MONEY PRESSURE STILL ON

Wall Street Suffers Another Week's Embarrassment from Its Effects.

NO SIGN OF IMMEDIATE EFFECTIVE RELIEF

Offer of Treasury to Pay Out the Whole Interest of Public Debt Up to July I Will Help Out Temporarily.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15,-(Special.)-Henry Clews, head of the banking firm of Henry Clews & Co., writes as follows:

Clews. Read of the banking firm of Heary Clews & Co., writes as follows:

Wall street has suffered another week's embarrassment from the effects of money pressure. Not that the stringency has increased in severity, but that there is as yet no material alleviation, nor any sign of immediate effective relief. It is true that about \$2,750,000 of gold has come to the banks from abroad and the Pacific coast and that the settlements of the subtreasury at the clearing house have been more than usually faverable to the banks, but the shipments of currency to the interior have been disappointingly large and the foreign exchanges suggest no hope of early importations of specie. The balance of the money movements of the week cannot be closely estimated at the hour of writing, but it does not seem improbable that pext week may open with a somewhat improved condition of the banking reserves. Still, the situation of the money market is less favorable than it has been hoped to be at the middle of October. The coming week, however, may be expected to bring some relief. The offer of the treasury to pay out the whole interest on the public debt up to July 1 next places an important resource of gold within reach. The amounts of interest payable each of the eight months under the offer are as follows:

November, 1899—

5 per cents of 1904.....\$1,250,000

4 per cents of 1925 1,623,11 3 per cents of 1908 1,490,0	54
a per cents of 1908 1,490,00	\$1,363,21
December, 1899—	4 900 1000
2 per cents	126,82
January, 1900-	5,596,52
4 per cents of 1907	Dynadyor
5 per cents of 1904 1.250.0	00
5 per cents of 1994 1,607,0	5.4
4 per cents of 1925 1,623,1 3 per cents of 1908 1,490,0	96
3 per cents of 1908 1,490,0	4,363,24
March-	4 10 10 10 10
2 per cents	126,82
April—	2000
4 per cents of 1907	5,596,52
May-	
4 per cents of 1925 1,623.13	54
3 per cents of 1908 1,490,0 5 per cents of 1904 1,250,0	90
5 per cents of 1904 1,250,0	4,363,24
June	
2 per cents	126,82
July-	
4 per cents of 1907	5,596,52
March 1971 Company Services	-

Total interest, November to July 1..... \$30,259,770 Pelief to Local Banks.

The interest due on November 1, amounting to \$4,363,244, payment of which begins with Monday, the 16th inst., may be expected to be collected promptly, and as a large proportion of the disbursements will find their way to this center an appreciable relief to the local banks will result, which may be expected to appear in next week's statement. During the succeeding eleven weeks bondholders will have the option of collecting interest in advance maturing up to July 1, 1990, but it seems doubtful whether that privilege will be availed of to any large extent. On the interest due during the first half of 1990 the treasury imposes a rebate for advance payment of one-fifth of 1 per cent per month, which on the July item would amount to 1.50 per cent of the interest. It is an open question how far the treasury's offer may be accepted in respect to the interest maturing on January 1 next, amounting to \$5,596,528. The rebate upon it would be three-fifths of 1 per cent, if the demand were made before November 1, and the willingness of bondholders to pay such a rebate would depend principally upon the condition of the money market. It does not seem likely that much of the January interest would be collected unless the market rate for money should continue persistently high for some time to come, and that does not appear very probable.

probable.

It would be entirely exceptional to experience if a considerable proportion of the money sent to the interior did not find its way back to New York in the second half of November and during the inond half of November and during the in-terval before that the loan market would be growing gradually easier from receipts of currency. It therefore seems quite pos-sible that, in respect to the January in-terest, bondholders may prefer waiting for terest, bondholders may prefer waiting for its receipt in due course to paying a considerable rebate for getting it earlier; the more so as the immediate disbursement of the November interest can hardly fall to afford a quite appreciable relief. If, however, the money market should remain unexpectedly stringent the \$5,500,000 of January interest is within reach at the pleasure of the bondholders and lenders may be found willing to pay the rebate in order to be able to use the money at high rates. This is an important stay against further apprehension.

War Does Not Affect Finances.

At the time of writing, war between England and the Boer republics has become a certainty through Kruger's foolhardy ultimatum. The notable fact that the event has been attended with little or no aggravation of the financial situation in London shows that the worst outcome of the war-like contingencies had been discounted in advance. In fact, the ending of the suspense seems to have brought relief rather than aggravation. This war contingency has been a cloud overhanging the situation both in Europe and this country for quite a long period, and so far as we are concerned it may be considered as having been fairly discounted. The way in which we would be most affected would be myst discounted to the stoppage of gold remittances from the Transval to London, which last year amounted to \$52,000.00. If England does not get these remittances to strengthen her sold supply it will make it almost imposget these remittances gold from Europe meanwhile, as it will be resisted by the Bank of England and con-tinental banks; consequently, we are liable to get in payment for any commercial trade balance due us a return of securities in-

stead.

The population of the Dutch republic numbers \$60,000 people, of which only 300,-000 are whites, including 225,000 Outlanders or foreigners; which makes President Kruger's ultimatum to Great Britain a very Kruger's ultimatum to Great Britain a very bold step to take, and apparently a very weak one, considering the greater power in money, men and weapons that his meager army will have to contend with. The outcome, providing it is confined to a war between the Dutch republic and Great Britain, is easy to foresee. It can but result in a crushing defeat to President Kruger and his seven associates, who are really the government of his little nation. In the event of any European nations becoming involved, which some anticipate but is not very likely, it of course becomes a different matter.

Interference Would Help America

LONDON, Oct. 15.—The stock market has taken the outbreak of the war philosoph-ically and the event, which has had a very little effect on prices, has on the whole been rather welcome, as likely to settle

a disturbing factor which has long been worrying the market.

Mining shares have been freely bought here and in Paris. The market was very strong yesterday on rumors of liritish victories, the last prices being the best, the rises ranging from ½ to 1 point.

The other markets displayed a firmer tendency, owing to public buying, encouraged by easier money, and it is to be expected that as soon as things settle down a sharp upward move will occur, as there is a lot of money awaiting investment. a disturbing factor which has long been

as there is a lot of money awaiting investment.

American securities were unsettled and had an almost general setback, but the close was above the New York level. Baltimore & Ohio rose ½ point, but Southern Pacific fell 1½ points, Chesapeake & Ohio ½ point, Louisville & Nasnville % point and most of the others from ½ to ½ point.

point.

Money was plentiful at 2 per cent until
Monday and 3 per cent for a week, while
three months' bills were firm at 49-16 to

MADRID, Oct. 15.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ended yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase 1,985,090 pesetas; silver in hand, decrease 1,125,090 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase 3,743,090 pesetas. Gold was quoted yesterday at 28.62.

BUENOS AYRES, Oct. 15.—Gold was quoted yesterday at 136.99.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS, Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—Speculation

'change was so excessively stagmant that the oldest trader recalled not the equal. Prices drooped within narrow limits throughout the session, December wheat and corn closing with a loss of 140 fee and oats 140. Provisions were slow and closed a shade lower all around.

Wheat opened with a shade of firmness, following a slight advance at Liverpool and smaller northwest receipts but after a slight flurry during the initial trading there was not enough business during the entire session to make the market interesting. Near the close the heaviness became so great that the market threatened to get below puts, but buying against those privileges caused a fractional upturn during the last ten minutes. December opened a shade higher at 72467224c, declined slowly to 72c and closed with buyers at 7267234c. Chicago received 159 cars, three of which graded contract. Minneapolis and Duluth got 701 cars, compared with 1.122 the same day last year. The total at western markets was 1.079.000 bu., against 1.584.000 bu. last year. Atlantic export clearances of wheat and flour equaled 491.000 bu, Cash demand slow. Indications of an increase in receipts and the heavy feeling in wheat weakened corn. Trade was extremely dull and fluctuations narrow. Cash inquiry was good, but shipments were small, owing to insufficient transportation facilities. Receipts, 554 cars. December opened a shade lower at 31460 and declined to 316314c at the close.

Provisions ruled slow and barely steady. Packers sold lard and ribs, but toward the close the market was at a standstill. Cash sales of meats were fair. January pork closed 5c lower at \$9.5069,52½, lard unchanged at \$5.45 and ribs 2½c lower at \$4.97½.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 225 cars: corn. 900 cars; cars. 335 cars: hogs. Prices drooped within narrow limits throughout the session, December wheat

#1,9745.
Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 960 cars; oats, 335 cars; hogs, 34,000 head.
Leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles	Open.	High	Low.	Close.	Y est'y
Wheat Oct Dec May		70% 72%@% 75%@%	70 72 75	72-7256 7538	7014 7214 7514
Dec		31% 31% 32%	31% 31@56 32%	31-31% 31-31% 32%@%	3134 3134 3234
Dec May Pork-	23 24%	23 244	2234 2414	2274 2434	23 243
Dec Jan Lard-	8 10 9 55	8 10 9 55	8 07% 9 50	8 07% 9 52%	8 124 9 573
Dec Jan Ribs—		5 324 5 475	5 30 5 42%	5 3254 5 45	5 324 5 45
Dec Jan	4 97%	5 00	4 9736	4 87% 4 97%	4 87% 5 00

3.70; straights, \$3.306/3.40; clears, \$3.206/3.30; spring specials, \$4.20; patents, \$3.406/3.70; straights, \$2.906/3.20; bakers, \$2.306/2.60; WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 716/72c; No. 3 spring, 646/71c; No. 2 red, 726/72½c; CORN—No. 2, 32½c; No. 2 yellow, 32¾c; OATS—No. 2, 23c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 24¾6/25c; RYE—No. 2, 55c. SEEDS—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.25; northwest, \$1.25. Prime timothy seed, \$2.35. Clover, choice, \$7.75.

enoice, \$7.45.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$8.05@
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$8.05@
8.10. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.35@5.37½. Short ribs sides(loose), \$4.85@5.30. Dry Saited shoulders (boxed), \$5.00@6.12½; short clear sides (boxed), \$5.50@5.60.
WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal. \$192. gal., \$1.22. SUGARS-Cut loaf, \$5.70; granulated, \$5.18.

	Following are the rece for today: Articles, Flour, bbls.	ipts and	shipment
	for today:		
0	Articles.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts
e	Flour, bbls	13,000	12,00
15	Wheat, bu. Corn, bu. Oats, bu. Rye, bu. Barley, bu.	152,000	11,00
n	Corn, bu	580,000	817.00
1	Oats, bu	359,000	335,00
t	Rye, bu,	11,000	1,00
V.	Barley, bu	114,000	82,00
У	On the Produce excha	nge today	the but
- 1	ter market was firm;	crea merie	 1567 23c
n	dairies, 131-Q19c. Eggs,	steady; fr	resh, 1615c
	Cheese, strong; creams,	1134 @ 1214 C.	Poultry
-	dairies, 13½@19c. Eggs, Cheese, strong; creams, Frm; spring chickens, 8	ware; her	ns. 86r81/gc

ducks, 75c; turkeys, 9410c. Butter, Egg and Cheese Market. NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—BUTTER—Re-elpts. 2.466 pkgs.; steady; western cream-ry. 17@24c; June creamery, 19@22c; facory, 14916c. CHEESE-Receipts, 4,813 pkgs.; firm;

CHEESE—Receipts, 4.813 pkgs; firm; large white, 11%c; small white, 12½c; large colored, 12c; small colored, 12½f612%c, EGGS—Receipts, 5.671 pkgs.; steady; western, ungraded, at mark, 156718c, CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—BUTTER—Firm; creameries, 156723c; dairies, 13½f919c. EGGS—Steady; fresh, 15½c. ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 196723½c; dairy, 146719c, EGGS—Steady at 15c. KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14.—BUTTER—Creamery, 196723c; dairy, 146719c. EGGS—Market continues weak; receipts have been moderately heavy and some

have been moderately heavy and some have arrived in poor condition. Fresh Mis-souri and Kansas stock, firsts, 14c, cases PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14. - BUTTER Unchanged; fancy western creamery, 24c; fancy western prints, 24c. EGGS-Firm; fresh nearby, 19c; fresh vestern, 184c; fresh southwestern, 18c; fresh wuthern, 17c.

CHEESE—Firm.
LIVERPOOL. Oct. 14.—BUTTER—Finest
United States, 38s; good, 73s.
CHEESE—Easy; American finest white,
54s 6d; American finest colored, 56s.

St. Louis Grain and Provisions. St. Louis Grain and Provisions.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14.—WHEAT—Lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 70%c; track, 71½q77½c; December, 71½q71½c; May, 76½c; No. 2 hard, 68½q70c; receipts, 30,361 bushels.

CORN—Lower; No. 2 cash, 31c; track, 32c; December, 29½c; May, 30¼c.

OATS—Lower; No. 2 cash, 23c; track, 23½c; December, 23½c; May, 25½qq25½c; No. 2 white, 25q25½c.

3½c; December, 23½c; May, 25¼ar25¾c; No. I white, 25ar25½c.
I white, 25ar25½c.
POULTRY—Chickens, old, 6½c; young, 7c; turkeys, 7½c; ducks and geese, 5½c.
FLOUR—Easier; patents, 33.50g3.65; extra fancy, \$3.25g3.30; clear, \$2.30g3.10.
SEEDS—Timothy, steady, \$1.90ar2.35; prime worth more, Flaxseed, firm, at \$1.202.

Peoria Market. PEORIA, Oct. 14 .- CORN-Steady; No. 2 OATS-Quiet: No. 3 white, 2314@2244c, WHISKY-Firm, on the basis of \$1.23 for

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

About the Usual Ran of Cattle for Saturday Comes In.

CATTLE TRADE IMPROVES DURING WEEK

Fair Run of Hogs-Market Opens Five Cents Higher and Is Active at the Advance-No Fresh Receipts of Sheep.

	Accepts of Sacces	
	BOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 14.	
	Receipts were: Cattle, Hogs, Shee Official Monday 6,993 4,091 12.3	門見を出
	Total this week 29.424 35.194 25.9 Week ending Oct. 7 31.991 37.339 36.7 Week ending Sept. 30 35.664 59.019 41.0 Week ending Sept. 23 31.993 38,256 27.6 Average price paid for hogs for the last several days with comparisons:	91 62 81
•	[1899, [1898, [1897, [1896, [1895, [1894, [189	3.
•		12

* Indicates Sunday. The official number of cars of crought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs, H'r's. . M. & St. P. Ry Total receipts 51

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated: Cattle, Hogs, Sh'p. Totals 1,147 5,284 1,033

CATTLE—There was about the usual run of cattle here for a Saturday, but a large proportion of the receipts were consigned direct to the packers and were not offered for sale. All told there were not enough cattle on sale to make any test of the market and about all that could be said of the day's business is to quote it nominally unchanged. The cattle market this week has shown

some improvements, so far as the good kinds are concerned. Good cornfed steers, good cows and good grass steers could safely be quoted 10g15c higher than a week ago. In fact, grass steers of good quality might be quoted even a little better than that

safely be quoted lowisc higher than a week ago. In fact, grass steers of good quality might be quoted even a little better than that.

The great bulk of all the cattle received during the week consisted of stockers and feeders from the range, many of them on the common order. The week opened low on all kinds of feeding cattle, but the market was considerably higher on Wednesday, owing to the good demand and moderate receipts. Then as the demand seemed to fall off the market dropped again, so that at the close of the week pretty good cattle which are selling at \$4.00 and upwards are no more than 10 20 to higher than a week ago. Common feeders are very slow sale at prices that are the lowest of the year. HOGS—For a Saturday there was a fair run of hogs, and though it was the last day of the week and Chicago came rather unfavorable, there were none to honey were practically all taken in good scarcy. Some good light loads brought \$4.2260 to selling quite as well as a few days ago, those here today bringing \$4.1504.25.

The hog market has been on the down grade this week. The week opened twith values just about steady with the close of the previous week, but on Tuesday the market was a shade lower and agrin on \$8.00 to the week there was a shade lower and agrin on the proportion as killing stuff. Besides that the demand has been very light and the best lambs and light weeks. The feeder market has also fallen off in about the same proportion as killing stuff. Besides that the demand has been very light and the market duil all the week. During the last few days receipts have been moderate and the surplus in the pens has been changed the week the market sin a good, healthy condition.

Quotations. Prime nativo wethers, \$3.50 to the week the market sin a good, healthy condition.

Quotations. Prime native wethers, \$3.90 (34.00; good to choice grass wethers, \$3.50 (3.80; fair to good grass wethers, \$3.50 (3.70; good to choice yearlings, \$3.80 (3.80; good to choice grass ewes, \$3.40 (3.35; good to choice spring lambs, \$4.70 (4.80; fair to good spring lambs, \$4.60 (4.70; common spring lambs, \$4.00 (4.50; feeder wethers, \$3.50 (3.85; feeder yearlings, \$3.60 (3.80; feeder lambs, \$4.00 (4.20.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

prime lots soid at \$4.275/34.09; heavy packers, \$3.9504.25; mixed, \$4.2504.69; butchers, \$4.3024.55; common to choice lightweights, \$4.2594.60; pigs, \$3.8594.50.
SHEEP—The limited supply of sheep was disposed of at unchanged prices. Poor to prime yearlings soid at \$1.2594.00; western rangers and feeders, \$3.5003.90; common to choice lambs, \$2.2506.25.

Kausas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; prices unchanged; receipts this week amounted to 73,800 head, being the largest for one week in the history of this market; notwithstanding the heavy supply the best beeves, butcher cows, canners and feeders sold steady; common half-fat killing steers sold lower; common and trashy feeders, 250,460 lower; heavy native steers brought \$5.4096.15; light weights, \$4.509.5,75; stockers and feeders, \$3.509.5,00; butcher cows and helfers, \$3.006.4,85; canners, \$2.2503.50; western steers, \$3.05.05.00; Texans, \$3.0004.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 3.100 head; trade active, prices steady; market this week ruled slow and prices declined about 20c; heavy hogs today brought \$4.200,4.25; mixed, \$4.20,94.90; lights, \$4.2504.40; pigs, \$4.1504.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 230 head, mostly feeders; prices steady; trade this week fairly active, but prices ruled 10,220c less; lambs sold at \$4.2506.00; muttons, \$3.406.3.75; feeding sheep, \$1.1063.50; feeding lambs, \$3.8506.4.25; stockers, \$3.000.3.55; culls, \$2.0093.00. Kansas City Live Stock

St. Joseph Live Stock

St. Joseph Live Stock.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. Mo., Oct. 14.—(Special.)—The Journal quotes:
CATTLE—Receipts, 809 head; market active and steady; natives, \$4.4005.85; Texas and westerns \$3.2505.85; cows and helfers, \$2.0064.60; buils and stags, \$2.0064.60; yearlings and calves, \$4.5066.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.2504.50; yeals, \$4.0006.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3.300 head; market steady; no lights or pigs; heavy and medium, \$4.2004.30; buils of sales, \$4.2064.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, none.

St. Louis Live Stock ST. LOUIS. Oct. 14 — CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head, including 125 Texans: market steady; native shipping and export steers, \$4.7566.25; dressed beef and butcher steers.

\$4.5005.80; steers under 1.000 pounds, \$3.250 have been unable to furnish all the earth 5.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5005.05; cows and helfers, \$2.0005.05; cows and helfers, \$1.0002.75; bulls, \$2.2004.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.00094.15; cows and helfers, \$2.3005.50. HOGS—Receipts, \$2.000 head; market closed 5c lower; pigs and lights, \$4.0004.50; packers, \$4.2004.50; butchers, \$4.3004.45; packers, \$2.2005.80; butchers, \$4.3004.45; lambs, \$3.7505.00; stockers, \$2.1003.15; cuils and bucke, \$1.5002.35.

Stock in Sight. Totals 3,539 26,581 2,547

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET. Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Receipts, light; market firm at 17c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 14c; choice, 16

@17c; separator, 22@23c; gathered creamery, POULTRY-Hens, live, 74c; spring chickens, 74c; old and staggy roosters, live, 34c0 4c; ducks and geese, live, 60c7c; turkeys,

4c; ducks and geese, live, 6666; turkeys, live, 10c.
PIGEONS-Live, per doz., 75c,
VEALS-Choice, 9c.
OYSTERS-Medium, per can, 23c; standards per can, 23c; bulk standard, per gal., \$1.30; extra selects, per can, 35c; extra selects, per gal., \$1.75; New York Counts, per can, 46c; New York Counts, per 10c, \$1.25.
HAY-Upland, choice, \$5.50; midland, choice, \$6.00; lowland, choice, \$5.00; rye straw, choice, \$5.50; No, 3 corn, 27c; new onts, \$166720c; cracked corn, per ton, \$12; corn and oats, chopped, per ton, \$12.50; bran, per ton, \$13; shorts, per ton, \$12.50;

VEGETABLES, WATERMELONS-Good stock, crated for Shipments, 125/14c. CANTALOUPE-Per crate, Rocky Ford.

81.75#2.0%.
TOMATOES—Per crate. 60#70c.
SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., \$1.75.
POTATOES—Per bu., 20#30c.
CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod. \$5.25#5.50.
ONIONS—Retail way, 50#40c.
CELERY—Per doz., 20#35c. FRUITS.

PLUMS-Oregon, per crate, \$1.15@1.25. CALIFORNIA PEACHES - Freestones \$1.25; clings, \$1.10@1.20. APPLES—Choice shipping stock, \$3.00@ 3.50; Jonathans, \$4; New York stock, \$3.75@

4.25. GRAPES-New York, 20g2le; California, \$1.30621.35. PEARS—Bartlett, scarce; other varieties, \$2.00@2.25; eastern Keiffer, per bbl., \$1.59. TROPICAL FRUITS.

LEMONS—California fancy, \$5.00@5.25; choice California, \$4.75@5.00; Messina, fancy, \$5,5076.00.
BANANAS—Choice, crated, large stock, per bunch, \$2,0072.50; medium-sized bunches,

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, Sc; No. 2 green hides, 7c; No. 1 satted hides, 94c; No. 2 salted hides, 85; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs, 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 8c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 33c; tallow, No. 2, 34c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 24,634; yellow and brown grease, 24,63c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONEY—Per 24-section case, \$3.0063.25.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, per bu., \$1.25.

FIGS—California layers, per 10-lb, box, \$1.15; California carton, per 10-lb, box, \$1.25.

MAPLE SUGAR—Per lb., 9c.

Kansas City Market. Kansas City Market.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 14.—WHEAT—December, 65%c; May, 69%c; cash, No. 2 hard, 64c; No. 3, 61665%c; No. 2 red, 68669c; No. 3, 64667c; receipts, 227 cars.

CORN—December, 27%c; May, 28%c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 29%330c; No. 2 white, 29%330c; No. 3, 29%629%c. No. 3, 29%,6729%,6 OATS-No. 2 white, 24c, RYE-No. 2, 55%,656c, HAY-Choice timothy, \$8.25; choice prairie,

BUTTER-Creamery, 19@22c; dairy, 16c. EGGS-Fresh, 14c.

Minneapolis Wheat and Flour.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 14.—WHEAT—In
store: No. 1 northern, October, 68½c; December, 68½c; May, 71½c. On track: No. 1
hard, 76c; No. 1 northern, 68c; No. 2 northern, 65½c.
FLOUR—First patents, \$3.70@3.80; second
patents, \$3.50@3.60; first clear, \$2.50@2.60.

BRAN—\$10.50@10.75.

Toledo Market. TOLEDO, O., Oct. 14.—WHEAT—Dull and teady; No. 2 cash, 714c; December, 734c; CORN—Dull and steady; No. 2 mixed. OATS-Quiet; No. 3 mixed, 24c. RYE-Neglecten; No. 2 cash, 60c bid. SEEDS-Clover, steady; prime cash, \$6.10; becomber and March, \$5.45.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 14.—WHEAT—No. 1 hard, cash, 70%c; No. 1 northern, 68%c; October, 68%c; December, 69%c; May, 72%c; No. 2 northern, 66%c; No. 3 spring, 62%c.

NERVES OF STEEL.

An Engineer Takes a Nap on an Arch

150 Feet Above Ground. William Burne, an engineer, created considerable excitement in Pittsburg recently by threatening to jump from the highest lem, will always express itself in dialect. point of the South Twenty-second street provincialism, slang. bridge. Burns had been celebrating during the day and about 3 o'clock in the afterclimbed up through the network of struc-

to sleep off his drunk. The man attracted a large crowd by his peculiar actions, relates the Pittsburg Com- replaced by others which are somehow lose his balance and dash out his life by But though an expression has not, in the falling to the asphalt floor of the bridge. were amused at his performance. The matter was reported to Officer J. W. Channing. who went to the bridge and tried to induce Burns to descend from his exalted position. The policeman was no more successful than were the others who had made the same this wealth it owes to America. attempt. The man lay etretched at full length along the top of the arch, apparently sound asleep and entirely oblivious of all

that was going on below him. Officer Channing went to the house of Engine Company No. 12 and had truck C driven down to the bridge, the idea being to run a ladder up to the top of the arch and bring Burns down. When the truck arrived Burns raised up to a sitting position and, leaning over the edge of the arch, called to the men on the truck;

"What are you fellows up to?" Upon being told, he cautioned them not to put themselves to so much trouble, "If you run that thing up here I'll jump into the river; that's what I'll do," and, shaking his finger at the men who were preparing to raise the ladder, he continued:

"Now mind what I'm telling you; I'll do it. sure." There was determination in the man's eye, and Officer Channing called to the men on the truck to wait awhile. The top of the arch is nearly 150 feet high, and the officer choice lambs, \$3.2526.25.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 16,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

was convinced that a jump meant sure death. Perhaps the man could be induced to come down himself, he reasoned, and one more was convinced that a jump meant sure death. down himself, he reasoned, and one more effort was made. After some more persua-

> Well, I'll come down if you take that can't take a sleep on a free bridge without being bothered."

sion. Burns sald:

So Burns crawled down the way he went up, and when he reached the bottom he was cheered by the crowd, which by this time numbered several hundred. Officer Channing took Burns in charge and sent him to the police station on a charge of drunken-

HIGH PRICES PAID FOR EARTH.

Cents for a Pailful. Flowers do not constitute a florist's sole tock in trade in New York. He deals in plain, every-day earth. Persons who live for the potting of one plant of medium size. "I don't think there has ever been a time," said one of the clerks in a Broadway florist's house, "when we have had so many calls for earth for repotting of plants as we have had this fall. Those who have only a few plante, say one to a dozen, depend upon the nearest florist for their earth. Either

has hit a good scheme to supplant us in this branch of the business. I wonder that more people don't follow his example. There is certainly need for them. This man's method is very simple. He peddles dirt just as if it were fish or fruit or vegetables. He loaded a wagon with nice, rich earth, which he got for little or nothing up in the country, and then made a house-to-house canvass in the neighborhood where house plants are supposed to be popular. He retailed the load for 10 to 15 cents a pailful, and he assured me that the first day he started out on his new venture the whole lot was gone in a very short time. He has been in the business now for about two weeks and is doing well."

OLE'S TALE OF WOE.

Circumstantial Account of His Experlences in Wyoming. The Triangle prints the following letter

from Mr. "Yohnson:" Master Triangle-Das var poorty gute teng last veek. Aye haf naber har en Vyoming vat read et an try to vip mae met handle to vagon. Aye tank yo call et vagon tongue. Hae es Svede too an hae tank Aye yar maken yokes on mae own nationality. Det es not so. Var efer yo find yoke et es on mae own self.

Odder day ven Aye com to Laramie Aye tie oop mae horse to bicycle vat var chain fast en front of grocery store. Mae horse es not very fat an te faller vat ron te store hae com ovt en front an say to mae:

"Hello, Ole, yo bane goin to build yo a horse?" "Vat yo ask mae souch quashion as de-

"Val. Aye see yo haf te frame dar." Das bane yoke on mae, but Aye var teekle sust same. Aye know mae horse es poor, bot and Burglar Proof Safes and Vault Doors, etc. 510 S. 14th St., Omaha, Neb. hae es not es poor as som mambers of te lodge vat Aye balong to.

Odder day Aye pick oop pocketbook met von tousand dollar en et. Aye know som young women. Pytian lose et because et hat Pytian charm en et so Aye commence to advertise for inence has gone through life without marryte owner. Et var two veeks bafore Aye ing, but, including David Bennett Hill, who find hem an den hae com to mae house an seems to be a confirmed bachelor, demry:

"Be yo yentleman yat find mae tousand rate of the distinguished celibates, James say:

dollar?" "Yas, Aye haf et har. Aye bane lookin ing the third member thereof. Buchanan is

for yo for two veeks." Den Aye tank hae vould gif mae hundred a wife because the girl upon whom he set dollar bacause Aye var honest, bot vat yo skal tank hae do?

Bay hal hae vont to charge mae interest on te money for te two veeks vile Aye var huntin hem oop. Aye yust send yo des latter to show yo

det ve need som better fallers en te lodge. Possibly the best known unmarried man of Hae es te sam faller vat tal mae hae vould letters to day is Henry James, the novelist. not tak yore paper. Ayesvill write yo som- He maintains stoutly that the artist, no ting more next tem. Aye vill close lak Mark | matter what the medium of his expression, | night on September 11, 1777, the day of the Hanna vould say, Yo bane respectfully mine,

OLE YOHNSON. Laramie, Wyo. IMPROVING THE LANGUAGE.

Value of "Americanisms" Acknow-ledged by an English Writer,

Mr. William Archer writes in the Pall Mall Magazine: "Passing now from questions of pronoun-

ciation and grammar to questions of vocab- we are told, and in his boyhood had a blueulary, I can only express my sense of the eyed, red-cheeked New England girl for deep indebtedness of the English language, his sweetheart. Together they went to both literary and colloquial, to America, for school as children, and when they grew to the old words she has kept alive and the youth's estate he told her the story most new words and phrases she has invented. girls like to hear. She heard it gladly, too, It is a sheer pedantry-nay, a misconcep- but he was poor and a poet, and love must tion of the laws which govern language as wait for recognition. She promised, but, and there were so many British soldiers becolloquialisms, and even slang. In order to came to the gentle young versemaker she remain healthy and vigorous, a literary forgot him as a lover, and was married to the seat of honor. At the end of the month language must be rooted in the soil of a some one else. copious vernacular, from which it can extract and assimilate, by a chemistry perequires. It must keep in touch with life in the broadest acceptation of the word; and life at certain levels, obeying a psychological law that must simply be accepted as one of the conditions of the prob-

"America doubles and trobles the number of points at which the English language noon he walked out to the bridge and comes in touch with nature and life, and is therefore a great source of strength and tural iron to the top of the arched span vitality. The literary language, to be sure. and lay down on the very top of the arch rejects a great deal more than it absorbs; and even in the vernacular words and expressions are always dying out and being mercial. Wemen were excited lest he would better adapted to the changing conditions. long run, proved itself fitted to survive it Men yelled at him to come down and boys does not follow that it has not done good service in its time. Certain it is that the common speech of the Anglo-Saxon race throughout the world is exceedingly supple, well-nourished and rich in forcible and graphic idioms; and a greater part of purists who sneer at 'Americanisms' think for one moment how much poorer the English language would be today if America had become a French or Spanish instead of an English continent."

TOO GOOD A MEMORY. The Horse Knew Where the Sheriff's

"I see a number of reasons in the why an automobile is better than a horse." said the former sheriff of De Kalb county others knew he remained single solely on to the Chicago Post man, "but I can tell you one reason that the city man does not world of her, and her affection for him was think about.'

"Well, what is that?" "Listen. I wouldn't say a mean thing about my wife-not for worlds. But do you interest even in a pretty face she wept and know, she doesn't always believe me." "I do-when you talk that way."

"Well, never mind that. Listen. I have as good a buggy horse as any man ever as long as she lived. After her death he pulled a line over. I drove him four years found himself too deeply absorbed in his when I was sheriff, and I've been driving scientific work and too mature to think of him ever since, and he's younger now than matrimony. he was when I bought him. "You see, long ago, before I was elected,

used to go with a girl out in Somonauk township, and after I was sheriff and was riding a good deal, I used to make it con venient to get out that way a good many thing away, but I don't see why a fellow times. It's right on the main south road, you know, and you can't get anywhere without passing the place." "What I want to know," said the insur-

ance agent, "is did you charge mileage every time you visited her house?" "Sure. What's the fee and salary bill for, anyway? Well, I didn't marry her-and I'm not saying whose fault that was either. But I did marry a right good woman, and now and then we go buggy-riding. I haven't been in that Somonauk township house, nor on the farm, for three years,

"But that blamed horse will break his neck to run up to the gate and stop every time my wife and I go out that way. And she won't believe but what I am still calling on that young lady, and I can't make where soil is abundant, reports the Sun, her think different, not to save my life. can have no conception of a state of affairs Now, if the automobile will help a man where other people are willing to pay 20 out of a scrape of that kind, why, it can cents for a little pailful of earth sufficient get very popular down in De Kalb county.

> Men of Mark in Politics. Art and Literature Who Never Married. Samuel J. Tilden was the richest American who ever entered public life and remained single to the end of his days, relates the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

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No republican of half Mr. Tilden's prom-

Buchanan, the only bachelor president, be

understood to have refrained from taking

his youthful affections was obdurate. He is

said to have regretted the single state to

the day of his death. Mr. Hill, on the other

Literature has furnished a long string of

names to the list of eminent bachelors.

whether its possessor be a painter of pic-

tures, a worker in words, a modeller of stat-

ues, a composer of music, a singer or one

John Greenleaf Whittier was a bachelor,

though not from the same cause as the

brilliant fiction writer mentioned. Whittier

was a great admirer of the married state.

waiting is wearisome; before recognition

Edward Fitzgerald, the translator of

and there was a romance in his life, much

there was little else which they had in com-

mon. The celibacy of Charles Lamb was

life that he might care for his sister. Ven-

erable John Burroughs, naturalist as well as

writer, and one of the most charming of

men, has never married. Mr. Burroughs

was not even a woman hater, neither has

any one ever surmised that a romance caused

The only literary bachelor who is acknowl-

edged to be a hater of women is the English

entiment appears to be based upon the fear

that a woman of little culture would be

dull beyond description as a life partner, and

the conviction that the clever, well informed

Only one noted Protestant divine has been

bachelor. He was Phillip Brooks, who

finished life as a bishop of the Episcopal

church, and seemingly possessed every

quality desirable in a model husband. The

cause of his remaining single appears never

to have been understood, even by those who

were closest to him. He did not avoid the

fair, nor has any one been able to recall a

in his career as a clergyman he had many

friendships with women, while his passion-

ate fondness for children was remarked

friends, published a few years ago in one of

the magazines, were models in their way.

often. His letters to some of his juvenile

The bachelorhood of Sir Isaac Newton was

a puzzle to some of his contemporaries, but

account of his mother. He thought the

marred by jealousy, and whenever her son

thought on marriage or evinced a passing

wrung her hands, and managed somehow to

check true love's course. He finally told

her he would give up all notion of marriage

ANOTHER PRESIDENT M'KINLY.

Notable Adventures of the First Chief

woman is the least attractive of her sex.

poet, Algernon Charles Swinburne.

his bachelorhood.

who amuses the people from the stage.

hand, is reported to be a bachelor from

choice.

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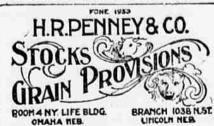
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should remain single, on the ground that the battle of the Brandywine, he was seized in petty cares and carpings of domestic life his bod by a detachment of British troops tend to wear on delicately adjusted nerves and hurried aboard ship along with his ofand exhaust the mental fiber or genius ficial papers and much valuable private property. He remained thus a prisoner until October, 1778, when he was exchanged, You may see in the Lenox library his original affidavit, made in December, 1782, to the effect that he had lost at the hands of his

captors the sum of £1,055. Immediately upon the seizure of President McKinly, Thomas McKeau, speaker of the assembly, became acting president. George Read, president of the council and vice president of Delaware, ought to have succeeded to the presidency, but at the time of President McKinly's capture Vice President Read was sitting in congress at Philadelphia tween him and the chair of the president that for a month he did not attempt to reach

he did become president of Delaware. There were nine successive presidents of Omar Khayyam's quatrains, was a bachelor, Delaware, but near the close of the eightcenth century the title was dropped and like the one which saddened Whittier's, but | the chief executive began to be called governor. The first to bear that title was Gunning Bedford. He and President McKinly full of pathes, for he remained single all his | both lie buried in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian church at Wilmington. Prestdent McKinly died in 1796, the year in which Gunning Bedford became governor, and a century before the election of William McKinley as president of the United States.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN LAKE.

One of the Worst Places for Sensicks Lake Titicaca is unique among the waters of the world, relates a writer in Harper's Magazine. Its extent is fourteen times that of the Lake of Geneva, and the level of its surface is 12.545 feet above the sea. Along its eastern shore runs the main Cordillera, rising aloft at its southern end into the mighty Mount Sorata, whose broad expanding glaciers seem to lift themselves like silver from the waves. The shores and islands of the lake were-who knows how long ago?-the cradle of a remarkable civilization, or even series of civilizations. Perhaps latest among them was that of the romance in his life. In his student days and Inca tribe, which, rising in its place, spread northward over the hills and down a valley to Cuzco, and thence stretched forth its conquering arm over a vast area whose

exact limits can no longer be defined. The Incas looked back to Titicaca island as the sacred spot whence emerged their legendary founders, Manco Capac and his consort, Mama Occlo Huaco. The traveler on the waters or round the shores of the lake beholds many a monument of departed unbounded; but her maternal love was greatness and industrial prosperity. He feels that he is looking upon historic ground, and the dim glamour of a well-nigh forgotten past sheds luster upon peaks and ranges doubtless untrodden by human foot, but often traveled by human eyes, and in whose names yet linger the fossilized faith and poetry of departed men.

The waters of Titicaca lake reflect no longer the splendor of Inca religious pageants; they are ploughed instead by three bustling steamers, on one of which we voyaged 111 miles to the Bolivian port of Chililaya. Fortune favored us with a day brilliant and calm, when the waves lay asleep and all the hills were clear. Generally a storm rages, and the voyager suffers from such an irresistible combination mountain and sea sickness that even the hardy stokers of the engines do not become

President McKinly was the first chief executive of Delaware. He took office February 21, 1777. Before that time the governor of Pennsylvania, or his deputy, was the chief executive of Delaware, but after the Declaration of Independence Delaware made haste to sever the tie that bound her to Pennsylvania, and in sign of the separation set up a president of her own.

President McKinly was a Scotch-Irishman by birth and a Presbyterian. He settled in Wilmington about 1742, when he had just come of age, and some time after set up as a "practitioner of physic." He was subsequently one of the founders of the Delaware Medical society. While Delaware was still

No Occasion for Arrogance. Detroit Journal: We found Aguinaldo very arrogant.

"And why not?" demanded the dictator, haughtlity. "Am I not the George Washington of the Philippines?"

"But George Washington was not from Obto?" we objected as vently as considered.

Third and French streets was one of the handsomest in the little borough.

President McKinly's term of office was cut short by such a mishap as has not befallen any other American president. About mid-

Quotations. Prime native wethers, \$3.90

Cattle Nominal, Hogs Slow and Weaker, Sheep Unchanged. CHICAGO, Oct. 14.—CATTLE—There were not enough cattle offered for sale today to make a market and prices ruled nominal. HOGS-The demand for hogs was slow and prices ruled a shade weaker. Fair to

there are more plants owned now than ever persistent celibacy was remarkable, for, unbefore or there is more repotting being done, like Sir Thomas, Mr. Tilden was born with for after taking care of our own stock we money, and thus from his youth was con-

SOME GREAT BACHELORS.

Executive of Delaware President McKinley is not the first American of the name to bear that title, says the New York Sun. The earlier one, who preceded him by considerably more than a cen-

tury, was President John McKinly of the habituated to it, but suffer like so many state of Delaware, who spelled the name newcomers. without an "e" in the final syllable. This President McKinly was the first chief execu-

Medical society. While Delaware was still naow. in part subject to Pennsylvania, the governor of the latter state appointed Dr. McKinly to be sheriff of Newcastle county. He was also for fifteen years chief burgess of Wilmington. His dwelling at the corner of