ONE MORE DEFENDER

THE ALABAMA WILL BE LAUNCHED MAY 18

The New Battleship Will Be Larger and More Powerful Than the Magnificent Iowa—Her Armament and Armor the Heaviest in Use in the Navy—A First-Class Sea-Going Fighter.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—It was learned here today that May 18 has been fixed as the date for the launching of the United States battleship Alabama, in course of construction at Cramps' shipyard. Miss Morgan, daughter of United States Senator Morgan, will, it is stated, christen the ship named in honor of her native state.

The Alabama will be the first in the water of the three big battleships contracted for in October, 1896. The other two, the Wisconsin and Illinois, are being built respectively at San Francisco and Newport News. All three are identically alike.

The Alabama's keel was laid in November, 1896, and work on her has been considerably delayed because of the complication that arose over the question of the price the government should pay for armor plate. This matter is likely to be settled speedily now, as the bill providing for the payment of $400 a ton for armor has passed the house and is now pending in the senate. In all, 8,600 tons of armor will be required for the three battleships, including ballistic plates, bolts and other necessary Harveyized steel appurtenances.

The size of the Alabama can be comprehended from the fact that she is eight feet longer than the large battleship Iowa, completed by the Cramps last year. She is No. 8 in the naval register and is technically known as a first-class sea-going battleship. Her length on load water line is 368 feet, extreme breadth 72 feet 5 inches, mean draught 23 feet 6 inches, and displacement at that draught 11,525 tons. She will have two vertical inverted three-cylinder triple expansion engines driving twin screws, estimated to develop 10,000 indicated horse-power, under a moderate forced draught. The guaranteed speed is to be 16 knots an hour. The boilers are to carry 180 pounds pressure.

The armament will be four 13-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure; fourteen 6-inch rapid-fire breech-loading rifles, mounted in sponsons, and a secondary battery of sixteen 6-pounder and four 1-pounder rapid-fire guns, together with one gatling and one field gun. She will also have four torpedo tubes.

The side armor of the Alabama is to be 16½ inches thick at the top of the belt, tapering to 9½ inches at the bottom. In the turrets the port hole plates will be 17 inches thick and other plates 15 inches. Inside of this will rise a protective deck, with armor four inches thick on the slopes aft, three inches forward and two and three-quarter inches on the flat top.

IT MEANS DELAY,

Continued from First Page.

of in congress. That body having acted upon the resolutions of independence and intervention, the question is not now properly before it, but there is such intense interest that senators will continue to give it their individual attention until an adjustment with the house is secured.

The supporters of the senate form of expression are very hopeful that public sentiment will compel the house to accept the senate declaration, but they know that influential conservative element is against hem, and they realize that they may be disappointed in the action of the house.

In that event they are prepared to stand out against a surrender on the part of the senate. How long this determination will hold remains to be developed, but the advocates of the recognition of Cuban independence refuse to be convinced that any other course than its recognition is tenable. They decline to even discuss the terms of any compromise short of the senate's action on this point. Whether they would hold to this, if they should find the house equally determined, is not certain, in view of the pressure for action. Still many of the most radical pro-Cubans say that insufficient action is no better than no action at all.

On the other hand, there is an element in the senate of respectable proportions which favors the house resolutions over those of the senate, and whose influence will be constantly exerted in the senate against that body's own declaration. The outspoken senators who hold this view are the twenty-one who voted against the resolutions as amended, and there probably are a dozen more who voted for the declaration as a whole who are not at heart favorable to it, and who would not be greatly disappointed at finding an opportunity to modify the senate's position. Thus it is that, while the sentiment in the senate is not yet sufficiently crystallized to justify positive prediction, there is enough difference of opinion to present an interesting situation if the house should fail to indorse the senate's action.

Aside from the Cuban question, the senate probably will devote itself largely during the week to the appropriation bills. The sundry civil bill has been only partly considered, and the naval bill is on the calendar awaiting action. There are many disputed points in both bills.

DIPLOMATS GIVE IT UP.

No Longer Active in Efforts to Patch Up Peace.

WASHINGTON, April 17. — At the embassies and legations representing the six great powers of Europe the unusual activity of the last three weeks was noticeably relaxed, as it has now come to be accepted in these quarters that there will be no action, certainly none of a radical character, toward mediation or intervention, between Spain and the United States. While the recent exchange of notes was in progress, some of the embassy offices here were open nightly until 3 a. m., receiving and sending cipher dispatches in connection with the effort of the powers to get together. This proved unavailing, however, and, as one of the best posted members of the diplomatic corps stated tonight, "the powers have too many troubles of their own to permit them to reach a concert in this affair."

The Austrian minister, Mr. Hengelmuller, gave a diplomatic dinner tonight, the British and France ambassadors, the Russian charge and the Spanish minister being among the guests. Although the powers were well represented, the gathering was purely of a social character.

QUIET DAY IN WASHINGTON.

President Takes the First Recreation Enjoyed for Weeks.

WASHINGTON, April 17. — Today was exceptionally quiet in official circles, and on the surface, at least, there were no new developments in the Spanish situation. The reports of yesterday's action by the senate were an absorbing subject of discussion and the probability of what the house will do was uppermost in every one's mind.

For the first time in several weeks the president was able to devote Sunday almost entirely to his family and to resume his church-going, which had been interrupted by the important Sunday conferences with the members of the cabinet. In company with Mrs. McKinley and some friends, the president this afternoon went for a long drive, thoroughly enjoying the country scenery, which, because of the advanced spring-like weather, has begun to put on its summer dress.

Assistant Secretary Day was at the White house for a short time and saw the president. Vice President Hobart and Postmaster General Gary also called while the president was at church.

In the war and navy departments there was also lacking that evidence of activity and rush which has characterized them for so many Sundays past. In the war department Adjt. Gen. Corbin was at his desk for a short time in the morning. He said there had been no changes in the details for the mobilization of troops announced some days ago, nor any important assignments of officers. The proposals from railroads for transporting the troops from the various places where they are now located will be opened tomorrow, and the expectation is that the soldiers in many instances will begin their journey South on the same day.

YOUNG CATHOLICS PATRIOTIC.

Systematic Preparations for Getting Volunteers.

CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—The Enquirer says Judge H. W. Rives, chairman of the supreme council of the Young Men's Catholic Institute of the United States, has directed every council to designate a member to whom to telegraph in case of war and to enroll at once all willing to go to the front the moment the president calls for volunteers.

M. T. Corcoran, of Cincinnati, the supreme vice president of the order, confirms this story. Hon. J. J. McDad, San Francisco, the supreme president, has been telegraphing copiously. This order numbers 50,000, and it is estimated 90 per cent are willing to go at once.

Cuban Consul Arrives.

NEW YORK, April 17.—J. L. Hanno, United States consul at Cardenas, Cuba, arrived on the Norwegian steamer Britannic today with fifteen other passengers.

MISS BARTON GOING BACK..

Red Cross Society Preparing to Send Supplies to Suffering Cubans.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The central Cuban relief committee, of New York, will load an American steamship with supplies for the relief of the reconcentrados in Cuba immediately, and dispatch her to Key West for orders. She will be followed as soon as possible by a second ship. Both will sail under the Red Cross flag and be in charge of Red Cross agents. It is hoped that the way will be clear for the vessels to proceed to the Cuban ports, land and distribute the supplies, but naval and military escort will be provided in accordance with the Geneva treaty should hostilities have broken out before the arrival at Key West.

A sufficient number of agents of the American National Red Cross will accompany the ships to effectually carry on the distribution. Probably Miss Barton will join the first ship at Key West.

Chairman Stephen E. Barton, of the central Cuban relief committee, was at the state department today. He returned to New York tonight. The war and navy departments and Surgeon General Sternberg have been notified of the readiness of the American National Red Cross to render service, supplemental to the army and navy medical departments, if called upon.

Miss Clara Barton will shortly visit this city for conference, and will then return to Key West.

MONEY MARKET TIMID.

War Scare Causing Uncertainty—Stocks Weaker.

LONDON, April 17.—Uncertainty is the main features of the money market, the ease or stringency of the near future, depending upon peace or war between Spain and the United States. The Bank of England is doing everything to attract gold.

The stock market is comparatively quiet, owing to the timidity felt in view of the political uncertainty. Practically the whole list, however, shows a decrease, first-class securities suffering with the others. Consuls are ½ lower, and English railway securities show a decline of 1 to 1½. Spanish fours have been the center of interest from which all departments took their cues.

There was a net fall in Spanish fours of 6 points, making a drop of 20 from the top price of the year. Even without war a reduction of interest from 4 per cent to 2, or an equivalent heavy coupon tax, is regarded probable. All the internationals participated in the depression, notably Italians, Greeks, Argentines and Brazilians.

American railroads were very mercurial. All closed lower, though little selling was recorded on this side. Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul shares headed the decreases, with a fall of 2⅞ points. L. & N. fell 2⅜ points, Atchison preferred the same adjustment, Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Erie firsts, New York Central, Norfolk & Western preferred, Northen Pacific preferred, Reading firsts, Southern preferred, Union Pacific preferred all fell 1 point or more.

NEED TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Capt. Ray Will Recommend the Establishment of a Garrison on the Yukon.

PORTLAND, Or., April 17.—Capt. P. H. Ray, Eighth United States infantry, who spent the winter in Alaska, arrived here today from the North, and went immediately to Vancouver barracks. Capt. Ray will recommend to the war department the sending of troops into the interior of Alaska, and the establishment of a military form of government in the Yukon. He will also recommend that the government pack train now at the head of the Linn canal be used for the exploring expeditions into the interior, the reindeer having been found impracticable for packing in the summer season. Capt. Ray states that he does not believe the spring clean-up of gold will show more than $8,000,000.

AGRICULTURAL—COMMERCIAL—INDUSTRIAL—FINANCIAL

A FLIGHTY WHEAT MARKET

THE WEEK HISTORICAL AS A RECORD MAKER

The Upward Move Altogether in the Line of Destiny—Scarcity of the Commodity the Controlling Element—Strong Markets Abroad Foster Strength at Home—Leiter a Large Seller of May and July.

The past week was, to a certain extent, historical in connection with the wheat market, in that the price for May touched the highest figure scored for any option since 1892, namely, $1.15. The following are the changes during the week from the closing, April 9, to that of April 16, in the markets named:

	April 16.	April 9.
Minneapolis	99⅞	96⅝
Chicago	1 09	1 06
Duluth	1 03½	1 00
St. Louis	1 02	1 00⅝
New York	1 06¾	1 01⅝

These figures indicate gains of 3¼c at Minneapolis, 3c at Chicago, 3½c at Duluth, 1⅜c at St. Louis, and 5⅛c at New York.

One does not find it necessary to look very far for the discovery of the cause of this upward leap. The greatest wonder all along has been that there were so many traders found who failed to recognize the real condition of things as they existed, and have continued to exist ever since the close of the December deal. Week by week the volume in the country elevators was lessening, while the increase in the visible supply told its own story of the marketing of stock by the farmers at the top notches. Surely they have had a harvest of good fortune since last September entered, and they sensibly availed themselves of their opportunities.

The opening on Monday was not strong. The decrease in the visible supply for the week was only 94,000 bushels. Nobody seemed inclined to trade pending the uncertainty surrounding the Spanish-American controversy; and the market sank into a dullness that bordered on absolute stagnation. On the following day there was free selling. Bradstreet's showed an increase in the world's visible supply. But news came from California that no exports could be expected from that state for fifteen months. Then again it was apparent that the European demand was being maintained and that genuine nervousness existed there as to the extent of the shortage of stocks. By Wednesday the market began moving, and May wheat touched $1.11 in Chicago. The bears were caught again in the same old way with which one would think they had become familiar by this time, and later came the bulge to $1.15. Mr. Leiter, it is said, sold enormously of his long stocks of both May and July. It was not surprising that he should dispose of his July. He was forced into its purchase in his efforts to support May. He bought at low prices and he soon found it possible to realize handsomely and at the same time accommodate the bears, who had sold short at lower prices, and nimbly ran to cover when May began its startling upward flight.

The news, or the little there was of it, was generally bearish. Argentina's shipments were less than the week previous. There were some bad reports from Kansas in regard to injury to winter wheat. Dry weather was reported from Iowa and the Dakotas. All the foreign markets continued strong. After the hesitancy of a fortnight ago regarding the formation of opinion as to the effect of war, the conviction seemed to be almost unanimous that such an issue must result in strengthening prices. This conclusion was doubtless drawn from the determined manner in which continental buyers forwarded their orders.

The sensation was reserved for Saturday, however, when the discovery was made that Mr. Leiter was a large seller of May. The price had soared to $1.15, but it soon declined to $1.11 and then to $1.09. Just where it will be pegged in the future is not apparent, but having maintained it so successfully at $1.04 or thereabouts for so long a time, it would not be surprising if the peg should now be moved upward a little. The option has about six weeks more of life, and what the possibilities may be are indicated in a slight degree by what has already gone before.

There was considerable realizing all around by different traders during the highest range in the transactions. There was a show of old-time activity in the general market which was welcomed by the commission crew after the long period of dullness which has characterized operations during the months of the year thus far.

Just what Mr. Leiter's tactics are in connection with July is the present conundrum. If, as reported, he sold to the amount of millions of bushels of that option, it is reasonably certain that, as the May option goes out, he will be in shape to recover his holdings in July at a lower range, and to all appearances these sales are in the nature of a move for that undertaking.

The markets everywhere closed strong, and, in view of the heavy liquidation, it is just possible that a period of rest will result and prices be allowed to drift to a lower level preparatory for a final dash before the temination of the May option.

The following figures from the repot of the bureau of statistics are instructive, as indicating the improvement in the agricultural industries of the country:

Breadstuffs exported during the nine months ending March 31, 1898, were valued at $229,893,138, against an amount valued at $153,805,689 for a like period ending March, 1897. The value of the breadstuff exports for March was $24,497,965, against $15,802,561 for March, 1897. The exports of the various grains for the nine months ending March, 1898, compared with the same period of the proceding year, were as follows: Wheat, 110,239,415, against 67,696,933 bushels; corn, 138,905,937, against 135,634,231 bushels; oats, 51,479,847, against 26,043,882 bushels; barley, 9,872,174, against 15,648,000 bushels; rye, 10,545,238, against 5,739,194 bushels; corn meal, 658,782, against 340,325 bushels; wheat flour, 11,926,734, against 11,995,451 barrels; oatmeal, 57,560,943, against 35,599,062 pounds. The amounts exported in March, compared with March, 1897, were as follows: Wheat, 8,813,853, against 2,887,854 bushels; corn, 18,348,574, against 25,187,243 bushels; oats, 5,247,180, against 2,444,639 bushels; barley, 623,829, against 1,052,921 bushels; rye, 1,186,349, against 438,983 bushels; wheat flour, 1,476,828, against 1,114,193 barrels; corn meal, 98,688, against 68,845 barrels; oatmeal, 8,608,379, against 4,369,643 pounds.

In its comments respecting the market, The Northwestern Miller, in its issue of last Friday, says:

> In the Northwest receipts are getting smaller, and are light as compared with last year, and with other late years. It is beginning to be realized that the active demand and high prices brought out the bulk of the grain early in the season, and that the large receipts we had were at the expense of arrivals usually coming later in the season. There is a fair stock of wheat in Minneapolis, but when the additions that must be made to meet the supply requirements through the season are taken into account, it is not found where it can all come from. When the seeding is past, there are expected to be fair receipts again for a few weeks, with which exception little more in the way of full arrivals is looked for, up to the end of the crop season. There were reports of too dry weather in some parts of the Northwest, though not thought here to be serious. The seeding reports were favorable, and a large acreage in South Dakota and in Southern Minnesota is already in the ground. If favorable weather continues through the coming week, farmers will be pretty well through in the southern and central parts, with something of a start in the north.
>
> The drouth in California was talked of as were other causes of poor crops there, with reports verifying conditions that do not justify expectations of much wheat to be raised there this season. East of the Rockies the situation for winter wheat is very well spoken of, excepting along north of the Ohio river, in the southern part of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. Still the possibility of a large acreage of spring wheat and the favorable condition so far for seeding indicate a full crop for the season, when taken as a total. There is yet, however, the question as to the supply of mills until harvest in the Northwest, which is creating uneasiness among millers.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

The live stock market has been active during the past week, with a good demand for all classes, and at a good range of prices. There is a decided shortage in the hog supply. Of course, much of this is due to the prevalence of the cholera during the past season, but it can also be attributed to the fact that within late years the growing of hogs has been neglected by the farmers of the Northwest. The indications are that diversified farming is becoming more and more general as its advantages become more largely appreciated. Encouragement, too, is being afforded by the existence of a live stock market in St. Paul which, during the last six months, has grown vastly in importance.

Much is expected the coming season from the movement of range cattle, and with the growing tendency on the part of farmers to secure stockers and feeders for fattening the market here is likely to be unusually active. There is great need of improved cattle in this market. Of course, it requires time to secure these, but the signs are that a beginning is being made in the right direction in this regard.

In addition to the establishment of a horse market at South St. Paul by George W. Wentworth & Co., it may be stated that negotiations have been closed in connection with a contract between the stock yards company and Joseph Rosenbaum and George M. Beasley for the construction of twenty new sheep barns, with a capacity of 1,000 each. These are to be completed and ready for occupancy during the month of July. This firm propose to feed during the next winter 50,000 sheep at South St. Paul. The sheep feeding industry at this place is increasing year by year. There were 200,000 fed there the past season, and arrangements are being made now insuring the feeding of 300,000 next winter.

The following from the Orange Judd Farmer is interesting in connection with the revival in the industry of breeding cattle:

> The owners of pure-bred beef cattle may well view with satisfaction the revival of the industry. As we have pointed out for several years, this has been necessarily slow and in consequence healthy and substantial. Anyone who has studied the problem carefully foresaw the better times coming, but few were prepared for the phenomenally high prices received for pure-bred breeding stock at sales during the past three months. At the recent sale of Herefords at Kansas City the high average of $479 for sixty head was received. At the Sunny Slope sale, two weeks before, 150 Herefords averaged over $400 per head. A herd of young Shorthorn bulls in Canada recently sold for $134 each. Another Western Hereford breeder sold forty head at an average of $372. For fifty-seven Herefords a Missouri stockman received $233 each, and so on all along the line. The Western breeders are realizing fully the necessity of producing better cattle. High grade steers were wanted when the common scrub could not be sold. The far-seeing breeder who secured his foundation stock when cattle were cheap is now rejoicing.

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

The week at the Midway horse market has been one of considerable activity. The prices obtained for stock are much more satisfactory to dealers and producers than they have thus far been in the history of that market. As one dealer said on Saturday, the prices obtained now more than cover the cost of production, which has not been the case for a long while. The demand is large and constantly increasing as the spring advances. The fact is recognized that horses are scarce, and it is certain that owing to the let-up in breeding within the past five years there must be a considerable period of waiting for the crop of youngsters to mature. The animals in the stalls at the Midway are all of excellent class, and the market is growing into increasing importance and prominence.

ST. PAUL GRAIN.

Quotations on hay, grain, feed, etc., furnished by Griggs Bros., grain and seed merchants:

Wheat—Saturday's market opened strong and closed above opening price. No. 1 northern, $1.01@1.03; No. 2 northern, 96½@99½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 28@28½c; No. 3, 27½@28c.

Oats—No. 3 white, 26½@26c; No. 3, 24½@25½c.

Barley and Rye—Sample barley, 32@38c; No. 2 rye, 51@52c; No. 3 rye, 50@50½c.

Seeds—No. 1 flax, $1.22@1.23; timothy, $1.10@1.35; red clover, $3@3.60.

Flour—Patents, per bbl, $4.80@5; straights, $4.50@4.60; bakers', $3.60@4; rye flour, $2.80@3.

Ground Feed and Millstuffs—No. 1 feed, $12@12.50.

Bran—In bulk, $9.25@9.50.

Coarse Corn Meal—$11.50@11.75.

Hay—Market higher for best grades; other qualities continue dull and slow of sale; choice to fancy upland, $6.75@7.25.

LIVE STOCK.

UNION STOCKYARDS.

Receipts—1,000 hogs, 23 cattle, 20 calves, 27 sheep.

Hogs—Five cents lower than yesterday. There was a fair run of hogs and the quality was generally good. Chicago closed lower. More hogs wanted.

Representative Sales—

No.	Wt.	D'k'ge.	Price.	No.	Wt.	D'k'ge.	Price.
1	490	..	$2 00	48	179	80	3 67½
6	116	..	3 30	61	192	80	3 67½
13	123	..	3 35	61	192	80	3 67½
2	305	40	3 50	44	248	80	3 67½
3	363	80	3 55	40	180	..	3 67½
3	360	..	3 55	8	270	..	3 70
8	300	40	3 60	55	223	..	3 72½
5	237	..	3 60	23	207	..	3 72½
11	163	..	3 65	39	264	..	3 72½
25	168	40	3 67½	29	228	80	3 72½
33	170	..	3 67½	40	225	80	3 72½
33	187	..	3 67½	23	230	..	3 72½
30	159	40	3 67½	35	239	..	3 72½
27	160	..	3 67½	31	239	..	3 72½
46	200	80	3 67½	35	242	80	3 72½
42	170	..	3 67½	49	169	..	3 72½
45	181	..	3 67½	59	192	80	3 77½

Cattle—Steady and active. The new offerings that arrived were soon disposed of. There was a good outlook for butcher stuff and the receipts were scarce. Everything was cleaned up before noon, of all grades, and practically nothing left. More cattle wanted.

Representative Sales—

No.	Wt.	Price.	No.	Wt.	Price.
Butcher Cows and Heifers—			Stockers and Feeders—		
3	396	$3 00	2	530	$3 75
Butcher Steers—			2	870	3 75
3	1206	4 25	4	727	3 75
Veal Calves			1	560	3 75
10	116	5 25	13	757	3 80
Bulls—			1	920	4 00
1	760	2 75	2	295	4 00
1	1000	3 00	6	386	4 00
1	400	3 00	4	705	4 25
1	1530	3 00	4	441	4 40
1	560	3 00	1	360	4 50
2	820	3 20	26	278	4 55
1	610	3 20	Stock Cows and Heifers—		
1	660	3 20			
Stockers and Feeders—			1	970	2 75
			4	1012	3 25
1	650	3 50	1	320	3 25
2	805	3 50	1	670	3 30
3	613	3 60	1	540	3 30
1	640	3 65	1	1310	3 40
3	686	3 65	3	330	3 60

Sheep—Strong. The bunch which arrived went to a local feeder.

Disposition of Stock—

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co	26	950	...
Staples & King	19	...	...
W. C. Tyrell	19	...	...
F. B. Cable	7	...	...
Lytle & Raeburn	10	...	...
Thompson	6	...	...
Slimmer & Thomas	29	...	...
T. M. Glass	1	...	...
Mosher	39	...	...
Other buyers	1	...	...
Haas Bros	...	59	...
Edgar & Long	...	...	27

MILCH COW EXCHANGE.

Lytle & Raeburn's report: There is very active inquiry for all classes of fresh milkers and springers, with the exception of the very old worn-out ones. Choice milkers and forward springers fit for dairymen are especially wanted. The regular dealers from St. Paul and Minneapolis could not fill their orders this week, as there were not enough cows. Dairymen's dry cows required in unlimited numbers.

Representative Sales—

4 cows	$180
4 cows	145
1 cow	40
1 cow	33
1 cow	23

MIDWAY HORSE MARKET.

Barrett & Zimmerman's report: No particular change in the demand for farm stock; it ruled quiet. The dealers are looking more for heavy drafters and drivers and horses for railroad purpose. The market is heavily stocked with these classes of horses. Among our offerings are some extra fine drivers and smooth drafters. The nominal sales for yesterday were as follows: Farm horses from 4 to 7 years, from 1,200 to 1,450, from $65 to $110. Drafters from 1,500 to 1,800, from $90 to $150. Drivers from 5 to 7 years, from $75 to $150. Railroad horses, good chunks, 1,400 pounds, from $80 to $100. Mules, from $90 to $100. The most salable stock are horses in the best condition; in good flesh, smooth-looking and of good quality, these are subject to a quick disposal, and demand fair prices.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The tone of today's stock dealings, while dull and depressed, gave no very active indications of apprehension. It was a rather waiting market, as for some time past. The transactions outside of operations by professionals were insignificant. Selling by traders found few seekers, and prices consequently yielded very readily. On the other hand, when the professionals turned buyers, they found no stocks offering, and prices consequently easily recovered. Naturally, the net results of this kind of juggling from one hand to the other and then back again were not large, though the day's price movement was pretty wide.

The opening decline was due to sympathy with London, where Americans all showed a heavy tone, and where Spanish fours relapsed after yesterday's closing within ⅛ of the lowest price made last Wednesday, in the bear raid. European operators had apparently lost their confidence in the efficacy of the reported project for concerted mediation by the powers. The active preparations being made by the United States admonished observers that differences over the technicalities of the Cuban resolutions were not expected to interfere with th substance of their action involving armed intervention.

Some slight recoveries in the second hour were due to covering by the shorts, but they were not held, and the list showed net declines in nearly all cases, for the most part confined to fractions. Tobacco absorbed a large part of the dealings, and suffered a loss of 9⅜ on very heavy offerings, brought out by the recent jump in price of Sugar. The grangers and Union Pacific preferred were the other most active features, but the market was very narrow.

The total sales of stocks today were 133,500 shares, including: 9,202 Burlington, 7,590 St. Paul, 5,550 Union Pacific preferred, 6,340 U. P., D. & G., 6,638 Tobacco, 12,890 Sugar.

The following were the fluctuations of the leading railway and industrial shares furnished by C. H. F. Smith & Co., members New York stock exchange and Chicago board of trade:

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
O. R. & N.				43¾
S. R. & T. Co.				3½
Am. Tobacco	108	108	99⅞	100¼
Am. Spirits				9
do pfd	22	22	22	21½
Atchison	11	11⅛	11	11¼
do pfd	24⅞	25	24⅜	24⅞
Am. Cotton Oil				16
Bay State Gas				2⅞
Balt. & Ohio	16¾	17	16¾	16½
C., B. & Q.	91½	91¾	90⅜	91⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.				27
Ches. & Ohio	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
Chicago Gas	90⅛	90¼	89⅞	90¼
Canada Southern				46¼
Col. Fuel & I.				18½
C. G. W.	10⅞	11¼	10½	10½
Delaware & Hudson	106¾	106¾	106½	106½
Erie				12
do pfd				32
General Electric				31⅞
Great Northern pfd				147
Hocking Valley				5¼
Illinois Central				98¾
Jersey Central	92⅛	93	92⅛	93
Kansas & Texas				10¼
do pfd				30½
Lead	28¾	28¾	28¾	28
Linseed Oil				14
Laclede Gas				40
Louis. & Nash.	48	48¼	47¾	48
Lake Erie & West.				69⅛
Leather pfd				56
Manhattan Con	95½	95½	94¾	94¾
Met. Traction	137	138½	137	137½
M. & St. L. 1st pfd				80¼
do 2d pfd				49
Missouri Pacific	25¾	25¾	25½	25¾
Michigan Central	101⅝	102¾	101½	102
N. P. common	22¾	22¾	22⅜	22½
do pfd	60⅞	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞
New York Central	109¾	110¼	109½	109⅞
Northwestern	117¼	117½	117⅛	117¼
New York Gas	176¼	178	176⅛	177
North American				5¼
Omaha				68
do pfd				140
Ontario & Western	14¼	14½	14¼	14½
Pacific Mail	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½
Pullman				170
Reading				16⅛
do 1st pfd				38
do 2d pfd				19½
Rock Island	84½	85	84½	84¾
Southern Railway	7½	7½	7½	7½
do pfd	25¾	25¾	25⅝	25½
Silver certificates				55⅝
Sugar Refinery	116	116⅞	115½	116½
St. Paul	87⅝	87⅞	87¼	87⅞
Tennessee Coal	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
Texas Pacific				10
Union Pacific	19½	19¾	19½	19½
do pfd	52	52	51½	51½
U. S. Rubber	16½	16½	16½	16
Western Union	85½	85½	85½	85¾
Wabash				6¼
do pfd				15¼
Wheeling & Lake E.				1⅞

The following were the closing quotations of other stocks as reported by the Associated Press:

Canada Pacific	79⅜	St. Paul pfd	141
Canada South	46¼	St. P. & Omaha	68
Central Pacific	11½	do pfd	140
Chicago & Alton	154	St. P., M. & M.	129
C. & E. I.	51	Southern Pacific	12½
D. & R. G.	10⅝	U. P., D. & G.	6⅝
do pfd	42½	W. & L. E.	1⅞
Fort Wayne	168	do pfd	8⅞
L. E. & W. pfd	69⅛	Adams Ex	99
Louis. & Nash.	48	American Ex.	122
Manhattan L	94¾	United States Ex.	38
Met. Traction	137½	Wells-Fargo Ex.	114
Mich. Central	102	A. Cot. Oil pfd	67½
Missouri Pacific	25¾	A. Tobacco pfd	112
Mobile & Ohio	27	Chicago Gas	90¼
N. A. & C.	6½	Cons. Gas.	177
do pfd	22	Illinois Steel	45
N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	Lead pfd	102
do 1st pfd	60	Nat. Lin. Oil	14
do 2d pfd	28	Silver certificates	55¾
O. R. & N.	43½	S. R. & T.	33½
O. S. L.	28	Sugar pfd	147
Pittsburg	168	U. S. Leather	5½
St. L. & S. F.	6¼	U. S. Rubber pfd	66
do 1st pfd	56		

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg.	118½	N. J. C. 5s	111
do coup	119	N. Car. 6s	120
U. S. 4s	108¼	do 4s	102
do coup	109½	N. P. 1st 6s	114
do 2ds	95	do prior 4s	92⅝
do 5s, reg	109¾	do gen. 3s	59⅝
do 5s, coup	111	N.Y.C. & St. L.4s	101½
District 3 65s	114	N. & W. 6s	118
Ala., class A	108½	N. W. consols	141½
do B	105	do deb. 5s	114
do C	95	O. N. 1sts	114
do Currency	95	do 4s	92
Atchison 4s	86½	O. S. L. 6s, t. r.	118
do adj. 4s	58	do 5s, t. r.	106
Canada S. 2ds	105	do 5s, t. r.	53½
Chicago Ter. 4s	84¾	Pacific 6s of 95	103
C. & O. 5s	113	Reading 4s	79⅞
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅝	R. G. W. 1sts	80
D. & R. G. 1sts	108	St.L.& I.M.con.5s.	86½
do 4s	[illegible]	St.L.& S.F.gen.6s.	115¼
East Tenn. 1sts	105½	St. P. Con.	140
Erie Gen. 4s	68¾	St. P. C.& P.1sts	117
F. W.& D.1st.t.r.	67	do 5s	115
General Elec. 5s	100	South. Ry. 5s	89
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. R. & T. 6s	54
do 2ds	103	Tenn. new set 3s	85
H. & T. C. 5s	110	T. P. L. G. 1sts	99
do con. 6s	103	do reg. 2ds	30½
Iowa Central 1sts	97	Union Pacific 4s	89⅞
La. new cons. 4s	97½	U.P., D. & G. 1sts	53
L. & N. Uni. 4s	85	Wabash 1st 5s	106¼
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	76½
M., K. & T. 2ds	59	West Shore 4s	106¼
do 4s	86¼	Va. Centuries	66½
N. Y. C. 1sts	114	do deferred	3

NEW YORK MONEY.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Money on call steady, 2 per cent; last loan 2 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6 per cent; sterling exchange steady with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼@4.85½ for demand and at $4.79¾@4.80 for sixty days. Posted rates, $4.80½@4.81 and $4.84@4.84½. Commercial bills, $4.79@4.79½. Silver certificates, 55¾@56½. Bar silver, 55⅝. Mexican dollars, 45¼.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The weekly bank statement shows the following changes:

Surplus reserve, increase $2,309,600
Loans, decrease 7,697,900
Specie, increase 4,554,400
Legal tenders, decrease 3 8 4 20
Deposits, decrease 6,3 7,60
Circulation, increase 55,800

The banks now hold $37,373,075 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $219,162,479; gold reserve, $179,474,687.

BANK CLEARINGS.

St. Paul, $572,555.95.
Minneapolis, $1,152,118.
Chicago, $15,850,428.

LOOK FOR GOOD BUSINESS

CREAMERY OUTFITTERS EXPECT A BIG SPRING TRADE

Corps of Organizers Will Go Out on the Road Again as Soon as the Farmers Have Finished With Their Seeding—Dairy Exhibit at the Omaha Exposition Being Arranged For.

The creamery organizers will probably take the road again about the 1st of May. Seeding is progressing nicely in the southern part of the state, and in some sections seeding has been completed. It is to enable the farmers in the northern part of the state to finish putting in their crop that the organizers are waiting.

During the week Mr. Crickmore received numerous letters from different sections of the state, from which it is evident that the corps will be kept busy when they again take the road.

The early spring is the time when the farmers must agitate the organization of co-operative creameries. Ordinarily, the season would close with the last of April, but this year creamery outfitting men are looking forward to a brisk business during May. The unqualified success which attended the efforts of the corps and the renewed interest all through have prompted the impression that some brand new creameries may be built yet this year.

A meeting of the State Dairymen's association will be called during the next ten days to formulate definite plans for the exhibition to be made by this state at the Omaha exposition. Secretary Crickmore, the committee on dairy exhibit appointed by the Minnesota commissioners, and Secretary Danforth have all been working hard on plans for the dairymen's part of the Minnesota exhibit, and it is expected that some propositions will be made at this meeting, by those who have been looking the matter up.

Creameries are being talked of at the following places, and contracts will, in all probability, be let during this week: Classner, Minn.; St. Croix Falls, Wis.; Volga, Wis.; East Union, Minn., additional facilities.

Cornish, Curtiss & Greene closed a contract last week for an up-to-date $3,000 creamery at Haugen, Minn. Great interest has been taken in the prospect for a creamery, and the efforts of a few of the farmers have at last been realized.

F. B. Fargo & Co. closed contracts with the following last week: Horse Shoe Lake, Wis.; Athens, Wis.; Byrnes, Minn.; Silver Lake, Minn.; Gann Valley, S. D., and Forestberg, S. D.

The Creamery Packing Company of Mankato also secured the contract for their share of the Northwestern business. New creameries will be built by them at Sargent and Meyers, Minn.

The average one-separator creamery, with a capacity of 5,000 or 6,000 pounds of milk daily, will cost $2,000 for machinery, and the building can be put up for $1,000. Three thousand dollars all told will build a creamery fit for the finest.

Prof. T. L. Haecker, of the state agricultural farm, former secretary of the State Dairymen's association, still has the books of the association, and what is more he is likely to keep them until the dairymen bring suit in the matter. The attorney general has advanced an opinion that Mr. Haecker has no legal claim to the books, as a majority vote of the association is conclusive. Mr. Haecker's successor was duly elected, and he has no further claim upon the records of the society.

The report of the association is also hung up, as the manuscript is among the papers in Mr. Haecker's possession.

Local creamery outfitters report that the demand for creamery supplies has been especially good during March and the early part of April. Many of the old creamery men are brushing up their establishments and submitting them to a thorough renovation and house cleaning.

The traditional farmer who holds his milk pails under the pump for a brief period has long ceased to be a reality. "Watering" was at one time said to be quite prevalent, but the present strict laws regulating the sale of milk and attaching a penalty for such adulteration have had the desired effect in the almost total eradication of the practice.

Not alone has the law regulating the sale of milk been effectual, but similar regulations put upon the sale of butter and cheese have elevated the dairy business to a higher plane, and required a higher standard of all dairy products.

"Oleo" and filled cheese are fast disappearing from the state, comparatively few cases having been reported to the dairy and food commission.

During the last week or two the butter market has been pretty thoroughly cleaned up, comparatively little butter being left on the market. The trading has been steady, with little variation here and there of a bulge or a slump of a fraction of a cent.

Good butter will always bring a good, and often times a fancy price. Nothing is so distasteful as butter that is a little off either in flavor or tone.

The people of the Northwest must have good butter, and for it they are willing to pay a good price. The 700 creameries in the state are trying hard to satisfy this demand.

The buttermaker always reserves the right to reject all milk brought to the creamery which will in any way injure the flavor of the butter.

High prices on butter at this season of the year are likely to stimulate production later in the season. The market is seldom, if ever, as well cleaned up at this season of the year as at present.

It is a novelty to see an advance in butter right on the eve of the opening of the season. It is at the same time a very highly satisfactory condition of affairs.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Trains leave and arrive at St. Paul as follows:

UNION DEPOT, SIBLEY STREET.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

TICKET OFFICE, 199 East Third Street. 'Phone 1142.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
b9:00am	Breck. Div. & B'ches.	b5:35pm
b8:20am	F'gus Falls Div. & B'ches.	b5:35pm
b8:20am	Willmar, via St. Cloud	b6:45pm
a7:00pm	Breck., Fargo, Gd Fks, W'pg	a7:45am
a1:30pm	Alaska Limited	a6:15pm
b4:50pm	Excelsior & Hutchinson	b11:45pm
a8:00pm	Crookston Express	a7:30am

EASTERN MINNESOTA RAILWAY.

b9:00am a11:15pm	Duluth and West Superior	a7:10am b6:30pm

TICKET OFFICE

162 E. Third Street.

Union Station, St. Paul.

Milwaukee Station, Minneapolis.

Dining and Pullman Cars on Winnipeg & Coast Trains.

	Leave	Arrive
Pacific Mail, Daily; Fargo, Bozeman, Butte, Helena, Missoula, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle and Portland	1:30pm	4:40pm
Dakota and Manitoba Express, Daily; Moorhead, Fargo, Fergus Falls, Wahpeton, Crookston, Grand Forks, Grafton and Winnipeg	7:30pm	7:15am
Fargo Local, Daily except Sunday; St. Cloud, Brainerd and Fargo	8:30am	5:05pm

'North-Western Line"—C. St.P., M&O.,

Office, 395 Robert St. 'Phone 480.

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
a8:15am	Chicago "Day Express"	b9:55pm
b6:30pm	Chicago "Atlantic Ex"	a11:30am
a8:10pm	Chicago "N. W. Limited"	a7:50am
b9:25am	Duluth, Superior, Ashland	b5:05pm
a11:00pm	Duluth, Superior, Ashland	a6:50am
a9:35am	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City	a6:50pm
b4:50pm	Mankato, New Ulm, Elmore	b10:00am
a7:45pm	Su City, Omaha, Kan. City	a7:25am

ST. PAUL & DULUTH R. R.

From Union Depot. Office, 396 Robert St.

Leave.	*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Arrive.
*9:00 am ‡2:15 pm *11:15 pm	DULUTH WEST SUPERIOR.	*7:15 am ‡2:50 pm *6:30 pm

Trains for Stillwater: *9:00 am, *12:10, ‡2:15, ‡4:05, *6:40 pm. For Taylors Falls: ‡9:00 am, ‡4:05 pm.

M., ST. P. & S. S. M. R'Y.

Leave.	EAST.	Arrive.
7:20pm	Atlantic Limited (daily)	8:45am
8:05am	Rhinelander Local (ex. Sun.)	5:10pm
	WEST.	
8:10am	Pacific Limited (daily)	7:05pm
	St. Croix Falls Local. Except Sunday. From Broadway	
6:00pm	Depot, foot 4th St.	9:15am
6:20pm	Glenwood Local. Ex. Sunday. Glenwood Local. Mpls.	12:05pm

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

FINEST TRAINS ON EARTH.

Lv. For.	STATIONS.	Ar. From
8:15 a.m.	Chicago, except Sunday	12:15p.m.
8:15 a.m.	St. Louis, except Sunday	....
8.05 p.m.	Chicago & St. Louis, daily	7:45 a.m.

Ticket Office, 400 Robert St. Tel. 36.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.

"The Maple Leaf Route."

Ticket Office: Robert St., cor. 5th St. Phone 150. Trains leave from St. Paul Union Depot.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Dubuque, Chicago, Waterloo, Marshalltown, Des Moines	†8.10 am *8.10 pm	†8.30 pm *7.45 am
St. Joseph and Kansas City	*8.10 pm	*12.50 pm
Mantorville Local	*3.55 pm	*10.45 am

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad

Ticket Office, 365 Robert St. 'Phone. 98.

a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Lv. St. P.	Ar. St. P.
Chicago "Day" Express	b8:15am	b10:10pm
Chicago "Atlantic" Ex.	a2:55pm	a11:30am
Chicago "Fast Mail"	a6:55pm	a1:00pm
Chicago "Vestibule" Lim.	a8:10pm	a7:50am
Chic. via Prairie du C. div.	b4:40pm	b11:15am
Peoria via Mason City	a4:40pm	a11:15am
Dubuque via La Crosse	b8:15am	b10:10pm
St. Louis and Kansas City	a8:35am	a6:25pm
Milbank and Way	b8:20am	b6:30pm
Aberdeen and Dakota Ex.	a7:05pm	a8:15am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL.

City Office, 373 Robert St. 'Phone No. 694.

Leave StPaul	All Trains Daily.	Arrive StPaul
8:00am	Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Milwaukee and Chicago	8:15am
7:40pm	Ashland, Chippewa Falls, Oshkosh, Milwaukee and Chicago.	4:10pm

M. & St. L. Depot—Broadway & 4th.

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS R. R.

"ALBERT LEA ROUTE."

Leave.	a Daily. b Except Sunday.	Arrive.
b9:15am	Mankato, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Kan. City	b6:40pm
b8:45am	Watertown, New Ulm	b4:55pm
b5:00pm	New Ulm Local	b10:20am
a7:00pm	Des Moines & Omaha Lim.	a8:55am
a7:00pm	Chicago & St. Louis Lim.	a8:55am
b4:45pm	Al't Lea & Waseca Local	b10:35am