WHAT AN EDUCATION COSTS

Some Figures Compiled by the Authorities of Princeton University.

NOT NECESSARY TO SPEND LARGE SUMS

Honor Men Among the Students Practiently All Get Through at Moderate Expense Some Work Through.

It returns to its possessors in value the bard dollars and cents paid for it a recently issued pamphlet entitled the "Cost of an Education at Princeton" is of considerable in terest insamuch as Princeton university i looked upon as one of the leading colleges of

The facts detailed in the pamphlet were collected during the last academic year under the direction of James W. Alexander of the board of trustees, and Prof. W. M. Sloane of the faculty, and were arranged by Edwin M. Norris of the class of '95, who, by the way, is an lowa man. Of the value of the contents President Francis L. Patten of the university says in an introductory note "The information comes in every instance from students of character and standing and may be depended upon as giving a thoroughly reliable exhibit of what constitutes necessary and reasonable expenses for students of small and moderate means at Princeton university at the present time."

The statistics contained in the pamphlet were collected from three recent classes, including the class that graduated last June The honormen of the class were chosen, be cause such men, particularly the second group men, are generally acknowledged to be the representative men of the college.

The average yearly expenses of the sever men of one class who graduated with the highest honors were found to be \$442,68. The annual outlay of one of the men averaged less than \$300, and of another less than \$400. For the last three years of their course four of the seven expended \$400 and under. The average man of the twenty-four second honormen of this same class expended \$423.1214 each year of his course. Thirteen of the twenty-four actually expended less than \$400 a year, and one-third paid for the college course, with an outlay of less than \$400 a year.

RECORD OF ONE CLASS. Of another class four out of seven of the highest honormen expended less than \$400 annually. Two of them supported them-selves in part, one being a prominent ath-lete, and at the end of his course receiving the vote of his class for the best all around man in the class. Of the thirty-five sec-ond honormen of this class twenty-two expended less than \$500 a year, one sup-

ported himself entirely and another supported himself in part.

Twelve out of the iffteen highest honormen of the third class paid for their college course at an expense of \$500 or under a year. Four spent \$400 or less a year, four sup-ported themselves in part and one paid nearly half of his college bills from prizes which he won at Princeton. Twenty-eight of the thirty-nine honormen of the class expended \$500 or less a year, twenty ex pended \$400 or less, five supported them-selves in part and two supported them-selves entirely. If the two groups of honormen of this class be taken together, forty of the fifty-four expended \$500 or less a

year and twenty-four expended \$400 or less.

The latter part of the pamphlet is devoted to a considerable number of statements of expenses from students. Many reported that their yearly expenditure was frequently below \$300. Some in the later years of their course returned to college with but \$5 or \$10, but ended the year out of debt by taking advantage of the opportunities of self-help. The letters seemed to show that a student, economical in his habits, could go through the course for less than \$300 a year, provided he obtained a scholarship of \$100. This sum is frequently This sum is frequently reduced by working, and in fact, many men manage to get through with practically no

"These men of moderate means are the hard workers of the class," writes the au-thor, "but they are not compelled by any means to forego the pleasure of a college course. Among the lists are represented the social element of the classes as well as the literary and athletic elements. One fourth of them are the members of the junior and senior social clubs. They are the men who support the literary societies maintain the religious work amongst the students, represent the college in intercollegiate debate, edit the undergraduata publications. They frequently represent the college on 'varsity teams. In short, they are looked upon as the solid men of the

NEW SCHOOL OF OCCULT SCIENCE. Theosophists Preparing to Start a

To most people the fact that a college of "occult science" is to be founded in the United States would be an evidence of a reversion to the Dark Ages, when black magic was supposed to flourish, but the sect which is about to erect this institution claims that it is a revival of the light and civilization of ancient times. That such an academy is to rise within our borders, that America, which is the youngest country of modern times, is to be the sacred center in which are to be taught the mysteries of Osiris and Isis and of the Greek, is the latest announcement from the inner school of Theosophists.

and one which it has only decided to make

public within a very short time. A few weeks ago, relates the Philadelphia Times, there set out from America for a tour of the world a small band of theoso phists, headed by Mr. Hargrove, the presi dent, and accompanied by Mrs. Tingley, who holds the position of corresponding secretary, which was once the post occupied by Madam Blavatsky, and which is one of the most important in the society. These missionaries are called the crusaders, and they propose to go into every land, plant-ing the seed of their doctrine in every nation. This doctrine, which they claim is to be the future belief of the American people, is not a modern sect, but a faith which was born in prehistoric times, lived in its glory during the civilization of ancient Egypt and Greece, and was practiced even the continent of America, when it was Atlantis which existed before the dawn of history. They assert that these doctrines have descended by master minds or idepts, and have thus been preserved, especially in Thibet and India, where

earned occuliats live. The fact the college at which the of the most ancient peoples it to be Luilt in the United ost remarkable period, for it would seem that in this prosaic nine-teenth century the soil of the most prosaic of nations is to be consecrated to a temple such as the world saw when in its infancy, though the civilization of the ancients was equal if not superior to ours. That the re-ligion of the times of the Ptolemeys is to rise in the country which furnished a Mrs. Lease. that the occult science of the most mysterious adepts of the east is to grow up alongside of the pork-packing, money-getting generation of Americans, seems an incongruous assemblage of events, a combina-tion of circumstances which the average mind finds a difficulty in grasping at first

THE COLLEGE FUND.

Over \$36,000 have been already subscribed toward the erection of the "School for the Revival of the Lost Mysteries of Antiquity," but the site has not yet been announced for the reason that the holders of the desired land would rise in their prices if they were aware of the wish of the society to purchase the property. It is supposed that the building will be begun next spring, and that within its walls those who wish to belong to the inner school will be here instructed free of charge, in the wonders of occultiam, which the adepts pos-sess. The establishment of the college in America will be the first effort in historic times to found an academy in which this faith, which has been held by various persons for ages, will be given to the world.

Among the strange doctrines of the theosophists which will be inculcated are those

of the wonders possessed by the mind when ture; when it becomes aware of the occult powers it possesses. There are within this sect two circles, the outer and the inner, the latter possessing an intimate knowledge Lowness of Bank Reserves is the Main Cause of nature and her powers, which they can cultivate till they reach the highest attain-ments and deserved to be termed adepts master minds, which rule by psychic

force alone.

The outer circle is composed of the body of mankind which has not yet been instructed in the mysteries, or are not sufficiently educated and ennobled to permit them to possess such power. It is for the inner circle that the American School of the Revival of the Ancient Mysteries is to be erected, and here will the leaders of the mysteries. force alone. In view of the present day discussions of the question whether a college education does not cost too much and whether once performed by the Egyptian priests in the temples on the banks of the Nile, which is returns to its possessors in value the band were the scenes in which the old Greeks enacted their religious belief by the Eleusinian mysteries

TRANSMIGRATION OF SOULS. of the most remarkable doctrines of the theosophists, and one which will, of course, be well brought out at the new col-lege, is that of the transmigration of souls. By this they mean that after death the oul roes into another world for a short eriod, after which it returns to this world, assuming a new body, being liter-ally born again in the flesh. Most of us have no recollection of any previous existence, but many theosophists assert that they have a memory of another life in which they have existed in another form when they were another being and lived on earth

clothed in the guise of another personality.
The doctrine of the influence of the adepts in ruling the world is another which pre-sents many evidences of what would be termed magical effects. According to the Theosophists, there are in many places in the old world, in the hidden fasinesses of Thibet, where no white man has ever trod, many most wonderfully learned men who have kept alive this ancient faith, whose modern name is theosophy. They have re-tained the doctrines which came down from Atlantis and prehistoric times through Egypt and Greece, and at stated periods exert a powerful influence to bring men back to the light of the old faith, to bring them to a knowledge of the supernatural forces by which we are surrounded.

These men can communicate with great minds throughout the world by psychic

The Philadelphia Manufacturer of August 22 contains a suggestion which should be taken into consideration by educators and by young men who are devoting a good deal of time to the study of foreign lan-guages. One of the United States consuls in South America reports to the State de-partment that one of the greatest drawbacks in the way of the United States trading with South and Central American countries is the inability of our salesmen to speak Spanish. He points out that we do more trading with the 5,000,000 Englishspeaking Canadians than with the 35,000,-000 of Spanish-speaking people in Spanish America, and the consul declares that the Spanish tongue is a bigger barrier to United States trade than the tariff.

To overcome this difficulty and to be pre-pared for the opportunities for employment soon to be offered by the approaching de-velopment of South American trade, the Manufacturer recommends that our young men begin the study of Spanish in our schools and colleges. Nearly all the colleges have courses of study in Spanish under competent instructors. The language is one much more readily learned than either French or German, and a knowledge of it is apparently going to be much more profitable than familiarity with those more northern Europe tongues to which it is now the fashion in this country to give so much time. English is spoken nearly everywhere, in both France and Germany, and trading with those countries can be carried on in the English language. If language be studied for access to the wider field of literature, which the command of several languages opens, the literature of Spain has as strong claims upon the students as that of Ger-

many or France.

The island of Cuba and some of the Central American countries bave numbers of young men who have been educated in the United States, and who consequently speak English. Many of these South Americans, however, have been educated for professions and are consequently not available for the purposes of trade. if the young men of the United States fail to equip themselves for the opportunities growing out of the increasing trade relaions between North and South America they may be certain that the young Cubans and South Americans will not miss the

Library Calls.

Some interesting statistics have been collected by Mr. Hild, the Chicago public librarian, on the subject of periodicals and their popularity. The period covered is nearly one month, and the periodicals are arranged in accordance with the number of times they are drawn out for use in the reading room. The figures are based upon a total of 50,000 calls, and the comic weeklies, Puck and Judge, head the list with The po-1.542 and 1.401 calls respectively. 1.542 and 1.401 calls respectively. The po-litical and literary papers rank next in popu-larity—Harper's Weekly, with 1.168 calls, standing at the head. Next come the illus-trated monthlies, of which Harper's Magazine proves the most popular, being called out 857 times. Several other monthlies have about 500 calls to their credit. The frequenter of the reading room evidently wants pictures to look at, for the Forum, which heads the list of the unillustrated periodi-cals, gets only 190 demands. The English papers and magazines are called for in much the same way as the American. The hu-morous and illustrated weeklies, such as the London News and Punch, come first, fol-lowed by the light illustrated monthly. Of the serious monthlies only one, the Nine-teenth century, reaches the hundred mark. The popular German periodical is Ueber Land und Meer, with 672 calls, while L'Iliustration, with 220 calls, leads the French list. These figures are interesting as showing the relative popularity of a large number of periodicals. The most obvious general conclusion to be drawn from them, says Harper's Weekly, is that people such as a showing the St. St. St. St. St. per's Weekly, is that people seek the reading room of the library for entertainment and amusement rather than for serious study, which hardly needed to be proved. California University.

The regents of the University of California are considering the plan of appealing to the state legislature for \$1,000,000 for building

purposes. This young university, which closely resembles Cornell in its relations to the state, was founded in 1870, with twelve professors and forty students. Now it has 146 in its faculty and 1.124 students, with a prospect of an increase of 400 at the opening of the new college year. Its site at Berkeley, directly across the bay from San Francisco, is an ideal one, for it overlooks the noble barbor and the Golden Gate. The faculty is made up largely of young men. many of whom are doing admirable original work in their departments. The institution was helped by the opening of the Stanford university; in fact, its rapid growth dates

from the beginning of this rivalry. FOR NERVOUS WOMEN.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Dr. J. B. Alexander, Charlotte, N. C., says:
"It is pleasant to the taste, and ranks among
the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

of Trouble.

MONEY BADLY NEEDED TO MOVE CROPS

Henry Clews Shows that While There is Fear on Wall Street the Apprehension is Due to Exaggeration.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews. & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

At the moment the main element controlling conditions in Wall street is the state of the momey market. The silver agitation and populo-democratic policies have about exchanged their force and the conviction is gaining strength that these matters may be safely left for settlement at the November election. But just here, when one source of downward pressure is being relaxed, comes in a new cause of disturbance. The banks have to face a low condition of their reserves at the time when the agricultural states are urgent in their demands for currency to move the crops. Ordinarily, that demand has taken from \$20,00,000 to \$20,000,000 between July and October, and the present surplus of lawful money in sight available for meeting it is less than \$10,000,000.

Ratio of Surplus Revy to said a paper a panel of the surplus of lawful money in sight available for meeting it is less than \$10,000,000.

Ratio of Surplus Revy to been apprehending a money will appear from the following statements:

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Ratio of Surplus Reveal and the had veered completely amoney in sight available for meeting it is less than \$10,000,000. and October, and the present surplus of lawful money in sight available for meeting it is less than \$10,000,000.

How this state of the surplus compares with that of the same date of late years will appear from the following statement:

which we are suprounded; the world by psychic force, they have such wonderful powers that they have within their minds ever present the whole history of the human race in the past and see its progress in the future. They have also preserved written records of the world's history, but these records have never been seen by western eyes. They possess the power of projecting their thought to another mind over hundreds of miles of space, and even of presenting to another a picture of their astral or spiritual body. These are but a few of the powers of the mind taught by occultism or theosophy. That America is to be the center of the revival of this olden religion, that, while its disciples are hidden in the caves of Thibet, its tenets are to be preached in the young republic; that its ceremonial, which has been brought down in secret for thousands of years, is to be practised within the shadow of the most modern of all nations is a remarkable of the present century. The old world magic will be revived and its truth taught as it once existed before the flood.

VALUE OF KNOWLEDGE OF SPANISH.

Lack of This Knowledge a Great Barrice to Trade.

The Philadelphia Manufacturer of August 22 contains a suggestion which should be contained as suggestion with should be contained as a suggestion which should be contained as suggestion which should be contained a

There is no reason for expecting that this rule will fall us during the present this rule will fail us during the present autumn. Last week, it was shown in these advices how largely the exports of produce have been exceeding the imports of merchandise, and we the surgested the crob ability that gold we is soon come hither from abroad. Our words scarcely got into print before it became known that foreign engagements had been made for the shipment of \$2,000,000, since increased to \$10,000,000, it may be safely expected that large further relief will come from this source, and should that not suffice, any large difference between the rate of interest here and in London would bring us temporary advances through foreign bankers sufficient to stave off any really embarrassing strinto stave off any really embarrassing strip

EXAGGERATED APPREHENSION.

ENAGGERATED APPREHENSION.

The worst feature in the situation is the fact that the feverish temper into which the financial markets have failed causes every obstacle to be unduly magnified in the public imagination, and the money market is now suffering from that sort of exaggerated apprehension.

The New York bank managers have again shown their sagacity in their action in preparing for the issuance of clearing house certificates. They do it, however, to ward off danger, on the principle that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. It is to the credit of a large and strong bank to have taken the initiative in this matter, as was done by the same bank in 1893, for the purpose, as it were, it breaking the ice for the benefit of others. The needs for money at the present time, are not for Wall street, but for the benefit of the mercantile interests, and for crop moving purposes. The banks, therefore, do well in preparing themselves for such legitimate money requirements.

It is not to be overlooked that, owing to the general contraction of business, the borrowing wants of merchants and industrialists are very moderate, a fact which is clearing house being \$48,000,000 less than they were a year ago. Stock exchange wants have also been reduced to a very low scale, partly awing to the very small amount of stock affoot on the market and partly from the extrem by ow range of prices.

prices. SHRINKAGE IN STOCKS. SHRINKAGE IN STOCKS,

For the purpose of allustiving the latter point, and also as affording the exhibition of the disastrous affect of the silver agitation upon the value of corporate investments, the lowest recent prices of stocks, in comparison with those of a year ago, are here presented: here presented:

here presented:	Aug. 2	L Aug. 22	Dir.
in comparison wilhere presented: American Cotton of American Cotton of American Cotton of American Tolacco and the control of	1896.	1855.	cline.
American Cotton C	814	2474	16%
Am, Sugar Refin	ries 103	10014	616
Air. Sugar Refiner	ies pfd., 56%	102	515
American Tobacco	56	9815	4892
A. T. & S. F. ple		33%	1716
Central Pacific	1344	18	672
Chesapeake & Of	io 1216	2014	8
C. B. & Q	58	2019	3216
C. M. & Sr P	67914	62% 710%	1194
C. & N. W	921	104%	1234
C. R. I. & P	5014	81%	2614
C. C. C. & St. L.	224	4914	26%
Con. Gas Co	141	143	11
Delaware & Huds	m118	131	13
D. L. & W	147	163	10
D. & H. G. pid.		2677	240
lowa Central		1054	450
Laclede Gas	18	26	8
Lake Erie & Wes	ern 1314	2776	14%
Lake Shore	140	150	119
Louisville & Nast	ville 384	6114	2386
L. N. A. & C. pfc	595	201/2	20%
Manhattan Con.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	114%	40%
Minn. & St. Louis	19	2514	1711
Minn. & St. Louis	1st pfd., 60	85	25
Minnesota Iron .	47	60	19
M. K. & T.	1014	17%	716
Missouri Pacific		2814	2234
National Linseed (61 13	2914	1615
New Jersey Centr	Alexander 52	166%	13%
New York Centra	********** 91%	10206	15.50
North American		534	104
intario & Western		17%	5%
acific Mail	18	2876	10%
Pullman Palace C	r Co - 140	173	2224
t. Louis Southwe	stern 3	8	5
St. Louis Southwe	t. pfd 7	1716	10%
St. Paul & Omaiu	***************************************	4214	8
Southern Railway	7	1317	614
Southern Railway	pfd 1814	41%	13%
Pennessee Coal &	Iron 15%	35	1934
T. P. D. & G	144	616	417
inited States Lea	ter 654	16%	1014
Inited States Leat	er pfd 44 a	8515	41%
Inited States Rul	her and con-	4114	2074
Vabash	or party of	9	23%
Nabash pfd	12%	21%	9
Nest Union Teles	raph 73%	94	20%
Whenling & Lake	pfd 911	5116	200
With such ar	abnormal	shrinka	go of
values as these	quotations	exhibit	The
vants of Wall s	reet will be	e easily	Batis-
ied; and it is	a reason	able qu	estion
whether the bar	gains which	such	prices:
hat will bere	the indice	of pur	from
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confidence in a	conservative	outcor	ne of
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ighly probable.	the decidence	Short 2	
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rain surplus "	ealting are	ort and	the
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The latest repo ast two weeks, Surope for this ; and exchange co blace the probabl ext few weeks and considering thandise imports grain surplus a totton is now se out seem an um xireme stringen iighly improbabl hese are only p have but a part market; as they	y in mone	y thus	seems
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	THE RESERVE AND THE	CHILD SELECT	BUUUK

Henry Allaway Reports a More Con-dent Feeling Among Bankers. NEW YORK, August - The stock market drifts, operators of consequence are out of it and intend continuing out till developments come to poparacter much more important than any new in sight. Foreign gold is arriving here in volume and there is telling likelihood that the importations

around.

"I have been apprehending a money panie," he said, "but the developments of this week convince me there need be no further grave alarm on that score."

And this authority added this, that he evidently considered personally to be of

SYNDICATE STILL SCHEMING.

SYNDICATE STILL SCHEMING.

"What is so far disclosed is by no means the most important thing that is under way in the financial situation. The bankers' syndicate, headed by Mr. Plerpont Morgan, has plans, which, when made public, will give us all fresh courage and confidence. The syndicate operations go far beyond any mere Wall street deal. They rise to the consequence of absolute statesmanship."

This cheerful recitation hes value from the source of it. He who makes this statement has special inside opportunities for knowing what he talks about, and it certainly is most agreeable for us all to hope and there is significance in his turn from depression to hopefulness.

tainly is most agreeable for us all to hope and there is significance in his turn from depression to hopefulness.

In only half a dozen stocks has there during the week been even a storestion of life, and in almost every one manupulation has been responsible for even their practically unimportant activity. Educidation is apparently well under way in three or four stocks notably in Western Union, where a fine hand seems to be throwing dust in the eyes of the public, making the stock loan at a premium, as if reflective of an unweilding short interest. This trick is clever enough, but hardly novel enough to fool old stagers in Wall street.

George Gould seems personally content to let the stock market alone. Speculators who have hoped to count on Mr. Gould as either an ally or a bluffer have been calculating out of the way. He is acting with the same independent dignity that has characterized Cornelius Vanderbilt as to Wall street. Stock jobbery does not seem to have any temptation for him. He is one of professional Wall street's sore disuppointments. In the lifetime of his father young Mr. Gould was rated in the street as inclined to take, flyers on a handsome scale, and it was reflected that when the great Gould fortune came wholly within his control he would be likely to give the stock market some of the old fashioned breeziness that used to zet into it when his father was young and had Colonel Jim Fisk for a partner.

Not once has there been any sign that

or a partner. Not once has there been any sign that the young man has ever even thought of such a thing, and to home extent George Gould may be taken as a type. In Wall street today there is hardly a single young

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Features of the Trading and Closing

Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Aug. 22—Wheat was staggered by the small advance at Liverpool following yesterday's bulge here and in solie of the generally bullish nature of the news of the day December closed at a loss of a full %c. Corn and oats and provisions were in the main heavy all day, but showed very little price changes at

the close.

Wheat started easier than it closed yesterday. December opened at from 60% to 50% Friday's latest trading having been at from 60% to 60% The decline was partly due to the meager response of the partly due to the meager response of the foreign markets to the substantial advance made here on the day before. Liverpool only met the lige per bu, builgo here by a rise of 1/4 per cental, except for wheat on the spot, which was 1/2 per cental higher. The weather in the northwest was favorable for the completion of the spring wheat harvest and a prominent elevator manager was reported as saying that owing to the threshing returns in South Dakota showing better yields than expected his previous estimate of 25,000,000 bu, for that state would have to be raised.

Corn was quiet and easy largely influenced by the weaker tone in wheat and by the favorable weather for maturity of the crop. The business done was not, heavy and change in prices was confined in the end to 1/4 reduction. Sentember opened 1/4 lower at 201/4c, touched 201/4c and closed at 201/4c.

Business in oats, generally speaking, was rather quiet. The feeling had a suspicion of firmness early, but the range of prices was very narrow and at the close the tone was easier. September opened unchanged at from 161/4c to 16c, sold at from 161/4c to 161/4c and closed with sellers at 164/4c. The bulk of the business was in the way of exchanging.

Only a moderate business in provisions

changing. Only a moderate business in provisions ras reported, chiefly in the way of trans-erring contracts. Offerings were somewhall mitted and the demand was moderate. The celling throughout the session was benry in sympathy with the corn market. Clos-ing prices, however, showed but little

Articles Wreat, No. 2	9311 1		1.3 V.	CINIE.
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POILTRY-Market sleady; turkers, 71-2010c; hickens, 71-201cc; ducks, 71-201cc, WHISKY-Distillers', finished goods, per gal., 11.15. SUGARS-Cut losf, 45.95; granulated, 45.47. The following were the receipts and shipmer today:

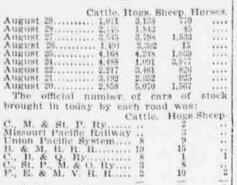
Articles. Receipts. | Shipments 8.000 117.031 290.0-0 400.000 8.000 27,000 Figur, bbla... Weeat, bu. .. 3,000 Outhe Produce exchange to law the butter market was steady: creamers, 0016c; dairy, 9c, 14c. Eggs, duli; fresh, 111cc. Cheese, firm: 75425140.

WAIT FOR THE GOLD TO COME dence will be in order. In OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week Closes with a Fair Run of Better Cattle Than Common.

STRENGTH OF THE TRADE WELL SHOWN

Good Cattle Readily Go at High Prices and All Sell Steady-Hogs Gain Another Big Nickel.



Total receipts..... The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated: Cattle, Hogs. Sheep.

appeared demand has given the market an appeared tendency, the advance, during the latter part of the week, on that kind of attile being 159725c.

HOGS-The week closed with a good fiberal and of hogs, 3,128 being reported, as against 543 yesterday and 3,41 on Saturday a week ago. The total receipts for the week were 17 in

stract today there is hirdly a single young millionaire speculating. All the leaders are in their fiftles or over.

Hints are heard of interesting developments that may come to the front here at any moment with hearing on the Diamond Match muddle, at Chicago, Western, investors and bankers hive not a monopoly of the business in the samesh.

Political incidents generally have been contributing this wock to a better feeling in the investment world. Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance and the public addresses of Speaker Reed and General Harrison have exerted tonic influences on optnion in circles where business sentiment is made.

H. ALLAWAY. on record at the commencement of the week but advanced sharply on Tuesday, only to fall back again on Wednesday and Thursday. On Friday and Saturday the tendency was upward, and the week closed with the average sales showing an advance for the week of ISc. SHEEP—Three ears of sacep were offered and sold at firm prices.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Not Enough Cattle on Sale to Make a Market.

CHICAGO. Aug. 22.—There were not enough cattle here today to make a market. The few that were offered for sale were disposed of

that were offered for sale were disposed of readily at unchanged prices. Quotations are as follows: Fancy beeves, at from \$1.55 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, at from \$2.50 to \$4.85; stockers and feeders, at from \$2.50 to \$3.85; calves, at from \$2.50 to \$4.85; stockers and heliers, at from \$2.50 to \$3.85; calves, at from \$2.50 to \$4.80; Texans and westerns, at from \$2.50 to \$4.80; Texans and westerns, at from \$2.50 to \$4.80; Texans and stronger, but the outlook for any permanent improvement is not very bright. The heavy receipts have upset the short crop theory, and liberal receipts are expected right along. Sales were made today of heavy hogs at from \$2.55 to \$4.0, and light logs at from \$2.55 to \$4.0 and light logs at from \$2.55 to \$4.0, and light logs at from \$2.55 to \$4.0, and light logs at from \$2.55 to \$4.0.5 for common to choice westerns selling in large quantities at from \$3.15 to \$4.0. Feeding sheep have been starce at from \$2.50 to \$2.50. Lembs have been fittal and did not sell so well as sheep, current sales being at from \$2.5 to \$3.50. With feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with feeding lumbs wanted at from \$2.5 to \$5.60, with \$6.500 head. eadily at unchanged prices. Quotations are

Kansas City Live Stock. Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; shipments 4 100 head. Market unchanged; only local trade.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head. Market steady to strong; bulk of sales, 31,00673.25; heavy, 12,50623.16; packers, 23,0063.15; mixed, 13,0563.25; lights, 43,10673.30; Yorkers, 33,20 GE.29; pigs, 43,0563.25; head; shipments, 800 head. Market steady; lambs, 42,5064.65; mutters, 42,0062.00.

vas reported, chiefly in the way of transerring contracts. Offerings were somewhat imited and the demand was moderate. The celling throughout the session was beavy n sympathy with the corn market. Closus prices, however, showed but little hance. September pork closed unchanged at \$5.62½, September lard, unchanged at \$5.62½, September lard, unchanged at \$5.62½. Totals 1,511 20,138 St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS. Aug. 29.—CATTLE—Receipts, none eported. Market very quiet and unchanged, with may a retail trade.

10038—Receipts, 1,000 head. Market 5c lower; ght, \$3.20g.3.40; mixed, \$3.00g.2.20; heavy, \$3.15g SHEEP-Receipts, none; no supply and no

MONEY IS HARDENING IN LONDON. dovement of Gold to America In fluences Lombard Street.

LONDON, Aug. 29.—The hardening money narket under the influence of exports of old to America, together with troubles i Brazil, Zanzibar and Constantinopie, combined to make Stock exchange operators exceedingly distrustful. The activity of the African mining shares proved shortlived. The general public does not seem inclined to come in as yet. Dealings are confined to come in as yet. Dealings are confined largely to the professional element. A more hopeful view has been taken of the business prospects in America since McKinley's declaration for the gold standard. The market has risen stendly all the week and will likely continue to advance should the views prove true that the gold movement to America is a natural one, following the early produce shipments. Increases of the week were as follows: Chicago, Milwatikee and St. Paul, 2 per cent; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, 1½ per cent; Reading firsts. 1½ per cent; Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, 1 per cent; Northern Pacific 1 per cent, Lake Shore declined 1 per cent. Brazil, Zanzibar and Constantinople, com

Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 22.—WHEAT—Active and firm; No. 2 hard, 514,052c; No. 3, 484,050c; No. 2 red, 578,06c; No. 9, 553,054c; C. No. 2 spring, 45c; No. 2 spring, 45c; No. 2 spring, 45c; No. 2 spring, 45c; No. 2 white old, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 17615c; No. 2 white old, 25c; No. 2 mixed, 17615c; No. 2 white, No. 2 monthally 28c. HYE—No. 2 monthally 28c. HYE—No. 2 monthally 28c. HYE—No. 2 monthally 28c. HYE—Refirm; timothy, choice, \$7.50\$,00; prairie, choice, \$4.5965,00.

BUTTER—Rather weak; creamery, 139,15c; dairy 10813c.

dairy, 194:13c.

Eddis-Market well supplied; feeling not so firm; quotable at 9c.

Coffee Market. NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—CXFFEE—Options opened barsis steady and 10 points lower, owing to unfavorable news from European and heavy receipts in Santos. Foreign houses sold, local traders bought; closed barsis steady at 15 to 25 points down; sales, 15,750 bags, including:

August, \$15.05; September, \$2.7069.50; December, \$2.5069.50; Spot coffee, Rie, dull, No. 7, \$10.025; Mild quiet; Cordoya, \$15.60616.75. Total wave fouce deliveries from the United States, \$2.50 bags, including \$3.40 bags from New York New York make isstay, \$78.50 bags; andoat for the United States \$1.000 bags; total visible for the United States, \$1.000 bags; total visible for the United States, \$77.80 bags; anist \$25.470 bags last year. \$8.NVIS Aug. \$20.40087626.75 bags last year. \$1.000 bags, total visible for the United States, \$1.000 bags, total un HAMPURG, Aug. 25.—COFFEE—Quiet; is pfg letting; sales, 6,000 bugs. HAVHE, Aug. 25.—COFFEE—Opened quiet; un-hanged to it navance at 12 m; closed if to at decline; sales, 7,000 bags. 100. Aug. 25.—COFFEE—Steady; No. 7. Rio. 0,700 reas; exchange, 8 H. Did; receipts, 8,000 bags; cleared for the United States, 5,000 bags; lehred for Europe, 5,000 bags; stock, 251,000 augs.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (2), four (4), and five (5), of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section two (2) of article dx (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Section 2. The supreme court shall until Section 2. The supreme court shall until otherwise provided by law consist of five (5) judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall nave original jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue, civil cases in which the state shall be a party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as may be provided by law.

Section 2. That section four (4) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to rend as follows:

Nebraska, be amended so as to rend as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the elemens of the state at large and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (5) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general exection thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court for the term of five (5) years, unless otherwise provided by law; Provided, That the judges of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

A joint resolution are proposing as a montal.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges. Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.
The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed afterer than once in four years, and in the event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 30, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the Siate of Nebraska, clating to compensation of the officers of the executive department,

executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: is follows: Section 24 The officers of the executive as follows:

Section 24 The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by aw, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall have been commissioned and they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public moneys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this — shall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the numeric court as may be created by taw in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895, A joint resolution proposing to amend see tion eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section eleven (ii) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

of Neurosca Science of the Section 11 The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in cr. after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not offener than once in four years, increase the number of ninety-seven and not offener than once in every four years, facrease the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section six (6) of article one (1) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating

stitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to trial by jury.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That section six 60, article one (I) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 6. The right or trial by jury shall remain inviolate, but the legislature may provide that in civil actions five-sixths of the first may render a vertilet, and the legislature by also authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in courts inferior to the district court.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amene section one (1) of article five (5) of the Con stitution of Nebraska, relating to officers of the executive department. Be it resolved and canciled by the Leg-Bigure of the State of Nebruska.

Section 1. That section one (1) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-Section 1. The executive department shall

Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, licutenant governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, treasurer, superintendent of public instruction, attorney general, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualific. Each railroad commissioner shall

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty six (26) of article five (b) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, limiting the number of executive state officers. He it resolved and constituted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 26. No other executive state officers except those named in section one (1) of this article shall be created, except by an act of the legislature which is concurred in by not less than three-fourths of the members elected to each house thereof.

Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abelished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof to each house thereof aneutring. Approved March 26, A. D., 1855. ion twenty six (26) of article five (5) of the

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent ducational funds of the state.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section nine (2) of article right (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 3 All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses therestof that may in any manner accrue, so that the same shall remain torever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county beinds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solcianly piedged for the surposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses.

wherever an opportunity for better investionent is presented.

And provided further. That when any warrant upon the state treasurer regularly issued in purstance of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the levy of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for payment, and there shall not be any money in the proper tund to pay such warrant, the board created by section 1 of this article may direct the state treasurer to pay the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands betonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said, permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article welve (12) of said constitution, to be numpered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

He it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended by adding to said article a new section to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of

read as follows:
Section 2 The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of the county in which it is located may be merged wholly or in part when a proposition so to do has been submitted by authority of law to the voters of such city and county and received the assent of a majority of the votes cast in such city and also a majority of the votes cast in such city and county exclusive of the county in such county exclusive of the county exclusive exclusive of the county exclusive of the county exclusive exclusi Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska;

Section 1. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows: lows:
Section 6. All votes shall be by hallot, or such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy or voting be preserved.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend ection two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, rela-

upon public moneys in their hands of under their control, perguisties of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in this leshall be paid in advance into the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature concurring, established shall not be electors and an addition of the state of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature concurring, established shall not be elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature concurring, established shall not be decided to each house of the legislature of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. The state of Nebraska relating to judicial power of the state of Nebraska sea and an oboditions of such country provided, further. That any city or county may, by a three-fourths vote and no bonds or evidence of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same small have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is lessued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

I, J. A. Piper, secret

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska aro true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in

the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the

J. A. PIPER. Seal.) Secretary of State. Aug 1 DtoNev3-morn only.

Notice.

To C. E. Elving and to Whom it May Concern: Notice is hereby given that on, towit, the 25th day of February. A. D. 1896, the board of managing trustees of the Texas Colonization company ievied an assessment of 10 per share upon the capital stock of said company, payable within sixty days from said date; that said assessment upon fourteen and one-half shares of said stock belonging to said C. E. Elving is now delinquent, and that said shares of stock or se much thereof as shall be necessary to meet such assessment together with interest and costs, as provided by the by-laws of said company, will be sold at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash at the office of said company in Grange City, Sloux county, Is., on the 31st day of August, A. D. 1896, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

TEXAS COLONIZATION COMPANY.

By A. VAN DER MEIDE.

Sceretary and Manager.

JAMES E. BOYD & CO.

Telephone 1039. . Omaha, Neb. COMMISSION GRAIN : PROVISIONS : AND : STOCKS

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