CRANT BEFORE PETERSBURG

How Flying Bullets and Bursting Bombs Terrorized the Citizens.

English for Indian Soldiers-Military Girls -A Surprised Darkey-Among the Veterans - A Novel Escape-Today's Navy.

Connected with the Tobacco exchange at Richmond is a gentleman who was living "under the hill" in Petersburg during the perilous days. After several shot and shell had passed over his house his family left it for safer quarters, but one evening decided to return. Everything was quiet for an hour and then a shot came booming over. This was enough for wife and children, but the husband got mad and declared he would stay there that night if every gun in the federal intrenchments was turned loose upon him. Half an hour went by, and he was patting himself,on the back over his grit, when the federals suddenly opened five or six heavy guns at the hill. Shot and shell roared and hissed and screamed, and the man's hair began to crawl. He stuck there, however, until boom! bish! crash! came a cannon ball as big as his head plump through one side of the house and out at the other, and then he flew out of doors and struck a gait just a little faster than greased lightning. Singularly enough that was the only shot which ever hit the house, though dozens fell around it. After Grant had his guns in position,

and more especially after he began reaching out for the Weldon railroad, he could have knocked Petersburg to pieces in twenty-four hours. He would probably have done so had there been any excuse for it, but there was none. The confederate lines were a mile and a half away, and Petersburg was held only by noncombatants. Nevertheless Grant did not propose that any one in reach of his guns should sleep soundly or forget his presence. Occasionally shots were therefore pitched into the city to check any enthusiasm, and if anybody got over an hour's sleep at a time it was considered something to boast of.

In the winter of 1864 a citizen, who had unexpectedly received \$2,000 in confederate currency on an old debt, determined to have a good, square dinner, and company to help eat it. Rye coffee, bacon, meal, rice and molasses were about the only provisions in market, but at a cost of \$1,960 the citizen scraped together enough to justify him in inviting a company of six friends. The guests were in the parlor, the table set and the cook was over the stove, when a shell entered the dining room through the side of the house. The explosion so wrecked the room that no one would enter it. The table, pieces of which I saw, could not have been demolished any better with an ax, and the plaster in two or three rooms was shaken down. When all was excitement, and before anyone really understood just what had happened, a second shell plunged into the lower bedroom in another part of the house, alighted on the bed and there exploded. All the plaster on that side of the room and overhead was shaken off, the walls bulged out, the window glass shivered into fine fragments, a bureau split to kindlings, and yet a looking glass was not even cracked, and save the powder stain and scorch the bed was not damaged. Many of the missiles fell into the

yards and streets. From one yard, com-prising about half an acre of ground, over thirty cannon balls were dug out after the war. One shell which exploded in this yard made a hole which required seven cartloads of dirt to fill up again, and it threw out with the dirt a rock which two men could hardly A solid shot which hit a chimnev and then rolled off the roof killed a colored woman who was passing below. A shell which fell near a negro who was working in a garden dismembered him and cut the handle of the hoe off within a foot of the socket. A boy on horse back heard a whirr and saw a flash, and the next thing he knew he was seated astride a dead horse, a cannon ball having shot the animal's head off. Escapes were both wonderful and innumerable and when one sees the bullets in window sills, the cannon balls in the walls and the rents made by the deadly shells, he is amazed that anyone had the bravery to remain there during those long months when every day was full of death and every night replete with horror.

Indian Troops to Learn English-At the headquarters of the Depart ment of the Colorado a communication was received from Colonel M. M. Blunt commanding the Sixteenth infantry at Fort Douglas, U. T., addressed to the adjutant general of the United States army, requesting authority to detail on extra duty three suitable noncommis-sioned officers of company I for the instruction of the members of that company. Company I is composed of Sioux Indians and Colonel Blunt in his letter to the adjutant general says he considers better that the instructors should be Indians, as the men would then acquire the English language more rapidly

Few people are probably aware of the fact that noncommissioned officers in the Indian troops are informed sufficiently well to act as school teachers, as the majority of the Indian soldiers speak little or no English, and communication between them and the white and colored forces is usually carried on by signs. This is especially the case of the Apaches at Fort Apache, Ariz., and the Na vajos at Fort Wingate.

General McCook says he does not see why they should not teach their own people to read and write the English language. The majority of the noncommissioned officers have served about five years at the Indian school at Carlisie and speak English without an accent. The other Indians understand

the commands. But General McCook does not altogether favor Indian soldiers.

"I don't think," he said, "that it is a good idea to have Indians in the army as soldiers. It is hard enough in the army to make good soldiers out of white men, and I look upon this as a white man's government and a white man's country. The colored man has got his rights, too. There are 7,000 of them. The Indians can be made useful as farmers, and they could be utilized as scouts all right."

Jersey City's Amazons.

Jersey City has a novel attraction that is sure to affect favorably the price of real estate and increase the dividends of the North River ferry lines Fifty girls, between the ages of 14 and 18, all beautiful, of course, have formed a military company and are now en-gaged in drilling for future exhibitions in the cause of charity, and they are uniformed in gowns of the most fetching fashion. These young ladies are all members of the Bergen Re-Jersey Organization was effected under the rules governing militia companies, the officers, with the exception of Captain the company. It is known as the Girl's the New York, 8,480 tons; the Machias, brigade of the Bergen Reformed church, 1,067 tons, and the Bancroft State and the interest the results. and the interest the egirls take in the The following vessels have been

work is attested by the fact that the attendance at the drill is something unisual in military organizations. young ladies have thus far provided themselves only with what they call their fatigue uniform. It is blue, of course. The privates wear close-fitting, tailor-made jackets, which reach below the hips, and full plain skirts, which show a bit of black stockings above the tops of the patent leather shoes. The hats are those impossible little round The United States is now the only A DINNER FOR SIX FIGURED UP \$1,920 affairs which startle the stranger in England when he first sees them on the heads, that is, the ears of English infantrymen. The only color relief in the uniforms of the privates is a little dab of yellow forming their shoulder

straps. At guard mount, in the army headnarters, when the adjutant inspects the guard he pays attention not only to the leanliness and good order of the soldiers' clothes, but also to their personal cleanliness. Nothing that is regula-tion is neglected in the inspection of the Girl's brigade of the Bergen Reformed church.

Gold Cure for Veterans.

The introduction of the Keeley cure in the national homes for disabled soldiers has quite naturally excited a great deal of interest all over the country. The number of intemperate members in all of the homes has always been large and the problem of drunkenness has been the great obstacle to be overcome by the commandants of the lifferent homes. Nearly all the inmates receive pensions from the government. which gives them a small supply of ready money. This money and a life of almost uninterrupted idleness have proven in every instance conducive to intemperance. The northwestern branch of the National Soldiers' home is located in a beautiful park near Milwaukee. It has nearly 2,000 inmates and is in charge of General Cornelius Wheeler.

Two most interesting experiments have been tried at this home to lessen the ratio of drunkenness. The first was the sale of beer under exacting stipulations by the home authorities to the inmates only. This had a most beneficial effect. Around the boundaries of the home grounds there were no less than twenty low groggeries, where stale beer and vile whisky were sold to the old soldiers. They would congregate in these places, drink to excess and then come to the city and roll around riotously drunk until their pension money was all gone. They were frequently robbed and garroted in some of these

Since liquor has been officially sold at the home nearly all of these groggeries have been closed, one seldom sees a drunken soldier on the streets and the general morale of the institution has been improved. Liquors are sold in moderation to the old soldiers, and in consequence they very seldom leave the grounds to get drunk and to fall among highwaymen and thieves. The second experiment was the opening of a Keeley institute at the home on February 21 last, and since that time 225 members have taken the cure. The institute is conducted by officers from the parent concern at Dwight, Ill., and a regular contract has been made with the government which gives the soldiers a club rate, so to speak. The inmates pay \$20 for a treatment that costs an outsider \$100.

The Home Keeley club secured funds and has built a very pretty club house, where meetings are held every Wednes-day. Entertainments are given and the most beneficient results are claimed by all of the officers of the home. The first home to try this experiment was that at Leavenworth, Kan. Governor Smith says it has worked a grand reformation in that institution and in evidence of this assertion brought a regiment of 300 reformed drunkards to the World's fair

A Scout's Predicament.

Calvin Strawn was another famous scout for the Army of Northern Virginia, and many are the stories told of his dar ing escapes and ingenious ruses. But on one occasion the wilv Calvin was fairly caught. On being brought before General Pope he showed what was thought to be indications of a willingness to sell his information of the enemy's strength and was ordered to be reprieved for a day. Calvin succeeded then in making his escape, but being hard pressed by his pursuers concealed himself in a hol-

In crawling in he found the position already occupied by a swarm of bees, who promptly prepared to defend it bluecoats were, however, in full view, so Calvin was not to be dislodged for any attack, no matter how prolonged and determined. When his pursuers were gone the scout evacuated in all haste, the honey from the honeycombs running down his face, stuck in his hair and covering him from head to foot, presenting him to the world as a living personification of "linked sweetness long drawn out.'

Presently he saw a long line of supply and ammunition wagons bound for Pope's camp, for Jackson had burned the federal depot of supplies at Manassas and left the union general facing the econd battle at that point without sufficient rations or masket caps. Hiding in the grass and dead leaves the confederate watched these file by until the last came. This was driven by an old negro adorned in some brigadier general's east-off lace-bedecked hat, and who had allowed his team to straggle 100 yards or so behind the rest. Calvin seized his

chance and sprang out at the old chan. Covered with grass and dead leaves. which were adhering lovingly to every square inch of his honey-soaked body, his hair bristling with the same glutinous drenching and stiffened by floral or naments, he made an appearance that caused the old darkey to literally fail from his perch, screaming:

"Gord a massy! What is dat?"
Calvin flapped his arms and executed a wild, original fandango, and the aged negro fled, his gorgeous headgear ing over his eyes, blinding him until he jerked it off.

Once out of sight, the scout crawled in at the back of the wagon and hid himself under the loose corn with which it was filled. After awhile the driver reluctantly returned, accompanied by an officer, to whom he again recounted the story of his apparition.

"Twarn't no human, sah; no, sah 'twar jest a h'ant, or de debbil hese'f. one or t'other.' The officer, looking about, saw no in

dications of any one, and ordered the team on, and so for miles Calvin was carried scot free at Uncle Sam's expense. When night came he quietly slipped out and soon rejoined Jackson with valuable information.

Our New Navy.

Philip Hickborn, chief constructor of the navy, in his annual report to the secretary reports that good progress has been made on vessels in course of construction during the past year, although there has been some delay due to the deferred deliveries of armor plates. deferred deliveries of armor plates. During the past year the following vessels have had their official trial trips, the results in all cases being satisfactory to the government trial board and demonstrating the abilities of our ship builders to turn out the highest grade of work: Monterey, of 4,000 tons trial

launched during the year and are now being pushed to final completion: Columbia, Marblehead, Olympia, Cin-einnati, Katabdin, Indiana, Massachusetts, Minneapolis. The tug Mayflower and the gunboat Palos have been sold during the year and their names stricken from the naval register. Forty-seven vessels have been repaired

great maritime country which does not possess an experimental tank, the Russians having remedied during the past year their deficiency in this re-

Dock Harris, Stonewall Jackson's trusted and most secret scout, one day found himself condemned to be hung at daylight by General Sedgwick, into whose hands he had fallen. He was waiting in one of the two cooms of the' house which was serving just then for a prison for the first glimmer of the day which was to be his last, when he heard a tramping of feet in the next room and a voice declare: "Yes, he's dead enough. Roll him up in the sack and take him out for burial."

Then this voice, presumably a surgeon's, departed and two others mut-

"He's too heavy for us alone. Let's get Big Jake to help," then these two

Harris saw the opportunity, if there was only time enough. His strong shoulder heaved in the thin lath partition and he was in the room. Hastily unrolling the still warm body of a confederate prisoner, wounded unto death when captured the day before, he carried the dead man to his own room. He then rearranged as best he could the broken dividing wall, trusting to the dim light of the lantern, which was the only illumination, to conceal the damage. He was wrapping the sack about himself and had just assumed the corpse's position when the men returned

with Big Jake. One of the men stooped and tightened the cloth about the scout's head and throat before the three took him on their shoulders. The sentry was passed outside the house, the picket line had been left behind, an1 yonder, near the woods, was the open shallow grave. The nearly suffocated confederate found nature failing him in spite of his desperate resolve to make no sign of life.

Then began, on the part of the "remains," a series of demonstrations so remarkable and terrifying as to cause the uperstitious pallbearers to drop them as if they had been red hot. Had not their own eyes beheld the waxen discolored face of the dead man before they placed the sack about him? Big Jake gave a screech of horror at the kicks and frantic movements of the

"Good God, boys, he's come alive again!" And the trio took to their heels forthwith, looking back in time to behold a flying shape disguised in the fluttering rags of the shroud. And so Harris was not hung, after all, at day-

A Child Enloys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and sooth-ing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying resuits follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bettle on hand

SLOT MACHINES.

One of the Most Novel of Them is Ten Thousand Years Old.

Probably one of the latest appliances of the principle governing the operation of the slot machines is found in the hot water fountains which have been brought out in France, says Cassier's Magazine.

the public street and afford the convenience of supplying at any hour of the day or night a certain quantity of hot water in return for a coin of certain value, which is dropped into the slot in the now so familiar way. The dropping of the coin automatically governs the flow of water from the street mains through a small boiler, heated by a series of gas jets, and similarly regulates the quantity of gas which is admitted, and which is lighted by means of a small, constantly maintained ignited iet.

The French hot-water machine brings back to mind very strikingly the appar atus designed more than 2,000 years ago by Hero of Alexandria, which furnishes one of many similar illustrations of the extent to which the ancients made use of what are often supposed to be entirely modern ideas.

Cariously enough, Hero's machine, it may here be repeated, was operated by a coin representing five drahmas. The coin, in falling, struck a lever, opened a valve, and let out a small quantify of holy water. When the coin

ell off the lever the valve was closed. Hero went still further, however, by nventing an automatic bartender on the coin-in-the-slot principle. This was a vase containing three kinds of liquor in different compartments, with a faucet arranged so as to be opened part of the way by one coin, still further yet by a larger or heavier coin, and then still further by a still larger or heavier coin. The extent to which the faucet was

ppened determined which chamber should communicate with it, and hence which of the three liquors should be allowed to escape. This machine, apparently, has not yet been reinvented.

After a night with the boys Yoursfor a clear head. -Bromo Seltzer.

THE INQUISITIVE MAN.

He is Turned Down by the Reporter's

"I suppose," said the inquisitive man who was making life a burden for his friend, in the newspaper business, "that you reporters often have experience, that re a good deal out of the run that happen to common folks. Now, I was reading a story the other day about a fellow who was sent out to report a suicide and when he got there he found it was the girl he was going to marry. Ever hear anything like that?"

"Oh, yes," replied the newspaper man.

'I have a friend who had a very affecting experience the other night." the correspondent for a New York pape. and he is engaged to a mighty pretty girl. The other day his girl went to New York. On the night she was due to arrive there he was sitting at hi desk in a brown study and thinking mostly of his absent sweetheart. messenger boy crawled in and handed him a telegram. He tore it open and read: 'Big railroad accident here. One of the women killed is from Buffalo, Short, brunette. Mark on handkerchief, Marie. Try to identify.' He jumped to

"Yes! yes!" broke in the inquisitive man, eagerly, "the woman was his tiancee.

"No, she wasn't," said the newspaper man, shortly.

The inquisitive man looked disgusted. he said, "I can't see anything so affecting about it."

paper man, getting up to go, "he couldn't identify the woman and lost a chance to make a dollar or two." And the inquisitive man was so angry that he walked in another direction.

"Well, there was," replied the news-

ELECTIONS AND WALL STREET

Effect of the Vote cen the Speculative Interests of the Country.

TEMPORARY RISE IN PRICES NOTED

Reaction in Public Sentiment Taken as an Indication that the Administration is Proceeding Too Fast-Much Depends on London.

In his weekly letter concerning the situa-

tion on Wall street, Henry Clews says: The chief event of the week has been the elections occuring in ten states. As the issues were chiefly of a local rather than national nature, voting could hardly be viewed as having any direct bearing upon investment interests. And yet the remarkable uniform change in the vote from that of last year has been very naturally regarded as giving a certain degree of national significance to the outcome. Opinion is divided upon the reason for this turn in the political weathercock. Some regard it as simply a new illustration of the popular habit of holding the government for the time being responsible for whatever misfortune may befall the country, no matter who or what may be to blame for it. Others think it expresses popular dissatisfaction with the party in power, for delay and lack of unity in adopting the silver repeal bill. Others incline to the view that anticipation of the effects of the new tariff caused the late depression, rather than the apprehensions connected with silver and, therefore, regard the change of majorities as expressing dissatisfaction with the tariff policy. While yet others think they find a solution in the revolt of the people against the wrongs and corruptions of 'machine' methods of party management. These various explanations are of course influenced by party predilections and an im-partial observer would probably rule that no ne of these causes alone accounts for the change, but that all have in varying degrees contributed to it.

Sent Prices Up Slightly, "Be this as it may, the elections were fol-owed by a general temporary rise in prices, especially those of industrial stocks, but how far that was due to any serious importance being at tached to these political influences it is not easy to say, for the previous specu-lative selling and some fall in prices had predisposed the market to an upward reaction, while reports came from Lo an increase of gold in the Bank of England and a fail there in the market rate of discount and buying orders for bonds came from that center, which it is hardly supposable were much influenced by the result of our elections. Probably the main consideration that largely affected Wall street was the reasonable probability that such an emphatic admo-nition to the party in power will make it more careful about excesses in carrying into effect its disposition to introduce large changes in established business and in monetary conditions. Such an influence would very directly contribute toward the restoration of confidence in quarters where it is now much disturbed by pending and anticipated legislation; and to this we pre-fer to mainly attribute the effect of the elections in Wall street, for it is a legitimate contribution toward the restoration of con-

Much Depends on Loudon.

"During the last haif of the week the market followed closely the course of affairs at London, for at the moment the support of prices seems somewhat dependent upon affairs at that center. Not that we need any monetary support from that or any source, for the city banks are already flooded with idle money, and considerable early imports of gold from England appear inevitable from the present course of exchange. It has, how-ever, been pretty generally expected that the suspension of silver purchases by the treasury would be followed by foreign orders for our securities, and holders of stocks have no doubt been induced to buy more freely than they otherwise might by that con-sideration. So far, this expectation has been but very partially realized, and the complication of the political situation, growing out of the elections, affords a new element to be digested before it can be factorily judged what extent of London buy ing can be depended upon. The attitude of the Bank of England is calculated to inspire confidence. Its high reserve is maintained: and the fact that it has checked the upward tendency in the money rate in the open market and made no advance Thursday in its own rate, shows that the managers view an impending export of gold to New York with equantmity. To this extent, it seems likely that the London market for securities is not likely to encounter any disturbing influ-Considering, however, the continuance of business depression in this country and the new turn taken by politics, it seems reasonable to expect at least some degree of reserve in speculative business in American the condition of affairs in this country may be reasonably expected to improve, there is a reasonable possibility that this temper may soon change for one of greater confi-

"At the moment the mood of this market is that of quiet and waiting for an estimate of the new factors in the situation. After the two great excitements of the silver struggle and the elections there is a pause for rest, after which both sides will readjust their estimates and plans and resume their contest. Certain it is that in respect to the large matters recently settled the future can only be greatly benefited. Business may be still unsatisfactorily dull, but the conditions are such that it must steadily im-The fall trade may have reached such an advanced stage that no striking improvement in it can be expected; but the estimate among merchants is very general that the spring will bring a marked improve-ment upon the experience of the last six months. This is foreshadowed in the current large increase in discounting operations, consequent principally upon the preparations of manufacturers for the business of next season. The knowledge of these facts helps confidence, and there is perhaps nowhere a more hopeful feeling than in bank circles, where the real pulse of business is most easily felt and most correctly interpreted. We take it, therefore, that there is nothing in the situation to disturb confidence in the future value of securities. For such of them as belong to the purely investment class the course of prices can hardly fail to be stead-ily upward. Pending the late crisis large amounts of investments have been realized upon; the proceeds are still resting arning nominal interest on transient loans; and, the silver danger having been removed the owners of these funds may be expected to forthwith invest them in bonds or first class dividend-paying stocks. A demand of that character is always followed by an improvement in the market for scocks; and that bounds, which afford opportunities for transient operations. This tendency can nardly fail to show its effects upon the stock market at no distant day."

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat Drops Two Cents in Price Under Heavy Receipts. CHICAGO, Nov. 11.-With heavier northwestern receipts, smaller exports, heavy selling and indications of a heavy increase in the visible supply all against it, wheat today lost 1 %c. Corn is off %c on the government crop report figures, which indicated 60,000,000 bu, more than the October report. Oats closed We off. Provisions also sold lower, packers offering stuff.

Wheat was weak throughout the day. Reports showed that Minneapolis and Duluth had receipts of 97d cars against 750 yester day and 675 last year. Bradstreet's statement showing a heavy increase in the United States and Canada supply and heavy selling brought the prices still further down. Bear ash reports continued to roll in and the market grew weaker. Cables were not altogether favorable and the builtsh feeling of yesterday entirely disappeared. ators who bought then made haste to sel and under all these bearish influences the cy": it is just as true that "Honesty is thebest principle." price steadily declined to the close. December opened %c below yesterday, went %c

lower, dropped another \(\)c and then dropped to the closing price, \(61\)\(\)c, \(1c\) lower than its opening and 1\(\)c below last night's close. Corn was lower, May opening \(\)c off at Corn was lower, May opening \$40 off at 42% and losing \$40 more before it railled to close \$40 worse than it started. There was a fair business transacted at the start, but on the bearish government report and wheat's slump the selling was heavy, and May landed at the close at 41%, off 36c from

yesterday's closing.
Oats were easy, following corn, and but little business was done. May opened \$4c\$ below yesterday's close, and, with corn's weakness, lost another \$4c\$, closing \$4c\$ be-

low yesterday, at 31% c.
Provisions were weak, with packers anxious to sell. Weakness in grain and indications for heavy live stock receipts were the factors. Tonight, as compared with last night, January pork is 20c lower, January lard 15c, and January ribs 10c. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 230 cars; corn, 416 cars; oats, 175 cars; hogs,

Articles.	Open:	High.	Low.	Ut080:
WHEAT-	1			
Dec.	62%	(1276)	0.13%	0136
May	U076	0104	0555	655%
Nov	37%	3816	3796	3736
May May	3776	3834	3726	37%
OATS-	4279	9228	9174	43.74
Novassan	28%	28%	28%	2834
Dec	2934	2894	2936	29%
MESS PORK -	25.1.14	3176	319%	21196
Jan.	14 12%	14 12%	14 00	14.00
LARD -	200	0.0000		10.0
Nov	8 80	8 80	8 80	8 S0 8 20
Jan	8 25	8.25	8 17%	8.20
Jan	7.30	7 30	7.00%	7.05

sh quotations were as follows: FIOUR-No sales reported. WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 60%c; No. 3 spring, 02032; No. 2 red, 60%c.

60@62c; No. 2 red. 60%c.
Conn—No. 2, 37%c.
Conn—No. 2, 37%c.
OATS—No. 2, 28%c; No. 2 white, 30%31%c;
No. 3 white, 29@30%c.
RYE—No. 2, 44@45c.
RAHLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 36c; No. 4, 37@43c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1.03%.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$3.20.
PORK—Mess, per bbl., \$15.25@15.50; lard, per 100 lbs., \$9.10@9.25; short ribs sides dooses, \$8.75@9.00; dry_ saited shoulders (boxed), \$7.00@7.25; short clear sides (boxed), \$8.75@9.00.

Whisky-Distillers' finished goods, per gai. Sugars-Unchanged; cut loaf, \$6.05; gran-ulated, \$5.57; standard "A," \$5.45. The following were the receipts and ship-ments for today.

15,000 152,000 238,000 176,000 6,000 51,000 44,000 314,000 284,000 216,000 4,000 85,000 On the Produce exchange today butter was dull, unchanged; creamery, 18@27c; dairy, 18 @25c. Eggs, quiet, unchanged; fresh, 20c.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS. Falling Off in Number of Receipts the Principal Feature.

SATURDAY, Nov. 11. Receipts of both cattle and hogs fell sharply short of a week ago, while there was a big increase in sheep. The figures are

Receipts this week. 20,244 20,802 6.824 Receipts last week. 22,520 26,434 3,723 Same week last year. 15,467 26,270 8,168 The cattle market the past week has been monotonously firm on decent killers. Supplies have not been at all excessive, and western rangers are now giving way to the more or less cornfed anative stock. Dressed beef men still complain of the scarcity of good killing grades and for this reason they have to piece out their purchases with inferior stock or go without. The result is that prices have held up firmly on all grades. In addition to the usual very good local demand there has been an active inquiry from eastern butchers as well. There has been no lack of buyers, and the only

difficulty has been to secure enough of the right kind of stock to kill. Today's market was a fair sample of the trading on the five preceding days. On account of the light supplies and the very favorable tone to eastern and continental advorable tone to castern and continental au-vices the tendency of prices for good to choice stock continues in the sellers favor, while for the ordinary grades the market has scarcely undergone any change either for the better or worse. In view of the very probable decrease in sup plies from now on it is difficult to see how buyers can continue to hold prices down very much longer.

Better Showing of Fat Stock. There was a better showing of cornfed cattle here today than for some time past and the offerings included some very ble beeves. Fair to choice 1.200 to cornfed beeves sold at from \$4.50 up to \$5.05 stock sold at from \$3.50 to \$4.25. The supply of decently fat range cattle was very meager. Some fair 1,120-1b. beeves meager. Some fair 1,120-1b. beeves brought \$3.40, but that was about the ex-

trade. There was a good undertone to the

trade, a fair amount of activity, and a very

fair and reasonably early clearance was effected. Butcher stock and canner values have shown an unusual degree of steadiness all week. From a fourth to a third of the redemand has not been wholly confined to local slaughterers, and the trade has been lively in the main with prices well sustained. The market today was active and stronger. sale, and they changed hands readily at from \$1.60 to \$3 for common to choice cows and heifers, while fair to good butchers' stock sold largely at from \$2 to \$2.50. Good to choice veal calves sold at from \$4 to \$4.50, while \$1.50 to \$2.75 bought most of the common and overgrown stock. There was a very re-spectable inquiry for rough stock and prices ruled fully steady, sales being targely at from \$1.75 to \$2.50 for common to good buils,

oxen and stags. No new features have been developed in stock has been in active demand and firm but the greatest strength has been shown by the stock grades. The country by the stock grades. The country demand for young cattle to rough through the winter continues very active and the supply falls considerably short of the demand. Trading today as is usually the case on Saturday, was quiet, but prices ruled firm on all grades. Good to choice feeders are quoted at from \$3.20 to \$3.60; fair to good at from \$2.75 to \$3.10, with inferior to fair grades at from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Notwithstanding a falling off in receipts of hogs of over 5,000 head compared with last week and the corresponding week last year, hog values have taken a 25c drop and the feeling has been weak. The market was feeling has been weak. The market was slightly "hump-backed," that is there was a slight spurt about the middle of the week. This was all lost, however, before the close and the bears had it all their own way today. With the opening of the regular winter packing season the packers seem to be gradually enlarging their purchases, although apparently indifferent at times unless able to buy at their own figures. They claim they can not cure for future de-livery at the present prices of live hogs and the market for deferred contracts. The present light stocks, especially of dry salted meats, however, necessitates a production to meet the demand, which continues fairly Shipments continue insignificant from this point and they are not large from any of the

CRIM E IN HIGH PLACES! It is

not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy manufreturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprie tors, and imitations of well known goods. We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such tions and simulations of "CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best poli-

other markets. For this reason Omaha has for the present assumed second place as a packing center, having put away 21,000 hogs for the first week of November against 20,000 for Kansas City. A year ago, for the same period, Omaha packed 23,000 hogs, while Kansas City had 42,000. These figures are yer salisfactorily successive.

are very satisfactorily suggestive. Worst of the Week,

The week closes with the heaviest run of the week and a very bad market. With pretty close to 5,000 hogs on sale, lower mar kets cast and no shipping or speculative de mand, sellers were practically at the buyers' mercy, and had to submit as gracefully as they could to an average decline of fully 15c. All local houses were in the field after sup-All local houses were in the field after supplies, and as sellers were, as usual on Saturday, anxious to clean up their holdings, business was fairly active at the decline, and it did not take very long to clear the pens. The range of prices was unusually narrow, sales showing anywhere from a 10c to a 25c decline on all grades. Some of the best heavy and butener weight hogs sold up at \$5.80, while a few very common underweight loads went few very common underweight loads went t down around \$5.50 to \$5.65. For fair to ood hogs of all weights it was practically a 5.70 and \$5.75 market, the big bulk of the upplies changing bands at those figures, a gainst \$5.85 to \$5.90 Friday and \$5.95 to \$6 a last Saturday. Sheep Trade Unchanged.

Sheep receipts were light and mostly ommon Mexican lambs. There is absolutely o change in the situation. Local shough-erers all need supplies, but with castern nackets glutted and demoralized the feeling pere is decidedly weak. Quotations are: Fair to good unlives. \$2,506.3.10; fair to good westerns, \$1.25@3.00; common and stock sheep, \$1.50(a2.25) good to choice 40 to 100 lb lambs, \$2.50(a4.00).

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the Iwenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m., November 11, 1893;

RECEIPTS. CATTLE: | HOGS. SHEEP, HORSESA MLS. Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. | Head 86 2,006 70 4,770 2 (0) DISPOSITION, DUYERS. CATTLE. | BOGS, SHEEP. The Omaha Packing Co.
The G. H. Hammond Co.
Swift & Co.
The Cudaby Packing Co.
Nelson Morris.
A. Haas.
R. Becker & Degen.
Shippers and feeders.
Left over. 153 1.662 743 969 465 1.524 388 102 86 280 21 Total 2.247 4.770 600

Sioux City Live Stock Market, Stoux City, Nov. 11.—Hods—Receipts, 2,600 head; official yesterday, 961 head; shipments, 1,405 head; market 15@20c lower at \$5.55@5.65; bulk, \$5.60@5.65.
CATTLE—Receipts, 300 head; official yesterday, 522 head; shipments, 481 head; stockers, steady; cows, higher.

Stock in Sight. | Stock in Signt. | Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, November 11: | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. | South Omaha | 2,096 | 4,770 | 600 | Chicago | 4,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 | Kansas City | 3,700 | 5,000 | 1,100 | St. Louis | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 | St. Louis | 1,200 | 1,400 | 200 | | Total..... 10 996 26,170

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