REDS GET NOTHING

M'MAHAN DOES THE WORK BY EXCELLENT SUPPORT.

Cleveland Beads Philadelphia Off in the Very First Inning—Boston Plays on Both Sides of Pittsburg—Brooklyns Defeat the Browns Easily in Spite of Their Five Runs Off Cronin—Colts and Senators Play Off One Tie and Make Another—Young Joe Corbett Pitches Good Ball—Colonels Lick the Giants.

	Payed	Won	Lost	Perc
Baltimore	99	63	36	.636
Cleveland	107	68	39	.635
Pittsburg	103	59	44	.573
Boston	100	57	43	.570
Philadelphia	101	56	45	.554
Brooklyn	101	56	45	.554
Chicago	104	57	47	.548
Cincinnati	100	54	46	.540
New York	102	52	50	.509
Washington	95	31	64	.326
St. Louis	104	31	73	.298
Louisville	100	24	76	.240

BALTIMORE 10; CINCINNATI 0.

Baltimore Aug. 27.—McMahon held the Cincinnatis down to five singles today and with almost perfect field support had no trouble in shutting out the Reds. The Orioles hit Dwyer hard and won with ease. Brodie and Keeler batted well and the fielding of Smith and Keeler was superb. Attendance 2,100. Score:

									R	H	E
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	5	*—10	17	1
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0	5	5

Batteries: Baltimore—McMahon and Robinson; Cincinnati—Dwyer and Vaughn. Earned runs—Baltimore 7. Three base hits—McGraw, Jennings. Stolen bases—McGraw, Kelley. Double plays—Gleason, Jennings and Carey; Hoy, Vaughn and Smith; McPhee and Ewing. First on balls—Off McMahon 1; of Dwyer 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Dwyer 1. Struck out—By McMahon 1; by Dwyer 1. Wild pitch—Dwyer. Umpires—O'Day and Burnham. Time 1:45.

CLEVELAND 7; PHILADELPHIA 6.

Philadelphia, Aug. 27.—With two men out in the first inning Cross threw wild to head off McAleer at first and this ultimately cost four runs, giving Cleveland a lead the locals were unable to overcome. Cuppy relieved Knell in the second. Cuppy was very effective. Attendance 2,775. Score:

									R	H	E
Philadelphia	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0— 6	7	3
Cleveland	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	*— 7	14	2

Batteries: Philadelphia—Carsey and Clements; Cleveland—Knell, Cuppy and Zimmer. Earned runs—Cleveland 1. Two base hits—McGarr, Zimmer. Sacrifice hit—Carsey. Stolen bases—Delehanty, Childs 2; Blake. Struck out—Delehanty, Zimmer. Double plays—Sullivan, Hallman and Boyle 2; Hamilton and Hallman. First on balls—Off Carsey 1; off Knell 4; off Cuppy 1. Umpire—Emslie. Time 2:00.

BOSTON 13; PITTSBURG 8.

Boston, Mass., Aug. 27.—The Bostons outbatted and outfielded Pittsburg today and earned the game. Hart was batted all over the lot while Stivetts was effective in all except the seventh, when the Pirates made five earned runs. Nyce, who has been playing with the New Bedfords, was recalled and played at short, Long going to second. Attendance 10,000. Score:

										R	H	E
Boston	0	1	4	0	0	2	4	2	*—13	15	1
Pittsburg	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0— 8	9	4

Batteries: Boston—Stivetts and Ganzel; Pittsburg—Hart and Merritt. Earned runs—Boston 7; Pittsburg 5. Two basehits—Nyce, Duffy, Tucker, Bannon 2; Smith. Home run—Genins. Stolen bases—Long, McCarthy, Duffy, Stenzel, Smith. Double plays—Clingman, Bierbauer and Beckley. First on balls—Long, Nash 4; Smith, Clingman. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker, Stenzel. Struck out—Duffy, Long, Stenzel, Bierbauer, Merritt. Wild pitch—Hart. Umpire—McDonald. Time 2:25.

BROOKLYN 12; ST. LOUIS 5.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Bridegrooms had another easy task defeating the St. Louis team today. The Brooklyn batted Kissinger and Ehret's curves as they pleased. Gumbert pitched until the eighth when Cornin, the new pitcher was given a trial and allowed the Browns five runs. Attendance 1,000. Score:

									R	H	E
Brooklyn	0	5	0	0	0	7	0	0	*—12	18	4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3— 5	9	2

Batteries: Brooklyn—Gumbert, Cornin and Burrell; St. Louis—Kissinger, Ehret and Peitz. Earned runs—Brooklyn 11; St. Louis 3. First on balls—Off Gumbert 1; off Cornin 2; off Ehret 1. Struck out—By Gumbert 2; by Kissinger 1; by Ehret 1. Three basehits—Corcoran. Two basehits—Daly, LaChance, Gumbert, Quinn, Ehret. Double plays—Ely, Quinn and McFadden; Quinn, Ely and McFadden; Burrell and LaChance. Umpire—Muray. Time—1:43.

CHICAGO 5-6; WASHINGTON 4-6.

Washington, Aug. 27.—Two games were played today. The first was made necessary by the tie of yesterday. Both were close and interesting. In the first game Chicago won in the eleventh when Everett got four balls, advanced to second on a sacrifice and scored on a ball which bounded from Mercer's hands into the bleachers.

The second was called on account of darkness in the eighth inning when Chicago was two runs ahead and the game reverting to last even innings made it a tie. Young Joe Corbett pitched a good game and fielded his position well. Attendance 1,200. First game—Score:

										R	H	E
Washington	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0— 4	13	1
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0— 5	14	2

Batteries—Washington—Anderson and McGuire; Chicago—Hutchinson and Kittredge. Earned runs—Washington 1; Chicago 4. Two basehits—Selbach, McGuire, Wilmot. Home run—Kittredge. Stolen bases—Abbey, Joyce. Sacrifice hits—McGuire, Anson, Wilmot. Double plays—Selbach and Cartwright. First on balls—Off Anderson 4; off Hutchinson 6. Hit by pitched ball—Dahlen. Struck out—By Anderson 3; Hutchinson 7. Passed ball—Kittredge. Wild pitch—Hutchinson. Umpire—Keefe. Time—2:45.

Second game—Score:

									R	H	E
Washington	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0— 6	8	1
Chicago	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	0	0— 6	10	3

Batteries: Washington—Corbett and McGuire; Chicago—Dolan and Donohue. Earned runs—Washington 4; Chicago 4. Two basehits—Everett. Home run—Anson. Stolen bases—Lange, Ryan, Cartwright, Ancon. Double plays—Abbey and Joyce. First on balls—Off Corbett 4; off Dolan 3. Hit by pitched ball—Joyce. Struck out—By Corbett 1. Passed ball—McGuire. Umpire—Keefe. Time—2:10. Attendance—1,200.

LOUISVILLE 8; NEW YORK 7.

New York, Aug. 27.—Scarcely 350 persons saw the Colonels defeat the Giants at the polo grounds today. The New Yorks played poor ball and Meekin's pitching was not of the best. Score:

									R	H	E
Louisville	4	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—8	10	5
New York	0	0	3	2	0	0	2	0	0—7	10	1

Batteries: Louisville—Inks and Warner; New York—Meekin and Wilson. Earned runs—Louisville 2; New York 2. First on balls—Off Inks 2; off Meekin 4. Struck out—By Inks 2; by Meekin 6. Two basehits—Clarke, Shugart, Davis, Wilson. Sacrifice hits—Warner, Holmes. Stolen bases—Collins, Murphy. Wild pitches—Meekin 2. Passed balls — Warner 2. Umpire — Jevne. Time—2:09.

Western League Games.

ST. PAUL 4; TERRE HAUTE 2.

Terre Haute, Aug. 27.—Score:

										R	H	E
Terre Haute	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0—3	7	2
St. Paul	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	1—4	7	7

Batteries—Goar and Roach; Pyle and Boyle.

DETROIT 3; MILWAUKEE 2.

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27.—Score:

										R	H	E
Detroit	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0—	3	8	1
Milwaukee	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—	2	8	0

Batteries—Whitehill and Boyd; Baker and Boland.

Indianapolis, Aug. 27.—Score:

										R	H	E
Indianapolis	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1—	5	7	3
Minneapolis	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	2	*—	7	11	2

Batteries—Phillips and McFarland; Blackburne and Wilson.

Western Association Games.

DES MOINES 10; QUINCY 7.

Quincy, Ill., Aug. 27.—Score:

										R	H	E
Des Moines	3	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	*—	10	8	5
Quincy	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0—	7	7	9

Batteries—Roach and Figgemier; McFarland, Hill and Boland.

ROCKFORD 10; ST. JOSEPH 2.

Rockford, Ill., Aug. 27.—Score:

										R	H	E
Rockford	1	4	0	2	0	0	2	0	1—	10	16	3
St. Joseph	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—	2	4	2

Batteries—Thornton and Snyder; Slagel, Johnson and Jones.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 27.—Lincoln-Peoria game postponed on account of wet grounds.

To Fill Up the Ranks.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 27.—President Kent of the Western Baseball association today received applications from the Dubuque and Burlington clubs of the Eastern Iowa lague for admission to the association in place of Denver and Jacksonville, disbanded. The applications will be acted upon in a few days.

Dubuque, Ia., Aug. 27.—The Eastern Iowa league having disbanded, the announcement is made tonight that Dubuque will be admitted to the Western association and will play Quincy Sunday. Dubuque won the pennants in both the eight and six club Iowa leagues this season.

WELL PAID AT HOME.

Italian Composers Find Appreciation and Compensation for Their Work.

There is a general impression that Italian composers live and die in poverty, and that the government is too poor to assist them. This fallacy is denied in a recent letter, for the writer says that a stipulated sum, and not royalties, is paid in advance for the performance of each work: "The sum depends upon the value of the opera, the importance of the theater and the artists employed, and the season in which it is given. The publishers, thoroughly cognizant of the means of every theater in Italy, make their prices accordingly. The price once named is never reduced, even though the opera may fail to succeed. When the contract is signed the theater director receives the vocal but not the orchestral parts. In season for the necessary rehearsal the latter are loaned, but only when a sufficient sum is deposited to secure their safe return. To this phase of the business there is said to be due the frequent delays in first presentations, managers not having the necessary sum to advance. The inefficiency so frequent in the orchestra work on the occasion of first performances is ascribed to the same cause—an adequate number of rehearsals having been denied. The composer's rights are placed at from twenty to fifty per cent. of the supposed receipts of the theater involved. The smallest provincial theater in Italy, according to this information, pays six hundred dollars a night for the right of presenting 'Cavalleria Rusticana,' and the receipts are rarely double this sum. Deducting salaries and other contingent expenses the manager's profit would seem likely expressed in few figures.

"Verdi's 'Aida' commands two thousand dollars and even three thousand dollars a performance in the larger cities; in the province one-third the last sum is demanded. Of the receipts forty per cent. is paid the composer by the publishers, who must bear all expense. For the right to perform old operas little is given, although 'Barbier,' 'Norma,' 'Sonnambula,' 'Lucia,' and like works still are of a mercantile value. In such instances, however, the composer's descendants receive no share of the profits, author's rights not being known in the time of Rossini, Bellini and Donizetti. In Italy an opera may be given in as many as twelve theaters simultaneously, as every town has its theater where operas are produced during at least one season of the year. Dramatic authors are, on the other hand, said not to be so well paid in Italy as musical composers."—Hartford Times.

—The foreign element is the most numerous among the iron and steel workers, constituting 1.2 per cent., while the natives in the same vocation form 0.5 per cent. of the population.

of the celebrated Jewel Stoves and Ranges. An investigation will convince you of their excellence for cooking or heating purposes. A Jewel Stove costs no more than many stoves of a much inferior quality. Our trade-mark on every stove is an absolute guarantee of perfection. Ask for a Jewel; take no other. You will never regret your purchase.

BISSANTZ & MATTHEWS.

HE PAWED THE DUST

EVIDENCE OF MURDER IN THE CASE OF MACK NOACK.

Detective Brott Finds the Print of a Man's Hand in the Dust of the Top of a Low Partition Forming One Wall of the Room Where Noack and Hazel Hammond were Found Dead, Besides Other Evidence of a Third Party's Presence—Maud Hoyle and Dan Berry Arrested for the Alleged Double Murder.

Sioux City, Ia., Aug. 27.—Late this afternoon warrants were sworn out charging Maud Hoyle and Dan Berry, a pugilist who formerly lived in Omaha with murder in the first degree and they were both placed under arrest. The officers have become convinced that Mack Noack and Ora Minter, alias Hazel Hammond, were killed by a third party whose identity is yet unknown, for the purpose of robbery.

The coroner's jury continued its investigation today and the most sensational testimony was that given by Detective Brott, whose evidence pointed to a most cold blooded and cruel murder. On top of the partition separating the room in which the tragedy occurred from the next, he found the imprints of a man's hand and the dust on the ceiling had been brushed off as if by some one escaping from the room in this manner. After climbing over this partition it would have been easy for the murderer to have escaped by the back stairway into the alley. Maud Hoyle, proprietress of the house in which the tragedy occurred, kept continually contradicting herself while on the witness stand but gave the police little information of value.

A gang of loafers seen with Mack Noack before the tragedy is being closely shadowed by the officers.

A telegram to the Journal from Shelton, Neb., says Noack was the son of a wealthy farmer living near that city. The dead girl was a prominent member of the Methodist church at Central City, Neb., where her father lives and she moved in the best society before coming here three months ago.

THE NATURE OF DEATH.

The Life That Endures Is Life Only in the Abstract.

The nature of death we conceive from our knowledge of it in man and the higher animals, and conceive it erroneously. For with the higher animals, what we call death is a sudden cessation of the gross functions of the body. There is a moment at which the watchers say, "This that was alive, is now dead." Death has come by one of the atric mortis, the three gates; by the failure of the heart, of the lungs, or the brain, the mechanism has broken down, and stops suddenly and visibly. Even in old age, when there has been a slow degeneration of all the organs, the final arrest of their functions comes sharply, at a particular moment. But this suddenness is no part of the real nature of the event. The point of time varies with the skill of the surgeon and with the appliances at his disposal. It is not until long after the moment at which it seems to us that the spirit has left the body that the tissues are dead. For hours afterward the skin remains alive, the hairs grow, the sweat-glands are in repulsive activity, while the muscles respond to electrical stimulation by nightmare contortions. The body of a man is a highly integrated structure; each organ has a communion so intimate with every other that failure of any part is reflected upon the whole, and the break-down of heart, or lungs, or brain brings slow but irremediable disaster upon the whole body. In this we have to distinguish two things: What we call death—the sudden arrest that is an accident of the complex harmony of the body, as when a steamship is stopped in mid-ocean by the rupture of a valve—and the actual death of the living protoplasm of the cells and tissues.

In the descending scale of animal life the relations between the organs are less and less intimate, and misleading suddenness of the arrest of their machinery fades away. The heart of a turtle, from which the brain has been removed, will continue to beat for days.

A worm or a star-fish may be cut in pieces, and each piece remains alive, sometimes even reproducing the whole. Who shall name the point of death of an oyster, or of a sea-anemone? No stoppage of a single organ causes sudden death and conspicuous change in the whole, when protoplasmic death of a part occurs, either the part is sloughed away and replaced, or the ripples of destructive change spread slowly from cell to cell, each unaffected part remaining active to the last. In the simplest animals of all, organisms that consist of a single cell, death may be seen at its lowest terms. There is no composite multicellular body, no bodily mechanism to break down, no possibility of the failure of one set of cells gradually creeping upon others. Each organism is alive or dead as its protoplasm is alive or dead.

Here, in their simplest forms, are life and death; and here, asking if death be inherent in living matter, we find surprising answer. Violence of heat and cold, mechanical forces and the assaults of chemical affinites may destroy these single particles of life; but if not overthrown by rude accident, and if provided with food and drink, their potaplash lives forever. Each particle feeds until, outgrowing a convenient size, it cleaves asunder and the one life becomes two lives.

So far as reason and observation can inform us, the living particles in the ponds and seas of to-day have descended in a direct continuity of living material from the first dawn of life. No other solution is open, save the possibility of a spontaneous generation of living matter so continual and so common that it could not have eluded the search of science. This is that "immortality of the protozoa" hinted at by Lankester in England, blazoned into fame by Weismann.

Whether or not the protoplasm of the tissues of higher organisms be potentially immortal can be only a matter of inference. The reproductive cells, indeed, form a living chain, binding the animals and plants of the present with the animals and plants of the remotest past. This reproductive protoplasm is immortal in precisely the same sense as the protoplasm of single cells is immortal, and there seems no reason to believe with Weismann that the protoplasm of the other tissues has acquired mortality, and is of a different kind. It dies, but only because it is a part of a complex structure.

The machinery of the body is not regulated to last forever: on the other hand, it is to the advantage of the race that it should break down when reproduction has been accomplished, and its break-down results in the ruin of its component parts. There is no reason to suppose the protoplasm itself grows old. A slip cut from a tree many centuries old may be grafted on a young tree, and so enter on a new lease of life. Were the process to be continued, a continuity of protoplasmic life might be maintained. So far as we can tell, death is not inherent in living matter. Protoplasm may live forever, as a flame shielded from the wind and fed from an endless store would burn forever.

Interesting as it may be, this triumph over death is barren and formed in the sense that affects us most. The life that endures is life only in an abstract sense. It is individual life that appeals to our emotions; individual death that broods over our joys. Even among the protozoa the individuals that come into being are new individuals, the parent divided in two is as surely dead as if a corruptible body were left behind. Mortal man and the immortal protozoa have the same barren immortality; the individuals perish, living on only in their descendants, creatures of their body, separated pieces of their undying protoplasm, the type alone persists.—London Review.

ALMOST A PLAGUE OF FLOWERS

Strange History of the Spread of the Water Hyacinth in Louisiana.

Close to the Buffalo bayou beyond Morgan City and in the Teche sugar section of Louisiana, a passenger on a Texas Central train pointed out a ditch full of water hyaciaths. They made a bed half a mile long of green waxlike leaves, studded with upright plumes of pale lavender blossoms. This a month ago. He told how in the summer of 1891 he and his wife had been stopping at Monte Sano, in northern Alabama, and had found there a lotus pond containing, besides the lotus plants, a few water hyaciaths — both brought from a distance. He lived in New Orleans, and to his home in that city he shipped some of the hyacinths done up in moss. They multiplied so rapidly in his garden in New Orleans that they had to be thinned out, and the discarded plants were thrown into the ash barrel and then into a ditch in the country. A year later they were noticed along the shores of Lake Pontchartrain, and in two years were abundant all around the lake and in all the waters that empty into it. In three years hunters and yachtsmen returning to the city brought wonderful news of the spread of the plants, and declared that it impeded navigation in some of the bayous. Great beds of the waxy plant, gorgeous in the springtime with a warm cloud of color, floated in all the bayous and reached in ribbons along the creeks and branches.

It is found now that they will offer no serious hindrance to navigation and no damage to any interest, because as they spread they constantly break apart, and the detached masses float out into the gulf and into the ocean, where navigators meet them in the guise of lavender-colored islands. They do not take root in the soil, but float and subsist upon the water. The people of the gulf coast are still astonished at this visitation, and are wondering what has been its cause. They have not yet learned to utilize the flowers for decorative purposes or to cultivate and sell them to lovers of nature's ornaments. The boys who peddle Cherokee roses, jessamine, and lilies still pass the wild hyacinth by, but in time they will know better, for the leaf is almost as beautiful as the blossom, and that is very beautiful indeed.—N. Y. Sun.

HE WASN'T CUTTING GRASS.

Boston Man, Caught in the Act, Answers Unnecessary Questions.

Johnes' house is so situated that his back yard is completely hemmed in by the back yards of neighbors with whom he is upon speaking terms.

As Johnes is one of the most sociable fellows in the world he rather likes this arrangement, and from his hammock he every pleasant evening carries on a lively conversation with these neighbors to the satisfaction of all concerned.

But it has its inconvenient side, as Johnes realized the other night when sickle in hand, he started to trim the grass.

Smith was the first neighbor to discover Johnes at work, and he opened the ball with: "Ah, there, old man, cutting the grass, eh?"

Johnes allowed that he was cutting grass and incidentally remarked that unless Smith called his pet cat over into its own yard the chances were good for puss finishing her existence on wooden legs.

The cat came back.

Then Johnson came out, filled his pipe, strolled up to the fence and inquired: "What are you up to now, Johnes; cutting your grass?"

Johnes replied that it ought to be evident to a man possessed of good eyesight that he was doing something of the kind.

"Well, there's no use in getting uppish about it, is there?" queried Jonnson.

Before Johnes could reply, Neighbor Allen had come upon the scene.

"Well, well, well," said he, "I'm glad to see you working. Cutting the grass, eh?"

"No, sir," shouted Johnes, "I'm whitewashing the fence a deep crimson," and throwing the sickle into the middle of a bed of pansies that his wife had set out that afternoon, he walked into the house.

The neighbors looked at each other in astonishment for a moment, and then there came to them upon the evening air the melody, as jerkily played upon the piano with one finger. "There are Moments When One Wants to Be Alone."—Boston Record.

—Col. W. F. Prideaux, who was for some time a resident officer in Kashmir, says that Chitral is of far more importance than Gilgit as a point d'appui for an enemy in view of operations along the Kunar valley to Jellalabad, or the Dir route to Peshawur; and that for the maintenance of the position of the British, on the westerly outlets of the Hindu Kush, as well as for the purpose of flanking the Pathan tribes of Swat, Buner and Yaghistan, a military road from Nowshera to Chitral is absolutely indispensable.

—Kant's mother was a woman of unusual strength of mind. He believed that he inherited from her his taste for metaphysical studies.

FOREIGNERS TO BUY

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS ARE FAVORITE PROPERTIES.

Northern Pacific, Atchison, Reading and Erie are in Most Request of the Roads in Receiver's Hands—Industrial Shares Show Gains as a Rule—Market Closes Buoyant with Gains Many and Important—Railway Mortgages Marked by Great Strength and Animation, with Gains in a Majority of the List.

New York, Aug. 27.—The foreign contingent was a good buyer of the international stocks, St. Paul, Atchison and Louisville and Nashville being the favorite stocks of the companies in the hands of the receivers which were in request as a reason of the favorable prospects of the Erie reorganization plan and Northern Pacific preferred. Atchison, Reading, and Erie itself received strong support. In the Industrial shares as a rule movements resulted in net gains, an exception being Chicago Gas, down ¼ per cent. Sugar, after an early reaction of ⅝ per cent, sold up 1½ per cent, reacted ⅞ per cent, rallied 2⅛ per cent and fell off ⅝ per cent. Tobacco rose 1¾ per cent, declined 2⅛ per cent, recovered 1¾ per cent and receded ¾ per cent. Leather preferred declined 1¾ per cent and recovered 1½ per cent. General Electric was bought briskly and advanced 1¼ per cent, reacting ⅛ per cent. The market closed buoyant, the principal gains on yesterday's final sales being: Erie preferred 4⅞ per cent, Erie common 1⅝ per cent. Denver and Rio Grande preferred 2⅝ per cent; Denver and Rio Grande common 1⅝ per cent; Northern Pacific preferred 2¼ per cent; Illinois Central 2 per cent; Consolidated Coal 1⅞ per cent; St. Paul, Canadian Pacific and Sugar 1¾ per cent; Louisville and Nashville, and Baltimore and Ohio 1½ per cent; Cotton Oil preferred 1⅜ per cent; Rock Island and Atchison preferred, when proved, 1¼ per cent Atchison 1⅛ per cent and Flint and Pere Marquette, General Electric and Union Pacific 1 per cent.

The speculation in railway mortgages was characterized by pronounced strength and animation, the sales aggregating $4,024,000. Erie funding fives, trust receipts and Erie second consols gained 9 per cent Erie stamped 1½ per cent; Oregon Short Line collateral trust fives 10½ per cent; Hannibal and St. Joe consols 6⅝ per cent; Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land fours 5 per cent; Ohio and Southern fours 4½ per cent; Ohio and Southern firsts 1¼ per cent; Chicago and Erie firsts 3½ per cent Chicago and Erie incomes 2 per cent; International and Great Northern and Oregon Navigations fives 3 per cent; Indiana, Decatur and Springfield firsts trust receipts 5 per cent; Northern Pacific consol fives 2 per cent; Northern Pacific trust receipts 1¼ per cent; Reading fours and Reading trust receipts 1¾ per cent; Reading first incomes and Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans fives 2 per cent; New Jersey Central general fives 1½ per cent; Atchison seconds trust receipts 1¾ per cent; Wabash seconds, Beach Creek fours and New York Central debenture fours 1¼ per cent, and Savannah and Western firsts trust receipts, Omaha and St. Louis firsts trust receipts, Kansas Pacific sixes, of 1896 and Houston and Texas Central firsts 1 per cent. Declines—Knoxville and Ohio firsts and Oregon Navigation fives trust receipts 1 per cent.

London Stock Exchange.

New York, Aug. 27.—The Evening Post's London cablegram says: The general settlement has begun. Contangoes were light, Americans 2½ per cent 3 per cent. The stock markets boomed all around today, mines and Americans leading. The latter were mainly affected by the favorable reception of the Erie scheme. There was more buying and a better trade in Americans on this side today than there has been for some time. Prices closed at the best, with a bullish tone. Barring accidents, everything points to a period of continued activity in all markets.

The Bank of England has raised its price for American eagles to 76s 12d. This was not done to attract gold, but is merely a confession that at the former price the coins were melted at a profit and sent to the bank in forms of bars.

Changes in Grain Stocks.

New York, Aug. 27.—Special cable and telegraphic despatches to Bradstreet's, covering principal points of accumulation, indicate the following changes in available stock last Saturday, as compared with the preceding Saturday: Available supply: Wheat—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains, decrease 1,366,000 bushels; afloat for and in Europe, increase 1,928,000 bushels. Corn—United States and Canada east of the Rocky mountains, increase 1,364,000 bushels.

Increases of wheat stocks last week overshadow for the first time since the beginning of the new cereal year the corresponding decreases, the more important, exclusive of those covered in the official visible supply report, being 570,000 bushels in northwestern inerior elevators, 89,000 bushels in Milwaukee private elevators, 64,000 bushels at Oswego and 58,000 bushels at Louisville. Like decreases include 132,000 bushels in Chicago private elevators, 100,000 bushels at Manitoba steerage points and 68,000 bushels in Minneapolis private elevators.

New York Grain Market.

New York, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Receipts 28,700; exports 24,900. Spot dull and weak; No. 2 red store and elevator 65¼ cents; afloat 66 cents; f o b 66⅝ cents afloat. No. 1 northern 68¼ cents delivered. No. 1 hard 68 cents delivered.

Chicago Grain.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Cash and Aug 60 cents; September 60⅝@⅞ cents; December 62⅞ cents; May 67½ cents.

Corn—Cash and August 36¼@⅜ cents; September 35⅝@¾ cents; December 36⅝ cents; May 31½@¾ cents.

Oats—Cash, August and September, 19¾ cents; May 22¾ cents.

Pork—Cash, August and September $9.50; January 9.90.

Lard—Cash, August an September $5.92½; Ribs—Cash, August and September, $5.77½; January $5.15.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Receipts—Flour 3000 wheat 61,000; corn 42,000; oats 6,000.

Shipments—Flour 12,000; wheat 61,000; corn 11,000; oats 17,000.

Flour—Dull and unchanged.

Wheat—Market opened early on heavy receipts in the northwest and a sharp break resulted and the market closed lower. No. 2 red, cash 61⅛ cents; September 61⅛@¼ cents; December 63¼ cents; May 68 cents.

Corn—New crop options down ⅛ cent and September off 1 cent early on heavy receipts in Chicago and perfect rop conditions; heavy clearances and predictions of frost in the north tonight caused an upturn later, September recovering its early loss; market closed below yesterday finals. No. 2 mixed, cash higher, 34¼ cents September 34¼ cents; December 36 cents; May 38⅛ cents.

Oats—Weak and lower early but later September advanced and May became steady. No. 2 cash 19 cents; September 19⅛ cents; December 20⅛ cents; May 22 cents.

Rye—Dull, 39 cents best bid regular; 40½ cents bi east side.

Barey—Nominal.

Kansas City Grain.

Kansas City, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Spring, ½@1 cent lower; No. 2 hard 58@59 cents; No. 2 red, 62@64 sents; rejected 40@43 ents No. 2 spring 46½ cents.

Corn—Steady to ½ cent higher; losing advance lost; No. 2 mixed 31½ cents; No. 2 white 31½@32 cents.

Oats—Easier; No. 2 mixed 18½@19 cents; No. 2 white 21½@22 cents.

Rye—No. 2 41 cents.

Bran—Slow 51@52 cents.

Hay—Firm, unchanged.

Butter and Eggs—Firmer, but prices unchanged.

NEW YORK PRODUCE.

New York, Aug. 27.—Butter—Steady; Western airy 8½ cents @ 13 cents; creamery 13@20 cents; factory 8@12½ cents; Elgins 20 cents; imitation creamery 11@15 cents; state dairy 12@18½ cents; creamery 19½@20 cents.

Eggs—Firm, western fresh 13½@15 cents.

Coffee.

New York, Aug. 27.—Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, ruled quiet and featureless with a downward tendency on hevy Brazilian movement; closed quiet at 5 points net decline; September $14.70@80; November $14.80; December $14.75.

Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7, 16; mild quiet and steady; Cordova 18½@19; sales last evening 1,000 bags Rio 8 spot at 14⅝.

Sugar.

New York, Aug. 27.—Sugar—Raw dull. Molasses sugar 89 test at 2½ cents. Refined fairly active.

COTTON MARKET

New York.

New York, Aug. 27.—Cotton—Steady; middling 7 15-16 cents; net receipts none; gross 108 bales; exports to Great Britain 334 bales; forwarded 58 bales; sales 664 bales, spinners 454 bales; stock 161,964 bales. Total today net receipts 731 bales; exports to Great Britain 349 bales; stock 256,384 bales.

New Orleans.

New Orleans, Aug. 27.—Cotton—Firm; middling 7⅝ cents; low middling 7 cents; good ordinary 6 13-16 cents; net and gross receipts 463 bales, including 411 bales new; exports coastwise 185 bales; sales 200 bales stock 89,515 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Hogs—Receipts 14,000; slow, 5 to 10 cents lower; light $4.40@85; mixed $4.15@75; heavy $4.00@65; rough $4.00@4.15.

Cattle—Receipts 6,500; steers firm; cows and heifers 15 cents lower than Saturday. bulk $2.10@40; western $2.85@4.50.

Sheep—Receipts 7,000; steady to strong.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts receipts 3,500; shipments 300; active, firm; export steers $5.20@65; fair to good shippers $4.25@5.10; good butchers and resaed beef $3.75@4.40; bulk of sales $4.00@4.50; stockers and feeders $2@4.

Hogs—Receipts 5,000; shipments 800; 10 cents lower; heavy $4.35@65; mixed 4.00@4.55; light $4.50@70.

Sheep—Receipts 3,400; shipments none; steady.

Kansas City, Aug. 27.—Cattle—Receipts 6,700; shipments 1,800; steady to 10 cents higher; Texas steers $2.90@4.00; beef steers $3.90@5.45; stockers and feeders $2.40@4.20.

Hogs—Receipts 6,300; shipments 100; weak to 10 cents lower; bulk $4.30@40; heavies $4.15@20; packers $4.30@47½; mixed $4.25@50 lights $4.00@4.47½; yorkers $4.40@47½; pigs $3.25@4.30.

Sheep—Receipts 2,700; shipments 700; steady, unchanged.

J A KEISTER O P COZATT

WICHITA POULTRY CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Poultry, Eggs & Butter

904-906 E. DOUGLAS AVE.

Wichita, Aug. 17, 1895.

We quote prices at your station, and pay freight on lots of 100 pounds or over where charges do not exceed 50c. per 100 pounds. Shipper pays excess. Express charges equalized with freight.

EGGS.

Fresh, per doz. (loss off) 8½

BUTTER.

Choice and fresh 9
Common 7
Poor 5

POULTRY.

	Cents per lb.
Spring Chix, 1½ lbs and over	7
Turkey Hens	6
Turkey Toms	5
Hens	5
Roosters, large	2
Duck (full feathered and fat)	4½
Geese, (full feathered and fat)	4

References 4th National bank, Commercial Agencies, Freight and Express Agents, and Wholesale Dealers in Wichita.

We can furnish Egg Cases in any quantities, at ruling prices. Correspondence solicited.

WICHITA POULTRY CO.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York.

New York, Aug. 27.—Market flooded with buyers, a very large trade doing with jobbers, and business far above the average for Tuesday was done with commission merchants. Agents have advanced prices as follows: Rutlege and Plantation 36-inch bleached to 5 cents net; Dunellan 36-inch bleached to 4¾ cents. Spot goods of every description were in demand in preference to futures. Printing cloths very firm at 3 cents bid and declined for spots and contracts.

A TRICKY MEMORY.

A Keen-Minded Man Whose Recollection Was at Fault.

It would afford material for an entire paper to study defects of memory and to describe some of the curiosities of thinking which result from such defects. A writer in Popular Science Monthly says that he saw lately a business man of keen mind and good general memory, who was not paralyzed in any way and was perfectly able to understand and talk, but who had suddenly lost part of his power of reading and of mathematical calculation.

The letters d, g, q, x and y, though seen perfectly, were no longer recognized and conveyed no more idea to him than Chinese characters would to us. He had great difficulty in reading—had to spell out all words and could not read words containing three letters.

He could write the letters which he could read, but could not write the five letters mentioned. He could read and write some numbers, but 6, 7 and 8 had been lost to him, and when asked to write them his only result, after many attempts, was to begin to write the words