MORIN OUTRIDES JOHNSON

Johnny Loses His First Race Before a Crowd of French.

QUEER TACTICS INDULGED ON THE TRACK

Efforts to Make the Winner Set the Pace Fail, but He Makes the Finish Hot Enough for All.

PARIS, May 17.—Morin, the celebrated French bicyclist, beat John S. Johnson, the American, in both heats of the 2,000-meter race at the Velodrome de las Seine today. There was extraordinary interest manifested in the race and there had been a great deal of warm feeling developed betwen the two principals over misunderstandings as to the time and place of meeting. Both were in a determined mood. The spectators felt sure of a good race. The appearance of the two riders was greeted with a hearty outburst of applause. Again during the race Johnson was accorded an ovation when he stopped to allow his adversary to change a punctured tire. Upon the resumption of the race Johnson led and after several efforts to get Morin in front, so as to force him to set the pace, both stopped and leaned against the railings. Morin thereupon dismounted and walked off, while Johnson finished the course. This match was, however, declared void, owing to the leaning on the railing. Upon this the crowd hooted and applauded according to the direction their sympathies took. A pacemaker was then provided. Johnson again took the lead and all efforts to get Morin in front proved futile. At the last bend in the course Johnson spurted, but Morin caught him and finished a length ahead.

The second heat showed a repetition of the tactics in the first heat, Johnson being forced into the lead. He spurted upon the final lap and gained about thirty yards upon his adversary, but was again caught and beaten by about a length.

The defeat of the American pleased the crowd and the winning Frenchman was frantically cheered by the thousands of spectators. Some of Morin's admirers flocked to the track and surrounded him, tearing his sweater from his back and replacing it by a tri-colored Jersey, in which patriotic apparel they escorted him around the track in a triumphal procession amid yelling and acclamations.

Johnson took his defeat in very good part, though he did not relish the treatment that had been accorded him either by his opponent or by the crowd. After the race Johnson said to a representative of the Associated press: "I was fairly outpaced on both finishes all right enough, but I desire to express my regret that I was not treated in a more sportsmanlike manner by Morin. After he had been paced for two laps he flatly refused to render me any similar service. The crowd also pelted me with gravel as we went along the track."

Tom Eck, Johnson's trainer, said that the American would do better in a fortnight. Johnson is also engaged to race in Paris next Sunday and Monday, May 24 and 25. He only raced today, he said, to satisfy public curiosity.

GAMES OF THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Baltimore Gives Griffith an Old Fashioned Thumping at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 17.—The Champions gave Griffith a fearful pounding today. Clarke hit the first ball pitched for three bases and the cannonading was kept up to the finish. The Colts played a poor game in the field, could not touch Hoffer and but for his muff would have been shut out. In the sixth inning Jennings made one of the most sensational plays ever seen here by jumping into the crowd, capturing Ryan's foul fly and accomplishing a double play by a perfect throw to the plate. Attendance, 18,931. Score:

Chicago .... 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Baltimore .... 1 0 2 2 0 2 5 1 0—13

Hits: Chicago, 5; Baltimore, 16. Errors: Chicago, 7; Baltimore, 2. Earned runs: Baltimore, 6. Three-base hits: Truby, Clarke, Keeler, Robinson (2), Hoffer. Stolen bases: Reitz. Double plays: Truby to Everitt; Truby to Dahlen to Decker; Griffith to Truby to Decker; Jennings to Reitz; Clarke to Jennings to Hoffer; Jennings to Reitz to Clarke. Bases on balls: Off Griffith, 4; off Hoffer, 5. Struck out: By Griffith, 1. Batteries: Chicago, Griffith and Kittredge; Baltimore, Hoffer and Clarke. Umpire: Sheridan.

REDS WIN AN UP HILL GAME.

CINCINNATI, May 17.—The Reds started out under a handicap, fought their way up gradually and overcame the lead of nine runs secured by Brooklyn in the first inning, and batted out a victory. Fisher pitched steadily throughout and though hit hard had good support except in the first inning, which kept the hits from counting for much. Harper was knocked out of the box in four innings and Payne substituted. Attendance, 1,400. Score:

Cincinnati .... 1 0 3 4 3 5 0 0 *—16
Brooklyn .... 9 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—10

Hits: Cincinnati, 19; Brooklyn, 16. Errors: Cincinnati, 3; Brooklyn, 8. Earned runs: Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 2. Two-base hits: McPhee, Miller (2), Fisher, Anderson, Shindle, Payne. Three-base hits: Burke, Smith. Home run: Lachance. Stolen bases: Miller (5), Hoy, Smith, Vaughn, Gray (2), Anderson (2). Double plays: Miller to Smith; Smith to Gray to Vaughn; McCarthy to Schoch (2). First base on balls: By Fisher, 2; by Harper, 4; by Payne, 4. Struck out: By Fisher, 3; by Harper, 1; by Payne, 1. Passed balls: Grimm, 2. Batteries: Cincinnati, Fisher and Peitz; Brooklyn, Harper, Payne, Grimm and Burrel. Umpires: Keefe and Weydman.

COLONELS ON THE OLD TRACK.

LOUISVILLE, May 17.—The Senators hit Frazer hard, while the Colonels could not touch German, who succeeded Mercer in the fifth, the latter having his fingers split by a liner from Hassamaer's bat. Hurst robbed the home team of three runs by calling Dexter's home run foul in the seventh. Attendance, 9,000. Score:

Washington .... 0 2 1 0 2 1 3 3 1—13
Louisville .... 1 1 3 0 0 0 1 0 0—6

Hits: Washington, 18; Louisville, 6. Errors: Washington, 6; Louisville, 2. Earned runs: Louisville, 1; Washington, 4. First base on balls: Off Frazer, 4; off Mercer, 3; off German, 2. Struck out: By Frazer, 1; by Mercer, 1; by German, 3. Home runs: Clarke, McGuire. Two-base hits: Joyce, Rogers, Abbey. Stolen bases: Dexter, McCreary, Hassamaer, Joyce (2), DeMontreville. Double plays: Hassamaer (unassisted); Frazer to O'Brien to Hassamaer; DeMontreville to Joyce to Cartwright. Wild pitches: Frazer, 2. Passed ball: Dexter. Batteries: Louisville, Frazer and Dexter; Washington, Mercer, German and McGuire. Umpire: Hurst.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cleveland	22	14	8	63.6
Boston	24	15	9	62.5
Baltimore	24	15	9	62.5
Cincinnati	24	15	9	62.5
Philadelphia	23	14	9	60.9
Pittsburg	22	13	9	59.1
Chicago	25	14	11	56.0
Washington	25	12	13	48.0
Brooklyn	24	10	14	41.7
St. Louis	25	9	16	36.0
New York	23	7	16	30.4
Louisville	25	5	20	20.0

Games today: Baltimore at Cleveland; Philadelphia at Cincinnati; Brooklyn at Pittsburg; New York at Chicago; Washington at Louisville; Boston at St. Louis.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION RESULTS.

Cedar Rapids Defeats Peoria in a Well Played Game.

CEDAR RAPIDS, May 17.—Score:

Cedar Rapids .... 0 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0—5
Peoria .... 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2

Hits: Cedar Rapids, 9; Peoria, 4. Errors: Cedar Rapids, 4; Peoria, 2. Batteries: Carrish and Sullivan; Souders and Dugdale.

ST. JOSEPH, May 17.—Two games were played today. First game:

St. Joseph .... 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 0—6
Burlington .... 1 0 2 5 0 0 0 0 *—7

Hits: St. Joseph, 8; Burlington, 10. Errors: St. Joseph, 4; Burlington, 6. Batteries: Johnson and Parker; Mahaffey and Grim.

Second game:

St. Joseph .... 1 1 0 3 0 0 0—5
Burlington .... 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—3

Hits: St. Joseph, 7; Burlington, 3. Errors: St. Joseph, 2; Burlington, 1. Batteries: Single and Parker; Mahaffey and Grim.

DUBUQUE, May 17.—Score:

Dubuque .... 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 2 0—5
Rockford .... 2 0 0 0 0 2 3 0 *—7

Hits: Dubuque, 8; Rockford, 5. Errors: Dubuque, 5; Rockford, 2. Batteries: Carr, Smith and Zehner; Underwood and Snyder.

DES MOINES, May 17.—Des Moines-Quincy game called in the second inning; rain.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Des Moines	16	14	2	87.5
Rockford	18	13	5	72.2
Peoria	16	11	5	68.8
Dubuque	18	9	9	50.0
Burlington	20	8	12	40.0
Quincy	18	6	12	33.3
St. Joseph	18	5	13	27.8
Cedar Rapids	18	5	13	27.8

No games scheduled for today.

SCORES OF THE WESTERN LEAGUE.

St. Paul Gives the Tailenders the Worst Beating of the Season.

ST. PAUL, May 17.—The Saints took an awful revenge on the Goldbugs today by defeating them by a score of 35 to 6, and at this the game was called after the eighth inning to allow the visitors to catch a train. Score:

St. Paul .... 5 5 1 1 5 6 12 0—35
Grand Rapids .... 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—6

Hits: St. Paul, 32; Grand Rapids, 11. Errors: St. Paul, 2; Grand Rapids, 9. Batteries: St. Paul, Mullane, Denser and Spies; Grand Rapids, Hewitt, Gettinger, Walters and Smink.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 17.—The Minneapolis team made a remarkable exhibition of itself today. After winning six straight games, the Millers went all to pieces today. Score:

Minneapolis .... 1 2 0 0 1 2 6 0—6
Detroit .... 5 2 6 2 0 1 6 1—24

Hits: Minneapolis, 9; Detroit, 13. Errors: Minneapolis, 14; Detroit, 5. Batteries: Minneapolis, Carney, Rice and Schriver; Detroit, Gayle and Twineham.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 17.—Score:

Milwaukee .... 1 0 6 6 1 3 0 1 0—18
Columbus .... 0 2 0 2 2 0 1 0 3—10

Hits: Milwaukee, 14; Columbus, 15. Errors: Milwaukee, 4; Columbus, 8. Batteries: Milwaukee, Baker and Spear; Columbus, McGreevy, Jones and Campbell.

KANSAS CITY, May 17.—Score:

Kansas City .... 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 1—3
Indianapolis ...... 0 7 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—10

Hits: Kansas City, 5; Indianapolis, 14. Errors: Kansas City, 8; Indianapolis, 7. Batteries: Kansas City, Bevis and Lake; Indianapolis, Phillips and Wood.

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	20	15	5	75.0
Kansas City	20	12	8	60.0
St. Paul	20	12	8	60.0
Minneapolis	24	13	11	54.2
Milwaukee	24	12	12	50.0
Indianapolis	19	9	10	47.4
Columbus	23	7	16	30.4
Grand Rapids	22	6	16	27.3

Games today: Detroit at Omaha; Grand Rapids at Milwaukee; Columbus at St. Paul.

DETROITS PLAY THIS AFTERNOON.

Some Old Favorites to Be Seen at University Park.

The Detroit Western league team, which is now leading the race for the pennant in in that body, will arrive this morning and this afternoon, the weather permitting, will meet the University club team at University park, North Twentieth street. The University boys are confident of giving the big leaguers a warm chase for the mastery. The game will be called promptly at 3:30 and a good crowd should turn out in appreciation of the enterprise of the University club in securing such a grand attraction. If today's game is well attended Omaha fans will be given the opportunity of seeing other league teams here this summer. The two teams will face each other as follows:

Detroit.	Position.	University Club.
Trost or Twineham	catcher	Hayes
Egan	pitcher	Jelen
Whistler	first base	Abbott
Nicholson	second base	Crawford
Corcoran	short stop	Creigh
Gillen	third base	McKelvey
Stallings	left field	Robinson
Knoll	middle	Bittinger
Dungan	right field	Trail

Women will not be admitted free, the guaranty to the visitors being so heavy as to necessitate charging for all comers.

Vassar Girls' Field Games.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 17.—The field day of the Vassar College Athletic association was held at the college oval yesterday morning. Much interest has centered in the event, but outside of the members of the college only those who were fortunate as to secure tickets were admitted. With the exception of the college faculty, the male sex was excluded. Results:

Running high jump: First, I. C. Thaler, '96, 40½ inches.

Fence vault: First, S. F. Platt, 4 feet 5 inches.

One hundred yard dash: First, A. L. Wilkinson, '97, 15 seconds.

Standing broad jump: First, H. E. Booth, '99, 6 feet 11½ inches.

Throwing the basket ball: First, M. M. Champney, 62 feet 10½ inches.

Two hundred and twenty yard dash: First, A. M. Day, 0:39.

Running broad jump: First, H. S. Booth, '99, 11 feet 9 inches.

Throwing base ball: First, H. C. Tallon, 120 feet 2 inches.

One hundred and twenty yard hurdle: First, final heat, K. H. Barlorn, '99. Time: 0:22¾.

Three hundred yard relay race, won by class of '96, Misses A. E. Sill, H. S. Banks and M. M. Champney.

Omaha's Weekly Shoot.

The regular weekly shoot of the Omaha Gun club took place at Parmelees' park Saturday afternoon. The weather was dark and gloomy, a stiff breeze blowing and the shooting a trifle below the standard. In a preliminary sweepstakes Fred Blake made a splendid score, considering the conditions. He broke twenty-four straight targets, falling down on a low flying bird on his twenty-fifth. Mr. Blake is one of our old-time traps shots and is fast getting back into the form that won him considerable renown back in the '80s. The club shoot score:

Whitiner ....01111 00111 11100 11010 11010—16
"Jones" ....01111 01100 11001 11101 01111—17
"Carthage" .....11001 01010 00111 01010 10100—12
Read ....01111 01011 01000 01000 01001—11
"Raymond" .....10001 10011 10000 11001 10110—13
Marsh ....01010 00110 00011 00011 10101—11
Coleman ....00000 00101 10000 00000 10100—5
Brucker ....01001 01111 10011 01101 01110—15
Blake ....11111 10100 11101 11001 10111—17
Stubbs ....10110 00011 01100 00111 00111—13
McFarlaine .....11001 11011 00111 10011 10111—17

Originals Win at Gretna.

GRETNA, Neb., May 17.—(Special Telegram.)—Over 200 people witnessed the opening game here today between the home team and the Omaha Originals, which was won by the callers by a score of 7 to 11. The home team found Taylor's curves, but lost the game by a combination of costly errors. Score:

Gretna .... 4 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0—7
Originals .... 3 0 3 0 0 3 0 0 2—11

Base hits: Gretna, 16; Originals, 12. Errors: Gretna, 7; Originals, 4. Three-base hit: Blakewell. Batteries: Gretna, Schieffle and Jamison; Originals, Taylor and Knickerbocker. Umpire: Fowler. Time: One hour and fifty minutes.

Pair of Goes tonight.

Tonight Mysterious Billy Smith and Kid McCoy meet in the roped arena before one of Boston's athletic clubs. The betting is in favor of McCoy on the score of his easy victory over Tommy Ryan, who has whipped Smith once and drawn with him four times.

Ryan himself has a fight on hand for tonight. He meets Joe Dunfee, the Syracuse middle weight, before the Buffalo Athletic club, and is an odds-on favorite in the betting.

GORDON ANSWERS THE COMPLAINTS

Review of the Record of the Police Court Under His Administration.

OMAHA, May 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: While I do not deem it necessary to reply to the charge that I have been too lenient in the disposition of cases brought before me as police judge, when all the facts are considered, yet I feel it my duty to correct the false impression created by the publication of a table of comparison of arrests and convictions made during the first four months of my term with the corresponding period of last year. The table is misleading, because it omits to explain that of the 915 convictions for the first four months of 1895, 665 were obtained by the voluntary appearance and pleas of guilty entered by disorderly women, which arrangement is not now in operation. The list of arrests is increased at times from among the horde of innocent, idle men, who are traveling about the country in search of work.

Comparisons are sometimes odious, but if the women were included in my list it would swell the number of convictions to 1,495, or about two-thirds of all the persons arrested. It is not always the fault of the police judge that a conviction is not obtained. Courts cannot render decisions so as to prepare material suitable for a comparative table. It requires very careful consideration as well as close discrimination to protect the innocent as well as punish the guilty.

So far as my official acts are concerned, I am responsible to both my oath of office and my conscience, and I am willing to abide by the verdict of the people as to whether Omaha has not been as free as ever within its history during the past four months from the criminal classes. Without reflecting upon the police, whom I know are doing their duty, I do not feel that I ought to be held altogether responsible for the prevention, detection and conviction of crime. The public's most obedient servant, S. I. GORDON, Police Judge.

HEAR CHARGES AGAINST KELLY.

Socialist Section Vote Them Down Unanimously.

"General" Kelley, the leader of the late commonweal army, was exonerated of some rather sensational charges made by his fellow socialists at a meeting held in Washington hall yesterday afternoon. These charges had been preferred by socialists of San Francisco. The matter was considered in executive session which lasted from 3 o'clock until 7. When an adjournment was taken the press committee stated that no charges at all had been preferred and that the meeting had simply turned down some "insinuations" against the character of the "general." Of these "insinuations" it was stated that "General" Kelley had been fully exonerated. It seemed that during the course of the meeting some one discovered that the "charges" were not sworn to before a notary public and they became thereby transposed into "insinuations."

The press committee also announced that the meeting was a gem in point of harmony, but in this they were mistaken. For three hours the twenty present, who formed the nucleus of what is to be called the Omaha section of the socialists, wrangled and talked over the "insinuations." The meeting, however, was very one-sided, as Kelley's sympathizers were much in the majority. Kelley himself was not present.

The meeting opened at 2 o'clock and started very quietly. A number of socialist speeches were made by Messrs. August Beerman, Theodore Bernine and Conway of Omaha, and Schmidt of South Omaha. Then it was suggested that the body go into executive meeting for business. J. C. Anderson, who was the bearer of the charges against Kelley, moved for an open session, but he was downed.

As soon as the doors had been locked the charges were brought out and read. Among other things they stated Kelley was accused of acts of immorality at various times in his life. This was strenuously denied by those present after the meeting. There was no extended discussion on these points. Furthermore, the charges stated that Kelley had deserted the commonweal army in Washington, taking away all its funds with him. They also accused him of organizing bands of commonwealers in San Francisco for the ostensible purpose of leading them across the country to the doors of congress, but really for the purpose of herding them for a certain candidate for mayor. There were other acts of the same nature charged.

As soon as the charges had been read several of the "general's" friends jumped to their feet, declaring that the Omaha body was not the one before which the charges ought to be brought. Sadilek said nay to this. He favored an investigation.

A number of eulogies on Kelley's record were made. At this stage of the proceedings some one discovered that the charges had not been sworn to. The communication simply made the accusations, stating in addition that they were supported by affidavits from police officials of San Francisco and other California points and other people. This discovery cut the Gordian knot, and as the charges thereby became only "insinuations" those who opposed Kelley fell into line.

Beerman introduced the resolution setting forth that as the charges were not sworn to they be returned without any action being taken. This resolution passed unanimously.

AMUSEMENTS.

Some of the stirring secenes incident to the reign of the first Napoleon were vividly portrayed by Madam Rhea and her splendid company last evening at the Boyd, where she opened a brief engagement in "Josephine, Empress of the French." To Omaha theater partons there is little new in the piece since it has been presented in Omaha a number of times by Rhea, but the artistic skill and wonderful dramatic force of the popular actress is a constant source of delight to her large circle of admirers here. She has received more favor in the role of the French empress throughout the west than anything in her repertoire. Her magnificent figure gives her a truly royal appearance and the elaborate toilet incident to the portrayal of a period when the costumes of the first lady of the French empire represented all that was rich and beautiful of the civilized world, are worn with a stateliness and grace truly exquisite. The costumes and scenery of the piece alone would commend it to the average individual, even in the absence of something better, since it renders almost real situations of such historic interest as to fascinate the world after the great captain has been in his tomb three-quarters of a century. The company has not considered expense in this respect. In the first scene the ball at the Tuilleries affords an opportunity of presenting the ladies of the company in some magnificent court costumes. Rhea rises to the height of intense dramatic effect in the farewell Josephine accords Napoleon after the divorce, in which the audience realizes the unselfish love the French empress bore her husband, whom she surrendered for state reasons. The patheitc vein which prevades the entire story closes with the death of Josephine. Edmund L. O'Connor as Napoleon, C. W. Macdonald as Talleyrand, the emperor's prime minister, and Williard Blackmore as Fouche, have an opportunity to add much to the excellent performance. Joseph O'Meara, Norman Hackett, Edgar Lane, L. M. B. Pratt, M. Talbot, M. C. Bowers, Tracy Williams, Frank Wright, Helen Singer, Nancy Gibson and Ruth Macauley conclude an exceptionally strong cast.

Rhea has consented to appear at a matinee Tuesday afternoon at Boyd's at 2:30 o'clock, at the earnest solicitation of her many lady friends. A most important part also is that she will appear at popular prices—50 cents for the entire lower floor and 25 cents for first balcony. She is one of the best matinee cards in the country and the ladies will certainly flock to see her in Josephine—her grandest and best creation. She will also hold an informal reception on the stage at the close of the matinee, when every lady may have the opportunity of meeting the distinguished actress.

Mr. M. B. Curtis will begin his engagement in "Sam'l of Posen" at Boyd's theater on Sunday evening next, which will continue Monday and Tuesday.

"A Pair of Kids," presented by Ezra Kendall and a competent company, will be the drawing card at the Creighton for four nights, commencing Sunday matinee, May 24. The comedy, which is now in its eleventh season of continuous success, is promised to be funnier and better than ever, and is said to have met with cordial receptions during the recent tour to the coast. The company includes a number of well known farce comedy stars.

Creighton Music hall is meeting with the pronounced success desired by the management, each performance being attended by large and well pleased audiences. Among those now appearing are Julia Glover, Kinzo, Leola Mitchell, Emma Weston and the Brothers Diantas.

Mr. Francis Walker, the celebrated baritone, will give one of his charming song recitals next Saturday night, May 23, at the Young Men's Christian association hall. This will be welcome news to Mr. Walker's many friends here, and to the musical public generally. Next Friday afternoon he will address the members of the musical department of the Woman's club, and steps will be taken to form a musical study class. Tickets will be on sale on and after Tuesday.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

SOME QUESTIONS FOR SILVERITES.

Aftermath of the Debate Brings Out Some Pertinent Suggestions.

VALENTINE, Neb., May 14.—To the Editor of The Bee: I would like to have some of my free silver friends answer the following:

1. Is not the coining of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1 and making the same a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, the same as if the United States made an agreement to accept the silver of the world at $1.29 per ounce in payment of debts due the United States?

2. Would not all obligations due the United States be paid in silver at $1.29 per ounce?

3. If all obligations due the government are paid in silver, will not the United States be compelled to pay all obligations in silver and bring us to a silver basis?

4. What advantages has a silver basis over a gold basis?

5. Do you claim that gold is scarce for redemption purposes? If so, why is it that two-thirds of the gold mined seeks other uses?

6. If gold has doubled in value, why is it that it takes fewer cattle, hogs, sheep or wheat to buy gold watches, rings and gold ornaments now than prior to 1873?

7. Please explain how England buys our silver at 60 cents per ounce, exchanges it for wheat in India and gets $1.29 per dunce, and thus fixes the price of wheat at 60 cents?

8. Please explain how "Coin" Harvey applied the Kansas man with 10,000 head of cattle, with half the cattle of the nation wiped out, to the alleged crime of 1873? Would it not be more appropriate to ask what effect it would have upon the Kansas man and his 10,000 cattle if half of the owners of an inferior class of cattle should exchange them for a superior class? Would it not cheapen the Kansas man's cattle and give those who consumed the superior cattle better beef? Yours,

C. R. GLOVER.

NORTH PLATTE, May 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: Permit me to inquire of our silver friends if it is not a fact that the attempt to coin silver and gold without limit into full legal tender money and keep both in circulation at the same time has been made by nearly every civilized nation in the world and has failed in every instance? Is it not a fact that this failure has resulted because it has been found impossible to establish and maintain a legal ratio at all times corresponding with the commercial ratio? Is it not true that England made the attempt for nearly five centuries, imposing heavy penalties against exporting coin or bullion, and finally had to abandon the effort and adopt the single standard?

It is frequently stated by those who favor the free coinage of silver that France was most prosperous under bimetallism. If such was the case, what was her reason for adopting the single standard? Is it not a fact that during the time that she tried to maintain the double standard she changed the ratio of her gold coin 147 times, and that of her silver coin 251 times? Does any free silver advocate consider this a brilliant success? Will any free silver enthusiast say that of two legal tender coins the least valuable will not always be used in making payments, and become the measure of value in the exchange of commodities, while the more valuable will be hoarded or sent out of the country?

The law of France established a ratio of 15½ to 1, and the ratio of this country was 16 to 1. Now, will some free silver colon explain to me if sixteen pounds of cilver were sent to that country to pay a debt or purchase commodities, which of these ratios, if either, would regulate the price of silver? Is it not a fact that the Mexican silver dollar, which contains 377.17 grains of pure silver, is sold in this and other countries at the price of the bullion contained in it? Is it not true that the metal fixes the value of the coin, and not the coin the value of the metal?

On page 115 of "Coin's Financial School" the statement is made that in 1859 the price of cotton was 12.08 cents per pound, and in 1894 it was 7 cents. Will some one please state, if "Coin" is the dear, truthful, little boy that his father says he is, why he was not honest enough to say that the production of cotton in this country in 1872-73 was 1,305,740,089 pounds, while in 1893-94 it was 3,578,603,258 pounds, to say nothing of the large increase in other countries? Will any sane man say that this enormous production in 1894 over the production of 1873 had nothing to do with the fall in price?

The above questions will probably give food for thought to many who do not believe in the free-silver heresy, as well as those who are supporters of bimetallism; and as these are probably enough for a mental meal I shall desist from further inquiries at this time and conclude by saying it is a matter of surprise to me that I have had no answers to my former questions; neither has anyone accepted my challenge, therefore I wish to repeat that I challenge any one in the state of Nebraska to a public discussion of this question, viz:

Resolved, That the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 would be a benefit to this nation.

The time, etc., etc., to be as stated in my former article. Any one wishing to take the affirmative of this proposition can write me to the address given below. Very respectfully yours, R. H. LANGFORD.

OMAHA, May 16.—To the Editor of The Bee: During the Bryan-Rosewater debate at the Creighton theater last evening, Mr. Bryan made the statement that the introduction of time and labor-saving machines could have no effect upon the money question as affecting the situation since the "crime of 1873," asserting that all the important inventions had been made previous to that year. If Mr. Bryan's other assertions will not bear investigation any better than this one we will have to lose our faith in the soundness of his doctrine and admire instead his skill as an orator and verbal contortionist.

In regard to the progress in the industrial arts as relating to those great classes of inventions which have revolutionized methods and have created new industries, such inventions as the harvesters, the looms, cultivators, harrows, plows, vehicles and the patents relating to electrical engineering, the government reports show that more patents have been issued to inventors from 1873 to date than were issued for the whole period extending from the origin of our patent system, in 1790, to the year 1873.

From 1790 to 1873 1,181 patents were issued for improvements in harvesters, while upon January 1, 1895, the commissioner of patents reports 10,155 patents in that class. In cultivators, harrows and plows, we find 3,292 patents previous to 1873, while the same report discloses 14,813 inventions in those classes subsequent to that date. Loom improvements include 363 patents previous to 1873, while today that class embraces over 6,000 patnets. In division X of the patent office, which includes the great class of vehicles, embracing cars, wagons and carriages, we find previous to 1873, 1,438 patents, while on January 1 there were 20,388 patents in this division, which number does not include the 2,000 odd bicycle patents. In electrical engineering, in which the greatest advance has been made, we find 205 patents previous to 1873, while today this number has been increased to 16,773.

These numbers have been taken from the patent office records and are authentic. Yours very truly, G. W. SUES.

Mr. Taylor Makes Some Corrections.

BERWYN, Neb., May 13.—To the Editor of The Bee: I notice there are some inaccuracies in the sketch of my life, published with the other delegates and alternates to the St. Louis convention. My parents emigrated from Norway to Wisconsin in 1842. I was born in Columbia county, Wisconsin, March 29, 1854; moved from Wisconsin to Winneshiek county, Iowa, in 1863; moved to Faribault county, Minnesota, in 1865, and lived on a farm until 1874. Moved to Salem, Ore., but not finding a suitable location, moved to Fillmore county, Minnesota in 1875, and engaged as a salesman for an implement company until I moved to Custer county, Nebraska, in June, 1879. I built the first general store in Berwyn; was appointed postmaster, and run a general store from 1886 to 1892, when I sold my store and resigned as postmaster. I sold farm implements about five years in Berwyn. I moved to one of my farms in 1893, where I now reside. I. O. TAYLOR.

No excuse for sleepless nights when you can procure One Minute Cough Cure. This will relieve all annoyances, cure the most severe cough and give you rest and health. Can you afford to do without it?

CONDITIONS RIPE FOR A BOOM

Henry Clews Says Business is Ready for a General Revival.

GLORIOUS OPPORTUNITY FOR CONGRESS

Pass a Sound Money Law and Adjourn for Six Years, While Industry Thrives and Prosperity Waxes Fat.

NEW YORK, May 17.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

There has been but a very limited change in the stock market since our last review. The intrinsic conditions of business are sound. Credit is in excellent shape, and there is less unwholesome expansion than for many years. Money, too, is cheap, and good borrowers have no difficulty whatever in obtaining all the accommodation they require. Labor disturbances are at a minimum, and the 1st of May, the usual period for demonstrations by professional labor agitators, pas ed off more quietly than usual. Overproduction can be observed in a few cases, especially where modern improvements have greatly stimulated output; but this is not general, and can often be traced to deferred enterprises which are held in check by the prevailing distrust. This same cause induces retailers and jobbers to carry small stocks; not so much because they fear a shrinkage in demand as because recent events have weakened all confidence in the future of values, and they wisely refuse to be caught with large supplies on a falling market. The results are that manufactured goods are frequently accumulating at first hands, necessitating combinations of various sorts to sustain values and regulate production. As buyers find the various markets weak they naturally stand off, prepared to struggle for further concessions.

Of course there must be an end to this state of affairs. Reaction must come. Prices cannot always continue on the down grade; and there is every reason to believe that just such a reaction would appear now were confidence permitted to assert itself. There are thousands of new enterprises, extensions, improvements and repairs which would be undertaken without delay if circumstances permitted. Imagine, for instance, the effect upon business if congress would simply pass a sound money law, and then adjourn for a period of five or six years. The effect would be electric. As it is, the whole country is in an irritable mood, ready to quarrel on the least occasion. What the nation needs more than anything else is rest. Prosperity and peace go hand in hand. But legislation is so continually shifting and meddling with business affairs that merchant and manufacturer alike are incapable of forming an intelligent estimate upon what conditions they will be working six months hence. Were it not for low politicians and sensational journalists, who foment the war spirit and encourage friction and international jealousy for private advantage a very different state of affairs would prevail today. Without them the Venezuelan and Cuban questions would cause no such uneasiness here as exists, and they would stand as good, if not a better chance, of being settled with honor and advantage to the United States, than they now do.

It cannot be denied that these are the influences which are holding back the general revival which set in a year ago. The sound money question, which is the question of greatest importance, is in promising shape. The tide is running strongly in the right direction, and our political leaders must soon squarely acknowledge the fact unless they dare risk defeat. It is my opinion that the republican platform will contain an unqualified gold plank, and that Mr. McKinley, irrespective of his past record, will, if elected, carry out the will of the majority. For this reason I should have full confidence in the future were it not for the danger of foreign complications. In reality this danger is remote; but there are a good many apprehensive individuals about, who may act as they feel; so that values are especially sensitive to political exigencies. When congress adjourns, these dangers will be still more remote.

The market has displayed remarkable resisting qualities, considering stagnation and unfavorable conditions; and is likely to respond quickly to any favorable developments. About $16,000,000 of gold has been exported and more is likely to follow; but such shipments are natural at this season and excite little concern with the reserve standing as high as it now does. An object lesson in finance was the placing of $4,000,000 New York City bonds in London on a 3 per cent basis. These were gold bonds in the strongest terms possible; and they were eagerly taken when ordinary American securities were neglected. Our silver friends can form their own conclusions. Another transaction of the sort was the placing in Europe of $3,000,000 Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis 4 per cent gold bonds at 102. Altogether about $10,000,000 of American bonds have been placed in Europe within a week. These operations, besides indicating a revival of confidence in our gold securities, will act beneficially upon the exchange market and lessen gold shipments. Stocks are concentrated to an exceptional degree in the hands of those who will not sell; and in view of the present low range of values the conditions are more favorable to a rising than to a falling market. Much depends, however, upon the outcome of affairs at Washington and the national conventions.

STOCK MARKET CONTINUES DULL.

Quotations Are Practically Unchanged from a Week Ago.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Wall street has had another week of politics instead of business. The result is shown in quotations that are practically unchanged from a week ago. At the beginning of the week the possibilities of snarls with Spain gained some of the bear speculators an opportunity to jam away at the market a little, but they were not able to accomplish anything in consequence. Later we have had a continuance and increase in the clamor of bankers here and abroad, made apprehensive by the uncertainties of the government's future financial policy.

All of the bear leaders have been alert to make the most of all the opportunities which the feeling of uncertainty provided. In two or three quarters they fell unexpectedly upon pools in certain speculative stocks where such attacks were not anticipated, and in this way the market was made to look pretty ragged for two or three days. At the close of the week, however, it is just as clear, as for months it has been, that the scarecrow business in Wall street is played out.

People who own stocks have got over being frightened into liquidating their holdings. They have stood so much, however, faced so many disasters, and have been threatened with so many others that they have become thoroughly hardened to the very worst that can be prophesied; and the result is that the chief characteristic of the stock market is shown in the fact that whatever the tumult and whatever the threats stocks are not unloaded.

Efforts have been made during the week to create the impression that Europe is selling American stocks. The volume of transactions on the stock exchange markets makes the representation ridiculous. There is much conjuring with the name of London in our stock market, but, as a matter of fact, the use of such expedients as reported foreign sales are made to serve can fool few people. Possibly 1 per cent of the transactions set down in Wall street to foreign account are really on that account. This is true not merely on the scarecrow side. It is equally true on the bunko side of trying continually to induce outsiders to load up on suggestions that investors on the other side are buying. The device is simply worn out. It has had not an iota of further effect since the time of the Baring panic, but for some reason or other the oracles of Wall street still cling to the old idea and are forever working away upon it. Europe is really doing nothing in our market, and there is every indication that Europe will do nothing more until the meeting of the national republican convention next month.

If that convention comes out boldly and resolutely and unequivocally for honest finance there is every probability European investors will begin again to take hold of American securities. While in London our stocks and bonds are being neglected there is a broadening out of the markets for most other securities dealt in there. If the St. Louis convention straddles or wabbles or in any way toys with dishonesty we will be pretty sure to feel in Wall street the prompt reflex of further liquidation upon the part of foreign holders of our securities. Till that national convention is held, or until there can be a definite understanding of what its financial platform is to be, it is idle to expect that we shall have much attention of any sort from abroad.

General trade conditions are not what they should be. They seem to lag just as Wall street lags, waiting for some definite information upon which further business plans can be based in so far as such plans may be related to any political influence. Railroad earnings show up better than anything else. This is due largely to the new departure in railway management, where the necessities of economical administration have brought results far beyond what half a dozen years ago would on the same conditions have been in any way possible.

The iron trade has struck two or three bad snags since the first of this month. Some of the most important millionaires in the coal trade are disturbed over the outlook for certain branches of the anthracite industry, and I have before me a letter written by one of the biggest cotton manufacturers in the country, that "business is bad, and likely to be worse" until after next election day. The low price for foreign products is a drawback, and touches every branch of the business in the country.

There are, moreover, long lines of factors which, in any normal progress will eventually—and, I think, soon—make business conditions vastly better. The way in which Wall street stands up against every manner of bad news must show to every fair mind that improvement must be close at hand, for drawbacks and threats of disaster no longer intimidate anybody.

H. ALLAWAY.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The demand for cash wheat appears to be arousing itself from its long lethargy. It was partly due to that that the price for July improved after some additional weakness at the start and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday. The other grain markets and provisions were quiet and steady.

Wheat started rather weak and lower on bearish crop reports from the wheat states, lower cables and liberal selling. It firmed up toward the close on small Argentine shipments and renewed rumors of insect damage, and closed firm at 62⅝c for July. There was not much of a trade in wheat, the market ruling rather slow and inactive the greater part of the day. Toward the close private advices were quite generally reporting a great deal of rain in the northwest today. Some of the early sellers turned buyers, and the top prices of the day were reached.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 15 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 265 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2				
May	60⅝	61¼	60⅝	61⅛
June	61⅛	62	61⅜	61⅞
July	62¼	62⅝	61⅞	62⅝
Sept	63	63⅝	62⅝	63⅛
Corn, No. 2				
May	28⅝	29⅛	28¼	28⅝
June	29⅛	29⅜	29⅛	29⅛
Sept	30⅝	31	30⅝	30⅞
Oats, No. 2				
May				19
July	19⅝	19¼	19¼	19¼
Sept	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
Pork, per bbl				
May				7 62½
July	7 62½	7 72½	7 62½	7 72½
Sept	7 80	7 87½	7 80	7 87½
Lard, 100 lbs				
May				4 60
July	4 65	4 67½	4 62½	4 65
Sept	4 77½	4 80	4 77½	4 80
Short Ribs—				
May				4 00
July	4 05	4 07½	4 05	4 07½
Sept	4 20	4 22½	4 20	4 22½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—In light demand; winter patents, per bbl., $3.50@3.70; straights, $2.20@3.50; clears, $3.00@3.20; spring patents, $3.35@3.70; bakers, per 196 lbs., in jute sacks, $2.25@2.50, and rye flour, $2.20@2.40.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 61¼c; No. 3 spring, 58½@61c; No. 2 red, 65¾@65½c.

CORN—No. 2, 28½@29⅜c.

OATS—No. 2, 19¼c; No. 2, white, 21c; No. 3, white, 19½@20c.

RYE—No. 2, 36¼c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 34c; No. 4, f. o. b., 25@30c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, 88¼c.

PRIME TIMOTHY SEED—$3.30.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., $7.60@7.65; lard, per 100 lbs., $4.60; short ribs, sides, loose, $4.05@4.15; dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.00@4.25; short clear sides, boxed, $4.12½@4.25.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.22.

The following were the receipts and shipments today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	4,000	3,000
Wheat, bu	5,000	13,000
Corn, bu	84,000	231,000
Oats, bu	157,000	443,000
Rye, bu	2,000	4,000
Barley, bu	20,000	53,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm; creamery, 11@15c; dairy, 9@13c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 7½@9c. Cheese, 9@10½c.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION PACIFIC.

March Earnings Show an Increase with a Decrease in Expenses.

The March statement of earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific system is out. It shows the same number of miles of road operated as last year on the main line. On that portion of the system the gross earnings for March, 1896, were $1,071,907.18; for the same month in 1895 they were $1,075,573.36; a decrease of $3,666.18. The expenses this year were $671,292.44, a decrease of $10,997.57. The surplus for the month was $400,614.74, an increase of $7,331.39, which is accounted for by the decrease in expenses which more than counterbalances the loss in earnings.

For the first quarter of 1896 the gross earnings were $2,934,702.96; for the same quarter of 1895 they were $2,986,437.07, a decrease of $51,734.11; the expenses, including taxes, for the quarter were $2,005,735.99, an increase of $5,015.51; the surplus for the quarter was $928,966.97, a decrease of $56,749.62.

The Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern shows an increase of gross earnings for March of $54,329.54 and a decrease of expenses of $27,644.71. The surplus for the month for this portion of the system was $214,643.66, an increase of $81,974.25. The statement for the quarter ending with March, 1896, shows an increase of gross earnings of $167,287.10 and a decrease of expenses of $101,683.85, as compared with the same quarter of 1895; the surplus for the quarter was $538,031.25, an increase of $268,970.95 as compared with 1895.

The statement for the entire system, including leased lines for March, 1896, is as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Inc.	Dec.
Earnings	$1,696,947	$1,639,518	$56,428	......
Expenses	1,023,092	1,097,475	......	$64,382
Surplus	$662,854	$542,043	$120,811	......

For the quarter ending with March the statement is as follows:

	1896.	1895.	Inc.	Dec.
Earnings	$4,758,626	$4,577,519	$181,112	......
Expenses	3,147,554	3,256,112	......	$108,557
Surplus	$1,611,071	$1,321,401	$289,670	......

The miles of road operated during 1895 and 1896 were practically the same, there being a decrease of .03 of a mile. The total mileage is 5,278.60.

As will be seen, the principal feature of the report is the large decrease in operating expenses, which more than offsets the decrease in earnings on the main line for the month of March, but this does not hold good for the quarter. The earnings for March show an increase over the corresponding period of last year for the entire system.

WEATHER FORECAST.

More Thunderstorms and the Wind is to Get Round to the North.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The forecast for Monday is:

For Nebraska and Kansas—Partly cloudy weather; probably local thunder storms; cooler in the western portion; southeasterly winds, shifting to northerly.

For Colorado—Fair, preceded by local rains in the eastern portion; cooler in the southern portion; northerly winds.

For Wyoming—Generally fair; northwesterly winds.

For Montana—Partly cloudy weather, with local rains in the northern portion; northerly winds.

For South Dakota—Partly cloudy weather, with local showers; northerly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, May 17.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with the corresponding day of the past four years:

	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Maximum temperature	75	74	66	74
Minimum temperature	51	46	57	52
Average temperature	63	60	62	63
Precipitation	.07	.00	T	.00

Condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1896:

Normal temperature 63
Excess for the day 1
Accumulated excess since March 1....... 114
Normal precipitation .... .14 inch
Deficiency for the day .... .07 inch
Total precipitation since M'ch 1...12.49 inches
Excess since March 1 .... 5.59 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1895 ..1.44 inches
Deficiency for cor. period, 1894 ..2.48 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Max. temperature for day.	Precipitation.
Omaha, raining	62	74	.07
North Platte, clear	74	78	.00
Salt Lake City, partly cloudy	50	52	.00
Cheyenne, cloudy	58	68	.00
Rapid City, cloudy	56	62	.00
Huron, partly cloudy	56	66	.00
Chicago, partly cloudy	72	76	.00
St. Louis, partly cloudy	78	82	.00
St. Paul, clear	62	66	.00
Davenport, raining	62	76	.12
Kansas City, cloudy	76	78	.00
Helena, partly cloudy	46	48	.00
Havre, raining	46	56	1.10
Bismarck, cloudy	50	54	.00
Williston, partly cloudy	54	56	.02
Galveston, partly cloudy	78	82	.00

L. A. WELSH, Observer.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week of Very Fair Receipts Closes with Prices Well Up.

SATURDAY'S CATTLE TRADING WAS SLOW

Buyers Find It Hard to Force the Reduction Asked—Hogs Sell Rapidly at a Five-Cent Decline.

SATURDAY, May 16.

Receipts for the days indicated are:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
May 16	2,581	3,700	700	....
May 15	2,110	3,774	8,292	23
May 14	1,440	4,514	5,624	....
May 13	955	2,935	718	....
May 12	1,841	3,073	589	....
May 11	629	1,314	5,115	....
May 9	918	3,580	235	....
May 8	1,308	4,802	123	14

Receipts for the week, with comparisons are:

Date.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Rects. this week	9,700	19,438	21,773
Rects. last week	9,947	24,318	9,574
Same week, '95	4,231	25,376	1,729
Same week, '94	15,614	49,303	5,350
Same week, '93	10,129	22,181	1,741
Same week, '92	12,914	31,219	1,372

Receipts from January 1 to date, as compared with corresponding period of 1895, are:

	1896.	1895.
Cattle	168,055	170,444
Hogs	396,100	510,437
Sheep	98,487	79,546

The receipts during the past week have been very fair, as compared with previous weeks of this year. More than twice as many cattle arrived at the yards, as during the corresponding week of 1895. The receipts of sheep were the largest on record. The largest number of sheep ever received at these yards during any single week previous to the week just past was 20,256, which was the record for the week ending October 8, 1894.

It does not look as if there would be a famine in any kind of stock this summer. Reports from various sections are to the effect that there are plenty of hogs, both old and young, enough to supply the indifferent demand, no doubt, and probably a sufficient number to keep prices at low water mark. Cattle in many places are scarce, but there are so many other places where they are not scarce that the visible supply appears to be at this time fairly large. As to sheep, there are more than enough. Supplies are on the increase, and the year so far is the largest on record.

CATTLE—It was a Saturday, and as usual on the last day of the week, Omaha was the only market that had any cattle to speak of. There were 2,581 head here, the largest run since May 5. The most of the cattle were corn-fed steers, and the yards were full of good beeves.

The market was not in very satisfactory condition for the sellers. The situation in the east was not favorable and the buyers were bearish. A few handy little cattle sold early at about steady prices, but the tendency was easier, and from that to 10c lower. The trade was slow, salesmen being unwilling to cut loose at the prices offered, still the most of the cattle changed hands before the close. As high as $4.00 was paid for both heavy and medium weight cattle, but the bulk sold inside the range, $3.65@3.90.

There were only six to eight loads of cows and heifers in the yards and they sold early at steady prices. Choice little heifers are selling at way up prices and everything of that description received moves off quickly.

There were a few stockers and feeders in the yards, and while operators generally were calling the market about steady, there was an easier feeling.

HOGS—There was a good big run of hogs for a Saturday, though a number of loads were held back by a washout on the Wabash. The market opened pretty nearly steady, and as high as $3.30 was paid for one choice load averaging 179-lbs. As advices arrived from other markets indicating a decline, values here dropped off about 5c, and the trade was slow until the close. A large proportion of the hogs sold at steady prices and the market as a whole could hardly be called more than a shade easier. The bulk sold at $3.15@3.20, the same as yesterday, and the top was the same, but there were not so many sales today at the best price. A good many sold at $3.25 today, as against $3.30 yesterday.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep have been very large the past week, but the demand has been good, and the most of the offerings have changed hands. The tendency of the market has been lower, owing to the decline at eastern points, the fall in prices here amounting to from 10c to 15c. The owners who refused to sell here at the bids lost money by going on.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

About All the Cattle Offered Found an Outlet Early.

CHICAGO, May 16.—About all the cattle offered found an outlet through the local trade; fair 1,350-lb. steers selling at $3.50, and a plain lot at $3.35. Cows sold largely at from $2.25 to $3.25, and veal calves at the best prices of the week, some "grassy calves" as high as $4.60. There were no Texans on sale.

Prices for hogs fell a mean point in the range of the day, averaging about 2½c lower. Choice mediums sold rarely up to $3.40, and all heavy that went around $3.35 were of prime quality. Big, coarse packing hogs, had to sell down around $3, and fancy light sorts went around $3.45.

Texan sheep are off 25c to 40c, from opening prices of the week, and spring lambs have dropped 75c to $1 since that time, choice lots selling now around $5. It would take extra prime lot to reach $5.60. Most of the good to choice mutton stock sell at from $3.50 to $3.90; fair mixed, native, around $3.25, and fair to choice Texans at from $2.75 to $3.35; yearling lambs, in fleece, are quotable at from $4.25 to $5; shorn at from $4 to $4.50, for good to prime; common to fair from $3.25 to $3.90.

Receipts: Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 15,000 head; sheep, 4,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, May 16.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 2,600 head. Market nominally steady. Receipts too small to make a market.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 4,700 head. Market steady; bulk of sales, $3.05@3.15; heavies, $2.50@3.10; packers, $3.00@3.15; mixed, $3.05@3.22½; lights, $3.10@3.27½; Yorkers, $3.20@3.25; pigs, $3.00@3.27½.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, 2,300 head. Market, nominally steady.

Stocks in Sight.

Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday, May 16, 1896:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	2,581	3,700	700
Chicago	200	15,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,600	4,000	.....
Kansas City	100	2,500	3,000
Totals	5,481	25,200	7,700

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, May 16.—CATTLE—Receipts 200 head. Not enough supply to make a market. Retail lots at previous prices.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head. Market steady; light, $3.10@3.30; mixed, 2.90@3.25; heavy, $3.00@3.30.

SHEEP—Receipts, 300 head. Market slow, and only retail trade, at unchanged prices.

WAIT FOR KRUGER AND M'KINLEY.

Speculators in London Are Holding Back to Hear Political Sphinxes.

LONDON, May 17.—There has been a decided stiffening in money rates during the week and the market shows signs of depletion caused by the Japanese accumulation, now amounting to £15,000,000. The stock market shows a fair amount of investment buying, with prices improving. Speculators are anxiously awaiting the decision of the Transvaal government regarding the reform prisoners and a declaration from Major McKinley regarding the currency. Home railway properties continue in favor with renewed demand for South American government and railway securities. The mining department showed activity. West Australia was the feature of the week. Kaffirs generally were dull and neglected. Canadian railways were inanimate. The dealing in American properties was checked pending the financial platform and the presidential election.

MANCHESTER TRADE REVIEW.

Weaker Eastern Exchanges Have Made the Market Rather Slow.

MANCHESTER, May 17.—The market continues healthy for cloths, though it is smaller owing to weaker eastern exchanges, rendering sales slow. The record was good for miscellanies and the trade in light and fancies was good, the feature being the gradual revival of the Levantine demand. Large Indian and South China orders were returned for prints. The home trade was fair and prices throughout were steady. Yarns showed an occasional 1-32d lower. Spinners were generally engaged, some into July and August. Twofolds were rather dearer. Cops were steady.

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