MODERN SCHOOL CHARTER

Reforms Effected in the Educational Management of Greater New York.

DUAL SYSTEM OF SCHOOL GOVERNMENT

Important Improvement Secured by the New Law-A Colorado Protest Against Excessive Male Rule.

The 365 square miles of territory comprising Greater New York has a population of 851.832 persons between the age of 5 and 21. The enrollment in the public schools the schools during 1895 was \$10,552,955.

How the vast educational interests of reviews in detail the provisions of the charter governing the schools, and pronounces the work a gratifying improvement on the existing system. He shows that the school administration is dual-consisting of a board of education with nineteen members, "which shall have the management and control of the public schools and the public school system of the city, subject only to the gen-eral statutes of the state relating to public pools and public school instruction" to the provisions of the act. In addition there are four local school boards, termed berough school boards, having jurisdiction over matters within the limits of their respective localities as prescribed and defined by the provisions of the act. The four bor-oughs are New York, Brooklyn, Richmond and Staten Island, and that portion of Queens county included in Greater New York. Each of these boroughs is to have a school board and a board superintendent (elected by the borough school beard), and is to control its own schools, subject to certain restrictions. POWER OF THE BOROUGH BOARDS.

The members of these borough boards are homogeneity in the operations of these bor-ough boards. Were they elected by the peoin these boroughs, the tendency would be to set up little independent principalities within the larger body, which tendency has been the bane of existing systems, with the exception that the principality was much smaller and therefore more dangerous, as it was composed of a single school organiza-tion. The borough school board elects its president, clerks and such other officers as may be necessary; has in its charge, for safe keeping, the school buildings and school property of the borough; selects sites for school buildings; elects a superintendent and associate superintendents; appoints principals and teachers and fixes their salaries; regulates the transfers of principals and teachers. It has no power over the con-struction of school buildings; it has no power to represent its borough before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment or before the municipal assembly, or any matter of appropriations. It has no power to purchase supplies needed by the borough; it has no power over the certification of teachers; it has no power over the apportionment of the general school fund; it has no power over the special school fund.

THE CENTRAL BOARD. To bacompize and to make cohesive the work of administration in the city, a board of education is provided consisting of representatives from each borough school board. Each borough school board is represented in the Board of Education by its chairman. making four, and in addition there are elected from their own membership fifteen other delegates, making a total of nineteen This Board of Education has all members. This Board of Education has all financial responsibility; the asking of appropriations, the building of school houses, the purchasing of supplies, the licensing of teachers on recommendation of the city superintendent and in accordance with the terms of the charter. The different school unds are placed in charge of the Board of Education. Thus the borough school boards deal largely with questions of detail in the administration of affairs in their respective of Education, would render the work of administration extremely arduous; while the Board of Education deals with general matters, and has control over the borough school boards to such an extent as to prevent the growth of well known abuses. The central Board of Education electr a city superintend-ent, who shall have charge of the schools the entire city under certain restrictions. The professional or pedagogical administra-tion of the schools in each borough is placed in the hands of the borough superintendent and his associates, who constitute what is termed the borough board of superintendents. They have power to establish rule for the promotion, graduation and transfer of pupils; have power to transfer teachers from one school to another, subject to the by-laws of the borough board; have power to recommend all text books, apparatus, and other supplies that may be needed, subject to approval by the borough board; have power to issue syllabuses in the various branches of study. It will be seen that the practical management of the schools, from the teachers' standpoint, is in the hands of borough superintendents and their as-FINANCIAL POWER.

The Board of Education has power to ap portion the general school fund among the different boroughs. "The quota for each borough is \$100 for every qualified teacher who shall have actually taught in the schools of the borough for a term of thirty-two weeks of five days each. After apportionment shall have been so made, the remainder of the general fund shall be apportioned among the boroughs in proportion to the coboroughs in proportion to the ag gregate number of days of attendance of the pupils resident therein between the ages 5 and 18 years." This has a local sig nificance and is intended to be an improvement upon the present method of apportion ment in the territory covered by the Greater New York. An interesting matter connected with this apportionment is the power that is specially conferred upon the Board of Edu cation to direct the comptroller to withhold from any borough school board any part of the moneys apportioned to the latter upor the basis of the number of teachers employed in any school under its charge, "when the city superintendent shall report to the Board Education that the provisions of the state school laws or of this chapter, or the by laws of the Board of Education in any way relating to such school or to its teachers REFORMS EFFECTED.

Mr. Fitzpatrick summarizes the reforms It segregates all questions relative to the work of managing the schools, so far as the initiative is concerned—the appointment and removal of teachers, the course of study and the tools with which the teachers work -into purely professional hands.

It eliminates a vast amount of patronag-by providing a definite plan by which teach ers, principals, janitors, truant and attendance officers are to be selected. Proper safeguards are provided to prevent this patron age from becoming a perquisite of the su perintendents and officers of the school board. It establishes a broad and rational plan for the licensing of teachers, and places this power wisely in the hands of a different body from that which nominates or that which appoints the teachers. It prescribes the minimum qualification

21. The enrollment in the public schools dressed to every large school in the land, is 469,064 and the average daily attendance asking that the women who do the actual 318,225. Teachers and principles number 8.- work in the schools be awarded the most re-428. The number of school buildings is 376 eponsible positions, instead of men, whom, it and of schools 575. The cost of maintaining is declared, have no practical experience

along these lines.

The club certainly showed itself almost a How the vast educational interests of Grenter New York are to be managed after January 1, 1838, is the subject of a paper by Frank A. Fitzpatrick in the current number of the Educational Review. Mr. Fitzpatrick by a committee of three to be selected by the Denver body as soon as possible.

The principal section of the manifesto as it now stands is as follows:
"Ninety per cent of the school children of this country only reach the eighth grade in the public schools. Some of them never reach that grade, but the per cent named stop when they arrive at the eighth and go no further. It is a fact that 90 per cent of the teachers of the United States are women. who labor industriously to educate the young. The majority of this great teachers' association—the National Educational association— has been and is almost exclusively in the hands of certain men who have had little or no actual experience in the work of training the minds of this 90 per cent of our future citizens."

This means, briefly, that the National Education association is in line with almost sny large organization, which shifts the ac-tual work of its engineering onto the should-ers of subordinates, or upon the shoulders of men totally incapable of transacting it. In view of the enormous percentage of women teachers in the country and of the memberteachers in the country, and of the member-ship roll of the National Education associa-The members of these borough boards are appointed by the mayor of the Greater New have a corresponding representation in the York. This incures a certain amount of executive body. It is the intention to have such a large expression of opinion on the subject from the teachers, that their manesto when sprung upon the convention next July will be met with a change of elective policy, and that the National Education as-sociation will in the future be almost wholly governed, either by men entirely efficient in educational work or by women. It is need-less to add that the latter resort is prefera-

Another matter embodied in the manifesto so far crudely drafted, is in relation to the habit of teachers presiding over a school room congested with fifty or sixty scholars. It is not denied that almost every large city has its teachers who conduct alone class: of fifty. This, it is argued entails a certain amount of neglect, and the puptl in a room of this sort is not given the due attention he would receive if the teacher only had a score in her class. This is considered a glaring evil and the recommendations in the manifesto are hoped to be productive of a

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS.

May 4, 1897.-Court met pursuant to adournment. Rooney against State, leave o file amended transcript; Holmes against Hayden, order substituting John J. Gilillan, administrator, as plaintiff in error; Gramlich against Watkins, affirmed.

May 5, 1897.—Hendrix against Barker, former decree vacated, cause revived in name of William A. Redick, administrator, and judgment affirmed as of June 2, 1896; Learn against Upstill, leave to file amended petitions in error; Saunders against Bates and Oilver against Lansing, motions to quash bill of exceptions overruled; Moore against Tilton, leave to plaintiff to supply record; Morgan against State, leave to amend petition in error; Mennell against Kirkle, dismissed; Lincoln Land company against Grant, Lincoln Land company against Phelps County and Waldron against Hilgrendorf, motions to advance overruled; First National Bank against Goodman, and lilan, administrator, as plaintiff in error; ppellee to file briefs in thirty days; Alling against Fisher, motion to strike transcript overruled; Hayden against Gillian, motion for allowance of supersedeas overruled Cunningham against Adams County, af-

rmed. May 6, 1857.—Wyman against National Sank of Commerce, appeal of Wright & ohnson dismissed, as of January 18. Opinions were handed down in the follow-

ng cases:
Jensen against Hallam, Error from
Jouglas county, Reversed and remanded.
Joinion by Commissioner Ryan.
The evidence in this case considered and
held to show that the damages are ex-

held to show that the damages are excessive.

Security National Bank against Latimer. Error from Hall county. Affirmed, Opinion by Commissioner Byan.

Matters certified as part of a record cannot be controlled by statements contained in an affidavit.

2. An amendment pertinent to plaintiff's cause of action is allowable during a trial, and subsequently should not be stricken out on motion merely because in the further course of the trial it is discovered that by reason of the amendment pininsiff is not confined to only one theory, but is entitled to recover on either of two theories, which for their establishment, are dependent upon practically the same evidence.

Hamer against McKinley-Language Language and the strong against McKinley-Language and continued to the same evidence.

ence.
Hamer against McKinley-Lanning Loan
nd Trust company. Error from Buffalo
ounty, Affirmed. Opinion by Commis-

and Trust company. Error from Buffalo county, Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ryan.

If a judgment in fact was rendered and not recorded the court at any time afterward, in a proper proceeding and upon a proper showing is invested with the power to render such judgment nunc pro tune.

2. A finding of fact will not be disturbed when in the trial court it was reached upon consideration of fairly conflicting evidence.

Hert against Rock of Comments.

when in the trial court it was reached upon consideration of fairly conflicting evidence.

Hart against Bank of Commerce, Error from Douglas county, Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ryan.

The evidence in this case held not to show any alleged payment pleaded by the plaintiff in error.

2 To render the proceedings in a case at bar to a suit on the same cause of action there must in the first be a general finding and a final judgment.

3. Where the record in the first action shows that there were special findings only and that each of these was favorable to plaintiff, except one which showed the action to have been prematurely brought, and upon a recitation of these findings there was a mere dismissal of the action by the court: Held, That this order of the court amounted to a mere discontinuance of the action, and that this in no way operated to bar a subsequent suit on the same cause of action when it matured.

Nebraska Land, etc., Company against First National Bank of Minden, Error from Kearney county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

The record examined and the conclusion reached that the verdict and judgment complained of were the only ones that could have been correctly returned and rendered on the undisputed evidence in the case.

Osborne against Plane Manufacturing

rendered on the undisputed evidence in the case.

Osborne against Plano Manufacturing Company. Error from Lancaster county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan. The contract between the parties set out in the opinion and held not an abgolute contract of bargain and sale; not a contract of agency, but a contract of conditional sale.

of agency, but a contract of conditional sale.

2. A motion for a new trial is indivisible, and when made jointly by two or more parties if it cannot be sustained as to all it must be overruled as to all.

3. Section 28. chapter xxxii, Compiled Statutes, protects only good faith purchasers and judgment and attachment creditors without notice of croperty in the possession of a conditional vendes increof.

4. All are principals in conversion and every person who knowingly aids and abets another in the conversion of the property of a third person is liable to such third person for the value of the property so converted.

the length of service, or by the experience in teaching of the incumbent in charge or by such a combination of these considers thomas the school board may deem proper."

"Said salaries need not be uniform throughout all the several boroughs nor in any two of them, nor throughout any one borough."

TOO MUCH MALE RULE.

Colorndo Tencherx Protest Against the National Association.

The Teachers' club of Denver has formally registered a kick against male rule in the National Educational association, and proposed to follow it with ballots sufficient to substitute women for men when election time comes.

According to the Denver News, members of the club, with one or two exceptions, take the ground that the controlling spirits of the National Educational association are not capable of moulding Young America's education, and they will issue a manifesto addressed to every large school in the land, asking that the women who do the actual work in the schoole be awarded the most responsible positions, instead of men, whom, it is declared, have no practical experience along there times.

The club certainly showed itself almost a the controlling spirits of the delared, have no practical experience along there times.

The club certainly showed itself almost a

mortgage debt. Stark against Olsen, 44
Neb. 648.

3. Where one of two innocent parties must suffer a loss he whose negligence caused the injury should bear it.

Myers against State. Error from Seward county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

In a prosecution for rape certain evidence set out in the opinion held to be irrelevant to the issues and prejudicial to the accused.

2. When a witness is cross examined on a matter collateral to the issue he cannot as to his answer be contradicted by the party putting the question. Johnson against Scencer, 79 N. W. Rep., followed.

Nebraska Loan and Building Association against Marshail. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

county, Affirmed Opinion by Commis-dener Irvine.

When a decree of forcelosure directs that a sale shall be made by the sheriff, his deputy may act for him in appraising the perty. Evidence held to sustain the district 2. Evidence held to sustain the district court in refusing to set aside an appraisament on the ground that it was too low. Grand Island and W. C. R. Co, against Swinhank Error from Dawes county. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine. Errors in the admission and rejection of evidence cannot be reviewed unless the particular rulings complained of are pointed

evidence cannot be reviewed unless the particular rulings complained of are pointed out in the petition in error.

2. Evidence held sufficient to warrant a finding that there had been an absolute assignment of a cause of action to the plaintiff.

2. Session laws, 1877, page 60, purporting to amend section 2 of the act relating to the liability of railroad companies for live stock injured where no lawful fence has been constructed, is in conflict with the constitution and inoperative because it did not repeal the section amended. (City of South Omaha against Taxpayers' league, 42 Neb., 671, followed.)

4. Therefore, the notice provided for by the original section is incompetent evidence for the purpose of establishing the value of live stock killed or injured.

5. Permitting a defendant in default to file an answer is a matter resting largely in the discretion of the trial court, and a judgment will not be reversed because the defendant was permitted to answer.

a judgment will not be reversed because the defendant was permitted to answer out of time unless the record affirmatively discloses an abuse of discretion.

6. That part of the statute relating to the liability of railway companies for live stock injured, which gives the owner of live stock double the value of his property, is void, (Atchinson & N. W. R. Co. against Baty, 5 Neb. 37, reaffirmed.)

Thompson against Missouri Pacific Railway company. Error from Cass county. Reversed and remanded, Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

the act.

5. The evidence tended to show that plaintiff's intestate, a brakeman, undertook to couple a freight car equipped with link and pin coupler to a coach equipped with a Miller hook; the coupling bars slipped by one another, leaving a space of about twelve inches between the ends of the cars; that there was on the freight car a bolt projecting several inches from the end of the car and beyond the end of the nut. Plaintif's intestate was killed by the collision. The only wounds due immediately to the collision were a bruise over the heart the size of a sliver dollar, and a smaller bruise on the back opposite the first. The bolt was so situated that as he stood between the cars it would strike him about where the wound was found. Held, that the case should have been submitted to the jury on the question of negligence in the construction of the car with reference to the bolt and as to this being the proximate cause of his leath, the car not being one with which death, the car not being one with which he was familiar, and it not being shown that such a construction was common among the cars he habitually handled. among the cars he habitually handled.
Omaha Loan and Trust company against Bertrand. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan. A district court has power to appoint a person other than the sheriff of the county special master to make a sale of real estate ordered to be sold in pursuance of its decree.

2. A special master so appointed is not an officer within the meaning of section 1, chapter x. Compiled Statutes, 1895.

3. No statute of this state requires a person appointed such special master to take

3. No statute of this state requires a person appointed such special master to take and file an oath or to give a bond; but the district court is invested with authority and it should require this of a person appointed special master before entering upon the performance of his duties.

4. Objection that property sold under a decree to equity was appraised too low comes too late when made for the first time after the sale.

Chicago, B. & O. R. R. Co. against Cox. Error from Burler county. Affirmed. Opinion by Judge Norval.

Under sections 1 and 2, article 1, chapter laxil. Compiled Statutes, a railroad company is liable for injuries caused by a moving train to cattle, horses, sheep or hogs ong train to cattle, horses, sheep or hogs upon its track at a place where it ought to have been, but was not, fenced, although there was no actual collision between the rain and the animals injured. Fremont, E. & M. V. R. Co. against Poundar, 36 Neb., 17 followed.

47, followed. 2 Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company against Shoemaker, 18 Neb., 369. Company against Shoemaker, is Neb., 389, overruled.
Union Pacific Railroad Company against Thorne. Error from Hall county. Affirmed. Orinion by Judge Norval.
An unauthenticated bill of exceptions will be disregarded in this court.
2. Certain instructions given not considered because not properly called to the attention of the trial court in the motion for a new trial. for a new trial.

2. Instructions refused not reviewed since the evidence is not before us.

Nashville's Exposition. NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 9.—The first even days of the Centennial exposition seven days of the Centennial exposition showed an attendance of 67,500. While this was gratifying to the management and citizens, yesterday more than surpassed all expectations. Twenty-six mousand admissions were registered during the day and night, several thousand more than attended on the opening day, making a total so far of 73,500 who have attended, although the government building is not open to visitors and the pictures in the Parthenon were not all in place. With continued good weather the coming week will show increased attendance for as yet the attendance has been almost exclusively from the

WALL STREET REMAINS QUIET

Nothing of Sufficient Porce to Stir Its Depths Transpires.

SOME REGRET FOR TREATY'S FALUR. International Arbitration Might Have

Brought Some More Customers for American Securities War Has Little or No Effect.

NEW YORK, May 9 .- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writea:

writea:

During the past week Wall street has retained the features of steady quiet apparent for some time past. There have been no events of sufficient momentum to change the current of affairs, and the interest has centered almost entirely in a few specialities. The reporting of the tariff bill by the senate finance committee had a good effect on feeling in the Stock exchange as indicating the removal of obstacles to expediting the enactment of the measure and thereby aiding the recovery of business in industrial circles. The change in the duties on sugar produced a sharp advance in the stock of the Sugar Refining company, which, however, was followed by a quick reaction.

Wall street was disappointed at the senate's rejection of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The result had been very generally expected, and the event therefore had no effect upon prices; it was, nevertheless decole reported.

tration treaty. The result had been very generally expected, and the event therefore had no effect upon prices; it was, nevertheless, deeply regretted as the loss of the opportunity for cementing friendly relations between the two countries, and for encouraging a more unreserved confidence in American enterprises among the investing community of Great Britain. In this point of view the rejection of the treaty is the more unfortunate because it is likely to be construed as reflecting an unfriendly attitude on the part of this country toward England, which at least is not calculated to encourage commercial and financial confidence as between the two nations. Considering that England holds probably \$1,509,000,000 of our securities and takes nearly one-half of our exports of merchandise, this rejection of a treaty of amity cannot be regarded, from a business standpoint, as anything short of a grave public misfortune, the effects of which may be hereafter felt in many unseen ways. At the same time, it would be a wrong to the American people to assume that as a nation we sympathize with this perverse decision. The senate has for its own reasons, taken the responsibility of defying the best opinion of the country; and, under a variety of sham pretenses, it has shown that it is out of harmony with the humane and friendly civilization of the republic and fails to comprehend its international interests.

In railroad finance the chief event has In railroad finance the chief event has been the favorable character of the annual report of the Lake Shore, which showed net earnings, after deducting fixed charges, amounting to 6.11 per cent. The March statement of the Pennsylvania also was, all things considered, regarded as a good one. The weak point of the market has centered in the Gould group, which has suffered in sympathy with the unsatisfactory position of Missouri Pacific.

WAR HAS LITTLE EXPERTED WAR HAS LITTLE EFFECT.

Gactory position of Missouri Pacific.

WAR HAS LITTLE EFFECT.

The Greco-Turkish war has scarcely been an appreciable element in the market for securities. There is still a general feeling of assurance that the powers retain control of the situation and are only awaiting a favorable opportunity for exercising it. Both of the belligerents should now regard the preaent situation as a desirable one for concluding a peace, Greece may, however, desire further opportunity for redeeming her toss of military prestige and reconquering the territory she has lost and Turkey may want to carry still further the successes that have done so much to raise her military status and to redeem her bad reputation for inhuman methods of warfare. It is to be expected that a certain extent of this sort of temporizing will have to be submitted to by the powers, with consequent delays of gence, but, in case of a continuance of lighting without any decisive advantage on either side, it may surely be hoped that the European concert will stop the needless sacrifice of life by applying compulsion and forcing a settlement upon both the belligerent nations. The one good thing is that the Eakkan states show no disposition to turn the situation to their own account, for so long as that condition is maintained the peace of western Europe is safe. The European money markets have therefore ceased to regard the situation as a Thompson against Missouri Pacific Raliway company. Error from Cass county, Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

Under our code a trial court has no authority to enter an involuntary nonsult and judament of dismissal because the plaintiff by his evidence fails to establish his cause of action. In such case the proper practice is to instruct the jury to return a verdet for the defendant, But where the evidence entities the defendant to have a verdict so directed it is error without prejudice to the plaintiff to enter the nonsult. (Zittle against Schlesinger, 46 Neb. St. followed.)

2. If the machinery, tools or appliances furnished a servent by his master are obviously defective and dangerous and the service, he thereby assumes the risk of any injury which he may sustain by reason of such defective appliances. (Missouri Pacific Railway company against Baxier, 42 Neb., 53, followed.)

3. While there are certain exceptions to this general rule they do not apply to case where a brakeman is injured by a defective coupling on a car which he and without protest on his part or promise to equip their cars with automatic couplers (sees on laws, 1891, Ch. 19), permitted railway companies to use cars not so equipped until January 1, 1895, and prior to that it forbade only the originally putting in use in this state of a new car not so equipped until January 1, 1895, and prior to that it forbade only the originally putting in use in this state of a new car not so equipped until January 1, 1895, and prior to that it forbade only the originally putting in use in this state of a new car not so equipped until January 1, 1895, and prior to that it forbade only the originally putting in use in this state of a new car not so equipped or of a car which had been in the shops sepair on the part of his master.

4. The act requiring railway companies to squip their cars with automatic couplers (session laws, 1891, Ch. 19), permitted railway companies to use cars not so equipped until January 1, 1895, and prior to that it forbade only the originally putting in use in this state of a new car not so equipped or of a car which had been in the shops for general repairs or for repairs necessitating a new drawbar after the passage of the act.

5. The evidence tended to show that plaintiff's intestate, a brakeman, undertook to couple a freight car equipped with a Miller hook; the coupling bars slipped by one another, leaving a space of about twelve inches between the ends of the cars; that there was on the freight car a boit projecting several inches from the end of the car and beyond the end of the end of the car and beyond the end of the car a

The prospects of the cereal crops begin to attract attention, but an vegetation is one to two weeks behind the usual stage at this season there is little data for forming expectations. So far as respects the yield of winter wheat, the best estimators place it at probably around 200,000 000 bushels, assuming the conditions of weather to be favorable. Information from the northwest as to spring wheat is, at present, unsatisfactory, and the same is true, though to a less extent, as to Dakota and Minnesota; the temperature has been deficient and the moisture excessive; but there is as yet ample time for improvement in these conditions; the latest advices from some sections report an improvement and say the early sown portion is doing finely. The prospects of the cereal crops begin

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS Movement of Gold Reflected in the

Henvy Decreases. NEW YORK, May 9.-The Financier says; The heavy decreases shown in the statement of the New York banks for the week ment of the New York banks for the week reflect in a belated manner the movement of gold. The withdrawal of legal tenders for gold export purposes is shown in the contraction of \$6,688,200 in the legal tender item. The difference between the \$9,000,000 actually withdrawn and the reported decrease has been made up, apparently, through the receipts of money from the interior. The total loss in cash during the week was \$6,447,300, but it is noteworthy that the banks, while they have been losing legal tenders, are gaining gold, the increase since the export movement began aggregating \$500,000. The detailed statement shows that the legal tenders withdrawn by gold exporters were, furnished principally by the Hanover National, the National Bank of the Republic, the Park National and one or two others of the larger clearing house institutions. The gain in specie is distributed well throughout the list, but as usual a very small percentage of the banks hold the greater part of the gold now in the clearing house vaults. The decrease of \$10,000 in loains is a disappointing feature of the statement. It was brought about probably by slagidation in places, as the demand for silver is stronger than one week ago. The operation noted resulted in a decrease of \$10,502,500 in net deposits, and the reserve was reduced \$1,821,650, bringing the total to \$41,995,975, which is lower than has been reported since January last. While the present rates for money continue low and have been scaptcely affected by the recent gold withdrawals, it is worthy of mention that the loans of the New York banks are now \$30,000,000 larger than for the corresponding week in \$500.000 larger than at that time and the excess reserve is \$24,000,000 larger. The enormous volume of imports now pouring into this, center will without doubt exercise an influence on the market sooner or later. For the week ended May 8 the total for dry knows and merchandise was nearly \$18,500,000, an increase of \$2,500,000 larger than a that time and the exception of 1872 in the h reflect in a belated manner the movement of gold. The withdrawal of legal tenders for

If prescribes the minimum qualification that shall be possessed by the city supering that the present of the property so contended the superintendents, superinte

a fair increase to Turkey, Morocco, the Dutch Indies, China, Japan and the United States, the last named baying taken 9,200,000 yards during the month of April as against 3,84,699 yards during the corresponding month last year.

Week Closes with an Unusually Heave Page

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Features and Closing Prices of Sat-

CHICAGO, May 8. Wheat today not only TOO MANY BEEVES FOR A SATURDAY ecovered the le decline of yesterday, but gained he besides. A strong Liverpool market following yesterday's local weakness and exceedingly unfav-table crop reports created an almost unan most desire to buy, and the market was strong from the start. Corn and oats improved %c. Provisions started well, but wound up with a slight

Wheat was wanted at the opening at about %c over last evening's closing price. The trouble was that for half an hour nbout '4c over last evening's closing price. The trouble was that for half an hour everyone in the pit appeared anxious to buy, and they had to continue bidding '5c higher for every fresh lot. The shorts got the most of the limited offerings. They were hard to satisfy, however, for after keeping at it for half an hour, during which time July rose from 70%c and Ite at the immediate opening to 12%c, and results awhile, they recommenced, the result being that July rose in the course of the next hour to 72%c. The reasons for the advance were numerous. The Michigan crop report made the condition for the state \$2, as compared with \$1 a month ago and \$2 May 1 last year. That and steadiness at Liverpool, where a decline had been looked for, was all that could be found at first to account for the buying which was going on. Later in the session when the people who had received dispatches from San Francisco began to show them around the real substantial and justifiable cause of the eager buying was made plain. The previously promising condition of California's growing crop had given place to a most telling change for the warse. Serious deterioration of a possible \$0,00,000-bu, crop, in addition to the precarious condition of winter wheat on this side of the Rockles, naturally aroused speculative sentiment of a builish character. Later the market quicted down. At the advance considerable wheat which showed good profits was put on the market, and by closing time a reaction to 72%c had taken place.

Corn opened steady. The trade was quiet, however, and the price kept within a %c.

place.

Corn opened steady. The trade was quiet, however, and the price kept within a %c range. July opened unchanged at 21%c, sold up steadily to 25c, and closed at 24%c.

Oats ruled rather quiet, but like corn, the Oats ruled rather quiet, but like corn, the market was quick to sympathize with the upturn in wheat, and prices held strong throughout the session. July started a shade higher at from 175c to 175c, advanced to 175c, and closed at 175c.

Provisions were duil, and kept within a narrow range. The market ruled strong for awhile, influenced by the improvement in the other speculative markets, but under more liberal offerings near the end the slight advance was all lost. At the close July pork was 25c lower, at \$8.625, July (lard a shade lower, at from \$4.655c and July ribs a shade lower, at from \$4.675c.

Estimated receipts for Monday. Wheat, cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 280 cars; hogs, 8,000 head.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesidy
*Wheat- May July Sept *Corn-	10000	7894 7294 69	72¼ 7014 67¼	73%@% 72%	713 703 0754669
May July Sept	24% 24% 25%	24% 25 26%	2436 2436 2516	24% 24% 20%	233 243 253
May July Sept Pork-	1796 GE 14 1736	17% 17% 18% (6%)	17 17% 17%	1714 1754 181614	163- 173- 173
May July Sept Lard—	8 65 8 67 kg 8 67 kg	8 65 8 72% 8 67%	8 60 8 6234 8 63	8 60 8 6214 8 63	8 60 8 65 8 675
May July Sept Sh't Riba	4 02%	4 10 4 1736	4 05	4 07% 4 17% 4 17%	4 02% 4 07% 4 17%
July Sept	4 70 4 70 4 70%	4 75 4 72% 4 70	4 70 4 674	4 70 4 70	4 70 4 70 4 75

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOURE-Firm; winter patents. \$4.40@4.60; traights. \$4.30@4.40; spring specials. \$4.50; spring atents. \$2.50@4.20; bakers. \$2.50@52.25. WHEAT-No. 2 spring. 324@4334c; No. 3 spring. 33@6; No. 2 red. \$234@224c. OATS-No. 2, 174c. f. o. b.; No. 2 white. 22@23c; No. 3, white. 22%20c; CoRN-No. 2, 334c. BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 264@32c; No. 1, 176.

4. 176.
PLANSEED—No. 1, 77%679c.
TIMOTHY SIEED—Prime, \$2.90.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$8.60; lard, per 100 lbs., \$4.02½; short rlbs sides (loose), \$4.5564.80; dry saited shoulders (boxed), \$5.2565.50; short clear sides (boxed), \$5.006 WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal. SUGARS-Cut lonf, \$5,39; w

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	281,000 700	8,000 66,000 221,000 121,000 40,000 4,000
On the Produce exchange ket was steady; creamer, 13c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 10@11c. Live poultry, chickens, 7c; ducks, 9c.	814c. Che	dairy, 8s

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET. Quotations of the Day on General Commodities. NEW YORK, May 8.—FLOUR—Receipts, 11.80 obls.; exports, 6.225 bbls. Firmly held at an idvance in wheat, but demand was not active Minnesota patents, \$4,25@4.35; Minnesota bak

ers, \$3.40@3.60; winter patents, \$4.55@4.80; winter extras, \$3.20@3.70; winter low grades, \$2.60@2.80 Kiras, \$3.3953.0. Winter low grades, \$2.006230 ye flour, steady, CORN MEAL-Steady; western, 66c. RYE-Steady; No. 2 western, 55%c. BARLEY MALT-Dull and nominal; western,

WHEAT-Receipts, 202,475 bu.: exports, 17,291 WHEAT—Receipts, 302.475 bu.; exports, 17,203 bu. Spot, stronger; opened firmer on better carbies and developed into a strong and active market, influenced by fears of a builtish government report, local covering, lower Michigan state reports and home crop news; closed 1½@ 1½c net higher; No. 2 red. May, 78.13-16@19½c; closed, 79½c; September, 73½@75c; closed, 73½c. CORN—Receipts, 78.000 bu.; exports, 191,000 bu. Spot, firmer; No. 2, 29½c. Opened steady and advanced sharply with wheat, closing at ½%2c net gain; May closed at 29½c; September, 31½@31½c; closed, 31½c. iet gain; May closed at \$2.20. If\$c; closed, 3152. OATS-Receipts, 132.000 bu.; exports, 30,002 bu.; sales, 10,000 bu. Spot, quiet but firmer; No. 2, 221/4:226. Options, quiet but firmer in sym-pathy with corn, closing \$5c net higher; May

HAY-Quiet; shipping, 55@60c; good to choice, HOPS Quiet; state, common to choice, 1835 HOPS Quiet; state, common to choice, 1835 HOPS—Quiet; state, common to choice, 1835 crop, 41-656; Pacilic coast, 1856 crop, 3466; 1826 crop, 42-656; Pacilic coast, 1856 crop, 3466; 1826 crop, 42-65; London market, £3 15s.

HIDES—Dull; Buenos Ayres, 181-4619; Texas, 194-561; California, 154-5616c.

LEATHER—Quiet; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, 194-60c, and 204-22c.

PROVISIONS—Reef steady; family, \$9.009 10.00; extra mess, \$1.0048.60; beef hams, \$12.004 12.50; packet, \$8.0049.6-c. Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies, \$5.0049.5-c. Cut meats, steady; pickled bellies, \$5.0049.5-25; pickled shoulders, \$5.005, beef hams, \$19.0049.50. Lard, Julet; western steam, \$4.3544.30; refined, steady, P.rk, dull; mess, \$4.7549.50; short clear, \$9.0040.75; family, \$9.5049.50.

BUTTER—Incelpts, 3.629 pkgs.; sfeady; western creamery, 1841fc; Elgins, lic; factory, \$1448.19c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 765 pkgs.; state large, 94-67.

ern creamery, 13@17c; Elgins, 17c; factory, 24@17c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 765 pkgs.; state large, 24@47 10%c; state small, 10%@114c; part skims, 4@8c; full skims, 24@25c.

EGGS—Receipts, 6.000 pkgs.; quiet; state and Pennsylvania, 10@10%c; western, 2@10%c; southern, 84@8%c.

TALLOW—Dull; city, 3%c; country, 3%c.

TALLOW—Dull; city, 3%c; country, 3%c.

OILS—Petroleum, steady; United closed at 89c bid; Pennsylvania crude steady; June, 85c bid; sales, none. Cottonseed, dull and easy; prime crude, 29c; prime crude, f. a. b., mills, 154@17c; prime summer yellow, 24c asked; off summer yellow, 23%c; better grades, 25@25c, prime white, 26%@27c.

R1CE—Steady: fair to extra, 4%@9%c; Japan, 4%@9%c.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, May 9.—During the past week the weather has been fine, but very cold at night. The wheat crop is backward and the prospect for the yield is not good.

Wheat in the market was sensitive, owing to the light offerings, the statistical position and poor demand. There was a depression early in the week, owing to the weakness in American prices. California wheat, December delivery, was quoted at 23s. Northern spring wheat, parcels, May and June delivery, were quoted at 23s 3d.

Flour was quiet and is now easy.

Maize is firmer and quiet. American maize was quiet. Mixed American maize was quiet and sense was quoted at 13s 14d.

Barley was quoted at 15s, lowest price. British Grain Trade Review.

Week Closes with an Unusually Heavy Run

All Around.

Buyers Not Auxfous to Carry Them

22	days indicated were:	MAPLE SYRUP-Five gal cans, each, \$2.25;
e.	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses.	Ent CRin, bure, ner des \$12 balf-mal cans.
IF	May 8 2.309 4.568 1.189	\$0.201 quart came, \$2.50.
to	May 1 2,593 5,429 1,232	HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.
VC!	May 6 1,677 5,834 2,749 1	HIDES No. 1 green tibles to: No. 2 green
ot		hittes, 5c; No. 1 green salted bides, 7the; No. 2
y	May 4	green saited hides, Suc. No. 1 vent call & to 12
r	May 3 1.886 3.635 3.423	108., fc; No. 2 year calf, 12 to the he No. 1
181	May 1 1.254 6 676 1.256 1	dry lint hides, bgrice; 1-o. 2 ory flint hites
le	April 30 1,209 5,971 1,831	bure: No. 1 dry saited hides, Sare: part cursil
id	April 29 1,260 3,398 7,489 15	hiden the per ib, less than fully enced.
0-	Table and the second se	SHEEP PELTS-Green salted, each, 25000c;
10	April 27 3,923 7,565 1,026 3	green saited, shearings (short wooled early
		skins), each, the; dry shearings (short wooled
or		early skins), No. 1, each, Se; dry flint, Kansas
m		and Nebraska butcher wood pelts, per lb., ac-
16	Receipts for the week with comparisons:	tual weight, 40%; dry flint, Kaisas and Ne-
o,	Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.	braska Murrian wool pelts, per lb., actual
10	Week ending May 8 12,385 34,742 11,279	weight, 2074c; dry flist Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4075c; dry flint
101	Farme week last venr 9.957 24.318 9.974	Colorado Murrian wool pelts, per Ib., actual
16	Week ending May 1 12.481 35,517 18,571	Weight, 3874c; feet cut off, as it is useless to
B	Week ending April 24 11,074 28,694 13,678	pay freight on them,
11	As will be noted from the above the re-	TALLOW AND GREASE-Tailow, No. 1, 2%c;
8-		tallow, No. 2, 2c; grease, white A, 3c; greace,
w	celpts of live stock the past week showed	white B, 2c; grease yellow, 2c; grease, dark,
B+ .	very large gains over the corresponding	1%c; old butter, Philip; beeswax, prime, 156722c;
1.58		rough fallow, ic.
1-	The official number of cars of stock	WOOL-Unwashed, fine heavy, 66:7c; fine light,
4.7	The second secon	BENTLEY DATE OF BELLEVILLE AND AND ASSESSED OF A PARTY

week of last year.

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs. Sheep.

C., M. & St. P. O. & St. L. Missouri Pacific

as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated;

though slow the yards were cleared befor

though slow the yards were cleared before midday.
Only seven or eight loads of butchers' stock were offered and the trade in that kind of cattle was soon over with, the sales being about steady with yesterday.
There were no fresh feeders of any consequence on sale and the cattle in the hands of speculators were pretty well cleaned up yesterday, so that there was very little upon which to base a market. Desirable cattle would probably have sold at firm prices. prices.

HOGS-There was a good strong market in the hog division today—it opened that way and closed early in about the same condition. The range of prices was about the same and it was practically a \$3.70 market, as was the case yester-

day.

The past week has been low week in the log business for some time back, in fact the low since sarly in March. The week opened at a decline, hogs selling off 55/10c on Monday. There was a slight show of strength on Tuesday, but values were a strong 5c lower on Wednesday and a shade lower on Thursday, which was the low day of the week. Friday's market was a strong 5c higher and the week closed with prices back about where they were on Monday, but 55/10c lower than the close of the previous week. week.

The demand was good all the week and local packers were free buyers at current prices. While prices have been quite a little lower than one month ago, the market has kept well above what it was during the early part of May, a

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Hogs Fairly Active, but Slightly Lower_Sheep About Stendy. CHICAGO, May 8.—In cattle the week closed with the market in fairly good condition our offerings were easily disposed of at vesterday's prices. The market, however, was largely nom

inal.

Trade in hogs was fairly active at easier prices, sales showing a decline of about 2½c.
Sales were at an extreme range of \$3.40 to \$43.50; light singeing hogs hold the highest, and were the most active, there being a scarcity of such lots.

In sheep the market closed at steady prices. In sheep the market closed at steady prices. Values for sheep and lambs having declined from 15c to 25c during the week. Lambs sold at from \$3.25 to \$5.25; Colorades fetching from \$5 to \$5.25. Sheep sold at from \$2 to \$2.75 for cuils up to from \$4.75 to \$4.95 for prime lots, very few going above \$4.75. Receipts: Cattle, 2.700 head; hogs, 15,000 head; sheep, 3.500 head;

St. Louis Live Stock. St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, May S.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; market steady, but trading very light on account of small supply; only retail sales made, at unchanged prices; native shipping steers, \$2.7665.20; stockers and feeteers, \$2.5665.50; cows and helfers, \$1.7565.20; bulls, \$2.0063.25; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.0064.25; cows, \$2.0063.00.

HOGS—Receipts, \$2.000 head; market easier; light, \$3.85623.95; mixed, \$3.7562.90; heavy, \$3.006.3925, SHEEP—Receipts, \$2.000 head; market steady; muttons, \$3.0064.50; common, \$1.7562.70; lambs, \$4.0065.00.

KANSAS CITY May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts 200 head; market unchanged; only retail trade Texas steers, \$2.4094.25; Texas cows, \$2.5093.45 native steers, \$3.2093.66; native cows and helfers \$1.7594.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.65674.50; bulls \$2.6664.30; 42.00@4.30.

11OGS—Receipts, 5.200 head; market strong bulk of sales, \$2.00@2.67½; heavies, \$2.60@3.72½ packers, \$2.60@3.70; mixed, \$2.62\cdot \$3.75; lights, \$3.50@3.75; Yorkers, \$3.70@2.75; pigs, \$3.00@3.67½. No sheep.

NEW YORK, May 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1.664 head; no trading. Cables quote American steers at 101/2012c; sheep, 106/12c; refrigerator beef, 81/208/2c; exports, 2.272 beeves and 4.414 quarters of beef. nuarters of beef.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,198 head;
unshorn sheep, \$5.15; clipped sheep, \$4.00g4.75,

HOGS—Receipts, 4,398 head; steady at \$4.30

Record of receipts of live stock at the four incipal markets for May 8; Louis Totals 5,309 27,268 7,689

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS. Condition of Trade and Quotations on

Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Bulk of sales, 742c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 668c: choice, to ancy roll, 11@12c; separator creamery, 16c; gathrer creamery, 14c, GAME-Everything out of season.

GAME—Everything out of season.

VEAL—Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., are quoted at £684c; large and coarse, 495c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6464c; cocks, 385c.
PIGEONS—Live, 75830c; dead pigeons not wanted.

HAY—Upland, 14.50; midland, 13.50; lowland, 13.60; rye straw, 13.50; color makes the price on hay; light tales sell the best only top grades bring top prices.

BROOMCORN—Extremely slow sale; new crop delivered on track in country; choice green self-working carpet, per lb., 2623c; choice green, running to hurl, 2623c; common, 15c.

VEGETABLES. GREEN PEAS—Per the but box, 75c@42.25.
PIE PLANT—Per the 1c.
CUCCYMBERS—Per doz., \$1.00; Texas, 14-bu.

CUCUMBERS—Per doz., \$1.00; Texas, \$4.50.

OX. \$1.50.

ASPARAGUS—Per doz., \$00.

SPINACH—Per hu. box, \$1; per basket, \$969.

SOC: per bbl., \$2.2562.10.

TOMATORS—Per 5-basket crate, \$2.75634.00.

WATER CRESS—Per 16-qt crate, \$1.50.

OLD VEGETABLES—Rests. carrots, per bbl.,
\$1.50; paranips and turnips, \$1.50.

RADISHES—Per doz., \$2.5730c.

EGG PLANT—Per doz., \$1.50.

LETTICE—Per doz., \$1.50.

WAX BEANS—Per ty-bu. box, \$1.00; per bu.,
\$2.60.

STRING BEANS-Per is bu box, \$1.69. NEW ONIONS-Per dox, 10g226c. PARSIEV-Per dox, 25g230c. BEHMUDA ONIONS-Per crate, \$3.50; southern,

Gi-lb. cack. \$2.75
LIMA IERANS—Fer lb., \$c.
BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., \$1.0061.10.
CAHHAGE—California, 2½c ber lb.
CELERY—Per doz., large California, No. I.
90c. No. Z. 45c.
POTATOES—New, per bbl., \$4.10; per lb., \$1½c;

old native stock, per bu., 2020c; early Oblo seed potatoes, Red river valley, 65900c; Minnesota, early Oblo, 40c.
PRUITS.

FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES—Good stock, 33.00.

APPLES—Fancy large, 33.000, 50.00 choice, 43.50.

TROPICAL FRUIT.

ORANGES—Seculiner, 43.5002.75; Mediterranean Sweets, fancy, 43.50; choice, 43.25.

LEMONS—Messinas, fancy, 43.504.00; choice, LEMONS—Messinas, fancy, 43.504.00; choice, LEMONS—Choice large stock, per bunch, 12.0002.35 mediture sized bunches, \$1.502.00.

PINEAPPLIES—Fer doz., \$1.502.00.

MISCELLANEOUS,

NUTS—Almends, California, per 18., large

Buyers Not Anxious to Carry Them
Over and Trade is Slow and
Easter Hogs Brisk
and Steady.

SOUTH OMAHA, May 2.—Receipts for the
days indicated were:

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses,
May 8. 2,329 4,568 1,189 ...

MisCellanCous, California, per ib., large
Size, ize; lie; Uranles, per ib., lee; lenglish wainuis,
per ib., fancy, soft shell, lightle; standards,
interest gride; glimbo, lightle; liberia, er ib. liv; pecans, polished,
large, 96/16c; jumbo, lightle; linge hickory nuts,
\$1,25 per bu.; cocognuts, 45c each,
FIGS—Imperied fancy 4 erown, 20-lb, boxes,
lightle, literited julce, per half bbt., \$2.35; per
bbl., \$4.6094,25,
MAULE SYRUP—Five gal, cans, each, \$2.35;
gal cans, pure, per doz, \$12; half-gal, cans,
fa.25; quart cans, \$2.30

HITUES, TALLOW, ETC.

while is with the work of the course of the light, so the butter, reality; beeswax, prime, taggre; rough tallow, to.

WOOL, Unwashed, the neavy, 6675c; fine light, so the light, so the light of the light, so the light; seedy, burry and chaffy, safec; cotted and broken, the 6478c. Freece, washed, medium, 15475c; fine, 14575c; inb washed, 1649 isc, block, sc; bucks, sc; tag locks, 2432c; dead pulled, 1548c.

HONES—In cariots, welched and delivered in Chicago. Dry buffalo, per ton, \$42,00474,50; dry country, bleached, per ton, \$42,00474,50; dry country, bleached, per ton, \$40,0048,00.

FRESSEI MEATS.

DRESSEI HEEF—Good native steers, 400 to

4 FRESH MEATS.

DRESSED BERF Good native steers, 400 to 600 lb., 6%; good forequarters, steers, 5%; good hindquarters, 8%; western steers, 6%; fancy heifers, 6%; good heiters, 6c, good forequarters heifers, 5c; good hindquarters heifers, 8c; good hindquarters heifers, 8c; good

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the Rebellion Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, May 9 .- (Special.) - Penons granted, issue of April 20, 1897, were: Nebraska: Original-Martin V. B. Maney, Beaver City, Furnas; Wheaton Baker, Albion, Boone; Niels C. B. Nielson, Omaha, Douglas, Restoration and increase—Barti-mus Case, Alliance, Box Butte, Restora-tion and reissue—Charles H. Richards (de-ceased), Beaver City, Furnas, Original widows, etc.—Adaline Richards, Beaver City, Furnas, Company Original-Noah Albertson, Ottum-

Towa: Original—Noah Albertson, Ottum-wa, Wapello. Increase—Gerrat J. Dieder-icks, Red Oak, Montgomery, Reissue—Ben-jamin Klopp, Reifferd, Taylor, Original widows, etc.—Minor of John P. Bobbitt, jamin Klopp, Redford, Taylor, Original widows, etc. — Minor of John P. Bobbitt, Pella, Marion, South Dakota: Original—Louis Hough, Sturgis, Meade, Increase—Franklin Pick-ler, Chamberlain, Brule, Reissue—Silas J. Flynn, Lake Presson, Kingsbury, Issue of April 21:

Issue of April 21: Nebraska: Increase — Henry Marshall, Danbury, Red Willow. Danbury, Red Willow.

Jowa: Original—Edward O. Williams,
Dunreath Marion. Additional—George W.
Eaton, Ottumwa, Wapello; Isaac S. Doran,
Atlantic, Cass. Increase—John Burgess,
Keokuk; Charles M. Stephenson, Cherokee,

South Dakota: Original widows, etc.— Eliza Nowels, Beresford, Union, Montana: Original — Malacht Cordero, Castle, Meagher. Issue of April 22:

Montana: Original—Malachi Cordero, Castle, Meagher 2:
Issue of April 22:
Nebraska: Original—Joseph Hangs, North Bend, Dodge. Additional—(Special, April 28.)
Joseph Davis, North Platte, Lincoln; Joseph Hutchinson, Midway, Cheyenne. Restoration and additional—Jacob Pursel (deceased), Central City, Merrick. Increase—Benton O. Lewis, Tekamah, Burt. Original widows, etc.—Nancy J. Pursel, Central City, Merrick.
Iowa: Original—Henry C. Cooper, Trenson, Henry; David M. Prunty, Marcus, Cherokec; William R. Shoemaker, Belmond, Wright. Additional — John H. Michael, Dows, Wright; Philo B. Warfield, Ireton, Sloux. Restoration and increase—Silvanus Ades (deceased), Oitumwa, Wapello. Restoration and reissue—Martin W. Lockard, Rose Hill, Mahaska, Restoration, reissue and increase—Henry W. Clark (deceased), Buffalo Center, Winnebago, Increase—Danlel de Groote, Humboldt, Humboldt; Alexander Duncan, Newmarket, Taylor; Martin Wares, Glenwood, Milis; George Barber, Milford, Dickinson, Reissue—Christian Nine, Des Moines, Polk. Reissue—Christian Nine, Des Moines, Polk. Reissue, Polk; Sarah M. Perry, Odebolt, Sac; Nancy, Packwood (mother), Sioan, Woodbury; Lydia L. Ades, Ottumwa, Wapello, Miron J. Farnsworth (father), Ortonville, Dallas; Catherine Teter, Numa, Appanoose; South Dakota: Original—James Huck-

Catherine Teter, Numa, Appanoose; (suppose), 13.5693.69; (names, 13.5693.69; (names, 13.5693.69); (names, 15.600. Manus City Live Stock.

NSAS CITY May S.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2600 head; market steady; exact modance on the steady of the stock ppanoose, South Dakota: Original-James Huck-

widows, etc.—Abigail Ramey, Unadilla, Otoc.

Iowa: Ori, inal—George Lewis, Perry, Dallas; James F. Longley, dead, Dallas Center, Dallas; John Broeser, Van Meter, Dallas; Charles F. Knappe, Davenport, Scott. Original widows, etc.—Special, May I. minor of John Bolmer, Chatsworth, Sioux, minors of William Rumbaugh, Bunch, Davis; Kate Whitlock, Riverside, Washington, Colorado: Original—Milo B. Roberts, Denver, Carl W. Fingado, Amethyst, Mineral, Wyoming: Original widows, etc.—Minors of Henry W. Williams, Cambria, Weston,

JAMES E. BOYD & CO Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb. COMMISSION

GRAIN : PROVISIONS : AND : STOCKS Board of Trade.

Direct wires to Chicago and New York.

Correspondents: John A. Warren & Co.