CLEWS' WALL STREET LETTER

Financial Conditions in Wall Street Summarized by a Financier.

MARKET NOW IN AN EXPECTANT MOOD

Stocks Fluctuate Moderately During the Week, the Only Important Event Being Gage's Offer to Buy Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—(Special.)—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes:

Stocks fluctuated within moderate limits during the last week, and the only event of importance was Secretary Gage's offer to buy bonds for relief of the money market. Some surprise has been expressed at the comparatively small offerings of bonds, amounting to about $10,000,000 up to the date of writing. It should be remembered, however, that government bonds are often held for other reasons than profit and by individuals or institutions that are not influenced by temporary fluctuations in the money market. The offer, too, came after the worst of the pinch was over; easier conditions were in prospect and the urgent demands for money generally came from overloaded holders of industrial securities who have no government bonds to sell and who would have been obliged to pay stiff rates under any circumstances. There is a noticeable absence of complaint from commercial borrowers, who have no difficulty in finding all reasonable accommodations at good rates, which they willingly pay. Fairly high rates for money are likely to continue for reasons now generally understood. Funds will return slowly from the west; January disbursements will soon have to be prepared for, and as yet there are no signs of abatement in the great industrial and commercial activity now in progress. The difficulties of the situation were materially aggravated by the behind-date methods of the United States treasury, from which no great relief can be expected until the country enacts a comprehensive elastic currency system, such as adopted by other enlightened nations. Meanwhile, the action of Secretary Gage in offering to buy bonds will meet the general approval of all fairly disposed people. Political criticism for such was to be expected, and those who profited by abnormal interest rates would of course complain; but, as the secretary's purpose was plainly to do nothing beyond counteracting injurious effect of treasury operations, to simply put relief within reach if necessary, his action was both wise and timely. Had he refused such relief and a crisis ensued he certainly would have incurred the severest criticism for inaction from all parties, including those who now find fault.

In Expectant Mood.

The market is now looking forward to a new set of influences. Congress opens December 4, Monday, a week hence. Usually this is a period of uncertainty and anxiety. There is likely to be much less of the latter than usual, as both branches of the legislature will be much occupied with questions relating to our new dominions, which are apt to be less disturbing to industrial and financial affairs than domestic legislation. The sound money cause is likely to make considerable progress in the coming session, public sentiment now being emphatic enough in demanding that the country be established upon the gold basis beyond all question. The sound money party has lost a strong friend in the late Vice President Hobart, who will not only be remembered as a high-minded gentleman and statesman, but for his timely support of honest money during the presidential campaign of 1896. President McKinley is expected to come out clearly for establishment of the gold standard in his annual message, and the only other question having an important bearing upon business will be the trust problem. In regard to the latter there is good ground for hoping that no rash legislation will be attempted. The industrial commission, whose opinion will largely influence congress, is a body composed of able but conservative men, varying in their opinions, but unlikely as a body to rush into hasty conclusions about conditions which are only partially comprehended, and which have not been fully tested by experience. That legislative restraint of some kind upon the power of trusts is desirable is not to be denied; but wholesale repression would as seriously injure labor as capital. Fortunately properly guarded laws everywhere and congress need not be forced into injurious extremes, such as might be expected if industrial stagnation and discontent were prevalent.

Aside from the money situation the conditions affecting the stock market are generally in favor of better prices. Earnings of both railroads and industrials are excellent, especially the latter. In fact the earnings of the iron and steel combinations are phenomenal, with the prospect of continuing so for months to come. The year 1899 is practically certain to see a higher range of values. A few uncertainties cloud the financial horizon, but they are of a temporary character; and, accidents excepted, we look for a general advance as long as the speculative leaders find circumstances favorable to some concerted action. At present we have only a traders' market and the daily fluctuations have little significance.

In the death of Garret A. Hobart we have lost one of the best and noblest products of American manhood. His sterling honesty, his genial disposition, together with his force of character, have made him one of the marked men of the world. A man tried by the fire of adverse criticism attending an exciting national campaign, he emerged from the fight with the love of his friends and the respect and admiration of his foes, and alike they now unite to mourn his loss and honor his memory.

Manchester Textile Market.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 26.—Business last week was somewhat larger than during the week previous in both yarns and cloth, but the sales are still considerably below the output. Calcutta sent good orders, but most of them were turned down on account of the price. Bombay made only a small demand. Karachi was a moderate buyer in narrows and specialties. Madras took fairly of wide cloth. China took various special lines in grays and fancies. The South American demand was curtailed. Egypt is no longer a factor, at least for the present, but the Levant continues a fair buyer, although the order books are thinning.

There was an increased yarn trade for home consumption, but yarns are now easily obtainable for quick delivery and prices everywhere are fairly strong, with profit margins narrower than recently. France reports an extremely active movement in the cotton trade, with prices rising and spinners and manufacturers prospering. The German market is spotty—very good in Alsace, excellent in south Germany and improving around Gladbach. The Belgian spinners have gone on short time, equal to five days a week.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—There was little temptation offered to speculators on the Stock exchange last week. The condition of money had a distinctly restraining influence. The market was decidedly nervous over the situation in South Africa. A notable feature was the continued selling of consols, which closed ¾ point lower on the week. This, of course, influenced the prices of all gilt-edged securities, but the decline was only moderate.

American securities were irregular, although the trend was generally upward under continental buying. Pennsylvania railroad shares rose 2½ points, New York Central & Hudson River 1¼, Baltimore & Ohio preferred 5, Baltimore & Ohio ordinary 1 and Illinois Central 1. Most of the others were fractionally lower. Call money was plentiful at 2½@3 per cent. Fixtures were firm at 4 per cent and three months' bills were quoted at from 5¼ to 5⅝ per cent.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—WHEAT—Spot, dull; No. 1 California, 6s 1½d@6s 2d; No. 2 red, western winter, 5s 9d; No. 2 northern, spring, 5s 11½d.

CORN—Spot, dull; American mixed, new and old, 3s 5¼d.

FLOUR—St. Louis fancy winter, dull, 7s 6d.

PEAS—Canadian, 5s 5d.

PROVISIONS—Beef, easier; extra India mess, 87s 6d; prime mess, 80s. Pork, steady; prime mess, western, 57s 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lb., firm, 46s. Lard, firm; prime western, in tierces, 26s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Butter, finest United States, 94s; good, 73s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 32s; short ribs, 18 to 22 lbs., firm, 35s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lbs., firm, 32s 9d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., firm, 32s; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 31s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 32s 6d; shoulders, square, 12 to 14 lbs., steady, 31s 6d. Cheese, steady; American, finest white, 54s 6d; American, finest colored, 56s. Tallow, prime city, steady, 24s; Australian, in London, dull, 25s 3d.

Butter, Egg and Cheese Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—BUTTER—Firm; fancy western creamery, 27c; fancy western prints, 28c.

EGGS—Firm; fresh nearby, 24c; fresh western, 23c; fresh southwestern, 22c; fresh southern, 20c.

CHEESE—Unchanged.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 25.—EGGS—Market steady to firm; fresh Missouri and Kansas stock, firsts, 16½c doz., cases returned.

London Wool Market.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The offerings of wool next week aggregate 62,900 bales. The arrivals to date for the next series of auction sales amount to 15,759 bales, of which 4,600 bales were forwarded direct. The imports during the week were: New South Wales, 8,496 bales; Melbourne, 7,008 bales; Queensland, 2,766 bales; South Australia, 2,294 bales; West Australia, 833 bales; New Zealand, 4,329 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 2,612 bales; elsewhere, 545 bales.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Receipts light; market firm at 15½c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Choice to fancy turkeys, 11c; ducks and geese, 9c; chickens, 8c; hens, 7c; roosters, 4@6c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 5½c; spring chickens, 6½c; old and staggy roosters, 3½@4c; ducks and geese, 6@6½c; turkeys, 8c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 14c; choice, 16@17c; separator, 23c; gathered creamery, 22@23c.

PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 75c.

VEALS—Choice, 8c.

GAME—Prairie chickens, per doz., $4.00@4.50; quail, per doz., $1.50@1.75; mallards, $3.00@3.25; blue wing teal, $1.75; green wing teal, $1.25@1.50; mixed ducks, $1.50@2.00.

OYSTERS—Medium, per can, 18c; standard, per can, 22c; bulk standard, per gal., $1.25; extra selects, per can, 30c; extra selects, per gal., $1.60; New York Counts, per can, 37c; New York Counts, per 100, $1.25.

HAY—Upland, choice, $6.50; midland, choice, $6; lowland, choice, $6; rye straw, choice, $5.50; No. 3 corn, 27c; No. 3 white oats, 22½c; cracked corn, per ton, $12; corn and oats, chopped, per ton, $12.50; bran, per ton, $13; shorts, per ton, $14.

VEGETABLES.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., Kansas, $2.25@2.50; Jerseys, $4.00; large bbls. (Neb.), $2.75.

POTATOES—Per bu., 30@35c.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $5.75@6.00; fancy Howes, $6.50@7.00.

ONIONS—Retail way, yellow, 65c; red, 75c.

CELERY—Per doz., 20@40c.

TURNIPS—Rutabagas, per lb., 1¼c; Canadian, 1½@1¾c.

CABBAGE—Per lb., 1½c; Holland seed, 1¾@2c.

WATER CRESS—16-qt. cases, $1.60.

MUSHROOMS—Per lb. box, 50c.

FRUITS.

APPLES—Choice western shipping stock, $2.75@3.00; Jonathans and Grimes' golden, $3.00@3.50; New York stock, $3.50@3.75.

GRAPES—New York, 20c; California Emperor, $2; Catawbas, per small basket, 15c.

PEARS—Western varieties, $2.50.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mexican, per box, $4.00@4.25; California navels, per box, $4.50.

LEMONS—California fancy, $4.75@5.00; choice California, $4.00@4.50; Messina, $5.00@5.50.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 8½c; No. 2 green hides, 7½c; No. 1 salted hides, 10c; No. 2 salted hides, 9c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 9c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 8c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3¾c; rough, 2c; white grease, 2¾@3¼c; yellow and brown grease, 2½@3c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONEY—Per 24-section case, $3.25@3.50.

NUTS—Hickory nuts, large, per bu., $1; Shell Barks, $1.25@1.35.

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

MAPLE SUGAR—Per lb., 9c.

Oil Market.

OIL CITY, Nov. 26.—Shipments, 85,205 bbls.; average, 84,123 bbls.; runs, 94,263 bbls.; average, 86,846 bbls.

MANY WIDOWS DUPED.

Fourteen Chicago Women Accept Offers of Work Out West.

Fourteen widows, all residents of Chicago, are lending valuable aid to the police of that city in an endeavor to locate the whereabouts of John A. Smidt, who is wanted on a charge of having obtained a considerable sum of money under false pretenses, and whose conduct leads to the suspicion that he may be a bigamist. Chief Kipley placed enough credence in the reports which have been made concerning Smidt to order his arrest, reports the Chicago Chronicle, and the publication of his description in the police bulletin.

According to the stories told Lieutenant Joyce at central station by Mrs. Mead of 3122 Wabash avenue and Mrs. Schuman of 624 Sedgwick street, Smidt appears to have entered into a deliberate scheme to obtain money by playing on the feelings of widows in search of employment. He made his home at the boarding house of Mrs. Campbell, 3122 Wabash avenue, and gave it out that he was rich and the owner of a productive vineyard at Salinas, Cal. His object in coming east, he said, was to engage the services of a number of reliable women whom he was desirous of having work in the vineyard. He agreed to pay them $10 a week until they became adepts at the trade and required only that they pay one-half of their railroad fare to the region of grapes and wine.

Mrs. Mead and Mrs. Schuman say the alleged viticulturist collected $50 each from thirteen widows at least, and in addition obtained possession of their trunks under the pretense of shipping them to California. It appears that Mrs. Mead met Smidt in Mrs. Campbell's boarding house and agreed to accept a position in his vineyard. She gave him $50 and on Friday afternoon delivered her trunk to an expressman, who said he had been sent by Smidt. To the police she also confided that Smidt had promised to make her his wife one month from the date of her arrival in Salinas. It had been agreed that she was to meet him at the Santa Fe depot, but when she arrived there she failed to obtain any trace either of the winegrower or the trunk.

In her excitement she attracted the attention of Mrs. Schlman, who was also searching for a trunk, and incidentally "a man named Smidt" who had promised to give her employment and make her his wife one week after she had been installed in the California vineyard. She had not given him any money, however, promising to go through the formality when she took the train for the west. Before the two women left the depot they encountered twelve more—all seeking for Smidt, and the majority of whom claimed to have given him $50 to be paid in railroad fares. Five or six of the women, all of whom said they were widows, claimed that Smidt had married them in Chicago at periods ranging from a month to three days ago.

The police were given the names of all the women and Detectives O'Hara and Morrissey were sent to the depot in the hope of locating the expressman who carried the trunks. Nothing could be learned of either, although several of the women claimed to have seen their trunks being placed in one of the baggage cars. Supposing that Smidt would arrive before the departure of the train, they made no attempt to have the baggage removed and seemed rather to enjoy the promptness with which their belongings were handled by the railroad employes.

The police were told by Mrs. Mead that Smidt had represented that he had been employed by the Philadelphia Construction company for twenty-four years in the capacity of superintendent and at the present time was overseeing the construction of a building at 912 West Monroe street. The detectives who visited the building found it in course of construction, but none of the employes appeared to know anything concerning Smidt. It appears that the latter advertised through the medium of the daily papers for widows who were desirous of obtaining employment and in this manner succeeded in establishing quite a correspondence. The police believe that Smidt has left the city. He is a German about 47 years old, weighs about 200 pounds and dressed fashionably. Lieutenant Joyce is endeavoring to locate the expressman who carried the trunks to the depot, in the belief that he may be able to tell of the movements of the vineyardist.

Too Busy.

Indianapolis Journal: "You said you had no opinions about the guilt or innocence of the prisoner," said the friend.

"I know it," said the man who had been to court.

"But you had already expressed opinions to me."

"I had. But the opinion I was forming of the lawyer who asked me all those hard questions was getting to be so enormous and intense that there was no room for any others just then."

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Light Receipts as Usual on the Last Day of the Week.

NOT CATTLE ENOUGH TO MAKE A SHOWING

Sheep Very Scarce and Market Without Feature of Importance—Hogs Show Decline of 5@7 1-2 Cents, with Trade Slow at Decline.

SOUTH OMAHA, Nov. 25.

Receipts were:	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Official Monday	5,216	5,558	4,020
Official Tuesday	4,467	11,842	2,787
Official Wednesday	2,570	9,768	37
Official Thursday	2,889	11,235	961
Official Friday	2,484	6,743	344
Official Saturday	313	9,221	962
Total this week	17,939	54,158	8,811
Week ending Nov. 18	27,903	51,179	18,143
Week ending Nov. 11	18,810	42,268	25,672
Week ending Nov. 4	25,171	40,646	22,064

Average price paid for hogs for the last several days with comparisons:

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Nov. 1	4 01	3 53	3 29	*	3 42	4 44	5 90
Nov. 2	4 04	3 45	3 41	3 27	3 44	4 45	5 78
Nov. 3	4 04	3 47	3 43	3 30	*	4 39	6 07
Nov. 4	4 02	3 51	3 43	3 21	3 33	*	5 98
Nov. 5	*	3 52	3 44	3 21	3 35	4 41	*
Nov. 6	4 01	*	3 46	3 17	3 36	4 50	5 84
Nov. 7	4 02	3 55	*	3 23	3 45	4 55	5 86
Nov. 8	4 03	3 52	3 54	*	3 45	4 42	5 84
Nov. 9	4 06	3 46	3 41	3 28	3 39	4 29	5 94
Nov. 10	4 03	3 47	3 31	3 27	*	4 41	5 89
Nov. 11	4 02	3 43	3 32	3 17	3 39	*	5 73
Nov. 12	*	3 44	3 38	3 22	3 45	4 43	*
Nov. 13	3 94	*	3 34	3 23	3 44	4 54	5 69
Nov. 14	3 92	3 41	*	3 25	3 45	4 44	5 64
Nov. 15	3 90	3 35	3 27	*	3 46	4 37	5 61
Nov. 16	3 84	3 35	3 31	3 18	3 45	4 45	5 42
Nov. 17	3 87	3 36	3 32	3 11	*	4 48	5 29
Nov. 18	3 86	3 36	3 32	3 14	3 41	*	5 24
Nov. 19	*	3 29	3 34	3 16	3 39	4 61	*
Nov. 20	3 88	*	3 34	3 13	3 42	4 55	5 38
Nov. 21	3 89	3 31	*	3 15	3 42	4 37	5 70
Nov. 22	3 86	3 37	3 36	*	3 38	4 41	5 14
Nov. 23	3 85	3 41	3 27	3 24	3 41	4 26	5 19
Nov. 24	3 82	3 40	3 27	3 21	*	4 49	5 32
Nov. 25	3 77	3 38	3 30	3 16	3 46	*	5 36

* Indicates Sunday.

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
C., M. & St. P. Ry.	..	13	..
Missouri Pacific Ry.	5	6	2
Union Pacific system	4	23	1
C. & N. W. Ry.	..	7	..
F., E. & M. V. R. R.	..	31	..
C., St. P., M. & O. Ry.	1	8	..
B. & M. R. R.	1	22	..
C., B. & Q. Ry.	1	11	..
C., R. I. & P. Ry., west	..	3	..
Total receipts	12	124	3

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co.	34	1,115	..
G. H. Hammond Co.	4	1,200	..
Swift and Company	78	1,868	..
Cudahy Packing Co.	27	2,136	726
Armour & Co.	..	1,686	1
Omaha Pack. Co., K. C.	113	..	..
Cudahy Pack. Co., K. C.	..	674	..
Armour & Co., Sioux City	..	307	..
Vansant & Co.	6	..	..
W. I. Stephen	2	..	..
Huston & Co.	4	..	..
Other buyers	24	..	..
Totals	292	8,986	727

CATTLE—There were no cattle here today to amount to anything and not enough to make a market, so that there were no new features of importance in the trade.

The cattle market this week has been in rather peculiar condition, due to the fact that while the receipts at this point have been light there has been a large run at eastern market points and lower prices. In consequence there has been presented at this point the unusual spectacle of light receipts and lower prices on beef steers. As a still further demoralizer was the fact that the coming week contains a poultry holiday, when beef will be in small demand. Chicago reported for the week a break of 50@$1.00 on half-fat cattle, as compared with the high time, and the market at this point could safely be quoted 50c lower on the same basis. Right good and well-finished cattle have not suffered very much loss, though they, too, are a little lower. It has been a slow, dull, and irregular market all the week and just the kind of a market that no one likes.

Cows and heifers have been in small supply all the week, and good kinds of cows firmed up a little the latter half of the week, there being a gain probably of about 10c. Canners have not shown any material change.

Stockers and feeders were in very small supply, so that the market showed some little gains the latter part of the week, and the advance could safely be reported as 10@15c higher.

HOGS—The market this morning opened 5c lower, even on the best loads, but before sellers were able to unload it was 5@7½c lower. As might be expected, the market was rather slow, as sellers were backward about making the concession. Still buyers had the advantage of the fact that it was the last day of the week and as Chicago no doubt would be, they were bearish in the extreme and would take the hogs at their prices or leave them alone. The hogs sold largely at $3.75@3.77½, as against $3.80@3.85 yesterday.

The tendency of the hog market has been lower this week. The week opened a little strong and hogs sold a shade better on Tuesday, but after that the tendency of the market was steadily downward. It was a shade lower each day until the last of the week, when the decline was still greater, so that for the week the market is close to 10c lower. The receipts were large all the week, as will be noted from the table of receipts, but at the same time there was a good demand, so that there were none too many hogs to supply all the demands of local packers.

SHEEP—There was really only one car of sheep on sale this morning and it sold at a steady price—that is, at $4.25 for yearlings. Another bunch of sheep, which was sold some three weeks ago, was bought in and weighed up at $4.50.

The tendency of the sheep market has been lower this week and the market is off 15@20c as compared with the early part of the week.

The feeder market has been rather slow and dull and values weak.

Quotations: Good to choice fed wethers, $4.15@4.25; good to choice grass wethers, $3.90@4.00; fair to good grass wethers, $3.70@3.80; good to choice grass ewes, $3.10@3.35; fair to good grass ewes, $2.85@3.10; good to choice native lambs, $5.15@5.25; good to choice western lambs, $4.75@5.00; fair to good western lambs, $4.50@4.65; feeder wethers, $3.65@3.75; feeder yearlings, $3.75@3.90; good to choice feeder lambs, $4.25@4.35; fair to good feeding lambs, $4.00@4.25; feeder ewes, $2.25@2.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Generally Steady at the Decline. Hogs Active, Sheep Steady.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Generally steady at the decline; November receipts largest since 1894; good to choice, $5.30@7.00; poor to medium, $4.00@5.25; mixed stockers, $3.05@3.75; selected feeders, $4.20@4.75; good to choice cows, $3.50@4.25; heifers, $3.25@4.50; canners, $1.75@3.00; bulls, $2.25@4.00; calves, $4.00@7.00; fed Texas beeves, $4.25@5.00; grass Texas steers, $3.25@4.00; western range beeves, $4.00@5.25.

HOGS—Active; market shade lower; good clear steady; butchers, $3.80@3.97½; good to choice heavy, $3.95@3.97½; rough heavy, $3.75@3.82½; light, $3.75@3.90; bulk of sales, $3.85@3.90.

SHEEP—Market steady for both sheep and lambs; largest number receipts on record; native wethers, $3.60@4.40; lambs, $4.00@5.25; western wethers, $3.75@4.00; western lambs, $4.80@5.20.

RECEIPTS—Cattle, 400 head; hogs, 22,000 head; sheep, 500 head.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 500 head; sold at steady prices; supply this week liberal for season and concessions had to be made in order to realize; choice beef and export steers were slightly lower; common, inferior and lightweight cattle depreciated 10@25c; butcher cows and canning stock sold steady to slightly lower; stockers and feeders steady; heavy native steers, $5.25@6.10; lightweights, $4.50@6.00; stockers and feeders, $3.25@5.15; butcher cows and heifers, $3.00@4.50; fed westerns, $4.00@5.50; western feeders, $3.00@4.50; Texas, $3.00@4.35.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,200 head; indifferent demand and trade slow to shade lower prices; heavy and mixed, $4.75@3.85; light, $3.70@3.85; pigs, $3.40@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts for week, 11,000 head; trade slow throughout week; choice lambs scarce and few offered sold steady; other killing grades slow at 10@20c decline; stockers and feeders in good demand at steady prices; lambs, $4.00@5.35; muttons, $3.25@4.25; feeding lambs, $3.25@4.40; feeding sheep, $3.00@3.65; stockers, $2.50@3.30; culls, $1.50@2.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 650 head; market steady; native shipping and export steers, $4.90@5.25; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.00@5.30; steers under 1,000 lbs., $3.65@4.50; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.60; canners, $1.50@2.85; culls, $2.50@3.65; Texas and Indian steers, $2.70@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,000 head; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, $3.80@3.85; packers, $3.80@3.90; butchers, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; market nominally steady; native mutons, $2.85@4.85; lambs, $4.10@5.00; stockers, $2.25@3.00; culls and bucks, $2.00@3.00.

New York Live Stock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, 39 head; no trading; feeling weak; cables unchanged; exports, 1,161 cattle, 40 sheep and 6,374 quarters of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 71 head; steady; prime veals, $8; car of western calves, $5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,238 head; sheep low, lambs firmer; sheep, $2.85@4.00; lambs, $4.37½@5.25; no Canadian lambs.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,890 head; feeling weak; no sales reported.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Nov. 25.—(Special.)—Journal quotations:

CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; market steady.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100 head; market opened 2½@5c lower, loss regained; all grades, $3.75@3.85; bulk of sales, $3.77½@3.82½.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; demand strong.

Stock in Sight.

Following are the receipts at the four principal western markets for November 25:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	313	9,221	662
Chicago	400	22,000	.....
Kansas City	500	5,200	.....
St. Louis	650	3,000	.....
Totals	1,863	39,421	1,162

SUPREME COURT PROCEEDINGS

LINCOLN, Nov. 21.—Court met pursuant to adjournment. I. H. Hatfield, J. A. Hoover, F. A. Wright, J. M. Ellison, S. D. Robertson, E. F. Sharp and J. H. Casselman were admitted to practice.

Nathan against Sanders, order of revivor and judgment as per stipulation; Lincoln Loan & Building Association against Gebhart, Bills against Helvey, Perry against Leighton and Supreme Tent, Knights of Maccabees of the World, against Kreigh, dismissed; Perrin against Hanna, appeals of Perrin; Hillsdale Savings Bank, George Zeigler Company and J. P. Primley, dismissed; Anderson against Hendrickson, dismissed unless appellant serve and file briefs in thirty days; State ex rel Saunders against Clark, Todd against Houghton, advanced; Denison against Warner, appellant to give bond for costs in ten days and serve and file briefs in sixty days.

November 22.—W. L. Anderson and E. E. Placek were admitted to practice. Bradfield against McMurtry, Miles against Wallace and Foote against Anderson, dismissed; State against Standard Oil Company, leave to file granted.

November 23.—Tower against McFarland, leave to withdraw record for authentication granted; Carpenter Paper Company against Tyndale, motions to discharge garnishee and to strike supersedeas bond overruled; Casey against Burt County and Morton against Watson, advanced; Morton against Watson, plaintiffs allowed to serve and file briefs in forty days; Miles against Wallace, dismissed; Fire Association of Philadelphia against Ruby, rehearing allowed; Nebraska Savings & Exchange Bank against Brewster, rehearing allowed on condition that plaintiff in error pay to defendant in error an attorney's fee of $50; Farnham against Lincoln, rehearing allowed on motion to advance; Moore against Moore, Arlington State Bank against Paulsen, Zimmerman against Kearney County Bank, Skinner against First National Bank of Pawnee, Gage County against King Bridge Company, Dryden against Parrotte and Meyers against Smith, motions for rehearing overruled; McKinney against First National Bank of Chadron, rehearing denied on motion to quash bill of exceptions.

November 24.—H. G. Hopkins, J. A. Sheean, J. G. Potter and G. N. Anderson were admitted to practice. Court adjourned until Tuesday, December 5, when the following cases will be called: Ley against Pilger, Gyger against Courtney, Mizer against Willman Mercantile Company, McGraw against Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, Kearney against Downing, Home Fire Insurance Company against School District No. 27 of Dodge County, Wels against Ashby, Latimer against First National of Ulysses, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company against Farwell, Latimer against State, Webster against Hastings, State ex rel Saunders against Clark, Todd against Houghton, State ex rel Waldron against Hallowell, State ex rel Bugbee against Holmes, State ex rel Bankers' Reserve Life Association against Scott.

Supreme Court Syllabi.

Henderson against United States National Bank. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J.

A bank will not be obligated to pay a check in a sum greater than the amount to the credit of the drawer in his account with the bank, nor does the check operate as a transfer or an assignment of the lesser amount of the account.

Lessert against Sieberling. Error from Sheridan county. Affirmed. Sullivan, J.

1. Real property, purchased by a judgment debtor subsequent to the rendition of judgment against him, is subject to the lien of such judgment as soon as the title vests in the debtor.

2. Purchasers from such judgment debtor, who have actual or constructive notice of the lien, take the property charged with the lien.

3. Permanent improvements erected upon such property which partake of the character of reality, whether constructed by the judgment debtor or his grantees, are bound for the satisfaction of the judgment lien.

Beebe against Latimer. Error from Madison county. Remittitur. Sullivan, J.

1. A person having a contract lien on chattels, coupled with possession, may maintain an action for conversion against the owner of the property who has seized it in violation of the pledgee's rights.

2. A defective or ambiguous petition may be aided and its infirmities cured by the averments of the answer.

3. A petition which cannot be granted in the form in which it is made is properly denied.

4. Evidence examined and held to sustain a finding and judgment in favor of plaintiff for a certain amount.

Predohl against O'Sullivan. Error from Cuming county. Affirmed. Sullivan, J.

1. By section 524 of the Criminal Code a judgment of the district court in favor of the state for costs is a lien on all real estate within the county owned by the accused at the time of docketing the cause.

2. The statute of limitations begins to run against the assignment of a judgment in favor of the state from the time of the assignment.

3. Such judgment becomes dormant and ceases to be a lien on real estate at the end of five years from the date of the assignment.

4. Injunction is the appropriate remedy to prevent an execution sale of land for the satisfaction of a judgment which is neither a lien on the property nor a personal charge against the owner.

Miller against Waite. Error from Lancaster county. Reversed. Sullivan, J.

1. A deed of assignment which purports to convey to the assignee all the assigning partnership's property, except such as is exempt from attachment or execution, is valid and transfers the title to all the firm property to the assignee.

2. An assignee for the benefit of creditors of whom possession of the trust property has been delivered, may maintain an action for conversion against one who wrongfully seizes such property.

3. Such right is not divested by the mere failure to file the deed of assignment for record within twenty-four hours after its delivery.

4. Individual partners cannot claim as exempt any portion of the partnership property until after partnership debts have been liquidated.

Kocher against Cornell. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Sullivan, J.

1. At common law a femme covert was incapable of contracting a personal obligation.

2. In equity, prior to the enactment of the married woman's acts, the separate property of a femme covert was liable for the satisfaction of her engagements made with reference to it.

3. By the enactment of chapter lii, Compiled Statutes, 1899, married women were given, as a legal right, the power to bind their separate property which, in equity, they already possessed.

4. A married woman can bind her separate property by contract to the same extent only that she could formerly bind it in equity.

5. The contract of a married woman can only be enforced against the separate estate which she possessed at the date of the contract.

Burr against Henry. Error from Webster county. Dismissed. Norval, J.

A proceeding in error will be dismissed where a copy of the final judgment included in the transcript is not authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of the trial court.

First National Bank of Broken Bow against Stockham. Error from Custer county. Affirmed. Norval, J.

1. Error will not be presumed, but must be affirmatively revealed by the record.

2. Except upon the ground of newly discovered evidence a motion for a new trial must be filed within three days after the verdict or decision was rendered, unless the filing in time was unavoidably prevented.

Hudock against State. Error from Douglas county. Judgment. Norval, J.

1. One who wilfully disobeys and defies a valid restraining order is guilty of contempt of court.

2. Proceedings in contempt are in their nature criminal, the rules of strict construction applicable to criminal prosecutions obtain therein and presumptions and intendments will not be indulged to sustain a conviction for contempt of court.

Richardson against Thompson. Dismissed. Error from Douglas county. Norval, J.

All the parties to a joint judgment, or who may be affected by the modification or reversal thereof, must be made parties in this court upon proceeding in error and a failure to do so is a ground for dismissal, if the objection is seasonably made.

Omaha Loan and Trust Company against Fitzpatrick. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Norval, J.

1. A finding of the trial court upon conflicting evidence will not be disturbed or reviewed.

2. The appraisement of property for the purposes of judicial sale, as being too low, can be assailed only for fraud.

State against German Savings Bank. Appeal from Douglas county. Affirmed. Norval, J.

The order appointing a receiver for the defendant constituted an adjudication that the corporation was insolvent and no appeal having been taken therefrom the order was forever afterward conclusive upon that question against the bank.

American Bank against Hand. Error from Gage county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J.

1. Alleged errors in rulings during the trial of a cause or which are of the sufficiency of the evidence to support the findings and judgment will not be reviewed in a proceeding in error or appeal by or for a party against whom the judgment was on default.

2. Joint assignments of error in a petition not good as to all who join must be overruled. (Levy against South Omaha Savings Bank, 57 Neb., 312, 77 N. W. Rep., 769.)

Boldt against First National Bank, West Point. Error from Cuming county. Reversed. Harrison, C. J.

1. A motion for dismissal of a proceeding to reverse the adjudication in an action by creditor's bill, the decree in which determined the amount due the creditor, a judgment debt and annulled conveyances of titles to land as fraudulent, will not be sustained for the reason that the debt has subsequent to the decree been satisfied and released.

2. To warrant affirmative relief to a party in a cause submitted upon the pleadings he must be entitled thereto upon the facts therein stated. The question is not upon whom is the burden of proof, but who is to be accorded judgment upon the facts pleaded. (State against Lincoln Gas Company, 38 Neb., 33.)

3. The question of fraud or intent accompanying conveyances of title is one of fact.

4. That conveyances of title among relatives are without consideration does establish them fraudulent as a matter of law in an attack upon them by creditors it but casts the burden of proof of their bona fides upon the parties who desire to sustain them.

5. The condition of the pleadings in regard to the homestead character of the land. Held, such as would have warranted the reception of evidence on the question of homestead rights.

Knight against Finney. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Harrison, C. J.

Judgment in an action in the county court upon a promissory note was presented to the district court for review by petition in error in which there were two assignments, one of which raised the question of the sufficiency of the pleadings for the plaintiff in suit to sustain the judgment. In the district of the court to which the cause was removed by petition in error there were several judges of the district court, one of whom heard and sustained the petition in error, reversed the judgment of the county court and retained the cause for trial in the district court. At a trial of later occurrence another judge presided; the parties had prior to the trial stipulated that the trial judge might view the wound inflicted on the county court and the trial so proceeded to verdict for the plaintiff and a judgment thereon. Held, the judgment was not erroneous as a reversal of the ruling of the judge who sustained the petition in error since another element entered into the consideration which led to the later ruling, that of the evidence.

2. That for a promissory note in suit by an endorsee there was a lack or want of consideration; the consideration has failed or that it has been paid prior to its transfer or any or all of which the endorsee had notice at or prior to the acquirement of title to the paper or for any other legal reason they exist as valid defenses