## CONDITIONS IN WALL STREET

Stuation Sized Up by the Eminent Banker, Henry Clews.

WEEK ONE OF COMPARATIVE DULLNESS

Repetition of the Preceding Eleven Months of the Venr-Little Change in the Nature of Deals on Change.

NEW YORK, June 11 .- (Special.) -- Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes:

In Wall street affairs have exhibited an other week of comparative duliness, declining tendency of values apparent ing the two or three weeks preceding has ertainly been checked; but the late yielding of prices has not as yet induced enough uying to produce general activity to be in keeping with the recovery in the tone of crease, 7,645,000 the market. Prices are probably not low enough to tempt extreme buying, nor high enough to encourage either realizing or "bear" selling; and, at the same time there are no outside influences calculated to materially affect operations violently in

either the one direction or the other. There are also temperamental causes which have had much to do with the col-lapse in transactions to about 40 per cent of their recent volume. The speculative element in Wall street is above all mercurial. It is highly sensitive to impulses, and follows drifts in either direction until they culminate in extremes; after the extremes come reactions in the opposite direction; and, after the reactions, a collapse of excitement and a contraction of operations. Then ensues a phase of inaction and waitduring which the situation is carefully weighed, prices are sharply tested by the professional traders and a safe bottom thereby reached. In the meantime, the weaker class of operators are weeded out, a new set of conditions affecting values arises, the speculative spirit recovers its elasticity and the elements for another campaign are forthcoming.

### Course of Events.

This is very much a recital of the course events in the stock market for the last twelve months. Taken as a whole, it has been a "bulf" campaign of unequaled force and activity. During the last quarter of 1898, there was a downward reaction; but, with the opening of 1899, the upward tendrecovered its force and, within four months, carried up prices to figures unanticipated by the most sanguine and surpassing all experience. At the crisis when rices had reached an elevation so abnormally high that a relapse was inevitable, the market was taken by surprise by the im-mense consolidations of industrial capital. That movement, though not bringing on the market a supply of new securities at all proportioned to the magnitude of the transformed capitals, had yet the effect of introducing into the money market a new element of vast importance. It caused demands for considerable transient loans. which were not without their effect upon large holders of ordinary stocks, and gave rise to a wide diversity of opinions as to the bearing of this great industrial reconstruction upon the future of credits, in-vestments and speculation; while it diverted money from speculation in the older stocks to ventures in these new industrials Thus, the great bull movement in the regular list encountered a staggering obstruction from the unforeseen creation of a vast amount of new industrials destined to henceforth play an important part in the operations of the Stock exchange. The marvel is not so much that this sudden expansion of the area of the stock market should have produced a pause in the prevailing extraordinary bull campaign, as that it has not been attended with more disturbing effects. The fact that the market has so well preserved its equilibrium-and that in the face of the trying happenings to the Flower interest and of an unsettled money market-is remarkable evidence of the intrinsic strength of the financial markets and of the prevailing steamer of public

Glance Into the Future. In estimating the future of the stock market, it is not to be overlooked that this new element must be one of the most important factors to be dealth with. So far as this situation means. (1) that an addibeen made to the supply of securities seeking investment, and (2) that the loans will be thereby broadened-so far the new situation is not to be regarded as one altogether favorable to extreme prices. Whether values have been already adjusted to the new position admits of differences of opinion. It is true that the fall in prices from the highest figures has already been quite considerable: but those highest prices were the result of an unprecedentedly rampant speculation and were much above the national prosperity that has led to the great speculative activity still continues, and with no visible reasons for expecting its early view that, as a rule, there is no imperative necessity for the immediate marketing of the new industrials. For the most part, those stocks have gone into the hands of original owners of the properties consolidated, who, it may be presumed, would sellers only at high prices and not before the value of the stocks had been demonstrated by experience. Probably principal sellers of these issues would be promoters of the consolidations whose co pensation had been paid in stock; and the question, in respect to such holders, is whether they could not get better prices by holding than by realizing under the present uncertainties and pending a glut of supply. Be this as it may, it is certain that financial interest committed to launching of these new issues is quite a large and influential one; and it is clear that their ability to sell their stocks must almost entirely depend upon the maintenance of a healthy tone in the general stock market. The older stocks have therefore the solid backing of this important class, which is a matter of no small mo ment to the future of the railroad list. It is, however, too early as yet to venture upon definite foreshadowings; and, for the moment, I would counsel the buying of The work of the hour, with the leaders of

#### a radical reconstruction, as yet only partially understood. Gold Shipments.

culation, is to canvass the new situation

and mature plans for the next phase of the

course; for it means that Wall street is it

great campaign which began a year ago and

does not seem to have yet completed its

Some surprise has been caused by shipments of gold during the week, outside the ordinary course of exchange. The remittances, aggregating \$5,500,000, have been chiefly made by one bank and that institution is the one which negotiated the settle ment of the Spanish indemnity. Interes. has centered more in the motive of the transaction than in its importance; for it i ot regarded as foreshadowing any contiquous or important export of specie nor future of the money market; but as being merely a transient incident. There are various obvious ways in which the transac tion might be connected with the Spanish As Spain was paid mainly through the transference of American funds European banks, it is not at all inconceivable how some of the great foreign institutions might need to replenish their stocks of gold depleted by the operation, or desire to renew the loans from banks which they have been required to liquidate in connection with the war pay-ment, and the gold experts have probably been largely attendant on such readjust-

The crop outlook has not materially In some sections the weather has been favorable and in others unfavorable the general situation consequently remain ing about as it was two weeks ago. Between the recovery in the European crops the decline in ours, we may look for not only a reduction in the quantity of our cercal exports, as compared with the last two years, but also possible a lower range of prices for tood products.

of exports over imports may continue large of exports over imports may continue large enough to prevent any important exports of cash, 75c bid; July, 784c, No. 1 northern, gold for some time to come; but it is cash, 754c bid; No. 2 northern, 71c bid,

The declaration of the usual quarterly removes a doubt that has hung over the market for quite a long period and played into the hands of the bears, and they have used it from time to time in the most skill-ful way to depress values. The payment of this dividend has sufficed to call attention to the innumerable number of others which will follow in quick succession between nov and the 1st of July, the aggregate amoun which is estimated for this year at abou \$150,000,000—by far the largest on record. A very considerable part of this money is not unlikely to be reinvested by the recip-ients in the very properties that pay them. What stronger recommendation can be made in behalf of these properties than their dividend-paying qualities as demon-strated in this way?

Condition of Bank of Spain. MADRID, June 11 .- Spanish 4s closed yeserday at 67.30. Gold was quoted at 22.75. The Bank of Spain report for the week ended yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 644,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, in-

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS. Features of the Trading and Closing June 2..... 3 88 4 12 3 32 2 85

Prices on Saturday.
CHICAGO, June 10.—Serious damage to
the Russian and Roumanian crops, with some unexpected low estimates in state crop June 7 reports, made a strong wheat market today and resulted in an advance in July of 19 lisc. Fear of a bearish government crop report was apparently dissipated. Everything else on the floor was dull. Corn closed a shade higher, oats unchanged and provisions closed about 2½c lower.

For a few minutes around the opening wheat showed strength. Cables were firmer than expected and buying coming when little wheat was on the market neld prices firm. July started at 71½g 1½c, an advance of ½c over yesterday's close. Liberai receipts here and in the northwest and favorable weather in the spring wheat country brought out considerable wheat and increased the number of snort sellers and a decline to 74½c took place before 10 o'clock. Then the market gradually grew strong. The Micrigan state crop report, putting the condition at only 45 per cent and estimating the crop at 12,000,000 un, compared with 34,000,000 un, last year, checked liquidation. Later more reports of drouth damage to Russian and Roumanian crops came in. One feature of the trading which had considerable influence on local speculators was the heavy buying by St. Louis, which started when the price was well under "puts" and which was kept up nearly all day. The market, which had apparently been oversold, advanced rapidly during the last half hour's trading. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 688 cars, agains 542 last week and 201 a year ago, Chicago receipts were 137 cars, 12 of contract grade. Cash sales were reported at 120,000 bu, all for export. Atlantic port clearances were put at 25,000 bu. July advanced under heavy general buying to 754.75%c and closed firm £ 751 cars, 12 of contract grade. Corn was weak early, but rallied later and closed firm £ 751 cars. Fair weather and therai receipts were 867 cars, agains 542 later and 754.c.

Corn was weak early, but rallied later and closed firm £ 751 cars, 12 of contract grade. Corn was weak early, but rallied later and closed firm £ 752 cars. Pac. Fear of a bearish government crop report was apparently dissipated, Every-Corn was weak early, but rallied later and closed firm. Fair weather and liberal re-celpts influenced trading at first, but the late strength of wheat stopped liquidation, Cash demand was only moderate. Recelpts were 644 cars, July ranged from 33% to 33% 034c and closed shade higher at 33% 034c.

Articles	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yest'dy
Sept Dec	7416@14 7514@14 7654	76%	7.5	75% 76%3% 773%	754634
*Corn. July Sept Dec		3374-34 345:04 33%	334@36	3334 34 3314@94	335
July Sept	23¼ 20%	23¼@¾ 20%		2014	
Pork. July Sept Lard.		8 05 8 22%	8 02% 8 17%	8 05 8 22%	8 07 4 8 25
July sept				4 95 5 075	4 975 5 10
Ribs.	0.44	17/25	57.5	100	1 2 3

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR-Steady; winter patents, \$3.65% .75; straights, \$3.1003.5; spring specials, 4.35; spring patents, \$3.4003.80; straights, 4.35; spring patents, \$3.40@3.80; straignts, 2.90@3.25; bakers, \$2.25@2.60. WHEAT—No. 3 spring, 71@74½c; No. 2 red,

ORN-No. 2, 37%@34%c; No. 2 yellow, 24%@24%c. OATS-No. 2, 25c; No. 3 white, 27@29c. OATS—No. 2, 25c; No. 3 white, 27@29c, RYE—No. 2, 57½c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 36@38c.
SEEDS—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.04½; northwest, \$1.06½. Prime timothy seed, \$2.35.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$7.15
@8.05. Lard, per 109 bs., \$4.80@4.92½, Short ribs, sides (loose), \$4.40@4.70. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$4.50@4.75. Short clear sides (boxed), \$4.55@4.75.

gal. \$1.26. SUGARS—Cut loaf, \$6.02; granulated, \$5.52. The following are the receipts and ship-ments for today: Receipts. Shipm'ts. Articles bu 251,000 ou 1,500

market was firm; creameries, 134-318c; dairies, 103-16c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 12c. Cheese, weak, 734-381-2c.

St. Louis Market.

78c; No. 2 hard, 71@72\c. but quiet; No. 2 cash, June, 32\c. July, 32\c. 33\c asked. OATS—Dull; No. 2 cash, 24½c; track, 25c; June, 34½c; July, 23‰c; September, 20‰c; No. 2 white, 28½c. lo. 2 white, 2814c. RYE—Dull; 57:658c.

METALS-Lead, dull; \$4.30. Spelter, lower: \$6.20 sellers.
POULTRY-Firm; chickens, 73498c; spring, 12618c; turkeys, 568c; ducks, 5c; prings, No. BUTTER-Steady; creamery, 15@19c;

lairy, 12015c. EGGS-Lower; 10c. SEEDS-Prime timothy, quiet at \$1.75@ 2.15; flaxseed, 97c. CORNMEAL-Steady at \$1.80@1.85, BRAN-Steady; sacked lots, east track, HAY-Steady; timothy, \$8.50@12.50; prairie,

WILLSKY-Steady at \$1.26.

nchanged. Bacon, quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS-Flour. 3.600 bbls: wheat, 17.-00 bu; corn. 142.000 bu; cats, 45.000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Flour. 3.000 bbls; wheat,

Kansas City Grain and Provisions.

KANSAS CITY, June 10.—WHEAT—July, 67%: September, 69%: cash, No. 2 hard, 68@71c; No. 3, 65@68%: No. 2 red, 73@74c; No. 3, 65@76c; No. 2 spring, 66@69c; No. 3, 69@66c; receipts, 69 cars.

CORN—July, 30%c; September, 31c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 32%: 33c; No. 2 white, 33@33%; c; No. 3, 32%; OATS—Cash, No. 2 white, 25@25%c, RYE—No. 2, 58c.

HAY—Choice timothy, \$5.50@8.75; choice prairie, \$7.50@7.76.

BUTTER—Creamery, 14%: 61%; c; dairy, 13c, EGGS—Firm; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock, firsts, cases returned, 11c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 41,000 bu; corn, 3,900 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

u.; oats, 3,000 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 21,000 bu.; corn, 1,400 bu.; oats, 10,000 bu. Toledo Market. TOLEDO, O., June 16.—WHEAT—Quiet nd higher; No. 2 cash, 77c; July, 774c bid. CORN—Bull and steady; No. 2 mixed, 34c. OATS—Dull but steady; No. 2 mixed, 26c. RYE—Unchanged; No. 2 cash, 57c bid. SEEDS—Cloverseed, dull and higher; rime cash, new, \$2.80 bid; October, \$4.50 bid.

Philadelphia Produce. PHILADELPHIA. June 10.—BUTTER-irm; fancy western creamery, 18½c; fancy EGGS—Firm; fresh nearby, 184914c; resh western, 1421142c; fresh southwestern, 18214c; fresh southern, 1821342c. CHEESE—Steady.

Duluth Wheat Market.

## reasonable to expect an ultimate return to OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Prices on Good Beef Cattle Continue to Go Higher.

Feeling the Decline Reported from Chicago, Hog Values Slump Off About a Nickel, with Sales Slow.

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Ü	SOUTH OMAHA, June 10.
	Cattle         Hogs         Sheep.           Official         Monday         408         4,894         251           Official         Tuesday         2,857         11,012         1,986           Omedat         Wednesday         2,145         11,624         1,318           Official         Thursday         1,853         14,557         87           Official         Friday         1,894         11,536         2,574           Official         Saturday         613         8,699         927
	Total this week
	[1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893,
_	June 1 3 50; 4 21 3 40 2 86 4 30 4 53 6 78

3 59 4 21 3 40 2 86 4 30 4 53 5 73
3 58 4 12 3 32 3 85 4 4 49 6 91
3 58 4 12 3 32 3 85 4 34 4 49 6 91
3 58 4 02 3 32 2 87 4 39 4 44
3 58 3 31 2 93 4 35 4 49 6 69
3 58 3 10 3 10 4 29 4 56 6 18
3 67 3 88 3 30 4 34 4 50 6 69
3 60 3 87 3 31 3 08 4 36 4 51 6 6 68
3 61 3 92 3 29 3 04 4 4 53 6 31
3 59 3 39 3 32 3 29 3 04 5 6 5 6 31
3 59 3 39 3 32 3 29 3 04 6 6 6 6 6 31 · Indicates Sunday. The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep,

Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

..... 600 8,820

CATTLE—It was remarked some time as in this paper that the cattle market sometimes good on a Saturday. This wa not one of the times. On the contrary, was a typical Saturday's market, light receipts and a dull, indifferent market. Som were 644 cars. July ranged from 33% to 53% 334 and closed shade higher at 33% of the buyers said to begin with that they wanted the cattle lower, and others did not act as it they cared whether they got any cattle or not. Still the cattle soid, and at prices are 249 cars. Cash demand was light. July ranged from 23% to 23% 023% c and closed unchanged at 23% c.

Provisions were dull and heavy. Packers were sellers, but buying was light and scattered and prices were depressed in consequence. Hog receipts were liberal Strength of grain had a steadying influence late in the session. At the close July pork was 2½ c lower at \$4.92% 04.35, and July ribs 2½ c lower at \$4.92% 04.35, and July ribs 2½ c lower at \$4.600 head.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, 116 cars; corn, 540 cars; oats, 275 cars; hogs. 46.000 head.

Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles Open. High. Lew. Close. Yest'dy Wheat. July., 7446% 7546% 754 765 765% 775 of the buyers said to begin with that the wanted the cattle lower, and others did no

supply and too little has been doing to make a test of the market.

HOGS—The market opened weak to a shade lower this morning, and as Chicago came generally 5c lower, it closed slow and weak at the decline. The hogs sold largely at \$3.57\cdot 37.50, as against \$3.50 yesterday, Some light butcher weights, assorted, sold up to \$3.55. The trade was fairly active early and the most of the hogs sold in good season. The late market however, good season. The late market, however,

was slow, as noted above,
Receipts of hogs averaged large this
week, the total being a little larger than
for the previous week, but not quite up to
the record of two weeks ago. The demand
was good all the week and the arrivals
were none too large to supply the requirements of buyers. In other words the market was active on most days of the week.
The week started out with the market
down, but on Tuesday it was decidedly
higher, and a still further advance was
made on Wednesday, which proved to be
the high day of the week. On Thursday
there was a drop of The and Friday's market was stationary with a lower close on
the last day of the week. The week wound
up just about where it began. The table
of average prices will show the daily
fluctuations.

SHEEP-The few loads here today were consigned direct to packers and were not offered for sale, so that there was nothing to make a market or establish quotations. The same thing that has been said so many times of late can be repeated and that is that there is a good demand and anything in the way of desirable muttons can be depended upon to bring high prices here as compared with other markets.

The amount of business done this week has been extremely small owing to the fact that the supply of muttons offered on the market has been so very small. The most of the receipts have consisted of southwestern grass sheep which have been bought on the Kansas City market and shipped direct to the packers without being offered for sale on this market.

Quotations on cipped sheep and lambs: Western wethers, \$1.75/95.00; good to choice Mexican lambs, \$5.09/05.50; fair to good western lambs, \$4.00/05.00; western yearlings, \$1.75/95.00 per serious stables of the real positions.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—FLOUR—Quiet and start patents, \$1.75@3.90; western yearlings, \$4.75@5.00; western ewes, \$4.00@4.65. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. -Active; No. 2 red, cash, ele-track, 76c; June, 75½c; July, amber, 78c; No. 2 hard, 71@72½c.

Dullness Pervades All Lines and

Prices Slow in Everything. CHICAGO, June 10.-There was not enough cattle received here today to make a market and prices in consequence were little more than nominal. The few sales made were at yesterday's ruling prices. The demand for hogs was slow and as rer. Closing prices were \$3.6503.85 to ; \$3.6593.82% for mixed and \$3.5503.8 seavy. Pigs brought \$3.2503.70 and cult

The market for sheep and lambs was The market for sneep and lambs was almost a nominal one, receipts being very small. Sheep were quotable at \$2.5004.75; choice yearlings, \$5.0025.10; wooled Colorado lambs, \$5.7545.85; clipped lambs, \$3.7505.50, and spring lambs, \$4.5967.00.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 150 head; hogs, 24.000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, June 10.—CATTLE—Receipts 200; market easier; fair to choice native shipping and export steers, \$4.5065.25, with hipping and export steers, standard ancy worth up to \$5.59; dressed beef and authors, \$4.0905.10; steers under 1.000 tounds, \$5.594.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.00 (14.75; cows and heifers, \$2.2594.90; bulls, \$2.5004.00; canners, \$1.5002.90; Texas and heifers in steers, \$3.25@6.00; cows and helfer 24004.25. HOGS-Receipts, 5,000; market easy to 5c ower: ples and light, \$2,7072.75; packers, 100(18-Receipts, 2,000; market easy to be lower; pigs and light, \$1,702,375; packers, \$3,702,380; butchers, \$3,752,3875; SHEEP-Receipts, 200; market lower; native muttons, \$3,752,450; spring lambs, \$4,000,640; culls and bucks, \$1,500,325; stockers, \$2,000,355; Texas stockers, \$2,500,275.

New York Live Stock NEW YORK, June 10.—BEEVES-Re-elpts, 565 head; no trading; feeling steady; xports, 529 cattle, 115 sheep and 2,000 quarers of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 155 head; veals slow
nd lower; yeals, \$4,0000.00; fed culves, \$2.50.

SHEFP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3.425;
rime handy sheep steady; others lower;
nedium to prime shep, \$2.7003.75; yearings,
100 HOGS-Receipts, 2,600 head; steady at

St. Joseph Live Stock SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. June 10.—(Special.) The Journal quotes as follows: CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; market steady.

HOGS Receipts, 6,400 head; market teady to 25c higher, selling at \$3.5562.75; ulk, \$1.6065.76. SHEEP-Receipts, none.

Kansas City Live Stock KANSAS CITY June 10.—CATTLE—Re-ceipts, 400; market unchanged; native steers, heavy. \$2,0095.15; medium. \$4,7095.10; light, \$1,0094.90. Texas steers. \$2,2594.75; Texas cows. \$1,1097.85; native cows and helfers, \$2,1092.15; stockers and feeders. \$1,1595.25; bulls. \$2,2594.50. bulls, \$3.25(14.59) HOGS—Reccipts, 5.000; market slow and weak; bulk of sales, \$3.00(13.79; heavy, \$3.625, §3.75; packers, \$1.00(13.79; mixed, \$2.50(13.79). One of Finest Mosaics of Antiquity

light, \$1.52\square, yorkers, \$1.90\cap 35; pigs, \$1.40\cap 2.60; S1FED\*-Receipts, 2.50); market steady; lambs, \$4.00\cap 6.00; muttons, \$3.40\cap 8.55. Stock in Sight. Chicago Kansas City St. Louis Totals ...... 1,248 28,984 3.951 OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Receipts moderate; good stock BUTTER - Common to fair, 10@11c choice, 12@14c; separator, 18c; gathered

creamery, 15c.
POULTRY-Hens, live, 74c; spring chickens, 20023c; old and staggy roosters, live, 34475c; ducks and geese, live, 7c; turkeys, ve, 899c. PIGEONS-Live, per doz., 75c@\$1.00.

PIGEONS-LAVE, P.
VEALS-Choice, 9c.
FRESH WATER FISH-Catfish, per lb.,
12c; buffalo, per lb., dressed, 7c; white
12c; buffalo, per lb., dressed, 7c; white
12c; buffalo, per lb., dressed, 9c; round, 8c; silver herring, 5c;
12c; black, 12c; black, dressed, 10c; black, 12c; perch, ec. bulineaus, task laddock, 10c; hass, 14715c.

SEA FISH-Flounders, Sc; haddock, 10c; Columbia river salmon, 15c; hallbut, 11c; blue fish, 10c; Spanish mackerel, 9c; red snapper, 5c; extra large mackerels, each, 30c; roe shad, each, 40c; shad roe, per parts, 26625c.

VEGETABLES. VEGETABLES.
CANTALOUPE—Per crate, \$1.50@2.00.
WAX BEANS—One-third bu., 75@85c.
STRING BEANS—One-third bu., 65@75c.
PEAS—Per basket, 65c.
RADISHES—Per doz. bunches, 10@15c.
TOMATOES—Per 4-basket crate, \$1.60@ CTTUCE-Home grown, per dozen ASPARAGUS-Home grown, per dozen ASPARAGOS—Ashabat ASPARAGOS—Ashabat ASPARAGOS—Ashabat Ashabat Asparation of the control of the c

taloes, \$1,00 per bu. CUCUMBERS—Per bu. box, \$1.75; per doz. FRUITS. STRAWBERRIES-Per crate, shipping stock, \$2.0062.25. GOOSEBERRIES—Per 24-qt, case, \$1.75. CHERRIES—California, per 10-lb. box, \$1,7562.00.

TROPICAL FRUIT. TROPICAL FRUIT.

LEMONS - California, fancy, \$3.50@3.75;
choice, \$3.25@3.50; Messina, fancy, \$4.00.

ORANGES-Seedlings, \$3.00@3.50; Mediterranean sweets, \$4.00@4.25.

PINEAPPLES-Per doz., \$1.50; per crate, H.25, BANANAS—Choice, crated, large stock, per bunch, \$2.25@2.59; medium-sized bunches, \$2.00@2.25,

bunches, \$2,0072.25,
MISCELLANEOUS.
MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, each,
\$2.25; gal. cans pure, per doz., \$12.00; half-gal. cans, \$5.25; quart cans, \$2.50.

NUTS—Almonds, per lb., Ic; Brazils, per lb., \$9710c, English walnuts, per lb. fancy soft shell, 121/4013c; standards, 104/11c; filberts, per lb., Ilc; pecans, polished, \$4/10c; cocounts, per 100, \$4.00; peanuts, raw, 51/40 fc; rousten, 64/67/1c.

MAPLE SUGAR-Choice, in boxes, 9c. HONEY-Choice white, 124/9131/2c, CIDER-Per half bbl., \$1.00. SAUERKRAUT-Per half bb'., \$2.0062.25.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.
HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 7½c; No. 2 green hides, 6½c; No. 1 salted hides, 8½c; No. 2 salted hides, 7½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs. 8c.
TALLOW GREASE, ETC.—Tallow No. 1, 3½c; tallow, No. 2, 3c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 2½@3c; yellow and brown grease, 1½@2c; grease, 114024c.
SHEEP PELTS-Green salted, each, 150
SHEEP PELTS-Green salted, each, 150

SHEEP FELTS—Green salted, each, 1567
75c; green salted shearings (short wooled early skips), each, 15c; dry shearings (short wooled early skips), No. i, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murram wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 364c; dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 364c. Liverpool Grain and Provisions.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL. June 10.—WHEAT—Spot dull; No 1 California stock exhausted; No. 2 red western, 5s 11½d; No. 1 red northern, Duluth, 6s 3½d; futures steady; July, 5s 10½d; September, 5s 11½d.

CORN—Spot easy; American mixed, new, 2s 5d; futures quiet; June nominal; July, 3s 5½d; September, 3s 6d.

FLOUR—Fancy winter, firm at 6d.

HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), nominal.

hal.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 10½d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; extra India, 60s; prime mess, 5s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 pounds, firm at 44s. Bacon, firm; Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 pounds, 33s 6d; short ribs, 18 to 29 pounds, 28s 6d; long clear middles, 11ght, 30 to 35 pounds, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 pounds, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 pounds, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 pounds, firm at 26s. Lard, dull; prime western, in therees, 26s, 3d; American refined, in palls, 26s 6d. Tallow, firm; prime city, 23s; Australian, in London, 25s 6d.

BUTTER—Good United States, 65s.

CHEESE—American finest, white, easy at 49s; American finest, colored, dull at 45s 6d; ordinary, new, 42s 6d.

MILWAUKEE, June 10. - WHEAT -Steady; No, 1 northern, 76/277c; No. 2 north-BARLEY MALT-Quiet; No. 2, 40c; sam-

MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—WHEAT—In store: No. 1 northern, 73%; July, 73%; Sep-lember, 72¼c. On track: No. 1 hard, 74%; No. 1 northern, 73%c; No. 2 northern, 63%; FLOUR AND BRAN-Unchanged.

Peoria Market. PEORIA, June 10 .- CORN-Steady; No. 3 20.324c. OATS-Inactive; No. 3 white, 28c, WHISKY-Firm, on the basis of \$1.26 fo

inished goods.

GRAVEYARD OF WRECKS. Wild Coast of Britain Upon Which the Paris is Stranded.

The disaster to the American line steamer

Paris, on the Manacles rocks, on the coast of Cornwall, recalls the wreck of the steamer Mohegan, in October last, when 107 people were drowned. Like the

Mohegan, the Paris was several miles out of its course, otherwise it would not have gone amid the treacherous rocks off the Cornish coast. In the case of the Mohegan, however, all of its officers went down with it and the cause of its being so far out of its course was never explained. What the outcome of the investigation into the Paris disaster will show will not be known for some weeks to come. How the big steamer escaped total destruction, in view of the treacherous record of the coast, is almost a

miracle. The Manacles rocks, upon which the illfated Mohegan struck, lie about a mile from the coast, nearly due southeast from Manacles point. This wild Cornish coast has a terrible record of disaster to shipping. Of the awful toll which England yearly pays in human life for its mastery of the seas a huge proportion is yielded up under the beetling, slaty cliffs and rugged granite promonotories of Cornwall. Every year the vessels totally or partially wrecked may be counted by scores. The return of shipping casualties for 1896-97 gives a total of sixts craft of various kinds which in twelve months met ill-luck on the Cornish coast or in the adjacent seas. No part of this dreadful shore claims more victims than the rocks where the Mohegan perished and

where the Paris is aground. Rarely does a year pass without at least one stout ship going to its doom there Last year was an exception, but 1895 more than maintained the average with three wrecks on the Manacles rocks. Some years ago an emigrant ship with 200 passengers on board was wrecked at almost the same spot as the Mohegan and in the churchyard of the little village of St. Keverne which lies about a mile from the shore there is a monument to the victims of the wreck of a transport which went down near here with 700 soldiers, who were returning

from the peninsular campaign. These fatal obstructions to navigation are just on the edge of the twenty-fathom line and are barely visible unless at low water. Except for the inadequate sound of a bell bucy anchored near there is no friendly warning to the mariner of his danger. For a long time persons interested in shipping.

RECENT FINDS AT POMPEH.

Discovered. The excavations at Pompeil have been continued during the last year, says the London Times, and have resulted chiefly in the discovery of small houses containing objects of secondary interest and importance. In the neighborhood of the gate of Vesuvius a portion of the city wall belonging to the earliest period of Pompelian building was laid bare and is interesting as it is apparently more ancient than such other portions of the wall as have been dis-covered. It appears to be of Oscan construction, being built of large blocks of rough stone neatly joined without mortar, and resembles somewhat the facade of "The house of the surgeon," which is admittedly of Oscan architecture, though the stones are larger and not so smoothly faced. This ection of the excavations being exhausted, the ground already appropriated being fin-ished, the director determined to excavate the small corner near the "sea gat which was the only unexcavated spot that part of the city. Experts had long been anxious to see what lay buried there, for there was a portion of a very large and handsome red marble pillar which had long been above ground and had given rise o sundry conjectures.
On removing the soil the site was found

o be occupied by the foundations of a tem-

ple which was in course of construction at

the time of the destruction of the city in 79 A. D. This is particularly interesting,

because it was supposed that all the sacred edifices of the city had been discovered long ago, no important delty being without a representative temple; but, unfortunately, there is nothing in the rudiments of the temple before us to indicate to whom it was to be dedicated on its completion. is evident that, though very small, it was intended to rival in its decoration any temple which existed in the city, and, though it had scarcely risen above the ground Tevel, the marble architraves, carved with the usual egg and tooth molding, are lying around it ready to put up, and the Corinthian capitals, some finished and others only partly executed, are displayed in the inclosure, as well as the base of a pillar upon which the mason was at work at the time of the catastrophe which overwhelmed the city. The tool marks on this base are clearly perceptible, and look as if the workman had only just left his task.
As to the handsome red marble pillar to which we have alluded, it is reasonable to conjecture that it was the base for the statue of the god, as it is about four feet ong and the only piece of colored marble found on the site. The partly executed capitals are extremely interesting, as show-ing the methods of the Roman artist who found on the site. was engaged upon them, while those that are complete are very good specimens indeed, considering that they belong to ar age of decline.

If Pompeil itself had not been productive of sensation this year, a small excavation on private ground only a few yards out-side the walls has more than made up for this by revealing one of the finest and most interesting mosaics of antiquity. rounded by a most exquisite garland flowers, with a theatrical mask thrown in here and there to break the pattern, is a picture representing a group of seven philosophers, one of whom is seated with a papyrus in his hand, and the others are grouped around listening to him. In the background are some ruined pillars, and in the right hand upper corner is a representation of the Areopagus of Athens, with its

rocks and bulldings.

The mosaic is polychrome and in diminutive cubes of very fine workmanship, equal in merit to those by Dioscorides of Samos in the Naples museum, which are believed to be the only signed mosaics of antiquity. It is about three feet square and was, no doubt, intended for the center of the pavement of a room. It had probably never been used and was a new mosaic, because it was not found on the ground, but lean ing against a walf, showing either that it had been moved from some other place. or that it was about to be put down for the first time. Its perfect condition leads one to prefer the latter conjecture. The government has purchased it from Signor D'Acquino and it will shortly be exhibited to the public in the mosaic denartment of public in the mosaic department of

the Naples museum. LIFE SAVING HEROES.

Men and Women Who Have Won The "Heroes of Peace," celebrated by Mr. Gustav Knobbe in the June Century, are the volunteer life savers. Many deeds are reorded that equal the bravest exploits of the battlefield.

For many years before the United States

ifesaving service was established the Massachusetts Humane society maintained along are fifteen human beings who owe allegithe coast of that state houses of refuge for shipwrecked sailors and stations equipped keepers, who, when the emergency arose, ummoned volunteer crews. This volunteer not only often to render effective assistance o the regular government crews, but occasionally also to save life when the nearest United States lifesaving station is too far horses and 1,486 heavy guns, from the scene of disaster for its crew to arrive in time. The rivalry between these two corps has been most generous. There even then be the reserve to reckon with, a hand he leaves the rest of the fragments have been no bickerings, no attempts of one force estimated at fully 9,000,000, to outwit the other, but a singleness of impulse to serve in the cause of humanity. Naturally the gold and silver medals every year. Russia has now 16,651 miles awarded by the United States government of rallway owned by the state and 8,072 for heroism displayed in saving life have been more frequently bestowed upon members of the regular service, as this extends 3,000 miles more. along our entire seaboard and lake coast,

But by far the greater number of medals to be reckoned with seriously. It is divided for heroism displayed in saving life from into four fleets and its total cosists of -people from the most varied walks of life; men of high social position, western Indians, a southern negro, pleasure-seekers along the coast, a Japanese cabin steward, steamboat men and officers and men of the United States army, navy and revenue cutter service. Every section of the country seems to have contributed its hero or heroes to the roll of honor. There are also heroines on that roll. A number of women hold silver medals and two women the gold medal. Silver medals have also been awarded to mere boys and girls for displays of daring far beyond their years. Frederic Kernochan was a lad when he received a silver medal for saving a woman from drowning in the Navesink river, near Highlands, N. J., and Marie D. Parsons, a girl of only 10 years when she rescued a child at Fireplace, L. I. Nor was Edith Morgan of Hamlin, Mich., much beyond girlhood when she tried, with her father and brother, to row to a vessel capsized three miles out. Law Gives No Redress for the Inter-Beaton back by the heavy waves, she aided in clearing away the logs and driftwood from the beach so as to make a track for the surf boat. At a previous rescue she had to a most estimable lady because she had Cuban army. However, it is only fair to stood for six hours in the snow, hauling at marked a borrowed book. He took the high say that the glowing descriptions given by Wreck.

the life line, in landing satiors from a moral ground that "a person capable of the Cubans of the performances and the Would I could add to this record those any constitutional estate." He might perunknown heroes—"greater than those who haps have gone further and argued that such cold-blooded lies. Carried away by imaginaare known"-whose heroism lacks a human an offensive intrusion of her opinions boded reward because they not only risked but no good for the future peace of the domeslost their lives in the endeavor to save tio circle, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. others. Would there were a roll of the un- A friend may not borrow our garments and honored and unsung! The medal list is a alter them to suit his physical peculiarities long one, but the roll of the perished longer, and then return them to us unrebuked—and Occasionally a memorial like the Brokaw yet our books come back to our homes so gentle fellow islanders a great nation. Field at Princeton, which commemorates charged with the personality of the borrower the heroism of Frederick Brokaw, the that we have an uncomfortable sense of in-Princeton student, who gave his life to save vading privacy when we turn the pages. It two servants from drowning, reminds us of is not our book any longer—that allen volone or another of these sacrifices. But ume that emphasized what we prefer to were merely little companies of starving far more frequently a grave in an unfrequented churchyard, or a proud pang in a the very points we would ignore, and at best soman's heart, is the only memorial of the chatters mental confidences in which we unknown hero."

The most expensive hat on record, says a Washington letter, cost \$1,566 in gold, and was presented to General Grant while in tives and exclamation points or queries.

Mexico in 1882. It is now on exhibition in the National museum at Washington—per-Bury founded a library at Durham hans the finest Mexican sombrero that was a long time persons interested in shipping.

secretary of state in Lincoin's cabinet some knowing the danger of the Manacles have of his admirers in South America sent him urged the establishment of a lightship to a Panama hat which cost \$1,000. It was on mark the deadly shoal, but without success. exhibition in a show window in New York of bookbinders, for he held that the proper and lung troubles.

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for a year or more. Panama hats used to

be frequently sold as high as \$500 each. A

New York hatter says that in 1867 he sold

three hats at that price in a single day, but they are no longer in the market. The most expensive hat he has sold for several

years was bought by a New York banker

Panama hat in stock. Such hats are still worn by the hidalgos in South America.

They are not made in Panama, but got the name because that city was formerly the

greatest market for them. The finest hats come from Guayaquil and Payta, Peru. They

are made of the fiber of the pita, or pine

silk, and some of them are so fine that the

can be folded up and carried in the vest

MAGNITUDE SF RUSSIAN RULE.

is the Czar's Subject.

"The difficulties of mobilization would, no

doubt, he very great, but these grow less

miles worked by private companies, while

these would be available in case of war.

CARE OF BOOKS.

such an act of piracy could not be loyal to

slight, and calls attention in black lines to

have no interest. The law declares that our

property shall not be wantonly defaced and

for the interlarded volume with its adjec-

the offender go free, but there is no redress

To remedy evils of this kind Richard de

enthusiastic book-lover once upon a

pocket.

nation on earth.

the sun never sets.

have room for more.

000 seamen.

of cereal crops."

apple plant, which is as soft and pliable at

last summer for \$110. It was the last fin

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GRAIN, PROVISIONS and STOCKS BOARD OF TRADE.

Direct wires to Chicago and New York. Correspondents: John A. Warren & Co. one Man in Every Twelve on Eartl Speaking of Russia the other day, Lord care of covers was an important item for Salisbury spoke of it as "the nation that in material respects is the most powerful the reader to learn. From time to time he burst into awful rages at the careless folk who then as now had no conscience in the "Russia, with its enormous forests, its rast steppes and its huge rivers, is almost matter of book handling. In more vigorous a world in itself. Extending over 8,644,100 Saxon than now obtains he sketched the square miles, or one-seventh of the entire land surface of the globe, it is but 3,000,000 turies have brought, applies with equal miles less than the whole extent of our miles less than the whole extent of our scattered possessions, on which we boast He writes: "You will perhaps see a stiff-"Its water surface alone measures 293,- necked youth lounging sluggishly in his study while the frost pinches him in winter oils square miles, or enough to make an immense sea, in which our little England could be replaced six times over and still the has a nail like a giant's, perfumed with a stinking odor, with which he points out "To every square mile of territory there the place of any pleasant subject. He distributes innumerable straws in various ance to the czar, or a grand total of nearly places, with ends in sight, that he may 130,000,000. In fact, one human being out recall by the mark what his memory canwith lifesaving apparatus, in charge of of every twelve on earth is ruled by the not retain. These straws, which the stomevar. Its fighting men number over 11,000,- ach of the book cannot digest-verily voi-600. It can put a fully equipped army into umes had life for De Bury!-and which lifesaving service is still kept up and is able the field of 1,355,000 combatants and back it nobody takes out, at first distend the book up with another almost as well accoutered from its accustomed closure and, being

### DRAW THE LONG BOW Cubans Inclined to Shake Truth as a

Matter of Policy.

cheese over an open book and to transfer

1,100,000 men, a total number of first-class carelessly left to oblivion, at last become

"Let the whole of this immense body of his empty cup from side to side upon it

regular troops be overcome and there will and because he has not his alms-boy at

time, we are told, canceled his engagement trait appears likewise in accounts of the

fighting men of over 2,500,000, with 497,415 putrid. He is not ashamed to eat fruit and

It is often hard to tell whether a Cuban in course of construction there are nearly lies to you from ignorance or malice, says Herbert Pelham Williams in the June "In addition to its forces on land Russia but the volunteer corps has had its share of has a navy which, although by no means matters that do not promise to affect himthe finest in the world, will one day have self, he is fairly truthful; but he seems to know no reason why he shouldn't tell a lie twenty-three battleships, fourteen coast de- has always lived on his own island, a lie is if he wants to. To the average Cuban who fense vessels, sixteen cruisers, twenty-eight a thing to tell whenever it will serve any gunboats and ninety-six torpedo boats, manuseful purpose-such as getting him out ned by 1,249 officers, 326 engineers and 38, of a scrape, or securing an advantage, or getting money out of somebody, or conciliat. "Then it has a mercantile marine coning some one, or creating a good impression. sisting of 522 steamers and 2,135 sailing Here the absence of a moral sense becomes vessels, while on its rivers there is a fioapparent. With the Cuban, lying is not a illa of over 20,000 vessels of all descripmatter of right, but of policy, his shorttions, with crews totaling 90,350 men. All sightedness preventing him from perceiving "Moreover, Russia is not dependent, like that today's advantage may be tomorrow's loss. The statement, common among Ameriwe are, on outside sources for food. Pascans who have lived in Cuba, that the turing on its vast plains are to be found in European Russia alone 24,699,260 head of truth than most generalizations. Though Cubans are all liars, is much nearer the cattle, 44,465,450 sheep and 9,243,000 pigs, they usually tell the truth, nearly all of while under crops there are no fewer than 1,098,507,780 acres of arable land. After feedthem dissimulate or equivocate whenever ing its vast population it was last year able they see occasion. Hence it is not always easy to tell what a Cuban thinks or how he export abroad over 300,000,000 quarters casy to foll what a control of the island. He sometimes tells you what he thinks you want to hear. Every man of property wants Cuba to be under American control, but he will not admit it before a crowd, or even to another Cuban, unless convinced

that he too is heartily in favor of it. The

giorious victories of that somewhat mythical

tions as fertile as the soil of their island,

they actually believe their own monstrous

inventions. For, after all, the Cuban loves

better than all other things on earth to

strike an attitude, to pose, to strut and brag and make himself out a great man and his Thousands of Cutans really believe that there was once a band of men worthy to be called a Cuban army, and that they fought battles. Others admit that there stragglers, who sometimes fired their two cartridges spices from ambush at Spanish scouting parties, and then scattered. they all think they did great execution. Get some American or Englishman who was with them to tell you his view of it. is infested with "after the war" soldiers, It will be discouragingly different. Cuba braggadocio mock heroes who never got

Bury founded a library at Durham college in the University of Oxford during the W. M. Gallagner of Bryan, Pa., says: "For fourteenth century. He organized a most

within earshot of fighting