COMING OUT OF THE FLOOD

Serious Risings of the Seine Few and Far Between.

FLOODS IN 300 YEARS

Memories of the Gay French Capital Troop to Those Who Observed Its Glories When it Was Quite Dry.

Paris has had so many floods that the scientists and expert watchers of the Seine have classified them and divided them into three groups, according to the height of the water registered on the gauges. It was on this river at Paris that the world's first system for forecasting floods was worked out, in 1884, and it has been in use ever since, so the city authorities of Paris knew two weeks or more ago of the calamity that was in store for them.

Since the daily readings of the flow of the Seine at Paris and other points were begun, in 1732, there have been forty-six floods, counting the present one. According to the classification of height, thirty-one of these were "ordinary," twelve extraordinary" and three "exceptional," the exceptional ones being those of 1740, 1802 and 1910.

In the century preceding 1732 there were five devastating inundations of the city, that of 1658 being the worst on record, until the present time.

Torrents in the Sewers.

The great sewers, which Jean Valjean made famous, and through which the sight-seers float in boats with a guide, have become so many additional flood streams, and at the present time nearly every inch of the 709 miles of the sewer system is a roaring torrent, breaking its way through the street surface here and there, and adding section after section of the city to the submerged district. And the network of underground railroads has become a river system under the streets.

Most of the famous structures damaged or threatened by the present flood antedate the beginning of the flood records of Paris in 1649 by many years, in some cases centuries. The Jardin des Plantes, which was the first institution to feel the effects of the present rising, is on the lower left bank of the Seine near the entrance of the river within the city limits. Although a botanical garden, it includes a museum of natural history and a zoological collection, chiefly famous for the bear pits. The Jardin des Plantes was founded in 1635 by Guy de la Brosse, physician to Louis XIII, and was originally nothing more than a collection of medicinal herbs. The celebrated Buffon was appointed director of the Jardin du Roi, as it came to be called in 1739, and he extended its sphere by founding collections in every department of natural history. In 1793 the royal menagerie was transferred to it, and in 1794 the library.

Notre Dame, on the Ile de la Cite, the famous walls of which have been washed by many floods, was founded in 1163 on the site of a church of the fourth century and was consecrated in 1182, but the nave was not completed until the thirteenth century. The foundation stone was laid by Pope Alexander III, at that time a refugee in France. In 1793 Norte Dame was converted into the temple of reason. The sculptures were mutilated and the statue of the Virgin replaced by one of Liberty. The orgies of which the church became the scene let to its being closed the following year. In 1795 it was restored to the Catholics.

Rendezvous of Wolf.

The Louvre, the basement of which is flooded, is supposed to derive its name from an ancient rendezvous of wolf hunters, known as the Louverie. The beginning of building on this site was in the time of Philip Augustus, who lived in the latter part of the twelfth century. But the present structure was not begun until the reign of Francis I, 1515-1547.

A study of the map of France, showing the topography of the county through which the Seine flows, together with reference to the meteorological statistics of the country, shows the causes of the many floods of Paris, as they have been determined by Vernon-Harcourt and other engineers.

The area of the Seine basin in 30,370 square miles, of which 3,750 consist of sloping impermeable strata, 3,760 of flat impermeable strata, and 22,860 square miles of permeable strata, so that the permeable strata occupy about three-fourths of the basin. The flat impermeable strata, moreover, have little influence in the production of torrential floods, and, therefore, practically about only one-eighth of the basin is of a strictly torrential character. Accordingly, the Seine possesses the characteristics of a gently flowing river, differing in this respect from the other principal rivers of France—the Rhone, the Lore, and the Garonne—whose basins consist mainly of impermeable strata.

The Seine itself has been divided into four natural sections with distinctive appellations; the Little Seine, from its source to its confluence with the Yonne at Montereau; the Upper Seine, from Montereau to Paris, just above which place one of its most important tributaries, the Marne, flows in; the Lower Seine, from Paris to St. Aubin, near Elbeuf, at the limit of the tidal flow, and the Tidal Seine, from St. Aubin to the sea.

Pitiful Paris.

"No, I have no appetite this evening," the Frenchwoman says as she sits down to table with the American who has spent some years in Paris. "Ah mon pauvre Paris! Oh, how you are to be pitied!" She continues, crying softly to herself. "Our beautiful Paris, Paris so amiable, harmonious and doux! Do you remember the Seine on a hot summer's day, sleepy and good-natured when the bateaux mouches skimmed lightly over it? They dodged the barges and glided under bridges, taking us beyond the limits of the city to St. Cloud or to Boulogne, where we would sit down on the grassy banks and watch the poplars admire themselves in the water, and where we would see the river flow slowly by, as though in its calm, contented way it found the environs so lovely that it loathed to pass on. Do you remember the fairylike spectacle the Seine presented in the evening, at the Pont Royale, when all the lights were lit and reflected themselves in every ripple of the shining surface and the moon wove a long white path over it? And do you remember the river's weird fascination, its dark secrecy, and its voiceless expression of grim, silent tragedy which always struck us as we walked over the Pont des Saints Peres late in the evening?

"And to think that now the sleepy good-natured river, the silent witness to tragedy passion, has become a mad, rushing tor-! The stream which previously brought ure to thousands or consoled the sor- of the few has now become an instru- of destruction only, bringing sorrow solation to all.

"I well imagine it, the yellow, sullen, [illegible] mass, rising higher and higher [illegible] parapets.' I can see the fisher- [illegible] away from their posts of goth. Will left by a panting, terrorized mob, perish fascinated eyes on the steadily [illegible] water.

Compared with Messina.

It can you conceive that this is hap- ing to Paris, to Paris, the city of all es? I thought no catastrophe could be worse than that at Messina. But now when I think of Paris I could cry with pain. Of course, people suffered more in Messina—although we do not yet know how long it will take for Parisians to recover from the awful consequences the flood entails—nevertheless there is a difference. Messina was only a village, while Paris is a most wonderful city. The houses in Sicily were small and ugly, and can be easily rebuilt, while in Paris—— There, not only the buildings—I mean their beauty—may be destroyed, but their very spirit, their atmosphere. The atmosphere which clings to the Louvre or to Notre Dame, to the Invalides or the Madeleine, would be lost to newer structures, and what would Paris be without the hazy fascination of old traditions?"

The American girl listened in silence to the French woman, and she thought of the days spent in the French capital. She thought of the gaily lighted boulevards and the merry passers-by, of the crowded cafes, where the hurried garcons poured coffee with one hand and cream with the other into tall glasses. She saw the stream of carriages passing up and down the boulevards, women in dazzling dresses and men with high hats, and she saw the frightened pedestrians dodging in between the vehicles to reach the little islands where they would be saved from accidents. She saw the clumsy omnibuses lumbering across the bridges, so heavily that often the whole structure vibrated, and she saw the noisy auto-buses stop and snort as they gathered up their strength to race across the Place des Tuileries. And around it all hovered the light, gay charm of Paris, showing itself everywhere, from the spontaneous cry of the child to the cry of the woman shoving a pushcart laden with multi-colored flowers, calling out in her rather strident but picturesque voice: "Deux sous la botte! Les belles roses! Deux sous la botte!"

This Was No Shower.

And now a horrible storm was drenching the city, a mad flood destroying its life. She tried to picture what things looked like now, somewhat as they used to look when overwhelmed by a sudden, heavy shower. Then the streets, lively and animated a moment before, would become suddenly empty; only a few reckless beings ventured out, men turning up the edges of their trousers, and women lifting their skirts so as to show their petticoats. The large trees shook their wet branches, sending heavy drops down on the umbrellas when a gust of wind passed by; a few cabs hurrying by, closed and dreary looking; the taxicabs racing at a greater speed than usual, as though they felt it was no time to flaner. Paris easily recovered after a short shower. In a few seconds the pavements are dry, and the army of light-colored clothes is again parading in the sunshine; but how must it be when the rain lasts for days and days, and when the streets are inundated by a muddy, yellow water?—New York Post.

QUEEREST BET ON RECORD

Freak Wager that Was Settled Fifteen Years After it Was Made.

"The queerest bet I ever saw made, or ever heard of, for that matter," said a collar-and-cuff drummer to a casual acquaintance, "was in Amsterdam, N. Y., in 1873, if I'm not mistaken. I have been traveling around some since then, and have heard some tall stories, but none of them ever hit me so hard as this one.

"That was one lively little town twenty-five years ago, if you knew the bunch. I had been going there every few weeks for a year or more, and I knew them. By the bunch I mean John D. Servis, then an insurance agent and regarded as the wittiest man in that part of the state; 'Dave' Manney, a restaurant keeper and always up to some joke, and 'Billy' Arnold, an all-round sport, who kept the Arnold house, where we always used to stop.

"'Billy' Arnold's place was a good deal like the old Hotel Metropole in New York. His safe was usually half full of money held on bets. And he was always the referee and court of last resort. When 'Billy' Arnold pulled out his little red book and ran his finger down the page somebody was going to be paid off. And his decisions were as square as they made 'em.

"One night John D. Servis and 'Dave' Manney had been in the office of the latter's restaurant until it was time to close up, talking over matters and things. When Manney closed up shop the two of them strolled down the street, feeling at peace with the world and in a mood to start somehting. They got down opposite the Catholic church, which was building. Just about that time Servis had an idea.

"'Dave,' he says, 'I'll bet you drinks and cigars for everybody at the Arnold house that when that church steeple falls it will fall to the east.'

"'You're on,' says Dave, never batting an eye. 'I bet it falls to the west. And we'll go up to Billy Arnold's now and have the drinks. Let's make it as many rounds and as many cigars as the crowd want.'

"'I don't care if Arnold doesn't,' says Servis.

"So the two of them turned around and went back to the Arnold house. There was a sizable crowd in the cafe, and the word was passed around at once that Manney and Servis were there with one of their bright ideas. I was there, and as I remember it, Servis did most of the talking.

"'Billy,' he says to Arnold, who came promptly forward when he heard there was a bet to decide, 'I've got a little wager on here with Dave, and the stake is drinks and cigars for the crowd—as much as they like. Set 'em up all around and when we have had our drinks we want you to settle the bet.'

"Arnold set up the best in the house liberally. There were several rounds and a lot of cigars handed out. Then Arnold pulled out his little red book and prepared to get down the terms of the bet in black and white before deciding it.

"'Dave bets the new Catholic church steeple will fall to the west, when it falls. I bet it will fall to the west, when it falls,' says Servis. 'Now, when it falls we want you to decide the bet.'

"'Why, is that new steeple going to fall?' says Arnold, sort of bewildered.

"'Not that we know of,' says Servis, and the whole lot of us went out laughing at Arnold, who must have been in the whole $25 or $30.

"Well, everybody joshed Arnold about it for a little while and then forgot all about it. After a while he sold out the hotel and started in the carpet business. John D. Servis left town later and went to Albany. I don't know what business he was in. Manney still stayed the proprietor of Manney's Amsterdam restaurant. And the years went by.

"But one night, late in the eighties, there was a big wind hit Amsterdam. It blew like blazes. 'Billy' Arnold was home in bed asleep. The noise of the storm awakened him and he went to the window. Somebody was going by underneath and he called to him to ask if the wind was doing any damage.

"'Oh, nothing much,' answered the man. 'But it just blew down the steeple of the Catholic church.'

"Arnold went back and put on his clothes without saying a word. He got out his little red book and figured up the amount of the bill with compound interest. Then he hiked it out into the wind and storm for the church. True enough there lay the steeple. It had fallen plumb to the east.

"That was about 3 o'clock in the morning. But Arnold had been waiting a long time and he was in a hurry. He went right down to the station and took the first morning train for Albany, went right to Servis's house and presented his bill. They say Servis gave him his check before breakfast. At any rate 'Billy' Arnold took the next train back for Amsterdam. He laughed all the way back.

"When he got off at Amsterdam the station agent asked him what he was laughing at.

"'Dave Manney and John D. Servis played a joke on me fifteen years ago,' says Arnold, 'and I've just seen the point.'"—New York Press.

EYE WITNESSES NOT RELIABLE

Novel Test in Psychology Class Shows Wide Variation in Testimony.

Some time ago, Prof. McKeever of the Kansas State Agricultural college performed an interesting experiment before a psychology class in which he staged a "hold-up" in his classroom and afterward took testimony on the subject. The object was to test the reliability of eye witnesses.

Prof. McKeever selected three young men to stage the hold-up and had them practice their parts in his office. He also made note of their personal appearance. They were instructed exactly what to do and what to say. All of these things were placed in a notebook in order that the testimony might be compared with the facts.

The class in psychology had just assembled, when in rushed Jones, who whirled about and pointed a wrench at his pursuers and exclaimed:

"Stay back or I'll shoot!" Turning, he ran across the room and dropped to his knees, letting fall a small bag which he carried, saying: "There, take it," and ran out of the room.

He was closely followed by Smith and White. Smith yelled: "Give it up, you scoundrel!" and grabbed the bag and ran out behind the other two. White came in carrying a small revolver with the cylinder removed, yelling:

"Take it from him, Eddie! He won't hurt you!" The play lasted only a few seconds and Prof. Keever appeared very much agitated, but when the affair was over he told them the object of the test and asked each member of the class to write an account of what happened.

The testimony regarding the conduct of Jones varied greatly. Following are some of the accounts.

Pointed his finger at Smith and said: "Get out of here, Ed."

The whole class was paralyzed with fear.

He pointed a revolver.

Pointed an imaginary pistol.

Pointed a heavy object at the others as he went out.

Held a revolver in his hand. (Witness recognized Jones.)

Had something like a revolver. Jones wore a mask.

The testimony regarding Smith's conduct would have been particularly damaging in a criminal case. Although he was not armed in any manner or carried anything in his hands, yet two testified that he carried a revolver in his hands and snapped it several times, while a third credited him with saying: "Stop, or I'll shoot," at the same time aiming at Jones.

White was scarcely noticed. One witness testified that he carried a club of some kind, but no one mentioned the fact that he carried a revolver with the sylinder removed. White, who was armed, was not noticed, and Smith, who had nothing at all in his hands, was accused by three eye-witnesses of carrying a revolver—Kansas City Star.

POISON THAT KILLS FEAR

Mysterious Concoction by Indians that Defies Investigation of Scientists.

Curari, the vegetable poison with which the Indians of the Upper Amazon tip their hunting arrows, remains a mystery in its composition after 100 years of investigation by scientists. The Indians will sell it for its weight in silver, but will not reveal the plants from which it is derived. Not long ago a professor in a German university was sent to the Amazon wilderness for the express purpose of discovering the secret, for curari, or urari, as it is otherwise called, is now thought to be of great value in medicine. The professor lived two years in Indian villages, and while he was permitted to witness the boiling of the "witches' broth," which lasted several days, he could not tell what plants went into the brew. Returning from his baffled quest down the Amazon with a quantity of the poison, the professor was met by another traveler, Dewey Austin Cobb, who had got possession of a native blow gun. The latter tells how he put some of the professor's surari on some of his blow gun arrows, which are like toothpicks feathered with cotton, and tried it on a buck deer in the forest.

"After a deliberate aim our hunter fired," says Mr. Cobb, "if I may use such a word for the little puff, scarcely heard by us, and entirely inaudible above the rustling corn leaves at the distance of the deer. The animal gave a slight start as it felt the prick of the arrow on its flank and turned partly around, sniffing the air for a scent, and looking about as if searching for the insect that had bitten or stung it. Detecting nothing, it stood still and unalarmed. At the end of a minute, or a minute and a half, at most, its head dropped a little, as if it were sleepy.

"When the hunter saw this he arose and stepped out in plain sight. The deer turned his head and looked at him, and moved forward, not away from him, a few steps and stopped. It showed no fear, but simply curiosity. After another minute the professor and I arose, and all three walked quietly to within reach of it. It made no movement to run away, but watched us intently, and shifted its position a little. Its movements seemed perfectly easy and natural. Absence of fear was the only observable change, until at the end of three minutes more; then it lay down, not falling, but as naturally as a cow or sheep when ready for sleep.

"We all approached its side, and the hunter laid a hand on its shoulders. It looked up at him, but showed no resentment or fear. Even its breathing seemed easy and natural, which surprised me, as I had heard that death resulted from paralysis of the lungs when caused by urari. At the end of ten minutes, though, it opened its eyes when touched, its breath became shorter and slower. Eighteen minutes after it was struck by the arrow it was dead."—National Geographic Magazine.

Dyspeptic Philosophy.

He who never deceives himself is a cinch for others to deceive.

No man can be sincere without occasionally losing a friend.

Some people are so careful of their virtues that they never use them.

About one man in 1,000 can lose his heart without losing his head.

Too much charity consists of stinging the living in order to strew flowers on the graves of the dead.

When poverty comes in at the door, love should fly out of the window and look for a job.

Those who believe that man descended from the monkey should remember that it's a poor rule that won't work both ways.—New York Times.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Light Run of Cattle and Trade is Slow and Weak.

HOGS SHOWING LITTLE CHANGE

Sheep and Lambs Slow, but About Steady Friday, While Current Prices Show Little Advance for the Week.

SOUTH OMAHA, March 25, 1910.

Receipts were:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Monday	5,704	5,043	10,179
Official Tuesday	6,646	9,210	4,562
Official Wednesday	5,590	8,426	7,189
Official Thursday	3,936	7,165	7,347
Estimate Friday	1,000	5,000	2,736
Five days this week	22,886	34,823	34,304
Same days last weey	21,695	41,473	35,228
Same days 2 weeks ago	20,792	38,215	26,767
Same days 3 weeks ago	21,239	32,634	27,363
Same days 4 weeks ago	22,304	40,238	36,638
Same days last year	15,410	49,905	36,025

The following table shows the receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at South Omaha for the year to date, compared with last year.

	1910.	1909.	Inc.	Dec.
Cattle	246,208	219,123	26,185	....
Hogs	540,641	671,696	......	131,054
Sheep	264,965	298,903	......	33,938

The following table shows the average price of hogs at South Omaha for the last several days, with comparisons:

Date.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.
March 15.	10 39¾	6 40	*	6 59	6 04	4 91	5 25
March 16.	10 35¾	6 51	4 45	6 45	6 07	4 94	5 15
March 17.	10 35¼	6 56	4 54	*	6 11	4 95	5 04
March 18.	10 52½	6 50	4 58	6 48	*	5 01	5 04
March 19.	10 60¾	6 44	4 63	6 45	6 10	*	4 96
March 20.	*	6 44	4 66	6 40	6 17	5 08	*
March 21.	10 53¾	*	4 73	6 25	6 19	5 13	4 92
March 22.	10 49¾	6 54	*	6 16	6 18	5 08	4 95
March 23.	10 60¾	6 56	4 79	6 16	6 25	5 01	4 97
March 24.	10 62¾	6 51	4 80	*	6 24	5 08	5 02
March 25.	10 65	6 58	4 80	6 08	*	5 15	5 06

*Sunday.

Receipts and disposition of live stock at the Union Stock yards, South Oamah, Neb., for twenty-four hours ending at 3 p. m., yesterday:

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Hogs.	Sheep.	H'r's.
C. M. & St. P.	..	1	..	..
Mo. Pac. Ry.	1	1	..	..
Union Pacific	17	22	6	..
C. & N. W. (east)	..	5	..	..
C. & N. W. (west)	7	18	1	..
C., St. P. M. & O.	2	4	..	..
C. B. & Q. (east)	1	..	..	..
C., B. & Q. (west)	7	16	4	..
C., R. I. & P. (east)	3	2	..	..
C., R. I. & P. (west)	..	..	..	1
C., G. W. Ry.	3	1	..	..
Totals	41	71	11	1

DISPOSITION.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Pkg. comapny	31	830	1
Swift and Company	329	1,226	866
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	189	1,078	1,236
Armour & Co.	45	1,304	969
St. Clair	73	.....	.....
Murphy S.	.....	765	.....
W. B. Vansant Co.	41	.....	.....
Benton, Vansan & Lush	1	.....	.....
Hill & Son	83	.....	.....
F. B. Lewis	36	.....	.....
J. H. Bulla	1	.....	.....
L. F. Husz	32	.....	.....
McCreary & Carey	47	.....	.....
S. Wertheimer	1	.....	.....
Mo. & Kans. Calf Co.	13	.....	.....
Other buyers	223	.....	365
Totals	2,565	5,203	3,477

CATTLE—Receipts of cattle this morning were small, as usual on a Friday, only forty-one cars being reported in. This leaves the total still over 1,000 head larger than for the same days last week and over 6,000 head larger than for the same period a year ago.

The supply of cattle, while very light today, was large enough considering market conditions. Packers were all very good buyers early in the week and their requirements yesterday and today were rather light. As a result the trade this morning was slow and dull, and, if anything, a little lower again than yesterday on all kinds of cattle. It is safe to quote even the best beef cattle 10@15c lower than the high time, with the common to medium grades in many cases 15@25c lower.

The best cows have suffered in about the same proportion as the beef cattle, but common to medium cows have been hard hit and are safely 50c lower.

Stockers and feeders were in very light supply today, but the feeling was far from strong. There have only been a few strictly good feeders in this week, but they are some lower, while light cattle are all of 50c lower than the high time.

Quotations on cattle: Good to choice corn-fed steers, $7.35@8.25; fair to good corn-fed steers, $6.75@7.25; common to fair corn-fed steers, $6.00@6.75; good to choice cows and heifers, $5.75@6.75; fair to good cows and heifers, $5.00@5.75; common to fair cows and heifers, $3.00@5.00; good to choice stockers and feeders, $6.25@7.25; fair to good stockers and feeders, $5.00@6.25; common to fair stockers and feeders, $4.00@5.00; stock heifers, $3.75@4.75; veal calves, $4.50@8.35; bulls, stags, etc., $4.25@6.35.

Representative sales:

BEEF STEERS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
6	686	5 40	4	825	7 00
10	795	5 75	3	1018	7 00
20	763	5 75	24	1194	7 20
4	965	6 25	17	1141	7 25
14	828	6 40	18	1183	7 25
17	915	6 75	14	1212	7 35
4	1067	6 75	7	1117	7 40
16	1144	6 85	19	1144	7 40
8	1014	7 00	18	1223	7 50

COWS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
14	835	2 25	5	1002	4 90
4	768	2 85	4	1217	5 00
4	870	3 25	1	1088	5 50
10	733	3 65	1	943	5 50
5	864	4 10	72	1001	5 55
13	1075	4 25	17	1045	5 80
5	800	4 50	2	1065	6 10

HEIFERS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
7	768	3 85	4	850	5 40
5	614	4 00	4	745	5 60
8	583	4 00	3	802	5 85
4	650	5 00	3	866	6 00
2	1030	6 10			

BULLS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
1	1360	4 20	1	1720	5 75
1	1230	4 75	1	1660	5 85
1	1650	4 85	1	1430	5 85
1	1470	5 00	1	1620	6 00
1	1510	5 10	2	1790	6 00
1	1380	5 25	1	1450	6 10
1	1580	5 40	1	1110	6 10
14	1673	5 40	1	1250	6 25
2	1490	5 60			

CALVES.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
5	230	3 75	1	100	7 75
9	280	3 75	1	150	8 00
1	240	6 00	1	200	8 00
2	300	7 50	1	130	8 00

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
40	658	4 65	23	891	5 90

HOGS—A few selected loads of hogs sold at the opening this morning at figures that looked to be just about a nickel higher than yesterday, but buyers were discriminating and movement by no means active. Supply was limited, but most of the local packers did not appear to be very anxious for material at present record prices, and their droves were no larger than actual requirements.

After the few shipping orders had been filled at the advance above noted the market settled to a generally steady basis and a large share of the receipts went at figures little different from yesterday. The movement was slow and draggy from start to finish.

Fancy butchers reached yesterday's high mark—$10.85—and the bulk sold in practically the same notches—10.55@10.70. For the week receipts show a 7,000 decrease as compared with the same days last week and a 15,000 decrease as compared with the same days last year. Current prices are about 5@10c higher than last week's close.

Representative sales:

STAGS.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
2	535	160	11 00	1	380	80	11 10
1	560	80	11 00	3	473	240	11 10
5	444	400	11 00	1	390	80	11 15
1	590	80	11 00				

HOGS.

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
79	195	...	10 50	67	242	...	10 65
75	328	120	10 50	79	226	...	10 65
73	209	40	10 50	71	241	...	10 65
30	180	80	10 55	74	217	...	10 65
66	182	...	10 55	55	257	40	10 65
69	191	40	10 55	64	250	...	10 65
80	236	80	10 55	62	272	80	10 65
77	192	...	10 60	73	231	40	10 65
52	209	40	10 60	64	254	...	10 65
71	227	80	10 60	64	212	80	10 65
72	208	...	10 60	68	215	40	10 65
65	226	...	10 60	64	250	...	10 65
71	224	...	10 60	41	231	...	10 67½
73	255	80	10 60	69	277	...	10 70
65	203	40	10 60	87	265	...	10 70
69	212	40	10 60	62	249	...	10 70
76	229	40	10 60	63	247	...	10 70
64	207	...	10 60	61	268	...	10 70
67	221	...	10 60	58	275	...	10 70
72	226	...	10 60	54	282	80	10 70
15	224	...	10 60	58	250	...	10 70
65	207	...	10 60	74	251	...	10 70
72	215	80	10 60	77	225	...	10 72½
80	208	...	10 60	4	287	...	10 75
77	218	...	10 60	78	244	...	10 75
77	224	80	10 60	64	257	...	10 75
73	231	...	10 60	75	258	80	10 75
80	249	...	10 60	63	262	...	10 75
73	242	...	10 60	67	258	40	10 75
77	206	...	10 62½	41	254	...	10 75
69	238	80	10 62½	54	260	...	10 75
65	224	...	10 65	67	271	40	10 75
62	245	...	10 65	61	281	...	10 75
61	248	40	10 65	64	266	...	10 77½
66	215	80	10 65	58	281	80	10 80
64	230	80	10 65	70	243	...	10 80
25	240	...	10 65	62	270	...	10 85

eventful on a light supply. The same bearish tone that was evident yesterday still featured the demand today and only the more desirable strings of lambs sold during the first rounds. Most of the early business looked to be about steady with yesterday, but prices have reached such lofty levels that killers are grasped every opportunity to bear the market and purchases are trimmed down to actual needs. There were not many sheep or yearlings included in today's run, but anything fit to kill in this line has been selling readily on most days lately. A few shorn western lambs were good enough to go at $9.15 and $9.25.

For the week thus far supply has been fully normal with the same days last week and the corresponding period of last year. The big end of the run has consisted of lambs in the fleece, largely Colorado-fed Mexicans. Prices showed some improvement during the first three days under the influence of a fairly liberal demand, but week-end trade has been uneven and uncertain and some of the early advance has been wiped out. High-dressing lambs are selling about 15@25c higher than a week ago, but the heavier grades are little, if any, higher. The best Mexicans here this week topped at $10.45 and a small string of fancy spring lambs broke all records at $18.50. Sheep and yearlings have scored nominal advances, but supply has been meager and the market uneven.

Quotations on sheep and lambs: Eastern lambs, choice, $15.00@19.00; eastern lambs, medium, $12.00@15.00; good to choice lambs, $10.00@10.40; fair to goodlambs, $9.60@10.00; good light yearlings, $9.00@9.40; good heavy yearlings, $8.50@9.00; good to choice wethers, $8.15@8.60; fair to good wethers, $7.65@8.15; good to choice ewes, $7.90@8.40; fair to good ewes, $7.50@7.90.

Representative sales:

No.		Av.	Pr.
25	spring lambs	43	12 00
10	spring lambs	41	12 00
64	western ewes, shorn	101	6 85
513	Mexican lambs	71	10 10
221	western lambs	79	9 75
173	western lambs, shorn	63	7 50
175	western ewes	83	8 25
34	western lambs	69	9 35
121	western lambs	74	9 90
275	Colorado lambs	70	10 10
742	Mexican lambs	75	10 10
536	western lambs, shorn	72	9 15
21	western lambs, culls	62	8 85
150	western lambs, feeders	75	8 85
30	western lambs, culls	58	8 00

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET

Cattle Market Steady—Hogs Reported Higher—Sheep Also Steady.

CHICAGO, March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500 head; steady to firm; steers, $6.10@8.85; cows, $5.00@7.50; heifers, $4.25@7.85; bulls, $5.25@6.25; calves, $3.00@9.50; stockers and feeders, $4.75@7.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,000 head; market 5@10c higher; choice heavy, $10.85@11.00; butchers, $10.80@10.95; light mixed, $10.60@10.75; choice light, $10.70@10.85; packers, $10.75@10.90; pigs, $10.50@10.60; bulk of sales, $10.75@10.90.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000 head; market steady; sheep, $7.50@9.30; lambs, $8.75@10.40; yearlings, $8.25@9.50.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts 900 head, including 200 head Texans; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $6.50@8.50; dressed beef and butcher steers, $6.00@8.00; steers under 1,000 pounds, $5.25@7.50; stockers and feeders, $4.00@6.00; cows and heifers, $3.25@7.25; canners, $2.25@3.25; bulls, $3.75@6.00; calves, $8.25@9.75; Texas and Indian steers, $5.25@8.45; cows and heifers, $3.00@7.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,900 head; market steady; pigs and lights, $7.70@10.80; packers, $10.75@10.95; butchers and best heavy, $10.90@11.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4,900 head; market steady; native muttons, $5.00@8.50; lambs, $7.25@10.60; culls and bucks, $4.50@6.00; stockers, $4.00@7.00.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,300 head, including 500 southerns; market steady to weak; choice export and dressed beef steers, $7.50@8.50; fair to good, $6.25@7.50; western steers, $6.00@8.25; stockers and feeders, $4.50@6.75; southern steers, $5.50@8.40; southern cows, $3.50@6.00; native cows, $3.75@6.75; native heifers, $5.00@7.25; bulls, $4.00@6.25; calves, $5.00@9.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,300 head; market 5c higher; top, $10.87½; bulk of sales, $10.50@10.80; heavy, $10.75@10.85; packers and butchers, $10.65@10.80½; light, $10.50@10.70; pigs, $9.25@10.00.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 500 head; market steady; lambs, $9.40@10.25; yearlings, $8.50@9.50; wethers, $7.75@8.60; ewes, $7.00@8.25; stockers and feeders, $5.00@6.50.

St. Joseph Live Stock Market.

ST. JOSEPH, March 25.—CATTLE—Receipts 200 head; market steady; steers, $6.75@8.10; cows and heifers, $4.00@7.25; calves, $4.00@9.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; top, $10.85; bulk of sales, $10.55@10.70.

No sheep on sale.

Sioux City Live Stock Market.

SIOUX CITY, March 25.—(Special Telegram.)—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; market generally slow; stockers weak; beeves, $5.85@6.90; yearlings, $4.50@6.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; range of prices, $10.45@10.80; bulk of sales, $10.60@10.70.

Stock in Sight.

Receipts of live stock at the six principal western markets yesterday:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sioux City	500	3,000	.....
St. Joseph	200	3,000	.....
Kansas City	2,300	4,300	500
St. Louis	900	4,000	1,500
Chicago	1,500	9,000	5,000
Totals	6,400	29,300	9,736

WEATHER IN THE GRAIN BELT

For Nebraska, Partly Cloudy Saturday, Little Temperature Change.

OMAHA, March 25, 1910.

Light and scattered showers occurred within the last twenty-four hours on the north Pacific coast, and in Manitoba and over the Lake Superior region. The weather has continued fair in all other portions of the country during the last twenty-four hours. Generally cloudy weather prevails this morning on the Pacific slope and throughout the southwest. It is generally clear in the northwest and east of the Rocky mountains to the Atlantic coast. The weather is much cooler this morning in the upper lake region and upper Mississippi valley and is slightly cooler throughout the lower Mississippi and Missouri valleys and extreme northwest. It is much warmer in the eastern states, and is slightly warmer on the south Atlantic and gulf coasts. Fair weather, with no important change in temperature, will continue in this vicinity tonight and Saturday.

The Missouri river is falling at all points at and above Kansas Cty.

Temperature and precipitation as compared with the last three years:

	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.
Minimum temperature	54	30	35	59
Precipitation	.00	.00	.00	.00

Normal temperature for today, 41 degrees.

Deficiency in precipitation since March 1, .97 of an inch.

Deficiency corresponding period in 1909, .52 of an inch.

Deficiency corresponding period in 1908, .65 of an inch.

L. A. WELSH, Local Forecaster.

Wool Market.

BOSTON, March 25.—WOOL—The Commercial Bulletin will say of the wool market tomorrow: The run is practically unchanged from last week, as the woolen mills are still the only buyers of importance. Finer grade clothing wools are receiving a little more attention and a few of the smaller worsted mills are looking over the market. Average fine to medium territory is selling at 65 to 68 cents, while some Oregon staple is moving at 70@72c. New clip Arizona is being sampled at 60@65c; fleeces are so dull that it is impossible to quote prices. It is rumored that 2,000,000 pounds of new clip territory wool, bought some months ago on contract, have been transferred to another dealer at private terms.

This transaction is believed to mean that no cheap wool will be bought in the west this season. Shearing has started in Nevada and California with sales in the latter state at 15@16c."

The shipments of wool from Boston to March 24, inclusive, were 49,717,354 pounds, against 58,319,622 pounds for the same time last year. The receipts to March 24, inclusive, were 64,884,784 pounds, against 73,339,643 pounds for the same period last year.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The condition of the treasury at the beginning of business today was as follows:

Trust Funds—Gold coin, $854,442,869; silver dollars, $489,904,000; silver dollars of 1890, $7,906,000; silver certificates outstanding, $489,904,000.

General Fund—Standard silver dollars in general fund, $1,587,999; current liabilities, $99,739,276; working balance in treasury offices, $25,290,258; in banks to credit of treasurer of the United States, $35,349,292; subsidiary silver coin, $21,442,919; minor coin, $1,101,399; total balance in general fund $84,138,928.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE

Favorable Weather Has Good Influence Over Various Trades.

WEST AND NORTHWEST FAVORED

Big Volume of Business is Reported in All Lines—Industrial Situation Improved by Settlement of Labor Disputes.

NEW YORK, March 25—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say:

Good weather stimulates a large distribution of merchandise and exports from the leading trade centers, and particularly those in the west and northwest speak of active markets in most lines. The 10 per cent revision in prices of bleached cottons begun by jobbers has extended to agents, and a better volume of new business is coming forward.

The export trade on cotton goods for far eastern shipment reached 25,000 bales.

Business in footwear shows some improvement, although contracts sent in by salesmen on the road are notably large. The side market shows marked strength, with special firmness in domestic stock.

REPORT OF THE CLEARING HOUSE

Transactions of the Associated Banks for the Week.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Bradstreet's bank clearings report for the week ending March 24 shows an aggregate of $3,051,034,000, as against $3,577,986,000 last week and $2,579,543,000 in the corresponding week last year. The following is a list of the cities:

CITIES.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$1,854,941,000	20.4	
Chicago	280,228,000	11.9	
Boston	162,725,000	14.0	
Philadelphia	140,072,000	29.1	
St. Louis	72,899,000	17.6	
Kansas City	53,629,000	26.3	
Pittsburg	47,519,000	8.6	
San Francisco	42,823,000	19.2	
Baltimore	27,829,000	19.2	
Cincinnati	22,668,000		5.2
Minneapolis	19,749,000	19.0	
Omaha	**18,392,000**	**27.9**	
New Orleans	17,798,000	29.6	
Cleveland	15,965,000	32.0	
Detroit	15,865,000	32.9	
Los Angeles	16,591,000	24.4	
Louisville	11,770,000		8.6
Milwaukee	12,476,000	22.3	
Seattle	13,010,000	38.5	
St Paul	12,674,000	36.5	
Buffalo	8,832,000	12.7	
Denver	10,086,000	11.8	
Indianapolis	8,145,000	28.3	
Atlanta	10,123,000	120.6	
Providence	7,406,000	13.6	
Portland, Ore.	9,865,000	23.5	
Memphis	7,655,000	45.5	
Richmond	7,608,000	27.6	
Fort Worth	6,339,000	8.5	
Salt Lake City	6,143,000	11.9	
Washington, D. C.	6,311,000	5.8	
St. Joseph	6,825,000	11.1	
Columbus	5,454,000		3.5
Albany	6,132,000	39.5	
Tacoma	5,284,000	2.0	
Savannah	3,919,000	29.6	
Spokane	4,693,000	32.6	
Toledo	4,326,000	.8	
Rochester	3,265,000	12.5	
Nashville	3,330,000		21.1
Hartford	3,712,000	19.3	
Des Moines	4,672,000	32.3	
Peoria	3,221,000	24.3	
Norfolk	2,774,000	.4	
New Haven	2,371,000	13.4	
Sioux City	3,566,000	25.3	
Wichita	3,049,000	20.4	
Grand Rapids	2,351,000	9.9	
Syracuse	1,912,000	9.8	
Augusta, Ga.	1,598,000		38.9
Birmingham	2,443,000	23.2	
Springfield, Mass.	2,411,000		
Evansville	1,982,000	14.1	
Dayton	2,309,000	42.8	
Oakland, Cal.	2,885,000	73.0	
Oklahoma	2,262,000	66.7	
Jacksonville, Fla.	2,233,000	32.4	
Portland, Me.	1,538,000	7.7	
Worcester	2,286,000	68.4	
Little Rock	1,642,000	5.8	
Knoxville	1,710,000	5.4	
Wheeling	1,924,000	52.8	
Charleston	1,790,000	38.9	
Chattanooga	1,675,000	42.2	
Lincoln	1,576,000	9.6	
Wilmington	1,387,000	15.8	
Mobile	1,322,000	4.2	
Topeka	1,285,000	24.3	
Davenport	1,447,000	23.4	
Wilkesbarre	1,142,000		4.7
Kalamazoo	1,235,000	39.7	
Fall River	982,000		9.4
Cedar Rapids	1,559,000	46.5	
Sacramento	1,227,000	52.6	
New Bedford	1,068,000	56.8	
Springfield, Ill.	1,016,000	8.7	
Macon	879,000	42.4	
Youngstown	791,000	10.4	
Fort Wayne	1,058,000	45.8	
Helena	821,000		10.5
Fargo	808,000	6.1	
Columbia, S. C.	896,000	28.7	
Akron	886,000	54.0	
Canton	972,000	10.2	
Lexington	752,000	13.0	
Erie	731,000	28.4	
Sioux Falls	852,000	51.6	
Rockford	907,000	17.4	
Quincy	789,000	39.3	
[illegible]	902,000		3.8
Springfield, O.	[illegible]	38.9	
Chester	[illegible]	28.6	
South Bend	454,000	11.8	
Lowell	469,000	.4	
Binghamton	354,000		8.5
Jackson	421,000	[illegible]	
Decatur	591,000	[illegible]	
Mansfield	357,000	15.2	
Fremont	372,000	10.3	
Vicksburg	348,000	72.2	
Jacksonville, Ill.	275,000	9.1	
*Duluth	3,535,000		
*Scranton	2,282,000		
**Houston	26,091,000		9.4
**Galveston	12,363,000		5.3

*Not included in totals because comparisons are incomplete.

**Not included in totals because containing other items than clearings.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW OF TRADE

Retail Trade Stimulated by Advent of Warm Weather.

NEW YORK, March 25.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

The week's developments have been generally favorable. Chief among these has been the advent of warm spring weather, which, coupled with the near approach of Easter, has stimulated retail trade at all markets, allowed of expansion in the building trades, the preparation of the ground in the north for planting, the beginning of seeding of grain and cotton at the south and of oats and vegetables in the middle regions of the country.

The industrial situation, too, has measurably improved in the collapse of the sympathetic strike at Philadelphia, the return to work of many thousands of idle hands there and the submitting of the western railroad men's difficulties to arbitration.

Wholesale features are the slight improvement in jobbing trade reported as the result of the picking up of the re-order business in spring goods at the west, the revision of bleached and brown cotton goods leading to some increase in business east and west, and the signs of improvement in foreign demand for cotton goods induced by attractive prices.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending March 24 were 231, against 208 last week, 225 in the like week of 1909, 286 in 1908, 163 in 1907 and 169 in 1906.

Wheat, including flour, exports from the United States and Canada for the week ending March 24 aggregated 1,658,576 bushels, against 1,281,004 bushels last week and 2,035,715 bushels this week last year. For the thirty-eight weeks ending March 24, exports are 112,525,296 bushels, against 144,100,802 bushels in the corresponding period last year.

Corn exports for the week were 888,675 bushels, against 1,097,248 bushels last week and 1,153,734 bushels in 1909. For the thirty-eight weeks ending March 24 corn exports were 21,649,601 bushels, against 23,719,816 bushels last year.

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, March 25.—BUTTER—Steady; creameries, 26@32c; dairies, 22@27c.

EGGS—Steady; receipts, 17,188 cases; at mark, cases included, 17½@18c; firsts, 20c; prime firsts, 21c.

CHEESE—Steady; daisies, 15½@15¾c; twins, 15¼c; young Americas, 15@15¼c; long horns, 16@16¼c.

POTATOES—Weak; choice to fancy, 27@28c; fair to good, 23@25c.

POULTRY—Steady; turkeys, 16½c; chickens, 17½c; springs, 17½c.

VEAL—Steady; 50 to 60-pound weights, 9@10c; 60 to 85-pound weights, 10@11½c; 85 to 110-pound weights, 11½@12½c.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 25.—BUTTER—Unchanged.

EGGS—Weak, ½@1c lower; Pennsylvania and other nearby firsts, free cases, 22c, at mark; Pennsylvania and other current receipts, in returnable cases, 21c, at mark; western firsts, free cases, 22c, at mark; western current receipts, free cases, 21c, at mark.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Staple and Fancy Produce Prices Furnished by Buyers and Wholesalers.

BUTTER—Creamery, No. 1, delivered to the retail trade in 1-lb. cartons, 33c; No. 1, in 60-lb. tubs, 32½c; No. 2, in 1-lb. cartons, 31c; in 60-lb. tubs, 30½c; packing stock, solid pack, 18½c; fancy dairy roll, 20c. Market changes every Tuesday.

CHEESE—Twins, 18½c; young America, 18½c; Daisy cheese, 19c; Limberger, 18½c; brick, 18c; domestic block, Swiss, 19c; imported Swiss, 30c.

POULTRY—Dressed broilers, $7.50 a doz.; for storage, $5; for fresh springs, 17c; hens, 17c; cocks, 11c; ducks, 18c; geese, 15c; turkeys, 28c; pigeons, per doz., $1.20; Homer squabs, $4 per doz.; fancy squabs, $3.50 per doz.; No. 1, $2.00 per doz. Alive: Broilers, from 1¾ to 1½ lbs., 28c; 1½ to 2 lbs., 20c; hens, 13c; cocks, 8c; ducks, full feathered, 13c; geese, full feathered, 11c; turkeys, 18c; guinea fowls, $3 per doz.; pigeons, 50 per doz.

FISH (all frozen)—Salmon, 11c; pickerel, 9c; whitefish, 12c; pike, 10c; trout, 13c; catfish, 17c; large crappies, 15@18c; smelts, 15c; Spanish macherel, 18c; eel, 18c; haddock, 13c; flounders, 12c.

BEEF CUTS—Ribs, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 12½c; No. 3, 10½c. Loin, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 14½c; No. 3, 12½c. Chuck, No. 1, 5¾c; No. 2, 8½c; No. 3, 8c. Round, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9½c; No. 3, 9¼c. Plate, No. 1, 7½c; No. 2, 7½c; No. 3, 7c.

VEGETABLES—Irish Seed Potatoes: Genuine Red river valley and early Ohio, per bu., 85c; western Nebraska and northern stock, per bu., 65c; yellow Jersey sweets, per bbl., $1.90; Wisconsin and native, per bu., 60c; Colorado, per bu., 60@70c. Sweet potatoes: Kansas, per bbl., $1.75. Cauliflower: California, 24 to 28 heads, per crate, $2.50. Rutabagas: Canada, per lb., 1½c. Cabbage: Wisconsin, Holland seed, per lb., 2c. Celery, Florida, in Ruff, 4, 6 and 8-doz. cases, $3.00; 12-lb. bunch, 90c. Onions, red, per lb., 2½@3c. Old vegetables: Parsnips, carrots, beets, turnips, in sacks, per lb., 2c. Garlic: Extra fancy, white, per lb., 15c. New southern vegetables—Turnips per doz. bunches, 50c; Shallotts: Per doz. bunches, 50c. Spinach: Per bu., $1.00. Egg plant: Fancy Florida, doz., $1.50@2.00. Tomatoes: Fancy Florida or Cuba, per 6-bsk. crate, fancy $4.00; choice, $3.50. String and wax beans: Per hamper $5.00@6.00. Cucumbers: Hot house per doz., $1.75@2.00. Home Grown Vegetables—Radishes: Extra fancy, per doz. bunches, 35c. Lettuce: Extra fancy leaf, per doz., 40c; head lettuce in hampers, $3.50@5.00. Parsley: Fancy home grown, per doz. bunches, 40c.

FRUITS—Strawberries: Florida, per qt., 60c. Oranges: California, Navels, 80-96-112-126 sizes, per box, $2.50@2.75; 150-200-216-250 sizes, per box, $3.00; Camellia brand, $3.25. Lemons: Extra fancy Limonerias, 300-360 sizes, $4.75; choice Loma, 300-360 sizes, per box, $4.00; 240-420 sizes, 50c per box less. Bananas: Fancy select, per bunch, $1.75@2.00; Jumbo, bunch, $2.75@3.75. Grapes: Imported Malagas, per keg, $6.00@6.50. Grape Fruit: Florida, 54-64-80 sizes, $4.50. Indian River Grape Fruit: All sizes, $5.00. Apples: Jonathan, per bbl., $5.50; Ben Davis, per bbl., $3.50@4.00; Genitan, per bbl., $4.00; Winesaps, per bbl., $4.50; Gano, per bbl., $4.00; New York Baldwins, Russets and Spys, per bbl., $4.25. California W. W. Pearmains, per box, $2.00@2.25; Colorado Jonathans, per box, $2; extra fancy, Colorado R. Beauties, per box, $2.50; extra fancy Colorado Winesaps, per box, $2.25. Cranberries: Jersey, winter stock, per bbl., $6.00. Dates: Anchor brand, new, 30-lb. pkgs. in box, per box, $2.00. Figs: California, 60 pkgs. 5c size, 30 pkgs. in box, $2.00; 12 pkgs., 10c size, 80c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Cider: New York, per ½-bbl., $3.75. Honey: New, 24 frames, $3.50. Horseradish: 2 doz. in case, $1.90. Walnuts: Black, per lb., 2c; California, No. 1, per lb., 12½c. Hickorynuts: Large, per lb., 4c; small, per lb., 5c. Coconuts: Per sack, $5.00; per doz., 60c.

Imports and Exports.

NEW YORK, March 25.—The imports of dry goods at the port of New York for the week ending March 19 were valued at $4,265,121.

The imports of merchandise and dry goods were valued at $22,562,509.

Imports of specie were $72,859 silver and $104,086 gold.

Exports of specie were $1,002,500 gold and $500,565 silver.

Kansas City Produce Market.

KANSAS CITY, March 25.—BUTTER—Unchanged; creamery extras, 31½c; firsts, 29½c; seconds, 27½c; packing stock, 21c.

EGGS—5c higher; current receipts, $5.90 per case.

HAY—Market 25@50c higher; choice timothy, $14.50@15.00; choice prairie, $11.25@11.50; choice alfalfa, $17.00@18.00.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, March 25.—BUTTER—Market firm; creamery specials, 34½c; extras, 33½@34c.

CHEESE—Firm and unchanged.

EGGS—Weak; western firsts, storage packed, 22@22½c; western firsts, regular packed, 21@21½c.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, March 25.—POULTRY—Market steady; chickens, 16c; springs, 20c; turkeys, 20c; ducks, 15c; geese, 7c.

BUTTER—Steady; creamery, 27@33c.

EGGS—Steady, 19½c.

Hay Market.

OMAHA, March 25.—HAY—No. 1, $10.00; No. 2, $9.00; packing, $6.00. Straw: Wheat, $7.00; rye and oat, $8.00. Alfalfa, $13.00. The supply of poor hay is heavier than the demand.

Bank Clearings.

OMAHA, March 25.—Bank clearings for today were $2,866,558.65, and for the corresponding date last year were $2,290,727.14.

Business Man's Philosophy.

Grievances voiced are half cured.

The door of achievement is never left open.

The easiest thing to cultivate is suspicion.

The "sharp" man generally cuts his own fingers.

The best working formula to success is "concentrated energy."

The sunny side of your make-up best lights the road to success.

Orders given aggressively are usually obeyed just that same way.

You can improve your own business by keeping out of other people's.

Simple hard work has made a garden out of a wilderness many a time.

An ounce of directed enthusiasm is worth a ton of constrained effort.

System is like money—useful when you master it; ruinous when it masters you.

Failure anticipated jolts hard the plank of opportunity across the stream of success.

When you see your employer cheating a customer, resign before he tries his hand on you.

Don't forget how vast is the number of subjects on which you are highly qualified to keep silent.

It's possible to worry so much about what you ought to do that you never find time to do what you might.—The Book.

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LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING OF THE PAFICIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

The stockholders of the above named company having failed to hold their annual meeting, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned president of said company, have, pursuant to the by-laws of said company, called a meeting of the stockholders of said company, to be held at the general office of said company, No. 1401 Harney street, in the city of Omaha, state of Nebraska, at 11 o'clock a. m. on Monday, March 28, 1910, for the election of directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting and you are notified that such meeting will be held at such time and place for said purposes. JAMES EGGLESTON,

President the Pacific Express Company.