Stendiness of Wall Street Indicates Fixed Confidence in the Stability of the Early Formed Conclusions as to War.

NEW YORK, April 24.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street: The temper in which Wall street has received the intervention decree of congress and the president's ultimatum to Spain confirms the view repeatedly expressed in these advices, that the stock exchange had discounted the worst probabilities in the Cuban situation and adjusted the values of investments in advance to the outcome that has at last happened. With its rarely erring instinct of forecast, the financial community has foreseen the end from the beginning of this long and tedlous exciteent; and, now that war has come, it has no further adjustments to make, no selling under the impulse of new fears. The men of the exchange had made up their mind as to what amount of discount from the normal market value of securities a war with Spain called for; and the remarkable steadiness of Wall street, during the last week, is evidence of a fixed confidence in their conclusions.

This absence of panic or sensation in the yery presence of war is something remarkable and has rarely been witnessed in the world's money markets under the influence world's money markets under the influence of like conditions. Such catastropnes are invariably attended with panic on the bourses and violent fluctuations in the money markets, which extend to other countries than those directly concerned in the hostilities. In our case, we have stood peculiarly exposed to suffer from effects of this nature. We are probably the most largely debtor nation in the world. England, Germany, Holland and France hold, according to common estimate, fully \$2,000,000 of our investments. These creditors have recently had their confidence severely tested by the late sliver agitation; and it might be expected that those fears would be accutely revived by the financial strain to which this war may subject the country. which this war may subject the country.
That such apprehensions would cause a
more or less important return of corporate
securities from Europe was naturally to be
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more or less important return of corporate securities from Europe was naturally to be expected, and in fact has been looked for. But no such movement has appeared to any appreciable extent. The foreign organs of financial opinion, which at times have had much to say about the possibility of our drifting upon the sliver basis, have had nothing to suggest about that danger being increased by the contingencies of war finance; American securities have held their own by the side of the issues of other countries, while Spanish 4s have declined 30 points, and the amount of stocks and bonds returned to our home market has not been at all abnormal in amount. This experience is the more remarkable in view of the fact that the floating indebtedness of Europep to the United States is so altogether extraordinary as to furnish a strong motive for influencing the return of our securities in order to avert salpments of gold. Within a few weeks about \$65,000,000 of gold have been sent hither in settlement of trade balances, and a balance of not less than \$30,000,000 still remains to be liquidated. Under ordinary conditions, such a state of the exchanges would have caused large sums of our securities to be sent home. but no such movement of any moment has occurred. This fact can be accounted for only upon the supposition that the foreign holders of these investments feel satisfied that, at present prices, they are sound and safe, even in the prospect of the uncertainties of war. This tacit verdict expresses the opinion of the banking and investment interests of Europe upon the effect the war is likely to have on the commercial and financial stability of this country. It would not have been surprising had our foreign creditors deemed it a wise course to sell their holdings of our securities in anticipation of the war, with a view of buying them back after the pressure of the struggle had worked its full effect upon them; and the fact that they have not done so can only be regarded as implying confidence, not only in the future va

both, but also in the restoration of a valuable commerce with the island which is now lest to us.

The success of our arms will give us a status before the world in matters to which we can no I mere afford to permit our influence to remain unfelt. For many reasons it will pay us to give an exhibition of our military and naval prowess. There is more than one country and more than one question in respect to which it may be well for the world to understand that the United States may have to be reckoned with, and f can do us no harm to give this exhibition of our fighting mettle. In such concerns an outlay of \$50,000,000—though it may be all loss—is no matter to frighten 70,000,000 of prosperous and productive people. There is no reason why, when the war is in progress, our mines should restrict their output or our mills cease their running. The theater of the struggle dil not lie in the midst of our accumulated property. In this respect war will offer greafly as to its destructiveness from one of invasion or a civil conflict. In addition to our providing for the ordinary wants of consumption war will reaste an entirely new set of wants, and although those wants may be connected with waste, yet for the time being they will give a new stimulus to trade.

There should be no check upon the ordinary activity of our industries, but there may, too, possibly be such interruptions if men of business indulge in narrow and pessimistic views of the situation. If we fall to have an active and fairly prosperous business throughout the war it will be due ther to an unirelligent timidity which waits for business instead of seeking or making it or to a narrow conservatism in credits which paralyses business at its source. The extent to which business may be ruined through excessive apprehension is illustrated in the four years of depression produced through excessive apprehension is illustrated in the four years of depression produced through fears of a silver catasinoshe which has not yet come and never will. The true way for the

Values Are Adjusted in Advance of the Outbreak.

WO SELLING UNDER IMPULSE OF FEAR

established in any port of any nation where there is a Spanish consul if the nation will consent. If a nation will not allow either party to bring their prizes into their ports for adjudication they can do so according to the law of nations; but if they allow one party and no: the other they are not to be considered neutral. The extent that any other nation will allow Spanish privateers to be brought into their ports is what we should look for with no little anxiety. It will mean much o us and may be the means of prolonging the war for a year or more. CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS.

Ready to Meet Any Demands Made Upon Them. NEW YORK, April 24.-The Financier says: According to the statement of the New York clearing house banks for the week ending April 23, the institutions hold surplus reserve of \$43,525,100, which is larger than has been reported since the fourth

surplus reserve of \$43,525,100, which is larger than has been reported since the fourth week of July, 1897. This result has been brought about by the conservative action of the banks in preparing for the crisis which is at hand. Their cash holdings, depleted by the demands from the interior, have been replenished by imports of gold and the continued contraction of outstanding obligations. Today they are in an exceedingly strong position and are ready to meet any demands which may be made on them. The statement in detail does not differ much from those of the last several weeks. The decrease of \$7,42,100 in loans represents the turning of accumulated sterling into specie imports and also the liquidation of current accounts. But little new business is being done, as the rates demanded precluded any borrowing other than that which is absolutely necessary. The banks are, however, looking out for the needs of their customers. The gain in cash for the week was \$5,563,500, gold receipts having been nearly \$8,000,000 and legal tenders decreases only \$8,200,000. The increases in gold were larger than the week's receipts from abroad, and it is quite likely that the heavy expansion reflects some of the previous imports. Deposits fell off only \$2,302,100, which just about equals the legal tender decrease, and is less than the known loss to the interior. The statement, judged by usual calculations, does not balance, but the changes are logical, since the gold imports and their relations to accumulated sterling carried as loans must be taken into account. Summarized, the only conclusion is that the banks have performed a difficult operation with rare skill. They have retrenched where necessary, supplied their correspondents with funds; while strengthening their own holdings they have put their business in first-class condition, and today, when a call for funds by the government is imminent, they have more money available than at any time during the last nine montas. The increases of \$140,800,000 in circulation, after a long

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Features of the Trading and Closing

Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, April 23.-A bulge of 2c in wheat was caused near the close today by the following cablegram from London: "Russia has withdrawn all offers of wheat. Russian prices advanced 15c per bu, this week." Local bears were utterly routed. bonds returned to our home market has not been at all abnormal in amount. This experience is the more remarkable in vite and the fact that the floating indebtedness of the fact that the floating indebtedness gether extraordinary as to furnish a strong motive for influencing fac return of our securities in order to avert salpments of the fact influencing fact return of our securities in order to avert salpments of the fact in the fact of 180 dhave been weeks about \$86,00,000 of trade balances, and a balance of not less than \$5,000,000 still remains to be liquidated. Under ordinary conditions, such as the same of the same of the sale of the same of July, which had touched 874c, was rushed up to 89%c, closing with a net gain of %@ %c at 89%c. Corn and oats railled with

Leading futures ranged as follows:					
Articles	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'y
M heat- May July Sept Dec	1 13% 87%-88 80%6% 80	1 14 89% 81% 81	1 12	1 14 894 814 804	1 144 883684 814 504
May	314(-32	3914	31%	3214	3214@U
July	324-33	3314	32%	3314	3314
Sept	334@34	3416414	33%	3416614	34414
Mny	27a34	27494	27	2714@36	2716@14
July	24	24464	28%	2434654	2434
May	10 70	10 85	10 60	10 85	10 05
July	11 00	11 05	10 80	11 05	11 12%
May	5 45	5 474	5 45	5 4714	5 50
July	5 5234	5 574	5 50	5 5714	5 65
Sept	5 60	5 65	5 60	5 63	5 70
May	5 82%	5 4214	5 3214	5 42%	5 42
July	5 45	5 50	5 4214	5 50	5 524
Sept	5 45	5 60	5 5214	5 60	5 60

\*No. 2.
Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR-Firm; winter wheat patents, \$5.00
(55.20; straights, \$4.20994.80; clears, \$4.10@1.60;
spring specials, \$5.5095.80; spring patents, \$1.00
(55.10; Minnesota bakers, \$4.2095.10,
WHEAT-No. 2 spring, \$1.00; No. 3 spring,
886@\$1.03; No. 2 red, \$1.125@1.13.
CORN-No. 2, \$229324c; No. 2 yellow, \$225@
33c.

CORN—No. 2, 22@32%c; No. 2 yellow, 3212@ 33c.

OATS—No. 2, 2714c; No. 2 white, 30@31c; No. 3 white, 2914@30c.

RYE—No. 2, 56%@57c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 40@46c.
FLANSEED—No. 1, \$1.2914@1.30.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$2.95.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$10.87@ 10.90. Lard, per 100 ibs. \$5.474c. Short ribs sides (100se), \$5.25@5.90. Dry salter shoulders (boxed), \$4.75@5.90.

Shows 5.70.

WHISKY—Distillers' fin'shed goods, per gal., \$1.20.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, \$5.69; granulated, \$1.13@ 5.28.

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was steady; creameries, 13917c; dairies, 12918c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 10c. Cheise, dull and unchanged. Live poultry, market steady; turkeys, 9930c; chickens, 74,68c; ducks, \$654c.

Spanish ocopie lick themselves on land it will help us very much in whisping Spain on the water.

The question of Spain sending out privatiers to operate against the United States is one of the most vital in this war with Spain, hence we may expect has it will be carried on by them to the fullest extent allowed by the law of nashons. It is virtually legalized siracy, so far as the capture of the property of cliticens of the United States is concerned. The cap ure may be by sea or on the land by a force of the posses of the United States is concerned. The cap ure may be will have the right of search so far as to store and or this, although many of the stock exchange is most nervous, awaiting developments and the business done is found to belong to a neutral nation. They will have the right of search so far as to stop any wessel and compel her to show her papers to see if she belongs to the limited States or her citizens. If the vessel is found to belong to a neutral nation, then only the goods that are contraband of war can be seized.

When the seizure is made the property among fine Envilsh railroads, owners and single among the captors. A portion of the proceeds sall go to the Spanish government. The Spanish prize courts and be prize occurs and by Spanish of the proceeds disting the proceeds all its of the Spanish governments. Including first-table among the captors. A portion of the proceeds all go to the Spanish governments. Including Pacifics

The Spanish prize courts and the states the developments and the business was done to the proceeds disting the proceeds and the proce

were 3%c lower on continental selling. Grand Trunks of Canada suffered only a small setback. South American securities were considerably lower and there were substantial declines in all international se-

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Simple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Good stock, Sc. BUTTER-Common to fair, Stile; separator c; gathered creamery, 15@16c. VEAL-Choice fat, 89 to 120 lbs., quoted at 86 large and coarse, 64:7c. LIVE POULTRY-Chickens, 6% 67e; old roost-

ers, \$146514c; young roosters, \$4664c. GAME-Weather too warm for game. PIGEONS-Live, \$1.1561.25; dead pigeons no wanted.

HAY-Upland, \$7.90; minimal, \$5.00; lewland, \$5.50; rye htraw, \$1.90; color makes the price or hay; light bales sell the best; only top grades bring top prices.

VEGETABLES.

VEGETABLES.

ONIONS—Per bu., 30c@31.
BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., \$1.25.
SWEET 10TATOES—Kansas, 10-peck bbls.,
\$L.50: seed sweet potatoes, \$2.00.
CABBAGE—New—Florida, per crate, \$2.25.
POTATOES—Home grown, 50gisāc; Colora-lo-stock, 70c; northern fancy early Ohio seed potatoes, \$5c.
TOMATOES—Per crate, \$3.00g3.21.
NEW HEETS—Per doz. bunches, 30gisāc,
RADISHISS—Per doz. bunches, 30gisāc,
LETTUCE—Per doz. bunches, 30gisāc,
GREEN ONIONS—Per doz., 12gilāc,
WATRECRESS—Per lo., 2, 12gilāc,
WATRECRESS—Per doz., \$1.25gilāc,
WAX HEANS—15 bu. box. \$1.
PEAS—Per bu., fancy Mississippi, \$1.25,
SUINACH—Per basket, \$1.
PIEPLANT—Home grown, per lb., 2c.
FRUITS.

FRUITS STRAWBERRIES-Per 24-pint case, \$2.25; 24

APPLES-Winter stock, \$3.00@3.50.
CRANHERRIES-Fancy Jersey, per bbl., \$10.00.
GRAPES-Malagas, \$5.00@6.00.
TROPICAL FRUITS.
ORANGES-California navels, \$2.75@3.00; seedings, \$2.25. ORANGES - CRITOFINE BACK, \$3.00; choice, \$2.50 lngs, \$12.25.
LEMONS - California fancy, \$3.00g3.50.
BANANAS - Choice, large stock, per burch, \$\*00 g2.25; medium sized bunches, \$1.75@2.00.
MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANE DIS.

NUTS—Aimonis, per lb., large size, 126/13c; small, llc. Brazis, per lb., 92/9c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 105/11c; standards, 82/9c; filberts, per lb., lec; pecans, polished, medium, 45/9c, extra large, 52/9c; large hickory nuts, \$1.06/21/19 per bu; small, \$1.25/21.25 per bu; coccanuts, per 100, \$4: peanuts, raw, 52/5/9c; roasted, 64/64cc. ats, \$1.0091 to per bu.; small, \$1.2041.30 per bu.; occannuts, per 100, \$4; peanuts, raw, 5950120; oasted, 6960120.
FIGS-Imported, fancy, 3-crown, 14-1b, boxes, 00; 5-crown, 44-1b, boxes, 130; 2-1b, boxes, 2297326 per box; California, 10-1b, box, \$1.
HONEY-Choice white, 12c; Colorado amber, 10

HONEY—Choice white, 12c; Colorado amber, 10 file.

HONEY—Choice white, 12c; Colorado amber, 10 file.

KRAUT—Per bbl., \$3,50; half bbl., \$2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. can. each, \$2,75; gal. cans, pure, per dog., \$12; half-gal. cans, gal. cans, pure, per dog., \$12; half-gal. cans, file. 5; quart cans, \$1,50.

DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lib. boxes, 5tgc; Satr. 5c; Fard, 9-lib. boxes, 5c.

CIDER—Per half-bbl., \$3; bbl., \$5.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, \$c; No. 2 green hides, 5c; No. 1 salted hides, \$c; No. 2 green hides, 5c; No. 1 salted hides, \$c; No. 2 green salted hides, 7c, No. 1 veal calf, \$10 to 12 lbs., 9c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 7c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 15@75c; green salted shearings (short wooled early skins), each, 15c; dry shearings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 3c; tallow, No. 2, 2½c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 2½@72%c; yellow and brown grease, 1½6@24c.

FURS—Bear (black or brown), \$5,00@20,00; otter,

24c.
FURS—Bear (black or brown), \$5.00(20.00; otter, \$1.50(38.00; mink, 154(50c; beaver, \$1.00(38.00; skunk, 15c, 25c, 50c; muskrat, 3c, 5c, 7c; raccon, 164(90c; red fox, 25c(3812.50; gray fox, 25c(390c; wolf, (timber), 25c(332.50; wolf (prairic coyote), 10(550c; wildcat, 10(350c; badger, 5640c; silver fox, \$5.00 (\$75.00. wildcat, 10623c; badger, 5640c; silver fox, \$5.00 g75.00.

FRESH MEATS.

DRESSED BEEF—Good native steers, 7c per lb.; good forequarters steers, 6c; gool hindquarters steers, 6c; gool hindquarters steers, 6c; western steers, 6kc; native helf-ers, 6kc; western helfers, 6kc; good forequarters helfers, 5kc; good hindquarters, 6kc; western cows, 6kc; far cows, 6c; cow forequarters, 6c; cow hindquarters, 8c; backhalves, 66tike; triangles, 4kc.

HEEF CUTS—Tenderloins, fresh, 1kc; frozen, 1c; boneless strips, fresh, 16c; frozen, 6c; strip loins, fresh, 10c; sirion butts, boneless, frozen, 9c; fresh, 10c; sirion butts, boneless, 6kc; rump butts, boneless, 5kc; No. 1 chucks, 5kc; vamp butts, boneless, 5kc; No. 1 chucks, 5kc; cow plates, 3kc; steer plates, 4c; flank steak, 7c; louns, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; louns, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; louns, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; louns, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; louns, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; ribs, No. 2, frozen, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; ribs, No. 1, frozen, 10c; fresh, 12c; ribs, No. 2, frozen, 8c; fresh, 10c; ribs, No. 3, frozen, 6c; fresh, 8c; No. 1 rounds, 7c; No. 2 rounds, 6kc; beef shanks, 3c; sheef shanks, 3c; fresh, 10c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 16c; fresh, 8c; No. 1 rounds, 7c; No. 2 rounds, 6kc; beef shanks, 3c; brains, per dox, 3fc; sweetbreads, per lb, frozh, 16c; fresh, 12c; calf livers, each, 36c; calves, whole carcass or sides, 10fys; calf head and freet, scalded, per set, 75c.

MUTTON—Fancy lambs, 9c per lb, regular lambs, 8c; sheep, 74c; market racks (long), 9c; footel racks (short), 11c; loins, 9c; sabiles, 9c; longues, each, 3c; cheek meats, 4c; resh hams, short clears, 5kc; cheek meats, 4c; resh hams, short clears, 5kc; cheek meats, 4c; heref stomachs, each, 3c; tongues, each, 5c; chitterings, 9c; brains, FRESH MEATS.

St. Louis General Market.

St. LOUIS, April 23.—FLOUR—Higher; patents, \$4.85\$\overline{5}\$.00; straights, \$4.00\$\overline{4}\$.70\$; clear, \$4.15\$\overline{4}\$.55; medium, \$3.50\$\overline{6}\$.00\$. WHEAT—Higher; closing \$\overline{5}\$\overline{6}\$ for May, \$1\lambda\_0\$ for September above yesterday; spot, lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, \$1.03\$; spot, lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, \$1.03\$\overline{6}\$\overline{6}\$ for September, above yesterday; spot, lower; No. 2 hard, cash, \$3\$\overline{6}\$\overline{6}\$ espetimber, 70\$\overline{6}\$\overline{6}\$ bid; No. 2 hard, cash, \$3\$\overline{6}\$ corresponds to the spot of the spot tember, 32%c.

OATS-Futures were dull and firm; spot, steady; No. 2 cash, 28c; track, 28c; April, 28%c; May, 28%c bid; July, 24%c bid; September, 22%c bid; No. 2 white, 31%c.

RYE-Higher at 57c bid.

SEED-Flaxseed, nominal at \$1.20; prime timothy seed, \$2.6802.75.

CORNMEAL-Firm at \$1.60@1.65.

BRAN-Stronger in demand; sacked, east track, 60c.

track, 60c. HAY-Higher; prairie, \$6.00@8.50; timothy, \$6.00 @12.75. UTTER-Firm; creamery, 15@18%2; dairy, 11 HUTTER-Firm; creamery, logisty; unity, in \$15c.

PROVISIONS-Pork, lower; standard mess, jobbing, \$19.624,610.75. Lard, lower; prime steam, \$5.274; choice, \$5.274. Bacon, boxed shoulders, \$5.25; extra short clear, \$6.124; ribs, \$5.25; shorts, \$6.25; shorts, \$6.374. Dry sait meats, dry shoulders, \$4.75; extra short clear, \$5.624; ribs, \$5.75; shorts, \$5.874.

at \$4.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 bbls.; wheat, 20,000 bu.; corn. 151.000 bu.; cats, 20,000 bu. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; wheat, 3,000 bu.; corn, 83,000 bu.; cats, 11,000 bu.

Kansas City Grain and Provisions. KANSAS CITY, April 43.—WHEAT—Market ctive, 162c higher; No, 1 hard, 99c; No, 2, 54,6984; No, 3, 944,6974; No, 1 red, \$1.00; No, 97c631.00; No,3, 96497c; No, 2 apring, 93697c; No. 2, Mc. CORN—Market active and about steady; No. 2 mixed, 296/294c. OATS-Market active and steady; No. 2 white, 81,028%c. RYE.—Market steady; No. 2, 22c. HAY.—Market strong and higher; choice tim-othy, 119,00; choice prairie, 18,75. PUTTER.—Market firm; creamery, 14,017c; RECEIPTS-Wheat, 43,800 bu.; corn, 65,000 bu.; oats, 9,00) bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 15,000 bu.; corn, 34,500 bu.; oats, 3,000 bu.

Cincinnati Market. Cincinnati Market.

Cincinnati April 23.—FLOUR—Firm and higher; fancy, \$4.454.476; family, \$2.8064.10.

WHEAT—Firm; No. 2 red. \$1.0061.02.

CORN—Higher; No. 2 mixed, 344c.

OATS—Strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 294c.

RYE—Firm; No. 2, 58c.

PROVISIONS—Lard. casier at \$5.35; bulk meats, quiet at \$5.65; bacon, steady at \$6.35.

WHISKY—Strong at \$1.21.

HUTTER—Lower; Elgin creamery, 19c; Ohlo, 12616c; dairy, 10671c.

SUGAR—Firm; hard refined, \$4.3565.97.

EGGS—Firm and higher at 9c.

CHEESE—Steady; good to prime Ohlo flat, 8%, 69c.

Week Et ds with Much Uncertain Feling Among Buyers.

CATTLE TRADE GENERALLY DEMORAL'ZED

Wenkness Prevails and Offerings G Begging at Lower Prices\_Hogs Active at a Slight Decline.

SOUTH OMAHA, April 23.—Receipts for the days indicated were: ed were:
Cattle: Hoss.
1.375 8,257
2.359 8,617
1.611 8,075
2.970 8,001
2.733 5,276
1.473 1,924
1,031 5,609
2.206 6,049
1.411 5,609
2.206 6,478
1.412 5,472
5,419 6,555
1,597 2,730
756 3,166
1,594 4,231
1,606 5,482 1
1,605 5,482 1
1,605 5,482 1 Receipts for the week with comparisons:

Week ending April 23. 12,543 Week ending April 16. 14,299 Week ending April 9.. 11,599 Week ending April 2... 15,605 The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: C., M. & St. P. Ry.
O. & St. L. Ry.
Missouri Pacific Ry.
Union Pacific System
F. E. & M. V. R. R. E. & M. V. R. R. 11
C. & P. Ry
St. P. M. & O. Ry
5
& M. R. R. R. 10
B. & Q. Ry
C. & St. J. 2
R. I. & P. Ry, east 3

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

Buyers. Cat
Omaha Packing Co...
G. H. Hammond Co...
Swift and Company.
Cudahy Packing Co...
P. D. Armour, Chicago.
Krebbs & Co.
L. F. Husz.
Livingston & Schaler...
H. Hamilton.
North P. & P. Co...
Cudahy, from K. C.
Plankinton, Milwaukee.
C. P. & P. Co., Neb. City
Other buyers
Left over .......... 1,256 8.222

very limited as the country is apparently more interested in preparing the ground for the season's crops than in looking for stockers or feeders.

The only explanation for the market being in such a condition at the close of the week is the uncertainty regarding the immediate future of the dressed beef trade. No one can form any definite idea of what to expect during the coming week. All they know is that the export trade, as well as the domestic, has not been very large the last week, and as a matter of self-protection the packers do not seem inclined to place themselves in a position to be caught with coolers full of beef for which there might be no outlet. The very fact that they do not appear to want the cattle shows that at the present time there is a very indifferent demand for meats and no assurance that it will be any better next week.

surance that it will be any better next woek.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs were the largest in some time, 121 fresh loads being reported in the yards. Large receipts on a Saturday, however, were decidedly against the best interests of sellers, especially zo in view of the fact that prominent features of the day were all on the bear side. In addition to the large receipts there was the weakness in provisions yesterday, followed by a sharp decline in the hog market at other scilling points. The result was that buyers at this point started out bidding 10c lower for hogs and they succeeded in getting them that way.

other selling points. The result was that buyers at this point started out bidding 10c lower for hogs and they succeeded in getting them that way.

They took off just about what they put on yesterday, buying the hogs at about Thursday's prices—that is, very largely at \$13.063.75. Considering that the market was so much lower, the trade was fairly active and the bulk of the offerings changed hands in good season, buyers evidently wanting the hogs at the money.

The hog market this week has shown more and wider fluctuations in values than usual of late, there being a difference between the extreme low and the extreme high point of 25c. The week opend at a decline, the hogs on Monday selling at a fraction under \$3.60 on an average. That proved to be the low day of the week, the market being a shade higher on Tuesday and sagain on Wednesday. On Thursday the market look a spurt of 10c under the influence of the sharp rise in provisions, due to the speculative demand incident to the breaking out of war. Again on Friday the market responded to a still further advance in the price of meats, but at the close of the week came the reaction, as was to be expected. The total gain for the week amounted to about 12½—that is, the week closed with the market about that much higher than it was at the opening.

SHEEP—There were only three loads in this morning and they were lambs. The packers seemed to want a few and they took what was to be had at prices that were a little higher than yesterday. It would be safe to say that they sold logific higher than they would have done on any other day since the break in the lamb market during last week and the first of leams market or provided the first of leams market during last week and the first of leams market during last week and the first of

market.

The tendency of the market on good mutton sheep has been upward this week, while the lamb market during last week and the first of this week broke 40%20c. During the latter part of the week the lamb market has crawled upward a little and the feeling is considerably better than it was a short time ago.

It looks now as if the receipts of sheep would continue rather light from now on, but it is claimed that there are still a good many lambs to come. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Hogs Are Lower Through Lack of Support by Packers.
CHICAGO, April 23.—Today's light offerings of cattle were d'sposed of at about unchanged prices. Extra choice steers | brought from \$5.25 to \$5.40; good to choice steers from \$4.65 to \$5.20; stockers and feeders from \$3.50 to \$4.23; cows and helfers from \$2.10 to \$3.90; calves from \$3.75 to \$5.

#3.75 to #8.

Packers failed to support hegs today and prices consequently receded 5c. Sales ranged at from \$3.75 to \$4.05; pigs sold largely at from \$3.60 to \$4.05; pigs sold largely at from \$3.60 to \$4.05.

Trade in sheen was a support hegs today and prices consequently receded 5c. Sales ranged \$4.50 to \$4.05; pigs sold largely at from \$3.60 to \$4.05; pigs sold Trade in sheep was dul and prices were largely nominal. Clipped sheep were quoted at from \$3.50 to \$4 for ewest and from \$4 to \$4.50 for wethers. Clipped lamba sold at from \$4 to \$4.80; wooled at from \$5 to \$5.50.

Receipts: Cattle, 300 head; hogs, 23,000 head; sheep, 5,000 head. Indianapolis Live Stock.

INDIANAPOLIS, Apr 1 23.—CATTLE—Receipts, 125 head; shipments, none; market fairly active; good to prime steers, 44.5565.15; fair to medium steers, 44.5661.50; medium to good steers, 14.2566 Hogs-Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 2,900 market fairly active and 5c lower; good to cho ce medium and heavy, 35.5564.02; mixed, 33.856 3.95; common lights, 33.8063.85; SHEEP-Receipts, light; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice lambs, 35.2565.50; medium to choice, 34.0064.05; common sheep,

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\$3.90@4.40; cows and heifers, \$2.00@4.60; bulk of cows, \$2.80@3.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.75 @4.50; bulk of sates, \$3.95@4.35; cows and heifers, \$2.50@3.25.

HOGS-Receipts, 3,00) head; market 5c lower; yorkers, \$3.80@3.90; packers, \$3.50@3.75; bulchers, \$3.90@4.00.

SHEEP-Receipts, 200 head; market steady and dull; native muttons, \$3.55@4.65; lambs, \$4.75@5.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, April 23.—About 100 f.csh cattle arrived and the market was nominally steady. Quotations ruled about the same as a week ago, but there is a more settled undertone to the market.

HOGS—Receipts, 7,100 head; from 5c to 10c of the recent advance was lost today; bulk of sales, \$3.70@3.80; top price, \$3.95; lights and pigs showed least decline.

SHEEP—No sheep offered, market nominally 10@15c lower on sheep and 15@25c lower on lambs than a week ago.

NEW YORK, April 23.—BEEVES—Sales light; no trading; shipments, 1,150 cattle and 3,970 quarters of beef.
CALVES—Weak; veals, \$3.50@5.50.
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,629 head; farn; lambs, higher; prime wooled sheep, \$5.00; clipped, \$4.25; wooled lambs, \$5.60@6.15; clipped lambs, \$5.00@5.25; southern spring lambs, \$4.50 each. HOGS-Receipts, 1,875 head; firmer at \$4.15@

\$3.8074.05.
LAMBS—Choice to extra, \$5.0065.15; culls to common. \$4.15674.50.
SHEEP—Choice to selected wethers, \$4.2564.35; culls to common, \$3.2563.60. Stock in Sight.

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SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

Beatrice Savings bank against Beatrice Chautauqua assembly. Appeal from Gage county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J. 1. A bill of exceptions which lacks authentication by the clerk of the trial dis- GRAIN. PROVISIONS, STOCKS trict court will not be considered in the supreme court.

2 In an appeal to this court in the absence of a bill of exceptions, if the petition or pleading on which the decree is predicated contains sufficient statements of a cause and proper prayer for the relief

sence of a bill of exceptions, if the petition or pleading on which the decree is predicated contains sufficient statements of a cause and proper prayer for the relief thereby afforded questions which for decision necessitate a reference to the bill of exceptions will not be considered and an affirmance of the decree is proper.

Supreme Tent, Knights of Maccabees, against Kreig Error from Lancaster county. Motion sustained. Per Curiam.

1. Assuming, but not deciding, that the absence from the county of both trial judge and clerk during the period within which a proposed bill of exceptions should have been presented for settlement excused a failure to have it settled within that time; still the statutory time began to run, under that assumption, from the time of the judge's return, and he was not authorized to allow the bill when it was not presented for more than ten days after his return.

2. The fact that the defendant in error held the proposed bill longer than the law permitted did not excuse a subsequent default by the plaintiff in error.

3. The defendant in error did not waive his right to move to quash the bill by appearing before the trial judge merely to object to its allowance, nor by failing to file the motion until after the time had expired within which the plaintiff in error was required to file his briefs to the merits, such briefs not having been filed.

Murphy against Gunn. Appeal from Saline county. Affirmed. Sullivan, J.

1. On the hearing of a motion to confirm a sale of real estate it appeared that the value of the land as fixed by the appraisers was \$2,000. Four witnesses for plaintiff estimated the value at \$2,700 and the other at \$2,400. A decision of the trial court sustaining the appraisement was not erroneous.

2. Objections to the confirmation of a sale must specifically indicate the irregularity

HOGS—Receipts, 5,200 head; shipments, 2,000 market fairly active and 5c lower; good to choose medium and heavy. \$3,8564.02; mixed, \$3,856 processed below. S. \$3,8564.02; mixed, \$3,856 processed below. S. \$4,8564.62; mixed, \$3,856 processed below. S. \$4,8564.62; mixed, \$4,8564.62; common sheep, \$4,8564.6

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continues to sell the same in the usual course of business pursuant to agreement with the mortgages that he will supply the proceeds of all sales upon the debt secured by the mortgage, the court cannot pronounce the transaction fraudulent as a matter of law.

2. And as instruction, in such case, which withdraws from the consideration of the jury the question of whether the transaction was an honest or fraudulent one is prejudicially erroneous. jury the question of whether the transaction was an honest or fraudulent one is prejudicially erroneous.

3. The vital question in such case is the intent with which the sale of the stock was authorized or permitted, and when that does not appear on the face of the mortgage it is always a question of fact to be determined by the jury from a consideration of the entire evidence.

Feliers against Feliers. Appeal from Pawnee county. Reversed. Ryan, C.

1. The manner in which dower may be barred by an ante-nuptial arrangement between the parties concerned is regulated by statute and in the absence of any contravening equitable considerations the method prescribed by statute is exclusive.

2. An alleged ante-nuptial contract whereby each party agreed to claim no interest in the property of the other after marriage, and by which the proposed husband was required after the making of the ante-nuptial contract to make his will in such terms that his intended wife, thereunder, would be entitled to a certain estate in his real property, held to be an entirety; that the two above provisions were interdependent, and that, therefore, the alleged ante-nuptial agreement was but an executory contract, which, in view of the statute prescribing the method of barring dower in this state, is uninforceable.

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