# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

# INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS

New Ideas Worked Out, Patented and Put in Operation. THE WIDENING FIELD OF ELECTRICITY

Progress in That Science Particularly Notable -Novel Contrivances Approved by the Patent Office-New and Useful Mechanical Appliances.

About three years ago the forestry division of the Department of Agriculture published a large report on the use of metal ties on railways, the objects being to encourage an economical use of wood and the introduction of steel ties if possible. Mr. Fernow estimated at that time that the railways of the country required the best timber from 1,000,-000 acres of forest land annually. The report was widely circulated and aroused an interest in the subject of all-metal track which has not yet abated. Some time ago it was announced that metal ties had been abandoned after a long trial on the Pennsylvania lines in this country and the State railway in Belgium. This has stirred up an Austrian engineer of some prominence, William Ast, who claims that William least the Belgian experiments were hadly conducted, and failure was natural. He states that on the Kaiser natural. Frederick Northern railway in Austria metal ties have been used with entire satisfaction for about nine years. After comparative trials for this time the metal ties are still practically as good as new, while the oak ties show con-siderable deterioration. Moreover, the cost of maintenance of an all-metal track was nearly 14 per cent less than that of one using wooden sleepers. He ascribes its unsatisfactory results on the Belgian roads entirely to the use of defective rail fastenings and unsuitable steel. plates under the rails where they rest on the sleepers he considers just as neces sary with metal as with wooden ties, and plates were used on the Belgian reads. Moreover, he claims that the steel employed in making the ties was much too brittle for the purpose. as was shown by the fact that in punching holes for the fastenings hair cracks appeared. If the fastenings were so badly designed that they quickly became loose, it is natural that passing trains should break up the rock ballast and produce an unsatisfactory track in a time, but Mr. Ast claims that with a well designed all-metal readway the results would have been quite different. It is unfortunate that he did not discuss the reason of the Pennsylvania failures for the officers of maintenance of way in that system are regarded as pretty well posted in their specialty. As it is, in-

something conclusive, which none have yet apparently done.

ventors will probably go on patenting innumerable impossible ties for some

time to come, until the experiments show

Lighting Railway Cars. In view of the enterprise shown by many American railway companies in making tests in regard to securing the most efficient, safe and agreeable lighting of railway cars much interest at taches to the announcement that the French railway, the Chemin de Fer du Nord, will shortly introduce electric lighting on its saloon cars, sleeping and toilet cars of the first, second and third The company has decided, after class. long trials on isolated carriages, to experiment on a large scale. The current is obtained from storage batteries, supplying lamps of 6. and 10-cand power, according to the cars. The bat eries, mounted in boxes in groups of two, are very portable. Eight of these double cells are suspended beneath the frame of the car, where they are accessible from the steps and closing in by doors. The whole of the cells together with their carriers, weigh 8,581 pounds. Thirty-volt lamps are of 10-candle power for first used. class cars, 8-candle power for second and 6-candle power for third class and lavatories of all classes, so that a good light is provided throughout. The lamps are carried by a hardwood cylinder; carry ing lamp socket and reflector, the latter being very white enameled iron. This apparatus is slipped into the lantern taking the place of the oil lamp. Two switches are fixed in a little box at either end of the car, so that the lamps can be "lighted or extinguished from the outside The connections are so arranged that the batteries can be charged without taking them out of the compartments The cables, which are made specially strong to stand the wear and tear, are run along the roof and held in place by soldered zinc clips. One great advantage of this method is that, should at any mement the cil lamps be required, all that is necessary is to open the lantern, take out the electric lamp with socket, and slip the oil lamp into the same place. Triple Expansion Engines. One of the features of recent electrical work is the use of triple expansion engines of the marine type, coupled direct to two multipolar dynamos, one being placed at each end of the shaft for central station work. An engine of this type, recently tested at Milwaukee, varied in speed only 1.7 per cent from no lead up to full lead, although the electrical conditions under which it was working were unfavorable. It is of the 700-horse power machine, triple expansion, three-crank inverted cylinder condensing type, designed for an initial steam pressure of 160 pounds, and a vacuum of 24 inches. The cylinders are 16<sup>‡</sup>, 28<sup>‡</sup> and 38<sup>‡</sup> inches in diameter, have a stroke of 30 inches and are all steam jacketed. They are filled with double-ported, balanced piston valves, one for the high pressure cylinder and two for each of the others. The condenser is in the foundation box, and is of the surface pattern, with 1,068 brass tubes 9 feet 6 inches long. The crank shaft is of forged steel 8 inches in diameter, with cast iron balanced disks, to which the 8-inch crank pins are attached. There are two bearings to each crank, and an additional large bearing on each end of the shaft to carry the armature. On the shaft are three eccentrics, each operated by its own independent governor of the disk type, so that the point of cut-off in each cylinder, ranging from 0.08 to 0.75 stroke, is changed equally with the load.  $\mathbf{A}$ straight-line separator is placed on the steam pipe leading to the engine, allowing dry steam only to enter the cylinder In addition to this a straight-line grease extractor is placed on the exhaust pipe leading from the low pressure cylinder to the condenser. Speaking generally, it may be said that these engines follow the latest types in use on ocean steamships, with necessary additions to render them as efficient for electric generating purposes as for marine work.

structed with great difficulty, owing to the very rapid current of the river and its habit of rising suddenly. The strueture was finally completed, however and the power plant installed. This consists of two double water wheels 266 inches in diameter, each supplied with 6,250 cubic feet of water a minute under an effective head of 87 feet through a five-foot flume. The wheels are of phosphor bronze with tinned steel blades and each develops 600-horse power. This power is transmitted from a five-foot rope wheel to a twelvefoot rope wheel ninety feet above through sixteen manilla ropes I# inch in diameter. The proper tension on these ropes was obtained by means of a tightener wheel in an adjustable frame. Each wheel has its own flume and gate and can be used separately. The ropes run at a very high speed-7.540 feet a minute-but it was recently stated at a meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers that no delay had oc-

### curred in over a year's use. Electric Lights in the Country.

### An excellent suggestion has been made to meet the convenience of dwelers in parts remote from cities, where the securing of a supply of electricity i attended with more or less difficulty. It is proposed that owners of country should combine and have their electricity generated and distributed rom a central station. At some fixed place, preferably the railway station, an lectric station under skilled manage ment should distribute the power at high pressure. The station might also serve as a telephone exchange. Where, for an ordinary householder, the cost of current would be prohibitive, the highpressure central station system might st reduce the cost as to make an electric supply fully available. A steam or fuel gas engine would drive two alternators at low pressure: the current would be transformed up to suitable pressure ac cording to distance. Each householder would be supplied with transformer and meter in the same way as in towns, and a joint stock company might be made to run the station with limitations as to maximum prices.

# Underground Wires.

The results of the experiment made by New York city in burying electric wires is summed up by Franklin L. Pope in the Engineering Magazine as follows: It seems to be pretty conclusively es-tablished that a commercially satisfactory system of underground wires has resulted from the work of the past five or six years; that this is far less liable to interruption than any overhead system which can possibly be devised, and that it is less dangerous to human life: while, on the other hand, its first cost is enormously greater-certainly not less than five or six times as much for a given number of points of service-it is in many respects cumbersome and inconvenient, facking the flexibility and adaption to different conditions of the overhead system, while its cost preludes its extension to sparsely settled listricts, which must either be reached by aerial wires or not at all. The mere subway rental of the wires in the Fifth avenue, New York, is said to amount to about 32 cents per lamp per night. The excessive cost of the telephone service in New York is in great part due to the same cause-the enormous expense of the underground conductors now used throughout the central districts of the city.

# Patent Cyclone Demolisher.

A man out in Denver has patented a great idea. He is intimate with cyclones, having met several in Kansas, and from his acute observation of their characteristics he is per suaded that he can knock out the strongest of them. In the piquant language of the unsophisticated west he is willing to bet dollars to doughnuts that he can stop a tornado in one round. His plan is simple enough. A strong iron band passes over the gables and roof of the house, to which it is firmly bolted; the ends of the rod terminate in loops which are buried in the ground and carefully tacked down by large wooden stakes, a mallet and the hired man. As a sort of additional precaution a small pyramidal house of refuge is attached, also a terrifying combination of heavy anchors, sills and beams, which the inventor believes will stand eternally. In addition this amateur reformatory in stitution has infinite possibilities as a summer house, hencoop or salle a manger for the pigs, which will commend it at once to the intelligent agriculturist.

one. The discovery certainly embodies new principles. High Speed Trains.

The celebrated inventor, Zipernow sky, is said to still cling to the idea of running cars between Vienna and Buda-Posth at speeds from 125 to 155 miles per hour. He estimates that 800-horse power will be required for a loaded car eighing about sixty tons. The cars are to be driven by electric motors using 600 amperes at a pressure of 1,000 volts. For the generation and transmission of the electric current it is proposed to establish two large stations, about thirty seven miles distant from the termini and to use aerial transmitting lines. Even if the capital for this gigantic experiment can be found, which is unlikely, and concessions obtained, there is a con siderable element of uncertainty as to 800-horse power propelling sixty tons at a speed of 150 miles an hour. It is certain, moreover, that the projected line cannot pay in competition with existing railways.

Long-Distance Telephoning.

While the cost of telephonic conversations at long distance may appear high, writes Franklin L. Pope in the Engineering Magazine, it must not be fogotten that the correspondents are enjoying for a limited time the exclusive use of a plant which has cost an enormous amount of money. Moreover, the amount of matter that can be transmitted by tele phone under favorable conditions in the space of five minutes allowed is surpris-By the aid of a stenographer 600 to 800 words have been got through during that time, which is cheaper than tele graphing, to say nothing of the obvious advantages realized in many cases.

North Galveston's Streets.

North Galveston, Tex., March 11,-Good streets are an evidence of permanence, they are straws, which prove protty clearly the irection of the wind. North Galveston has wenty-two miles of splendidly graded, shell paved streets and avenues. Near at hand are immense beds of shell and shell gravel suitable for street and sidewalk paving, thus furnishing a boundless supply of the best of material within easy access.

# JOHN MUIR'S SNAKE STORY.

#### As a Friend of the Rattler, He Sets Naught Down in Malice. "I have before stated that I was a

friend to the snake, and especially to the rattlesnake," said John Muir, the noted scientist and discoverer of the great Muir glaciers in Alaska, to the San Francisco Examiner, "This may sound strange to you as it apparently has to others that I have told it to, but I cannot help that if I would, and, candidly, I

don't think I ought if I could. "The fact is, the rattlesnake is a very much maligned animal. Most people think he is lying around all the time on the watch to see whom he can bite. It isn't so. A rattler won't bother anybody if he is let alone, and Lo will always get away if he can. "I had a striking illustration of this

one time in the Yosemite valley, when I was doing some engineering work. It was in midsummer and the pretty valley was all abloom with vari-colored flowers The grass was knee-deep. There were blue bells and yellow anemones, buttercups, daisies, pansies innumerable and many more.

"The scent of the pines was in the air. A gentle breeze was blowing and patches of shadow dotted here and there the sunlit, flower-adorned valley, I was walking along musing on the beauty of

the scene, and with the sound of the Yosemite and Vernal falls in my ears. "Looking over the verdure toward the base of El Capitan I saw a peculiar black mark sticking straight up against the horizon. At first sight it looked like a stake, but I knew there were no survey-

# CRISIS HAS PASSED GOLD

Demands of Europe for the Bullion Have for the Present Ceased.

CONFIDENCE IN STOCKS IS RETURNING

English Investors Again Become Liberal Purchasers of American Securities-Improvement in the Export Trade and

Its Immediate Effects.

NEW YORK, March 12 .- In his weekly letter oncerning the business of Wall street, Henry Clews says:

In our last weekly review of the situation in Wall Street, we indicated an improvement in symptoms and a tendency towards a calmer feeling. This drift has been without interruptions however, which shows that the recovery is not yet complete. Our relations with foreign markets exhibit a very distinct improvement. There is less desire on the part of European 20.3314. banks to force remittances of gold from this country irrespective of what may be required by the commercial movement The Bank of France seems to have satisfied its desire to accumulate gold; and nothing further is heard of efforts by the Austrian rovernment to augment its supply of that metal. This indicates an abatement, if not a suspension, of one important cause of the last two months' drain upon our stock of gold, which amounts to an important relief of ocal situation. Another evidence of improvement has an

peared in the shipment of quite important amounts of stocks and bonds to the Londor for the sake of its increasing the supply of bills in London, but still more as evidence that the failure of congress to repeal the Sherman silver act has not so much dis turbed foreign confidence in our investments as had been feared. No doubt the bulk of these purchases have been of gold-bearing securities, but that discrimination implies that the misgivings among foreign in-vestors apply principally to obliga-tions that might, under certain circumstances connected with silver, be-come payable in that metal. We cannot expect foreigners to take freely the latter class of investments until the country has protected itself against the possibility of incurring further commitments to the silver danger; but it is something to have these evidences of a willingness to take securities legally payable in gold; for, after all, the wik of our corporate mortgages are made expressly payable in that form of money. ais extent we are protected against inordi nate returns of securities to the home mar ket and are assured of an outlet for them in periods of depression or disturbance on this side the Atlantic.

# Exports Have Greatly Improve L

Another point of improvement in the situation has arisen from an increase in the ex-ports of products. The late large shipments gold have been largely caused by the lightness of the exports of produce since January 1. That decrease, however, has not been due to any lack of surplus commodifies for shipment; on the contrary, the "visible upply" of wheat and corn exceeds that we supply of wheat and corn exceeds that we held at the same season following the un-precedented crops of 1891. The accumula-tion of grain is due to our market being held by speculation above the European level. The export of catton has been re-strained by similar causes. It is only a question of time when speculative heldows must be convelled to assent the holders must be compelled to accept the European range of values; and the stringency in money and the caution among lendcency in money and the cauton among lend-ers may be expected to apply that compul-sion at no distant day. While, therefore, it must be expected that for the next few weeks we shall stand exposed to the export of more gold, yet it seems reasonable to expect that such shipments will be materially becaused by expects from this extraordinance lessened by exports from this extraordinary surplus of products. Under all the chroum-stances, therefore, it is likely to turn out that the unusual ex-ports of specie during the last two months were in a large measure anticipatory months were in a tage marked falling off in the ex-months. The marked falling off in the ex-months. The marked falling off in the ex-lard-

Some Matters Unsettled.

the period of violent disturbance has passed

wards more normal conditions, and these

changes will soon warrant the recovery in

e tone of business at the Stock exchange

its climax, and that a reaction has set in

interior has not been generally expected and

causes some uneasiness among large specu-lative holders of stocks. The current rates

of exchange at the west show that the out

flow is due to legitimate trade causes, how ever unusual for the season, and the increase

in the export of grain on account of interior

owners may in part account for the change

while the remittances to Boston are prot

ably due to large transfers of New England

securities in connection with current rail

ever, that these irregular movements will be long continued. For the immediate, fu-

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Markets Influenced by the Situation in the

London, March 112-Discount rates were

firm during the past week at 1% for three

opinion here now that the negotiations in

been adopted, especially

hree-fourths; Missouri, Kansas & Texas

three-fourths; Missouri, Ransis & Fishes, one-half; Atchison, one-fourth; Ohio & Mississippi, eno-fourth; Denver & Rio Grande, one-third; Eric, one-fourth; Union Pacific, one-fourth; Central Pacific gained

has

fine weather

United States ... Other Features.

dition of large material interests.

one-fourth: Louisville & Nashville, one-fourth: Norfolk & Western, one-half. Canadian securities were dull. Grand Trunk guaranteed aud first and second preference rose 15 points each: Grand Trunk third preference, one-half; Canadian Pacific, one-half; Mexicrai Railway, first preference, fell 15; Mexican Railway, ordi-nary, 1; Mexican Railway, second preference, three-fourths.

Filn the miscellaneous department there was a general fall in brewery shares, due to the introduction in Parliament of the government local veto bill

# On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, March 12 .- On the bourse during the past week the falling market was accentuated by reports from savings banks that disbursoments again largely exceeded deposits. Three per cent rentes declined 625 centimes; Credit Foncier, 10 francs; Rio Tinto, 5 francs 2 centimes; Argentine bonds rose 7 francs 50 centimes and Brazilians 1 france 10 centimes and Brazilians 1 franc 60 centimes.

# On the Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, March 12 .- Business on the bourse luring the week was quiet and prices were fairly steady. The final quotations include Prussian 4s, 107.60; Mexican 6s, 82,70; Deutschebank, 171.60; Bouchumer, 136.90; Har-pener, 142; Roubles, 215.16. Short exchange 1 London, 20.42; long exchange on London,

## On the Frankfort Bourse.

ourse during the week were on the whole steady. The final quotations include: Hun garian gold rentes, 97.25; Italian, 93; Portu Hun zuese, 38.25; short exchange on London, 20.43; private discount, 2.

# COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

foubt about wheat being manipulated in the Chleago market that doubt disappeared today. The news received last night from Washington was calculated to depress prices and dis-hearten ordinary holders, and inaugurate a regular bear campaign. The trade got all rendy for this, but it did not come. There was the peculiar sight at the opening of trader being afraid to trade. A few had buying orders and when they started in to get the wheat they found no offerings. They also felt, or thought they felt, the hand of the bull elique strong under the mar-ket. Shorts who besitated at first were quickly converted into buyers. Instead of a break of 2c and a panicky market, there was a bound of Sic, which put the May price at 78c soon 

proved stronger than the government reportstronger than the shorts and more powerful for the moment than all bearish influences. Minneapolis had nearly 400 cars. Chleago re celpts were 300 cars. The exports for the week, according to Bradstreet's, were but 2.894,000 bu, compared with 3.251,000 bu, the week previous and 3,754,000 a year ago. Liverpool wheat was quoted lower. Cash wheat was offered very freely 4c or more under the May price, with the northwest ready to ship all that can be cared for, and No. 2 Chicago grading guaranteed. All this went for nothing.

A man with a stone about his neck swim-dug with his head above water we have A main with a stone about his neck swim-ming with his head above water would not have been more surprising to some of the trade with extreme bear notions on the mar-ket. The feature of the report which gave the friends of wheat encouragement was that part which said that the stock was most of it in states where it could hardly be available commercially the amount in surplus states being small. Yet the fact remains that, counting the reserved visible supply and amount on passage, we have now the largest per cent of the crop in sight for years. The good buying at the start was attributed to the local clique, as Eggleston was bldding in person for both May and July. There was heavy realizing at the advance under which prices yielded to about yesterday's close, but again recovered. The leading futures ranged as follows:

cne	reatin	ng	rue	ures	ran;	zea	us:	Tottow	62
STIC:	LES: 1	0.022	N.	HIG	H.	LOW	01	CLOSE.	Ys

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	HIGH.	LOW.	CLOSE.	YSD'Y,
Wheat No 2 March May July	74 7714/978 7816-419	74% 78 74%	7836 7636 7236	1054 1654 1254 (67)	7036 m96 7236
March March July Oats No 2	4136 4436 45	42 4134 45 5	41178	4114.0034 14054409 14146(03)9	146.4435
March May Jute	83 835 835 8	81 8334 3334	30% 32% 83	3 % 33158 3335	1033g 3535 3635
dess Pork	100.000	10.00	in all	-	100 110

# \$10.60; September, \$10,455210.50. Spot Blo, dull, easy; No. 7, \$17.87,4216.00. OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

# Cattle Trade Closes Steady to Active-Rogs Scarce and Lower.

SATURDAY, March 11. Receipts have been rather unevenly distrib uted the past week and both cattle and hogs show a considerable falling off as compared with the week previous. Not much change in receipts of sheep. Official figures are as follows

Hogs. 5,749 600 Cattle Receipts this week ..... Following the receipts and in sympathy with eastern markets cautle values have fluctuated considerably and at times wildly. On Tues-

Considerably and at times wildly. On Thess-day and Wednesday the trade was badly demoralized, with a break of 15e to 25c in prices for both beef steers and cows. Since then the market has been gradually recover-ing and the week closes with prices if any-thing a shade stronger all around than at the close of last week. Speculative shippers have not operated as freely as usual, probably for the reason that cattle are solling bigh cough to cut much of a figure in the trade, and the export demand has been next to nothing. There is a good, strong underform to the trade, which the situation seems to justify. Ac-cording to the returns of the Depart-ment of Agriculture the supply of cattle, not including underform to the trade, which the situation seems to justify. Ac-solution of a figure in 18,340,175 in 1893, as against 14,570,638 in 1862, a shortage of 1,240, 459 head, while in the eleven leading feeding states is put down at 13,340,175 in 1893, as against 14,570,638 in 1862, a shortage of 1,240, 459 head, while in the eleven leading feeding states the supply of cattle is figured at 14,343, 852 head in 1893 as compared with 14,857,018 in 1892, a failing of of 513,760 head. This big shortage may not become actually feit for some time to come, but like the shortage in module of we readed with a very light rum, this being due to washouts and lee zonges on one or two roads. The shipping year at 55 and 55,250 were not more than steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more than steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more than steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more the steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more the steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more the steers at 55 and 55,250 were not more the asteed with Friday. Dressed beef houses, hawvee, all wanted cattle and a stue supply as re-stronger. Good to choice 1,100 to 1,300-th steers sold at them stor on the fair to good 1,000 to 1,250-th, steers, which shold readly at fight stuff sold substantially stronger than two or three days ago, largely at 85,00 to 84.00 to were practidely

ket. Probably two-fifths of the offerings were cows and mixed stock, and prices were very generally in Friday's notches. Sales in-cluded paor to good cows and helfers at from \$1.00 to \$3.75 with the buik of the fair to good stuff at from \$2.60 to \$3.50. Common to very good buils channed hands freely at about steady prices from \$2.25 to \$3.50. Calces were generally unchanged with common large stock at \$2 and \$4, with choice weak bringing \$5 and \$6.

tock at 32 and 34, with choice verify ormania bound 36. Business continues dull in the stocker and feeder line. Offerings were limited, but so was the domand. On all but the best grades prices are 10c to 20 lower than a week ago. Sales of fair to good stuff were largely at from 83 to 85.65, but there was hardly enough trading dome to establish quotations.

solve of fair to good staff wore largely at from 83 los 53.65, but there was hardly enough trading done to establish quotations. Hous-There has been a very bearish tone to the log narket all week, but the cause of this feeling is hard to find. It must be in specula-tion. It can't be in receipts, for supplies are still very short and show no prospect of im-mediately increasing. A few months ago Ar-mour was one of the most pronounced bulls in the country. That he has now taken the other side of the situation is apparent from a re-cently published interview in which he suys? Thave been in business forty years, and I have never known provisions to sell for gold as high as they are selling now. O course, this year may be unlike an other year ever known before, but unless it does turn out that way then prices are to high. I way need to have in our trade and it may him out that hogs are not going to sell at 6s in May. But that is my expectation. We are not huring any hogs now. There are some cuts that we need to have in our trade all the time. We buy then hogs were down to 4s, As for the consumptive trade, it is simply demoralized. The storekeepers will not out shock up, but will not carry any product at such prices. He compels the rare customer who wants a him to buy something else, tells him the price. He compels the rare some cuts that we need to have in our trade all the time. We buy then hogs were down to 4s. As for the consumptive trade, it is simply demoralized. The storekeepers will not ouly not stock up, but will not carry any product at such prices. He compels the rare customer who wants a him to buy something else, tells him the price. It is so high he can't take the risk on them. Well-too-do people are getting their hams and bacon as usual. The consumption of mutton has doubled. We are stilling twee as many sheep as hist people.

illing twice as many since an last year; so everybody else at the yards. Hog product at a figure where the important consump-ve class is, as far as possible, enting some-iling else. There may not be so many hogs, ut at the price of product there is not the re-ultrement for so many. As to lard, everything egoing into it." is going into it. Of the prospective hog receipts estimates are very wide apart and no satisfactory con-clusions can be drawn from any figures now at hand. The Price Current says: "so far as the general outlook is concerned there is nothing new to be stated at this time. The marketing of hogs last year in March and April was con-siderably reduced compared with the preced-ing year, and the difference this scason is not likely to be so striking as has been the com-parison for the whiter months. There is a continued strong effort to get stock into mar-ket at the existing high values, and before a positive decline may be inaugurated, but any essential enlargement in supplies does not scome.

facturers are making a determined and ap-parently concerted effort to break prices.

Inclurers are making a determined and apparently concerted effort in break prices, They say hogs must go draw, or they must work, and nothing but the light receipts and break and nothing but the light receipts and break and nothing but the light receipts and prevented a still more serious break. There were hardly enough logs for to that have in work and nothing but the light receipts and break a market. Factors did nothing, from meat mer and skippers doing all the buying. A few of the best butcher weight and on the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades prices were a shale for both the ordinary grades. Common light for both the ordinary grades were a shale for both the ordinary grades were a shale for both the ordinary grades. Common light for both the ordinary grades were a shale for both the ordinary grades were a shale for both the built of the fair to good hogs of all weights sold at 7.50 and 7.60 to 7.75 both different for the single for the sign grades for both the built of the fair to good hogs of all weights and how for the share the unusual and constantly increasing demand for mutton. This is a big boon to sheep men as from all counts there are plenty of sheep in the point which, under ordinary circumstances, but they sold lower. Only two loads were received today and they came in too late to part in yeors. Fair to good matives, \$3.500,000 com-nally strong. Fair to good matives, \$3.500,000 com-nand stock sheep, \$2.200,27.500 com-both on the market. The mather was not both to the ordinary \$2.200,27.500 com-both on the ordinary \$2.200,27.500 com-both on the ordinary strong \$3.500,000 com-both on the ordinary strong \$4.000,000 com-both on the ordinary sto to too. The for the the sheap

# Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Official receipts and disposition of stack as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m. March 11, 1803; RECEIPTS

CATTLE. | HOGS. | SHELP. HOUSES & MIS Cars. | Head Cars. | Head Cars. | Head. DISPOSITION. DUX SIG CATTLE REAS. SHEEP. Cinaha Packing Co. The G. H. Hammond Co. Swift & Co. The Cudaky Packing Co. John P. Squires & Co. R. 10 ker & Degan. Vansant & Carey. Goldsmith J. Lobman. 518 shippers and feeders.

400

2153336

2.044

1.500

Kansas	City	Live	Stock	Marbot

Leftover

Total ..... . .. .....

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11. CATTLE-Re-celpts,4,400 head; shipments, 500 head; the market was dull, st may stores, 102250 lower; dressed bref and shipping, \$4,002550; Borri arcssed beer and sampling. 14.00(25.50)
Cows, choice, steady: others, lice lower: cows and heifers, \$2,00(61.3), forchers, low cristock-ers and feeders, \$3,1564,255, no Fevans.
Hogs-Receipts, 4,000 head: shipments, 1,200 head: market 10(625) lower. Extra range, \$3,2507,55, bulk \$7,1567,40.
SHEEP-Receipts, 2,5801; shipments, 200; market was quiet and weak. Mattons, \$2,950 4,50.

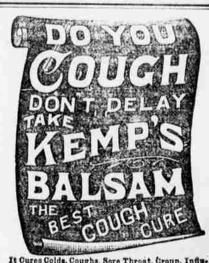
#### St. Louis Live Stock Market,

St. Louis Live Stock Market. Sr. Louis Live Stock Market. 1,300 head: shipments, 700 head: market steady: fair to choice native steers, \$3,000 5,00; fair to good fed Texans, \$3,0864,00, Hogs-Receipts, 1,100 head: shipments, 1,500 head; market 56,10c lower; heavy, \$7,40 (37,90; mixed, \$7,3067,80; light, \$7,4047,70, SHEEP-Receipts, none; shipments, none. No market.

# St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. Sr. Louis, March 11.—CATTLE.—Receipts, 1,300; shipments, 700; market steady; fair to choice native steers \$3,00025,00; fair to good fed Texans, \$3,00024,00; Hogs-Receipts, 1,100; shipments, 1,500; market 56510c lower; heavy, \$7,40027,90 mixed, \$7,30027,80; light, \$7,40027,70; Sugge-Receipts, none; shipments, none

SHEEP-Receipts, none; shipments, none.



FRANKFORT, March 12. - Prices on the

Wheat Was Rapidly Manipulated in the

Chicago Market Vesterday, CHICAGO, Ill., March 11.-17 there was any

# Model Power House.

An unusually interesting power house has recently been constructed at Rochester, N. Y., to utilize the energy of the Genesee falls, 293 feet wide with a perpendicular drop of ninety feet. The water had partly undercut a rocky bluff on which the station was to be built, and the overhanging portions were first blasted off. A foundation was then con-

### A Virginia Idea.

What is more innecent in appearance than a clothes brush with a heavy wooden back and stiff bristles? Who would think that it contained a pint of good Bourbon? Yet this combination of good and evil was the culmination of a Machiavellian Virginian's concentration upon the liquor question. His brush, patented a few days ago

has a thick hollow back, which contains a glass flask securely concealed from view, with a drinking cup fitted snugly to the reduced neck of the bottle. Either end of the brush can be easily removed and the flask taken out and filled. Down in Virginia now every one is supposed to have at least one brush, and prohibitionists three.

"Come and have your clothes brushed" s now considered an invitation to imbibe, and if you see\_anyone anxiously brushing his coat collar or cravat with a heavy wooden-backed brush you may safely suspect him of taking a sly nip It is already astonishing how carefully some of the F. F. V.'s have become of their personal appearance, and bear it in mind, when you see a man carrying a clothes brush in his hip pocket he is a Virginian.

# Steam Hammer on Shipboard.

A steam hammer is a tool generally regarded as requiring a specially solid foundation, so the announcement that one is in use on board a ship is calcu-lated to arouse considerable interest. The ship Defense, of the British navy, which is a kind of fleating machine shop has recently been fitted with such a tool Special construction was, of course, necessary to meet the requirements of its surroundings. The hammer is of the overhanging form, with two standards, in which are the planed guides, and be tween these the trip is placed, which weighs 836 , ounds and has a maximum stroke of seventeen inches. The ham-mer is fitted with both self-acting and hand valve gear and has been designed to work very quickly or slowly, as desired. The anvil block and base are made in one massive casting of great weight, so as to cause as little vibration as possible in the surrounding parts of the ship, and a six-inch armor plate is fixed underneath in a vertical position as a foundation for the anvil block. This is said to be the first tool of the kind over constructed on board ship.

#### Another Edison Idea.

Thomas A. Edison has obtained a patent on the generation of the electric current which may lead eventually to the solution of the problem of generating electricity from combustion.

Edison's methol consists substantially in generating electricity in a heated chamber, exhausted of air, from the reaction of carbon with a chemical com pound, the nature of which is not lisclosed. The walls of the chamber form one electrode and a carbon rod the other. Much may be expected from this latest invention of the "Wizard of Menlo Park" if his chemical is a cheap

stakes there. So I said to myself This surely is a snake, and in all probability a rattler."

"I stood and looked at him. He was just as erect and still as though he were a stake driven in the ground. I continued to stand and look, and pretty soon I saw him move his head about slightly as he examined into the situation. Then I knew it was a snake. He didn't know but I would go for him, and was studying me at a safe point of van-

home.

tage. "I remained and watched him. It was interesting. The snake displayed all the intelligence of a man. He grew more confident of his position. Pretty soon I walked over toward him. They he jerked down into the grass and couldn't see him. 'All right,' I said, and I kept on walking. Before I got to where he was I stooped and waited. He didn't show up immediately, but stayed

below some time. "At length I saw the merest object like the end of a stick above the grass It didn't move and for a moment I was half inclined to think it had always been there, and that till now I had overlooked it. As I stood and watched, however, it lengthened out, and behold my old friend the snake was before me.

"I could see now that he was a large and some fellow, beautifully mottled. In colored flowers and green grass he was exquisite. I walked toward him again, and then there was a peculiar winding, wavy motion of the grass, as of the wind playing in it. My friend was crawling away. I had a stick in my hand and could have overtaken and

slain him, but I wouldn't do it. 'I have had many experiences with rattlers in the high Sierras while on the road deals. It can hardly be expected, how United States geological survey, and have unexpectedly come across hundreds of them. There was always a skurrying ture, however, we may not expect an easy to get out of sight. No: this experience money market. with the Yosemite great snake taught me a valuable lesson. He is inquisitive

and curious, but that is all. He won't fight if you let him go his way.' Busy people have no time, and sensible peo de have no inclination to use pills that make

them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's months and 2 for short. The financial situation in the United States is the leading influittle Early Risers does not interfere with ence that affects the money and stock martheirhealth by causing nausea, pain or grip-ing. These little pills are perfect in action kets. High class investment stocks and home and Indian funds have been especially and results, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the affected by the talk of probable borrowing by the United States. There is a consensus of blood, clear the complexion and tone up the system. Lots of health in these little felthat direction have been tentative and pro-

Neal Dow's Vigorous Old Age.

OWS.

A gentleman who recently visited Augusta says that while he was descending the state house steps he saw two-old gentlemen meet and cordially shake hands. The short, spry old man, with The old general drew him self up to his full height and proudly "Senator, in a month I shall be torted:

Usually has a bad liver. He is billious, onstipated, has indigestion and dyspepsia f there is no organic trouble a few doses of Parks' Sure Cure will tone him up. Parks Sure Cure is the only liver and kidney cury we sell on a positive guarantee, price \$1.00.

May been due principally to the cessation of the direct and special demand from France, to ort Ribs .. the export of securities to London, to the re May ...... 10 15 11 0756 10 0759 10 1739 10 15 vival of the shipments of produce, and to the advancing rates of interest on this market

having made it more profitable to employ foreign balances here than to send them

All the forementioned factors show that

One thing is certain, and that is that manu-

 
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 < There are, however, factors yet undeterm-ined which may be expected to hold the im-proving tendency in restraint more or less for an indefinite period. Among these we may mention the uncertainty as to whether congress will be convened in extra session before the regular period to deal with cer-tain specially urgent questions, and the absence from President Cleveland's WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1,17, SUGAR-Cut loaf, 5%25%c; granulated, 5%c; inaugoral address of any definite intimations as to what measures he would favor or con-

standard "A," 5c. The following were the receipts and shipments for today

demn in respect to silver, bank currency,	ments for today;				
the treasy gold reserve and the tariff. It may be presumed that the president	Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.		
deemed such specific references as suitable for an an address to congress rather than in a declaration to the people at large; but it is nevertheless something of a disappointment that no light has come from the chief maga-	Flour, bbls Wheat, bu	75,090 78,03, 121,000 2,000	25,000 111,000 161,000 6,000		
trate as to what form of legislation may be hoped for under the present disordered con-	On the Produce exchait market was firm; cream	ery, 19/226	Set dairy.		

market was firm; creamery, 192201;c; dairy, 20225c. Eggs, steady; fresh, 161,2163;c. The current free efflux of currency to the

# Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 11.-WHEAT-Dull and upsettled: No. 2 bard, 6114@625c. CORN-Fair demand at yesterday's prices. OATS-Weak and slow: No. 2 mixed, 2854@

94c. Eccs-Quiet, steady, 13c. BUTTER-In light demand; creamery, 27@ BUTTER-In 17%200 Prise: dairy, 17@20c. Receipts-Wheat, 64,300 bu.; corn, 17,200

bu.; oats, 1,800 bu. Surpments-Wheat, 79,100 bu;. corn, none oats, 5,200 bu.

# Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets. Liverpool Markets. Liverpool, March 11.—WHEAT-Easy, de-mand poor, holders offer moderately; No. 1 Cillfornia, 6s 44d26s 144d per cental; No. 2 red winter, 5s 6d255 74d. Cons-Firm; demand fair; mixed western, 4s 3d per cental. LARD-Prime western, 61s per cwt.

Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 11.-WHEAT-Un-attied; May, 564c; No. 2 spring, 64(265c, CORS-Firm; No. 4, 405(244c, OATS-Firm; No. 2, white, 35)(c) No. 3, 13(5)(3). BARLEY-63c. RYE-5414c.

Southern Oil Market.

# CHARLESTON, S. C., March 11.-Turpentine firm at 33%c. Rosin firm at \$1.27% bid. SAVANAH, Ga., March 11.-Turpentine firm at 33c. Rosin, \$1.27. at 33c

Coffee Market.

New Yonk, March 11.—Options opened dull, good to choice 5 points down, closed steady, 5 to 15 points down; sales, 11,500 bass, including: March, \$17,257\$17,30; April, \$16,900;16,95; May, \$16,750;16,80; July, \$16,50 visional, and that the United States will tide over thes temporary difficulty until a definite' monetary policy



to guarantee that they will give you satis-faction, or they'll return your money. There's no case of Catarrh so hopeless that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cannot cure. The makers will pay \$500 reward

for any incurable case.

It Cures Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Group, Influ-enza, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at once. You will see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1.00.

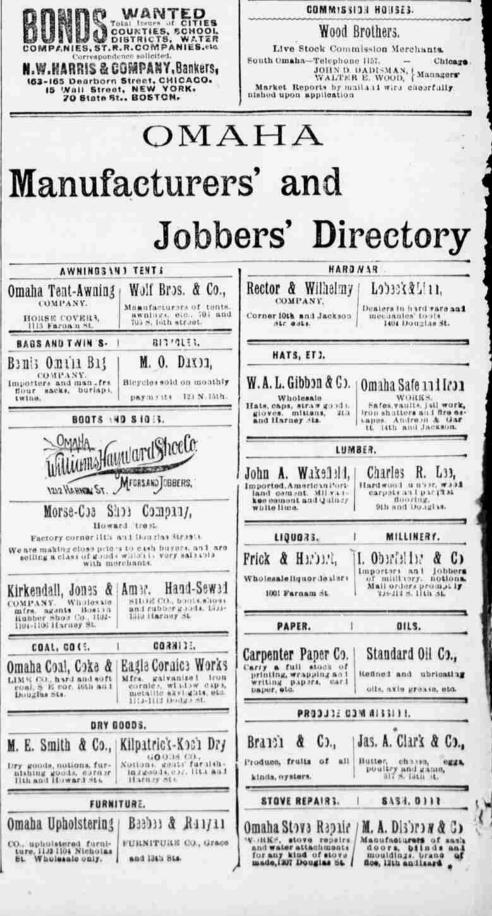
COMMISSION HOUSES.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company,

South Omaha.

Best Cattle Ho and Sheep market in the west.



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hair of snowy whiteness reaching in wavy curls almost to his shoulcers, was General Neal Dow. His friend was a man prominent in Washington a half century ago-Senator James W. Brad-bury of Augusta. "General," said Sentor Bradbury, "we're getting to be pretty old boys now, but I guess we're as spry as those youngsters in there pointing to the representatives hall] ain't we?"

89 years old." "Is that all?" replied Senator Bradbury, "Why, I'm 91. The apostle of temperance said no more

# A High Laver

All druggists.