats, bu	294,000	215,000
Rye, bu	1,000	600
Barley, bu	8,000	3,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was quiet and weak; creamery, 14@18c; dairy, 11@16c. Eggs, firm; 10c.

Local Produce Market.

BUTTER—There is a fair demand for good stock. The market remains stationary. Separator creamery, 20@21c; extra fancy roll, 15@15c; choice country, 12@14c; packing stock, 7@8c.

EGGS—The demand is lighter and while prices are substantially unchanged a weaker feeling is manifested. Strictly fresh eggs, 9@9½c; seconds, 8@8½c.

BUTTER—There is a growing scarcity of fancy butter, but otherwise the market is unchanged. Separator creamery, 20@21c; extra fancy roll, 15@17c; choice country, 12@14c; packing stock, 7@8c.

EGGS—The receipts continue very heavy, and in the absence of a shipping demand the market is decidedly weaker. Strictly fresh eggs, 9@9½c; seconds, 8@8½c.

LIVE POULTRY—The conditions are practically unchanged, prices being barely steady. Hens, 6@7c; young roosters, 6c; staggy stock, 4@5c; old roosters, 3c.

GAME—The demand is very light and prices are unchanged. Mallards, $2.50@2.75; redheads, $2.00@2.25; bluewing teal, $1.25; greenwing teal, $1; mixed ducks, 75c; geese, $4.00@4.50.

VEAL—There is a fairly good supply, but good stock is scarce. Good, fat veals, 7@7½c; thin or heavy, 3@5c.

HONEY—Choice white clover, 15c; California, 16c; dark honey, 12½@13c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs and cans, per doz., $12.50; half gallons, $6.50.

MAPLE SUGAR—Per lb., 10c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, 13c per lb.; Italian chestnuts, 12@13c; almonds, 16c; English walnuts, 12c; filberts, 12c; pecans, large, 13@14c; pecans, medium, 10c; Brazil nuts, 11c.

SAUERKRAUT—Per bbl., $4; half bbl., $2.25.

CIDER—Pure juice, per bbl., $6; half bbl., $3.25; Oregon, per bbl., $4.50; half bbl., $2.75; clarified cider, per bbl., $4.50; half bbl., $2.75.

VEGETABLES.

BEANS—California hand-picked navy, $1.90@2.00; western navy, $1.75@1.80; common white beans, $1.50@1.75.

ONIONS—Onions are quoted on orders at 80@90c; onions, in bbls., $2.75.

POTATOES—Minnesota grown potatoes, in small lots, from store, 85c; same in car lots, 80c; Nebraska and Iowa, from store, 65@70c; Colorado, from store, 90c; Colorado lots, 85c; Salt Lake, 80c; seed potatoes, Early Ohio, $1.10@1.25; Early Rose, 90c@$1.00.

CABBAGE—Florida cabbage, per crate, $2.00@2.25; California cabbage, per lb., 2½c.

CELERY—Extra fancy California, 35c.

SWEET POTATOES—Seed potatoes, $3.25@3.50.

GREEN VEGETABLES—Spinach, per bbl., $2.25; radishes, per doz., 30c; lettuce, per doz., 35@40c; cucumbers, $1.50 parsley, per doz., 30@35c; sage plant, per doz., $2.25; onions, per doz., 25@30c; asparagus, per doz., 40@45c; turnips, per doz., 60c; carrots, per doz., 60c; beets, per doz., 75@85c; string beans, per ½-bu. box, $3.50; water cress, per doz., $1.75@2.00; Florida tomatoes, per 6-lb. crate, $3.50@4.00; new potatoes, per 50-lb. box, $2; squashes, per bu., $2; pie plant, per doz., 25@30c; Bermuda onions, per bu., $3.

APPLES—Fancy western, $2.00@2.25 per box.

CRANBERRIES—Out of the market.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida, per quart, 25@30c; Texas, per 24-quart case, $6.50@7.00.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

BANANAS—Per bunch, large, $2.25@2.75; small to medium, $1.75@2.25.

LEMONS—Messinas, fancy, $4; choice, $3.50.

ORANGES—Fancy Floridas, $3.50@3.75; choice Floridas, $3.00@3.50.

CALIFORNIA ORANGES—Riverside seedlings, $2.75; Riverside Washington navals, $3.25; Redland seedlings, $3; Redland navals, $3.50; Passadenas and excelsior navals, $2.75@3.00; seedlings, $2.75.

FIGS—Fancy, per lb., 15c.

DATES—Hallowees, 65 to 70-lb. boxes, per lb., 5½c.

PINEAPPLES—Large, per doz., $3.00@3.25; small to medium, per doz., $2.50@3.00.

FURS.

BEAR—No. 1 black, large, $20.00@25.00; medium, $15; small, $8.00@10.00; black yearlings, large, $12.00@15.00; medium, $10; small, $7; black cubs, large, $6.00@8.00; medium, $5.00@6.00; small, $4; black Montana and Rocky mountain, large, $18.00@22.00; medium, $14; small, $10; black Montana yearlings, large, $12; medium, $8; small, $5; black Montana cubs, large $6.50; medium, $4.50; small, $3; silver tip, large, $20; medium, $12; small, $8; silver tip yearlings, large, $11; medium, $8; small, $5; silver tip cubs, large, $6; medium, $4.50; small, $3; brown, large, $20.00@25.00; medium, $16; small, $12; yearlings, large, $10.00@12.00; medium, $8; small, $6; cubs, large, $7; medium, $5; small, $3; badger—No. 1, large, $4.50@5.50; medium, 50c; small, 50c; fisher—No. 1, large, $8; medium, $6; small, $4; fox, silver, as to color, according to beauty—No. 1, large, $100; medium, $60; small, $40; silver, pale, according to beauty, large, $50; medium, $30; small, $20; cross, large, $7; medium, $3; small, $2; red, large, $1.50; medium, $1.25; small, $1; gray, large, 75c; medium, 50c; small, 40c; kit, large, 50c; medium, 40c; small, 30c; lynx, No. 1, large, $3; medium, $2; small, $1.50; marten, No. 1, large, $2; medium, $1.50; small, $1; mink, No. 1, large, 80c@$1.00; medium, 75c; small, 65c; mink, dark, No. 1, large, $1; medium, 75c; small, 50c; mountain lion, perfect head and feet, No. 1, large, $1.00@2.00; imperfect skins, 25@50c; otter, No. 1, large, $8; medium, $5.00@7.00; small, $5; otter, pale, No. 1, large, $7; medium, $5; small, $4; raccoon, No. 1, large, 80c; medium, 60c; small, 50c; raccoon, black, as to beauty, No. 1 large, 50c@$2.00; skunk, black, cased, No. 1 large, $1.25; medium, 75c; small, 50c; short striped, large, $1; medium, 70c; small, 50c; narrow striped, large, 60c; medium, 40c; small, 25c; broad striped, large, 20@25c; wolverine, No. 1, large, $4; medium, $3; small, $2; wolf—mountain, No. 1 large, $3; medium, $2; small, $1.50; prairie, No. 1, large, 70@75c; medium, 60c; small, 50c; beaver, per skin, No. 1 large, $5.00@6.00; medium, $4.50; small, $2; kits, large, $2; medium, $1.50; small, 75c; muskrats—winter, No. 1 large, 10@11c; medium, 9c; small, 7c; fall, large, 8@9c; medium, 7c; small, 6c; kits, large, 2@3c.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 2½c; No. 1 green salted hides, 2½@3c; No. 2 green salted hides, 1½@2c; No. 1 veal calf, 5 lbs. to 15 lbs., 6½c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 lbs. to 15 lbs., 5c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 5c; No. 2 dry flint hides, 3c; No. 1 dry salted hides, 4c. Part cured hides ½c per lb. less than fully cured.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 25@60c; green salted shearlings (short-wooled early skins), each, 5@15c; dry shearlings (short-wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5@10c; dry shearlings (short-wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 5@8c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c; dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@7c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@6c.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tallow, No. 1, 4¼@4½c; tallow, No. 2, 3¾@4c; grease, white A, 4c; grease, white B, 3¾c; grease, yellow, 3c; grease, dark, 2½c; old butter, 2@2½c; beeswax, prime, 15@18c; rough tallow, 2@2½c.

Duluth Grain Market.

DULUTH, April 28.—WHEAT—Close: Dull; No. 1 hard, cash, 61¾c; April, 59½c; May, 61¾c; July, 63c; No. 1 northern, cash, 63¾c; April, 58½c; May, 60¾c; July, 62c; September, 62¾c; No. 2 northern, cash, 57¼c; No. 3, 50¾c; rejected, 45¾c; on track, No. 1 northern, to arrive, 62c.
RYE—45c.
OATS—No. 2, 33½c; No. 3 white, 32c.
Car inspection today: Wheat, 1; corn, 14.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, none.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 211,759 bu.
Stock of wheat in store will show a decrease of over 1,000,000 bu. for the week.

Kansas City Markets.

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