FROM THE FARTHER WEST

BREACH IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Governor Lee and Insurance Commissioner Said to Be at Outs.

ROW OVER CONDUCTING EXAMINATIONS

Governor Has a Consultation with an Attorney and Then Gives It Out that All Is Serene.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special Telegram.)—There has been what seems to be a well grounded rumor afloat here for a day or two that a serious breach had occurred between Governor Lee and Insurance Commissioner Kipp, who is one of the governor's appointees. It is to the effect that the governor charged Examiner McLaren of the insurance department with conducting examinations and making charges the same as did Anderson before the office was transferred, which was so bitterly condemned by the populists, and demanded the dismissal of McLaren. The governor arrived here this morning and was in consultation with an attorney for some time, after which he denied there was any misunderstanding, but all indications point to the fact that there has been, but it has probably been dropped for the present.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The ultimatum of H. L. Loucks, leader of the middle-of-the-road populists of South Dakota, to the effect that the populists of the state are unalterably opposed to fusion with either of the old parties "except under the name, banner and leadership of the populist party" has attracted widespread attention among the politicians of the state, who are thus early arranging the preliminaries of what promises to be the hottest campaign in the history of the state. As yet the democratic papers have not stated their precise position regarding the details of the expected fusion between the democratic and populist parties for this year's campaign, beyond general declarations in favor of fusion. In the last campaign the democrats did plenty of the voting, but the populists and so-called free silver republicans walked off with the offices. That the democrats will, however, in the event of fusion, demand decent consideration at the hands of their former allies there is no doubt.

Aberdeen Items.

ABERDEEN, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The News Printing company has decided to erect a fine block in the spring in which to conduct its business. Bids for the work are now being advertised for.

State Veterinarian Elliott has been advised of a deadly and mysterious disease which is causing the death of a great many horses in the Missouri valley near Yankton. No cause has been assigned for the disease, but it is thought to be the result of eating some kind of plant which grows on the bottoms.

Life Insurance Companies Doing Well

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—If life insurance business can be taken as any indication as to financial affairs of a community, the reports being sent into the insurance commissioner's office indicate that South Dakota is in good shape. Every company which reports show an increase of business over that of the previous year. The insurance department has refused to grant a certificate of authority to do business in this state to the North American Casualty company of Minneapolis.

Organizing New Counties.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—A petition has been filed in the governor's office asking for the organization of Gregory county, and the petition will probably receive favorable action on the part of the governor within a few days. Letters of inquiry have also been received in regard to the organization of Harding county in the extreme northwest corner of the state, and action will very likely be taken for the organization of that county this spring.

New South Dakota Corporations.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Articles of incorporation have been filed for the Bloomington Co-operative Creamery company, at Bloomington. Charles Mix county, with a capital of $3,000; Malchi C. Hartzen, president; John C. Stoughton, secretary. For the Two Bit Mining company at Deadwood, with a capital of $600,000; incorporators, E. H. Ullman, Chicago; Frank McLaughlin and W. O. Temple, Deadwood.

Racers of Some Promise.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Several horses are being trained here this winter for track work in the northwestern circuits the coming year. Besides Mattie Patterson, the little mare which made a good record for South Dakota horses in the Iowa and Minnesota circuits last year, another mare, Amber Day, which shows even better promise than Mattie Patterson, is being put in shape for the races of this year.

MONTANA PRISON STATISTICS.

Twenty-Three Life Convicts Now Serving Sentences.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The seventh annual report of the Board of Prison Commissioners has been filed with the governor. It gives in detail the cost and manner of constructing the new buildings and the usual statistics pertaining to the penitentiary. The total cost of keeping the convicts last year, including the construction of the buildings, was $45,659.75, or $13,000 in excess of the appropriation for the year. Superintendent McCalman of the building gives an itemized account of his department. In all 13,226 days' work were devoted to the building, an average of 110 men being employed, including those working in the brick yards and lime kilns. The total cost of material for the building was $10,927. The total number of convicts last year was 349. Of these 240 were born in America and 109 on foreign soil. Divided among states according to their nativity New York led with thirty-two; Iowa second, with fifteen; Wisconsin and Pennsylvania third, with fourteen each, while there was only one native Montanan.

Silver Bow county sent more convicts than any other county in Montana. During last year it had sixty-two; Lewis and Clarke were second, with forty-five; Deer Lodge third, with thirty-seven; Cascade and Missoula fourth, with twenty-seven each. Dawson and Broadwater had but one representative there. There are twenty-three life convicts, one serving sixty years, two in for forty years, one for thirty-seven, seven for twenty-five, two for thirty, one for twenty-eight and fifty-nine for three.

According to their occupations seventy-four are laborers, thirty-six miners, twenty ranchmen, fifteen cooks, and, in fact, all vocations seem to be represented. There is one journalist, one pugilist, one actor and one brewer. Fifty were sent up for robbery, twenty-nine for murder, twenty-three for assault in the first degree, seventy for grand larceny. Sixty are married and 289 single. Eighty-five, or one-third, are between 25 and 29 years old, while there is one between 70 and 80, one between 60 and 69. The general health is reported to be good. During the year 154 were released, of whom twenty-one were pardoned and four escaped.

SHERIFF WHO USES HIS GUN.

Arizona Peace Protector Who Has Killed Fourteen Men.

"The sheriff of Navajo county, Arizona, has killed about fourteen men since he has been in office," said John Mulkey of Jerome, Ariz, to a reporter of the Denver Republican. "I guess that is a record that has as yet not been eclipsed by any other sheriff in the United States. The man in question is named Owens—Commodore Owens. He came to that section of the state a total stranger some years ago, saying he had parted with his old comrades for the purpose of reforming. He tells of the gang of tough characters he used to associate with, and is not reticent in dilating upon earlier exploits, such as drumming whisky, rustling horses and planning to rob trains. But this is all in the past, and now Owens is leading a moral life. He does not know what the word 'afraid' is, as is proven by the fact that on two occasions he killed four men single-handed. When he came to our section of the country he said it was for the sole purpose of aiding in a general reform movement, and that is the way he got the appointment of sheriff. He is without doubt the finest shot in the west. He does his fancy shooting with ball cartridges, while Buffalo Bill and others use cartridges filled with shot.

"The first wholesale killing Owens was the prime mover in consisted in the shooting of Andy Cooper, a bad man generally, two young men named Bleven, and another man whose name I can't remember. Cooper was so tough that people were afraid of him, and one day some men twitted Owens because he had never arrested him. That got his dander up, and without saying a word he picked up his Winchester and started for the house where he knew Cooper and his pals were. When Owens knocked at the door Cooper opened it a little ways, but closed it when he saw who it was. At that Owens fired through the door at random, killing Cooper, the ball striking him in the side. After the melee was over it was found that Owens had killed four people, one being a 13-year-old boy, who received his death wound while seated in his mother's lap. The killing of the little chap was accidental. The federal authorities refused to prosecute him for that affair. The next quadruple killing was that of four Navajo Indians. The Indians did not like Owens because he was constantly arresting some of them for violating the laws. One day about twenty of them came into town for the purpose of taking his life. When he appeared upon the scene the bravery of the redskins oozed out of their finger tips, and, instead of killing him it was found he had sent four to the happy hunting ground, and had wounded the fifth.

Insurance Companies Will Withdraw.

SANTA FE, N. M., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Until they deposit $10,000 in real estate security, bonds or cash, with the territorial treasurer, the right of all fire insurance companies to do business in New Mexico closed at midnight last night. There are forty-one companies doing business in the territory. Of these it is estimated that nearly one-half will retire because of this new legal requirement. The Pacific coast corporations will as a rule remain. Several have already complied with the law, but many have held back hoping that the effort to have congress disapprove of this particular act of the territorial legislature would prove successful. However, the territorial officials are disposed to be quite lenient with those who have not yet come in, and it may be some days yet before a full list of the withdrawals can be made up. The first to comply with the law was the Fireman's Fund company of San Francisco. Among the companies which have arranged to continue business are the London and Lancashire, Royal, Springfield, St. Paul and Palatine. Among those companies to withdraw from New Mexico are the Home of New York, the Phoenix of Hartford and the Royal Exchange.

Dakota Absent-Mindedness.

A story is told of a gentleman in South Dakota who made an eloquent nominating speech in a political convention and took his seat without stating the name of his candidate. However, the Aberdeen News had an experience which eclipsed this one materially. A long obituary was received in which everything was told about the deceased except his name. His age was mentioned, his place of residence, his achievements and his hopes touching the future, but never a clue to his identity.

Beck Goes Back to the Army.

WHITE ROCKS, Utah, Feb. 4.—(Special.)—Captain William H. Beck has turned over to his successor, Captain G. A. Cornish of the Fifteenth infantry, the Uintah agency. The Ouray agency will probably be turned over in a few days, the delay having been caused by the illness of a clerk whose duty it was to make out the necessary papers for the transfer. Captain Beck, under the present orders, will proceed to join his regiment, the Tenth cavalry, at Fort Keogh, Mont.

Register's Receipts.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—(Special.)—The receipts of the office of the register of the Wyoming Land Commissioners, Miss Estelle Reel, for the month of January were as follows: Common schools, university and agricultural college, $3,085.23; penal and reformatory institutions, $829.77; state, law and miscellaneous libraries, $114.04; public buildings, $124.35; total, $4,153.35.

Washington News Notes.

The annual school for farmers is open in Pullman and nearly 300 are present.

A gun carriage and three eight-inch rifles were received at the fortifications at Searsborough last week. The guns weigh fifteen tons each.

Hartford college of Philadelphia has brought suit in Tacoma to recover $6,000 due and secured by mortgages upon twenty-two lots which in days gone by were valued at about $75,000.

It has been decided by the superior court in Whitman county that those who buy grain are responsible for all labor done in harvesting and thrashing the grain if the farmer who sells the grain has not paid all expenses.

The commissioners of Stevens county have concluded to assume jurisdiction over the north half of the Colville reservation, which was thrown open for mineral exploration February 20, 1896. In pursuance of this assumption of authority, they will levy and collect taxes and issue licenses for the sale of liquors in saloons and elsewhere.

A large panther was killed Sunday near Ludlow by a farmer of that section and taken to Port Townsend. The animal succeeded in killing five of the farmer's cows before a bullet ended his career. Heavy snow and consequent scarcity of food in the mountains is driving the panthers into the valleys. Recently one was seen in the suburbs of Port Townsend.

The owners of the Golden Tunnel group of six claims in Miller river district, King county, have uncovered a large deposit of decomposed ore in the bottom and face of the tunnel, which assayed from $100 to $220 to the ton in free gold. They also found the ledge in place fifty feet below the mouth of the tunnel carrying the same class of ore, only more compact and accessible.

The Eureka mine in the State Creek district has been developed to greater extent than any other by incline and shaft and by drifts on the ledge, showing the ledge from seven to fourteen feet in width and nearly all the ore shows gold values from $15 to $24 per ton, and enough of it to keep ten or twenty stamps employed profitably. It is estimated that there are from $300,000 to $500,000 worth of free gold ore in sight, the result of an expenditure in development of $20,000.

Colorado News Notes.

Berthoud is likely soon to have a beet sugar factory.

A law and order league has recently been organized at Longmont.

Last year the camp of Creede produced 36,000 tons of ore, of a value of nearly $2,000,000, the main production being from the Commodore mine.

An attempt is being made by the Ministerial association of Pueblo, through the agency of the Trade assembly, to stop all Sunday work.

A valuable strike has been made in the Atlas mine in Sidney basin, Sneffels district, near Ouray. Some of the assays run as high as $40,000 in gold to the ton.

The suspension of work in the deep shaft of the Free Silver mine at Aspen is proving serious and within a few weeks one-fourth of the entire number of miners will thrown out of work.

Grand Army men of Pueblo have recently been given two good sized cannon by the United States War department, with which to form the foundation for a soldiers' monument in the Grand Army cemetery.

The Crystal river district, Gunnison county, last year shipped 664 tons of ores and concentrates and handled 146 tons at the new smelter near the mines. From that district 230 tons of a fine quality of white marble were shipped. The new smelter erected late in the year appears to be operating successfully.

GERMANY GETS PICK OF APPLES.

Dealers Express Their Opinion of Late Prohibitory Order.

CHICAGO, Feb. 4.—Chicago wholesale fruit dealers declare that the decree issued by the German authorities closing the gates against the fresh fruit of this country will be a source of considerable hardship to them. The apple dealers, it is said, will be the chief sufferers, for the German trade in apples has had considerable to do with regulating the home market. Late last autumn representatives from a number of the prominent apple houses of Bremen and Hamburg came to this country and urged the dealers to supply the German markets with the popular fruit. Some of them went so far as to offer a guaranty, claiming to see their way clear through the great demand in the fatherland for fine fruit, which has been scarce in Germany this year. A great many of the merchants saw a harvest in trading with the Germans and shipped the surplus of the fanciest apples that came to the local market. The merchants say that the alleged cause for the issuance of the decree is ridiculous, for only the finest variety of apples was shipped across the water. They deny that any California vermin infested the fruit.

Benjamin Newhall, one of the heaviest handlers of apples in the west, said: "If the German government closed its ports against apples from this country merely as a precautionary measure against vermin they did it in pretty much of a hurry. It is all bosh to say that the California apples are infested with vermin. The Germans got the pick of the land. The American merchants had begun to regard the German field as an especially profitable one for them to operate in, and they set around to supply the market. I think I am pretty near it when I say that not less than 75,000 barrels of apples were shipped to the German markets last season."

ESCAPED MURDERER SURRENDERS.

Telephones the Sheriff to Meet Him at the Train.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 4.—A murderer under sentence to be hanged, who had escaped to a point 100 miles from his nearest pursuer, voluntarily surrendered to the authorities here today after notifying them of his intention by long distance telephone. The convict was George W. Finch of Kansas City, who followed young Frank Swofford here from Paola, Kan., and murdered him for a few dollars, hiding the body in the bushes.

Today Finch called up Sheriff Wheeler by telephone from Lamont, Mo., and said he would be here on the evening train to help mend the prison bars that he had broken.

Finch escaped from the combined federal and state prison here on Tuesday last in company with several other prisoners. He says he rode from here to Kansas City on a freight train, that he lodged near police headquarters there on Tuesday night, and that the next day he went to visit his mother and sister on a farm near Lamont. From the day of his arrest they had not visited him, and he said his one ambition was to see them again.

After staying over night with them he went to Lamont and asked a constable to accompany him back to prison. It was then that he called up Sheriff Wheeler and gave notice of his coming. Sheriff Wheeler thought Finch was bantering and wired the officer at Lamont to hold him. However, when the Memphis train came in tonight from Lamont, the sheriff and 300 citizens were there to receive the convict. While they were waiting the murderer arrived on another railroad, and, smoking a cigar, he walked with his escort, the Lamont constable, leisurely up the street to the prison door.

FAITH CURISTS NOT SUCCESSFUL.

Their Patient Dies and They Are Under Investigation

CANONSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—This town is in a ferment of excitement over the death Thursday evening of Mrs. J. O. Whiteside, an old and highly respectable member of this community. She died in convulsions while being attended by Faith curists. The coroner's jury today brought in a verdict that the deceased came to her death because of the refusal of Rev. Charles Pridgeon, Mrs. Ella McMillan and Mrs. Flora Holliday, who were in charge of her, to send for a physician, and recommends that said parties be made to answer in court for their neglect. Rev. Pridgeon is pastor of the First Presbyterian church here, and a pronounced faith curist. All of the accused are prominent in religious and social circles.

INDICTING MEMBERS OF THE MOB.

Lynchers of the Indians Charged with Conspiracy.

GUTHRIE, Okl., Feb. 4.—Up to today warrants have been issued for seventy-three members of the mob which burned the two Seminoles near Maud, and a large force of deputy United States marshals will be sent into Pottawatomie county to make the arrests within the next forty-eight hours. The men will be arrested under United States laws, and tried for conspiracy, as it is believed that owing to their strong organization and through fear and sympathy it will be impossible to convict any of the mob for murder in the courts of that county.

Fires of a Day.

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 4.—Last night's fire, which destroyed the Young Men's Christian Association building and other structures, is estimated to have caused $160,000 damage, against which there was an insurance amounting to $90,000. The main losses and insurance follow: Young Men's Christian Association building, $100,000, and $52,000; Young Men's Christian association, contents, $20,000, and $6,000; G. M. Florey, sporting goods, $8,000, and $7,500; Mosher & Coleman, tailors, $6,000, and $4,500; John Stewart estate, stable buildings, $6,000, fully insured; Gorman & Co., livery, $2,000, fully insured; Handley & Tate, dwellings, $2,100, and $1,100; J. M. Chance, apartments, $2,000, and $1,000; George Mahy, apartments, $1,500, and $1,000; John Stewart estate, stable, and Scranton Dairy company, occupant, $1,500, and $1,000 damage respectively; fully insured.

TOWER HILL, Ill., Feb. 4.—At 11 p. m. the Arlington block is burning and the whole north portion of the town is in danger. The Fair, clothing, shoe and dry goods house and the postoffice have been destroyed. Loss so far, $50,000.

Takes Silver to Europe.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The steamship Aurania, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will take out 600,000 ounces of silver, and the Lafrentagne will take out 200,000 ounces.

SHOW GAINS IN BUSINESS

Surprising Increase in Manufacture and Trade.

MONEY MARKET AS CONFIDENT AS EVER

American Money Is Loaned Abroad, and Commercial Balances Remain in Favor of the United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade will say in its issue tomorrow:

Actual payments through clearing houses in January made a remarkable showing, being much larger than in any previous month, 36.3 per cent larger than the same month last year and 7.1 per cent larger than in 1892. The failures in January were smaller than in any previous year of which there is record and were probably smaller than in any other January since 1881.

The statement by branches of business given this week shows a surprising gain in most departments of manufacture and trade. Meanwhile the money market is as confident as ever. Gold does not come from Europe in large amounts only because bankers find it worth while to lend American money abroad, and the commercial balances are heavily in favor of the United States as heretofore.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the week has been the decline in wheat. With exports of 3,094,517 bushels against 1,770,546 bushels last year, flour included, from Atlantic ports and 776,820 bushels from Pacific ports, against 844,343 bushels last year, the temper of the market has been weaker. The report of the Agricultural department has had some influence, although its figures are not generally credited as reliable. The wheat market has turned largely upon the operation of a Chicago speculator, but the fact remains that the price depends largely upon foreign needs and upon the comparative scarcity of American supply.

The outgo of corn continues heavy, 3,798,786 bushels, against 3,513,400 bushels for the same week last year, and the excess over last year, when exports were much the greatest ever known, indicates a very heavy foreign demand.

The spot price of cotton remains unchanged, but that fact that receipts continue larger than during the same week of 1895, after the heaviest crop ever known, checks speculative operations for an advance.

The iron and steel manufacture is steadily gaining in consumption of pig iron, although the production of the material is still in excess of immediate demands, but not enough to cause a decline in prices in Pittsburg or Chicago. Even the southern producers are able to get a fair price at Chicago and at the east, and anthracite pig is unchanged. The demand for finished products has been very heavy and includes for structural work 5,000 tons for the state capitol building in Pennsylvania, 4,000 tons for the court house at Denver, 3,000 tons for the elevated railways at Chicago and numerous small buildings in various parts of the country. The demand for car building has been very heavy, both at the east and west, and the plate demand greatly increased at the east on account of orders from ship yards. For plates the demand from tin plate works has been very active. The prospect of a combination of wire manufacturers has stimulated the demand and raised the price for wire rods.

Of Connellsville coke 15,000 ovens are in blast, with an output of 135,000 tons weekly, and the quoted price is $1.50 for furnace. Tin is quiet and steady at 3.85 cents, with a visible supply February 1 of 31,120 tons, against 32,332 a year ago.

Exports of copper in January were about 10,225 tons, against 9,000 tons last year, and the price is held at 11 cents for lake.

There is a better demand for cotton goods since the general stoppage of works at the east, but there is no indication as yet of material gain as regards unsold stocks on hand.

In woolen goods the demand is altogether more satisfactory, an advance of about 20 per cent being paid on most grades of the finer woolens and worsteds, and nearly all the mills are active. The sales of wool at the three chief markets were 6,631,400 pounds, of which 3,073,000 pounds were domestic, against 13,583,700 pounds last year, of which 8,493,400 pounds were domestic.

Failures for the week were 335 in the United States, against 311 last year, and thirty-nine in Canada, against sixty-three last year.

WEEKLY CLEARING HOUSE TOTALS.

Aggregate Business Transacted by the Associated Banks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The following table compiled by Bradstreet, shows the bank clearings at eighty-seven cities for the week ended February 3, with the percentage of increase and decrease, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

CITIES.	Amount.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$ 961,759,208	59.7	.....
Boston	126,211,587	6.8	.....
Chicago	91,949,924	56.4	.....
Philadelphia	75,223,072	10.8	.....
St. Louis	17,360,040	8.9	.....
Pittsburg	15,576,613	19.0	.....
Baltimore	17,621,402	.....	.....
San Francisco	16,633,098	23.8	.....
Cincinnati	12,881,900	13.5	.....
Kansas City	10,434,872	3.4	.....
New Orleans	10,229,142	19.1	.....
Minneapolis	7,341,620	31.2	.....
Detroit	6,377,181	33.4	.....
Cleveland	7,017,253	19.1	.....
Louisville	8,197,439	32.1	.....
Providence	4,997,800	.....	1.4
Milwaukee	5,331,097	26.9	.....
St. Paul	3,489,664	21.6	.....
Buffalo	3,908,178	8.0	.....
OMAHA	3,057,477	23.8	.....
Indianapolis	4,493,556	.....	.....
Columbus, O.	4,840,700	41.0	.....
Savannah	2,835,868	18.5	.....
Denver	3,138,995	8.3	.....
Hartford	2,253,203	.....	14.7
Richmond	2,541,294	5.8	.....
Memphis	3,725,396	97.0	.....
Washington	1,848,571	9.5	.....
Peoria	1,671,242	2.4	.....
Rochester	2,148,907	20.4	.....
New Haven	1,647,457	.....	4.9
Worcester	1,551,629	8.7	.....
Atlanta	1,508,811	13.8	.....
Salt Lake City	1,425,976	63.1	.....
Springfield, Mass.	1,523,628	2.9	.....
Fort Worth	1,544,347	10.7	.....
Portland, Me.	1,168,914	1.9	.....
Portland, Ore.	1,064,884	72.2	.....
St. Joseph	1,319,103	5.3	.....
Los Angeles	1,201,202	30.8	.....
Norfolk	915,387	12.6	.....
Syracuse	1,055,142	17.8	.....
Des Moines	881,841	3.7	.....
Nashville	1,357,285	17.0	.....
Wilmington, Del.	820,456	.....	8.2
Fall River	862,855	3.7	.....
Scranton	943,617	6.2	.....
Grand Rapids	876,950	35.8	.....
Augusta, Ga.	924,804	18.6	.....
Lowell	592,792	4.0	.....
Dayton, O.	685,758	21.0	.....
Seattle	1,492,776	304.3	.....
Tacoma	858,041	137.7	.....
Spokane	601,356	35.1	.....
Sioux City	834,813	13.2	.....
New Bedford	370,531	.....	41.1
Knoxville, Tenn.	567,220	13.1	.....
Topeka	477,703	39.8	.....
Birmingham	418,947	43.3	.....
Wichita	497,232	62.9	.....
Binghamton	564,200	23.8	.....
Lincoln	538,336	14.5	.....
Lexington, Ky.	242,135	27.1	.....
Jacksonville, Fla.	227,693	.....	6.5
Kalamazoo	248,912	3.7	.....
Akron	234,700	.....	3.6
Bay City	234,298	44.4	.....
Chattanooga	386,429	28.6	.....
Rockford, Ill.	146,109	25.6	.....
Canton, O.	168,800	36.0	.....
Springfield, O.	159,457	.....	4.2
Fargo, N. D.	149,585	15.5	.....
Sioux Falls, S. D.	119,625	75.0	.....
Hastings, Neb.	94,766	.....	6.0
Fremont, Neb.	173,178	147.1	.....
Davenport	930,441	28.3	.....
Toledo	1,581,371	4.8	.....
Galveston	6,237,500	54.8	.....
Houston	6,923,823	32.4	.....
Waco	631,000	.....	.....
Youngstown	329,015	.....	.....
Totals, United States	$1,479,300,828	40.6	.....
Totals outside N. Y.	518,570,620	14.7	.....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$ 14,549,771	53.5	.....
Toronto	8,367,722	24.0	.....
Winnipeg	1,378,067	34.5	.....
Halifax	1,143,897	1.8	.....
Hamilton	649,347	.....	21.3
St. John, N. B.	432,997	.....	10.8
Totals	$ 26,461,711	34.8	.....

REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET.

Strong Tone in Circulation, with Good Demand for Stocks.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Bradstreet's financial review tomorrow will say:

Irregularity has prevailed to a considerable extent in the action of the stock market for the last week. A strong tone asserted itself in the speculation, and with concessions there was a good public demand for stocks. At the same time the impression was created that the rise in prices had gone as far as existing circumstances warranted, and that the larger class of speculators had realized, leaving stocks in the hands of the public, a condition which is proverbially productive of liquidation.

On the other hand there are portions of the list which had not heretofore taken any decided part in the advance, and were active, some of them, notably Reading and coal stocks, contributing materially toward keeping up the bullish tone of the market. A favorable impression was created at the beginning of the week by the prompt and emphatic rejection of the Teller resolution in the house, while the interruption of telegraphic communication with the eastern states was to some extent felt by the market.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE.

Severe Storm in New England Interrupts Business.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Severely cold weather, accompanied by high winds and heavy snow, has been a feature exercising considerable influence on the movement and distribution of staple goods this week. The northern and eastern states appear to have felt the effects of the storm most severely. In spite of this interruption of business a satisfactory trade for the season is reported in most lines, with special activity reported in the iron and steel trades and kindred lines.

In the east the distribution of dry goods and wool has been checked, and the movement of produce greatly interfered with, but the tone of the cotton goods situation is, if anything, improved.

In the middle states, and in the central west, the movement of iron into consumption is still very large, but nervousness as to possible over-production affects that market. Steel is slightly lower at the east, but firmly held at Chicago, which also reports advances in iron bars, wires and nails. Western mills will not agree to deliver steel rails billets on new orders before July.

Southern buyers are coming into St. Louis more numerously than usual at this date, and the distribution of dry goods, boots and shoes and drugs is active.

In the northwest better trade is reported and cold weather has helped the distribution of seasonable goods.

At the south trade is reported improved at several important centers and the total of January business is said to be above the average. Alaskan business on the Pacific coast is still very active, but export trade in cereals is small. Rain is needed in California or crops will be considerably shortened.

Steadiness in prices has been a feature of the week, the only decrease noted being in wheat, corn and flour on a speculative reaction, and in lead, while the prices of oats, pork, beef and coffee are higher.

The export movement of cereals shows a heavy falling off for the week, but is still ahead of the same week of preceding years. The total shipments of wheat, flour included, amount to 3,433,734 bu., against 5,026,000 bu. last week, 3,163,000 bu. in this week a year ago, 2,079,000 bu. in 1896, 2,020,000 bu. in 1895 and 2,678,000 bu. in 1893.

Indian corn exports also show a large falling off, aggregating 4,156,081 bu., against 4,056,000 bu. last week, 4,825,000 bu. a year ago, 3,212,000 bu. in 1896 and 927,000 bu. in 1895.

Business failures, though slightly larger than last week, numbering 295, against 288 the week before, are little above the normal. They compare with a total number of failures in the corresponding week of 1897 of 265, in 1896 of 334, in 1895 of 291 and in 1894 of 336. The total number falling in the first week of February, 1892, was 233.

RATES ARE SLASHED

(Continued from First Page.)

class of securities upon it. It is now composed of General Lewis Fitzgerald, representing the Wheeling division of the first mortgage bonds; George Coppell of Maitland, Coppell & Co., representing the Lake Erie first mortgage bonds; J. Kennedy Todd, representing the consol 4s; Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., representing the first extension bonds, and William Dick of Dick Brothers & Co., representing the stockholders. The change is taken to indicate that all interests are now in harmony and are expected to present a plan to the security holders at an early date.

MAKES IT PLEASANT FOR PATRONS.

New Features Added on the Pennsylvania Line

In the eager desire to excel in splendor and comfort of travel American railroads have apparently played no limit to the cost of construction and equipment of the limited passenger trains, so many of which have been newly equipped since New Year's day. In Omaha people will soon see the new trains of the Northwestern-Union Pacific and of the Burlington railroads. East of Chicago the greatest attention has been drawn to the handsome new train of the Pennsylvania Limited. A proud Philadelphian recently confided to The Bee that he thought this was the finest passenger train in the world.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Pennsylvania Limited train is the wide observation platform, used exclusively on the Pennsylvania lines' trains. This platform is protected by brass railings and has the sides partially inclosed with glass to protect passengers from exposure to the weather while viewing the scenery. The new train is lighted by electricity from a fifty-horse power dynamo placed in the front end of the baggage car and also has Pintsch gas fixtures for use in case of accident to the electrical equipment. Back of the electric and heating fixtures in the composite car is an extensive space cleared for the use of the baggagemen. Behind this is a perfectly appointed bathroom, connecting with a barber shop. Behind the barber shop is the buffet and smoking section. The smoking room is fitted with artistically designed wicker furniture, upholstered in fawn-colored leather. It also has a beautiful hand-carved writing desk, over which is a pretty bookcase, containing works of standard fiction, besides all the late periodicals.

Following the diner are the drawing-room sleeping cars. Here again simplicity and richness of wood, fabric, crystal and metal have been appealed to for the production of elegance. The general color scheme is blue—deep royal blue—that serves as a striking ground work for the gold leaf which is extensively used in bringing out the elaborate decorative designs. A new feature, that of throwing the mahogany finish of the sides across the dome of the car at regular intervals, adds greatly to the beauty of the car, breaking the long expanse of ceiling. In each end of these cars are double drawing rooms, so arranged that they may be used singly if desired. Each contains every convenience of the toilet, lavatories being hidden from view, and, therefore, being in no way obstructive.

Last in the train is the compartment and observation car. Here are six compartments, so arranged that any two or more may be used together if desired. Each has complete toilet facilities and all the accessories of a well fitted sleeping chamber, yet all are so cleverly concealed that the general appearance is that of a drawing room. A writing room occupies the space between the observation and compartment portions. It contains a special typewriting desk at which a stenographer and typewriter will be at the service of the patrons of the road. Near at hand is a magnificent writing desk, overhung by growing palms in handsome jardinieres, and supplied with all the necessary writing material, and a bookcase containing interesting reading matter. Mail is collected and forwarded from the train. In addition to the barber shop, bath and stenographer and typewriter, distinctive features originating on the Pennsylvania Limited are retained on the new train. They include a waiting maid, to attend invalids and ladies and children. Stock reports are bulletined for the benefit of persons who may desire to trade as they travel, and all the commercial, financial and general news of the world will be presented fresh from the wires while the train is en route.

HANDLING EXPOSITION FREIGHT.

Department of Transportation Makes Arrangements with Railroads.

It is probable that the Department of Transportation of the Transmississippi and International Exposition will award to the Missouri Pacific railway the right to transfer freight in less than carloads consigned to the Exposition association, from the various local freight houses of the lines here to the warehouse of the exposition, which will be located at the north end of the Bluff tract of the exposition grounds.

This decision of the department was foreshadowed at the meeting of the freight representatives of the Omaha lines on Tuesday morning, when the Missouri Pacific announced that it would handle the exhibits consigned to the exposition association between local freight houses and the exposition warehouse for 5 cents per 100 pounds. The Exposition Department of Transportation also received an offer from the draymen of the city to carry the freight between the points named for 8 cents per 100 pounds, except with regard to such freight as is quoted in the railway classification lists higher than first class freight; on such high class freight proportionately higher rates would be charged.

The acceptance by the Department of Transportation of the offer of the Missouri Pacific to handle less than car loads between the terminal points of the various lines and the exposition warehouse will not mean that the draymen of the city will not haul any of the freight to the grounds, but it does mean that a large share of the exhibits will be handled by the Missouri Pacific, as all exhibits consigned in care of the exposition association will be sent via that line through the city.

The Missouri Pacific railroad announces that it will establish an agency at the exposition warehouse, to attend to all freight matters in connection with the handling of exhibits consigned to the care of the exposition association. The matter of terminal rates for goods sent via the express companies will probably be settled within a few days. The carload rates for freight to the exposition grounds includes the switching charge of $2 per car and 6 cents per 100 pounds to the exposition association.

CAUSE OF RISE IN GREAT NORTHERN

Director Cannon Denies Some Current Rumors.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—The Tribune says: The stock of the Great Northern railroad showed unusual strength Thursday and the preferred made the important gain of twelve points in the course of the day. This rise was accompanied by various rumors about possible changes in the road that would increase its earnings and make the stock more valuable. One of the stories was to the effect that James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern, and Jacob H. Schiff of the Union Pacific reorganization committee had held various conferences, and that developments in which both roads would participate might be looked for.

Henry W. Cannon, president of the Chase National bank and a director in the Great Northern, when asked about the report that some change was expected in the Great Northern, replied: "You can say, coming from me, that there is no plan for any immediate change in the Great Northern. I mean by that not next week or next month. Of course, I cannot delve far into the future."

"How do you account for this sudden rise in the stock?" Mr. Cannon was asked.

"I suppose it can be traced to speculative causes," said Mr. Cannon. "Mr. Hill is here now and reports things to be in excellent shape. He has not purchased a share of stock since he has been here. The property is doing well. It is about the only stock of a western road that has not gone up in the last year or so, owing to its excellent condition and splendid promise. I suppose it is considered a good investment. There is absolutely no reason for any radical changes on the road. There were various rumors afloat in Wall street in the course of the day, but so far as I know none of them had any foundation."

Whatever there may be in the rumors about a closer agreement or possibly a union with the Union Pacific, it was learned from another trustworthy source that a plan is under consideration which contemplates the retirement of the collateral trust bonds of the company amounting to $15,000,000, and the company also guarantees interest on bonds of subsidiary companies amounting to $20,325,000.

Bostwick Enlarges His Guide.

The February issue of the Transmissouri Official Railway Guide, published in this city by Louis R. Bostwick, made its appearance yesterday in greatly enlarged and more attractive form. It is a complete book of over 100 pages and contains corrected time tables of every railroad in the transmissouri territory, hours of the arrival and departure of the mails at the Omaha postoffice, handsome cuts of the new postoffice here and of several of the exposition buildings, and a quantity of interesting reading matter. On the outside cover, which is startling in red and white, appears a cut of the seal of the exposition. Altogether it's the brightest and best railroad guide in the west.

Pay Equipment for a Railroad.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Feb. 4.—Negotiations were closed here today whereby the Canadian government contractors for the new Klondike line of railroad from Telegraph creek to the south end of Lake Teslin purchased from the Great Falls & Canada railway eighty miles of narrow gauge rails, four locomotives and a number of cars to be used in the construction and operation of the new road. The work of construction will be begun within ten days and the entire line completed by June 1, at which time the Sticke