RELIEF FOR WEAK SCHOOLS

Pupils in Small Districts May Attend School in Adjoining Districts.

DIRECTORS PROVIDE TRANSPORTATION

State Superintendent Jackson Issues a Bulletin Explaining the New School Law and Pointing Out Its Advantages.

W. R. Jackson, state superintendent of public instruction, has issued a circular to the public, explaining the amendments to the school laws of the state made by the late legislature. The most important of these is the new law providing for the instruction and transportation of pupils either within or without the district of their residence.

Section 1 of the bill provides that a school board or board of education may make provision for the transportation of pupils residing within the district to any other school within the district whenever the distance from such school shall render it impracticable for said pupils to attend without transportation.

Section 2 provides that the school officers of a district may contract with the officers of any neighboring district for the instruction of the pupils in the first district in schools maintained by the neighboring district ,and make provision for the transportation of the pupils to such school. Districts making such provision for the instruction of their pupils shall be considered as maintaining a school as provided by law. The teacher in the school accepting the extra pupils shall keep a separate record of those pupils and shall make a separate report to the officers of the district.

Superintendent Jackson enumerates some of the advantages resulting from the operation of this law as follows:

A great saving of money would result by closing small schools, making it possible to employ better teachers.

It opens the door to more weeks of schooling and to schools of a higher grade.

It insures the employment and retention of better teachers.

It adds the stimulating influence of large classes, with the resulting enthusiasm and generous rivalry. The discipline and training obtained are invaluable.

It affords the broader companionship and culture that comes from association with large numbers.

It results in better attendance, because the school is more interesting and profitable, and pupils can ride in comfort and safety when weather conditions would be unfavorable for walking.

It permits a better grading of schools and classification of pupils. Consolidation allows pupils to be placed where they can work to the best advantage.

It affords an opportunity for thorough work in special branches, and allows an enrichment in other lines.

The superintendent says a similar law has been in effect in Massachusetts for years with very satisfactory results.

PENSIONS FOR TEACHERS.

A Woman's Argument in Favor of the System.

Elizabeth A. Allen presents in the Review of Reviews an argument for pensions for women teachers. "A woman," she writes, "who adopts teaching as her life work is practically debarred from marriage under peril of losing her position. Denied her right to fulfill her destiny by this unpleasant alternative, with earnings insufficient to enable her to accumulate anything for her future maintenance, what shall she do in that dismal tomorrow that must find her aged, penniless and childless? Her married sisters have grown-up sons and daughters 'to be leant on and walked with,' but she is alone and poor. Since the public demands celibacy of its female teachers, and not of its male teachers, and the former are deprived of the natural protectors that insure other women and men against neglect in their old age, the public should make it up to women teachers in pensions or higher salaries, higher even than are paid to men, in order that these single women may themselves provide for their lonely old age. This view is not so absurd as custom misleads people to think. German writers express surprise at the numerical disparity between male and female teachers in American schools, but note that the states having a preponderance of male teachers are not those which have the most effective educational system. They cite Arkansas, with 68.5 per cent of male teachers, as being far behind Massachusetts, with 90.91 per cent of female teachers. Dr. Schlee accepts as a general truth that 'the further the American school system develops the more the female teachers predominate.' President Warren of Boston university remarks: 'If this be true it may quite possibly have a sociological and pedagogical significance not yet generally recognized.'"

"The limitation of pensions to such departments of the public service as are actually dangerous to life and limb because of physical violence is the crudest form in which the idea of pensions has ever existed. Its restrictions savor of that stern policy of noninterference on the part of the state which so long embarrassed all efforts to soften the rigor of the poor laws and to ameliorate the condition of inmates of asylums and penal institutions. But as society has developed, the relations of the state to the individuals who constitute it have been softened, and the principle of injury through violence as the only basis of pensions has been superseded in the broader humanitarianism of our times. Pensions to judicial officers, as in some states, do not proceed upon that harsh principle, nor does the national gratitude that provides for the soldier's widow and orphans. They proceed rather upon other principles, and it is to these and not to the primitive rule that we appeal. But injuries are incurred in the line of school duty. An entire breaking down of health not infrequently occurs. After twenty or thirty, or more, years of poorly paid service the teacher has given more than an equivalent and has earned a pension. Herein lies a difference: A pensioned soldier, policeman or fireman may have been disabled before rendering actual service. He is pensioned, not for what he has done, but because of his noble will to do, and because of the injury incurred in his attempt to do it."

EDUCATIONAL SHAMS.

Secondary Schools with High-Sounding Titles.

The New York Tribune takes the commencement season as a text for a timely editorial on educational shamming. Reference is had to various institutions bearing the title of college, which are in reality secondary schools. It says:

"Schools are much like people. Social pretence finds its counterpart in educational shamming and the commencement season rarely fails to leave the impression that there are too many colleges and too few schools. So we noted with peculiar pleasure among the commencement reports the ringing declaration of a secondary school principal of a neighboring city, in answer to suggestions for his institution to seek a college charter, that it did not give degrees and did not wish to; that though its students did two years of college work already, it much preferred with its modest resources to be among the best of secondary schools than to be a poor and pretentious college. Only in case some person who really appreciated what adequate college teaching cost should offer a large sum, perhaps a million dollars, for that end, would the trustees consider attempting full college work.

"This is a policy which should be adopted by all secondary schools, and might profitably be taken to heart by many institutions in the United States which are striving to live up to the name of college. The west and south have been notoriously full of such foundations. This was the natural result of a condition of society in which ambition outran resource, and great expectation led to large-scaled paper plans. But the older east has not been guiltless. Denominational feeling and local pride, and even, it must be confessed, an advertising instinct more befitting the patent medicine business, have led to a multiplicity of colleges which have done nothing but cheapen scholastic degrees. In recent years the policy of this state, as laid down by the regents of the university, has set a healthy example in the right direction, and the plan of weeding out all institutions which do not maintain a satisfactory standard and relegating them to a more modest place in the educational system cannot fail, if rigidly pursued, to work favorably upon both preparatory and college teaching. But no Board of Regents can really make a college what it ought to be. An institution may live up to the letter of the state requirements, hold its charter by indisputable legal rights, and give degrees, or compel the regents to give degrees if they will not trust it with the independent power, to its students who pass the customary college examinations. But that will not make it a college in the sense of giving really adequate college training. We often hear partisans of weak institutions appeal to their catalogues to show that they teach the same subjects and give the same examinations as colleges of high repute. But examinations do not make a college, and catalogues give only a hint of the advance in teaching made in the last twenty-five years by the best institutions. Whichever side one may take in the old dispute over the comparative merits of the small and large college, he must admit that large resources are essential to modern higher education. It is also true that there must be a teaching body and a student body numerous enough to create a college atmosphere—something so entirely different from the atmosphere of even the most scholarly and enthusiastic school that the general experience has been that they rarely can be made to exist together. A college which graduates only a handful of men or women each year cannot, in the nature of things, however high its examination standard, give them the same advantages which students have in a college of larger equipment. Still greater is their disadvantage when they are the minority part of an institution primarily devoted to preparatory work.

The public disposition on this subject is becoming more sensible. Mushroom colleges do not spring up as they used to do, but still there is much to be desired. Now and then, under the plea of local need, some High school or academy or seminary will blossom out into a struggling college. This plea of giving college education to those who cannot go away from home is, we think, a specious one. It may be seriously questioned if the path to college is not made so easy now that many pursue it who might better have gone straight to work from the high school. Every college has among its students groups of townsmen who have no special aptitude for literary pursuits, but go to college because the college is at their doors. Those who have the aptitude would in nine cases out of ten be able to go away, and it would be better for them to make an extra sacrifice to attend a well-equipped college at a distance. Of course, well equipped is a relative term. No college ever has everything it needs, and many of them do admirable service with small resources and with few courses of study. But there is a well-defined line between the generally recognized, though small, colleges of standing and the schools which keep up frantic struggles to make the appearance of their achievements fit their pride. It will be a fortunate day for education when the true dignity of the secondary school is more generally recognized, and when it shall never seem worth while to change a good school into a poor college."

SUMMER SCHOOLS AND INSTITUTES.

Many Opportunities for Training for Nebraska Teachers.

A number of summer schools for teachers are being held in the state during the vacation. Among those yet to be held are: Albion, Boone county, June 28, continuing four weeks; Lodge Pole, Cheyenne county, June 28, eight weeks; Franklin, Franklin county, June 21, six weeks; Curtis, Frontier county, June 21, six weeks; Hayes Center, Hayes county, June 21, six weeks; Loup City Sherman county, June 28, three weeks; York York county, June 28, six weeks; Chadron, Dawes county, July 19, two weeks.

Teachers' institutes are also held in all the counties of the state except five of the smaller ones in the extreme western part. Those to be held during July are: Hastings, July 26, one week; Brewster, July 26, one week; Albion July 26, two weeks; Butte, July 19, two weeks; Kearney, July 26, one week; Tekamah, July 28, one week; David City, July 26, one week; Imperial, July 19, one week; Valentine, July 19, two weeks; Edgar, July 26, two weeks; Wisner, July 21, four weeks; Broken Bow, July 26, two weeks; Aurora, July 19, two weeks; Minden, July 12, one week; Ogallalla, July 5, two weeks; Central City, July 12, one week; Auburn, July 26, two weeks; Grant, July 19, two weeks; Holdrege, July 28, one week; Rushville, July 6, two weeks; Loup City, July 19, two weeks; Harrison, July 12, two weeks; Hebron, July 5, one week; Pender, July 19 four weeks; Wayne, July 5, two weeks.

QUARTER CENTENNIAL OF DOANE.

Celebration in Connection with Commencement Exercises.

This is commencement week at Doane college at Crete, Neb., and with these exercises there will be others commemorating the quarter centennial of the founding of the institution. The exercises began yesterday morning, with the baccalaureate sermon by Rev. A. F. Sherrill, D. D., of Galesburg, Ill., and will close next Thursday evening with a general reception by the president of the college.

Addresses looking to the past and future of the college will be delivered Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. There will be a banquet Wednesday afternoon, which is expected to bring together a large number of people. All visitors from out of town will be the guests of the college at the banquet.

Convention of School Boards.

Among the features of the meeting of the National Educational association, to be held next month, will be the second national convention of school boards, which will open at Milwaukee, Wis., July 8, and continue for two days.

Prominent members of the boards of education of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, Louisville, St. Louis, Columbus, etc., will treat the leading questions in practical school government, administration, etc. The program is as follows:

THURSDAY, JULY 8.

"Centralization in School Administration." Paper—J. W. Errant, Board of Education, Chicago. Discussion—Mrs. Benjamin F. Taylor, Board of Education, Cleveland, O., and Charles Buckley Hubbell, president Board of Education, New York City.

"Relation of the School Board to the People." Paper—Mrs. Alice Bradford Wiles, Board of Education, Freeport, Ill. Discussion—Philip H. Perkins, president Board of Education, Superior, Wis., and Samuel M. Foster, Board of Education, Fort Wayne, Ind.

"The True Function of the Public Schools." Paper—R. E. Sears, Board of Education, Marshalltown, Ia. Discussion—John R. Matthews, Board of Education, Menomonie, Wis., and W. H. Holloway, Board of Education, Williamsport, Pa.

FRIDAY, JULY 9.

"Selection of School Boards—A Comparative Estimate of the Different Methods Now in Operation." Paper—T. H. Watkins, president Board of Education, Louisville, Ky. Discussion—John E. Brandegee, Board of Education, Utica, N. Y., and M. A. Gemunder, Board of Education, Columbus, O.

"School House Construction—The Important Ends to Be Attained in the Planning and Building of School Houses." Paper—A. H. Kirchner, architect, St. Louis school board. Discussion—Adrian Houtkamp, Milwaukee, Wis.

"The Supply Department of a Public School System from a Business Man's Standpoint." Paper—Hugh Kelley, Board of Education, New York City. General discussion will follow each address.

Educational Notes.

Professor Harrison Randolph of the Arkansas Industrial university has been elected president of the College of Charleston, S. C.

The Rev. David F. McGill, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church of Allegheny, Pa., has been elected president of Monmouth college, Monmouth, Ill.

Professor W. S. Franklin of the Iowa State university, who has been elected to the chair of physics and electrical engineering at Lehigh university, after being graduated from the University of Kansas in 1885, took special courses of study at the Universities of Berlin and Harvard.

A call to teach latin at Vassar college has been extended to Miss Winifred Warren, daughter of the president of Boston university. She has a brother who is a professor in that institution. Miss Warren received the latin fellowship from Bryn Mawr college in 1893 and is now in Europe under the provision of the classical traveling fellowship of the same college.

It is announced that President Craighead and Profs. Tompkins and Wright have resigned from Clemson college, the great farmers' school which has played such a prominent part in South Carolina politics. President Craighead has been elected president of the College of Wisconsin and has accepted.

The question whether children should be taught vertical handwriting is now agitating the school authorities of Detroit. It seems that the children in the schools of that city have been taught a combination of the vertical and the Spencerian systems, the result being described as fairly symmetrical writing. Now the proposition is to teach the pure vertical. While, on the one hand, it is argued that this style of calligraphy is superior for hygienic reasons, because it requires a natural and healthful posture of the child at the desk; on the other hand, it is contended that the system leads to freak penmanship and all sorts of idiosyncrasies in writing. The latter view is supported by a local correspondent, who insists that children should be taught to write so that other people can read what is written without the assistance of professional decipherers. The system that teaches that kind of writing is the old clerkly roundhand style, socalled. The plea for legibility in handwriting is strengthened by the following personal testimony: "We know the merit of the roundhand style of writing from hourly contact with it in the daily grist of copy that goes into the newspaper hopper. While we are perplexed, and often ingloriously defeated, in our attempts to read the products offered by vertical, backhand and other freak penmen, the round hand is easily read, even though the copy be extremely unworkmanlike and crude."

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company against Van Cleave. Error from Cass county. Reversed and remanded. Norval, J.

By section 221 of the Code of Civil Procedure a garnishee is not required to appear and answer until he is tendered the same fees as the law allows a witness in the suit in which the garnishee proceedings are had.

2. A garnishee is not liable for a failure to appear and answer where the requisite amount of fees have not been tendered him.

3. A garnishee cannot be charged as the debtor of the defendant unless it appears affirmatively that at the time he was garnisheed a cause of action existed against him and in favor of the defendant for the recovery of a legal debt due, or to become due by the efflux of time. Edney against Willis, 23 Neb., 56, followed.

The Union Pacific Railway Company against Evans. Error from Merrick county. Affirmed. Harrison, J.

It is the duty of a railway company to provide and keep approaches to its platforms at its depots where, from the manner of construction of the platforms approaches are necessary, which are reasonably convenient and safe for the passage of the public to or from the depot for or in the transaction of business with the company.

2. The questions of the negligence of a defendant in an action, or of contributory negligence of the plaintiff where not conclusively established by the evidence, must be submitted to the jury for determination.

3. The question of what was the proximate cause of an injury is generally a question of fact to be settled by the jury.

4. Where there are several agencies or causes of an injury the question is which was the efficient, dominant cause.

5. Alleged error in the exclusion of offered testimony is of no avail if the same testimony or testimony to the same effect had been or was afterward allowed to be given by the witness.

6. It is not error to exclude testimony for the introduction of which no proper foundation has been laid.

Hathaway against Nelson. Appeal from Knox county. Affirmed. Ryan, C.

An action for the foreclosure of a tax lien cannot be maintained after the lapse of more than nine years from the date of the tax sale, by virtue of which such lien is claimed to have originated.

Holland against Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Ryan, C.

A party or his attorney is justified in relying upon the stenographic reporter for a transcript of the oral proceedings of a trial, and if, without fault on his part, such transcript cannot be furnished by the reporter and in consequence of this inability a bill of exceptions cannot be had, a court of equity in a proper case will grant a new trial.

2. A litigant should not be deprived of the right to have his case heard in a court of last resort on account of the failure of the official stenographer to furnish him with a copy of the testimony.

3. It will not serve to impair or modify the operation of the above rules to show that a party in error proceedings might be furnished with a transcript of evidence preserved in a trial of the same case had before that wherein the reporter is unable to furnish a transcript, for, while it is probable that the evidence in one trial resembled that in the other, it is not by the court to be presumed that there was absolute identity with respect to the history of alleged errors.

Scottish-American Mortgage Company against Bigsby. Appeal from Buffalo county. Affirmed. Ryan, C.

Certain objections to the confirmation of a foreclosure sale involving only questions of fact, considered and held not well taken in view of the evidence adduced.

2. An objection that the appraisement was too low held made too late when not urged till after the sale.

Boyd against Felber. Error from Cedar county. Affirmed. Ryan, C.

This case having been tried as a purely equitable action there is found no question presented by the petition in error except the sufficiency of the evidence to sustain the judgment and this contention is found unsustained by the record.

Zink against Westervelt. Error from Holt county. Dismissed. Ryan C.

In a case submitted under rule No. 2 under an agreed printed abstract this court will not look beyond the abstract, and to entitle the complaining party to a review of the judgment sought to be reversed the stipulation which identifies the record must show the rendition of a final judgment.

Pederson against South Omaha National Bank. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Ryan, C.

The evidence in this case examined and held not to justify the claim of the appellant that the appellee, a bank, should be held liable as a trustee for the amount of the proceeds of a sale of cattle made by a live stock commission firm, which proceeds, in the name of said firm, had been deposited with the said bank, notwithstanding the fact that the said bank in the ordinary course of business had paid out a part of the same on the checks of the said firm and had applied the balance, the proceeds of the collection of a collateral, on the indebtedness of said firm to said bank, for the security of which indebtedness the said collateral had been transferred to the bank before the cattle had been sold.

Union Pacific Railway Company against Langan. Error from Hall county. Affirmed. Ryan, C.

The evidence in this case examined and held to sustain the verdict.

Busch against Moline Milburn & Stoddard Company. Error from Douglas county. Reversed and remanded. Norval, J.

Section 189 of the Code of Civil Procedure, requiring defendant in replevin to give notice that he excepts to the sufficiency of a replevin bond, is not applicable to such a bond taken by a constable in an action pending before a justice of the peace. Thomas against Edgerton, 40 Neb., 25, followed.

2. Under section 1040 of the code, a constable who takes insufficient security on an undertaking in replevin is liable in damages to the defendant in the action in which the same is taken.

3. Evidence examined in this case and held not to establish that the officer accepted insufficient security.

The City of Omaha against Williams. Error from Douglas county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Harrison, J.

A party who purchases a lot which abuts on a street, the grade of which has been established, must improve the lot conformably to the established grade, and not with reference to the natural grade, and if he does the latter, cannot recover for damages to the improvements caused by the street being worked to the established grade.

Shewell against City of Nebraska City. Appeal from Otoe county. Affirmed. Irvine, C.

In a case submitted on an agreed printed abstract under rule 2 the court will not look beyond the abstract, and if it appears from that abstract that evidence was introduced the nature of which is not disclosed, it will be presumed to have been of such a character as to sustain the finding of the district court.

Denman against Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Error from Saunders county. Reversed and remanded. Irvine, C.

The period of limitations for an action on a written contract is five years.

2. One with whom a carrier has made a contract for transporting his goods may in case of breach elect to sue for damages for failure to perform the public duties of a carrier, or he may waive the tort and sue for breach of the special contract.

3. A contract of carriage which contains no specified time for performance, implies as one of its terms performance within a reasonable time, and an action may be maintained on the contract for unreasonable delay in performance.

4. A petition which alleges what is the reasonable and usual time for transporting goods and that the goods were not transported in that time, but were unreasonably delayed, states in that respect a cause of action. Justifiable delay beyond the usual and ordinary reasonable time is matter of defense.

5. An action to recover for breach of contract of carriage is not for a liability created by statute within the meaning of sec. 11, code of civil procedure, because of the duties imposed on railroad companies by Ch. 16, sec. III, Compiled Statutes.

Hier against Anheuser-Busch Brewing association. Error from Saline county. Affirmed. Opinion by Irvine, C.

The statutes requiring one who appeals from a judgment of the county court to give an undertaking as an essential prerequisite to the appeal, are valid and not in conflict with the constitution.

2. The requirements that such undertaking shall be filed within ten days from the rendition of judgment and shall be approved by the county judge are mandatory and the statutes are not satisfied by the tender of a bond in the district court at a later time.

Esterly Harvesting Machine Co. against Berg. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Irvine, C.

A verdict will be set aside when not based on any evidence directed to the issues presented by the pleadings and submitted to the jury by the instructions. Allegata et probata must agree.

2. The rule that parties who voluntarily submit to the introduction of irrelevant testimony and accept a verdict thereon, are precluded from thereafter urging that the evidence was irrelevant, does not apply to a case where the pleadings and the instructions of the court confined the jury to a consideration of one issue when there was no evidence to support the verdict on that issue, although there was evidence which might have sustained a similar verdict had other questions or different issues been submitted to the jury.

3. False representations in order to found an action in the nature of deceit, must not consist merely of promises to be performed in the future, and generally not merely of expressions of opinion by a vendor as to the quality of his goods. They must be representations of known existing facts.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(Special.)—Pensions granted, issue of May 29:

Nebraska: Original—Eli Miller, deceased, Beatrice. Increase—George Darnell, Beatrice; William Vanderford, Omaha; special June 3, John W. Hall, Arapahoe. Reissue—William White, Beatrice. Reissue and increase—William H. Miller, Clarke. Original widows, etc.—Eliza J. Miller, Beatrice; minors of Oli H Vader, Tekamah.

Iowa: Original—Daniel McCarl, Dawson; John G. Jones, Cherokee; Jefferson Stiner, Des Moines; Horace Clinton Saunders, Anita. Additional—Samuel C. Thomas, Carlisle. Increase—Alonzo S. Sterling, Avoca; Alexander Q. Smith, Burlington; Augustus W. Harding, Red Oak; William J. Stout, Glenwood, Silai Thornton, Mount Hamill; Charles H. Wright, Fairbanks; Levi Runyan, Clinton; Cyrenus W. Hendricks, Red Oak; Jacob McCoy, Runnells. Original widows, etc.—Minor of Lewis Thomas, Bedford; Karolina Fuhr, Spencer.

South Dakota: Original—Devalson J. Kimball, Hill City.

North Dakota: Restoration and increase—Francis Hoyt, Fargo.

Montana: Original widows, etc.—Mary Raimel, Hamilton.

Colorado: Original—Henry Stanbaugh, Pueblo. Increase—Nelson Powell, Flagler.

Issue of June 1:

Nebraska: Original—James Trivelpiece, Kearney. Additional—Joseph Moody, Auburn. Restoration and increase—Newton Black, deceased, Neligh. Renewal—Emanuel A. Bosley, Beaver City. Reissue—James A. Alley, University Place. Original widows, etc.—Ida Black, Neligh.

South Dakota: Increase—Alexander Winings, Oldham.

Iowa: Original—George Campbell, Panora; David Hodges, Ottumwa. Restoration and increase—Benjamin F. Litzenberg, deceased, Russell. Increase—Frederick Schnittger, Franklin Mills; special June 4, Balthasar Best, Traer; Isaac Raines, Soldiers' home, Marshall county; James M. Hobson, Winterset. Original widows, etc.—Allie Litzenberg, Russell; renewal, Cynthia A. Mulee, mother, Columbus.

Wyoming: Original—Cornelius Boulware, Sheridan.

Colorado: Original—Charles H. Terry, Denver. Restoration—Special June 4, Thomas Herran, Ridgway. Original widows, etc—Elizabeth Briggs, Denver.

Issue of June 2:

Nebraska: Original—Daniel B. Jenkins, Cambridge; Loven Thompson, Butterfly. Increase—George W. Uebel, Oxford. Original widows, etc—Mary A. Roby, York; Augusta Lee, Geneva; minors of Fredolin Luchsinger, Columbus.

Iowa: Original—Henry L. Cutts, Dubuque; John N. E. Grant, Keokuk; Daniel McDonald, Updegraph. Increase—Robert M. Hamilton, Morning Sun; George W. Meriddith, Vernon; Robert J. Paxton, Wapello; Jesse B. Skinner, Ottumwa; William S. Woodward, Winterset; James M. Walters, Perry. Reissue—Samuel P. Foy, Tipton. Reissue and increase—Willard H. Eaton, Hartley. Original widows, etc.—Lizzie Smith, Marshalltown; Elizabeth Boder, Guttenberg; Martha Dick, Wax.

North Dakota: Original—Frank De Noyer, Medora.

Wyoming: Original—George W. Thomas, Glenrock.

Colorado: Original—Albert D. Kendall, Overton. Restoration and reissue—Jacob Kommer, Denver. Original widows—Nancy R. Butler, Canon City; Josephine B. Cavenah, Aguilar.

Issue of June 3:

Nebraska: Original—Andrew Miles, Omaha; Albert Shoemaker, Stromsburg. Increase—John W. Hall, Arapahoe. Original widows, etc.—Nacy A. Motter, Ashland; Abbie Tuttle, Broken Bow; minors of Joseph Yavorsky, Omaha.

Iowa: Original—John Riley, Sioux City; John A. Richards, Edgewood; Alexander Cromwell, Crawford. Restoration and reissue—Joseph Yavorsky (dead), Iowa City. Increase—Enoch M. Bell, Webster City; William T. Ingle, Altoona; Andrew F. Henderson, Harvard; John M. Woodyard, Ladoga; Samuel Eicher, Bedford; John W. Eastman, Hawarden. Reissue—John R. Dimond, Keokuk. Original widows, etc.—Sophia M. Connor, Grandview; Franziska Wossman, Davenport; Anna Yavorsky, Iowa City; minors of Joseph Yavorsky, Iowa City.

South Dakota: Original—Edgar C. Hunt, Custer; Philip Hattenburg, Bushnell; S. Edward Culbertson, Aberdeen.

North Dakota: Original—Augustus Revoor, Merrifield.

Colorado: Original—Thompson B. Harrington, Denver. Increase—Richard M. Gushard, Denver. Original widow—Emma A. Akin, Pueblo.

Issue of June 4:

Nebraska: Original—Special of June 8, Jackson Cousins, Beatrice; Joseph F. Fluent, Shelton. Increase—John H. Lennon, Omaha. Original widow—Hattie V. Lucas, Elm Creek.

Iowa: Original—John Johnson (dead), Farnhamville. Additional—George M. Scott, West Liberty; David A. Palmer, Grundy Center. Increase—Hiram Stephenson, Maquoketa; William Parker, Marshalltown; Jacob H. Cox, Des Moines. Original widows—Jane A. Johnson, Farnhamville; Mary E. Chapman, Nevada; Rosa Brooks, Fort Atkinson.

Colorado. Original—Francis A. Crabbs, Greenland. Supplemental—William P. Cox, Canon City. Reissue and increase—William G. Westfall, Denver. Original widows, etc.—Nancy Johnson, Denver; Felinda S. Thompson, Greeley.

Issue of June 5:

Nebraska: Increase—Reuben P. McCutchan, Grand Island; Kanan Sprenkle, Naper; Jesse B. Berry, Pawnee City.

Iowa: Original—William Pugh, Shenandoah. Additional—Special June 9, Charles W. Resser, Des Moines; John E. Richards, Trimello. Restoration and increase—Merit M. Oakley (dead), Marion. Increase Barney Wheeler, Soldiers' Home, Marshall; Adelbert J. Weeks, Correctionville; Joseph Mitsch, Manchester; Roger W. Cressey, Villisca; Lewis B. Bryant, Perry. Original widows, etc.—Isabella Bourgaze, Lamont; minors of A. Bass Dora, Muscatine; Louisa J. Roundy, Albion.

South Dakota: Original—Herman Dennis Moon, Wessington Springs. Increase—William M. Cuppett, Canton. Original widows, etc.—Mary E. Bardin, Edgemont.

Colorado: Original—Frederick P. White, Highland Lake; John Weston, St. Elmo. Increase—Foster Maddox, Monte Vista. Reissue—Daniel L. Snider, Dallas. Original widows, etc.—Reissue, Elizabeth W. Phillips, Denver. Mexican war survivors—Increase, Harvey Conley, Del Norte.

Issue of June 7:

Nebraska: Original—Lyman Miller, McCook; William Hays (dead), Plattsmouth. Restoration and increase—Cittick Lamma, Lexington. Increase—John Croft, Omaha; James A. Garton, DeWitt. Reissue—Francis M. Rickards, Beatrice; John H. Claver, Oconto.

Iowa: Original—Frederick Walters, Costor; John S. Evans, George; William A. Hammer, East Des Moines. Additional—John M. Clark, Cedar Rapids. Increase—Robert Cairne, Elwell; Alva Burgin, Edgewood; John Goodwin, Webster City; Samuel Y. Wood, Bloomfield. Reissue—Thomas J. Blackburn, Hamburg. Original widows—Franziska M. Ernst, Bellevue; Hannah I. Ashley, Oskaloosa.

South Dakota: Additional—James R. Neer, West Port. Increase—Edward Wearne, Wessington. Original widows, etc.—Elizabeth Carr, Vale.

Colorado: Original—William T. Chitwood, Durango; George W. Sharp, Teller. Original widows, etc.—Ann B. Thatcher, Pueblo.

Pennsylvania Has a Deficit.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 20.—Deputy Attorney General Elkin gave out a statement tonight on the condition of the state finances in which he shows that there is a deficit of $3,500,000 in the state treasury. Mr. Elkin says the legislature has for several years appropriated more money than the net revenues received by the state, hence the present large deficiency.

PROSPERITY IS WELL BASED

Eastern Capitalists Believe the Tide Has Turned Towards Plenty.

DAYS OF ADVERSITY ARE NEARLY OVER

Slight Reactionary Symptoms Only Strengthen the General Improvement and Make Recovery More Absolutely Certain.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

At times during the week the stock market showed reactionary symptoms. Prices have undergone a very substantial advance since the beginning of the year, and under ordinary conditions free realizing might be expected. A good deal of profit taking really occurred, and some of the more intrepid bear operators ventured putting out fresh short lines, but only with the effect of strengthening the market and increasing the buying power.

The present situation, however, is so unusual that ordinary standards of judgment must be applied with care. It is true prices have scored a handsome rise, but that does not mean that the limit has been reached. We have but just begun to emerge from very unusual drawbacks; from a combination of political and economic derangements such as are only experienced at rare intervals. Those who calculate, therefore, upon a rise of only ordinary proportions are likely to be agreeably disappointed. The market has fairly started upon an upward course, and it is likely to continue so for some time to come, accompanied of course by fluctuations and reactions incidental to any fair degree of activity.

Thus far Wall street has merely discounted returning prosperity. The improvement in business at present is greater in sentiment than in fact. The very adoption of a more cheerful tone is, however, likely to become a powerful aid to business revival. Already there are signs of actual improvement. New York has been the chief center of pessimism, because here the strain upon credit resulting from the silver craze and trade depression was greatest. This strain has almost disappeared. Our leading bankers are regaining confidence; our most responsible railroad managers are very pronounced in their belief of better times the coming fall; those who lead are more willing to take the initiative, and many of the evils from which we have been suffering are working out their own correctives. The crop situation is satisfactory. Wheat, corn and cotton are somewhat backward, owing to low temperature and excessive moisture, but in spite of drawbacks there is every prospect of abundance. In the agricultural sections of the country trade reports are favorable. Merchants are in a position to stock up more freely, and the farmers are gradually getting out of debt; in fact, in some portions of the west they are in a better condition financially than in many years. Cheap freights have often more than compensated for low prices.

The industrial situation is also improving, and this is a factor of increasing importance to Wall street, in view of our rapid development in this direction. The iron trade, generally considered a fair business barometer, shows increasing activity; some large orders for pig iron, bar iron, etc., having been placed at the western markets, where prices are low, but firm. A better demand is also developing for staple cotton and woolen goods, and in some instances a moderate advance in values has followed. These two prominent industries are still in unsatisfactory condition, owing to an excessive productive capacity, but it is encouraging to note a turn for the better which promises to be maintained.

The tariff question will soon be out of the way, and this accounts very largely for the better tone in business circles. The better prospect of currency reform and the abatement of Cuban agitation are also encouraging factors of importance. The condition of our foreign commerce is satisfactory. Exports continue large, and as the rush of imports to anticipate the tariff must soon cease, there is no prospect of important gold shipments. The treasury reserve is strong, and before long we shall probably be importing gold, especially if the foreign demand for our securities revives, as seems not unlikely, for London is bare of our stocks, and opinion over there is steadily becoming more favorable.

Personally, I believe in a higher market. Reactions may be expected, but they will be light, and the trend of values will be unmistakably upwards for some time to come, barring, of course, unforseen disaster.

WALL STREET ON THE UP GRADE.

Last Week One of Advances and General Buoyancy in Business.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A week of activity and a week of advances has made Wall street enthusiastic. On all sides there is now buoyant talk of important developments close at hand which will establish cheerfulness throughout the business world. In the week just closed many substantial advances have been scored. Few stocks have declined in any consequential way. Leading speculatives, like Sugar trust, Burlington, Rock Island, St. Paul, Manhattan and Western Union, have gone up, and there has been strength shown in the list of stocks intrinsically less valuable but more quickly responsive to manipulation. While stocks have risen, bond issues have also advanced materially. Some important issues are up several points.

On all sides there have seemed to be evidences of new outside interests in the security markets. For a long time the public has been shy of Wall street, and it is a matter of more than ordinary interest when there appear to be any substantial signs of a return of outsiders to speculation.

In the advances which have been scored they who have profited most have not been the biggest or the ablest of the Stock Exchange operators. As a matter of fact, the talent of the Stock Exchange has pretty generally been inimical to the market's development. Some of the brightest traders on the Stock Exchange, who were in the movement early and were thus able to make substantial profits, became soon persuaded that the pace was too fast, and they therefore let go and began to work for a reaction.

They have not accomplished anything to their own satisfaction. Instead of any setback materializing the market has gone forward and upward.

In many of the parts of the market it seems to me that booming has been overdone. The best stocks on the list have gone up under conditions which may warrant all the advances scored—and further advances that may come. But while Burlington, St. Paul and Rock Island, Chicago Gas and Sugar trust during recent weeks have been buoyant, there has in each case been at least an apparent intrinsic value, and that certainly cannot be claimed for many other stocks that have been jumped upward—stocks like Cotton Oil, Colorado Fuel, some of the coal stocks, Grand Island and half a dozen of the smaller trusts.

James R. Keene and Louis V. Bell, now the foremost operators on the Stock Exchange, are both credited with having recently committed themselves to the idea that a reaction was due. Both of these leaders have an important following, their influence counts continually, and it is more than ordinarily significant that in the face of their reaction ideas the market has proceeded further upward. Eventually it is probable that influence exerted by such operators must be effective. Both of these leaders have been on the bull side from the start of the present market's betterment and both, I believe, are devoted to the idea that the market is likely in the end to develop into much more than its present strength.

Outside advices which Wall street receives are generally betokening business improvement throughout the country. Congress has lately been making such rapid strides in its tariff work that business interests are more keenly awake to probable improvement than ordinarily has been the case. What is counting for more than anything else in outside public sentiment, however, is that President McKinley and those close about him are so unhesitating in their expressions of belief that good times are close at hand. The outspoken assurance of Lyman J. Gage has counted for more than anything else in giving improved tone to public sentiment.

Chicago Gas and Sugar trust have been the especial features of the market. Both have been heavily dealt in and both close materially higher than they were a week ago. Chicago Gas is now at the highest price it has touched since before the panic time of 1893. Yet New York interests identified with the property are unhesitating in their declaration of belief that before long the gas quotation will be above par instead of the 90 for which it at present sells. The stock market is now almost wholly on sentimental foundations. If something discouraging should develop in the Cuban situation, for instance, the whole market could be put down materially. If nothing so disturbing does occur the market is ready for further advances and for a further broadening out.

The short interest during the last week has been increased. On all sides the impression has developed that a reaction is due, and that sales for the short account ought to be profitable. What traders for the reaction ignore is the fact that commission houses are now playing a larger part in the market than hitherto, and that with upward tendencies, so much pronounced, it will be extraordinary if there is any interruption of the sentimental feeling that good times are at hand unless there shall intervene some positive disturbance.

If the market does hold and further improve it now seems probable that the chances to make early money on the long side will be in purchases of some of the lower-priced stocks which have not yet conspicuously moved. ALLAWAY.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features and Closing Prices of Saturday's Trading.

CHICAGO, June 19.—Business was very dull today on the Board of Trade and prices all suffered from the lack of interest in the trade. Wheat declined ¼c, corn unchanged for July, but ¼c lower for September. Oats closed about unchanged and provisions showed from 2½c to 7½c declines.

In wheat Liverpool was again the controlling factor at the opening. Futures were quoted ¼d lower there than they closed Friday, and the disappointing weakness of the English market resulted in free offerings here of both July and September. The closing price of July yesterday was from 68⅞c to 69c, and the starting figures today were from 68⅞c to 68⅝c. It kept yielding slowly for a few minutes and until it had sold down to from 68⅜c to 68½c. It was helped down by some selling on account of St. Louis reporting a carload of new wheat in there from Charleston, Mo. It reacted after the selling of perhaps 2,000 carloads for July and September. The advance, which carried the market back to about the original prices of the opening, was caused by a sale of 50,000 bu. of No. 2 spring wheat for direct immediate shipment from Chicago to Liverpool. Chicago received fifteen carloads of wheat. Minneapolis and Duluth got 281 against 238 a week ago and 507 the corresponding day of the previous week. The week's shipments of wheat and flour from both coasts were equal to 2,317,000 bu. against 1,896,000 bu. the week before and 3,020,000 bu. the corresponding week of last week. Argentina did not ship any wheat to Europe this week. The day's clearances from Atlantic ports were equal to 342,000 bu. Business, always dull on a half holiday, was duller than usual today, about all the business transacted being confined to the first hour. July was selling at 68⅝c at the close.

Corn was weak for September and rather steady for July. The opening was weak on the favorable weather. Some recovery followed on the lighter receipts than expected and reports of decreased country offerings. There was considerable changing from July to September by shorts. Receipts amounted to 409 cars. July opened about ⅛c lower at from 24⅞c to 25c, advanced to from 25⅛c to 25¼c and closed at 25⅛c.

Oats was almost without fluctuation. There was very little trade and less news and prices held at about Friday's figures. Local receipts were 258 cars. Charters were for 125,000 bu. July opened unchanged at 18⅛c and held at from 18⅛c to 18¼c all day, that being the closing price.

There was little life in the trading in provisions. Hog receipts overran the estimates by about 6,000 head and this fact was responsible for the weak feeling which characterized the market. At the close July pork was 7½c lower at $7.32½; July lard 5c lower at from $3.62½ to $3.65, and July ribs 2½c lower at $4.32½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 5 cars; corn, 430 cars; oats, 275 cars; hogs, 44,000 head.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yes'dy.
*Wheat—					
July...	68⅝@¾	68¾@⅞	68⅜@½	68¾	68¾-69
Sept...	64⅜@⅝	64⅞	64¼	64⅝@¾	64⅞-65
Dec...	66¾	67	66⅜@¾	66⅝@¾	67
*Corn—					
June...	24⅝@¾	25	24⅝	24¾@⅞	24⅞
July...	24⅞-25	25¼	24⅞	25@⅛	25⅛
Sept...	25⅞-26	26@⅛	25¾	25¾@⅞	26@⅛
*Oats—					
July...	18⅛	18⅛@¼	18⅛	18⅛@¼	18⅛
Sept...	18⅜	18⅜@½	18⅜	18@⅛	18⅜@½
Pork—					
July...	7 32½	7 35	7 30	7 32½	7 40
Sept...	7 42½	7 50	7 40	7 40	7 50
Lard—					
July...	3 65	3 65	3 62½	3 65	3 67½
Sept...	3 75	3 75	3 72½	3 75	3 77½
Sh'tRibs					
July...	4 32½	4 32½	4 30	4 32½	4 35
Sept...	4 37½	4 40	4 37½	4 40	4 42½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Dull; winter patents, $4.20@4.40; straights, $4.00@4.10; spring specials, $4.40@4.45; spring patents, $3.70@4.00.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 6?⅝@?0⅛c; No. 3 spring, 63@71⅛c; No. 2 red, 73⅝@76⅝c.

CORN—No. 2, 25@25⅛c; No. 2 yellow, 25⅛@25¼c.

OATS—No. 2, 18⅛@⅛; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 22½@23½c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 20⅞@22¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 34c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 28½@29c; No. 4, f. o. b., 27½c.

FLAXSEED—No. 1, 75½@76c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $2.75.

PROVISIONS—Pork, mess, per bbl., $7.30@7.35. Lard, per 100 lbs., $3.57½@3.60. Short ribs, sides (loose), $4.20@4.25; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $4.75@5.00; short clear sides (boxed), $4.62½@4.75.

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., $1.19.

SUGAR—Cut loaf, $5.59; granulated, $4.97.

*No 2

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,000	10,000
Wheat, bu	4,000	29,000
Corn, bu	313,000	156,000
Oats, bu	247,000	244,000
Rye, bu	2,000	34,000
Barley, bu	12,000	4,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm: creamery, 12@14½c; dairy, 9@12c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 8½c. Cheese, steady; 7½@8¼c. Live poultry, turkeys, 6@7c; chickens 7c; spring, 13@18c; ducks, 7@8c.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Amount of Loans Almost Makes a Record.

NEW YORK, June 20.—The Financier says: For the first time in nearly a month the statement of the associated banks of New York City shows a legitimate expansion in the different totals. One bank out of the sixty seems to have made 50 per cent of the increase. Figures indicate a general distribution of increased business among the various banks. The loans of the various banks for the week just ended are $4,882,100 heavier than reported June 12, and the total—$518,550,800—is the largest in the history of the clearing house, with the exception of September 14, 1895, when loans reached $522,600,000. In the last month the increase has been about $14,000,000. At no time, however, with the loans approximating this figure has the reserve been anything like that now reported. The total deposits of the banks are now in excess of $592,000,000, a sum that has not been equaled since November, 1894. The deposits of the banks are $74,000,000 in excess of the loans, which, while a very high figure, does not equal the record made in the fall of 1894, when deposits exceeded loans by nearly $100,000,000. The large expansion in loans reported last week is to be attributed, of course, to the speculation in the stock market, but the demand for commercial paper is heavier, and rediscounting has set in from the south and southwest. There is no sign of a cessation of the interior movement toward this center, and bankers do not look for anything like a firmer market for some time to come. The crop movement will require some of the surplus money now lying in the New York banks. How much it is difficult to estimate, but taking the 1895 movement as normal, it is interesting to note that between June 15 and September 14 last year the expansion in loans was no less than $15,000,000. A similar increase this year, it is necessary to say, would make the loans of the New York banks the largest ever known. As prospects are much better than at that time it would not be surprising if this proved to be the case.

London Money Market.

LONDON, June 20.—The money rate remains practically unchanged and the abundance of funds keeps short loans at ½ per cent, while three months' bills are quoted at ⅞ per cent. There is a strong demand for gold for the continent, but the markets are lifeless, owing to the races at Ascot, which have called many out of town, and the preparations for the jubilee, which engross the attention of everybody else. The absentees will not return much before Wednesday, after diamond jubilee day. But in spite of the lack of dealings, prices have remained firm, and consequently there is a decidedly hopeful feeling as to the future. As to Americans the public is buying low-priced bonds—Norfolk 4s, Northern Pacific 4s and general lien, Missouri & Texas seconds. As regards the Canadian railways the securities there show but little movement, for the most part continuing strong, while Grand Trunk maintains a rising tendency. Central Pacific has gone up on the prospects of a dividend and Denvers also are in favor. Activity in mining stocks continues very much restricted, but the outlook is favorable. The Barnato stocks suffered a temporary decline on the news of his suicide, but there was a strong recovery as soon as it became known that his personal affairs had been arranged two years ago and that his firm would continue to manage and control the so-called Barnato interests.

British Weekly Grain Review.

LONDON, June 20.—The weather during the past week has been highly favorable to the crops. Wheat, in the market, was steady; rates were unchanged; there were light supplies and buyers were less indifferent. California wheat, September and October delivery, was quoted at 30s. Parcels of northern spring wheat, July delivery, were quoted at 27s 9d. Flour was steady and quiet. Maize was firmer. Mixed American maize, July and August delivery, was quoted at 13s 6. Barley was easy. American spot barley was quoted at 13s 9d, the lowest price. American oats was steady and Russian oats was easier. Clipped mixed oats, June delivery, was quoted at 12s.

Oil Markets.

WILMINGTON, June 19.—OILS—Spirits of turpentine, steady; 24½@24⅝c. Rosin, steady at $1.25@1.30. Crude turpentine, firm at $1.30@1.80. Tar, steady at $1.05.

SAVANNAH, June 19.—OILS—Spirits of turpentine, firm at 25⅛c. Rosin, firm and unchanged.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Week Ends with Light Receipts and Quite Unsettled Business.

CATTLE TRADE IS OVER IN A HURRY

Offerings Too Scanty to Start Competition, but Prices Go Up a Dime—Hogs Go Down a Nickel.

SOUTH OMAHA, June 19.—Receipts for the days indicated were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
June 19	1,255	6,345	....	....
June 18	1,427	6,299	1,760	....
June 17	2,031	7,197	3,411	....
June 16	2,830	9,957	2,782	....
June 15	4,344	11,963	2,248	2
June 14	825	1,687	487	24
June 12	1,010	6,245	2,332	14
June 11	2,240	6,273	1,438	....
June 10	3,497	5,827	453	....
June 9	3,217	6,058	911	21
June 8	3,645	7,662	994	18
June 7	3,218	1,398	1,902	23
June 5	1,897	5,795	269	....

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C. M. & St. P. Ry.	..	1	..
O. & St. L. Ry.	..	1	..
Missouri Pacific Ry.	..	4	..
Union Pacific System	17	20	..
F. E. & M. V. Ry.	9	24	..
S. C. & P. Ry.	..	1	..
C. St. P., M. & O. Ry.	10	8	..
B. & M. R. R. Ry.	..	27	..
K. C. & St. J. Ry.	2	1	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry.—east	2	3	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry.—west	..	2	..
Total receipts	40	92	..

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

Buyers.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co.	....	1,931	....
G. H. Hammond Co.	39	921	....
Swift and Company	54	1,511	....
Cudahy Packing Co.	585	2,177	....
R. Becker and Degan	105	....	....
Hill & Lewis Co.	17	....	....
Hammond, K. C.	....	112	....
Cudahy P. Co.—K. C.	66	....	....
Other Buyers	124	....	....
Left Over	....	....	90
Total	993	6,652	90

Receipts for the week with comparisons were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending June 19	13,209	45,658	10,388
Week ending June 12	16,841	33,486	8,039
Week ending June 5	15,751	42,041	10,887
Week ending May 29	15,546	52,852	22,450

CATTLE—Only forty loads of cattle were received, not enough to make much of a market.

No choice beef cattle were among the offerings and there were very few of any kind on sale. The first buyer in the yards took everything on his first round, so that the market closed almost as soon as it opened. The prices paid were strong to 10c higher than yesterday. The quality of the cattle, however, was such that the sales did not make a very good showing on paper, the bulk being at $4.20@4.25.

Butchers' stock sold at good firm prices and the demand was reasonably active.

There were only a very few stockers and feeders in the yards and they sold readily at fully steady prices.

HOGS—Everything was lower in the hog division today and they not only took off the 2½c that they put on yesterday, but as much more. The market opened at the decline of 5c and the day's trading was on that basis. The demand was good at the decline noted and the trade fairly active in spite of the reluctance of salesmen to let go their holdings at the prices offered.

The bulk of the hogs sold at $3.15@3.17½, with the first mentioned the more popular price.

The week past has witnessed a steady decline in hog values, barring a slight reaction on Tuesday, and again on Friday. The week, in fact, opened at a decline, and by Saturday values were 15c lower than at the close of the previous week, and the lowest that the market has been any time since January 12, and only 10c higher than the extreme low point of the year.

The demand was good all the week, but the packers took advantage of the large receipts to pound prices down. They were glad to get the hogs at the ruling prices, and it was no trouble for holders to unload. The prices paid, however, were too low all the week to be pleasing to sellers.

SHEEP—There were no sheep here and nothing to make a market.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Hogs Reach Lowest Price of Season—Cattle and Sheep Scarce.

CHICAGO, June 19.—The usual Saturday dullness prevailed around the cattle pens. Receipts were too small to make a market, and quotations, as a consequence, were almost altogether nominal. The few cattle offered for sale were taken at prices unchanged from yesterday. Receipts this week have been large, but the average quality much poorer than heretofore and lower prices have resulted.

In hogs buyers took advantage of the big supply to force a further decline and prices broke 5@7½c per 100 lbs., closing about 17½c lower for choice droves than a week ago. This was the lowest of the season, hogs selling at from $3.10 to $3.45, chiefly around $3.35, with the top sales early in the day.

In sheep the supply was light and most of the receipts were consigned direct to dressed beef firms. Sales were at from $2.15 to $3.65 for sheep, $3.50 to $4.50 for yearlings and spring lambs at from $3.50 to $5.50. Heavy sheep were the worst sellers, lots averaging 140 to 150 lbs. selling at from $3.25 to $3.65.

Receipts: Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 22,000 head; sheep, 2,200 head.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market steady for all but the best grades of natives, which are not on sale; Texans sell pretty well, most all being grass steers; export grades sell at $4.90@5.10; native shipping steers, $4.40@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.50@4.60; dressed beef and butcher steers, $3.75@4.55; bulk of sales, $4.20@4.45; steers under 1,000 lbs., $3.60@4.35; bulk of sales, $3.85@4.15; stockers and feeders, $2.00@4.00; bulk of sales, $3.50@3.35; cows and heifers, $1.25@4.60; bulk of cows, $2.50@3.00; bulls, $2.00@3.25; Texas and Indian steers, grass, $2.50@3.50; fed, $3.50@4.25; cows and heifers, $4.00@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 4,000 head. Market weak to 5c lower; light, $3.30@3.35; mixed, $3.00@3.35; heavy, $3.00@3.40.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,000 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market steady; native muttons, $3.00@4.00; culls and bucks, $2.00@3.25; Texas sheep, $3.00@3.60; lambs, $3.80@5.00.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, June 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; market steady, unchanged; only retail trade; Texas steers, $2.20@4.30; Texas cows, $2.00@2.75; native steers, $3.75@4.85; native cows and heifers, $1.50@4.10; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.50; bulls, $2.25@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 8,000 head; market opened steady, closed weak to 5c lower; bulk of sales, $3.25@3.27½; heavies, $3.25@3.30; packers, $3.20@3.27½; mixed, $3.25@3.30; Yorkers, $3.20@3.27½; pigs, $2.65@3.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; lambs, $3.00@5.60; muttons, $2.00@4.00.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 19.—BEEVES—Receipts, 1,000 head; no trading and the feeling weak; shipments, 960 cattle and 2,386 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 100 head; dull and weak; veals, $4.00@5.75; culls, $3.50; buttermilks, $3.00@3.25; city dressed veals, $7.50@9.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,930 head; slow; sheep and yearlings, weak; lambs a shade lower; sheep, $2.62½@4.00; yearlings, $4.00@4.25; lambs, $4.00@5.50; dressed mutton, $6.50@8.00; dressed yearlings, $7.50@9.00; dressed lambs, $7.50@11.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,571 head; weak at $3.90@4.15.

Stock in Sight.

Record of receipts of live stock at the four principal markets for June 19:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	1,255	6,345	....
Chicago	200	22,000	2,200
Kansas City	100	8,000	500
St. Louis	400	2,000	2,000
Totals	1,955	38,345	4,700

Spurt in the Iron Market.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., June 20.—Iron has had a little spurt here this week, and it is said there has been considerable activity in the trade throughout this district. On Friday Citico furnace sold 6,000 tons to Cincinnati, and furnace men say they have had more inquiries the past week than they have had for many months. Whether there is any decided improvement in the general market or not the local dealers say they have enough orders to deplete their present stock in a very short time.

Toledo Markets.

TOLEDO, June 19.—WHEAT—Dull; No. 2 cash, 84½c; July, 71⅝c.

CORN—Active and steady; No. 2 mixed, 25½c.

OATS—Dull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 19c.

RYE—Dull and steady; No. 2 cash, 35c.

CLOVERSEED—Higher and steady; prime cash, $4.00@4.20.

OIL—Unchanged.

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