Money Market.

Steady, Healthy Movement in Merenntile Markets Noted, but Lacks Elements of a Boom as Was Expected.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 .- (Special.) -- Henry Clews of the banking house of Clews & Co.

The past week has been marked by con tinued duliness and some irregularity in prices. "Bear" operators have availed them-selves of the fact that, though the money market is in a substantially sound position, yet the further decline of three millions in surplus reserve shown in the last bank statement evidenced that the run towards ease had not yet arrived; and this inference has been confirmed by an advance in the rate of interest on call loans. This en-couraged attack upon certain industrials, with some effect; but, upon the more stable securities, prices have been on the whole fairly maintained and the week closes with

a more hopeful feeling.

The money market has reached a point at which a turn towards ease can be but a matter of a few more days. Each day of the week the subtreasury has been a large debtor at the clearing bouse; and the amount of money sent to the interior has been quite nominal. The great factor portending ease, however, has been the activity of the gold movement from Europe. Up to the close of yesterday the foreign engagements for the shipment of gold to New York aggregated close upon \$14,000,000. By the end of next week the whole of that sum will have found its way into the city banks; and the large supply of export bills coming forward indicates further large importations of the metal. London feels the loss of specie rather acutely and there are reports that the Bank of England, in addition to Thurs-day's advance in the rate of interest to 3 per cent, may resort to borrowing gold on consols; but the drain is not likely to be checked much until the imports of gold here have depressed the local rate of interest have depressed the local rate of interest below that of London, when relief may come from New York buying sterling bills for transient investment. That source of relief to London is not likely to be forthcoming, however, until a considerable further amount of gold has been sent hither and the rate for money further enhanced in London.

Ensier Money Market. In any event the wheels are already se in motion of a movement which will end in an easy money market here that may reasonably be expected to continue for many months to come. Should any unforeseen months to come. Should any unforeseen contingencies prevent this result, it is well known that the secretary of the treasury stands ready to anticipate his interest payments by disbursing the January interest on the old 4 per cent loan, amounting to \$5,596,468. The November payments are also likely to be anticipated if there is any need. Interest then becomes due on \$162, \$15,400 in new 4 per cent bonds, on \$100. 000,000 of the 5 per cents of 1894, and upon the whole of the new 3 per cent loan of \$200,000,000. These various interest pay-ments will call for \$4,373,154. These facts make assurance of future case doubly sure. In the mercantile markets there is a steady healthy movement, but none of the boom that some have expected as a result of the close of the war, nor is this surprising, for as the war produced virtually no interruption of business, its end could not expected to bring any boom all at once.

The symptoms in politics, however, are not altogether assuring and some interests may be in some measure held in suspense until the end of the Paris peace conference is reached. Some unwelcome surprise is felt at the silver issue again raising its head in western politics. Silver Issue in Western Politics. The politicians of that section feel impelled to take up the old fad in the absence of other policies that would attract public interest. The money conference recently held at Omaha showed by the composition of its attendants and the spirit of its speakers that there is still enough of the old free coinage spirit among the politicians to keep up a certain amount of agitation, and this is unfortunate in view of the distrust which the past excitement has created in European investment circles. It is well that this for eign jealousy about our money standard is so vigilant, for it is precisely at that point that any attempt to force the adoption of

free coinage would meet its first check For we may prostitute the force of law by compelling our own citizens to accept an unstable or depreciated form of money, but we can apply no such compulsion to foreign For all that we buy from then they would demand settlement in gold; and if we should drive our gold out of the country then our settlements must be made in silver, not at its fictitious face value, but at its true bullion value. On the other hand, our exports would be paid for not in gold but in silver at its current rate of deprecia-No country so situated can success fully compete in foreign commerce with nations which pay and receive payments in the most stable form of money. To mee this pregnant fact with the empty assertion we can afford to assume a positio of independence of foreign commerce is merely to substitute braggadocio and false hood where honest argument falls. Ever

Before the mania had run its course for month the consequences would be upon in all their force. And what then? Would the country supinely permit the ruin to run its unchecked course and wait for the worst possible culminations of disaster? Not for a moment. There are some follies so monstrous as to be impossible, even at the hands of madmen. There is always a limit somewhere to the freaks of political lunacy; and, in this case, the strait jacket would be put in use before the precipice was The men who control finance would see the consequences before the con-summation of the act, and a clear prospect of the enactment of a free coinage law would produce anticipatory effects which would either prevent the passage of the law bring about its repeal quickly upon its

before this revolution could get under head

Men who scientifically and practically understand the destructiveness of this scheme and the effects which the approach of its consummation must have upon public feel-ing have no fear about the agitation beto the verge of an appalling catastrophe They are satisfied beyond question that, if free coinage could be enacted at all, its duration would be but momentary. This This view is now so generally understood that the silver mania affects but a small minority, consisting largely of fanatics.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS. Stringency in Money Market Develops Effort to Enlarge Circulation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.-The Financier Whether the actual condition of the New York banks at the close of the week is shown in the current statement is a matter of doubt, but the exhibit is even more favorable than had been anticipated, so far as percentages of reserves are concerned

Several factors of importance which de-veloped within the past few days influenced the totals. The first of the gold imports have been added to specie account. The lesses to the treasury were very much less than have been reported of late and the interior movement continues light. By contracting their loans the banks have been able to increase their deposits, thereby bringing down the reserve requirements and apparently adding to the cash on hand. In this manner the reserve excess was in-creased no less than \$4,012,045, of which \$1,193,500 came from a gain in specie and legals and \$2,628,575 from the lessened 25 per cent requirement due to the contracttion of \$11,314,300 in deposits. As a result of these changes the surplus reserve now stands at \$8,252,875, which does not comunfavorably with the average re pare as uniavorably with the average to serve for this season in other years as might be imagined. The strain on the banks in-cident to the settlement of the bond con-tractions is probably at an end and the heavy liquidation, which decreased leans thirty millions during the month of Sep-tember, will give way to a more moderate

begins to look as though the New York banks will not be called on to any extent for crop money. Eighty millions extent for crop money. Eighty millions of treasury deposits widely distributed are important in this connection and the recent rise in rates in New York developed

PRICE OF STOCKS IRREGULAR the fact that interior institutions had plenty of money to loan at prevailing rates. Banks here having heavy country business show a rather large falling off in deposits, but rediscounting is said to be small. The recent stringency has developed an effort to enlarged circulation and the increase of enlarged circulation and the increase of \$507,400 for the week, bused on new 3 per interest on Call Loans advances the heavier changes in totals were made were the rules through the list of sixty-five inetitutions.

STATE OF LONDON MONEY MARKET. Dealings for the Week Mostly Con-

fined to the Pacifics. LONDON, Sept. 25.—The tendency of the markets during the week has been decidedly dull, the main influences being the prospects of dearer money and the unexpected developments in the Dreyfus affair. Prices were generally lower. Spanish 4s were firm on the announcement of the payment of the October coupons, but closed one-half point lower. American securities followed the lead of the New York market. The dealings were chiefly confined to the Pacific road. Union Pacific issues rose I point and Central Pacifics 14 points. New York, Lake Eric & Western preferred advanced ¼ and Wabash debentures ¼. Southern y and Wabash depentures %. Southern preferences, ¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, ¼; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, ¼; New York, Ontario & Western, ¼; Northern Pacifics, ¼. Readings are down ½; New York Central, ½; Pennsylvania, ½; Illinois Central, ½; Denver & Rio Grande ordinary, ½; Denver & Rio Grande ordinary, 4; Denver & Rio Grande, preferred, 14, and

Kansas & Texas, %.

The rise in the bank rate was the event of the week so far as the money market was concerned. The measure was not anticipated until Thursday and its result was an immediate increase in rates and sixty-day loans, which advanced 2% and 2 13-16 per cent on that day and ruled during the week strong at 24 per cent. The outlook still de-pends on the requirements of New York.

Manchester Textile Fabrics. MANCHESTER, Sept. 25.—During the week just closed a large business was done for India and China in both heavy and light staples at easier rates, but generally leaving a fair profit margin. Much more was turned down because of the insufficient The miscellaneous inquiry was also imits. good, but the limits were mostly imprac-ticable, though often accepted by bears. Yarns are doing well and are fairly engaged and prices are satisfactory. Ger-many reports large sales of yarn for the week at and below the lowest for 1894. The Rouen market was quiet with a moderate business at slightly lower rates.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Wheat today made further decline of %c. Lack of speculative interest was perhaps the chief reason for the decline. Weak cables and confirmation of the heavy French crop figures were bearish influences. Corn was firm on heavy export demand and closed a shade higher. Oats were also advanced a small fraction. Provisions were dull and easy and closed somewhat lower. Wheat started at a slight decline, December

wheat started at a slight decline, December opening at 63 5-806334c, compared with yesterday's closing price of 63 7-8c. One or two small sales were made at 63 7-8c, immediately after the opening, but the market began to decline at once under a moderate selling pressure from commission houses, 63 3-806334c being quoted for December before any support of consequence cember before any support of consequence materialized. Liverpool was \$45-8c lower and the readiness with which that market responded to yesterday's decline here was responsible in part for the bearish feeling Official estimates of the French wheat

Official estimates of the French wheat crop, giving the total 361,000,000 bu., against 248,000,000 bu. last year, was an additional reason for the inclination to sell. North-west receipts were 1,091 cars, against 1,112 last week and 1,266 a year ago. Chicago receipts were 199 cars. Cash wheat was %c lower at Duluth. St. Louis was weak and lower at Duluth. St. Louis was weak and reported that a further increase to south-western receipts was looked for. After declining to 633-8663½c there was a little improvement in the demand, shorts covering in a small way, and December reacted to 63½6635-8c. From that time until near the close the trading was excessively dull, and even seaboard reports of heavy clearances, which ordinarily would have a strengthening effect, were given little attention. Clearances from all ports approximated 1,000,000 bu. Export business was reported small today. Toward the close there was a slight increase in the buying.

reported small today. Toward the close there was a slight increase in the buying, owing to a desire to even up over Sunday and the market closing steadler. December closed at 635-8c. Little was done in September. Prices were lower throughout. closing at 66%, a decline of %c.

Corn was a little higher, although there was no material increase in trade. Cables were up, Liverpool showing %a5-8c, and the seaboard reported heavy acceptances, 1,000,000 bu. being worked for export. This neutralized the effect of the wheat weakness. Trading was very light throughout and price fluctuations narrow. Receipts were 721 cars. Clearances, 319,000 bu. December ranged from 20%c to 295-8c and closed a shade higher at 295-8c 22%c.

Oats were as dull as corn. Recent heavy Closed a shade higher at 29 5-86/29%c.

Oats were as dull as corn. Recent heavy cash rales served to keep the market steady as a rule, though at times prices sagged a little. Export and local cash demand was good. Receipts were 422 cars. May ranged from 22%/0227-8c to 23½/0225-8c and closed a shade higher at 22%c.

Provisions were very flat and averaged

a shade higher at 223.6.

Provisions were very flat and averaged somewhat lower. Scalpers did most of the little trading done. Weakness was due more to lack of support than to selling pressure. The bog market was higher. Meat shipments large. At the close December pork was 7½c lower at \$8.20, December lard a shade lower at \$8.224.68.25; January ribs 5c lower at \$4.72½.64.75.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 185 cars; corn, 400 cars; oats, 400 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

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Wheat. Sept Dec May	684 634@4 644-65	63 4 634 65	6834 6434	66% 63% 64%	67 6314 6514
Sept	29464	2916	20%		2954-014
Dec	29464	2916	29%		2954
May	31464	3136	31%		3154
Sept Dec May	21% 20%-21 22%@%	21% 21 22% 23%	2114 2014@14 2214@14	2034-21 2234	214 201 224
Dec	8 124	8 2714	8 07%	8 10	8 17 H
Jan	8 274		8 17%	8 20	8 27 H
Lard.	9 174		9 10	9 124	9 17 H
Dec	4 8254	4 824	4 77%	4 80	4 80
Jan	4 8754	4 90	4 80	4 85	4 85
Ribs.	4 95	4 974	4 90	4 9214	4 95
Oet	5 30	5 80	5 25	5 30	5 85
Jan	4 77%	4 77%	4 70	4 75	4 77 H
Cash	quotati	ons we	re as f	ollows:	en 200

FLOUR-Steady; winter patents, \$3.30@.50; straights, \$3.10@3.20; spring specials, 4.00; spring patents, \$3.30@3.60; straights, 2.80@3.15.

WHEAT-No. 3 spring, 62½@64½c; No. 3

red, 66%@67c. CORN—No. 2, 29 5-8@29 7-8c. OATS-No. 2, 221/20; No. 3 white, 231/2@

24\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

RYE-No. 2, 48c.

BARLEY-No. 2, 34\(\pi\)43c f. o. b.

FLAXSEED-No. 1, 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

TIMOTHY SEED-Prime, \$2.50.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork per bbl., \$8.15\(\pi\)8.20. Lard, per 100 bbs., \$4.85\(\pi\)4.87. Short ribs sides (loose), \$5.20\(\pi\)5.40. Dry saited shoulders (boxed), \$4.60\(\pi\)4.75. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.40\(\pi\)5.50.

WHISKY-Distillers finished goods, per gal., \$1.25.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, \$6.08; granulated, The following are the receipts and ship-ments of grain:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,000	10,000
Wheat, bu	179,000	42,000
Corn, bu	560,000	355,000
Oats, bu	433,000	190,000
Rye, bu	27,000	3000
Barley, bu	77,000	11,000

St. Louis Market.

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ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Easy but unchanged; patents. 33.4693.60; straights, \$3.1093.25; clear, \$2.5092.90; rye flour, jobbling at \$2.75 in sacks and \$3.00 per bbl.

WHEAT—Weak, with September ½c, December ½g7-8c and May 3-89½c lower than yesterday; spot lower; No. 2 cash, elevator, 69c bid; track, 69670c; September, 67½c bid, 68½c asked; December, 65.5-8c; May, 66.5-8c bid; No. 2 hard, cash, 66c.

CORN—Futures steady to a shade higher; spot lower; No. 2 cash, 28%c bid; September, 28%c bid; December, 28%c bid; September, 28%c bid; December, 28%c bid; September, 28%c bid; No. 2 cash, 25c bid; track, 23%c; OATS—Futures weak and lower; spot steady; No. 2 cash, 23c bid; track, 23%c; Beptember, 23c bid, 25c asked; December,

22c bid, 22½c asked; May, 23¾623 7-8c bid;
No. 2 white, 24¾625c.
SEEDS—Flaxseed steady at 87½c; prime
timothy seed, nominally \$2.30.
CORNMEAL—Quiet at \$1,5561.60.
BRAN—Strong; sacked, east track, 47c.
HAY—Better; timothy, \$8.00610.00; prairie,
Week Ends with a Fairly Stiff Run of BUTTER - Steady; creamery, 18622c;

BUTTER — Steady; creamery, 18@22c; dairy, 12@17½c.
EGGS—Easy at 13c, loss off.
WHISKY—Steady at \$1.25.
COTTON TIES AND BAGGING—79c.
METALS—Lead, nominal at \$1.87½; speleter, nominal at \$4.62½.
PROVISIONS—Lard steady; prime steam, \$4.76; choice, \$4.75, Pork, steady; standard mess, jobbing at \$8.25. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders, \$4.75; extra short clear, \$5.50; ribs, \$5.5½; shorts, \$5.75. Bacon, boxed shoulders, \$4.75; extra short clear, \$5.90; shorts, \$5.37½.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4.000 bbis; wheat, 76,-605 bu; corn 24,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu.

000 bu.; corn 24,000 bu.; oats, 35,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 5,000 bbis.; when 19,000 bu.; corn, 38,000 bu.; oats, 8,000 bu.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET. Condition of Trade and Quotations of

Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Good stock, 131/2c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 10@12c; sep-BUTTER-Common to fair, 106/12c; separator, 20c; gathered creamery, 18c.

LIVE POULTRY-Hens, 7c; old roosters, 4c; spring chickens, 76/7½c; ducks, 5/96c; geese, not wanted.

GAME-Teal, blue wing, \$1.75; green wing, \$1.50; mixed, \$1.756/2.25; prairie chickens, young, \$3.50; old, \$2.50.

PIGEONS-Live, per doz., \$1.00.

VEAL-Choice, 9c.

VEGETABLES. CELERY-Per bunch, 30635c. ONIONS-New, per bu., 40650c. BEANS-Hand-picked navy, per bu., \$1.40 POTATOES-Per bu., 50@60c. CABBAGE, per lb., 1c. TOMATOES-Per four-basket crate, 20@

CUCUMBERS-Home grown, per doz., TROPICAL FRUITS. ORANGES Seedlings, \$2.75; Mediter-ranean sweets, \$2.7593.00. LEMONS—California, \$6; fancy Messina, \$6.5967.00, BANANAS—Choice, large stock, per bunch, \$2.0062.25; medium sized bunches, \$1.7562.00.

FRUITS.
APPLES—Per bbl., choice shipping stock,
2.75@2.00.
WATERMELONS—Crated, 13@14c; loose, Offile. CANTALOUPE-Rocky Ford, per crate, PEACHES-California, 20-1b. case, 90c. PLUMS-Oregon, \$1.00.
PEARS-Bartlett, California, scarce-bout out of market-\$2.25; other varieties,

GRAPES-Native, per basket, 124613c; California Tokays, \$1.50; Ohio, per basket, CRANBERRIES—Wisconsin, per box, \$1.25; Cape Cods, per bbl., \$7. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NUTS—Almonds, per lb., large size, 12@
13c; small, 11c; Brazils, per lb., 9@10c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 11@
12c; standards, 8@9c; filberts, per lb., 10c; pecans, polished, medium, 6@7c; extra large, 8@9c; large hickory nuts, \$1.00@1.10 per bu.; small, \$1.15@1.25 per bu.; cecoanuts, per 190, \$4.50@5.90; peanuts, raw, 6½c; roasted, 7½c. per 100, \$4.50@5.00; peanuts, raw, 6½c; roasted, 7½c.
MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. can, each, \$2.75; gal. cans, pure, per doz., \$12; half-gal. cans, \$6.25; quart cans, \$3.50.
HONEY—Choice white, 12½c.
DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lb. boxes, 5½c; Sair, 5c; Fard, 9-lb. boxes, 9c.
FIGS—Imported, fancy 3-crown, 14-lb. boxes, 19c; 5-crown, 44-lb. boxes, 12c; 3-lb. boxes, 22@23c per box; California, 10-lb. boxes, \$1.
CIDER—Per half bbl., \$3.25@3.50.
HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

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HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 7c; No. 2
green hides, 6c; No. 1 salted hides, 8%c; No.
2 salted hides, 7%c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12
lbs., 9c; No. 2 veal salf, 12 to 15 lbs., 7c.
TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No.
1, 3c; tallow, No. 2, 2½c; rough tallow, 1½c;
white grease, 2½@2%c; yellow and brown
grease, 1½62½c; yellow and brown
grease, 1½62%c;

grease, 14624c. SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 150 Sheef Fell's—Green saited, each, 1507
To: green saited 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, 3@4c; dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts per lb., actual rado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET. Quotations for the Day on General

ceipts, 27,282 bbls.; exports, 18,872 bbls; quiet but steady; spring patents, \$3.8064.45; very heavy and besides that there was a winter straights, \$3.4063.50; winter patents, pretty fair demand from the feeders, so that rinter straights, \$3.40@3.50; winter patents, 1.75@4.00; spring clears, \$3.30@3.50; extra to 1 winter, \$2.75@2.30; extra No. 2 winter, 2.50@2.75.
CORNMEAL—Steady; yellow western,

72c.
BARLEY MALT—Dull; western, 55@60c.
WHEAT—Receipts, 369,150 bu.; exports,
23,977 bu.; spot strong; No. 2 red, 75 5-8@
76 1-8c f, 0. b. afloat. Options were dull and
easy all the morning, influenced by lower
cables, prospective large spring wheat receipts, more big Frenca crop estimates and
further unloading by traders. September
opened higher on a squeeze of shorts, but
later eased off; closed ic higher on September, but 3-8@5-8c lower on other
months; September, 74 3-8@74½c; closed,
74¾c; December, 68 5-8@68 15-16c; closed,
88 5-8c.

tember, but 3-8gb-8c lower on other months; September, 74 3-8g7444c; closed, 744c; December, 68 5-8g68 15-16c; closed, 68 5-8c.

CORN—Receipts, 195,275 bu.; exports, 187,-482 bu.; September, firm; No. 2, 354c f. o. b. afloat. Options quiet but steady on unexpectedly strong cables and light offerings and closed 1-8c higher; September closed, 34 3-8c; December, 344c.

OATS—Receipts, 73,200 bu.; exports, 79,837 bu.; spot easy; No. 2, 26c; No. 2 white, 254c. Options nominal, not quoted.

HOPS—Firm; state, common to choice, 1896 crop, 4g6c; 1897 crop, 7g8c; 1898 crop, 14g17c; Pacific coast, 1896 crop, 4g6c; 1897 crop, 8g12c; 1888 crop, 14g17c; BUTTER—Receipts, 1,906 pkgs.; firm; western creamery, 154g21c; Elgins, 21c; factory, 114g144c.

EGGS—Receipts, 576 pkgs.; firm; western, 17c.

15c.
CHEESE—Firm; large white, 8 3-865½c; small white, 84,665½c; large colored, 8 3-866 8½c; small colored, 84,465½c.
TALLOW—Steady.
COTTONSEED OIL—Dull and about steady; prime crude, 20c, nominal; prime crude f. o. b., mills, nominal; prime summer yellow, 22½c asked; spot, 22c, future delivery; off summer yellow, 21½62c; butter grades, nominal; prime winter yellow, 27628c.
KICE—Steady; fair to extra, 5 1-866½c;

RICE-Steady; fair to extra, 51-8@6%c; KICE—Steady; fair to extra, 5 1-8@6%c; Japan, 5 7-8@66.

MOLASSES—Steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 28@33c.

METALS—It was a slow day in the metal market, buyers and sellers being equally indifferent, while news from all points failed to reflect important changes in the situation generally. The firm naming the settling price for leading western miners and smelters quotes lead at \$3.5; copper, \$12.00 and casting copper, \$11.00. The metal exchange issued no report, as usual on Saturday.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Dull; receipts, 15,590 bbls.; exports, 24,000 bbls; western superfine, \$2.25@2.56; western extra, \$2.65@3.00; winter patents, \$3.75@3.35; spring patents, \$4.25@4.40; Rio extra, \$3.65@3.90.

WHEAT—Steady; spot and month, 72@72%c; October, 71%@71%c; steamer No. 2 red, 67c; receipts, 27,000 bu; exports, 80,325 bu; southern wheat, by sample, 68@73c.

CORN—Steady; spot and month, 33%@335-8c; October, 33.5-8@33%c; steamer mixed, 22%@32.5-8c; receipts, 41,755 bu; exports, 42,-857 bu; southern white corn, 35@36%c. Baltimore Market 28c; vs. southern white corn, 356354c; OATS-Firm; No. 2 white, western, 274@28c; No. 2 mixed, western, 256254c; receipts, 30,314 bu; exports, none.

BUTTER-Steady; store packed, 12613c. EGGS-Fresh, firm at 16c. CHEESE-Active; fancy New York, 6c; arge, 969%c; large medium, 9%@10c; small,

Cincinnati Market.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24—FLOUR—Quiet;
fancy, \$3,00@3.20; family, \$2,55@2.80; winter
patent, \$3,40@3.75; extra, \$2,25@2.40.
WHEAT—Firm, No. 2 red, 70c.
CORN—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 31c.
OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 24½@25½c.
RYE—Firm; No. 2, 48c.
LARD—Quiet at \$4.70.
BACON—Firm at \$6.30.
WHISKY—Firm at \$6.30.
WHISKY—Firm at \$1.25.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged; fancy
Elgin creamery, 22c; Ohio, 14@18c; dairy,
11c. Cincinnati Market

SUGAR-Steady; hard refined, \$4.53@6.10. EGGS-Quiet at 13c. CHEESE-Firm; good to prime Ohio flat, Liverpool Grain Market. LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24.—WHEAT—Steady, 4.0 %d lower; September, 6s 1%d; December, 5s 5%d; March, 5s 5%d.

CORN—Steady, %6%d higher; Septem-

Peoria Markets. PEORIA, Sept. 24.—CORN—Steady; No. 2, OATS—Quiet, firm; No. 2 white, 21%@23c. WHISKY—Firm, \$1.25.

Cattle and Hogs.

GENERAL BUSINESS CONTINUES GOOD

Cattle Fully Steady and All Sold Early -Hogs Open Steady, but Close a Shade Lower-Sheep Show No Change.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 24. Cattle Hogs Sheep.
1,148 7,748 2,195
4,681 2,295 10,396
5,177 6,517 2,566
4,790 7,023 4,468
6,431 6,122 3,963
1,776 4,698 809 Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday 34,403 41,103 31,200 38,827 42,729 24,003 23,619 18,344 20,110 19,353

Total this week
Week ending Sept 17.
Week ending Sept 19.
Week ending Sept 19.
Week ending Aug 27. Average price paid for hogs for the last several days with comparisons: [1898. [1897. [1896. [1896. [1894. [1893. [1892

· Indicates Sunday. The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle. Hogs. Sheep. H'r's.

Union Pac. System... 16 F., E. & M. V. R. R. 6 C., St.P., M. & O. Ry. 1 B. & M. R. R. R. ... 16 Total receipts 50

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated: Buyers. Ca
Omaha Packing Co.
G. H. Hammond Co.
Swift and Company.
Swift and Company. Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Armour & Co. 2,742 R. Becker and Degan.... 194 1,090 Swift, from country..... Cudahy P. Co., K, C.... 222

Other buyers

Totals 1,404 7,725 2,333 CATTLE-Omaha had 1,148 head of cattle which was fair for a Saturday, and more than both Chicago and Kansas City put to-gether. The market was without change and the offerings for the most part were cleaned up early in the morning at about the same prices as prevailed yesterday. The receipts of cattle this week have been liberal, the run being about the same as last week and larger than the week be fore, as will be noted from the figures at head of column. The market as a whole was in very satisfactory condition as regards the selling interests and without any very marked changes. The demand has been active for all kinds of fat cattle, both corn fed and grassers having been quoted strong on most days and for the week could safely be called a dime higher. Good kinds of feeders are also strong to 10c higher for the week and common and medium kinds Commodities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—FLOUR—Receipts, 27,282 bbls.; exports, 18,872 bbls; killers were not able to effect much change in values. Sellers who have brought in cattle this week have invariably express themselves as well pleased with the condition of the market and it is safe to say that

there has been no better cattle market in the country than this. HOGS—Today's receipts of logs were the largest of the week and the largest of any day since Friday of last week. The imthree days has evidently stimulated ship ments. The total receipts for the week were considerably smaller than for the previous week, there being a falling of 6,700 head but at the same time a gain of 3,203 over two weeks ago, as will be noted from the table at head of column.

The market this morning opened about steady with yesterday's general market, possibly a little stronger than yesterday morning but not quite so good as yester-day's close. The early market was fairly active, the hogs selling largely at \$3.75@3.80 with a \$3.85 top. After about seventy loads had changed hands and it became apparent how large the receipts were buyers seemed to come to the conclusion that there was no necessity for their paying such strong prices for hogs to be carried over Sunday Accordingly the market slacked a time was very slow and weak with little WOOL—Quiet; fleece, 17@23c; Texas, 13@ doing. In the end everything was sold, the market.

The week as a whole has witnessed a fairly The week as a whole has witnessed a fairly satisfactory market. There was an advance on Monday over the close of the previous week, but there was a slight drop on Tuesday. On Thursday the loss was recovered and on Friday there was an advance which carried values to the highest point touched since Wednesday of the previous week. The demand was active all the week and hogs sold freely at prevailing prices.

SHEEP—Fresh arrivals were light and only a few of what there were here were for sale. Such as were offered sold at just for sale. Such as were offered sold at just

without material change in any respect. The sheep market this week has been in very good shape. Arrivals of all kinds have met with ready sale at satisfactory prices. Mutton grades have remained about steady, with feeders and stock sheep strong. It does not seem as if the country could get enough stock sheep, and buyers are looking for them in every section where there is any

likelihood of any being found.

Quotations are: Good grass westerns.

\$3.90@4.00; fair to good, \$3.80@3.90; good yearlings, \$4.15@4.25; good to choice lambs. \$5.00@5.25; fair to good lambs, \$4.90@5.00 feeder wethers, 2-year-olds and over, \$3.75@ 4.00; feeder yearlings, \$4.00@4.15; feeder lambs, \$4.25@4.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Offerings for Saturday Small and in cattle and the market was largely nominal in consequence. Most of the few cattle offered were of good grade and brought high prices. Quotations as a rule were unchanged from yesterday, an active de-

2.25.
SHEEP—There was a fairly large general demand for sheep and lambs and prices ruled steady at yesterday's prices; lambs sold at \$3.7596.00 for inferior to choice, feeders bringing \$4.509.4.75, and good feeding \$5.209.5.40; native sheep brought \$2.7594.75, ewes selling at \$2.509.3.75; western range sheep, \$3.509.4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.909.4.30; feeding sheep, \$3.909.4.00.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 390 head; hogs, 17,000 head; sheep, 6,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 175 head; for the week, 57,000 head. The vigorous demand this week again demonstrates our capacity to absorb large supplies and sustain prices; dressed beef steers, butcher stock, natives and good quality western feeders, 10c higher: common steady; choice heavy steers, \$5.20\tilde{6}.40; medium steers, \$4.75\tilde{6}.20; light weights, \$3.50\tilde{6}\$ 5.25; butcher cows and helfers, \$2.85\tilde{6}.50; b per, 3s 316d; October, 3s 316d; December,

steers, \$3.15@4.35; Texas butcher cows, \$2.35 (23.56); canning stock, \$2.30@2.80.
HOGS—Receipts, 2.500 head; for the week, 39,900 head; good demand, light supplies quickly taken at strong prices; heavies, \$3.70@3.85; mixed packers, \$3.55@3.75; lights, \$3.55@3.80.
SHISEP—Receipts for the week, 33,000 head; excellent demand for all grades of slaughtering and feeding sheep this week strengthened prices; desirable flocks selling strong to a shade higher; common stendy; lambs, \$5.00@5.25; muttons, \$4.00@4.25; range lambs, \$5.00@5.25; range muttons, \$3.50@4.00; range feeding lambs, \$4.20@4.00; range feeding sheep, \$3.50@4.00.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Market steady; fair to fancy, native shipping and export steers, 24.60975.65; bulk of sales, 54.80 975.56; dressed and butcher steers, 34.4097 5.35; steers, under 1,000 pounds, \$1.50074.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.25074.50; cows and heifers, \$2.00974.80; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00074.35; cows and heifers, \$2.50973.29.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 1,500 head, Market strong to be higher; yorkers, \$3.90073.95; packers, \$3.80074.00; butchers, \$3.80074.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, St. Louis Live Stock Manufacturers boilers, smoke stacks and breechings, pressure, rendering, sheep dip, lard and water tanks, boiler tubes constantly on hand, second hand boilers bought and sold. Special and promot to repairs in city or country. 19th and Pierce. SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 900 head. Market steady; native muttons, \$4.0064.35; lambs, \$5.0065.50.

Cincinnati Live Stock Market. CINCINNATI, Sept. 24.-HOGS-Steady,

CATTLE-Steady, \$2.50@5.00. Stock in Sight. Chicago Kansas City St. Louis 2,023 29,948 Wool Market.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market:

The market rules very quiet on all lines of domestic wools, while the foreign interest shown in supplies in bond constitutes the only feature in that division. The sales of the week were 1,363,000 lbs. domestic and 386,000 lbs. foreign, a total of 1,749,000 lbs., against 1,887,000 last week and 9,822,000 lbs., for the same week last year. against 1,837,000 last week and 9,822,000 ibs, for the same week last year. The sales to date show a decrease of 96,719,300 lbs, domestic and 114,016,800 lbs, foreign from the sales to the same date in 1897. The receipts to date show a decrease of 176,407 bales domestic and 381,625 bales foreign.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—At the wool auction sales today 12,482 bales were offered, largely cross-breds, which were in especially heavy condition and inferior. These dragged and offerings were often withdrawn, quotations being at 5 per cent withdrawn, quotations being at 5 per cent below the July prices. For finer grades there was a sharp demand, Good selections of merinos sold high. Scoureds were sold principally to the home trade. There was a good inquiry for greasy, especially by the continent.

COUGHING UP HOT STUFF Vesuvius Doing the Act with All the Eclat of a Professional.

Old Vesuvius is belching forth again, attracting world-wide attention and no little alarm among the population of adjacent hills and valleys. Streams of lava are pouring down its sides, burning and burying everything on their paths. "The observatory on the side of Vesuvius has been of benefit in predicting some time in advance that an eruption was about to take place," said Prof. George W. Hough, director of the Northwestern University observatory, Chicago Times-Herald reporter. "Its seismograph recorded all seismic disturbances, showing the direction in which they are moving whether horizontal or vertical. In foretelling eruptions this station has been of

great importance, as many lives and much | Q. F. WELLER, V. Prest. portable property have been saved. "The scientists at the station have made a specialty of the study of subterranean conditions. Still, little is known of the interior of the earth. No one has been able to discover the cause of earthquakes or eruptions. With present instruments eruptions can be foretold a short time in advance, but nothing as to their probable extent can be determined. In the last 100 years scarcely anything new has been learned of the substrata of the earth.

"Astronomically, the earth ought to be nearly as rigid as cast iron to account for and the tides. Volcanoes are now though to be local pockets of molten matter. Through some undiscovered cause these masses of liquid fire break forth at unexpected times. They exhibit no regularity, method or system in the intervals or manner of their appearance. "In the present eruption Vesuvius is no

likely to be especially destructive. A repetition of such activity as destroyed Pompei and Herculaneum can hardly occur. The reason for this is that it has been active for a number of years past and has had an outlet for its gases."

Vesuvius is the only volcano of which we have a tolerably full account for a period o over 2,000 years. This crater is situated on the shores of the bay of Naples, which was a summer resort for many of the rich Roman citizens during the early days of the empire.

This district enjoyed an undisturbed tranquility down to the year 63 of our era-In that year there began a series of moderately severe earthquakes, produced by the volcanic gases in their struggle to reopen their long-closed passages to the crater. In August, 79, these earthquakes became nore and more violent until they terminated in a furious eruption, which resulted in the total destruction of the beautiful cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. The eruption began about midday, and in

short time the whole of the eastern side of the bay was hidden by a vast cloud of steam, ashes and dust. Gradually this cloud extended until it brought the darkness of night over all the country within twenty miles of the volcano and extended its shallow over Africa, Syria and Egypt. So great was this cloud that the dust and ashes that fell from it covered the country for miles around to the depth of from ten to thirty feet, completely burying the neighboring villages and totally blotting out the cities of Pompeil and Herculaneum and a large portion of their inhabitants. This outbreak was fol lowed by a long spell of repose, the next eruption, which did little damage, not occurring until the year 203. In 472 there was a third eruption, which was of greattr violence, scattering ashes over nearly all Europe, and so darkening the sky at Constantinople, over 800 miles away, that the emperor, Leo, fled from the city. Another eruption took place in 1036, and from that time to 1500 there were five eruptions, about one each century, none of which were of great violence.

The eruption of 1631 was, next after that Prices Generally Nominal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 124.—CATTLE—There was the usual Saturday lack of offerings has taken place from Vesuvius. Like the first great outbreak it was ushered in by series of heavy earthquake shocks, which finally resulted in an eruption of extreme fury. Great streams of lava flowed from mand for hogs causing prices to run stronger and largely 22405c higher, choice shipping droves advancing the most.

HOGS-Hogs sold all the way from \$3.45 country were lined with thickly populated towns. Although an outbreak was exfer choice extra grades; pigs sold at \$2.750 pected at any moment any many people 3.80, stags at \$2.75673.45 and boars at \$1.500 escaped, the lava came with such suddenness and was so unexpected that at least 18,000 people lost their lives. The last eruption of note from this volcano was in 1794, when it is estimated that 46,000,000 cubic feet of lava was upheaved.

After the reader has conceived the force and magnitude of the Vesuvian eruptions perhaps he or she will be surprised when the fact is made known that as a volcano Vesuvius is only a third-rater. The family of Italian volcanoes includes at least three which have at some time in their period of activity surpassed Vesuvius' most noteworthy outbreaks. Etna has at least twenty times the bulk,

and in its time has destroyed the homes and and in its time has destroyed the homes and lives of 20,000. In 1169 the City of Catania divorces in fifteen minutes. was destroyed by one of Etna's eruptions. Conway Springs has a genuine freak in and in 1669 a chasm twelve miles long was the person of Dr. Hobson, because that

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opened in the mountain's flank, from which

flames issued. During this outbreak it is

said that the mountain yielded at least 95,-

000,000 cubic feet of lava. Among the many

extinct volcanoes which line the shores of

the Bay of Naples and the neighboring

states, Brocciano and Bolsena, whose vast

craters are now occupied by lakes, are the

The crater of Bolsena now affords a

basin for a lake having an area of about

forty square miles. That of Bracciano is

smaller than Bolsena, but is much larger

Although the number of European vol-

canoes is hundreds, yet for grandeur and

volcanoes of Iceland and the Malayan

archipelago. The amount of lava that

flowed from Skaptar, Iceland's great volcano,

in 1783, was greater than the combined out-

put of Vesuvius and Etna during their en-

tire existence. It is said that the mass of

lava which flowed from Skaptar in that year

Japan, the area of which has been esti-

mated at 155,000 square miles, is the result

of some gigantic prehistoric volcanic erup-

quently, and sometimes as many as twenty

or thirty are felt in a single day. The

cone of the sacred Fuji-san (Fusiyama,

"Fire Goddess mountain"), a dormant vol-

cano, rises from the sea to the height of

12,365 feet. Asama-yama, an active volcano,

The eruption on July 15, 1888, of Ban-

daisan, 6,037 feet high, near Lake Ina-

washiro, was one of the most peculiar in

the annals of Japan. The place was noted

for its hot springs and it was a favorite

health resort. On that July day ten years

ago the summit of the mountain belched

fire, smoke, steam and hot water. The ter-

rified people had no opportunity to escape.

Liquid mud came down in torrents and over-

whelmed the dwellers on the hillsides; part

of the mountain slid bodily into the neigh-

boring valley. Upward of 200 people were

killed and many injured. The whole face of

the country was so changed that owners of

property could not identify their possessions,

and several square miles had to be resur-

veyed. The hot springs were quenched

Scientists like Dr. Milne of Tokio thought

the eruption due to large accumulations of

gases that suddenly exploded, tearing through the earth and finding vent in the

Perhaps the most startling instance of

volcanic eruption was that in the island o

Krakatoa, in the Straits of Sunda, between

Java and Sumatra, in 1883. This upheaval

shook the earth for hundreds of miles. In

the huge tidal wave which it raised 30,000

people were drowned. The atmospheric dis-

turbance which it created extended around

the entire globe. Ashes were thrown to an

unknown height in the air, and were sus-

tained there around the earth for a year

The sun looked red through an atmosphere

Kansas News Notes.

Five Wellington gambiing dens have been

The Lawrence "Wig-wag" carnival was a

An Atchison county minister is a crack

A Haskell institute girl bears the name

Salina school children are being given

hot springs.

raided.

great success.

billiard player.

is 8,260 feet above sea level.

tion. Sharp earthquakes occur there fre

was greater in bulk than Mount Blanc.

massiveness they are far exceeded by the

largest.

than Vesuvius.

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gentleman admits that he is not related to Hero Hobson.

the proprietors are making money Newton supports two bucket shops and Postmaster General Smith is booked for series of campaign speeches in Kansas. A standing reward of \$50 for each horse thief captured is a constant menace to that gentry in Crowley county.

Nebraska's Bill Cody is so popular ir Kansas that many school boards closed th schools when his show visited their town. At Arkansas City two young society women were held up by a bandit in their front yard and relieved of their diamonds. Walter Damm of Parsons was married a few days ago and his father sent him this telegram: "Accept the congratulations of the whole Damm family." The made a mistake and got it damned.

A Lindsborg man got several buckshot in his lungs. After trying several remedies without success the physicians stood the man on his head and several of the bullets dropped into his throat and he coughes them up without difficulty.