WORKING IN LINE

PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTEES KEEPING TOGETHER.

Provisions of the Bill Which is at Present the Basis of Congressional Planning for the Reorganization of the Union and Central Pacific, Which it is Proposed to Reorganize Separately, Provision Being Made, Finally, for the Government to Step in and Take Control, in Certain Contingencies—Railway News.

Washington, March 31.—The Pacific Railroad committees of the two houses have suspended their work in order to procure certain data from the secretary of the treasury to enable them to proceed intelligently in the preparation of the bill which they propose bringing in. So far the proceedings of the committee have been based upon a bill containing the following provisions:

The Union Pacific and Central Pacific systems are to be reorganized separate but subjected to requirements in most respects similar. The secretary of the treasury is to ascertain the amounts of the government liens, principal and interest, in each case up to January 1, 1897, deducting payments already made The sinking fund of each of the roads is to be credited on the debts to the government. The entire property of the two lines is to be mortgaged to the government, subject to the first mortgage, covering the entire government debt, including principal and interest, and bonds issued to the government bearing 2 per cent interest, payable semi-annually. There is to be in each case an annual payment of principle amounting for the first ten years to $300,000, the next ten to $500,000 and thereafter to $750,000 until the indebtedness is wiped out, but his provision is likely to be changed so as to increase the annual payments and to lessen the time. The companies are authorized to refund their other debts and to issue a first mortgage to secure them, with four per cent bonds to run for fifty years, this mortgage, and this only, to take precendence over the government lien. The companies are to be allowed to issue preferred stock and to pay not to exceed 4 per cent dividends on it, and this only when earned and after full payments of principal and interest due on bonds. Foreclosure under pending proceedings and the formation of new companies are authorized, with the same privileges, immunities and obligations as the existing com panies. In the case of the Central Pacific, the mortgage is to include the lease to the Southern Pacific, the Southern Pacific is to guarantee principal and interest, and the debt of over $2,000,000 due the Southern Pacific by the government for services is to be used for the cancelation of Central Pacific bonds The president is authorized through the secretary of the treasury at any time to clear off the paramount lien for the protection of the government, or when interest and principal payments are in default for six months the government may take possession of the roads without the permission of congress or the courts. The office of government directors of the roads is abolished, there is to be no further requirement of money for the sinking fund, and no more money is to be withheld when due to the roads for service rendered to the government. All laws forbidding the mortgaging of the roads or the extensions or consolidation with other lines are repealed.

QUESTION OF COAL RATES

Western Lines in Trouble Till the Santa Fe and the Gulf Agree.

Chicago, March 31.—An informal meeting of western lines was held today to discuss the rate situation between the Missouri river and Colorado common points. The main cause of the demoralization at present is the fight between the Atchison and Union Pacific Denver and Gulf over the question of coal rates in Colorado. Nothing was done at the meeting today, and the matter went over until later in the week, when it will be taken up a the meeing of the Western Passenger association in St. Louis.

FOUR ROADS AGAINST TWO

Union Pacific and Northwestern Accused Violating Agreements.

Omaha, March 31.—The Rock Island, Milwaukee, Burlington and Missouri Pacific today filed charges against the Union Pacific and the Northwestern for violation of the passenger agreement. The charges grow out of the transportation of five memmbers of the Frawley company to Chicago by the Northwestern and the other members of the company by the Union Pacific to the coast. The company ended its season in Omaha Saturday. The charges against the two roads are signed by the other four. The charges are emphatically denied.

AGAINST TEN WESTERN ROADS

Interstate Commerce Commission Opposing Freight Discrimination

Denver, Colo., March 31.—Suit has been filed in the United States circuit court by the interstate commerce commission invoking the aid of the law to force its orders against ten western railroads. It is proposed to compel these common carriers to desist from discriminations in freight rates between Denver and short hauls. The following are made defendants: Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Colorado Midland, Denver and Rio Grande, Rio Grande Western, Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf, Atlantic and Pacific, St. Louis and San Francisco and Southern California.

TERRILL EXPECTS A PARDON

Says He has Lots of Friends in Oklahoma Who Will Help Him.

Perry, O. T., March 31.—The Enterprise has the following: Sheriff Hansen left Fort Scott with his prisoner Monday morning at 3:45, for the Lansing, Kan., penitentiary, where he delivered him to the warden of that prison. Terrill, after he was alone with Hansen on the train, admitted that he was the right man.

Terrill did not seem to feel very badly over his capture but said that he would get out in a little while, perhaps six months, as the Oklahoma officials did not want him very bad and he had lots of friends who would get him a pardon. Terrill has no friends in the territory and there are none anywhere who will disturb him in his twelve years' sojourn at Lansing.

The Fort Scott Monitor had the following in regard to Hansen's arrival: All doubts in regard to the identity of Ira N. Terrill, the escaepd Oklahoma murderer who was arrested here last Tuesday night on the east-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train by Officer Rolla Copes, after being recognized and identified by Passenger Agent Hollinger, were removed Sunday evening when Sheriff John A. Hansen of Perry, Noble county, Oklahoma, from whose custody Terrill escaped Christmas night, 1894, stepped into the Bourbon county jail and picked his man out from among the other prisoners.

The Oklahoma sheriff was expected on the Missouri Pacific train Sunday evening, and Chief of Police Roberson, Officer Copes, Sheriff Wheeler and a couple of reporters were at the depot to meet him.

He arrived as expected, but had not he been introduced by Captain Chester of the Memphis road, would never have been recognized by any of the party as an Oklahoma sheriff, for, instead of a roughly dressed officers, with high-heeled boots, sombrero and a pair of revolvers strapped around his waist, there alighted from the train a rather small well dressed gentleman, who was introduced as Sheriff Hansen.

The party went direct to the jail and although the prisoners were locked up for the night, they were turned into the corrider and Sheriff Hansen immediately picked out his man.

Terrill did not manifest the lest uneasiness but looked the officer calmly in the face and stated that he had seen him somewhere, but could not remember the place.

The officer, however, was positive of his man and stated to the local officers that there could be no mistake. At this Terrill asked to see the officer's papers and wanted to know if the officer had a requisition. Sheriff Hansen replied that he did not need a requisition, as he was going to take his prisoner direct to the Kansas penitentiary at Lansing, which by contract with Oklahoma is the territorial prison.

Terrill seemed a little surprised at this but listened intently while the order of the court and commitment were being read. As the officer finished Terrill remarked, "that's not a commitment. That's only a copy of the order of the court." The sheriff informed him that it was the only commitment needed. Terrill then commenced to converse with the sheriff and before he had finished, although he still maintained that he was not Terrill, gave himself away by a thoughtless slip of the tongue.

During the conversation he asked how long he would be kept in Lansing. The officer replied, "until your twelve years are served out, I suppose." "Well, they sent me up for life—If I'm the right man," answered the prisoner, catching himself, but too late, as the officer remarked, "Well, if that's so I guess you are the right man."

Sheriff Hansen, however, informed the prisoner if he had any proofs to submit that he was not Terrill, that he (Hansen) would wait and give him the opportunity. At this the prisoner replied, "Oh, if you are satisfied that I am the right man, there is no use trying to get any proofs, you have the authority and can take me up there."

WOMAN BEING EATEN ALIVE

Her Body Invaded With Animalicules Which are Destroying Her.

Chicago, March 31.—Mrs. Theodore Couet, whose home is at No. 56 Vernon Park place, is the victim of a strange affliction.

Millions of animalcules have been literally devouring her alive. The tiny creatures, to which a specific name has not been given, are of most hideous aspect, vary in size from that of a grain of sand to an inch and a half in length, with the circumference of a lead pencil. The entire system of the woman may be said to be impregnated with them, but they abound most in the stomach, nose, ears and scalp.

Mrs. Couet is of French-Canadian birth, and came to Chicago with her husband from Quebec about thirty years ago. Since that time they have been residents of the West Side, their present home being at No. 56 Vernon Park place. Her husband, who has followed the trade of a carpenter since coming to this city, is now lying at the point of death with dropsy of the heart. Mrs. Couet was until about five years ago apparently a perfectly healthy woman. She is the mother of ten children and is now 49 years of age.

About five years ago Mrs. Couet became subject to paroxysms of pains in the region of the abdomen. A number of physicians were consulted, but they were unable to agree upon a diagnosis. The majority of them, however, held the opinion that the trouble was caused by gall stones and advocated an operation for their removal. Before consenting to the operation Mrs. Couet insisted on consulting Dr. D. Dion, a woman physician of the "regular" school. After an examination Dr. Dion advised against the operation, saying she did not think the trouble due to gall stones, but at the same time confessed her inability to understand the case.

Mrs. Couet was guided by the advice of Dr. Dion and the operation for gall stones was not performed. Her health continued to fail, and her sufferings increased until about five months ago, when she was unable to arise from her bed, exhausted by paroxysms of pain which seized her every few hours. About two months ago she again sent for Dr. Dion. As the latter says, by accident she discovered the cause of Mrs. Couet's affliction and developed the fact that she was literally alive with "little beasts" which might be classed as infusoria or animalcules.

The strangeness of the case, the serious illness of Mr. Couet, and unhappy finacial condition of the family, induced Dr. Dion to at once take Mrs. Couet to her own home at No. 373 Bowen avenue.

"I have been completely engrossed by the case of Mrs. Couet," said Dr. Dion yesterday, "and have neglected my business and everything else to attend to it. If it were not wrong to say so, one would term it a malediction rather than an affliction. What that woman has suffered in body and mind no tongue can tell."

"Is she improving under your treatment?"

"I am thankful, more than thankful, to say she is. But the malady is by no means overcome. I know of nothing to equal the rapidity with which the "little beasts" as I call them, breed and develop. If I remove one the size of my thumbnail from her scalp, for instance, within two hours another one fully as large, crawling and biting, will be in its place. In some respects the little animals in her resemble the infusoria sometimes found in stagnant water. In different parts of the body they vary in size and appearance, but I have conclusively proved that they are of the same origin. I have, by the aid of the microscope and powerful magnifying glasses watched the development of the creatures from the first stage to the last. The rapidity with which they multiply is almost incredible. I have preserved living specimens which came from the woman, and in an incredibly short time they have increased by thousands."

"How did they originate?"

"That question I do not wish to answer now."

"Can you tell?"

"Yes, I have traced them to their origin. I believe that I have discovered a disease that has afflicted humanity perhaps for ages, and has never been recognized by medical scientists."

"Do you not intend to give to humanity the benefit of your discovery?"

"Yes; I am perfectly willing to give to the medical profession all I have learned, but I do not wish to be accused of seeking notoriety—I dread it."

"Is the malady which has attacked Mrs. Couet liable to be incurred by others?"

"My investigations have convinced me that, while everybody is not liable to it, nobody is safe from it."

"May I ask if it is caused by using impure water or food?"

"By neither. As I have said I have traced these animalcules or infusoria, to so designate them, to their origin, but what that is I do not now wish to say."

PEARCE FURNITURE CO. 125 E. Doug.

SOLD AT A LOSS

SPECULATORS WHO PUT THEIR TRUST IN ARMOUR.

Wheat Closes at a Decline From Monday's High Point of a Cent and a Half Which May Represent the Loss of the Aforementioned Speculators—Earlier News Most All of a Bullish Nature—Advance Calls Out Free Offerings, a Recession Following — Corn and Oats Little Changed—Provisions Lower.

Chicago, March 31.—Speculators who bought May wheat yesterday at from 64 cents to 64½ cents on the belief that Armour would put the price up so that they might secure a good profit, had to sell it today as best they could at from 63¾ cents down to 63 cents. It closed at 63@64¼ cents, a decline of ¼ cent for the day, and a loss of 1½ cents from the highest point it touched on the day before. Corn and oats were easier, without much alteration in the price. Longs sold provisions freely and pork had another 25 cents break.

Fine spring weather had a depressing effect on wheat today. There was a fair trade early, after which the market became rather quiet, the range for the day being ¾ cent. The tone early was rather firm, and for a while higher prices ruled, but did not hold, a ¾ cent decline following, after which a ¼@¼ cent rally took place, the close showing ⅜@¼ cent loss. The early firmness was due in a measure to the small weekly world's shipments, only 5,872,000 bushels, against 6,734,000 bushels for the same time last year, and estimated weekly requirements of 7,800,000 bushels. There were also reports that the California crop had been damaged by blight. Northwestern receipts, too, were small compared with last week, and had some influence. The inspection made a good showing, and aided the early strength. The signal service predicted a cold wave for parts of the winter wheat belt, which also had some influence on values. At the advance there were rather free offerings and prices receded. Cables came easier, and outside markts ruled easy and then the cash business was of smaller proportions than of late, due probably to the premiums. A prominent floor trader sold freely and in the absence of any outside support prices sagged down New York rejported that there was no export demand there, and the other markets were weak. Provisions particularly, had some effect on wheat.

Corn was more active or the trade of more interest today than it has been for a long time. The highest price for the day for May corn was 29½@29⅝ cents and it sold as low as 29⅜ cents and closed at 29⅜@29½ cents, a shade under last night's prices.

There was some activity in the oats market but the selling was largely by professionals. The feeling the early part of the day was weaker and prices dropped ¼@⅜ cent but the close found the loss recovered and very little change from yesterday's final quotations.

Provisionsw ere again very weak, with the longs the principal sellers and shorts about the only buyers. May pork ranged from $8.60 near the opening to $8.32½ at the close. May lard opened at $5.10, sold at 5.12½ tand closed at $5.05. May ribs from $4.65 at the start, sold down to and closed at $4.57½ against $4.85 at the end of the previous day's session.

Estimated receipts for tomorrow are: Wheat 10 cars; corn 160 cars; oats 112 cars; hogs 24,000 head.

GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO.

Furnished by R. L. BOSTICK, Commission Merchant, room 10, over Kansas National bank.

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Clos.
Wheat—Csh .	62	62¼	61⅝	62¼
July	63¼	63⅞	63¼	63½
May	63⅝	63⅞	63	63¼
Corn—Cash ..	28½	.....	.....	28½
May	29½	29½	29⅜	29⅜
Oats—Cash ..	18¼	.....	.....	18¼
May	19¼	19½	19¼	19⅜
Pork—Cash ..	8 42½	8 47½	8 22½	8 22½
May	8 50	8 57½	8 32½	8 35½
Lard—May ..	5 10	5 12½	5 05	5 05
Ribs—May ..	4 62½	4 65	4 55	4 57½

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, March 31.—Wheat—Nominally steady; demand afr; No. 2 hard, 61c; No. 3, 45@49c; rejected, nominally, 35@38c; No. 2 red, 72c; No. 2 spring, nominally, 62c; No. 3, 60@61c.

Corn—Nominally steady; offerings light; No. 2 mixed, 29½c; No. 2 white, 34@34½c.

Oats—Firm; demand light; No. 2 mixed, nominally, 16@21c; No. 2 white, 19@21c.

Rye—No. 2 nominally, 33@34c.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 31.—Wheat—Speculative market strong early despite bearish news, but the advance did not last long and decline followed. Later domestic markets declined after Bradstreet's report was posted, and closed ¼@¾c under yesterday. Spot dull; No. 2 red, cash, 69c elevator, 70@72c track; May, 68⅞@69c; July, 73c.

Corn—Futures dull and easy with a small decline from yesterday. Spot dul and lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26½c; May, 26⅝c; July, 27¼@27⅜c.

Oats—Futures became lower on rather heavy selling pressure and closed about steady. Spot lower; No. 2, cash, 18½c; May, 18⅝@18⅞c; July, 18½c.

Rye—Steady, 37c track.

Barley—Nominal.

Receipts—Wheat, 18,000; corn, 46,000; oats, 42,000.

Shipments—Wheat, 20,000; corn, 8,000; oats, 20,000.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.—Wheat—Receipts, 5,600; exports, 89,709. Spot dull; No. 1 hard, 75c f.o.b. afloat. Options opened steady and advanced on a predicted cold wave, small spring wheat receipts and lighter world's shipments than expected; declined under lower cables and exhaustion of buying orders, ruling dull all the afternoon, closing ⅝ cent lower on April; other positions unchanged; No. 2 red, March, 70⅞@71⅛c; April, 70@70⅛c, closed 70c; May, 69 13-16@70⅛c, closed 70c.

Corn—Receipts, 22,400; exports, 15,200. Spot dull; No. 2, 37½c elevator. Options opened steady and advanced with wheat, but later eased off under realizing and closed ¼ cent lower; April, 35¾c; May, 35⅝@35¾c, closed 35½c.

Oats—Receipts, 71,600; exports, 28,300. Spot easy; No. 2, 24½c. Options dull but steady, closing unchanged; May, 24@24⅛c, closed 24⅛c.

Buckwheat—Dull, 40@41c.

Rye and barley—Nominal.

Barley malt—Dull.

FLOUR MARKET.

St. Louis, March 31.—Flour—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 9,000; dull and unchanged.

New York, March 31.—Flour—Receipts, 24,300; exports, 16,700 barrels; dull but steady; buyers awaiting the opening of navigation; southern flour steady at $2.80@3.70.

Rye flour—Dull.

Buckwheat flour—Nominal.

REPORT OF A STEEL POOL

Confirmation of Such an Arrangement Not Obtainable in New York.

New York, March 31.—In connection with the report telegraphed from Chicago today that a pooling arrangement had been effected by the steel manufacturers of the country, the Evening Post says:

No direct confirmation of the formation of a steel pool could be obtained in this city, and many persons prominently identified with the iron and steel business were inclined to regard the story as largely imaginative. A. R. Whitney, representative of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, today said he did not know of the formation of any such pool as the one described. The only thing he knew of was that he had been informed of the increase of $3 at Pittsburg in the price of steel billets. He regarded the formation of such a pool as the one described, as exceedingly improbable. He had never known all of the manufacturers to combine; there were always some who would remain out.

The report that the Southern Coal and Iron companies had combined and established a joint eastern selling agency was confirmed today. The Tennessee Coal and Iron company, it is understood, was instrumental in bringing about the arrangement. Some of the prominent iron and steel men are expected to be in this city tomorrow, when it is possible some combination may be effected for the benefit of the several interests.

MUNYON'S COLD CURE

Promptly Effectual in Curing the Most Obstinate Forms of Colds and Coughs and a Sure Preventive of Pneumonia and All Lung Diseases.

Colds lead to coughs, coughs to Pneumonia and Consumption; therefore, it is all important to check a cold before it reaches the lungs. Munyon's Cold Cure will positively break a cold inside of twenty-four hours if taken assponas the cold manifests itself. When the cold reaches the lungs or bronchial tubes the Cough Cure should be used alternately every half hour with the Cold Cure. The Cold Cure is guaranteed to prevent pneumonia if used in the beginning of a cold. Pneumonia, or inflamation of the lungs, can be controlled by the use of these two cures.

The Cough Cure positively cures bronchitis, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, loss of voice, soreness of the chest, difficulty in breathing, hacking cough and all pulmonary diseases where the lungs are not too far consumed or covered with tubercles.

A separate specific for each disease. Sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle.

Personal letters to Prof. Munyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., answered with free medical advice for any disease.

CHARLES LAWRENCE, DRUGGIST.

Headquarters in Wichita for Munyon's Remedies. Sent to any address on receipt of price.

Guides sent by mail if requested.

DEAD IN HER WEDDING GOWN

Mrs. Olga Deuss and Her Three Little Children Perish Together.

San Francisco, March 31.—Mrs. Olga Deuss, suspicious that her husband's frequent absences at lodge meetings were simply excuses to cover his attentions to other women, dressed herself in her wedding gown last night, and grouping her three young children around her, turned on all the gas jets in the room. Deuss, who is a jeweler, returned home about daybreak, he discovered the dead bodies of his wife and babies and found a note written to him from his German wife as a farewell. She wrote as follows:

"As I loved you in life, so will I attend you step by step in death."

Deuss maintains that his wife had no cause for jealousy. Lately his business has not been good and this worried Mrs. Deuss.

STORMS, WEST AND EAST

Snow and Blizzards in One Case and Floods in the Other.

Denver, Col., March 31.—Over eight inches of snow fell throughout the greater part of Colorado last night. The storm continues today with increasing severity.

Omaha, March 31.—A severe blizzard prevails all over Nebraska. The mercury has fallen rapdily since noon and snow and sleet is being driven with a terrible gale. No apprehension is felt by agriculturists for grain, on account of the excellent condition of the winter wheat article. No damage of consequence has been reported as a result of the storm.

Pittsburg, Pa., March 31.—The flood in the river reached the highest stage about daylight, when the marks showed 19¾ feet. At noon the water was falling slowly. The tracks of the Pittsburg and Western railway are submerged and the low lands in Alleghany and this city are inundated.

New York, March 31.—Floods in the streams of central and western New York are reported to the Associated Press today. Oriskany creek overflowed its banks and submerged the greater part of the village of Oriskany. Near Syracuse Onondaga creek is beyond its banks and roads and railways at Onondaga are submerged.

CLOUD BURST IN KENTUCKY

Strip of Country Five Miles Long Laid Waste and Many Drowned.

Booneville, Ky., March 31.—D. L. Walker, a log merchant from Clay county, has just arrived here and reports that a cloud burst yesterday laid waste a strip of country about five miles wide along Little Sexton creek, and the south fork of the Kentucky river in Owsley and Clay counties. The residence of Wade Marders on Little Sexton creek was washed down and his wife and little girl drowned. Three other houses were swept away, but it is not known what became of the occupants. Fences and barns were destroyed for miles up and down the creek, and the people rendered destitute by the loss of their property and provisions.

MANITOBA WON'T ACT UGLY

But She Will Do the Liberal Only in Her Own Way.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—Dispatches to the government from Winnipeg are to the effect that Manitoba is willing to grant in effect all that is wanted in the school question if left free to do so, but declines to enact a dual system of education. If the commissioners can persuade the hierarchy to rely upon the honor of Manitoba rather than to demand the strict letter of the law, an understanding can soon be reached.

Ottaka, Ont., March 31.—The Manitoba schools remedial bill was proceeded with again in the house today. Hon. Mr. Davies, Liberal, before the discussion commenced, asked Sir Charles Tupper if it would not be better to postpone the debate until such time as the conference in Winnipeg was over. In reply Sir Charles said the policy of the government was to press forward the bill to a conclusion. He did not think such a policy would interfere with the conference in Winnipeg, but would, on the contrary, help it. If the conference failed, then the Roman Catholics would have the bill to go on with. Later on, in reply to Sir Richard Cartwright, Sir Charles Tupper said he was afraid the conference had failed to arrive at a settlement.

Ottawa, Ont., March 31.—Sir Hector Langevin, received a dispatch from Winnipeg today stating that the Dominion commission and provisional authorities are too far apart to agree to anything. Consequently the remedial bill ought to be pushed. It is under stood that the commission has, therefore, left for Ottawa.

PRICES GO HIGHER

STOCK MARKET TAKES A STREAK OF CHEERFULNESS.

Dealings, Though Professional, are Well Distributed and Cheerfulness Prevails in the Face of an Advance in Exchange —Railways Divide Attention More Nearly With the Industrials—Grangers Advanced on the Theory of Freer Grain Movements—Realizing Orders Near the Session's Close—Railway Bonds Higher

New York, March 31.—Increased activity and a higher range of prices occurred in today's stock market. The dealings, while to a large extent professional, were widely distributed and a more cheerful temper was discernable in financial circles, despite further advance in the exchange market. The interest of the traders, as usual of late, appeared to hinge more on the industrials than the railway shares, but some of the railroad stocks recorded fairly large totals. Some of the unusually inactive rellway stocks loomed into prominence, notably Wabash preferred and Atchison preferred. Little or no stress was laid upon the gold export probabilities, and the grangers were advanced on the theory of a freer movement of the crops in the near future. Influences of a special character operated to cause advances in various shares. Sugar improved 1¾ per cent on an advance in practically all grades of the refined product. General Electric made about a similar gain on purchases induced by gossip regarding a more satisfactory business prospects and suggestions that the working agreement with the Westinghouse interests would soon be declared operative. Fool buying was discernable in various properties. Tobacco was advanced at the outset 1¾ per cent, to 90⅞ per cent, on heavy purchases, based upon unfounded rumors of the closing down of a powerful competitor of the American Tobacco company. On an emphatic denial from official sources, traders raided the stock and also on the theory that the effect of the expected dividend announcement had been discounted. Realizing orders were also apparent, and contributed toward a recession to 89⅛ per cent. The subsequent course of the stock was erratic, within a narrow range, and the closing was practically unchanged on the day. The advances in the general list were substantial. At the top level Manhattan, Rock Island and Leather preferred figured for 1½ per cent, Delaware and Hudson 1⅜ per cent, Atchison preferred 1¾ per cent, Burlington, Louisville and Nashville and Wabash preferred 1¼ per cent and a number of other shares gained a point or thereabouts. In the late dealings a general realizing movement occurred, which caused an easier tone at the close and led to recessions of 1 per cent in Chicago Gas and of slight fractions in the general list.

Railway bonds were strong and higher on transactions of $1,252,000. The Atchison issues were the leaders in activity and strength. The fours trust receipts rose 1 per cent, the seconds 1¼ per cent, and adjustment fours 2⅞ per cent.

Governments were firm on moderate business. The sales were $78,000.

GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, March 31.—Butter—Creamery weak, 16@18c; dairy, 12@16c.

Eggs—Steady, 8¼c.

Hay—Demand light; timothy, $9.50@11.50; prairie, $5.50@7.50.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 31.—Butter—Table grades lower; creamery, 15@21c; dairy, 12@17c.

Eggs—Quiet, 8¾c fresh.

Whisky—$1.22.

Lard—Quiet; prime steam, $4.85; choice, $4.90.

Bacon—Shoulders, $5.25; longs, $5.87½; ribs, $5.50; shorts, $5.50.

Dry salt meats—Shoulders, (boxed) $4.50; longs, $4.75; ribs, $4.75; shorts, $4.87½.

Corn meal—$1.35@1.40.

Bran—Salable at 46@46½c east track and very little to be had.

Flaxseed—80@85c.

Timothy seed—$2.50@3.10.

Wool—Nominally unchanged.

NEW YORK.

New York, March 31.—Hops, hides and leather—Quiet.

Hay—Easy.

Beef, cut meats, rice and corn meal—Steady.

Lard—Easier; western steam closed $5.20; refined easier.

Pork—Active and lower, $8.75@9.50 for mess; short clear, $10.00@11.75; family, $10.00@10.75.

Tallow—Dull.

Petroleum—Steady; United closed $1.32 bid.

Rosin and molasses—Firm.

Turpentine—Steady, 28½@28¾c.

Cottonseed oil—Quiet and about steady; prices nominally unchanged.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, March 31.—Bacon—Quiet; demand poor.

Beef—Extra India mess, 66s 3d; prime mess, 52s 6d.

Pork—Prime mess, fine western, 49s; do medium, 46s 3d.

Lard—Dull; prime western, 38s 3d; refined, (in pails) 27s 6d.

Butter—Finest United tStates, 80s; good, 56s.

COFFEE MARKET.

New York, March 31.—Coffee options opened steady at unchanged prices; ruled quiet and generally weak under cables pointing to a large crop of Rio and Santos coffee; closed steady at unchanged prices to 10 points net decline; sales, 9,750 bags, including: April, $12.85@12.90.

Spot coffee—Rio, quiet; No. 7, 12⅝c; mild quiet; Cordova, 16¾@18c; sales, 600 bags Maracaibo p. t.; 3,900 bags Central American p. t.

Santos—Quiet; good average Santos, 15c, $5,000; receipts, 15,200 bags; stock, 142,000 bags.

Hamburg—Quiet, unchanged; sales, 2,000 bags.

Havre—Closed steady at unchanged to ½ franc net decline; sales, 16,000 bags.

Rio—Quiet; No. 7, 14c, 1400; exchange, 8¾d; receipts two days, 6,000 bags; cleared for the United tStates, 2,000 bags; for Europe, nil; stock, 72,000 bags.

Warehouse deliveries from New Yorll yesterday, 21,331 bags; New York stock today, 261,331 bags; United States stock, 378,497 bags; afloat for the United States, 238,100 bags; total visible for the United States, 617,597 bags, against 456,774 bags last year.

SUGAR MARKET.

New York, March 31.—Sugar—Raw firm; fair refining, 3⅝c; centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c; sales, 4,500 bags Cuba centrifugal, 96 test, 4 3-16c, 1,500 bags Cuba molasses, 89 test, 3½c; refined firm; standard A, 5⅝c; cut loaf, 6 13-16c; crushed, 6 13-16c; granulated, 5 3-16c.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

New York, March 31.—There were no mails from the more important markets of the country, yet more buyers were in the commission house district than in many days. There was a more general inquiry by local and visiting buyers, but the business that succeeded was not in keeping therewith. The more prominent buyers of the country are beginning to gather and some business is likely to follow. Printing cloths quiet but steady, at 2½ cents.

Fall River, March 31.—Print cloths quiet and steady at 2½ cents.

Manchester, March 31.—The market for cloths and yarns is steady, with little doing.

COTTON MARKET.

New York, March 31.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7 15-16c; net receipts, 1,604 bales; gross, 5,871 bales; forwarded, 1,591 bales; sales, 2,140 bales; spinners, 204 bales; stock, 198,442 bales.

New Orleans, March 31.—Cotton firm; middling, 7¾c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 7¼c; net receipts, 8,384 bales; gross, 8,625 bales; exports to the continent, 2,412 bales; sales, 3,900 bales; stock, 226,951 bales.

St. Louis, March 31.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¾c; sales, 103 bales; receipts, 1,498 bales; shipments, 1,839 bales; stock, 37,995 bales.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 31.—Sales of cattle were on the basis of $3.25@3.50 for strictly choice to extra shipping and export cattle, with trade holding mostly at $2.60@4.00. Cattle have to be remarkably choice to sell over $4.00, and good heavy steers cross the scales at $3.75. Stockers and feeders continue to sell relatively above choice matured beeves, and stockers averaging from 700 to 800 pounds are bringing $2.15@2.90. Cows and heifers have weakened with steers and are selling largely at $2.15@2.50, and few bulls go as high as $3.00. Calves are 25 cents per 100 pounds lower, few going above $5.00. Texas cattle were about 10 cents lower than last week.

Prices for hogs are still on the down grade. The greatest weakness was in heavy hogs, big 400 to 500 pound lots selling off to $3.50, but light weights also weakened and declined largely 5 cents. Trade was slow at $3.50@3.85 for heavy and medium weights, with sales of packing lots largely around $3.75, while light weights sold at $3.60@4.15 as an extreme range.

Sheep—Prices were weak to 10 cents lower, heavy export sheep being the weakest. Common to choice sheep were in moderate demand at $2.75@3.90, with westerne selling largely at $3.50@3.75. Lambs chiefly sold at $3.25@4.25.

Receipts—Cattle, 3,500; hogs, 19,000; sheep, 16,000.

KANSAS CITY.

Kansas City, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts 6,500; shipments, 1,800; market slow, but steady; beef steers, $3.25@4.90; native cows, $2.00@3.35; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,600; shipments, 600; market lower; heavies, $3.10@3.65; packers, $3.60@3.75; mixed, $3.50@3.65; lights and yorkers, $3.60@3.70.

Sheep—Receipts, 6,300; shipments, 600; muttons, $3.25@3.90.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, March 31.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market rather easy; native beeves, $3.40@4.25; Texas steers, $3.00@3.80; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.75; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.50; bulls, mostly $2.25@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; 10@15 cents lower; heavy, $3.60@3.85; mixed, $3.60@3.80; light, $3.60@3.90.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; natives, $3.50@4.15; southern, $3.30@3.50; western, $3.60@3.85.

WICHITA MARKETS

Wichita, March 31.

HOGS.

Hogs—Ten cents lower

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Dock	Ave.	Price.	No.	Dock	Ave.	Price.
78	80	250	$3 37½	79	....	280	$3 35
79	....	270	3 40	3	....	236	3 30
14	....	289	3 30	6	....	246	3 30
14	....	248	3 35	5	....	210	3 35
7	....	268	3 35	5	....	288	3 30
6	....	233	3 35	6	....	280	3 35
6	....	254	3 35				

CATTLE.

Cattle—Ten cents lower.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.		Ave.	Price.
2	native cows	1150	$2 60
1	heifer	900	2 20
1	heifer	820	2 25
2	heifers	670	2 75
21	butcher steers	1020	3 45

Shippers

Cyrus Wilkely, Mt. Hope, hogs.
N. M. Wicks, Harvey, hogs.
V. N. Carnel, Anthony, hogs.

SEEDS.

Specialties Just Now:

Sweet Peas, Fashionable Varieties.
Lawn Grass,
Garden Seeds,
Bulb and Flower Seeds.

ROSS BROS.

PHONE 233 309 E. DOUGLAS

ATTACKS ASSESSMENT INSURANCE

Belief in Boston That it Can Not Stand by Itself at All.

New York, March 31.—The New York Post prints the following dispatch from Boston:

Recent agitation in assessment insurance circles has called renewed attention to this style of insurance and to its failure to effect the revolution in insurance upon human life which was confidently predicted when the minds of the public began to be turned by the fallacies of the idea. Massachusetts has been through a long and bitter experience, and is now coming around to the demonstrated conclusion that assessment insurance, as a system, has such inherent weakness that it cannot stand of itself. It must engraft upon it such provisions as are required by the old-line life companies for their financial soundness. There are two large assessment companies still surviving in Massachusetts, which have lived through much stress, and one small one. They are probably able to continue for a great while, according to the present promises, for their methods have changed greatly from their beginnings, but there have been a horde of small concerns which have been obliged to give up years ago. More than this, in consequence of the demoralization of the people on account of assessment crase, there followed the still worse endowment folly, and then, deeper still in the mire of bad finance and piratical morals, the home investment companies and the various "orders" of rainbow brilliancy which were to enrich the policy holders, but really impoverished them. From beginning to end it has been a story of shame to the state and of suffering to the deluded people who believed that they could get cheap insurance, and to the brighter ones who, knowing the fraudulent character of the business, believed that they could go in and get out quickly enough to save themselves, while leaving the wreck to fall on the heads of the ignorant victims.

One of the best posted men in the state says that the upshot of this round of experience has been to prove that all life insurance must come down to the basis of the old line companies, except that there is no need on the part of the latter for their surplus. All the other methods of the old line companies are necessary for the stability of the business and for assurance that the company will have on hand enough at the end of any man's life to pay for the expense of insuring him and for the face of the policy which he carries. As he put it the case stands like this. At the age of fifty-one, on the average, every man passes the dead line when it costs the insurance company more to carry him than it gets from him in way of payments. All that the policy-holder pays to the company before he reaches that age is for the sake of having enough money on hand with which to meet the amount of the policy, besides paying the expenses of doing business. This has all been figured down to a mathematical basis, and it is impossible to evade it. The assessment companies have found, step by step, that they must have more of the safeguards which old line companies have found necessary, and it is impossible to have sufficient money on hand to meet obligations in old age unless the payments in youth are correspondingly large. not as many men die to a thousand in the assessment companies as in the old line companies, and probably a slightly larger percentage, because the medical examinations of the old line companies are more strict.

This authority says that it is not necessary for the old line companies to take from their policy-holders any money for the sake of accumulating a surplus, because there is already an ample margin of safety provided by the system itself. In the first place, the mortality tables are based on English statistics. Now, the fact is that the length of life in this country is considerably longer than is shown by these standard tables. Human life is lengthening, as the statistics show. But, further than this, it is the fact that not a single American life insurance company for the average of any three consecutive years in its history has suffered death losses as high as 80 per cent of the number of deaths which should have occurred upon the proportions in the English tables which are the basis upon which life insurance is computed. Here is a permanent factor making for the safety companies in their expectations in regard to the amount of death losses which they must pay, and it is a factor which is probably destined to increase and favor the companies still more. It is the fact, though it is said that the fortunate company does not care to speak of it, that one of our Massachusetts companies has just had one year in which the actual number of deaths was only 53 per cent of what should have occurred on the basis of the tables. So here is one factor which tends to make the companies safe without charging the policy holders for a surplus.

The other factor is the better investments of the companies than their basis of computation. This basis is 4 per cent. Yet the yield of the investments of the Massachusetts companies for the last official year was 4⅞ per cent. Here is a considerable comparative margin which, though it may not be as permanent as the margin due to longer lives, yet is a material fact