GOEBEL SUSPECTS

Powers' Preliminary Hearing Begun at Frankfort.

ARMED FORCE WAS ON HAND

One Witness Testified That the Sec retary Left the City Previous to the Assassination,

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.-The pro liminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with abet-ting the assassination of William Goebel. began today before Judge Moore. The courthouse was guarded inside and out by militia and scores of Deputy Sheriffs with Winchester rifles to prevent possible interference from mountaineers, who were reported on their way to Frankfort, but their presence was unnecessary, as the mountaineers failed to appear, and no

disorder occurred. The witnesses today included Warden Eph Lillard, Detective Armstrong, Sher-iff Bosworth, of Fayette County, who arrested Secretary Powers and Captain John Davis, and Silas Jones, who is now under bonds charged with complicity in the mur-der. The testimony tended to show that the shots came from that section of the executive building in which Secretary Powers office is located, although no one swore that the shots were from the Secretary's office.

The strongest evidence, perhaps, was given by Silas Jones, who was in Governor Taylor's ante-room when the shoot-ing took place. There were many in there whom he did not know. It was his impression that the shots were fired from the executive building, and he thought from the corner of the building in which Sec-retary Powers' office is located. When the shots were fired he walked into the ante-room, where he saw Captain Davis and Governor Taylor among others. There was considerable excitement. Governor Tay-lor came to the door and wanted to know

"Did you see any one try to open Caleb Powers' door?" asked Attorney-General

Yes, I saw a man with sandy whiskers trying to open the door. He struck it with a hatchet," replied Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones said there was much noise, but he could not say that he heard any

from Secretary Powers' office.
On cross-examination Jones said he saw
Powers leave his office during the morning or Louisville. This was previous to the

Moore convened court at 10 o'clock. The prisoners, the Republican Secretary of State, Caleb Powers, W. H. Culton and John Davis, were brought into the courtroom and took seats beside their counsel. The commonwealth wimesses were called, numbering 40. The name of ergeant Golden was not in the list. Ex-Governor Brown read the warment against Powers, which charged Powers with being an accessory to the murder of Goe-bel. Brown asked for dismissal of the defendant on the ground that the war-rant was defective in not stating that the crime was committed in Franklin County and did not show the offense to have been committed in Kentucky. Judge Moore overruled the objection to the form of the warrant.

Warden Lillard, of the Frankfort penitentiary, was the first witness sworn. He testified that he was with Goebel when the latter was shot. He walked shead of Goebel and was just entering the statehouse when the shot was fired. He statehouse when the shot was need. He shoted toward the Executive Building and saw that the second window of the corner room was slightly raised. This was the office of the Secretary of State. He thought the shot had been fired from this room. There were several other shots, but he said they did not come from the same place. The first shot was evidently from a rifle, while the others seemed to

Colonel Lillard said he saw nobody in th room from which the shots seemed to have been fired, and he did not see any one in the main door or on the steps of the ng at the time of the shooting,

There was a long wrangle between the attorneys over the question whether witnesses who had been examined might remain in the courtroom. The attorneys for the defense objected to allowing witnesses to remain, because many of them would be witnesses in the trials of Davis and Culton, later, in which practically the same issues were involved. Judge Moore, however, ruled that witnesses testified might remain.

Policeman Wingate Thompson was the next witness introduced. He was not in the statehouse yard when the shooting occurred, but arrived as the growd was saw armed men at the entrance to the executive building, and recognized John Davis and Berry Howard among them.

Detective Dee Armstrong, of Louisville said that after the military authorities allowed the detectives to enter the executive building, several days after the shooting he visited the various state offices for the purpose of securing the names of persons who were in the building at the time of the shooting. He said Secretary Powers of the Secretary of State at the time of the shooting, and declined to say who was out of the city that day. At 12:05 the

The court reconvened at 1:40 P. M. The prosecution said it had no witnesses to present, and some debate ensued over the request of Attorney Sims that the com monwealth furnish the defense the names of witnesses yet to be heard, whether they have been subpoensed or not. This was regarded as an effort by the defense to compel the prosecution to disclose wheth er or not Wharton Golden, who is said to have made a confession, will be intro-duced as a witness. Judge Moore finally ruled that the commonwealth must pro-duce the list. County Attorney Polsgrove then gave the names of Charles Finley nd Berry Howard, John Bow Barker, F. Wharton Golden and Dr. W. R. Johnson as probable witnesses

Mr. Polsgrove said tonight that suffi-cient evidence had already been heard to warrant arresting Powers, but that would be much stronger before he was through.

An incident occurred during the after noon that showed how the people are prepared for emergencies. A soldier in rear courtyard dropped his revolve the stone flagging, and it exploded In an instant every man in the crowder courtroom was on his feet, fully a third of them with their hands on their rear

Federal Troops Not Wanted. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- Colonel An drew Cowan, a merchant of Louisville Samuel J. Roberts, editor of the Lexing ton Leader, and John Marshall, Republi can Lieutenant-Governor of the State all Governor Taylor, called at the White today and had a half hour's con versation with the President on the situation in Kentucky. On leaving the White House tonight, they stated they called or McKinley for the sole purpose of explain ing to him the exact situation in the state tion of affairs. They said they had as sured the President they did not wan Federal troops to be sent to the state, or any Federal interference whatever.

Two Texas Negroes Hanged.

BONHAM, Tex., March 22.—Nevison Morris and Frank White, negroes, were hanged here at 12:30 P. M. An immens ed, only the legal number of persons be ing permitted to witness the executions.

Both men professed religion, and stated in long talks from the scaffold, that they were prepared to die. Morris killed his wife and child last August, splitting their heads with an ax. White waylaid and shot Beverly Johnson last June.

MISSIONS IN PUERTO RICO. Various Sects Started Work

NEW YORK, Merch 15.-Of the religious bodies that are to be represented at the Ecumenical Conference on For-eign Missions, to be held in New York in

in the Island.

April, Disciples of Christ were among the very first to reach Puerto Rico and to enter upon work there. Selecting San Juan as being the center of influence of the island, the Rev. J. A. Erwin and Mrs. Erwin obtained what is, perhaps, the best building available in the whole city, short of actually constructing one Here they opened religious services, and a day and a Sunday school. Their work, while it has had its drawbacks, has been successful from the start. Social as well as religious work has been undertaken, and the Christian institute, as it is called, has already come to be one of the fea-tures of San Juan.

Presbyterions have work at three different points in Puerto Rico. The points are San Juan, Mayagues and Ponce. That at Mayaguez is, perhaps, the most interesting, it being educational as well as religious. So many pupils came that the school has been self-supporting almost from the start, a record quite unlooked for. The foremost Presbyterian preacher of the island is the Rev. Dr. J. Milton Greene, who was sent by the syn-od of Iowa, and his maintenance guaranteed. He is an eloquent preacher and un-derstands the Spanish language and character. An elderly man, he has in-spired confidence, and his services in San Juan are growing in influence and

Protestant Episcopal work on the isl-and has had not a little help from the official classes and from army chapiains. Such of the military post at San Juan as ever attended church services at all, went from the very first to the Episcopal Then the Rev. Henry B. Smith, who was chaplain of Theodore Roosevelt's Rough Riders, went to San Juan as chaplain and missionary, and his prominence and influence counted for much. There has been for some years at Ponce a Church of England congregation. That affiliated at once, of course. Lately Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, has paid a visit to the island, and while there licensed four lay readers to hold services in as many interior towns of the island, and now Board of Missions has appealed for \$25,-000 with which to erect churches.

Congregationalists early took a unique position in Puerto Rico. Their educa-tional society-not the one bearing that name, but the American Missionary Association, which has educational work among colored people of the South and whites among the Tennessee mountains, opened two schools, one at San Juan, and the other at Lares, in the mountain tion of the west coast. In the latter case they transported echool benches on the backs of mules, the alcalde and councll paying the bill, so delighted were the Lares authorities at the idea of having a school. The Congregational aim is nor-mal, that is, to train those who are fitted to become teachers in the public schools. porting from the first, so far as rent salaries and running expenses go. Eight teachers were sent from the United States, and there is a superintendent of Congregational schools for the island,

Baptists have preaching stations at both San Juan and Ponce, their general missionary being the Rev. H. P. McCormick. According to all accounts, he has met with auccess. He has been ordered home to attend the Baptist anniversaries at Detroit in May, and to make an exhaustive report at that place and time. What gave Baptist missionaries a close insight into affairs was their assistance in the distribution of Government relief that was bestowed immediately after the hurricane. This distribution took them every part of the Island and Into tact with many people. They utilized the advantage and their work has been helped

Young Men's Christian Association workers went to Puerto Rico when Gen eral Miles and the first troops went, and they have ever since maintained headquarters in San Juan. In the genera scheme for building naval homes for sallors at all principal naval stations they have designated San Juan as one to be cared for some time in the future Several points about work in Puerto Rico are to be noted. One is that the cople are eager to learn, to own Bibles to hear the Gospel. Another is that they are not confused by the multitude of sects that have taken up work among They understand the situation as well as we do at home. Still another is that the Roman Catholic authorities ar most considerate. They assert their rights and their sufficiency as a church, but they do so with full recognition o the principles of religious liberty. And, furthermore, that there is no competition of the different religious bodies. There complete understanding amons Presbyterians, Baptists and others as to where each shall work. The day of perfect comity is not here yet, but it is as near to Puerto Rico as anywhere, per-haps nearer. It is one of the purposes for which the Ecumenical Conference of Foreign Misisons is held to further this cause of denominational comity. At the conference will be delegates from every missionary society in the world, almost At any rate, it will be the largest gath-

> Of Short Duration. Chicago Chronicle

ering of mission workers the world ever

saw. Its aim is to study the methods of

missions: that is, how the Christian may

best influence and afterward lead the

Although the existing war in the Transvani has been protracted in an unusual degree, it is not the longest struggle in which Great Britain has been engaged during the century. Napoleon declared war against England in May, 1861, the previous war between the two countries hav ing only terminated by the Treaty of Amiens in October, 1901. The war of 1803 lasted until April, 1814, when Paris sur-rendered to the allies, and Napoleon was sent as prisoner to Elba, where he ar rived on the 4th of May. He escaped from Elba in March, 1815, and recommenced the war, which finally terminated with Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June, 1815, having laster nearly 12 years. Napoleon was sent as prisoner to St. Helena, where he died in

The European power that has been mos at war during the century has been Turkey-28 years of it, as against 62 of peace The second on the list is Spain, with 32 years of warfare, not counting her last fatal campaign. Then come France, with years, Russia with 24, and Italy with Great Britain has had no less than 21, Germany not counting Prussia, fol-lows with 14, Sweden with 10, and Denmark with 9. Our own country during eign wars, one civil strife, the Philippin surrection, and a baker's dozen of indian campaigns, the longest of which was the Seminole war.

A House With a History.

Philadelphia Public Ledger. The house at 63 Prince street, New York, which was sold the other day, was the residence of President Monroe after his retirement from the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. He died there July 4, 1831. Since that date the property has been used as a billiard-table factory, a Viennese restaurant, a Hungarian restaurant and a furrier's establishment.

PLUMER HAS FALLEN BACK

HIS RELIEVING FORCE RETIRES TO CROCODILE POOL.

Free Staters, Under the Pretense of Surrender, Are Turning in Obsolete, Useless Weapons.

LONDON, March 23.—Colonel Plumer apparently has retired to Crocodile Pool, and Mafeking seems farther off than ever from relief. This news was contained in a dispatch from Buluwayo, dated March 19, and published in the second edition of the Times. These advices add that the base hospital has been brought back to Gaberones, though the correspondent further says it is thought the object of the Boer demonstration of March 15 and 15 was to cover the removal of the siege guns from Mafeking.

According to a special dispatch from

taken in arms, those who make voluntary surrender otherwise than on the field of battle, and those who creep back to their farms without going through any for-motive

"The persons coming under, the first two categories, those who have incited a district to rise or have plundered the farms of loyal farmers or have com-mitted dishonorable acts of war, may be held to deserve severe treatment, whether surrendering or taken in arms, for their insurrection has led to all kinds of misery and destruction. Moreover, it may seem most desirable to distinguish be-tween this class and the other. But those

According to a special dispatch from for one surrendering rebel, handcuffed and



"'Pears ter me dis here's a mighty hard road to travel."

-Cleveland Plain Dealer

Cape Town, dated today, General French's cavalry brigade is fighting eastward of Bloemfontein. General French's activity may well be preliminary to a forward movement by Lord Roberts with the main

A dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated March 22, says that President Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation de-claring that Great Britain is in dire distress, and that the Russians have occupied A Springfontein telegram, published in

the second edition of the Times, sava: "The apparently submissive attitude of Free Staters should be accepted with caution. The large proportion of obsolete, inferior weapons being turned in by them to the British is giving the impression that large stores of Mausers are being con-

"Feeling is running strong against the niency with which the rebels of Cape Colony and Natal are being treated by the British authorities."

THE DUTCH CONSPIRACY. Brother of President Wessels Denie

Its Existence. NEW YORK. March 23.-"In behalf of President Steyn, I want to make it clear, said Philip Louter Wessels, the Free State's envoy to America, to a World reporter. "that there was no conspiracy be tween the Transvaal, the Free State and the Cape Dutch against England, as is ntimated in a Cape Town cable to today's

The dispatch referred to was cabled from Cape Town, and read:
"The real objective point of the Boer delegation-Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Wolmarans-which recently left Delagon

Bay, is Russia. I have it on the best that those gentlemen took with them all the secret incriminating documents from Pretoria, thus making it dificult for England to implicate President to satisfy the award as soon as it is ren-Steyn and the Afrikander Bund party in Colony in a conspiracy against Great Britain." The Mr. Wessels interviewed by th

World reporter-a brother of Cornelius H. Wessels, mentioned in the cable, who is the President of the Free State Volksraas (Legislature)-followed up his denial of the existence of a conspiracy by saying:

criminating President Steyn and the Afrikander Bund ministry of Cape Colony. If there had been any secret understanding, the Colonial Dutch would have prepared for war, and would have armed in time for a movement against Britain simulsly with the Transvaal and Free State. I was in the House of Parliament in Cape Colony when Premier Schreiner made his speech urging all the members to influence their constituents remain neutral.

"President Steyn believes that Sir Alfred Milner was sent to South Africa as British High Commissioner by Mr. Chamberlain purposely to crush the Afrikand-ers, for Sir Alfred distinctly told Mr. Molteno, a member of the Cape Parliament, that England's ultimate purpose was to annihilate the Afrikanders. This I can prove. That policy was determined upon when the Afrikander element out-

roted the English party in Cape Colony. "I was at Bloemfontein during the negons between the Free State and Sir Alfred, and I know that neither the Transvaal nor the Free State expected then that friendly relations between England and the Republics would be broken. We thought Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Alfred were bluffing the Transvaal in cor nection with the Uitlander franchise. The Orange Free State was totally unprepared or war, and not until after the Jameson raid did the Transvani begin to think of

war in earnest. "I met my brother Cornelius at Cape Town four days before war was declared, and he told me even then that he did not expect actual hostilities. There would have been no war had not Sir Aifred Milner been sent to Africa by Mr. Chamberiain for the express purpose of bringing it about, in pursuance of the English policy to wipe out the Afrikanders and grab everything in sight.

TREATMENT OF HOER REBELS. Winston Churchill Pleads for a Merciful System.

NEW YORK, March 2.-Following is the full text of Winston Churchill's Ladysmith dispatch on the treatment of the Colonial rebels, as cabled to the World "What shall Britain do now with those

put in jail, 19 desperate men will resolve to fight to the bitter end with the Boers. "The British should not try for their ound of flesh, but only to bring about a speedy and permanent peace. A proclamation tending to encourage desertions from the Republican armies similar to that issued by Lord Roberts, might be effective here. Many Natal Dutch farmers are anxiously watching the treatment those who surrender receive, unmoved alike by loyal passion or impractical sen-

"The British Government must establish a uniform system of treating the unfortunate, misguided people, and I plead for a system in which mercy already treads close upon the heels of justice The British have by no means a monopoly of right in this quarrel. Their

happy, contented South Africa." DELAGOA BAY RAILROAD AWARD.

Officially Announced That It Will Be Made Public Next Monday. LONDON, March 23 .- It is officially announced that the Delagoa Bay Railroad award will be given on Monday next.

NEW YORK, March 23 .- A special to the Herald from Washington says: Secretary Hay has been advised by counsle for the claimants in the Delagoa Bay Railroad arbitration proceedings, that the award of the arbitrators will be announced in the course of the next few days. The dispatch came from Berne. There is no doubt that the award is favorable to the claimants. The only question involved is as to the amount. The Portuguese Government believes that the award will not more than \$4,000,000, though the claimants expect it will be several millions more

Unreliable Boer News.

The Portuguese Government has been col-

NEW YORK, March 23.-A dispatch to he Tribune from London says: No confirmation has been received of a very sensational rumor emanating from the Boer camp at Kroonstad that General Gatacre and his staff, with a number of guns, have been captured by Com-mandant Olivier. As a matter of fact, a News telegram from Springfontein shows the British General to have been there at a date later than that of his alleged

The "Sixth Sense" in Animals.

The Spectator. A correspondent of the Daily News states that a lady residing in the hotel at Amail, the day before the landslide, refused to stay there for another night because she was certain that the earth was moving, and compares this sensitiveness with the observations of the symptoms of unrest and apprehenion shown by domestic animals before the seriou arthquake of 1897 in the Riviera. The facts then observed correspond generally with those remembered in the case of other great disturbances of earth and air. A number of cases are given in which horses, dogs, a monkey and even ducks showed signs of panie for a day, two days, or even longer, before the last great earthquake. A lady at Nice remarked the bad condition of the horse she usually drove, and told her coachman to take it home and bring another in a brougham from the livery stables for her. The hired horse seemed as timid and weak as her own. The driver then said that all ani-mals were "off their feed." A monkey and other pets at the villa near Villefranche. on Shrove Tuesday, the day before the shock which destroyed much life and roperty, refused to enter the house where they were generally anxious to come They were all spiritless, dull and scared. A small lapdog which usually sat on the arm of its master's chair at meals reused to occupy its usual seat. But perhaps the most striking evidence that the animals were in a state of fear was that the cows in the dairies supplying the Coast resorts seemed terrified, and the quantity and quality of the milk suffered. As the farmers and peasants of the dis trict are noted for their skill and knowl edge in dairying, small facts of this kind affecting the yield of milk and butter would almost certainly be noticed and re

she calls rebels? has become a very important question. These may be divided into four classes—the ringleaders, those just what they need.

MONEY BILL GIVING SATISFACTION TO BANKS AND TREASURY.

Weekly Trade Reviews of Dun and Bradstreet-Advance in Wheat Not Sustained-Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, March 23.-R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review will say tomorrow: In its fair state of operation, the new money bill has given satisfaction at the Treasury and to banks. Applications for new 2 per cents have exceeded \$106,000,000, and the net increase in bank circulation is already over \$10,000,000. As the rate at is already over \$10,000,000. As the rate at which new circulation can be issued is limited, except for banks which get orders in advance of the passage of the bill and the issues at first are largely for the increase of notes to the par value of bonds deposited, little can yet be inferred re-garding the other increase, though appli-cations indicate that it will be large for interior banks. The release of millions em-ployed in preparation for action under the new measure has caused in bank returns considerable changes, which are nominal rather than real, and the money markets are undisturbed.

The reported settlement of the Carnegie-Frick controversy is one of greatest im-portance to the iron and steel industry. A fight between such forces would in the end have affected prices and values beyond calculation, while the combination of interests now said to be agreed upon may prove revolutionary in its influence. Whether markets will be immediately affected is not clear. As yet the ten toward reaction operations continues though in the Pittsburg region Bessemer and basic pig are strong. But Eastern Bessemer and grey forge and Southern pig are sold there at prices below those governing in large transactions, and it is only the demand for steel-making from which appears to exceed the supply. East-ern markets are weaker, with a reduction of \$1\$ per ton at Philadelphia in some grades. The finished products are gen-erally unchanged, although sheets rise at Chicago with the coming combination, while plates sink lower at Pittsburg and to the West since April 5, 1899, at Phil-

The London wool sales have showed a better strength than last month, and considerable American purchases show the impression of prices asked here. Yet markets here are called stronger in tone, alkets here are called stronger in tone, al-though of the sales reported the greater part were at concessions, and manufac-turers are doing very little. Sales at the three chief markets are only 4,800,900 pounds, of which 3,771,500 were domestic. The state of the goods market does not encourage manufacturers to pay the prices now asked. There is not only little ground to expect an advance in prices but in to expect an advance in prices, but in other than the leading grades some concessions are frequently made to secure transactions, and the business is still dis-appointingly restricted. The manufac-turers have advanced hemlock sole 1 cent, in spite of a further fall of 11/2 p cline 3 per cent within four weeks.

The advance in wheat which followed statements of the quantity in farmers' hands has not been maintained, and the decline the past week has been 1% cents, corn also yielding about ½ cent. At-lantic exports were 1,753,028 bushels for the week and for three weeks only 4,762,482, against 8,730,374 last year. Recelpts at Western points in three weeks have been 11,977,231 against 19,180,357 last year. Meanwhile, Pacific exports are heavy, and in three weeks have been 3, 189,523 bushels, against 1,656,277 last year The foreign demand for corn still les sens, though 2,942,717 bushels went abroa during the week and in three weeks 3 439,819, against 10,308,485 last year.

Failures for the week have been 183 in the United States, against 200 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

Bank Clearings.

NEW YORK, March 23.-The following The Outlook's special correspondent at Cape Town says:

African record does not entitle them to judge harshly, and whatever the right and wrong, the only goal should be a work ended March 22, with the percentage week ended March 22, with the percentage of increase and decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

New York\$1,024,273,000 Boston 110,415,000

nicago hiladelphia Louis	110,415,000 121,733,000	2.9	15.9
hiladelphia	84,010,000	****	7.9
ttsburg	29,314,000	****	1
attimore	19,325,000	2.2	41.9
an Francisco incinnati ansas City ew Orleans inneapoils	15,557,000 15,486,000 12,886,000	17.0	
ansas City	12,884,000	24.8	
ew Orleans	10,047,000	28.5	****
etroit		10.4	
eveland	9,234,000	11.7	****
eveiand	8,489,000 5,948,000	15.3	1.4
. Paul	5,237,000 4,251,000	15.3	4.8
uffalo	4:40%,000	52.4	20.4
maha dianapolis	6,133,000	52.4	5.0
olumbus, O	4.028,000	2000	18.4
enver	4 624 000	216.2 41.5	223
enver	2,379,000	****	6.7
emphis	2,249,000	13.9	3.8
asnington	2,535,000 2,535,000	5.4	****
artford lehmond lehmond lemphis asnington eoria ochester ew Haven forcester tianta alt Lake City pringfield, Mass ort Worth ortland, Me ortland, Or. L Joseph oc Angeles	1.900,0.0	914	4.1
ew Haven	1,148,000	****	20.9
orcester	1,285,000 1,977,000 2,259,000	42.4 42.2	26.2
alt Lake City	2,259,000	42.2	35.8
ort Worth	1,047,000	****	13.5
ortland, Me	909,000 1,710,000	1171	34.4
Joseph	4,697,000	24.0 81.1	****
os Angeles	2,265,000 1,535,000	20.0	
vracuse	1,072,000	28.1	****
es Moines	1,072,000 1,263,000 1,358,000	18.8	2.4
ilmington, Del	968,000	29.4	****
all River	715,000	****	24.3
rand Rapids	1,158,000	17.4	10.0
ortland, Or Joseph Joseph Joseph os Angeles orfolk yracuse es Molnes ashville ilmington, Del all River eranton rand Rapids ugusta, Ga owell ayton, O eattle acoma pokane oux City ew Bedford noxville, Tenn opeka	1,232,000	41.4	34.9
ayton, O	473,000 1,251,000	46.1	09.0
eattle	1,943,000	26.2	
pokane	1,286,000	20.9	
oux City	987,000 391,000	11.4	36.1
noxville, Tenn	469,000		8.0
opekairmingham	686,000 813,000	29.4 74.0	****
ichita	\$29,000	12.7	****
inghamton	415,000	30.1	
cksonville, Fla.	440,000 312,000 388,000	20.0	****
kron	440,000	6.2	****
hattanooga	375,000	39.2	****
ockford, 111	394,000 250,000	26.6	****
pringfield, O	259.000 245,000	9.1	****
loux Falls, S. D.	141,000	1.4	
irmingham ichita inghamton exington, Ky. acksonville, Fia. alamazoo kron hattanooga ockford, Ill. anton, O. pringfield, O. argo, N. D. ioux Falls, S. D. astings, Neb. remont, Neb. avenport oledo	174,000 182,000	1.4 17.5 127.6	****
avenport	692,000		2.1
oledo	2,003,000 4,429,000	38.3	26.8
alveston	5,917,000	10.0	****
oungstown	304,000 868,000	49.6	8.3
acon	693,000	42.3	****
elena	560,000 453,000	23.8 45.1	****
ittle Rock	884,000		****
aginaw	315,000	27.2	****
Totals, U. S \$	1,569,258.000		14.9
Totals, U. S	574,954,000 ida—	****	5.3
Iontreal	12,557,000	3.2	18.2
oronto	1,654,000	9:1	****
alifax	1,300,000	****	****
t. John, N. B	651,000 696,000	****	8.5
ancouver	700,000	13.5	20.2
letoria	653,000	13.0	****
Totals\$	27,412,000	****	6.5
SPECULATION ACTIVE.			
ears Regarding the Money Market			
CAPE RECEPTION	the mon	110	- N. O. T.

Have Disappeared. NEW YORK, March 22.-Bradstreet's inancial review will say tomorrow: Speculation has this week developed re

markable activity and strength, the latter feature being mainly confined to what are known as the standard railroad etocks.

FINANCES UNDISTURBED PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND STRENGTHENS THE TIRED.



When the stomach, liver and kidneys are tired and without nerve energy, the body is poorly nourished, suffers lassitude and pain. Paine's Celery Compound is a medicine compounded to restore nerve energy, to strengthen the stomach, liver and kidneys. Read testimonials.

MISS CARRIE G. ATKINS, Sag Harbor, N. Y., writes:

'For the last two years I have been in very poor health, with weak stomach, dizzy headaches, no strength, no appetite, and my nerves in such a shattered state that I could not bear any noise. I was under the doctor's care for a long time, but did not get well. One bottle of Paine's Celery Compound has strengthened my nerves very much, and I now feel like another woman. It has helped me wonderfully,

been the disappearance of fears regarding | made them features of favorable remark the money market. Last week's bank statement showed a large decrease in the item of loans, indicating that banks which had purchased Government bonds for the purpose of converting them into new 2 per cents, and taking out circulation, were paying off those borrowings. This process is likely to be a rapid one, and the sup-ply of money available for stock-market purposes has evidently increased. Rates for call loans were, however, only slightly easier, and the activity of the stock market nearly tends to augment the demand

feeling of the street in regard to the final outlook is nevertheless one of confidence, and the disposition to discount effect of the currency bill upon the bank circulation has been marked. Large interests have consequently felt themselves to give support to their specialties. and at the same time the public, and abroad, has shown a readiness to participate in the movement. The amount of outside buying was considerably in excess of anything which the market has witnessed for some months past. London has taken a favorable view of the effects of the currency bill and of the position of American railroad properties. All the Euopean markets are strong upon the bellef that the Boer War will soon terminate, and that there will be no political complications of an international character

Consols have shown an advance and American stocks were features in the rise of values. It has been some time since London has been such a large purchaser in this market, its buying Atchison, the Pacifis, Baltimore & Ohio and other Lonion specialties, producing an impression upon the Exchange market which has been decidedly weak owing to offerings of bills against those foreign buyings The sudden announcement of the purchase of the Third-Avenue road by the Metropolitan, and the sensational advance of nore than 50 points in the former's price. not only demoralized the hear party in street, but created for a time more or less fear that trouble might arise in conn with the short interest in the stock. ectual difficulties, however, developed in his connection, and the action of Avenue led to covering of shorts in other directions, and sided materially in stimu-lating public interest as to other parts of the list.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

General Outlook Retains Most Encouraging Features. NEW YORK, March 23.-Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Some of the irregularities are visible in the general trade and industrial situation the results of the working of counter currents in various lines, but, taken as whole, the general outlook retains the most encouraging features noted for some time past in these columns. Favorable re as to retail distribution and as to collections come from Southern, Western and Northwestern markets, due to better

Continued good railroad returns, record

breaking merchandise exports from New York, with signs of a resumption of heavy shipments of iron to Europe, and good wheat and fruit crop reports except from the Central West, are also features. An unfavorable element is the prediction of a sible more than its proper weight has been given this threatened trouble. As offsets to this threatened struggle, might be cited the settlements of differences among the ake orehandlers, a vital point in the im mense business looked for the coming Spring and Summer. Advances in wages of soft coal miners, of stove molders, and steel industry would seem to point bor conditions retaining most of the fa-The principal factor in the market has vorable features which have recently

most important part in the iron and steel industries, judging from the reports of advancing foreign markets and of increasing inquiries upon manufacturers. Some at New York and at Birmingham, Ala., and Southern fron prices would appear to be on a parity with those abroad. While some slight concessions might secure much of the business, nothing like a general easing of values is to be reported. Bessemer pig is, in fact, firmer than ever, at almost the top price reached in the present boom. Foundry frons, chiefly of low grade, are cheaper, but finished products note little, if any change. Anthracite coal reflects the advanced season in weaker quotations, but bituminous sorts are in demand. The famine in coal in Europe seems to be growing more pronounced, but some rumored very large contracts for Southern coal have yet to be placed. Copper is in good demand, and some large ales are reported for export demand, Hog products are firmer on smaller recelpts and reported squeeze of shorts. Sugar is higher, mainly owing to the growing strength of raw material.

Wheat and corn, among the breadstuffs, have been weaker, reflecting another one of those short swings in prices which have been a feature of the former market, but also expected heavy shipments from Argentina and good estimated crop reports from the South and West. In the Central West, wheat crop advices are disappointing, complaint of winter killing more than offsetting increased acreage.

the market, and though a little more usiness has been done this week than last, concessions are easier to obtain and prices are quotably lower. Leather, on the ther hand, returns a better report for some time past, quotations of hemlock are higher, and business is larger at several markets.

The boot and shoe industry notes im-provement in demand and prices, but hides remain rather dull.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week, aggregate 2,303,495 bushels, against 2,727,450 bushels last week, 2,746,761 bushels in the corresponding week of Business failures for the week in the with 190 last week.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 23, as compared with 28

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