FRIENDLY OSAGES DRIVEN INTO KANSAS

Vengeance Wreaked on a Hand of Twenty Confederate Officers-The Incident Prevented a General Indian Uprising -Other War Reminiscence.

There is a spot in Kansas which contains all that is mortal of twenty ex-confederate officers. Their death was tragic in the extreme, accompanied as it was by all the horrors and barbarities of Indian warfare. Early in the conflict between the north and south confederates were dominant in the Indian territory, and well nigh succeeded in suppressing every spark of loyalty among the Indians there and in Kanvas along the southern border, Several bands of the Osage tribe, however, remained loyal. They were hunted out by the rangers from Texas and the guer-Mas from Arkansas and finally sought refuge within union territory. On the march to the north many of them traveled on foot a disfell to feed the hungry welves.

Finally the bands under White Wing and Little Bear arrived on the Verdigris river and established their camp on the spot where the town of Neodesha now stands. The loyalty of White Wing and Little B ar had been accomplished largely through the teachings of Father Shoemaker, the venerable priest in charge of the Osage mission, who has long since been gath red to his fathers. Driven into the union by the persecution of the southerners, it is not difficult to understand that the Osages were vindicitive to an extraordinary extent toward conf derates and no opportunity to wreak a barbarous

The confederates constantly had emissaries out among the western tribes seeking to lead them into revolt against the federal gov-The Osages assumed it as thel part of the great conflict to intercept these emissaries and hold the Indians of Kansas. Colorado and New Mexico loyal to the north. THE MASSACRE.

Some time in 1862 a party of confederate officers, none of whom held less rank than that of licutenant, were commissioned by the confederate government to proceed west through Kansas to New Mexico and organizthe wild plains Indians into marauding par ies, whose business it should be to intercept government trains and harass the movement of federal troops from the west overland. A part of these officers were also commissioned organize and enroll the southern sympahizers among the whites in Colorado and New Mexico and if possible march out a few regiments to the seat of war.
This party of confederate officers attempted

pass through the Osage reservation along the Verdigris river, but were met near mouth of Drum creek by a small band of the Indians, who demanded their surrender Instead of surrendering the confederates opened fire and killed two of the Osages and put the remainder to flight. Flitting along just out of rifle shot, the Indians gradually lured their victims into the main camp of White Wing and Little Bear, where they were surrounded by an overwhelming force and put to death with all the acroclous cruel ties the infuriated tribe could conjure. Not a man escaped. So complete was the ambus! that not an Indian was killed in the en counter. Such as were not killed outrigh were put to torture after the custom of the and after death the bodies were mutilated beyond recognition.

At that time the government was main taining a military post at Humboldt, and when the news of the massacre came an offiwith a detachment of troops was sent out to investigate the affray. The officer in com-mand of that detachment was Lieutenant W. A. Johnson, now presiding judge of the appellate court for the southern department of

When Lieutenant Johnson arrived on the scene a shocking sight met his vision. The dead confederates had all been beheaded and their heads were piled up in an indiscrimitate at once to this department.' nate mass, so that it was impossible to disbodies were buried side by side by the troops. The papers found on them clearly explained their mission in the west, and it probable that the bloody work of the Orages on that day prevented a serious up rising in the western territories, which migh have cost rivers of blood to subdue.

OUR COMING NAVY.

It is gratifying to note that the most of the vessels still under construction for the navy are well advanced. The battleships and Texas, which showed, respectively in the inspection records of June 1 9814 and 97 per cent of their work completed, can go commission whenever they are needed true of the double-turret monitor Terror which was 96 per cent completed at

The three 10.288-ton battleships Indiana Massachusetts and Oregon need little except turret armor, and are now rated at 96, 91 and 90 per cent of completion. In other words, they can all be put into commission before the end of the year. The ram Katahdin is still further along, at 95 per cent, and per cent, and the Monadnock 86 per cent of readiness. The guns for these vessels have been pushed forward to anticipate any requirements, so that it is not too much to say that we have nine new ironclads, all of gre-importance for coast defense, that could hurried to completion in season for any

Then we find the Brooklyn, our largest armored cruiser, more than half completed, according to the records of June 1; the Jowa our largest battleship, 38 per cent completed the three light-draught gunboats, 42 per cent completed; three torpedo boas laid down, and a submarine torpedo boat ordered. The vessels authorized, but not yet under contract include the battleships Kearsarge and her mate, the six composite gunbeats, and the twenty-six-knot torpedo boats, for all

of which proposals will soon be asked. With these and with four fast Atlantic liners heading our list of auxiliary cruisers, the anxiety of former years over our lack of naval defense may be said to have come to an end. Steady and moderate annual additions battleships and torpedo craft will complete

the new navy. OLD WAR PHOTOS.

As is well known, all articles of interest that pass into the dead letter office and remain unclaimed are placed in a small museum, which, in the course of time, has grown into one of the most unique and interesting collections in the possession of the government, ranging from remnants of the books kept by Benjamin Franklin, who was the first postmaster of the United States, to such touching mementos as a human ear, lizards and scorpions. A great number of photographs of men who served in the union army while the war was in progress passed through the mails and went to the dead letter office, says the Washington Post, referring to the subject. In time the number amounted to hundreds, and a special album was made in which these pictures were placed. It still happens frequently that visitors to the dead letter museum, in turning the pages of the large album, discover pictures of relatives or friends of whom there is hardly any other memento in existence. Many of these photographs were taken by field protographers in Soldiers inclosed them in envelopes to send to their sweethearts or wives at home, but were killed before they had opportunities to forward them, or, as happened in many cases, without having addressed them. others miscarried through the irregularity of the field post, and hundreds, as stated, found their way to Washington, where they were preserved in the manner described. The oum shows signs of finger marks and wear, and many of the spaces are now vacant, marking the place where some curious sightseer happened to find a familiar face, perhaps me one very dear and close to the acci-These pictures are cheerfully surrendered by the dead letter office to any having a claim, sentimental or otherwise,

been developed through the medium of the album. A NAVAL ENGAGEMENT. Toward the close of the action at the battle

incidents have

to them, and quite frequently some pathetic

than loose printing), and wanted me to send HEROES IN BLUE AND GRAY some tone, adding, "his own men were too ignorant of the ship, or he would have sent one before my return." I told him "I knew no one that could so well be spared as my self." He, however, objected to my going, and as I was aware of the dreadful slaughter which had taken place in the center of the ship, I was not very fond of the jaunt, but my conscience would not let me send another on an errand I was afrail to undertake myself, and away I posted toward the fore magazine, says a writer in McMillan's Maga-

When I arrived on the main deck, along which I had to pass, there was not a single man standing the whole way from the mainmast forward, a distance containing eight guns on a side, some of which were run out. really for firing; others lay dismounted, and others remained as they were after recoiling. In this dreary scene I shall be excused for shuddering as I walked across the body of a ad soldier. I hastened down the fore ladler to the lower deck, and felt really re-dered to find somebody alive; from thence I enched the fore cockpit, where I was obliged a wait a few minutes for my cargo, and after this pause I own I felt something like regres If not fear, as I remconted the ladder on my return. This, however, entirely subsided when I saw the sun shining and the

ld ensign flying as lofty as ever.

I never felt the genuine sense of glory so completey as at that moment; and if I had seen any one attempt to haul that ensign down I could have run aft and shot him doad in as determined a manner as the ceicbrated Paul Jones. I took off my hat by an involuntary motion, and gave three cheers as I jumped on the quarterdeck. Colonel death on the routs, and their bodies, with if I had been on a hazardous enterprise and only a shroug of snow, were left where they had returned in triumph. Mr. Yelland also expressed great satisfaction at seeing me in such high spirits and so active.

HE WOULDN'T UNBEND. General John Bankbead Magruder will be remembered by the old officers of the army as a great bon vivant, a dashing soldier and a polished society man. "Prince John," as he was called, while not afraid off field service, enjoyed a nice, seft station immensely, particularly in Washington, and such was his charming manner, brilliant record and personal influence that he was more than a match for a callow secretary of war. He once told me of a characteristic interview he had with Jefferson Davis, while Davis was secretary of war, says a writer in the Wash-ington Post. Said Prince John: "I had been in Washington nearly all win-

ter, and was anxious to be assigned to duty here, when down came an order for me to report at some outlandish, our-company post

n the west.
"I went to the War department and sent is "Twent to the War department and sent in my card to the serectary, and was immediately ushered into his room. Mr. Davis was sitting boil upright at his desk, looking cool and impassive, not to say unapproachable. "Good morning, Mr. Secretary," said I. "Good morning, Captain Magruder," said

"I thought that before requesting a change in my orders I would try and thaw him out a and so, after a few general remarks,

began thus: When I was in Paris, Mr. Secretary, last year, I was thrown a great deal with the officers of the French army, saw several reviews, and was greatly impressed with the kindly feeling and admiration they expressed toward the United States, and when I was

presented at court the emperor—" "Captain Magruder," said he, 'I despise the French." Then he began to look over

come papers.
"I saw it was no good trying to work French reminiscences, so I begin again.
"'When I was on the frontier in Canada
some years ago I was very hindsomely entertained by the officers of the English garrison. The regimental plats, priceless in value and association, was brought, and the dinner was one of the most recherche affairs I ever sat down to. The menu was—"
"'Captain Magruder, I loathe the English,

"By this time I was somewhat rattled, and began to fear it was no use; that infernal order would stick. Now, Davis and I had been at West Point together, and in the Mexican war, so I thought I would make one nore effort is the way of polite conversation 'When we were cadets at West Point Secretary-'

'You have received your orders from this department, have you not, Captain Magruder?"

"'Yes, Mr. Secretary; but, by the way, do you'remember the day in Mexico, just before Buena Vista, when my battery was passing your regiment, you called out to me

"Then I got up. We exchanged bows and of that room route step never did like me, and no amount of savoire faire on my part could ever make him un-bend for a moment. He was like that from adet to the end of his presidency of the

CARE TR OF THE ASTORS.

ot a Family but a system for Amassin Vast Wenith.

"Talk of the brief harvest day of specu ators," said Frederick Harriot to Gath, of the New York Morning Journal, "but see the wonderous career of the Astors! It is not a family, but a system. As soon as the Harlem river canal was legislated for their estate egan to buy and improve the natural dockage property in the flats about Kingsbridg il they possess 100 acres in the futur-enter of New York, where 100 acres is olossal fortune. As the canal opens this lock and wharfage property is immediately ready for barges to enter and warehouses t e erected. Hotel men talk as if the Astor were making a new departure to build hotels, forgetting that they were the first important hotel men in New York, and built he Astor house and trained in it a swarn of hotel men, and at the end of sixty year fetches the rent its ever-accelerated in come justifies its tenants to pay. In half its length of years the Herald office has ived and died. Real estate conducted upohe statesman plan of these men is like Mutual Life Insurance company, which has assets of \$230,000,000, and nearly \$200,000.00 of that is surplus put into real estate righ here.

"The Astors bought and developed int dock property another great tract at the mouth of the Bronx before they took up the Kingsbridge tracts on the Harlem. Their foresight is like the monks who planted range groves, which bear fruit for five gen erations, which are the generations of the American Astors. What filial monument is American Astors. like their joint hotels now going up on the site of their adjoining houses? And in vigor of character the present fourth generation equals the first, with literary as we business versatility. My forefathers, Havemevers, came over at the time with the Astors, about 1776, from adjacent parts, the Astors from Waldorf, the Havemeyers from They reared the great struc

sugar refining and imperial real estate." WESTERN HOSPITALITY.

What an Eastern Traveler Learned in the

Montana Mountains. "The people of the east," said John P Miller, who had just returned from a trip through the west, to the Washington Post, "do not know what broad, open-hearted hospitality means. It takes the experience of a trip through the northwest to learn how much one man can do for another. I never saw anything like it. The mere fact that I came from Washington in itself was fre quently the open sesame to everything. If knew someone who knew someone else and he in turn knew the man I was talking to there was nothing in the town too good for me. One gentleman to whom I was intro-duced out in a Moniana town did not think it too much trouble to drive me around to sev-eral places that I had to visit and yet he and I were total strangers until we were in troduced an hour before. Another gentleman whose name I did not even learn presented me with a flask of the fluest whisky, while hotel keeper, who happened to hear that wanted to meet a prominent citizen of the town, sent three of his bellboys out to hunt up the man and bring him to the hotel. could tell instance after instance of the hos-pitality of the western people and I am willng to bet that my experience could not be

implicated in the east if I were to travel for a thousand years." Preventive Medicine.

Combining antiseptic with deodorant properties, and possessing an agreeable, aromatic odor Allen's Hygienic Fluid makes a most acceptable denfifrice or gargle; it sweetens and purifies the breath and teeth, instantly removing all odor of tobacco or liquor. A to me that the guns wanted quill or tin tubes Its use prevents the inception of all conta-(which are used as more safe and expeditious | glous diseases.

FLASHES FROM BOGUS GEMS

Whence the World's Supply of Counterfeit " Stones is Obtained.

A THRIVING BUSINESS IN SWITZERLAND

Ingenious Processes Employed in the Sophistication of Jewels-Diamonds of Glass and Quartz-The Great Market for Paste Gems.

The University of Pennsylvania has newly acquired a most interesting collection of counterfeit gems, says the Philadelphia Press. It embraces practically every known species of imitation in this line. All varieies of precious stones are represented, many of them being such admirable reproductions of the true originals as to decrive the eye of anybody not an expert.

Most of them came originally from Idar, n Switzerland, which is the great market of the world for imitation cut stones. Real gems used to be cut there on an extensive scale, but that business has gone elsewhere. The cutters are prospering, however, for the demand for false jewelry has never been so large as now. There is an enormous sale at present for cheap and counterfelt precious stones. Astonishing quantities of these are disposed of in Europe to the peasants, who care more for glitter than for quality. Immense numbers of them are also exported particularly to the United States. They are mounted in cheap settings at Providence and Attlebore, the bulk of them going to the west, where they furnish a favorite article of merchandise for fakirs.

Great quantities of agates are cut at Idar for sale to African savages. These must have peculiar forms, such as are demanded by various tribes. The latter commonly are so particular that they will not accept them at all unless furnished in the shapes to which they are accustomed. Mr. Stewart Culin, a famous expert in such matters, informs the writer that primitive people generally order stones of a green color. Nearly prefer stones of a green color. Nearly all Egyptian amulets are made of green porcelain, glazed. Green is the color of life and symbolic of vital principle. For the same reason jade and serpentine were highly valued, even during prehistoric times, in China and Mexico, while turquoise has been eld in equal esteem by natives of Asia and

Primitive proples generally have regarded ewels as possessing talismanic significance, n modern times they have lost such meaning, Earrings, necklaces, brooches and brace-lets were formerly amulets. So likewise in the east were the nose ring, the anklet and the collar, and among savages the lip ping and the ear ping. Superstitions still attach to the wedding ring, which is a survival of a very ancient ornament and talis-man. Many women will never take off their wedding rings, lest ill-luck befall. Magical ideas are to this day associated with various gems. Every bit of jewslry worn by an Egyptian woman means something. INCENIOUS PROCESSES.

At Idar various ingenious processes are employed for making cheap natural stones to imitate gems of value. Acids and coloring matters are used for this purpose. Counterfeit cat's eyes, for example, are produced by soaking in acid a kind of stone called "ti-ger's eye." The latter comes from the Cape of Good Hope, and is extensively utilized in such ways. The comparatively rare pink ti-ger's eye is reproduced by treating the ordinary material with aniline dyes. The natural liger's eye is extremely pretty, and fetched as natural g price before large deposits of it were dis covered. In 1875 it was sold in New York City for \$12 a carat; at present you can get all you want of it for \$250 a ten. Thus do values adjust themselves to the law of supply and demand.

If Prof. Clark is right in his belief that real diamonds of marketable size are destined soon to be produced in the chemical laboratory, the gems now most prized and considered to represent the most stable form of value, except gold alone, will drop to a few cents a carat. Bartenders will regard it as vulgar to wear them, and there will be no market for cheap imitations. The demand for counterfeit diamonds now, how-over, is enormous. They are imported into this country at a cost of 25 cents apiece by the gross, most of them being of a peculiar and very briliant kind of lead glass, known as "paste." Practically all of the diamonds rising quantities annually are of this kind Women who are successful on the stage usually have good business heads, and they know too much to travel about the country vith \$50,000 or \$100,000 in a lewel case. ladies of fashion are very apt to lock their gems up in safety deposit vaults, employing counterfeits for every day use. A person of sense does not take valuable necklaces, etc. on an ocean steamer. If you are known to ossess the real diamonds it is all that is

The finest paste diamonds are beyond detection except by an expert. Ordinary ones are utilized to a great extent for the stage. \$7 one may purchase a crown fit for monarch. A queen's tiara, that looks as good is real across the footlights, costs only \$3. The setting has to be done by skilled artisans and makes most of the expense, the Jook stones coming at only 75 cents to \$1 each a retail. The latter are sold in quantities for robes and other thestrical garments. A dia mond necklace may be had for \$8, while dagger covered with rubies and diamonds a big as pigeon's eggs is valued at \$12.50. It real, such a dagger would easily fetch \$200 An Elizabethan crown covered with pearls, some of them as large as hazelnuts, it worth only \$1. Foreign orders and decora ions for the stage are quoted at from \$3 to

ANY GEM IMITATED.

\$18.

There is no kind of gem that is not imi ated by the artisans of Idar with wonderfu skill. The ruby is counterfelted by combin ing a piece of garnet with a piece of glass he former serving for the front and the latter for the back. The two are stuck together with a transparent balsam. The balsam i olored in various ways, so as to diffuse what ever tints may be desired through the stone or glass to which it is applied. In this way make an opal, and an aquamarine is produced by a slight modification of the same process Artificial turquoises, of enamel, are sold for \$2.50 a dozen, and rubies, which are red gar nets backed with tinfoil, come at \$3 a dozen By such ingenious methods all other kinds of recious stones are brought within easy reach f poor folks.

The simplest device for making counterfelt gems is that of the so-called "doublet," which produced by joining two pieces of quartz crystal with green, red or blue balsam. Suerior imitations are obtained by more complicated methods. Paste diamonds are ren dered more effective by depositing silver on the back with electricity. Diamond doublets are sometimes composed of two pieces of crystal with silver foll between. Another process consists in uniting a thin slice of real tamond to a glass base. Emeralds are coun terfeited in the same way by joining red gar net with quartz-crystal. A blue color is given to the white sapphires by applying a blue dye to the bottom of the stone. Comparatively few real pearls are worn nowadays The imitations, which are nearly as pretty globules of glass lined with a substance btained from the scales of a fish called th bleak." It is this substance which gives the peculiar tridescence to the scales of many

fishes. In jewelers' shops are frequently displayed glass reproductions of the most famous diamonds of the world. These are cut at Grunheinchen, in Bohemia. Most interesting of the originals, perhaps, are those of out-of the way colors, such as the celebrated blue Hope diamond and the great red diamond belonging to the czar of all the Russias. The finest existing green diamond is in the green vault at Dresien, in which are preserved the royal treasures of Saxony. Most of these treasures have come down from the university possesses the most perfect octahe dral known. Though so wonderfully perfect as a crystal, it is a little off-color.

Within the last few years a large part of the business of cutting diamonds has move from Amsterdam to London, owing to the fact that the greatest existing mines of those gems, in South Africa, are the property of British capitalists. Workmen in this line have been imported recently into the United States. The first diamond cutting in this country was done in 1850 in the city of Boston. It is reckoned, by the way, that the diamonds in existence are worth collectively

more per carat than diamonds. A perfect ruby is the rarest of all the products of nature. Few great rubies have been brought to Europe or to America, because the princes of India, who own the most valuable ones, will not sell them. Runjeet Singh had a ruby that was estimated by him to be worth \$60,000 crystallized corundum colored with

ROMANCE OF THE KOHINGOR. Nearly all of the great diamonds of the world have had romantic histories, but none of them approaches in this respect the "Kohinoor," now among the royal jewels in England. It is known to have been the property of the rajahs of Malwa nearly 1,000 years ago. In 1364 the Sultan Aladdin-him-self the actual original of the "Arabian Nights' hero-overcame the then rajah in battle and captured the gems. Sub-equently

Mohammed Shah of that dynasty was on he throne as emperor of Hindostan when

s country was invaded and his capital city.

Delbi, was taken by the Persian, Nalir Shah. The conquero confiscated all the jewels in the Deihi treasury, but the already famous Kohinoor was mussing. A woman of Mohammed's harem gave information that the emperor wore the stone concealed in his tur-oan and Nadir finally secured it by a clever ruse, offering to exchange turbans with Mo-hammed. At the death of Nadir the gem became the property of his son and suc-cessor, Shah Rokh, who was soon after overthrown by a usurper, Aga Mohammed. Aga, Mohammed put Shah Rokh to the torture, to make him give up the stone, but Shah Rokh would not, even when his eyes were put out with knives. Finally Aga Mohammed ordered his victim's head to be shaved and encircled with a diadem of paste thus making a receptacle into which boiling oil was poured. But even this did not indues Shah Rokh to give up the Kohinsor. He died soon after from his injuries, and gave the stone to Ahmed Shah, founder of

The Kohinoor descended from Ahmed Shah o his grandson, Shah Zaman. The latter was deposed from the throne and his eyes out out by his brother, Shah Shuja. Shah Zaman was shut up in a solitary prison cell for many years, where he concealed the gem in the plaster of the wall. By an accident

an officer of the guard scratched his hand or one of the angles of the diamond, which projected almost imperceptibly, and this led to its discovery. So Shah Shuja got the atone, but prifty soon he himself was deposed, and his eyes were put out by his next brother, Shah Mahmud. He withdrew to the court of Runjit Singh for protection, but Runjit wanted the Kohimoor and prosecuted Shuja and starved Shuja's wife until he got it. Runjii had it set in a bracelet. It was confiscated by the British at the close of the Indian mutiny, and was sent to Eng-It weighed 186 carats, and was reduced 106 carats by recutting. Though not of the very finest water, having a slightly graysh tinge, it is valued at \$600,000.

Ish tinge, it is valued at \$600,000.

The glass or 'priste' for artificial diamonds has to be made with the utmest care About 50 per cent of the raw material is quartz crystal. To this is added 22 per cent of carbonate of sods, and due proportions of carbonate of sods, and due proportions.

which are stelen from actresses in such sur- altered in favor of plump officers, who have

The alterations will be but slight, says a New York dispatch, but it is a matter where ncreases are of almost as much importance is when a ship is risking getting through a hannel where her keel is just above the bot-

It seems that a keen-witted person, who is vidently fully alive to the importance of the ituation, has discovered that a good many f the commanding officers in the navy and a large number of the senior Heutenants as well, are possessed of corporations that would prevent getting in or out of the conning owers of the new battleships, because, by the present plans, the slits intended for that purose are vertical in shape and but eighteen ches wide, and in such cases a plump commander might have to send a slender subcr-dingte into the tower or expose himself in much less protected position. The vertical lits are therefore to be ellptical in shape and the opening considerably increased in size, so hat no senior officer's girth will prevent his being able to do his full duty to his country in the event of hostilities being declared When this fact was announced at the Brook lyn navy yard there was a call for neasures in the officers' quarters, and those who found themselves liberally endowed in heir beit line measurement sighed with relief at the thought that the error in designing the onning tower slits had been discovered in

Both Equal to the t ceasior. Louisville Post: A well-to-do gentleman of middle age said to me several days ago: "Do you know that I had rather shell green pear than do almost anything else? My wife says that it demoralizes the servants to have me do it, but I'm not living for the servants,

"The other day I sat down on our back porch with a pan of my favorite vegetables in my lap, and was enjoying myself in great shape, far from the madding crowd, for my wife had some swell callers. "All of a sudden I heard a woman's voice

say: "Oh, I must see your cute back yard; I've heard so much of it. "Then the window flew open and out popped two pretty bonneted heads. turned mine away, and my wife was equal to the occasion.
"'Patrick,' she said, 'you must remember

o mow that grass before Mr. - comes "Yis, ma'am.' I replied in my best brogue, and all was well."

A Wonder of Antiquity.

One of the greatest wonders of ancient Egypt, says the St. Louis Republic, was the famous artificial body of water called Lake According to | Herodotus, Moeris. measure of its c'reumference was 3,300 fur-longs, which is equal to the entire length of Egypt along the seacoast." The excavation, which was made in the time of King Moeris (the Memnon of the Greeks and Romans) was of varying depth and its center was oc cupied by two pyramids, the spexes of which were 300 feet higher than the surface of the water. The water for this gigantic artificial reservoir was obtained from the Nile through a canal, which six months of the year had an officw and the other six an outflew, corresponding to high and low water in the river. The canal gradually filled with sand and the lake has long since evaporated, but its bottom is still one of the most fertile tracts in Egypt.

Cure for (urlosity.

Inquisitive Yankee visitors to the Amme ram while lying at Bath have been unable to refrain from meddling with the machinery of the guns and other interesting pieces of mechanism found about the ship, despite the big placards desiring them to keep their "hands off," which the officers plentifully "hands off," which the officers plentifully strewed about the vessel. So in order to discourage such investigators several of the machines which seemed most to attract the inquisitive were connected to a powerful electric battery, the "hands off" sign being of course, retained also. Since the idea was nine times as much as all the other precious put into effect the ship's company has had stones in the world put together. At the same time, fine rubies are worth very much have respect for a reasonable request.

GREAT STRENGTH OF SUGAR

Although Under Constant Fire that Stock Holds Its Own.

SIGNIFICANCE OF GOLD SHIPMENTS

Present Week Will Decide Whether the Movement Will Menace the Reserve and Financial Transactions Hinge on It.

NEW YORK, July 29.-Wall street this show little change, however, for the day. week has paid attention to but two things. Oats closed higher and provisions with a One has been the weakness shown in indus-

week has paid attention to but two things of the has been the weakness shown in times to the has been the weakness shown in times to the has been the weakness shown in times to the has been the weakness shown in times to the has been the weakness shown in times to the has been the weakness and the has been to the has gave the stone to Ahmed Shah, Jounder of the Afghan empire, who had come to his

About 50 per cent of the raw material is quartz crystal. To this is added 22 per cent of carbonate of soda, and due proportions of calcined borax, saltpeter and red lead All of these substances are reduced to the flasst powder, mixed, fused together by heat in a crucible and cooled slowly. The density, transparincy and beauty of the countrield transparincy and the property of the countrield transparincy and the property of the countrield transparincy of provides in the manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the propert color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the propert color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the propert color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the propert color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the propert color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of tron, and for supplied the property of the courts of the countries of the countries of the countries of the crystal point of the crucial supplied to the real owners of the countries of the crystal point of the crucial supplied to the real owners of the supplied to the real owners of the countries of the countri

Though in current transactions in the Stock exchange, Chicago Gas. Sugar trust and the other industrials have been so conspicuous, the activity in them has been altogether secondary to the concern of the street regarding the likelihood of wholesale exports of gold. This apprehension has really dominated the market in many ways. At the beginning of the week there was free and easy denial of every suggestion that gold would go abroad. It was asserted the government bond syndicate stood in the way, was obliged to prevent these exports, and would stop them. Before the week cosed, however, the bond syndicate representatives have not hesitated to say that the syndicate really has nothing to do whatever with the movement in gold, and it has been more or less significantly added that even if gold exports do get under way they can cause no serious trouble and ought not to be considered in any way exceptional. It is being pointed out by the bond syndicate that gold always goes abroad at this time of the year, and that it would be strange if it did not go now. The plans and the engagements of the new syndicate, it is said, provide only for the maintenance of the gold reserve of the government, and really have nothing to do with the movement of gold between this country and Europe.

Wall street does not take this view of the FEATURES OF THE WEEK. urope. Wall street does not take this view of the

Wall street does not take this view of the matter, however, and exports in any considerable volume are bound to result in unbappiness for the stock market. Today's steamers carry out a million or more of gold, sent chiefly by commercial houses, who find it easier to send the real gold than to go into the exchange market for bills. From commercial sources come suggestions that today's shipments will be made next week. If this is true Wall street is likely to have something of a shock. Such shipments would give point to the predictions which some time ago were so much hippodromed by bear speculators, to the effect that the bond syndicate itself would be pleased to have gold exports start anew in dromed by bear speculators, to the effect that the bond syndicate itself would be pleased to have gold exports start anew in a fierce flow, so making it necessary for a new government loan, through which further big syndicate profits might be reaped. All the news of our growing crops are good, and reports of foreign harvests are bad. It looks as if we were sure to have a ready market at advancing prices for everything we are growing this year. But the cheerfulness of crop news, and even increased railway earnings for railway earnings are now generally showing increases will be insignificant beside the influence of a flow of American gold to Europe. Therewill be insignificant beside the influence of a flow of American gold to Europe. Therefore the coming week is sure to be important in effect upon financial interests to the extent that the developments of the week will show whether or not the gold exportation movement now threatened is going to be of any consequence, which even conservative people now apprehend.

H ALLAWAY.

LONDON MONEY MARKET IS FIRMER merican Rattroad Stocks with the Exception of Lake shore Declined.

LONDON, July 21.—The money market is irmer at the present low rates. The Russo Thinese loan has not been sufficient to raise rates. Several loans, including thes of the county council, the school board, American bond issues and the Brazilian oan of \$6,000,000, have been offered, or are about to be offered, on the market, their influence on the overburdened market will be small, and especially as several or he issues do not involve a permanent traction of funds. The elections he straction of funds. The elections have tended to restrict operations on the Stock exchange. Movements have been small, and the tone, except for a few investment stocks, has been dull. Foreign securities were adversely affected by the Bulgarian news. Eved consols slightly receded, and Bulgarians dropped 1½. Brazilians have fallen, and the cheapness of the new issue is causing realization. American railroads dropped, this being chefly due to the uncertainty respecting gold exports. All were lower except Lake Shore, which was 2 higher, the fall ranging from ½ to %. Canadian Pacifics were i3 lower; Grand Trunk mortgaged ists and 23s declined 3, while the debentures declined 1. The mining market was irregular. Australian gold mines were firm, while South Africans receded.

Good South Australia, CO bules; scoured, chidis 1420 tales, scoured, digital tales, scoured, digital 201 grease, digital 201 grease, digital Cape of Good Hope and North, 2.507 bules, scoured, 344 grease, 34 grease, 3

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

onsequent advance in values.

Wheat Active and Higher-Corn Firmer and Going Up CHICAGO, July 20.—Wheat was firmer odny and closed ie higher than it did yesterday. An indication that supplies from the competing foreign exporting nations were giving out and the repetition of the complaints regarding spring wheat in the orthwest contributed largely to the rise. Corn was upheld by the small receipts and

For a few minutes after the opening the

Articles.	Opau 1	Hish.	Low.	Closs
Wheat,No. 2 July Sept Dec	6514 6614414 6814414	67%	65% 66% 68%	661463 671445 689634
July Sept May	43356339 43356336 3536	4414	4334 4334 3534	4335 4335 8536
July Sept May	23¼ 22¼ 25¼	224	2234 2234 2534@34	23% 22% 25%
July Sept Jan	10.87%	11 00 10 80	10 80 10 65	10 90 10 973 10 80
July		6 45 6 37%	6 8736	6 85 6 45 6 374
Short Riba—i July Sept Oct Jan	6 25 6 25 5 65	6 35 6 32% 5 57%	6 25	6 25 6 35 6 325 5 675

straights, \$3.006/3.40; string patents, \$1.759/4.25; spring straights, \$2.906/1.25; takers, \$1.906/2.20, WHEAT-No. 2 pring, \$643/669/4c; No. 3 spring, iominal; No. 2 red. \$64/4/67c. CORN-No. 2, \$75cc; No. 2 yellow, \$75c. OATS-No. 2, \$25c; No. 2 yellow, \$25c. No. white, \$26/4/26c. RyE-No. 2, \$47c.

RYE-No. 2, 47c. BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 40c, No. 4, iominal.

PLAN SEED—No. 1, \$1,32671.33.

TIMOTHY SEED—Frime, \$5.15.

PROVISIONS Mess peak, per bib., \$16.871.59.

PROVISIONS Mess peak, per bib., \$16.871.59.

1.00. Lard, per 100 bs., \$6.356.371.

Short ribs does 16.8256.50. Dry saited shoulders oxed, \$5.371.276.50. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.275.625.

NHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gat. .24.
The following were the receipts and shipments slay: Articles. | Receipts | Shipments

3,000 38,000 104,000 10,000 1,000

On the Product exchange today the butter market was steady: creamery, 10217c; dary, 10215c. Eggs, steady: 11312c. Cheese, 74.7%.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET. Condition of Trade and Quotations on

Staple and raner Produce. EGGS-Choice stock, 10@101/c. BUTTER-Packing stock, \$6814c; choice to

ancy, 10% 12c; gathered creamery, 15c; separator LIVE POULTRY-Hens, 61/97c; roosters, Sc. oring chickens, per lb., Effite; ducks, 7c; spring y EAL-Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 100 lts., are quoted at gretie; large and coarse, 4624sc. CHEE/SE—Wiscoman full cream, 9c; Young Micrias, 11612c; twins, Herlie; Nebruska and towa, full cream, 10c; Limburger, No. 1, 10c; stick, No. 1, 11c; Swiss, No. 1, 12c.

HAY—Upland hay, 47.50; midland, 47.50; low-ind, \$7; new hay, 45.50; rice straw, \$5; color nukes the price on hay. Light bales sell the best, Drig toy grades being top prices.

PIGEONS—Per doz., \$1.0021.50.

VEGICTABLES.

VEGETABLES. St. Louis home grown tomatoes put in an ap-carance. They are packed in bushel boxes POTATOES-New potatoes, choice stock, 200 onions—Bermudas, per crate, none; California, i sacks, per bu., \$ce6\$1.00; home grown, 500;75e, olid BEANS—Hand picked, navy, \$2.20; Lima

OLD BEANS-Hand picked, navy, 12.29; Limacanis, per lb., 514654c.
CABBAGE—On orders, sacked, 145013c.
RADISHES—Per doz. bunches, 15c.
LETTICE—Per doz., 15629c.
ASPARAGUS—Choice stock on orders, 55650c er doz. bunches.
CHCUMISHES—On orders, 25640c per doz.
STRING BEANS—On order, per 14-bu. basket. TOMATOES-Choice stock, per 4-basket crate, geso; 5 to 10-cn-c lets, Tegshc, SUMMER SQUASH-Per doz., on orders, 256 C. WATERMELONS-Per dog., crated, 42.50H3.00. GREEN PEPPERS-Per bu., \$1,00H.50. WAN HEANS-Per ty-bu. basket, 50c, CANTALOUPES-Per basket of one and a half o two degen, 50c. CAULIFLOWER-Per dec., 406 Gc. CELERY-Home grown, per dec., 40c. FRUITS.

PRED RASPIERRIES-No shipping stock.
PIUMS-California, per box choice stock, \$1.50
82.90; southern, per case, \$1.291.30,
APPRICOTS-No shipping stock.
SOUTHERN PEACHES-Per 6-basket crate, APPLES Southern, per 1 bu. b.x. & 64 c. CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Per box, 90c631.00, STRAVBERRIES—tho ce shipping stock none, CHERRIES—Washington, per 10-th, box, 31.122, 25, home grown, per 24-qt, case, 32.50, GROSERIERRIES—Per 24-qt, case, 32.50, GROSERIERRIES—Choice stock, per 24-qt, ass, 32.0092.25. GRAPES-Arkansas stock, per 6-basket crate.

TROPICAL FRUITS. TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Navois, per box, \$3; choice seedings, per box, \$1.50; Mediterranvan sweets, \$2.55

\$2.00; fancy St. Michaels, none.

LEMONS—Extra fancy lemons, \$20 size, \$5.00@

125; \$90 size, \$6.25@6.50.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, \$2.25

\$2.50; medium size bunches, \$2.50@2.25.

PINEAPPLES—For dox, \$2.

Were firm, while South Africans receded.

Wood Market.

LONDON, July 20.—At the wool auction sales today 15.684 bales were offered, of which 1.000 were withdrawn. There was better demand, especially from the continent. Following are the sales in detail: New South Wales, 4.85 bales, scoured. 75.136; greasy, 85.206 bu; shipments, 34.255 bu. 2.007 bales; scoured. 85.455 cases. OATS—Steady No. 2 white western, 1283746.

Victoria, 1.461 bales; scoured, 60712 746; greasy.

Over the Preceding.

ONLY A FEW CATTLE OFFERED FOR SILE

All in Sight Taken Readily at Steady Prices-Pairty Liberal Supply of Hoga Finds the Market Still Going Up.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 20, The receipts today were 474 cattle, 2,818 hogs, 251 sheep and 15 horses, as against 1,594 cattle, 2,121 hogs, 511 sheep and 59

price. No one has appeared to want them and prices on that class of stuff are fully 55c lower than a week ago

Hous—The week closed with a fair run of hogs for a Saturalay, there being forty feels loads in, as against twenty-eight yesterday. The market epined reasonably active with theral orders in the hands of the light beg buyers. The market epined reasonably active, with theral orders in the hands of the light beg buyers. The market epined reasonably active, with theral orders in the hands of the light beg buyers. The hight maxed loads were picked up rapidly at an advance of from is to loc, and the pens were soon cleared of that kind of stuff. There were no very sood loads of light hogs here, and the bulk of the light mixed loads was nothing extra. The best light loads here brought \$5.10, and had there been any really good loads of light weights the top would undoubtedly have been \$5.15 for the light end of mixed loads, and they paid \$5.20 for a light soot.

The market on good heavy and packing hogs was 5c higher, while comment and roam heavy were slow, with no improvement in prices. The market closed slow.

The shippers, and those packers who buy for the fresh near trude, have been the life of the hog trade of the past week. As a result, light loads were in sorter demand all the week, and met with ready sale. The tendency of the market hogs were in sorter demand all the week, and met with ready sale. The tendency of the market hogs have been advancing, heavy hogs have been to choice natives are quotable at from \$2.50 to \$3.75, fair to good westerns at from \$2.25 to \$3.50, common and stock sheep at from \$1.75 to \$2.25, good to choice 40 to 103-1b, lambs at from \$1.55 to \$3.50,

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Common to Extra Native Dressed Beef and Shipping Beeves Sold Weil. CHICAGO, July 20.—Common to extra native iressed beef and shipping beef are salable at rom \$3.40 to \$6, with sales mostly at from \$4.50 o \$5.50, and heavy steers sell below medium weights, unless they are very choice. The shocker and feeder trade is better, and the de-

weights, unless they are very choice. The slocker and feeder trade is better, and the desmand from Hilmols and Wisconsin is helped by the recent rains. Cows are selling at from \$1.73 to \$1.65, not many going above \$3.25, and built selling at from \$2 to \$2.25, while vent calves fetch from \$2 to \$5.60, according to quality. The western ranges now coming here are of very fair quality, and by August 10 receipts will be on a literal scale. Eastern shippers are not huy-ling them yet, as they lack hardness and firmness of flesh. Cattle receipts this week will reach about 10,000 head, and sales have been made of sters at from \$1.10 to \$4.25, good grass cattle selling within from 15c to 25c of lots that were pretty well fed.

Hog prices had another upheaval today, only about 7,000 fresh and stale begs being offered on the market. Shippers did meet of the buying, and the best light weights jumped to \$5.50, a further raise of 15c per 100 lbs. For the best heavy hogs \$5.45 was paid, an improvement of 10c, and the best mixed bits sold at \$5.50, Sales were at an extreme range of from \$4.90 to \$5.45 for heavy, at from \$5 to \$5.50 for mixed, and at \$5.50, so that the latter have advanced \$60, or almost (wice as much as the former. Among the sales were than 2,500 sheep were received today there was no great difficulty in disposing of most of the supply at unchanged prices. Inferior to extra sheep were salable at from \$2 to \$1.50, and spring humbs at from \$2 to \$1.50, head; hogs, 6.00 head; sheep, 2,500 head.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. ST. LOUIS, July 20.—CATTLE-Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 700 head; supply very light, scarcely enough to make a market; the few sales made were at unchanged prices; light shipping and dressed beef grades ruled \$1.7545.20; common steers, \$2.0982.50; cows and mixed \$2.092.50; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.7595.25; mostly at \$2.2562.75; cows and helfers, \$2.556 HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, L800 head; market 10c higher and strong; butchers, \$5,500,550 inixed, \$5,000,545; light, \$5,500,555, SHEEP-Receipts, 200 head; shipments, more; only small renal trade owing to light receipts; natives, \$2,7565,60; lambs, \$1,500,500; Texas sheep, \$2,500,3.50.

Ransas City Live "tock. KANSAS CITY, July 20.—CATTLE-Receipts, 600 bread; shimments, 2,200 bread; market steady to strong; Texas seems, 81.7543.80; Texas cows, 82.0662.56; bref steers, \$2.5565.55; unity-cows, \$1.0565.25; stockers and feedors, \$2.2564.45; bulls, \$2.0662.50 12 off(2.9).
HOGS Receipts, 4.500 head; shipments, 1.200 head; market strong to 10c higher; bulk of sales, Stock in Sight.

Totals 2,074 15,818 5,631

JAMES E. BOYD. J. W. DEAN, Telephone 1039. BOYD & DEAN OMAHA, NEB. COMMISSION

Grain, Provisions & Stocks Room 1114 Board of Trade. Direct wires to Chicago and New York. Correspondents: John A. Warren & Co.

F. P. SMITH (Tel. 1208) S. M. STANFORD F. P. SMITH & CO. GRAIN and PROVISIONS Room 4. N. Y. Life Bldg., Omaha.

Branch offices at Fremont and Columbus, All orders placed on the Chicago Board of Trade. Correspondents: Schwartz, Dupec & Co., Chi-cago, Schreiner, Flack & Co., St. Louis. Refer to First National Bank, Omaha.