THE BATTLEFIELD OF SHILOH

General Lew Wallace on the Ground to Vindicate His Military Record.

CHARGES CONTRADICTED BY THE FACTS

His Division Had Marched Seventeen Miles and Not as Represented Only Six-A Corporal's Courage-War Recollections.

Colonel E. T. Lee, secretary of the Shiloh Battlefield association, has received from the pan of General Lew Wallace his official statement of the part his division took in the battle of Shilob, giving the reasons why it did not arrive on the battlefield any sooner on Sunday evening, April 6, 1862. This statement is official and was written by General Wallace at the request of Colonel Lee. who has in his possession the only manu script of this article given to the press, say the Minneapolis Tribune. He said:

"I did not come here to make speeches but to correct history and set myself and the brave men of the division I had the honor to command on this field right in the estimation of the American people as far as I can at this late day. It is known to many, if not to all of you, that for years I was held responsible for the disasters which overtook the federal army the first day of the struggle; disasters, all of which occurred before I received an order to march to the field. There were men in high position who charged that I was a laggard in going to the fight; that it took me the whole day to march six miles; that I lost my way and that when found I was moving from the bat tle, not toward it. It is true that General Grant, in dying, experated me from these terrible accusations, but as the years go by whitening my head, I grow more and more anxious to support General Grant's exoneration with facts and leave it above all impeachment, and this not less for the honothe brave men who were my comrades in that trial than my own.

Accordingly I have been spending beilt these anniversary days reviewing my march from Crump's Landing to Pittsburg Landing and marking out distinctly the two miles over which my division fought, never once vielding an inch of ground through the second day. In this work I have had the as sistance of ocerades of the highest intelligener and fonor. We did no guessian. We did not merely step the route. I employed the surveyor of Hardin county, and he had his chain and consulted his compass as he followed us. Instead of six miles, by actual chain measurement, my division moved full seventeen miles from 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon till dusk in the evening. Instead of going from the fight every step was with sounds of its guns and musketry in our ears. Ask any soldier of either side if fourteen miles are not the average march for a divi-sion of infantry under the most favorable circumstances. Yet that day we moved over eighteen miles under disadvantages seldom encountered. Youder in the bottom of Snake creek our guns were dragged through a lake of mud and water up to the bellies of the horses, the axles leaving long trails in the black mortar. My first objective point in the movement was the right of the army As it was in the morning of Sunday my ra-alry held the bridge over Owl creek within half a mile of Sherman's camp, which was the extreme right. Then in the face of defeat General Grant sent me orders to come to Pittsburg Landing by the lower road, and in our desperate efforts to reach him in good time drove us a long circuit entirely around the left of the rebel army.

"Such is the true accounting for the loss of precious time. At dusk we were in position. Next morning in the gray of the dawn we opened the battle and fought it through to the end, halting at nightfall nearly a mile beyond the tents of Sherman's camp, a mile and more beyond the best of Buell's Army of

A BRAVE INCENDIARY.

The coolest bravery I ever witnessed during my term of service was at Lecsburg, Mo. Fourteenth Iowa Veteran infantry, number ing 160 men, and 200 or 300 Missouri state militia, were forced to evacuate Pilot Knob by the advance of Marmaduke's and Shelby's ds, said to number 3,000 or 4,000 Ewing attempted to reach Rolla when he evacuated Pilot Knob, writes Cap tain W. S. Lucas in the San Francisco Call. After a running fight of twenty-four hours his tired and hungry little command, being pressed in flank and rear, took refuge in a deep cut of the railroad at the village of

The lines of the enemy were drawn well

about the beleaguered command. The commands of the enemy were plainly heard while adjusting its lines for, as General Ewing believed, a night attack. In from of the beleaguered forces and inside the advance line of the enemy was a large barn with several haystacks surrounding it. General Ewing called for a volunteer from the trenches to steal in side and through the enemy's lines and s to the barn and haystacks, in order to light up the field in front of the beleaguered little band and about the lines of the enemy. Earl J. Lampson, a corporal of com-pany B. Fourteenth Iowa, offered himself as the desired incendiary. I warned him of the imminent danger of such an undertaking and the few chances of escape from capture or death. He replied, "I fully co-prehend the danger, but General Ewing lieves it necessary for the safety of this band that the barn shall be fired, and I can't do my country a better service than to attempt to perform the service." stripped himself, stole over the banks the railroad cut and was soon lost to sight As we waited with bated breath for the result seconds seemed minutes and minutes hours. Soon, however, a commotion was discovered among the enemy's troops, and about the same time a twinkling light was discovered in the upper part of the barn through a gable window. About the same time shots innumerable were heard and the noise of tramping men was carried to us on the night air. In the midst of the noise and excitement Lampson came bounding toward the railroad cut with the speed of a As he leaped over the barri cade that had been hastily erected on the brink of the cut he drew a long breath and "She's well fired, boys," By the time he reached his comrades the fire was going in full force and the whole grounds surrounding the railroad cut was lighted up so that with our muskets and two Parro guns we had with us we were soon able to beat Marmaduke back out of range. hay burned nearly all night and maintai a light, so the garrison was saved from capture. Daylight came and the enemy was kept at bay until Colonel Beveridge arrived from Rolla with reinforcements, and Ewing conducted his brave little band safely Earl J. Lampson is alive and resides at West Superior, Wis.

A BRAVE CONFEDERATE. I have always believed that in close fight ing one could see what the enemy was doing better than he could what was going on among the friends about him. The best doing was when a fellow had a sick call to the rear, and the tendency that way was pretty strong in the first fight or two, says Charles Givens in the Chicago Record. actual bravery I never could see any dif-ference between the men in blue and the men in gray, for out west, where I put in my time, they were just about the same kind of devil-may-care folk, with the same kind of names and the same kind of cuss

But, as I was saying, when we got closup, there was a better chance to see the individual acts of the enemy than of our own men. I think the survivors of the battle of Corinth, fought November 3 and 4, 1862. will agree with me in saying that while it lasted it was one of the fiercest battles of the We had only 20,000 men under Rosevan Dorn, had fully twice that force, but the disparity in numbers was more than made up for on the union side by the strength of position, and the fact that we fought on the defensive, behind good earth works. More than any other fight of the war, this was a contest between native born Amer-leans. The flower of our young western manhood was confronted by the flower of the central southwestern confederates. We had some heavy skirmishing on the

f 3d, enough to convince us that the enemy was present in large force, and with a con-tract to scoop us. We were forced back to our defenses, the principal one of which was Fort Robinette, called after a gallant Ohio

Port Robinette, called after a gallant Ohlo battery commander. If the cherry could capture this fort he would have the key of Corinth in his fist and as knew it—so did we. He was determined to get that key, and we felt "obliged" not to let him have it. Bright and early on the morning of the 4th the fighting began, by a general attack from the enemy, as if he was in a powerful hurry to finish the job. The artiflery began with the first skirmish shot, and it was give and take for three or four hours. We believed that an assault would be made presently, and we were not mistaken. The woods in front of Fort Robincette had been slashed, and it was a perfect network of abattis. On the further side of this and about 300 yards away, clouds of of this and about 300 yards away, clouds of men in gray soon appeared, and every piece of artillery that could be brought to bear them opened, and 6,000 crouching mer in blue began to draw heads from the top

four lines of rifls pits. We heard the bugles sounding the advance, the hearse orders of the officers, and answering yells of the men as they rushed forward at the abattis. impossible that a sparrow could fly unbit across that obstruction and in the face of that awful fire. I was in the fort working at a gun, and noting the gaps and the broken formation of the men in gray a they came nearer and nearer. Much as wanted to see them beaten, I felt at th oment an indescribable pride in this splenlid and almost insane exhibition of daring

Nearer and nearer, but with decreasing numbers they came. Far to the rear the charging column was broken and men by twos, tens and scores could be seen scurry-ing to the protection of the standing timber. We felt convinced by this time that the assault had lost its danger, but the men far to the front, and close up to the fort, did not dream that their supports were gone an officer with a heavy beard. He carried in one hand his sword and in the other flag, thus making himself particularly con spicuous. With less than fifty men behind him, this daring officer got free from obstructions, and with a shout dashed up the parapet, and there planted his flog was only for an instant. A hundred shrill voices shouted: "Don't shoot him!" but it was too late. The riflemen behind fired, and Colonel Rogers of the Texas brigade, the bravest man I ever saw, f dead on the remnant of his tattered flag. Soon after noon the enemy retreated, pretty badly beaten, and in appreciation of

PAROLED BY GRANT. In Blue and Gray for April appears a letter from Mr. Bryant S. Parker, formerly of a the following incident, characteristic of the great general's quiet kindness of beart:

his gallantry we buried the confederat

colonel that evening in a special grave and with the honors he deserved.

In one hard fought battle in Virginia, i which my regiment lost heavily in killed and wounded, I was taken prisoner with a lot of others of our regiment. We were placed under guard at the rear, and all were searched I had in my pocketbook my Masonic demit. Next morning the guard came and told me that I was wanted at General Grant's head-quarters. I thought my time to die had surely come, and that I would not see Salli and the children any more. I was sure the general was going to have me shot. I was the only one of our boys who was wanted at the headquarters, and the guard told me to move on. I goon reached the tent and was told to go inside. I was frightened almost to death. My teeth rattled, my knees shook and the perspiration was streaming from my face, although the day was cold. However, entered and the tent was closed, and I was alone with the commander-in-chief of the United States forces. He saw that I was so frightened I could hardly speak, and arising from his camp stool, he shook hands with me and asked me to be seated. He was se kind and good that I soon felt at home. After talking pleasantly for a while, he asked me to what regiment I belonged and where home was. He then picked up my demit from a table, and asked me if it was mine. I replied that it was. He then asked me if I was a Mason, and I soon convinced him of that. He then went to the table and wrote my parole, gave me some money, and told me to go home to Sallie and the children. The guard was called, and with a hearty "Goodbye" I departed from General Grant's head quarters the happlest man in the army. General Grant was a mighty fine gentleman whom I always remember in my prayers.

GENERAL BANKS AS A WRITER. General Nathaniel P. Banks' career is one f the most interesting that the public has seen, and, if he had written out the incidents attending it, the result would have been a remarkable book. But, of all men of prominence. General Banks has been the least prone to resort to his pen. His tastes were those of the orator. There is scarcely a line of his in print which was not first spoken, except his messages as governor and, per-haps, his military reports. He tried editing in his early life, and soon abandoned it After he left public life he contemplated lecturing, but never prepared any lectures. He would have been welcomed in the magazines of the country, but is almost the only man of like prominence who has not contributed to them. Some even of his speeches in congress were never published because he re tained the report of them, and then neglected to write them out. He never seems to have when he was not on his feet.

ENOUGH AND TO SPARE.

Chinese Lauguage Made Up of 60,000 Char acters Not Difficult to Learn.

There are about 60,000 characters in the Chinese language proper, but the average Chinaman no more learns all of those characters than the every-day American learn the 100,000 words in the English language The Chinaman, however, learns on the average more than does an American in a similar position in life. A Chinaman who can neither read nor write is a rarity, according to the New York Evening Post. Chinese is not a monosyllabic language, as many suppose, and it is impossible to utter in Chinese any but the shortest sentences in monosyllables. In writing, the Chinaman makes one complicated but integral character for each word, but that word may be prop erly spoken in two, three or four syllables His syllables are divided by no longer intervals than are his words, and that is what makes the language sound to a foreigner like a sing-song jargon. We do not know whether he is telling a story or attempting a song. The Chinese perhaps think the same thing of an American, who bites off his words and swallows them, or telescope one into the other. Business men thrown in contact with Chinese merchants who speak pure Chinese, say that it is not difficult learn. Instead of twenty-six letters, not in cluding the useless &, the Chinese have 500 or 600 syllables, and these are combined into various forms to make the 60,000 words in their "dictionary." These syllables vary in meaning, according to the tone in which they are spoken, or the strokes used in writ

A Chinaman can unite any two of the 606 is not the case with the English language This flexibility is perhaps owing to the short ness of their words (seldom more than three syllables) and the tone or strokes belonging to the syllables when speken or written. syllable may mean one of a hundred things and its particular meaning is limited by placing another syllable of similar signifi cance before or after it, using its particula-tone, or stroke when writing. Sometimes the syllables are uttered in such rapid such cession that they seemingly form one word but the trained Chinese ear notes the tones and he is easily understood—the marvelous subtleties of accent conveying the expression to a nicety. He does not have to state a proposition, and then in order to make him self clear, restate it by the usual "or, in other words." There are no "other words with the Chinese. The tone gives the mean The Chinese have a system of 214 radi cals, having various strokes from one to seventeen, which are combined with the characters. Each radical has a separate meaning, generally denoting the simplest object, as man, sky, earth, water, king. The student first learns these, which answer the A B C; he next studies the syllables or combinations, and thus he has learned t read and spell. Grouping the syllables into words depends upon his powers of speech or of composition in writing. What is popularly known as "slang" is not known to the Chinese. Their language is sufficiently

copious without resorting to the brutal

pressed in the politest terms.

LABOR NOTES.

Unemployed are increasing in London and Liverpool Five hundred Illinois coal miners went out

All the free Coal Creek miners are out in Wisconsin eigarmakers organized a blue

label league. The new 'longshoremen's union already has Slik ribbon weavers in eastern cities are

winning their fight. Pittsburg glassworkers and other trades pledge Coxey support. Gardeners of Breslau, Germany, won a big

strike for a shorter work day Journeyman barbers are agitating against long hours, especially on Sunday, Shoeworkers' union of Germany reports

11,397 members and \$47,000 in bank. The plumbers' strike at Chicago is settled and 1,800 journeymen will resume work. Germany is about to adopt the eight-hour lay in the government works at Spandau A canvass of the factories at Ansonia

shows business increasing and prospects good. An army of not less than 10,000 men are idle at Clearfield, Pa., in connection with the miners' strike.

By a vote of 28 to 4 the Holyoke Central Labor union has decided in favor of independent political action. Kentucky's legislature passed laws protect

ing union labels and to compel convict made goods to be marked as such. Fifteen thousand workmen took part it the May day demonstration at New York,

but everything was orderly. Bread riots are occurring in Spain. government was defeated in the election and there is a change in prospect.
"Neversweats," is the appellation among building trades workmen for fellows who are shirking work habitually.

A big strike in the building trades is in progress in Zurich, Switzerland, for more wages and the nine-hour day, Twenty of the forty-nine strikers held for

he murder of Chief Engineer Paddock a Uniontown, Pa., have been discharged. A fire in the Chandler mine at Florence Colo., has thrown 100 miners out of employment until the damage is repaired. The steel rail works mill at Pueblo, Colo closed, owing to the lack of pig iron.

supply is expected in about two weeks. Owing to the coal miners' strike the Wheeling & Eric railroad has made a 33% pe cent cut in the wages of 1,500 employes The fire commissioners of New York have promised the farriers' union that their horses shall in future be shod only in union

Representative McGuire's bill in the house to prevent the discharge of letter carriers for partisan reasons is receiving very gen eral commendation. Chief Sargent of the railway firemen has signified his willingness to stand for con

gress on the republican ticket in the Terre Haute, Ind., district, The Prussian government has operated railroads so successfully that a surplus of \$1,000,-000 has accumulated and it is now proposed

to reduce fares still lower. PRODUCE POINTERS.

Fruit prospects are said to be very good in the vicinity of Plattsmouth.

A report from Bromfield, Neb., says: great many orchards in this part of the country were winter-killed during the past winter. It seems strange that oranges from south

ern Europe should be selling in this marke when thousands of bushels of oranges are spoiling on the ground in California because there is no market for them. The California Fruit Bulletin is the nam-

of a new publication of the California Frui Exchange, San Francisco. The object of the publication is to furnish information usefu to fruit men as to crop prospects, markets, The first issue gives great promise of usefulness. In view of the widespread fear of appea

dicitis, and its frequent occurrence after the victim has swallowed the seeds of fruit. it is interesting to know that botanists be lieve that seedless grapes are a possibility small seedless grapes. Coreless apples stoneless cherries and plums, and even seed-less strawberries and raspberries are all possibilities of bud propagation. E. B. Branch, who has just returned from

a trip through Missouri and southern Illi-nois, reports that there will be more St Louis strawberries than last year and more than was anticipated a few weeks ago Southern Illinois will have plenty of toms toes, but some other kinds of fruits and vegetables have been injured by the frosts. There will be no early apples in most sections of Illinois and few of any kind. The commission men of St. Louis are complaining a good deal about dull times.

It is perhaps little known, says the New York Journal of Commerce, that there has recently been introduced to and used by the manufacturers of canned goods and preserves a substance for coloring tomatoes tomatoes of impaired quality of color single drop of the preparation will consider ably repair this defect, and even in standard goods it is said that a marked change for the better takes place. The coloring mat-ter is one of the most extensively used of the so-called aniline colors, eosin. It is prepared and put up in small bottles bearing a label 'tomate color.'

An effort is now being made by the French government to open direct communication between this country and the French West Indies at Martinique and Bauer Guadalup for the benefit of the banana and cocoanus trade of those islands. About half of the bananas and cocoanuts grown there are con somed by the natives, while the remainder are allowed to spoil. The British West Indies shipped bananas to Philadelphia last year to the extent of \$897,733, and cocos nuts worth \$38,648, while Cuba exported to the same city \$420,214 worth of bananas

and \$36,759 worth of cocoanuts. It is not so long ago since the pineappl was one of the most costly table dessert delicacies. The pineapple is a West Indian fruit like the banana, but Florida has gone into the growing of this fruit, so that the supply has been largely increased. The importations of pineapples were reported by the oureau of statistics as being of the value of \$743,861 for the last fiscal year, and \$746,560 for the year preceding. The domestic production for commercial purposes was esti mated by the census as of the value of \$812, 159 in 1889, and increasing rapidly, then reported that there were 2.189 acres of land in the United States devoted to pineapple culture for commercial purposes; 2,160 of this being in Florida and twenty-nine acres in San Diego county, California

total number of plants was given as 21,750 000, and the annual yield as nearly 10,500. 000 fruit. It was estimated that 865,000 acres in Florida and 600 in California were 600 fruit. The estimat suitable for pineapple culture. of the new Florida crop as 50,000 crates, of 15,000 greater than last year, is in keeping with the great increase in every important department of fruit growing that has accompanied the increase in the consumption of

mestic and foreign fruit year after year The commission men who are interested in the Omaka Fruit Auction company are leav ing nothing undone that will tend to their enterprise. A committee has cently been looking up railroad rates to low; points and the facilities for distributing fruits from this point. It is found that the freight rates from Omaha to the Mississipp river points are in most cases less than from Chicago to the same points and in no cas-2 cents per 100 greater. This Omaha at the very least an equal advantage with Chicago as to rates to Mississippi rive points, but when it comes to towns located in the interior of Iowa the advantage is very much on the side of this city. Omaha also has a great advantage in the point of time which is a big item in the hauling of fruit. A car of fruit arriving here on Sunday night and put on sale on Monday morning could be delivered to the buyer at some Mississipp river point in Iowa on Tuesday afternoo If the same car was taken direct to Chicag without being stopped here it would arrive there Tuesday and it would be Wednesday before it could get back to the Mississippi river point. If there are cherries enough to make it any object the auction house is be opened the latter part of this month. R. Shoemaker, who has been elected man ager, has been notified to be ready to take charge May 16,

STREET IS WAITING

Operators Resting Quietly in Anticipation of the Resumption of Business.

FACTS ON WHICH THE HOPE IS BUILT

Total .

End of the Tariff, Discussion the Mair Feature - Renewal of Activity in Europe Helps Out-Bapid Recovery Here is Certain.

NEW YORK, May 6 .- Henry Claws, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. writes of the situation in Wall street: "Wall street is still resting in a waiting

attitude, with transactions few, confidence steady, hopes many, with no disposition to realize on holdings, and as little to make short sales. "It may be well to understand clearly wha

are the things for which holders are waiting and why they hold on so tenaciously. The main grounds of this hopeful attitude are "1. The wearying discussion of the tariff

question is apparently nearing its end, and

the prospect, at the moment, is that by mid-summer the bill will become law, and in a form much more satisfactory to the manu facturing interests than has hitherto been anticipated. When that conclusion is reached the

industries and the trade of the country be released from the bonds of suspense that have kept both idle for the last twelve months.

3. The present condition of the crop sug gests a fair probability of an abundant har vest, which is always conducive to prosper ous trade and to activity of transportation. "4. Europe, and especially its large industrial nations, is coming out of the severe commercial depression from which it has been suffering since the close of 1850, the recovery in England, France and Germany being especially marked. This change may b expected to show its effects in an increased demand for our exports and a better tone in the markets for our staples, as well as in an improved inquiry for our investments at a later stage.
"5. Europe is also emerging from its er

tanglements of conflicting international poli-tics and tariffs, with the attendant constandangers of war. For the last ten years each successive spring has been expected t introduce some great international conflict and, though ways have been found of staving off the seemingly inevitable struggle, yet it has been at the constantly increasing ex-pense of exhaustive taxation and paralyzing distrust in international finance and enter-prise. Thanks to the conservative councils of the emperors of Germany and Russia, there is reason to hope that the causes of these political jealousies have been so far adjusted as to afford grounds for the hope of a lasting European peace. When these hopes come to be verified by a fuller knowledge of the facts of the new understanding, the re-vival of confidence at the great European centers, added to the now current improve ment in commercial markets, can hardly fail produce an unusual extent of revival in the various forms of investment, enterprise and speculation.

"6. Next, it is to be considered that, while these influences are at work to bring about an important revival in the industries, the amerce and financial spirit of the Old World, we are here on the verge of escape from the trammels which have so long held the business of the whole country in suspense and extreme depression. Thus, on both sides the Atlantic, we have ameliorating influence of the broadest kind-coming into operation conjointly, and it is not easy to set a limit to the extent of recovery into which these ndencies may develop.

REASSURING CONDITIONS AT HOME. "In this country the conditions favorable to a revival of business are especially im-portant. The past twelve months of depression has been due almost entirely to artificial and accidental causes, and not to general intrinsically unsound tions of trade. The first contribution to the depression was a pure and simple scare, the cause of which has already been removed by the repeal act. The next cause was a contemplated change in the productive and competitive conditions of domestic industries, which, for so long as undetermined, produced a general collapse of production and a contraction of consump But those consequences have pro duced an unprecedented depletion of stocks So soon. of manufactured products. fore, as the new tariff duties are legalized what is there to prevent a resumption o normal activity in every branch of busi-ness, the consequent employment of labor, and an attendant increase of consumption by the masses? The only cause of deferment of this recovery that can be reasonably sug gested is the possibility that workmen may hesitate to yield the concessions in wage made necessary by the lower duties and therefore lower prices. As to that, it can only be said that already labor has conceded important reductions in wages, while the process of adjustment is still going on, and the real question seems to be whether wages will be reduced at all, but whether the concessions will equal the denands of employers. It is reasonable to expect that, when labor more fully compre-hends the necessity for lower wages and finds that it is being compensated by corre-spondingly lower costs of living, there wil no great difficulty in affecting an equita ble readjustment of the scale of wages While, therefore, it is possible that some complaint may be heard of the stubbbornness of the wage-carning classes, yet that likely to prove only a transient obstacle to a complete recovery of business.

"The foregoing are the main points of the ntidence which Wall street is now putting in the early future, and upon which it is willing to carry the holdings of securities rather than realize upon them. And, to our view, this confidence is not in any degree strained or unreasonable. It is based upon a fair estimate of manifest probabilities. The conditions are not those of a deep-rootes and fundamental derangement that would call for a long period of gradual recuperation; they are in the nature of a transient obstruction which, when removed out of the way, will admit of a rapid recovery. therefore would not be surprising if, when the tariff question is put out of the way, business takes a sudden start and the trade of the last six or four months of the year proves of a really healthy nature. It is superfluous to say that in the event of the realization of the probabilities here foreshadowed as to the crops and general busi ness, the railroads would show a general gain in earnings, with consequent benefit to that class of investments."

LITTLE CHANGE AT LONDON.

Hoarding by the Bank of England Creates Money Stringency. LONDON, May 6 .- There was little change

in the money market during the week. Current business was conducted on such a small margin of funds and the Bank of England controls such unusually large resources that an unusual demand creates a scarcity of money, and consequently rates were ad-vanced. The bank, however, must shortly vanced. The bank, however, must shortly invest funds, thus bringing ease to the market. The general belief is the ease, when it does come, will be prolonged. Small business was done at the Stock exchange, but the tone was firm. Investments in stocks were very firm, but there were few speculative dealings. Foreign securities were strong, especially Italians, which were about one point higher. Argentines were dull on the continuous higher. Argentines were dull on the contin-ued rise in the gold premium, which, it is ued rise in the gold premium, which, it is feared, is due to secret issues of more paper

money.

Home railway securities were well main-tained on good traffic reports, showing a half yearly increase of 1500,000. American half yearly increase of 1500,000. American railroad securities were dull and unsettled. The market closed somewhat stronger. The gold shipments did not depress the market here as much as they did Wall street, as it was hoped that they would hasten the passage of the tariff bill. Reading incomes showed a decline of 3 per cent; ordinary, 11 per cent; Erie seconds, 2½ per cent, and Atchison 1¼ per cent; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Missouri Pacific each advanced 1 per and Missouri Pacific each advanced 1 per cent. Brazilian lines were well supported, the rise ranging from 1 to 8 per cent. Central of Argentine dropped 3 per cent.

Financial Panie in Buenos Ayres. NEW YORK, May 6 .- The Herald's spe cial despatch from Buenos Ayres says: A

upon this country, and its disastrous effects promise to be most serious. Business paralyzed throughout the republic, and great is the uncertainty in financial affair that a panic is imminent. Nobody knows where to look for relief, and there is the greatest alarm in all quarters at the condition of things, which it is believed must surely precipitate a revolution.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, May 5.-The report today of

only 3,000,000 bu, as the amount of clearances of wheat for the week from the Atlantic and Pacific coasts checked the bullish feeling. The first price at the opening for July wheat was 14c below the closing on Friday, Some of the recent heavy short sellers had orders in the pit to buy at the opening, and, owing to their purchases, there was a lively rally to from 60% c to 601/c. As soon as the buying stopped the original bearish influence under which the market opened reasserted itself and the price quickly fell off to 59c. Pavorable rop reports induced more short selling and the price fell off to 59%c. There was only one sale at the latter figure, and the price varied but little until the close, which was 60c-5kc below Friday's closing. The receipts of corn were only 169 cars and the shipments 261,000 bu. The liberal

shipments gave the market a good sendoff, July starting the higher than the close yesterday. The weakness which developed in wheat took the stiffening out of corn and the price sagged off gently from 39%c to 39%c, recovered again to 39%c and re mained between 39%c and 39%c during the remainder of the session. The close was the ame as that of Friday.

The same strength in the May oats market was still visible today, but not in so great proportion. The market closed near the highest price of the day, or at an advance of %c over yesterday's last quota

The provision market was subjected to slight raid, which knocked 1716c off the opening price of July pork, 5c from July lard and 215c from July ribs. Pork recov-ered 75c from the lowest figure through profit taking by shorts, and lard touched a point 24_{20} below the close. Ribs closed at the lowest figure.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat cars; corn, 156 cars; oats, 193 cars; hogs, The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat, No. 2			510	
May	5834	5836	58%	26894
July	60%	60% (x 12	700%	60
Sept	6136	6136	611%	6114656
Corn. No. 2	200	1530	6021	
May	3814	38%	3736	37360 38
July	3996		3054	39% 19
Sept	4024	4034	40%	40%
Oats No. 2	0.71	200	0.00	11.57
May	35%	35%	35.9	
July	3434	3436616	3416	34%
Sept	30%	30%	30	3014
Pork per bbl	2534654	24 A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A S A	25160016	25%60%
May	12 52%	12 52%	12 4214	12 42%
July	19 5712	12 5736	12 40	12 4719
Lard, 100 lbs	4.00	10 0113	12 40	25 41.5
May	7 4716	7.50	7 4716	7:50
July	7 20	7 20	7 12%	7 50 7 15 7 15
Sept	7 20	7 20	7 12%	7 15
Short Ribs-	2.22	0.50	0.000	
May	Carry Carry	N. Service	BULL DULK	6 5236
July	6 4756	6 4716	6 3716	6 4235
Sept				6 40

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Slow and prices barely stendy.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 38%c; No. 3 spring,
2655c; No. 2 red, 58%c;
CORN—No. 2, 38c.
CORN—No. 2, 38c;
CORN—No. 2, 384c; No. 2 white, 36%437c;
No. 3 white, 35%g364c,
BARLEY—No. 2, 46c.
BARLEY—No. 2, 46c.

5097-56; FLAN SEED-No. 1, \$1.31; FLAN SEED-Prime, \$4.25; FROVISIONS-Mess pork, per bbl., \$12.47\footnote{1}{2}6; Loc; lard, per 100 lbs., \$7.47\footnote{1}{2}6; short ribs, des 4000s0, \$8.56\footnote{1}{2}6; dry salted shoulders bexed), \$8.00\footnote{1}{2}6; short clear sides (boxed), \$27\footnote{1}67, \$125.

WHISKY-Distiflers' finished goods, per gal. SUGARS-Unchanged.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments
Wheat bu	13,000	164.000
Corn, bu	132,000	297,000
Oats, bu	273,000	293.000
Rye, bu	1,000	4.000
Barley, bu	11,000	8.000

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

esterday's Ouotations on Flour, Gra

Provisions, Metals, Etc. NEW YORK, May 5.—FLOUR-Receipts, 26, 90 bbls.; exports, 2,500 bbls.; sales, 2,500 pkgs. market dull and weak, and in the abse-of any demand prices are nominal, with tendency downward; city mills patents, \$4.25% \$3.55@3.60; winter straights, \$2.60@3.00; Minne apolis patents, \$3,40@3.90; winter extras, \$2.00@ 59; Minnesota bakers, \$2,109(4.40); winter low rades, \$1,609(2.05); spring low grades, \$1,609(1.85) pring extras, \$1,809(2.30); rye flour, steady; se-erline, \$2,509(2.85); fancy, \$2,859(2.05); buckwhea-BUCKWHEAT-Dull; range on all grades,

684756.

CORN MEAL—Steady; yellow western, \$2,6549

2.70; Brandywine, \$2,70.

RYE—Dull and nominal; ear lots, 51452c; boat loads, 55455c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 65465c; BARLEY—Quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, 65465c; BARLEY MALT—Quiet; western, 65465c; sixrowed, 80485c; sixrowed, 80485c; BARLEY MALT—Quiet; western, 65055c; six-rowed, 800f85c.
WHEAT—Receipts, 2.800 bn.; exports, 84,000 bn.; sales, 285,000 bn. futures and 16,000 tn. spot. Spot market very dull; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 605c; affont, 625c; f. o. b. 625c. Options opened easier on disappointment over the weekly exports and perfect weather in the winter wheat belt, and later yielded to free local offerings, the close being weak; some reports came in about seed rotting in the north-west; a big decrease is expected in local stocks; No. 2 red, May, closed at 665c; July, 621-1646, 631c., closing at 625c; September, 645465c, closing at 645c; December, 6844685c, closing at 685c.

closing at 64%c; December, 68%468%c, closing at 68%c.
CORN—Receipts, 19,500 bu.; exports, 10,200 bu.; sales, 40,000 bu. futures and 20,000 bu. spot. Spot market dult and easy, No. 2, 44c in eievator, 45c affoat; steamer mixed, 42%c, nominal, options opened about steady, but afterwards eased off with wheat and closed weak at %6%c enet decline; May closed at 43%c; July, 44%d-45%c, closing at 44%c.
OATS—Receipts, 34,800 bu; exports, 200 bu. spot. Spot market dult; No. 2, 41%c; No. 2 delivered, 42%c, no. 2 white, 44%d-2c; No. 2 delivered, 42%c, mixed western, 41%42c; track, white western, 42%d-6c; track, white state, 42%d-6c. Options were steadler at first, but later reacted with the other markets and closed about steady. May, 3360384c, closing at 38c, June closed at 33cc, July, 37%d-63c, closing at 3%c, June closed at 33cc, July, 37%d-63c, closing at 3%c.
HAY—Steady; shipping, \$5.0036.5c; good to choice, \$7.0062.0c.
HOPS—Dull; state, common to choice, 5%Te;
Pacific coast, 12%18c.
HDDES—Quiet; wet maited New Orleans,

Choice, \$7.0063.00.

HOPS—Dull; state, common to choice, \$937c; Pacific coast, \$12978c.

HIDES—Quiet; wet matted New Orleans, selected, 45 to 55 lbs., 4½55½c; Texas salted, 35 to 50 lbs., 4255; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 24 lbs., 10½67lc.

LEATHER—Inactive; hemlack sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 16½515c.

PROVISIONS—Reef, steady; family, \$12,006 13,00; extra mess, \$7.0068.50; bser hams, \$18; city extra India mess, \$18,60623.00. Cut meats, firm; pickled bellies, \$7.0068.00; pickled shoulders, 64c; pickled hams, 10½c. Lard, steady; western steam closed at \$7.85; May closed at \$7.85 nominal; July, \$7.60; refined, quiet; continent, \$8.20; compound, 6665½c. Pork, dull but steady; new mess, \$13.7641.00; extra prime, \$13.255413.50; family, \$14.50615.00; short clear, \$14.56618.00.

COTTON SEED OIL—Quiet prices more or less nominal. The stock of cil in the United States is estimated at 150.000 bbis. Prime crude, bloss, 29639c; prime crude, locas, 23627c; off crude, 27622c; butter grades, 34635c; prime summer yellow, 33c; off summer yellow, 31c prime files, 35637c.

Eigins, 16; sate daty, 1241; Sate Light.

CHEESE-Steady; state large, 94,61114c; small, 9,5104c; part skims, My94c; full skims, 295c, EGGS-Market quiet; state and Fornsylvania, 16; western fresh, 104,61114c; southern, 9510; receipts, 4,857 pkgs.

TALLOW-Easter; city (12 per pkg.), 47,65c; country (pkgs free), 5955c, as to quality, PETROLEUM-Steady; United, closed, Signod; Washington, bbls, 5c; Washington, bulk, 8,50; refined New York, 45,15; Philadelphia, 51,19; Philadelphia, bulk, \$2,60.

ROSIN-Steady; strained, common to good, 1,175461,20. TURPENTINE Quiet and steady; 20029 bc.

Oil Markets. OH Markets.

OH. CITY. Pn., May 6.—National Transit certificates opened at 85%; highest, 85%; lowest, 85%; closed, 85%; sales, 1,000 bbls.; clearances, 94,256 bbls.; shipments, 81,590 bbls.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 6.—National Transit certificates opened at 85%; closed, 85%; highest, 85%; lowest, 85%. No sales.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Week's Receipts Show Very Little Change from the Preceding Six Days. SATURDAY, May 5.

Receipts of all kinds have been comparatively moderate the past week and show no very radical changes as compared with last week or a year ago. The figures are as follows:

| Receipts this week ... 14.528 | 38.519 | Receipts last week ... 15.116 | 37.373 | Same week last year ... 15.112 | 27.456 Sheep 1,84 1,099 3,551 Considering the unusually light cattle supministerial and financial crisis has come plies, there has hardly been a corresponding

A RED LETTER SALE. \$18,960.50 worth of Merchandise to be Sold for \$9,480.25.

HERE'S THE STORY: We have over hauled every one of our 19 departments, and each article where there was only one or two of a kind or where we had too many of a kind, or anything that was not just spick and span, has been marked with large red ticket, in plain figures, at one-half former prices in order to sell them quick. Odd pieces of parlor furniture (some slightly soiled), odd rugs, odd pairs of curtains, odd dressers, etc., all amounting to \$18,960.50, will be sold this week for \$9,480.25. Don't delay, but come at once and help to take them away.

It compt.

Chamber Suits,
Sideboards,
Sideboards,
Book Cases,
Book Cases,
Hall Trees,
Pressing Tables,
Iron Bedsteads,
Pillows,
Music Cabinets,
Card Tables,
Gilt Tables
Convey
Cho Tables,
Anid Tables,
Stands,
Stands,
Corduroy
Upholstered
Chairs,
Leather Chairs,
Plush Chairs, ancy
Aery,
a Tables,
Conversation
Chairs,
Dining Chairs,
Childs en's
Rockers,
High Tairs,
Parlor Suits, Chiffoniers,
Hall Chairs,
Ladies' Desks,
Hall Glasses,
China Closets, Secretary Book Cases,
Cabinets.
Wardrobes.
Saloon Tables,
Extension Tables,
Toltet Tables.
Office Stools.
Pedestals,
all book Parlor Saits in Tapestry and Brocatelle, Commodes, Commen Bedstea ls, Fine Bedsteads, Bedsteads

These goods have all been distributed the ug'nout our stock, each piece in its proper department, and will be so'd either for C. SH OR ON OUR USUAL EASY PAYMENT PLAN.

EASY TERMS

\$ 10 00worth of goods, \$1 00 per week 25 00 worth of goods, 1 50 per week 50 00 worth of goods, 2 00 per week 75 00 worth of goods, 2 59 per weel 100 00 worth of goods, 3 00 per week

5 00 worth of goods.....An Album 10 00 worth of goods...Souvenir Spoon 25 00 worth of goods. World's FairBook 50 00 worth of goods. Bisque Ornament 75 00 worth of goods ... Lace Curtains 100 00 worth of goods.... Center Table ALL VISITORS RECEIVE HAND-SOME SOUVENIRS

Presents to Purchasers

80

200 00 worth of goods, 4 00 per week

Formerly People's Mammoth Installment House

Close evenings at 6:30, except Monday and Saturda Send 10e for postage on big '94 cutalogue, now ready.

improvement in values. The heavy receipts three weeks or a month ago filled the cooler of the killers with cheap beef and they have consequently not been so anxious for supplies as might have been expected with such light receipts. During the past week however, a slightly improved demand for beef afforded an outlet for some of the old stock and created a slightly better fresh demand Slaughterers are all after the good light and medium weight steers, and these grades have advanced 10c to 15c, particukets have been demoralized by supplies, and with no satisfactory outlet in this direction the heavy cattle have neglected. Prices have not declined ceptibly, but they have been decidedly hard to move and brought very little more than

the lighter grades. SATURDAY'S SALES STEADY.

The market today was moderately brisk with prices pretty generally in Friday's notches. Supplies were the me the week and the offerings included a large: than usual proportion of medium weight and heavy beeves. With eastern and European narkets demoralized on this class of stock trade here was in a very unsatisfactory cor dition. Neither shippers nor exporters ex-hibited any anxiety for the cattle, and while the good heavy grades were barely steady anything coarse or not fat was dull and lower. On the other hand, the supply of good light cattle failed to meet the active demand there was for them and trade was active at generally stronger prices. were mostly picked up early, while there were several loads of the medium and heavy cattle still in first hands at the close

The cow market was generally stronger. Supplies were light, including less than a dozen loads all told, and they met with a heifers generally showing a shade advance, while the canning grades were barely steady Calves were in tolerably liberal supply, no very active demand and generally market for rough stock of all kinds was

tolerably lively and prices in the main firm. In stockers and feeders only a small amount of business was transacted. High prices have kept back buyers from the counbut as supplies have been very light re has been a ready sale for everything at all desirable that has been offered. demand continues good for light stock cattle to go on grass and while there has been an easier tone to the trade the past day or Good to choice feeders are quoted at from \$3.25 to \$3.85, fair to good at from \$3 to \$3.25 and lighter, commoner grades at from \$3 down.

HOGS AVERAGE LOWER.

The average of prices this week has been 5c to 10c lower than last on hogs, and the market closes that way. This has been undoubtedly caused by the more liberal reccipts everywhere and the extreme duliness and weakness in some lines of the product, The general situation presents no new feain fact there never has been a time when the trade was so much at sea as at present, and this very uncertainty is mainly accountable for the paralyzed speculation. If there was a reasonable assurance that the present duliness in business and manufactur-ing circles was to be succeeded by an era of activity and prosperity the chances are that the present small stocks in packers' hands and the prospect, or rather the fear, of coninued light receipts would send both pro vision and hog prices up like a kite is hogs are selling relatively higher than hog products and people are afraid to touch provisions either in a speculative or investmen

The market today was a trifle uneven, but in the main about steady. Receipts were not heavy and the quality was fair. As were a trifle high here compared with vestern markets packers started out rather bearish and early bids were lower. Sellers were slow to accept lower prices, as reports from the east were rather favorable shippers and speculators took hold freely and prices firmed up a shade, only to be foland prices firmed up a shade, only to be followed by another period of slew trading and easier prices. The top for choice butcher weights was \$5.07½, and a good many of the better loads went at \$5.02½ and \$5.05. Several of the commoner loads sold both early and late at \$4.95 and \$4.97½. The market was somewhat "hump-backed," strong in the middle and weak at both ends, but the high but of the hogs sold as on Friday, at \$5. big bulk of the hogs sold as on Friday, at \$5. On last Saturday the bulk went at \$5.05 to \$5.10.

SHEEP VERY SCARCE.

For the accord time this week the market was bare of sheep and the total week's receipts have been light, only 1,846 head. There has not been much change in the market the past six days, and while prices are lower east, desirable muttons and lambs are in good enough demand here to sell just about as well as last week. Fair to good natives

WM. LOUDON. Commission Merchant

CRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Private wires to Chicago and New York All usiness orders placed on Chicago Board of Correspondence solicited.
Office, room 4, New York Life building Telephone 1398.

uotable at \$3.75@4.40; fair to good westerns, \$3,20@4.25; common and stock sheep, \$2.50@3.50; good to choice 40 to 100-15. lambs it \$3,50@ 4.75. Receipts and Disposition of Sterks

Official receipts and disposition of stock as a cova-by the books of the Union Stock Yards communi-for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m., May 5, 1894: CATTLE. | HOGS. | SHEEP. HOBSES & MIA

Cars. Head Cars | Head. Cars. | Head | Cars. | Head, 142 3 140 78 5 384 DISPOSITION. CATTLE. | HOGS. |SHEEP 505 1,050 739 674 797 1,735 Omaha Packing Co. nd Co. Swift and company.
The Cudahy Packing Co...
John P. Squire & Co...
Nelson Morris

> 3,074 5,429 CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

200

Week's Receipts of Cattle Slightly Less Than the Week Previous. CHICAGO, May 5.—This week's receipts of cattle amount to about 49,000 head, or 3,200 head

Total ...

eas than for last week and 12,000 head less 800 head. The market was quiet and steady at 800 head. The market was quiet and steady at Friday's quotations, which, for light and medium weights, are higher, and for heavy grades lower than those ruling a week ago. Next week's receipts are expected to show something of an increase, but prices are not likely to suffer any serious decline.

There were about 9,000 hogs in teday's arrivals and 121,000 for the week, as against 100,534 last week and 103,181 a year ago. The market opened strong this morning, Early sales were at an advance on Friday's prices of from 50 to 100, and medium weights and the bulk selling better than \$5.15. Toward the close a quieter and weaker feeling prevailed, but the advance was not lost. Frices are 50 lower than at the close of last week.

weaker resuling prevailed, out the author tools of last week.

Receipts of sheep for the day were estimated at 1.509 head, making 53.616 for the week, which is about 1.900 head more than for the corresponding week last year. During the lost two weeks 16, 500 head more than for the corresponding week last year. During the lost two weeks 16, 500 head have arrived, as against 13, 600 head for the same time last year. There was a quiet market today at from 42 to 44.65 for sheep, from 43.25 to 44.95 for yearlings, and from 34.0 to 45 for spring lambs.

Receipts: Cattle, 800 head; calves, 75 head; hogs, 9.000 head; sheep, 1.500 head.
The Evening Journal reports:
(CATTLE-Receipts, 800 head; shipments, nons; no market outside of a few on local account; prime to extra mative steers, 44.004.75; median, 14.106.125; others, 33.8564.09; Texans, 33.8564.19.

HOGS - Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 800 head; bushing the higher; closed easier: rough heav; 54.0064.80; packers and mixed, 35.1576.25; prime average and butchers, 55.2076.20; assorted light, 5.0076.25.

SHEER AND LAMBS-Receipts, 1,500 hear;

chipments, none; market slow and unchanged; top sheep, \$4.25@4.65; top lambs, \$4.25@5.25. Kansas City Live Stock Market. KANSAS* CITY. May 5.—CATTLE-Receipts, 200 head; shipments, L800 head; market stead; exass steers, \$1.2567.70; Texas cows, \$2.00951.5; hipping steers, \$2.2507.25; native cows, \$2.509.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.0062.20; balls

SHEEP AND LAMES-Receipts, 1,500 head;

1.4993.10.
11GHS Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 2,204
11GHS Receipts, 5,100 head; shipments, 2,204
2003; market strong to 19c higher; bulk, 55;
eaving, packers and mixed, \$1,50950.06; lights,
(orders and pigs, \$1,50950.06; shipments, none; St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Live Stock States.

ST. LOUIS. May 5. CATTLE-Receipts. 300 bend: shipments. 1,000 head; market beaminst, supply too light to establish prices.

HORS-Receipts. 1,300 head; shipments. 5,600 head; market 5670c higher; heavy. 55,0005.20; mixed, \$4,3005.15; lights, \$5,0005.15.

SHEED-Receipts, none; shipments, none; market dull, nomina).

Sloux City Live Stock Market. SHOLX CITY, May 5.—HOGS Receipts, 500 s bend; shipments none, Market strong un) 50 nigher at 14.5546.08; bulk, \$4.874,435.06; colored Market strong un) 50 none Market stendy; feeders, \$2.5985.50; year ings, \$2.2485.30; cows, \$1.2592.60; bulls, \$1.7.69; occ., \$1.506/2.75.

Stock in Sight.

Totals..... 6,440 21,384 1,55