Recollections of Lincoln by Men Who Met Him During Pioneer Days.

HOLDING COURT AND MAKING SPEECHES

A Generous Housewife Provides the Apple Dumplings that He Liked-Warm Welcome to Many Humble but Hospitable Homes.

were boyhood friends in Hardin county, Kentucky. Their companionship was not of lengthy duration, for both had work to do that threw their paths in divergence, and before either had reached the estate of manfore either had reached the estate of manhood they had parted, going with their respective parents to newer fields—Lincoln into
Indiana and Sympson into western Illinois,
the latter settling near the present site of
the latter settling near the present site of had formed a warm and lasting friendship that in later years was destined to be renewed and develop incidents of more than

In the meantime Mr. Lincoln had settled in Illinois, served his apprenticeship as a rail splitter, clerk, drudge; had been elected to the 26th, the state legislature, then to the national congress and had become a rising attorney of the state capital. As early as 1838 Mr. Hume at Blandinsville and learned from him of the state capital. As early as less all the state capital the state In counties contiguous to Sangamon. He of Mr. Lincoln a royal turkey dinvisited Lewiston, Fulton county, oftener on legal business possibly than any other outlying country. This embraced what is now Cook county, as is shown by the records now

met Peter Cartwright, the elder Richard Haney, Henry Semmers and other pioneer pillars of the Methodist church in Illinois. These meetings were characteristic of pic near methods and vicissitudes. The writer grandfather, Ishim G. Davidson, was in those days deputy sheriff of Fulton county. His yet for those days, ample log house was the rendezvous for Peter Cartwright, Sommers, Haney and other Methodist divines. as well as for Judge Douglas and others of the early politicians and lawyers who at-tended sessions of court at Lewiston. Mr. Lincoln was an occasional guest at this home. Upon one occasion—that of the assembling of the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lewistonof the annual conference of the



ABRAHAM LINCOLN. Orom a photograph taken at Carthage, IA, October, 1858.)

accommodations in the village were simply inadequate, and as a consequence the "doubling up" process was resorted to in An unusually heavy term many instances. of circuit court complicated matters of accoin, Judge Douglas and Peter Cartwright slept side by side upon a feather bed upon the puncheon floor of Mother Davidson's home. It was in Lewiston, in 1858. that Mr. Lincoln delivered one of the greatest speeches of his 100 days' campaign against Douglas for the United States senatorship. In the meantime Mr. Lincoln and Mr Sympson had renewed their friendship of boyhood days, and it was through the good offices of Mr. Lincoln that Sympson was enabled to secure the position of enrolling and engrossing clerk of the Illinois house of representatives during Mr. Lincoln's membership in that body. Mr. Sympson had moved his family to Carthage from Macomb.

At the hospitable home of Alexander Sympon on the night of October 19, 1858, we find that among the most favored of the guests there assembled to listen to the kindly words of the grave-faced man was Mr. Lincoln's own cousin, Ellen Sullivan Lincoln. She was a beautiful girl, and had been educated Roman Catholic convent in Kentucky was a gifted and brilliant conversation alist. Mr. Lincoln was very proud of her, and upon one occasion remarked to one of Mr. Sympson's daughters, "What a nice

LINCOLN HAS HIS PICTURE TAKEN. October 20, 1858, was a beautiful day, and hosts were gathering early. Mr. Sympson and Mr. Lincoln strolled down town in the morning, and on the way to the old "public square" Mr. Sympson said: "The girls want a likeness of you, Abe. I promised to ask you to give them one. I know that you have none with you, but here is an fit where the job can be done." Mr. scoln demurred. He was not posing for traits in those days. But his friend portraits in those days. But his friend urged him more. Charley Frost, an itiner-ant artist, had come to town with his outfit. a sort of a box affair mounted upon a wagon truck. After some further urging Mr. Lincoln consented to have his portrait taken. He was obliged to stoop perceptibly er to get into the "gallery." M was an old-fashioned ambertype, that, duly reposing upon a velvet bed in a small black morocco frame with gilt clasps, was pre-sented to Miss Mary A. K. Sympson, later Mrs. J. B. Quinby, and recently deceased, as a souvenir. A sacred souvenir it is, and attempts to obtain it by relic hunters have proven of no avail. It was through the kindness of Mrs. Quinby and her daughter. Miss Martha, that the writer was permitted to secure a photographic copy of the original and it is herewith shown.

ADVISING A BROTHER LAWYER. Captain Hume, who received his military home in Lewiston, Major Walker may be title by honored service in the civil war, had met Mr. Lincoln at Springfield several years early days. Major Walker built the court before under peculiar circumstances. He house in Lewiston from whose steps Lincoln went to Springfield to ask Mr. Lincoln's delivered that memorable speech. He began advice on a law point. It seems that a its construction in 1836, and the building farmer in the neighborhood of Blandinsville cost only \$9,000, while the county commishad rented his farm and the agreement was slovers gave Major Walker carte blanche that the owner was to stock the farm and to erect such a building as would be suitable share the profits with the renter. Both the suggesting as the limit \$10,000. In 183 owner and the renter of the farm attended Major Walker was elected as an old lin a sale of cattle, and the renter bought stock to a large amount in value. He gave no the last session of that body at Vandalia. note and paid no money, but the owner of He was a fellow legislator with Mr. Linthe farm said that he would stand good for the renter. The renter, however, in time, ran away without paying for the cattle and the owner of the stock employed Captain Hume to assist him in securing his money for the cattle from the owner of the farm. Captain Hume thought he had a good case, yet he decided to consult Mr. Lincoln, whom he had

Springfield he found Hon, O. H. Brownwhom he knew, in the supreme court room, in company with a number of r attorneys, among them Mr. Lincoln. Browning introduced Captain Hume to Captain Hume briefly stated his case. He says he was not impressed with the idea that Mr. Lincoln was at all a handsome man, but his face was marked with the utmost kindness. When Captain Hume had stated his case Mr. Lincoln said: "Court is not yet in session. We will call a jury of lawyers and try this case." O. H. Browning was one of the jury selected by Lincoln. Mr. Lincoln sat quietly by while Captain Hume stated his case to the jury of attorneys. No questions were asked and no arguments made. Mr. Lincoln simply charged the jury that they must remember that "this case is close up to the line, bear-ing in mind the statute of frauds." The jury brought in a verdict for Hume's client, and Mr. Lincoln said to Hume; "If this case is well handled you will recover; other- It was the

AMONG HIS EARLY NEIGHBORS Captain Hume handled the case as advised by Mr. Lincoln, for he recovered the amount

AS THE GUEST OF CAPTAIN HUME. Captain Hume and Mr. Lincoln met not infrequently after this incident, so it was appropriate that Mr. Lincoln should have been entertained by Captain Hume Blandinaville after Lincoln's speech at Harpe on October 24. Mr. Sympson had left Lincoln at La Harpe. Here Mr. Lincoln spoke to a large crowd, and was to go to Macomb to make his next speech. A Sun-day would intervene, however, and Blandinsville citizens had sent old Si Hopper, the invitation to Mr. Lincoln to spend Sunday in that village. Old Si had gotten Lincoln into the buggy with him and started for Blanding (Copyright, 1895, by S. S. McClure, Limited.)

Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Sympson

Were boyhood friends in Hardin county, Ken
Were boyhood friends in Hardin county, Kenmyself upon his hospitality. If he rejects

ber 24. It was written that evening, prob-

Macomb, in McDonough county. The lads have an opportunity to write some letters, and had formed a warm and lasting friendship one of them was doubtless the letter concerning Edmunds and Morrill, addressed t Mr. Sympson and dated at Blandinsville. Oct ably late at night, and carried by Mr. Lin-to Macomb the following Monday, where mailed it. Mr. Lincoln spoke in Macomb of A TALK WITH CAPTAIN HUME. The writer paid a recent visit to Captain

ner that Sunday. "Mr. Lincoln seemed to enjoy it im-mensely," said the captain, "and while at the table said to Mrs. Hume: If I had on file in the court house annex at Lewiston, the historic old court house itself having been destroyed by fire in December, 1894. LINCOLN AND DOUGLAS BEDFELLOWS
ON THE FLOOR.

It was in Lewiston that Mr. Lincoln often places where I was to speak the accommon clination, but I was told that at several places where I was to speak the accommoda-

places where I was to speak the accommoda-tions were poor and the country ill-settled up. I have found delightful friends, how-ever, at every stopping place."

During Mr. Lincoln's stay at Capiain Hume's residence he was accorded the use of the parlor bed room, which was in reality two rooms. Mr. Lincoln began to show the effects of great weariness during Sunday afternoon, but, although he had written a great many letters and had met numbers of citizens, he did not seem disposed to be ex-clusive. He seemed constantly delighted to have found an old friend where he could

rest for a time and feel perfectly at home. Captain Hume says that he saw Mr. Linliver one of his speeches in that campaign. It was at Galesburg, and the occasion was a joint debate between Lincoln and Douglas Captain Hume says he was standing in the great crowd that lined the streets as the procession moved along towards the place of speaking. He saw the carriage in which Mr. Lincoln sat, and had no idea that Mr. Lincoln would recognize him in the crowd. But Mr. Lincoln's eye happened to rest upon Captain Hume, and he ordered the driver to halt. Then Mr. Lincoln beckoned to Captain Hume, and the latter came close to the carriage. "Get in and ride with me," said Mr. Lincoln, and Captain Hume entered the vehicle. "I want to talk with you about what I am going to say today. The people will judge of what I say, and you are one of

Captain Hume says that Mr. Lincoln hurriedly outlined to him the substance of that matchless speech, which was on the lines of thought he so ably defended in regard to the treatment of the crime of slavery. "I re-member," said Captain Hume, "that Mr. Lin-coln repeated to me what he should say to Judge Douglas that day, for they were to debate jointly. It was this: 'I go not behind Judge Douglas' back to say anything. I say, I say to his teeth.' This utterance, when made to the vast crowd, brought forth

thunders of applause." DOUGLAS' HIGH RESPECT FOR LINCOLN. Captain Hume thinks that neither Lincoln nor Douglas could be counted as eloquent orators in the light of present day oratory. He was also well acquainted with Douglas and thought a great deal of him.

The writer has recently learned an interesting incident of that Galesburg joint debate from Major R. W. McClaughery, late chief f police of Chicago, now superintendent of the reformatory at Pontiac, Ill. As a young man Major McClaughery was a great admirer of Judge Douglas, and accompanied him o several towns where he spoke during that campaign. Judge Douglas showed great faigue during the close of that campaign, and at Galesburg in the forencon before the speeches were made was lying on the bed in his apartments, surrounded by friends. Some of them thought to encourage him by assuring him that he would soon dispose of Mr Lincoln. Judge Douglas checked them, how-ever. "Do not be too sure of that, gentleever. nen." replied Douglas. "I know Lincoln well. He is the most dangerous adversary that the republicans could have nominated. I have met him now in several debates and he is a forman to be dreaded. I shall have no walkaway with Mr. Lincoln today." Judge Doug-las knew Lincoln's power better than anyone else, and he was honest enough to give his adversary credit for such prowess. Both men

were the closest friends through life. One of the most forcible speeches of that senatorial campaign delivered by Mr. Lincoln was at Lewiston on August 17, 1858. Judge Douglas had spoken there the day previous to a crowd estimated at from 10,000 to 15,000 people. The crowd that faced Mr. Lincoln on the 17th was not so large. It contrasted strangely with the multitude that had thronged the old town to hear Douglas. But old Fulton county idolized Stephen A. Doug las, and it was not strange that people for many miles came to hear "The Little Giant." Lincoln was not then so popular, and the re gion thereabouts was intensely democratic Mr. Lincoln stood on the front steps of the historic old court house, and during his mem orable speech, which the London Times sale was the finest exposition of the declaration of independence extant, referred occasionally to notes. His address was, in the main, ex temporaneous, but a stenographer took down, and the address has been published with others delivered by Mr. Line campaign. It is to be regretted that all the addresses delivered by Mr. Lincoln during

that celebrated campaign could not have been preserved. DRIVE WITH LINCOLN IN 1858. Among that ardience on August 17 was fajor Newton Walker. Now living at the advanced age of 91 years, at his quaint old coin, and had many a bout with the latter in regard to measures coming before that body. "I knew Mr. Lincoln intimately, and we were the best of friends," said the major "but I often gave him Hall Columbia in the

house over certain measures he opposed or Major Walker drove Mr. Lincoln from Lewiston to Canton at the conclusion of Mr. Lincoln's address on August 17. "I do not now recall Mr. Lincoln's chief topic of conversation." said the major, "but it was mainly concerning politics. I remember that Mr. Lincoln then told me he regarded Governor Seward of New York as the ablest

man in the country."

A volume might be written containing in-A volume might be written containing incidents in the political and social life of Mr. Lincoln that have escaped the notice of historians. He was so very near to all the people that they seemed to be a part of him. It is doubtful if there are many counties in lilinois where he was not intimately known to some of the pioneers, and where he has not been entertained in log cabins or humble not been entertained in log cabins or humble homes. GUY DAVIDSON. homes.

Settled the Game with a Shotgun. the jury that they must remember is case is close up to the line, bearmind the statute of frauds." The ught in a verdict for Hume's client, Lincoln said to Hume: "If this sell handled you will recover; other-u will not." It is svident that

Stories About Grant and His Two Weeks' Game, Fernando Wood, Clark Ingersoll, Zack Chandler and Other Old Timers.

"Peker" stories are always attractive, no matter whether the long bow is drawn or the truth rigidly adhered to. It is noticeable, says the Washington Post, that the public are particularly curious to be informed whether this pastime is indulged in to any that our lawmakers should, above all other men, be exempt from all fralities, and constitute the exemplars and guides in all that goes to make up the sum total of human perfection. People do not usually consider that human nature is the same all over the world, and that senators and congressmen are not chosen by reason alone that they are presumed to be the best, surest and ablest men who can be selected

from out of the body politic.

The theory is also indulged in that the temptations of Washington are multiform and far in excess of those of other cities, and that, therefore, vice runs riot and men who come to the federal city in public capacity are called upon to nerve themselves against all indulgences of whatever nature to a much greater extent than in any other ocality of position. There are "flesh pots." however, in all communities, and it is chronicled in scripture that the Israelites, after many hundred years of oppressive bondage, hankered after the flesh pots of Egypt even when restored to their liberty and were being conducted by divine will toward the Canaan of milk and honey.

While human frailty and yielding to temptation are about the same in average at all times and in all places known to the busy haunts of men, the proportions are usually regulated by the extent of opportunity. The 'poker' games of today at Washington do not attain the dimensions of the ante-bellum period, nor yet those of twenty or more years immediately after the close of the late war, when money was being paid out in immense sums by the government in settlement of claims of endless nature, and its possession by everybody was the rule rather than the exception. Outside of private circles, "poker" at the federal city is now confined to comparatively small stakes. Gaming at the various city clubs is rigidly tabooed, and although police re ports develop that 'poker' rooms are occa-sionally raided, it goes without saying that the fascination of gambling still lives, moves and has its being, and will continue to preserve its existence to the last syllable of re

There are endless traditions concerning the status of General Grant as a "poker" player, and in the early days of his army career, after the termination of the Mexican war, when stationed on the north Pacific coast, he became renowned as one of the ablest strategists and successful players in the army. A brother officer, who then served with him in Oregon, makes no secret of the fact that Captain Grant kept him, as well as other comrades, in a chronic state of im-pecuniosity by teason of his winning at cards, and that various experts in the mys teries of the poker game met the same fate at the hands of the then embryonic great military genius of the nineteenth century, to be thereafter twice chosen to the pres-dency of the United States. GRANT WAS A GREAT PLAYER,

"The difficulty we all experienced in playing 'poker' with Grant," remarked this officer, "was his extreme reticence and won "was his extreme reticence and wonderful impassiveness, which none could pen-etrate. Ninety-nine men out of a hundred, under the excitement of high play, will be-tray emotion to a greater or lesser extent, but Grant was a sphinx that never spoke. He was liways cool and self-possessed even when the wine flowed too freely and we were all somewhat the worse for wear. No one could measure the strength or weakness of Grant's 'hand' by any outward sign or the circumstances of his play. Apparently he his adversaries narrowly, and could detect a 'bluff' with unerring certainty. He would call a man with an inconsiderable 'pair' when it cost a good round sum to 'see' the

bet. "It was undoubtedly the outcome of mil itary genius which enabled Grant to detect either the strength or weakness of his adversary at cards. We did not then comprehend that his play was strategic, and his methods of gaming really conducted upon military principles. Subsequent events developed that his passion for gaming was not hedged upon winning money nearly as much as it afforded him opportunity to engage in strife and conquer. General Rufus Ingalls, who in 1841 was a captain and assistant quartermaster, and subsequently at tained the rank of quartermaster general was one of the Pacific coast party which played daily with Grant, but, although rec ognized as a past master of the game, In galls was no match for the little close mouthed infantry captain. Ben Holliday the pioneer mail contractor of that section was likewise on the 'poker' tapis with Grant, and so were 'Joe' Lane and 'Jm' Nesmith, both senators subsequently from Oregon, the former the candidate for the vice presidency on the ticket with John C Breckinridge in 1860. Ben Holliday was inveterate poker player, but Grant, Ingalls, Lane, Nesmith and Holliday are all dead, and but few are now alive of the old coterie which gathered together at the card tables of that epoch on the shores of the Pacific.'

A TWO WEEKS' GAME It is narrated that on one occasion Holli Grant, Rufe Ingalls and Nesmith engaged in a game of poker which lasted two weeks, night and day. At this juncture it occurred to Nesmith that he had left his wife at home, some hundreds or more miles away, with but little in the larder and no money, and the unwelcome thought flashed acress his mind that he had gone away, to absent only a couple of days, and interval it was quite probable that Mrs. Nesmith had run the length of her household supplies, and was out of money and possibly being cired for by the neighbors. The though was harrowing and he vainly sought to banish it from his mind, but, failing to do so lost his nerve at the play, and with it con siderable money. At last, becoming desper-ate, he frankly stated the case, and announced his determination to quit the gam and return home. This angered Ben Hol liday, who was not a man of the sweetes when under excitement, and he blurted out:

"If you want to jump the game why don't you say so like a man and not give any such flimsy excuse and lay the responsibility on

Nesmith glared furiously at Holliday, and savagely retorted:
"Jump the game! Jump the game! Why we have been playing here three weeks, n gh and day. How long does a man have to play 'poker' with you before he can decently jump the game? You are the biggest 'poker'

Ben Holliday, I ever knew."

The most accomplished "poker" player of the post-belium period at Washington was the late Fernando Wood of New York, who served some fifteen or more years in con-gress up to his death in 1881. He owned and occupied the fine residence at the corner of Fifteenth and I streets, now ferming part of John Chamberlin's famous hotel which comprises the three historic mansions Swann of Maryland and James G. Blaine Mr. Wood was a generous host and provided the most elaborate suppers for his guests. not, as well as reveal various political secrets of national and local importance. Many a political deal was consummated under Fer-

DAYS WHEN POKER WAS KING

The was invariably lucky, indeed, so lucky that mutterings of suspicion would find voice that something was wrode. And yet no professional was ever permitted to play at the National Capital.

FAMOUS PASTEBOARD BOUTS OF BIG MEN

Famous Pasteboard Bouts of the Wood money.

He was invariably lucky, indeed, so lucky that would find voice that something was wrode. And yet no professional was ever permitted to play at the Wood money.

EARNINGS ON THE INCREASE

Reports to Bradstreet's Show a Favorable Condition of the Railroads.

Condition of the Railroads.

Famous Pasteboard Bouts of the Wood money.

Famous Pasteboard Bouts of the Wood Bouts of the Wood Bout pound interest.

BOB INGERSORE'S BROTHER.

One of the boldest and best poker players of that era was the fate Ehon C. Ingersoll, once a representative to congress from Illinois and a brother d. Colonal Robert G. once a representative in rongress from Il-linois, and a brother of Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll. "Clark" Ingersoll, as he was familiarly called, obtained such a wide repu-tation as a skillful player that few cared to contest with him. Itazwas stated that his winnings would average at least \$40,000 a year. During the painy days of the Washington club, which flourished apace at the period when Alexander R. Shepherd inaugu-

which he had won so largely. "Never mind the revenge," said the party addressed; "you are ahead of the game, and that is all right. We do not mean to be rude, but this is a Joe Chaffee game, and it belongs exclusively to us. You see, Chaffee will play 'poker,' and we might as well win his money as outsiders.

"ZACK" CHANDLER'S GAME. Senator Zach Chandler of Michigan was nordinately fond of the game, which he preferred to play in the basement of his resi-dence, on H street, now a part of the Elsmere hotel. He was a ferocious "crowder,

Sunday school superintendent and Methodist deacon of Georgiana, Butler county. has been notified to leave town immediately He wrote a note to a respectable young woman of Georgiana, making improper proposals handed it to her relatives, who called on Pilley for an explanation. He asserted the note was sent at the request of his brother as a test, preliminary to making a proposal of marriage. At a town meeting sterday indignant speeches were made by prominent citizens, and resolutions passed demanding Pilley's immediate resignation

town at once, or accept the consequences He will leave. Pilley was one of the most prominent men in this section. Split Over the Tammany Fight. ROME, N. Y., Aug. 18,-One result of the ight against Tammany was a split in the republican county convention yesterday, which met to nominate a senator. Senator Coggeshall, who opposed the reform faction in the matter of the police bill, was a candidate for re-election, but when a resolution denying the statements that Tammany had sent nto the district to help him and had offered \$50, had been defeated, he and his followers left the hall and he was nominated in an independent convention. Frederick C. Weaver was the nominee of the regular convention.

rom all his public trusts and that he leave

Miners' Strike Practically Over. ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 18.-The backbone of the miners' strike is broken. The miners have decided to accept the proposition made by the mining companies three weeks ago to talk the situation over at the mines. The conference is to be between the men who had been employed at the respecttive shafts, etc. Committees made up of the former employes in different mines called upon the company and received the new thought that by Tuesday the mines will be working.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and Warmer with Southerly Winds for Nebraska. WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.-The forecast or Monday is:

For Nebraska and South Dakota-Fair; warmer; winds becoming southerly. For Kansas-Fair; cooler in the southern portion; southeasterly winds.
For Iowa-Fair; warmer in the western portion; variable winds.
For Missouri-Fair; cooler; winds becoming northwesterly.

Local Record. OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Aug. 18.—Omaha record of tem-perature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding day of the past four years:

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

To Ma

STATIONS	mperature	ture of day.	eipitation	STATE OF WEATHER.
Omaba North Platte	72	74		Cloudy. Part cloudy
Valentine	70	79	.00	Cloudy.
Chicago	78	86		Clear.
St. Louis	82	BB.	.00	Part cloudy
St. Paul	68	7.2		Clear.
Kansas City	76	82	.00	Ctear.
Kansas City	82	85		Cloudy.
Heiena	76	40		Clear,
Salt Lake City	177	90		Part cloudy Cloudy.
Bismares	74	74		Clear.
St. Vincent	60	70	.00	
Cheyenne	66	70		Rain.

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

Granger and Southern Roads Alone Show a Decrease as Compared with 1894-Better Prospeets Abend.

september cats elseed '\$e hisher, and September cats elseed '\$e hisher and September cats elseed '\$e hisher, and September cats else and september cats elseed '\$e hisher, and September cats else and september cats elseed '\$e his else and else a

are sufficient to more than counterbalance this falling off, and the result is a very satisfactory gain in net over a year ago. WALL STREET IS ONLY DRIFTING.

Unsafe Condition of the Nation's Fis-

cal Affairs Constantly in Mind. NEW YORK, Aug. 18,—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Articles. | Open. | High. | Low. | Closs. Wheat, No. 21 dence, on H street, now a part of the Elsmere hotel. He was a ferocious "crowder," and became very angry when he failed to "drive" his antagonists. General Grant frequently indulged at Senator Chandler's table, particularly when he ceased to be president and visited Washington while residing at New York. Mr. Chandler's guests were invariably public men, and sometimes considerable sums were ventured at these sittings. On one occasion a southern senator, who knew but little about the game, and was considered a fat goose to pluck, had such a streak of luck in the "draw" that he literally walked away with several hundred dollars, the major part of which was Zack's money, who had attempted to "drive" him on every hand. Chandler subsequently attempted to win back his money on various occasions, but his southern colleague was always the victor. Finally old Zack barred him out of the game, explaining that he could not afford to play poker against miracles of asinine luck.

In ante-belluc days women of fashion and mote in Washington indulged largely in poker and "brag," but their fayorite game was an ordinal produced by members of the great bankers is withd Co., writes of the situation in Wall street: Corn No. 2.. "The general course of affairs in Wall Sept..... Oct..... Jan... Short Ribs-

of the drain on the gold reserve. Of course, the government would have full authority to make another loan of \$50,000,000 and there is little doubt that Mr. Cleveland would take that resort. But the repetition of borrowing has not been expected, and its occurrence would have unfortunate and possibly serious consequences; how serious, would largely depend upon the view taken by our foreign creditors; of whom it can only be said that they are more sensitive about matters affecting our large issues about metters affecting our large issue of legal tender paper than any other con

ditions.

"These are the uncertainties that now face us; and although the mass of our people do not seem to have yet appreciated their importance, yet they can only be expected to realize their delicacy more and more as affairs drift on. It is true that these unfavorable contingencies are susceptible of being averted by a return to the old relations, as to the use of gold between the banks and the treasury—the suspension of which has been the chief contribution to the past financial derangements. But the return to gold payments by the treasury at the clearing house, to gold payments by the treasury at the clearing house, to gold payments by the treasury at the clearing house, to gold payments by the banks at the custom house, and to paying out gold by the banks for exports, is not an easy achievement. Possibly, further pressure may be needed to bring the banks back to this normal readjustment to old conditions. The treasury, however, appears to stand ready to resume those past relations, and there seems to be good reason for believing that any obstacle to the full resumption of gold payments will not come from Washington. But whilst there is room for hoping that such a settlement may not be in the far future, yet the fact to the point is that nothing of the kind is yet in sight; and so long as that continues to be the case, the policy I have recommended of moderation in respect to stock operations appears to be the most prudent course." litions.
"These are the uncertainties that now

Business on the Exchange Active. LONDON, Aug. 18.-With a large suppl of American and European bilis to discoun the markets have been firmer. The business on the stock market was more active and firmer for almost all the markets, except Americans, which, owing to anxiety about gold shipments, appear to have relapsed into stagnation. Better weather has had an improving effect on home railroads. Argentine and South American railways have always been an active feature. The mining boom has been again forcing up prices for west Australian ventures. Canadians were inactive, Erie 2ds, Illinois Central, Norfolk & Western and Reading 1sts each advanced 1 per cent; Lake Shore was down 1 per cent. Other movements were fractional. the markets have been firmer. The bus

Business Better at Manchester. MANCHESTER, Aug. 18.—A better business was done this week, a firmer cotton ness was done this week, a firmer cotton market helping. For China, cloths are engaged mostly to the end of the year. The Indian demand is also enlarging. The smaller markets are following the advance reluctantly. Yarns are 3-16d dearer, but there is a lack of activity in them. Some business was done for Japan. Home manufacturers are buying little beyond their actual needs. Spinners are working mostly at a loss, and some machinery is stopping.

Cotton Market. Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Dull, steady; middling, 7-1-16e; low middling, 6-11-16e; good ordinary, 65c; net and grass receipts, 317 hales, including one bale new; exports, continent, 2,884 bales; coastwise, 918 bales; sales, none; stock, 75,325 bales.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Steady at the advance; sales, 8,500 bales; January, \$7,49; February, \$7,40; March, \$1,75 bid; August, \$7,22 bid; September, \$7,26; October, \$7,30; November, \$7,40; December, \$7,44.

ST. LOIUS, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Steady; middling, 75c; sales, none reported; receipts, 157 bales; shipments, 1,646 bales; stock, 10,802 bales.

thi., 2%c.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

HIDES—No. 1 green faides, 5½c; No. 2 green fides, 8c; No. 1 green faides, 5½c; No. 2 green fides, 8c; No. 1 green saited hides, 8½c; No. 1 veal caif, 8 to 15 lbs., 12c; No. veal caif, 8 to 15 lbs., 19c; No. 1 dry fint hides, 146; No. 2 dry fint hides, 12c; No. 1 dry faith hides, 12c; No. 1 dry saited bides, 12c; partly cured, 8HEE? PELTS—Green saited, each 25699c; green saited stated stated shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 5615c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 5615c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins). No. 1, each, 5615c; dry flint Kansas and Nebroska butcher wool petts, actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool petts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint hides, 12c; presse, white b., actual weight, 465c; dry fli Fall River Print Market. FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 17.—There has been considerable activity in the print cloth market during the week. The market is nominal at 215-16c for spots, but contracts have sold freely at 3c and no spots are to be had at a lower figure. The quotation is firm, nominally, at 2 15-16c, with 3c asked. The sales of the week were numerous, but not large. Odds were in more demand than regulars. The advance in cotton is credited as part of the cause of the advance.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—The following new rules for weighing grain were promulgated by the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce today; In quantities of 20.000 bu, or over, 15c per 1.000 bu, in quantities of 1688 than 20,000 bu, and exceeding 5.000 bu, 20c per 1.000 bu. and in quantities of 5.000 bu, or less, 30c per 1.000 bu. The old rate of 6.000 bu, or less, 30c per 1.000 bu. The old rate of 60c per 1,000 bu, for inspection will stand.

Liverpool Markets. Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool Markets.

MINNEAPOLIS Aug. 17.—1:30 p. m. close: WHEAT—Spot, quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red winter, 5s 445d, No. 2 red spring, 5s 745d, No. 1 california, 5s 6d. Tuttres closed easy with August 4d lower; business hoaviest on closer to the closer seasy with August 4d lower and other months 1d lower; business hoaviest on clears, 12.65 paper bakers, 12.652.75.

middle positions; August, is figd; September, be figd; December, is 2dd; October, is 40; November, is 40; December, is 2dd; October, is 2dd; November, is 40; December, is 2dd; October is 2dd; November and October is 4d higher, and other mostlis underlanged from years stays; closing prices; business heaviest on middle positions; August, is 10d; September, is 10d; October, is 10d; November, is 10d; October, is 10d; November, is 10d; December, is 10d; November, is 10d; December, is 10d; November, is 10d; October, is 10d; November, is 10d; October, is 10d; November, is 10d; December, is 10d; November, is 10d; October, is 10d; November, is 10

Features of the Trading and Closing

Prices on Saturday.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—The elements have been unpropilious for the corn plant and that was recognized in the pit today by an advance of ic per bu, in the price. The

strength of corn helped wheat, which later

was very heavy for a time, but came out in

the end with a loss of only he for the day. September cats closed he higher, and Sep-

tember provisions finished with little change.

September wheat, which closed at 66%c

f product. Estimated receipts: Wheat, 86 cars; corn,

3934 3934 3734

8434

21% 21% 24

10 00 10 00 10 40

5 95 6 00 5 85

Cash quotations were as follows: FLOUR—Winter straights, \$3.2563.40; winter atents, \$1.2563.75; spring patents, \$3.4064.00; pring straights, \$2.9063.25; bakers, \$1.90672.00; WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 65%46664c; No. 3 spring, 36765c; No. 2 red, 65%46664c; No. 3 spring, 36765c; No. 2 red, 65%46664c; No. 3 yellow, 35%46

OATS-No. 2, 21%c; No. 2 white, 24%c; No. 3

RYE-No. 2, 43½c. BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 35@38½c; No.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations

on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS-Fresh s.ock, per doz. 19c, BUTTER-Packing stock, 96/10c; choice to

mey, 15@16e; gathered creamery, 18@19e; sepa

ator creamery, 196720c. VEAL-Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at

VEGETABLES.

onions—Home grown, 49650c. CABBAGE—On orders, sacked, \$14c. TOMATOES—Choice stock, per 4-basket crate,

OGEOC.
WATERMELONS-Per doz., crated, \$2.00@2.25.
CELERY-Choice stock, per doz., 55@40c.
CANTALOUPES-Choice stock, per doz., \$1.00@

CALIFORNIA FEA. ARS—Clavords, per lox. 64990; citings. 706 Lec.
STRAWHERRIES—Choice shipping stock, none.
GOOSEBERRIES—No shipping stock.
BLACK RASPBERRIES—No shipping stock.
BLACKBERRIES—No shipping stock.
GRAPES—Eastern stock, per 10-1b. baskets.
toncords, 306 35c; Ives, 256 28c; California, persec, early white varieties, \$1.25; Muscats, \$1.50; Yoknya \$1.75.

okays. \$1.75. NECTARINES—California, per case, \$1.25@1.50.

FIGS-Fancy, 15c; choice, 12013c. HONEY-Cultfornia, 14015c. MAPLE SYRUP-Gallon jugs, per doz., \$12;

MAPLE State of the state of the

DATES—In 60 to 70-1b. boxes, 6c per lb.; fard lates, small boxes, 10c per lb. 45; half bbl., 43. CIDER—Fure julce, per bbl., 45; half bbl., 43. RICE POPCORN—In the ear, on orders, per b., 2/4c. HIDES AND TALLOW.

WOOL NWASHED—Fine heavy, 697c; fine light, 869c; quarter-blood, 10612c; seedy, burry and chaffy, 869c; cotted and broken, course, 769 9c; cotted and broken, fine, 669c.
WOOL WASHED—Medium, 15618c; fine, 1469 16c; tub washed, 16618c; black 8c; bucks, 6c; lag locks, 2678c; dead pulled, 1696c.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

6,000 35,000 245,000 187,000 5,000

38% 38% 36% 32 32%

2134

20160054 20160054 2856004

700 cars; oats, 235 cars; hogs, 20,000 head The leading futures ranges as follows:

65% 65%9.66 68%@%

20% 20% 46 23% 66%

6 15

ork per bb

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS. OFFERINGS ALL CLEARED UP EARLY

> Nothing Good in the Way of Fat Cate tle and the Market Was Featureless-Demand for Hogs Exceeded the Supply-Prices Higher.

SATURDAY, Aug. 17. Receipts for the past twenty-four as compared with the previous four days,

The total recipts for the past week, with comparisons, are as follows

It will be noted that the receipts of cattle for the past week are in excess of the receipts for the corresponding weeks of the past three years.

The receipts for the year up to date, as compared with the corresponding period of 1894, are: 285,304 458,427 748,317 1,256,567 ,114,401 128,287

mand and the market in consequence is rather weak.

HOGS—There were twenty-four loads of hogs in the yards today, as against twenty-two yesterday. The demand this morning was very good, and being more than equal to the supply, the trade opened 5c to 10c higher. The market was active and the hogs were mostly all sold. One load of pretty good heavy hogs sold at \$4.70, the highest price touched since Wednesday. The bulk of the hogs sold at from \$4.55 to \$4.90, while the bulk yesterday sold at from \$4.55 to \$4.90. The market closed weak and slow.

SHEEP—There were no sheep here and nothing to make a market. sion, but in the end there was no material gain except in January pork, which is 12½c higher than on the day before, and January ribs, which are 5c higher. John Cudahy was said to have been a good buyer of all kinds of product.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle Were Too Scarce to Make a Market and Prices Were Nominal. CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—As there were too few cattle to make a market today, prices were largely nominal at yesterday's quotations. The best westerns received this week sold at from \$4.50 to \$5.10. The stocker and feeder trade coninues lively.
In hogs not more than 9,500 head were offered

for sale, including 1,500 left over from yesterday, and the supply was mostly sold at an early hour, prices averaging a nickel higher. Heavy hogs sold at an extreme range of from \$4.25 to \$4.50, mixed lots at from \$4.25 to \$4.50, light weights at from \$4.50 to \$4.95, and a few singeing plass around \$5. The bulk of the sales were at from \$4.50 to \$4.70, prices being 15c to 25c lower than a week aro. \$4.50 to \$4.70, prices being 15c to 25c lower than a week ago.

Not over 2.000 sheep and lambs arrived here today, and trude was moderate at yesterday's decline in prices. Sheep were satisfied at from \$1.75 to \$1.55 for inferior to choice natives, and westerns were worth from \$2.00 to \$2.25. Lambs were held at from \$1 to \$5.45.

Receipts: Cattle 800 head; caives, 75 head; hogs, \$,000 head; sheep, 2,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head: shipments, 2,800 head: Market steady to strong; Texas steers, \$2,500 fb.50; native cows, \$2,500 fb.50; native cows, \$3,25; stockers and feeders, \$2,500 fs.25; mixed, \$1,750 fb.50.

, nominal.
PLAN SEED—No. 1, \$1.08\(\pi\)1.08.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$4.35.
PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbl., \$9.87\(\pi\)0.00. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.15. Short ribs sides (boxed), \$5.29\(\pi\)6.55. Short clear sides (boxed), \$5.50\(\pi\) 11. hqt2.00.
HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 600 head. Market strong to 10c higher, Bulk of sales, 44.4044.50; heavies, 44.60; packers, 14.209 5.30; mixed, 54.4044.70; lights, 54.4044.60; Yorkers, 14.2544.80; pigs, 54.7044.80.
SHEEP—Receipts, 20c head; shipments, 900 head, Market steady, Lambs, \$3.0044.25; muttons, 43.0043.50. WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal. \$1.22.

The following were the receipts and shipments today: St. Louis Live Stock. Articles. | Receipts | Shipments.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—CATTLE-Receipts, 600 4.000
238.000
238.000
238.000
275.000
275.000
222.000
220.000
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220.000 On the Product exchange today the butter market was steady; creamery, 11:6219c; dairy, 9:6216c. Eggs. steady; 11:6312c. Cheese, 636275c

Stock in Sight. Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday, August 17, 1895; Cattle, Hogs, Sheep.
 South Omaha
 Cattle.

 Chicage
 80

 Kaneas City
 96

 St. Louis
 660
 8,000 2,000 3,000 200 600 400 Totals 3,492 13,335 2,600

Peoria Markets. PEORIA, Aug. 17.-CORN-Market higher. No.

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 199 lbs., are quoted at 6@7c: large and coarse, 4654c.
CHEESE—Wisconsin fall cream, 9c; Young Americas, 11@12c; twins, 11@12c; Nebraska and Iswa, full cream, 19c; Linburger, No. 1, 10c; brick, No. 1, 10c; Swiss, No. 1, 13c.
LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6g64c; roosters, 5c; spring chickens, per 1b., 19c; ducks, 6c; spring ducks, 8c; turkeys, 6g7c; geese, 5c, PIGEONS—Fer doz., \$1.00@1.25.
HAY—Upland hay, \$6.50; midland, \$6.50; low-land, \$6; new hay, \$6; rye straw, \$5; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best, Only top grades bring top prices.
VEGETABLES. PEORIA, Aug. 1.
2, 37½c.
OATS-Market active and firm; No. 2 white, 23½c; No. 3 white, 22½c.
RYE-Market dul; No. 2 new, 40c.
WHISKY-Market firm; 31.22.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 13.000 bu; corn, 67,150 bu; couts, 70,000 bu; rye and barley, none.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 13,200 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 36,350 bu; rye, none; barley, 700 bu. Some very choice and large home grown canta-oupes are being received. Quotations: POTATOES—New potatoes, choice stock, 25@ 'Frisco Wheat Quotations. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 17.—WHEAT—Quiet and steday; December, \$1.02\(\psi\); May, \$1.08\(\psi\).

PRUITS.

PEARS—Choice California Bartletts, \$2.50; other varieties, \$2.00gc.25.

RED RASPBERRIES—No shipping stock, PLUMS—California, per box, choice stock, \$1.10 gl.25; fancy varieties, \$1.25g1.50, APRICOTS—No shipping stock, SOUTHERN PEACHES—None, APPLES—Choice shipping stock, bbls., \$2.00gc.25; cooking apples, \$1.75g2.00, CALIFORNIA PEACHES—Crawfords, per box, \$2.5ge0; clings, 70g75c. TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Choice seedlings, per box, \$2.50;
Mediterranean sweets, \$2.75; fancy St. Michaels,
none.

LEMONS—Extra fancy lemons, 360 size, \$6.00;
300 size, \$6.00;6.25.

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

92.50; medium size bunches, \$2.00;62.25.
PINEAPPLES—None.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In yesterday's paper we announced the beginning of our Great Bargain Sale of Slightly Used and Second-Hand Planos and Organs.

Today we're selling them. If you're wise you'll look at them anyway. Planos \$65 up; Organs \$14 up-all on easy

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