VICE PRESIDENT IS SWORN IN FIRST

Thousands of Enthusiastic Americans Will Be There-Detailed Forecast of Exercises Which Few Will Be Able to Follow.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 20.-[Special Correspondence of THE BEE. |- The inauguration of a president of the United States is a great ceremonial occasion. It will be of more than ordinary significance on the 4th of next March, because this occasion will see the delivery of the government into the full control of the democratic party. That party has not been in complete control of the government at any time since the war of the rebellion and it may be expected to rejoice measurelessly when it assumes its lease of complete power. This will give to the celebration which always accompanies the inauguration of a president more than the usual amount of enthusiastic interest.

A president is inaugurated invariably at noon of the 4th of March, unless that day should be Sunday. Congress expires by constitutional limitation at noon of March 4 every other year. Unlike the president, the congress does not take hold of the reins of power when it comes into life. The senate invariably meets in a short special session on the day that the president is inaugurated. but this meeting is particularly for the purpose of confirming the appointments to office made by the new president. As the house of representatives is not usually in session no laws can be enacted. It remains to be seen whether President Cleveland will determine to call the house in special session

The retiring president always summons the senate in special session before he retires from office. It follows as an odd consequence that the vice president of the United States is sworn into office before the president is inaugurated. Mr. Stevenson will take the eath of office next March some five or ten minutes before President Cleveland is sworn

The inauguration of the president is invariably made the occasion for the gathering to gether of military and civic societies. The latter are chiefly political clubs. Like the National guard they come from all parts of the union. With them come thronging thousands of office seekers, politicians and nightseers. Fully 100,000 people come to Wasnington to attend the inauguration of the presi dent and to fill the air with shouts of ap-plause as the inaugural procession moves down historic Pennsylvania avenue.

Last Hours of Congress. For several days before the 4th of March both houses of congress remain practically in continuous session. The great appropriation bills are always under consideration and there is invariably a contest between the houses over some of the items in these bills. Conference committees from the two houses meet and try to arrange a compromise

The senate is insistent on certain items of appropriation and vigorously opposed to others. The house takes the opposite side of each of these questions. The conference committee meets and proposes compromises to the two houses. Some of them are rejected. It meets again and arranges new compromises. Again they are rejected. Backward and forward goes the appropria-

It must become a law before the congress expires or the new president will have to call a special session of congress to pass a bill in its place. If any of the great appropriation bills fail, the department of the government for which it makes provision must suspend payments until another appropriation bill is passed. While these bills are under consideration other legislation has been passed and until midnight of the 3rd of March the president has been at the capitol examining and affixing his signature to them. After this hour it will not be of much use for gress to pass bills, because there would not be time for their enrollment for the presi-dent's signature before the congress ex-

Still senate and house remain in session and the early dawn finds weary senators sleeping at their desks or yawningly discuss-ing questions of minor importance. In the house the closing hours are enlivened by schoolboy tricks and boisterous merriment. Through the morning the president and the president-elect prepare for the solemn duties of the day. The president has had his personal possessions removed from the white house. When he gives up his tenancy he gives up all active interest in the execu-tive mansion and all that it contains. Both he and the president-elect have been putting in as many hours as they can spare in re-freshing sleep, for the task before them is by no means a light one.

First Steps Toward Inauguration.

The two houses of congress have appointed a committee to escort the chief actors in the drama to the capitol. There are two members of each committee and one from each house is republican and the other demo-

This congressional committee calls for the president-elect and vice president-elect at the hotel where they are stopping tempor They ride in a carriage drawn by four well matched horses. From the hotel the party drives to the executive mansion. The president is not waiting for them in the east parior, the great reception room to which they are shown, but he soon joins them. The vice president is not at the white house. He is the constitutional presiding officer of the senate and that body is in session, so he is at the capitol. Introductions will not be necessary between the president and Mr. Cleve-land. They met four years ago in this same

when the usual greetings have been exchanged the president and the president elect will be escorted to the open carriage standing before the white house door and they will take seats side by side. Two of the members of the committee will sit opposite them. The other members of the committee and the vice president-elect will occupy another carriage, also drawn by four horses, which will follow the first in the drive from the white house to the capitol. drive from the white house to the capitol. Extraordinary preparations are made at the time of the inauguration to keep the president's route clear. As the two carriages leave the white house grounds they will pass through a dense crowd which will pack the sidewalk and a part of the street. But the middle roudway will be

comparatively unobstructed. Wire ropes stretched waisthigh the full length of Pennsylvania avenue, guarded by uniformed policemen and by a small army of special officers, will keep the crowd in check. When the presidential party drives down the avenue to the white house the space outside the ropes will be packed, every window and doorway will be filled with sightseers and every telegraph pole will be garlanded with strings of small boys hanging on by a thread, bound to miss none of the show

thread, bound to miss none of the show. Many men come from far California to see this spectacle, and many pay fabulous sums for the rental of available windows and other points of vantage from which to storm of cheers will follow the presi-

dential party down the avenue. There is nothing partisan about this demonstration. It is simply enthusiastically American. If the president to be inaugurated were a republican instead of a democrat these same good citizens would shout themselves hourse. It is the office and not the man that they are

At the Capitol.

Arriving at the capitol the party will leave the carriages at the entrance to the senate wing and will go by way of the senators' private staircase to the lobby behind the senate chamber. The president will go to the president's room, which is one of the suite in the rear of the senate chamber, and the president-elect will go to the vice president's room, which is on the other side of the

general reception parlor.
In the hours of the early forenoon the em

the other. In the little amphitheater in front of the vice president's restrum will be arranged a row of leather-covered chairs in which the justices of the supreme court and the members of the retiring cabinet will sit with the president and the president-elect Behind the desks and between the chairs of the senators other chairs will be placed.

the senators other chairs will be placed.

The doors of the capitol will be closed at an early hour and they will not be reopened notil 10 o'clock. Even then admission will be only by ticket, for the capacity of the senate galleries and of the inauguration platform is very limited. Each of these tickets will be numbered and each will call for admittance to some particular part of the galleries. It hanners usually that with all galieries. It happens usually that with all the precautions which are taken tickets are issued in excess of the capacity of the galleries. As this fact is well known, there is always a line of people waiting for the doors to open and within half an hour the galleries are consider to everythinking.

to open and within hair an hour the gainer-ies are crowded to overflowing.

While the senate employes have been mak-ing arrangements for the expected guests, the senators have been freshening up a bit, and when the gallery doors are opened the scene of confusion which prevailed during the early morning has been dissipated and the senate is once more a dignified and im

In the Senate Chamber.

The members of the diplomatic corps are the first to enter the senate chamber. They are dressed in their court costumes, some in uniform, some in conventional evening dress, and the Chinese and Koreans in parti-colored silk. They enter shortly after 11 o'clock, headed by the dean of the corps. As they appear at the door of the senate chamber the vice president, rising strikes the design front of him once with the gavel and the scuators rise. The sergeant-at-arms addresses the chair and announces the visi-tors. Then he escorts them to the first row of seats on the west side of the senate cham

reated, but a few minutes later they rise again to receive the members of the supreme court. These are escorted to the row of conches directly in front of the vice presi-

dent's restrum.

A familiar figure which will be missed at the haustration of President Cleveland is that of Hamilial Hamilia. At the time of President Harrison's inauguration he was the sele representative of the former vice presidents of the United States. He died about a year ago. dent's restrum.

about a year ago.

A few minutes before noon the members of the house of representatives, led by Speaker Crisp and the blind chaplain of the house, Dr. Milburn, will appear at the door of the senate chamber opposite the vice president's rostrum. The sergeant-at-arms will announce sonorously, "the house of rep-resentatives," and the members of the house, more than 300 in number, will file into the senate chamber and distribute themselves among the seats which have been crowded

among the scals which have been crowded in between the sonators; places. Seats will be assigned to the governors of the states, ex-senators of the United States, judges of the court of claffus and of the su-preme court of the District and to the commissioners of the District of Columbia, but they will make no formal entrance. A few minutes after the noon-hour Presi-

dent Harrison will be announced. He will be accompanied by his cabinet. He will be escorted to his seat in front of the vice president by the republican senator of the com-

A minute later President-elect Cleveland will be announced. He will be escorted to a seat directly in front of the vice president. When he is seated and the noise of conver-sation and applause has been a little husbed Vice President Stevenson will appear at the door of the senate and, under escort of a democratic senator, will walk down the center isle and mount the restrum where Vice President Morton is standing. Mr. Morton will greet him and will administer to him the oath of office. Then he will turn to the senate and address a few words of thanks to the senators for their consideration and courtesy to him during his term of office. At the conclusion of his remarks he will hand the gavel to Vice President Stevenson.

A New Congress. The Fifty-second congress has expired by limitation at the hour of noon. Vice President Stevenson will call the senate of the dent Stevenson will call the senate of the
Fifty-third congress to order in special session, and the Rev. Mr. Butler, the chaplain
of the semate, will offer prayer. The new
presiding officer will make a brief address
asking the indulgence of the senate. The
senators who have been elected to succeed
those who retire from the fifty-second congress will then come to the desk to be sworn.
The message of President Harrison calling
the senate in extra session will be read.
Then Vice President Stevenson will an-

Then Vice President Stevenson will nounce that as the scratc has completed its organization it will proceed to the east front of the capitol where the president of the United States will be sworn in.

Marshal Ransdell, the one-armed veteran who was appointed by President Harrison to be marshal of the District of Columbia, will lead the procession to the inauguration platform, walking with the marshal of the supreme court, J. M. Wright. Then will follow in their order, Chief Justice Ful-ler and the associate justices of the supreme court; Mr. Valentine, the sergeant-at-arms of the senate; the commit-tee on arrangements of the senate; President Harrison and the president-elect; Vice President Stevenson and Secretary McCook of the senate, and then the members of the senate two by two; the members of the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments,

senate two by two; the members of the diplomatic corps, the heads of departments, the general of the army and the admiral of the navy, the members of the house of representatives, led by ex-Speaker Crisp, and Mr. Kerr, the ex-clerk of the house; and following these the distinguished guests of the senate. The procession will pass through the hallways of the capitol to the rotunda, which is under the great dome.

A platform will have been erected at the cast front of the capitol at the level of the top of the long flight of steps which leads to the east entrance. On this platform seats will be arranged regularly numbered and assigned. At the middle of the front of the platform will be a rude desk of pine draped in the national colors. The plaza in front of the platform will be densely packed. When President Harrison was inaugurated thousands stood in the drenching rain for hours to listen to the inaugural address, though to listen to the inaugural address, though probably not 200 of them could hear dis-tinctly the words which the president spoke. The appearance of the little procession will be greeted with vociferous cheering from the tired assemblage.

Taking the Presidential Oath.

The president and president-elect will be scorted to the middle of the platform, where the chief justice of the supreme court will follow them. When the people on the plat-form have been assigned to seats the chief justice of the supreme court will rise and, handing to President-elect Cleveland a bible. handing to President-elect Cleveland a bible, will administer to him the oath of office. President Cleveland took the oath eight years ago on a bible which had belonged to his mother. Usually the bible is new, and after the inauguration it is presented to the president's wife to keep as an historic relic. When the president has taken the oath he will turn to his immense audience and, will deliver his inaugural address. The crowd on the plaza and the crowd on the platform will wait patiently for more tran

platform will wait patiently for more than half an hour, applauding some of the pass-ages and listening with respectful attention When the address is concluded President Cleveland will return to the capitol in charge

of the committee of escort, and with ex President Harrison will be taken to the senate exit, where the carriages in which they drove to the capitol will again be in waiting. The moment when the president takes the oath of office is announced to the city by a signal gun. At its sound the military organi-zations and the political clubs which have been forming in the side streets will fall in line in accordance with the orders of the marshal of the parade, and when the presi-

dent and ex-president leave the capitol their carriages will become a part of a procession that will stretch out for miles along the smoothly paved streets of Washington. The procession will pass down Pennsyl-vania avenue to the white house, where a reviewing stand will have been erected, and there the president and the ex-president, side by side, will review the marching thou-sands. When the parade has passed Presi-dent Cleveland and Mr. Harrison will shake hands and part, one to go to the white house and the other to return to his home in In-

dianapolis.

The procession will continue to follow a long line of march until man and beast are thoroughly exhausted. And everywhere the sidewalks on each side of the street will be packed with cheering spectators and the windows will be filled with enthusiastic dianapolis.

The Inaugural Ball.

ployes of the senate will bring in chairs and arrange them for the accommodation of the visitors expected. The senators' desks are it is free to any respectable person who is

willing to pay \$10 for a ticket. The pension office building will be beautifully draped for the occasion. The enormous ball room is used chiefly for a promenade, for the crush

is so great that dancing is almost impossible. There are supper rooms and committee rooms and a retiring room for the president. President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland it attend the ball. Mrs Cleveland will look on from the gallery, probably, while the president will make a circuit of the floor es-corted by the members of the committee which has had the arrangements for the in-

auguration in charge.

The crowd will block his passage and his escort will have to contest every inch of the way, for though the people of Washington have many opportunities to see the presi-dent of the United States they seem never satisfied on any public occasion until they have fought their way through intervening crowds and caught another glimpse of the

chief magistrate. chief magistrate.

With the closing of the inaugural ball Saturday night, March 4, the inauguration ceremonies will close and the president will take monies will close and the president will take up the routine of his office the next day just where his predecessor dropped it. He will appoint the members of his cabinet Monday. When his message of appointment is sent to the senate that body will go into secret session and confirm the nominations immediately. The new cabinet officers will take charge of the departments, and the business of the government will proceed in its regular routine without a hitch and without a min-

Carp. Will Lecture. Frank G. Carpenter has been trying an illustrated lecture, "Men I Have Interviewed," on the dog—that is on a number of small towns in Ohio. As the dog has sur-

ived, Mr. Carpenter goes into the field in february as a full-fledged lecturer. In taking to lecturing, Mr. Carpenter does not give up newspaper work. He simply follows in the footsteps of Bill Nye, Eugene Field, George W. Cable, James Whiteamb Riley, George Kennan and other writers who have gone on the platform. It is surprising how many of the most conspicuous newspaper workers (for Mr. Riley worked on newspapers before he was known as a poet, and George Kennan continued to handle news in the Washington bureau of the Associated press even after he returned from Russia) have taken to lecturing. Perhaps the lecture held does not get most of the best newspaper writers but it gets many of the most conspicuous. There seems to be an ambition among the people who read newspapers to see the men whose stories of adventure or of personal experience they have read for a long time, and as soon as a man becomes famous for any particular feature of newspaper work he finds his most profitable employment going around the country exhibiting himself. That is what it is literally, for Mr. Kennan, for example, could probably not have set \$500. From any possession of the process of the set of the country possession of the process of the set of the country possession of the c have got \$500 from any newspaper or magazine for the lecture which has brought him an annual income of \$30,000 for several years past. Lecturing is the chief source of in-come of the men who are at all successful on the platform, but men like Bill Nye find that newspaper work furnishes them with a large incidental income, and that their newspaper etters serve to advertise them constantly to the public which reads newspapers and which goes to hear lectures. Bill Nye re-ceives \$190 a night for his readings, I believe, and pays his own expenses. He may give his readings four or five times in a week, income from newspaper writing is had \$400 a week. There are other lecturers who receive more money than this who do not write for newspapers, but many of them are public men who get their newspaper notices free. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the silver-tongued orator of Kentucky, receives

\$300 for a lecture. Bit Mr. Breckinridge is much more of a rarity than Mr. Nye. His public duties keep him in Washington an average of six months in the year. Mr. Carpenter has an idea that the lecture of the future is to be "newsy." His news-paper training perhaps has given him this notion. It is strengthened by the fact that the great magazines of the country have reorganized their service almost without exception on a news basis. Harper's was the last to come in line. The Century has been publishing "news" stories for a long time. The Cosmopolitan is distinctly a news magazine and the Scribner's made its reputation very quickly on a series of news articles. Oratory, Mr. Carpenter thinks, is at a discount; news is now pre-eminent in popularity. Mr. Carpenter believes that the public would rather hear him tell how he interviewed the khedive of Egypt than listen to an analytical discourse on Shakespeare. The dogma seems to have confirmed Mr. Carpenter's opinion. Whether the public will or not, Mr. Carpenter is about to learn. He is not going into the hands of any of the

What It Costs.

canoe.

The inauguration of a president is not a very costly affair if General Harrison's inauguration is any criterion. Of course, the features of the celebration attendant on the inauguration—the decoration of the streets, the cost of the ball, etc.—are purely com-mercial investments made by the citizens of the District to attract strangers and their money. They are like the entertainment furnished to a national convention by the city in which it meets-bread cast upon the

The actual cost of the inauguration itself is borne by the senate of the United States, and it costs less than a senatorial funeral. The payments are made out of the contingent fund of the senate. Here are the items of four years ago as recorded in Secretary Mc-Cook's report of the year following: Two four-horse carriages at \$75 each... \$150

Engraving invitations and cards (done at Bureau of Engraving and Printing) The incidentals brought the total cost of the nauguration up to \$2,520,50,

Ignorance of the merits of DeWitt's Little Early Risers is a misfortune. These little pills regulate the liver, cure headache, dys-pepsia, bad breath, constipation and bilious-

To Economize Coal.

"It seems to me," says a Pennsylvania coal operator, "that under the present stress of cold weather people, or, at least, the poorer classes, would try to economize with their coal. But they don't seem to understand that such a thing is possible. Now, let me tell you how to do it. Start your stove in the morning with the smallest pieces of coal that you can find; when that reddens up into a glowing heat throw on your big chunks, open your draft for about fifteen minutes, and you will have a roaring fire. Then close all your drafts, both front and rear, and your fire will burn for at least five hours without requiring any attention whatever. It will pour its heat out into the room, where you naturally want it, and not up the chimney. where, nine times out of ten, it goes. In warm winter days, if you ever get them again, keep your fire low by shaking the grate only enough to get a good draft. and when your coal has burned red draw it forward and fill in the back and sides with the unsifted ashes and cinders. mixed with a little coal sweepings. Bank over the top with the same stuff and open your drafts for about ten minutes, and then shut them up for the day. Many a factory is run through the winter on less coal than an ordinary dwelling house, simply because the concern knows how to take care of its coal. You try my plan and see if you do not get the best of the coal barons, as you delight to call them, by at least one-half during the season.

Neuralgic headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer. 10c a bottle.

Of Course They Did.

A witty individual one morning wagered that he would ask the same question of fifty different persons and receive the same answer from each. wit went to first one and then another until he had reached the number of And this is how he won the bet; "I say, have you heard that Smith has failed?" whispered, half audibly, to each:

"What Smith?" queried the whole fifty one after another, and it was de-cided that the bet had been fairly won.

Do not let your dealer palm off on you any new remedy for colds. Insist on having Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

to That Cereal.

CORN AND OATS AVERAGED HIGHER

Provisions Opened Firm and Continued So to the End, Gaining Ten Cents in the Price of Pork-Stocks and Bonds.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 21,-A new sinker was tied to wheat today—fear of the consequences of making No. 1 northern spring a regular delivery on contracts. The market was strong at the opening and closed at about mid-day's range and about %c lower than on the day

Corn and oats averaged higher, but closed without material change except that the January deliveries in both closed at a nominal advance, amounting to about 4e for oats and se for corn. Provisions opened firm and continued to the end, gaining 10c in the price of pork, 75c in lard, 5c lower in ribs.

There was a little show of strength at the opening of the unexpectedly strong cables, out the feeling was followed by a selling craze, which quickly set prices off. Though the exports from both coasts were considerably larger than a week ago and Bradstreet's estimated that the amount in farmers' hands on. March 1 would not exceed 104,000.000 bu. against 171,000,000 bu, the same time last year, and estimates on the visible supply showing no increase with chances favoring a small decrease; all this taken in connection with strong cables, would naturally have made a firm market, but there is a proposition which will probably be voted on Monday, to make the grade of No. 1 northern deliverable on contract. Many in the trade contend that this, which is inferior to No. 2, will force buyers to take a poorer grade in settlement on contracts than can be delivered finder the present rules; hence it had the effect of weakening prices. In any event, whether it is as good as No. 2 or not, it will increase the supply of contract wheat, add to the weight the built have to carry—some say 25,000,000 bu,—and furnish the bears more ammunition. Hence it tended to discouragement and was an active bear influence. year, and estimates on the visible supply

to discouragement and was an active bear influence.

Of course, the change can not affect the trades already made, which have to be settled under present rules. Cudahy was said to have sold a good deal of whear on the early firmness and started the break. The opening was about 4x to 5x higher, but prices declined with very few fluctuations 1c, then advanced 4xc, cased off, and the closing was about 4x lower than yesterday for May, while July closed about the same as yesterday. The proposed change regarding No. I northern is presumably in the interest of the Chleago elevator owners, who are bringing and clearing that grade. The outcome of the vote is doubtful.

that grade. The outcome of the vote is doubtful.

In the corn crowd the absorption by S. V. White and others has alarmed shorts and there was good buying. The sharp up-turn in provisions also helped the market. Prices were somewhat governed by the action of them. There were numerous outside buying orders at the opening and initial trades were from 5c to 5c above the final quotations of yesterday, and after selling off a fraction advanced from 5c to 5c, when wheat turned down and corn sympathized, selling off from 5c to 5c, railled from 5c to 5c, afterwards ruled easier and closed with a shade advance. There was a moderate trade in outs and a steady feeling prevailed, prices for May in which the built of the trading centered, being confined to 5c range. The opening was at 5c advance and the close at 5c decline.

The receipts of hogs were even smaller than had been looked for. Only 9,000 head were reported at the yards today, and for the next week 130,000 head are alt that are looked for. Trading in provisions was only moderately active at any time, and very duil for the most part.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat.

part. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 225 cars; corn, 255 cars; oats, 180 cars; hogs, 27,000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES,	OPEN.	nten.	LOW.	CLOSE.	YEST
Wheat No 2 January	74%	7496	7814	73%	733
July	7076 on 56 7886	7916 785a	78% 77%	78 M	7814 063
Corn No. 2- January	48%	43%	4334	4316	427
February.		483400.49	4334	4154 0074	4774 967
Onts No. 2-	3114	8154	81	31	31
February.	31%	8134 3534	3114	8114 3514	353
May Mess Pork-	3514		3834	V1000-12	V20 V20
May	15 00 19 00	18 70 19 10	18 50 18 90	18 6734	18 55
Lard- January	10 87%	10 90	10 85	10 90	10 83
Short Ribs	10 75	10 85	10 70	10 8234	10.75
May	9 87 4	9 93	9 80 9 85	9.90	9 85

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Dull but firm: winter patents, \$3.60 @4.00: winter straits, \$3.40@3,50; spring pat-ents, \$3.75@4.10; spring straits, \$2.75@3.00; bakers, \$1.70@2,20.

bakers, \$1.70@2.20.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 73½c: No. 3 spring, 62@65½c: No. 2 red, 73½c.

Corn—No. 2, 43½c: No. 3, cash, 40½c.

Oats—No. 2, 43½c: No. 3, cash, 40½c.

Oats—No. 2, 43½c: No. 2 white, f. o. b., 35c: No. 3 white, 33½c.

RYE—No. 2, 54½@55c.

Barley—No. 2, 65c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@63c; No. 4, f. o. b., 39@45c.

Flax Seed—No. 1, \$1.16.

Timothy Seed—Prime, \$1.98.

Pork—Mess, per bbl., \$17.75@17.87½; lard, per 100 lbs., \$10.90; short ribs sldes (dosse), \$9.90@9.95; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$9.90@9.95; bort clear sides (boxed), \$10.30 @10.40.

Whisey—Distillers' Salakad, cooled. Whisky-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.35.

1.30.
SUGARS—Unchanged.
The following were—the receipts—and—ship-nears for today:

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbis	10,000	11,000
Wheat, bu.	106,000	14 000
Corn, bu.	108,000	72,000
Oats, bu.	169,000	117,000
Ifye, bu.	9,000	4,000
Barley, bu	98,000	84,000

20@30c. Eggs, easier; strictly fresh, 31@32c.

New York Markets.

New York, Jan. 21.—Floure-Receipts, 17.—752 pkgs.; exports, 1,200 pkgs. Market duli but generally steady. Winter wheat, low grades, \$2.10@2.55; winter wheat, fair to fancy, \$2.55@2.75; winter wheat, patents, \$3.85@4.25; Minnesota clear, \$2.50@3.50; Minnesota straights, \$2.60@4.00; Minnesota patents, \$4.25@5.00; rye mixtures, \$2.90@3.90.

CORN MEAL—Duff but steady; yellow, \$2.75@2.80

ents, \$4.2565.00; rye mixtures, \$2.903.90.
Corn Meal—Duff but steady; yellow, \$2.75
@2.80.
RYE—Nominal; western, 62@63c.
BARLEY—Dull but firm; western, 60@80c;
No. 2 Toronto, 85c.
BARLEY MALT—Inactive; western, 70@82c;
city made, \$1.00@1.05.
Wheat—Recelpts, 4.650 bu; sales, 1.850,000 bu futures, 16.000 bu spot. Spot
market firm, dull; No. 2 red, in store and
elevator, 794@80c; alloat, 804@804c; f. o. b.,
704@814c; ungraded red, 74@80c; No. 1
northern, 834@84c; No. 1 hard, 88489c; No. 2
northern, 814@82c; No. 2 spring, 774@
774c. Options opened firm and advanced 4@
4c on firmer cables with foreigners and Wall
street buying, declined 4@4c on local realizing, advanced 4@4c on covering with late
cables firm, closed steady at 4@5c over
yesterday and trackery at 4@5c over
yesterday and trackery at 4@5c, over
yesterday and trackery fairly active. No. 2
red, February 794@794c, closing at 824c; July,
83 15-162844c, closing at 864c.
Corn—Receipts, 11,200 bu; exports, 49,044
bu; sales, 340,000 bu; faitures, 20,000 bu, spot.
Spots firm and scarcer-No. 2,53 c in elevator;
544@55c affoat; No. 3, 54@55c. Options
were moderately active, 4c higher on small
supplies and light receipts, closing firm; February, 534@54c, closing at 534c; May, 534@54c,
closing at 535c.

OATS—Receipts, 56,700 bu; sales, 30,000 bu,
futures, 17,000 bu, spot. Spots dull but firm.
Options dull and easier; May, 394@394c,
closing at 394c; spot, No. 2 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 414@
Clicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2
Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 35c; No. 3 white, 43c; No. 2

Chicago, 40c; No. 3, 38c; No. 3 white, 41½c; mixed westurn, 39@40½c; white westurn, 41@46½c;
HAY—Quiet and sixady; shipping, 65c; good to cholee, 75@80c.
Hors—Fair demand; steady; state common to choice, 20@24c; Paelfic coast, 26@24c.
Hides—Fairly active and steady; wet salted New Orleans selected: 45 to 60 lbs., 527c.
Wood—Firm and active; domestic fleece, 27@32c; pulled, 26@32c; Texas, 17@21c.
Pork—Quiet and steady; old mess, \$17.50@17.75; new mess, \$18.25@18.75; extra, price nominal. Cut meats, inactive and firm; pickled bellies, \$11.00@11.25; pickled shoulders, \$18.00; pickled hams, \$14.00. Middles, quiet and steady; short clear, \$10.50. Lard, quiet and \$10.50. Lard, quiet and \$10.50. Lard, quiet and \$10.50. Lard, quiet and \$10

610c.
Engs-Moderate demand; firm; receipts, 125 packages; western, fresh, 39c.
Rics-Active, firm; dongstic, fair to exra, 0,5655;c; Japan, 4,5645;c.
Molasses-Foreign, nominal; New Orleans, pen kettle, good to choice, firm, fairly active 1,26635;c. at 26@36c. SCOAR-Raw, dull, firm: fair refining, 311-16c; centrifugals, 96 test, 3 7-16@34;c; refined, quiet; steady; off A. 4. 4. 4. 4. (c) mold A. 51-16 &5;c; standard A. 411-16@44;c; confectioners ;A, 4.7-16@44;c; cut loaf, 5.6-16@5;c; crushed

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

5.5-16@54c; pownered, 4.15-16@54c; granulated, 4.11-16@54c; cobes, 4.15-16@54c; Pin Jaon Dull, about steady; American \$12.75@15.50.

Wheat Traders Found a New Sinker Tied

5.5-16@54c; pownered, 4.15-16@54c; granulated, 4.11-16@54c; pownered, 4.15-16@54c; pownered, 4.

Omaha Produce Market.

Omaha Produce Market.

The week closed with the egg market the most interesting feature. The mild weather continuing on Friday still further weakened the market on eggs and did not have a stimulating effect on other kinds of produce as will be noted from the quotations given below. As a rule the market was dull and buyers appeared to be following the policy of limiting their purchases as much as possible with the apparent idea that the beginning of another week would see still lower prices.

Apples—Stocks are held at \$1.50\text{m}4.00 for fair to choice stock.

BANAS—Quoted at \$2.00\text{m}2.50 per bunch. BEANS—Choice mavy, \$2.00\text{m}2.15.

BUTTER—There is a notiveable falling off in the receipts of batter in this market. While there has been no great or very marked advance in the market prices have been gradually crawling up. Good packing stock is going at 16c and fair to good country roll at 18\tilde{2}20c. Strictly fancy would bring perhaps 20\tilde{2}20c, but there is not much of it to be had.

CELEXY—The greater portion of the celery on the market is coming from Chicago, and is not overly choice. This is the season of the year, however, when fancy stock is not expected. A few years ago it was unusual for celery to last until March, but like everything else, the season is being extended and celery is now to be had at almost all seasons from some section of the country. Celery is quoted on this market at 40c.

CALPORNIA CARMAGE—Owing to the high prices at which enboage is being held in southern California the arrivals here are light. Drumhend, 24c.

CRANBERRIES—Advices from eastern points indicate very light strategard.

ern California the arrivals here are light. Drumhead, 24c.
CRANBERRIES—Advices from eastern points indicate very light stocks and a tendency on the part of prices to advance. Bell and cherry, \$8.5000.00; bell and bugle, \$10.002010.50; Jersey Cape, Cod, \$9.50210.00.

EGGS—The market was very quiet and what sales were made were for single case lots only. The mild weather appeared to increase the confidence of buyers in lower prices and they were unwilling to buy only as compelled and then merely to fill their immediate wants. As to prices, every commission dealer appeared to have a price of his own and it is hardly possible to state just what was the market. They all agreed that 25c was enough to quote the market, and some were of the opinion that even that price would look high by the opening of next week. Some are predicting a speedy drop to 20c.

GAME—Small rabbits, 75c; jacks, \$1.50.

Hay—The market was unchanged at \$6.0026.

6.50.

Hides—No. 1 salted, 44c; No. 2, 34c; flint.

Hides No. 1 salted, 44c; No. 2, 34c; flint, HONEY-Good white clover, 19@20c.

LEMONS-\$4.00764,50. MALAGA GRAPES-Unchanged at \$9.00 per keg. NUTS—Large hickory nuts, \$1.65; black wal-nuts, \$1.25. nuts, \$1.25.

Oxtons—Home grown, \$1.00 per bushel; spanish, per crate, \$1.9072.2.00.

Oxtons—Brights, medium sizes, \$3.25 for single case lots, and \$3.00 for lots of five to ten clases; russets are 25c per case cheaper. A discount of 25c on the box is also made for extra large or small sizes. California navals, \$4.25; Mexican, \$3.50. Oxygen 33.00.
Oxygen The situation remains unchanged in the dyster market. Prices here range from 0c to 42c negative.

POTATORS—Only small lots moving from tore. Western Nebraska stock is quoted at 5c; Utah and Colorado, 90-281.00; choice attyr 756800.

Soc; Utan and Cobrano, so bracket in the native 750,80c.

Sweet Potatoes—There are a few in the market which are selling at \$4.50.

Veal—The demand is pretty good and arrivals generally are meeting with very ready sale. Choice, 8210c; large and thin, 325c. PRODUCE POINTERS.

PRODUCE POINTERS.

The Cudaby Packing company of South Omaha is freezing a large quantity of poultry for the spring trade.

Chicago parties shipped by express a car load of cold storage eggs to New York on Thursday, a rather unusual and expensive method of shipping.

Some of the produce men are commenting unfavorably on the action of the council in reducing the license charged peddiers. The reducing the lecuse charged peddiers. The result is grocers sometimes criticise the commission men because they sell to the peddiers, "but," said a commission man, "they stand by and let the council reduce the license by one-half without any effect to prevent it."

The receipts of hay are too large to admit of

half without any effect to prevent it."

The receipts of hay are too large to admit of the market recovering. It is said in Chicago t hat there are indications of a deal in butter similar to the recent one in eggs. As in the latter product, the reserve supplies of butter have been eaten up, the production is down to no very low point, and the demand is very g. d. Butterine men, under existing circumstances, are in a position where they are compelled to help the deal along—at least up to a certain point. certain point.

pelled to help the deal along—at least up to a certain point.

The present high prices of onions recalls the apping of 1891 when the market in this city was \$7.00 per barrel. A great many of the onions sold in this market at that time came from Chicago, and it was noted that the ligher the market went and the scarcer onions became the smaller the barrels. It was a subject of speculation in this market where the Chicago shippers obtained such small barrels and how they managed to have them graduated on a descending scale. A shipper from the lake city was in Omnha the other day and gave away the secret. It seems they started out by using cranberry barrels and as the market advanced they removed one small stave; then as onions became more scarce they would take out a wider stave until they got the barrels down to about the size of a stovepipe.

The Omaha shippers of fruit have issued a circular to the trade setting forth their position. The agreement, as that is what it a mounts to, has been signed by all the fruit shippers and is merely an effort on their part to establish uniformity of terms in the sale, charge for cartage, packing, etc. The circular is as follows: Shipping of perishable goods during the winter months is always connected with more or less risk and it should be understood with the trade that this risk has to be carried by the buyer and that no guarantee is given by us to deliver goods at destination free from frost. We do, however, guarantee hat the goods are in perfect and sound condition when shipped. We shall always use our best judgment about shipping, wrap the goods in heavy paper whenever we deen it necessary, load in refrigerator cars whenever we can procure same, and do not ship when in our estimation the weather is too cold and a material fall in temperature or storm is advised by the Government Signal Service bureau. We are at times obliged to hold orders for perishable goods for a week, or even longer before we strike a mild day and therefore accept orders only under confiltion that we are not to be held responsible for delay caused by above reasons. In shipping small fruit, berries and vegetables only the freshest and finest will be used, such as in our judgment will carry to destination in good shape. Should however, by rough handling, but and sultry weather, or delays of trains the shipment be damaged, the loss is not to be charged to us. These are risks paramount to the fruit business, and no dealer, retailer or wholesaler, small or large, must expect to carry this line without an occasional loss. Terms: All bills for fruits, vegetables, etc., are payable "weekly." We will positively not run any thirty-day accounts on these goods. Our goods are sold "from store," and a charge of 5 cents per 100 pounds will be made to cover actual cost for hauling to depot. When necessary for protection against frost, to wrap goods in p The Omaha shippers of fruit have issued a

Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY. Mo., Jan. 21.—WHEAT—Cash, firm, ic higher: No. 2 hard, 66c; No. 2 red,

17#20c. Eggs-Fair demand: strictly fresh, 26#27c. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 44.800 bu.; corn. 11.300 bu.; cats, 1,700 bu. Shirments-Wheat, 38,000 bu.; corn. 15,000 u.; cats, 2,000 bu.

Cotton Market.

New Onleans, La., Jan. 21.—Quiet and steady; middles, 9%c; low middling, 9c; good ordinary, 8%c; net and gross receipts, 5.754 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,640 bales; to France, 6,171 bales; to the continent, 615



bales: constwise, 1,900 bales; sales, 3,600 bales; stock, 341,278 bales.

New Orliers, La. Jan. 21. Futures stendy; sales, 41,400 bales; January, \$0.26; February, \$0.25; March, \$0.3160, 32; April, \$9.3766 9.38; May \$9.4369,944; June, \$0.4969.51; July, \$9.5569.57; August, \$9.6569.01.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Jan. 21. Business in dry goods was very moderate in accordance with the usual decrease in the Saturday demand. Hieached goods and clothing woodens were the most active fabrics. The movement in the latter gives some evidence of being probably completed in the course of another week, but with the largest business ever accomplished so early in the season. In fact, the season's production will be practically soid up. Cotton goods have had considerable inquiry, but actual transactions have been moderace on account of scarcity of goods. There is some prospect that many articles will be further advanced. Agents were pushing deliveries as much as possible, and have been doing so without catching up on the orders in hand as much as might be supposed. Cotton goods seem to be sold up to April pretty generally, and some mach beyond that. At the same time buyers discose many wants in sight. Agents have made the price of Sinpson's indigo blue prints 6%c, but orders for goods to arrive are taken on the "native" only.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis Mo., Jan. 21.—Floure—Easier, Wheat—ic under yesterday for options; cash, higher, 69c; May, 794c; July, 75%c.

Corn—Same as yesterday; cash, 37%c; May, 43%c; July, 44%c.

Oats—Better; cash, 32%c; May, 35c, Kyr—Held at 60c, but no sales.

Bankey—Qulet; Minnesota, 54%55c, Butter—Luchanged; creamery, 25%31c; dairy, 18%28c.

EGGS—Unchanged; lower at 67%c.
Provisions—Pork, old, \$18.50; new, \$18.50.
Lard, \$10.85.

Rechipts—Flour, 5,000 sacks; wheat, 5,000 bu.; corn, 112,000 bu.; oats, 15,000 bu.; rye, none; barley, none.

Shipments—Flour, 6,000 sacks; wheat, 184,000 bu.; corn, 76,000 bu.; oats, 23,000 bu.; rye, 5,000; barley, none.

New York, Jan. 21. - Tanlow - Quiet; contral; city, 42.00for pigs.), 64c pid. Corron Saro On.-Steady; crude, 424c; ellow, 47c. rellow, 47c.
PETROLEIN-Dull, steady; crude in bbls.
Parkors, \$5,35; crude in bulk (Parkers, \$2,85; efficed New York, \$5,30; Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$5,35; Philadelphia and Baltimore in bulk \$2,75%28.80; United, no sales.
ROSIN-Quiet, firm; strained, common to rood, \$1,35%1.374;
TURPENTINE-Quiet, steady; 33 1,66,34c.
LONDON, Jan. 21,—CALCUTTA LINSEED-41s of per quarter.

Linsur Oil.—19s per cwt.
Linsur Oil.—19s per cwt.
Tunenting Spinits—23s 14d per cwt.
Tallow—Petersburg yellow candle, 46s per

Milwaukee Grain Markets. MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 21.—WHEAT—Steady; May, 71%; No. 2 spring, 680. CORN—Quiet; No. 3, 41%411;c. OATS—Quiet; No. 2 white, 3514%36c; No. 3, 334%36c.

Liverpool Markets. LIVERPOOL Jan. 21.—WHEAT—Firm demand, air: holders offer moderately, red western pring, 6s 2da6s 3d per cental. CORN—Firm, demand fair.
BACON—Long clear, 450 lbs. 53s 6d per cwt.

LARD Prime western, 54s 6d per cwt. PEAS Canadian, 5s 4½s per cental. Coffee Market.

New York, Jan. 21.—Options opened firm at 10 to 20 points up, closing steady at 10 to 20 points above yesterday. Sales, 30,750 bags, including January, \$16.70; March, \$16.45; May, \$16.30a 16.35; July, \$19.30a 16.35 September, \$16.25a 16.30; December, \$16.20a 16.25. Spot Rio dull but firm; No. 7, \$17.37 \$

LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Cattle Teade Unevenly Active-Hogs Fluctu-

ate, but Close Strong. OMAHA, Jan. 21.—There has not only been no falling off in receipts compared with last week, but both cattle and sheep show a very substantial increase, and the same is true when the comparison is made with last year. Hogs continue to show a considerable falling off compared with one year ago, for while the increase in receipts of cattle and sheep for the past three weeks compared with the first three weeks of January. 1892, has been 16,593 and 7,107 respectively. there has been a decreas of 55,681 hogs or over 38 per cent. The officia

	CATTLE	Hous.	BHEEP
Last week	23,636	30,078	£,17
Previous week	21,914	30,802	4,60
a me week 1892	13,716	40,664	8,47
Three weeks 1893	50,878	87,415	12.50
7 bree weeks 1892	47,285	143,096	5,45
Increase	16,593	55,681	7,10

The markets have all been uneven and the tendency of prices lower except on sheep. Cattle values were strong during the early part of the week, but later declined 10e to 25e on both beef steers and cows. Hog prices steadily declined up to Friday. On Friday and Saturday a good share of this decline was regained. Good sheep, being in rather limited supply, continue to sell readily at strong prices.

The cattle market today was only moderately active and there were a variety of opinions among devices as to the condition of the trade. Buyers all quoted higher prices, and while most sellers conceded this to be true of the more desirable offerings, holders of anything not fat said it took hard work to move them even at shaded prices. Shippers took quite a few and there was the usual good local demand. The general quality of the offerings was noth-

BONDS TOTAL LINE OF CITIES, COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER N.W. HARRIS & COMPANY. Bankers.

ing extra. There were no strictly choice beoves here, but fair to good 1,050 to 1,500-lb, steers sold very largely at from \$3.75 to \$4.25. In general, there was little quotable change in prices from Friday, but there has been an average decline since Tuesday of 15c to 25g on all but the very best grades.

Business was not very lively in the butchery stock and camer line and prices ruled easier on all but the good to choice grades. These sold at from \$2.20 up to \$3.80. Fair to good stuff sold largely at from \$2.30 to \$2.80 and common and canning grades around \$41.75 to \$2.25. There was no particular change in the market for rough stuff and common to choice fat bulls, oven and stags sold at from \$2.25 to \$3.37%. Common to choice veal caives sold from \$2.40 to \$5.50. About everything in this line found a purchaser before the close.

There was considerable activity in the stocker and feeder line and prices ruled strong, 10c to 23c higher than a week ago. The big bulk of the desirable 700 to 900-lb, feeders sold around \$2.20 and \$3.50. The supply falls away short of the demand.

Hogs—It has been nearly two months since the log market took such a down turn as it did the early part of this week. Up to Friday there had been a decline of 20c to 25c, and as there was no apparent let up it receipts the car blockade, or rather the scarcity of stock cars east of Chicago contributed in no small, degree to the break, as it prevented castern shippers and incidentally speculators from buying. With decreased receipts and improved eastern markets a good share of this decline was regained Friday and Saturday and prices today averaged and over 5c to 10c lower than last Saturday, which was the high day.

The week closed with a fair run, the general quality of the offerious being very fair. righ day.

The week closed with a fair run, the general

The week closed with a fair run, the general quality of the offerings being very fair, although the best logs were not so good as Friday's tops. Eastern markets were higher and there was some outside inquiry for shipping account. Local buyers all had good orders and the early market was active and all of a dime higher than Friday. Good to choice butcher weight and heavy hors soid from \$7.55 to \$7.70, with fair to good light and alved loads at from \$7.45 to \$7.50. Some very poor light stuff soid as low as \$7.30 and \$7.40. On hearish reports from the Chicago hog and produce markets the market broke badly, the carry advance was completely wheel out and the late hogs soid around \$7.55. against from \$7.45 to \$7.50. The pens were finally cleared, the bulk of hogs selling at \$7.50 and \$7.55 against from \$7.45 to \$7.50. Triday, and from \$7.55 to \$7.65 on Sainrday.

\$7.45 to \$7.50 Friday, and from \$7.55 to \$7.65 on Saturday.

Saturday.

Saturday.

Saturday.

Saturday.

Saturday.

Saturday.

There was the usual good demand for destrable muttons and on such prices ruled strong, some choice 122-th, western wethers bringing \$5.00. Common and inferior grades were a triffe slow. Fair to good natives, \$3.75 db. 60; fair to good westerns, \$3.5075,00; common and stock sheep, \$2.25±3.50; good to choice 40 to 100-th, lambs, \$4.00g5.50.

Kansas City Live Stock Macket.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 21.—Cattle-Receluts, 2,400 head; shipments, 1,500 head; shipping steers, \$4,0565.10; stockers and Feders, \$2,5044.00.

Hogs-Receipts, 5,800 head; shipments, 200 head; market opened 10@15c higher, closed weak, part of gain lost, Extremorange, \$4,5080.75; buik, \$7,4587.00.

Shirip—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market dull, unchanged. Muttons, \$3,2534.50. St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Live Stork Starket.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 1,200; market steady; mative steets, \$3.2564.75; choice shipping, \$5.0065.25; grass Texas, \$2.0042.75.

Hoas—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 4,200; market strong; heavy, \$7.2037.60; packing, \$7.007.45; light, \$7.107.735.

Sight —Receipts, 450 head; shipments, none market strong; natives range, \$3.5025.50. You don't want a torpid fiver; you don't

want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills.



vegetable ex-tracts. Without disturbance or pation, Indigestion, Billous Attacks, Sick and Billous Headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, the liver, stomach, and bowers are presented, relieved, and cured, Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

-Dr. Pierce's

Everything catarrhal in its nature, entarrh itself, and all the troubles that come from catarrh, are perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. No matter how bad your case or of how long standing, you can be cured.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company,

South Omaha. Best Cattle Ho and Sheep market in the west.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

Wood Brothers.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. outh Omaha-Telephone 1157. JOHN D. DADISMAN, | Managera' WALTER E. WOOD, Market Reports by mail and wire cheerfully to isleed open application

OMAHA Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Directory

AWNINGS AND TENTS Omaha Tent-Awning COMPANY. BAGS AND TWIN S. BICTCLES. Bemis Omaha Bag M. O. Daxon, COMPANY. Importers and man.frs. flour sacks, buriaps, twine. Bleycles sold on monthly payments, 120 N 15th.

BOOTS IND SHOES. Morse-Coe Shoe Company, Howard Street. Factory corner lith and Douglas Streets.

Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed COMPANY. Wholesale mfrs. agents Boston Rubber Shor Co., 193-193-1105 Harney St.

We are making close prices to each buyers, and are selling a class of goods which it very saleable with merchants.

COAL, COTE. CORNICE. Omaha Coal, Coke & | Eagle Cornice Works LIME CO, hard and soft coal, S E cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

Mfrs. galvantsel from coroles, window caps, metallic skylights, etc. 110-1117 Dougs St. DRY GOODS.

M. E. Smith & Co., Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Dry goods, notions, fur-alshing goods, corner lith and Howard Sts. Harney Sts. FURNITURE. Omaha Upholstering | Beebse & Rinyan

O., uphoistered furniture, 11:2 1104 Nicholas St. Wholesaie only. FURNITURE CO., Grace and late Sts. GROCERIES. DRUBS. ETC. M. Steele & Co., Blake, Bruce & Co., 1201-1205 Jones St., 10th and Harney Sts., Omaha.

HARDWARE. Rector & Wilhelmy Lobeck& Linn,

COMPANY Dealers in hardware and mechanics tools 1404 Douglas St. Corner loth and Jackson HATS, ETC.

W. A. L. Gibbon & Co. | Omaha Safe and Iron

capes. Andrean & Gar-tt , lath and Jackson. LUMBER.

Charles R. Lee.

mported Americani'ori land coment. Milwan-Carpets and parquit 9th and Douglas. MILLINERY.

LIQUORS. Frick & Harbart, I. 0538/8/138 & 35 Wholessie liquor dealers

John A. Wakefield,

importure and jobo of multiper, noise Mall or less prompt 298-312 S. Hith St. 1001 Farnam St. PAPER.

Carpenter Paper Co. Standard Oil Co., Refined and Intricating oils, axie grease, etc.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.

Branch & Co., Jas. A. Clark & Co., Produce, fruits of all Butter, charge, STOVE REPAIRS. | SASI. 11173 .

Omaha Stove Repair | M. A. Disbrow & Co

Withis, above repairs doors, billeds and for any kind of stove made, 1901 Douglas at fice, 17th addisord,