THE WONDERS OF CHEMISTRY

Savants Finding Daily Something New Under the Sun.

GAS MORE BRILLIANT THAN ELECTRICITY

Novel Discoveries in Artificial Foods —Countless Products Made from Coal Tar — Counterfeit Scents of Flowers.

A new gas has been discovered. It yields the most brilliant white light known, surpassing electricity. The best of it is that it can be manufactured in the household with a machine that costs only $1.50. One jet of it equals fifteen ordinary gas jets. Before long, owing to the extreme simplicity of the apparatus required, it is destined to be utilized to a great extent in rural parts of the country.

This gas, according to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, is made by heating two common elements, carbon and calcium, with the electric arc, adding water to the compound which they form by uniting. This compound, carbide of calcium, will be placed on the market before long, together with the apparatus for illuminating purposes. But the new gas is interesting for reasons more important than its mere commercial value. The chemists have succeeded in converting it by a slight change into sugar and alcohol. In other words, two inorganic elements have been so combined as to form substances which in nature are products of living organisms.

This means that the gap between the organic and the inorganic world has been bridged at last. The bridge is the electric arc. But scientists have long been aware that there was no real distinction between the organic and the inorganic in nature. Minerals possess as much life and vitality as do animals and plants. A piece of granite is in a sense alive, composed as it is of crystals, of mica, feldspar and quartz. The vitality of crystals is as wonderful as that of the highest organisms. The man who can explain the growth of a crystal will reveal the mystery of life. Drop a few salt crystals into a solution of salt and they will propagate their species rapidly.

FORMATION OF CRYSTALS.

How is it that broken crystals are able to reform themselves under suitable conditions, as a crab grows a new leg in place of one that has been lost? Why do various substances crystallize according to definite geometrical patterns, each choosing its own style and varying not therefrom? For what reason should a crystal of salt be always a perfect cube? Were you to try, you would find it a very difficult to carve out of any material a six-sided solid, with each of its faces an absolute square. Yet nature makes such forms by myriads onhand. Let a cupful of salt and water evaporate slowly in a cool place and the residue will shape itself into an aggregation of as perfect cubes as ever were conceived by the mathematician. Such cubes are often found three inches or more on an edge.

Every mineral has its own forms of crystallizing. One will invariably take the shape of a hexahedron, another of an octohedron, and so on, each assuming the outline which belongs to it and none other. Water has its crystalline forms like any other mineral. Ice, of course, is as much a rock as granite, though it becomes a fluid at a much lower temperature. The cube is one of the most common forms of crystals. That shape is taken by gold, silver, copper and lead. The diamond crystallizes on the cubical system. Not a few crystals are most curiously imitative. One kind, of iron sulphide, is apt to resemble a wild rose so closely that you cannot but imagine the flower to be actually petrified. Crystals of oxide of titanium are regularly gathered in the fields, after heavy rains, by the children of Alexander county, North Carolina. They are shipped to the cities and are used to give the proper yellowish color to artificial teeth. A single crystal of beryl in the National museum weighs 1,020 pounds.

After all, chemistry is the basis of all the sciences, and the rate at which it has been going ahead of late is astonishing. On a shelf in the patent office at Washington are a number of bottles containing cologne and various scents. These were not made from flowers, but are laboratory compounds, counterfeiting the perfumes of the rose and other kinds of blossoms so perfectly that nobody can tell the difference. Nearly all of them are entirely new. Attar of roses has not yet been produced artificially, but it is in sight. The chemists are approaching it from two directions. The ethereal oil that gives to the rose its peculiar fragrance is called "rhodonol." This oil is found in the common lemon-grass, and also in some of the geraniums. Efforts are being made to extract the oil from these plants, only a slight modification being required to transform it into the attar. At the same time the production of the attar is being attempted directly from the elements which nature employs in its composition.

ARTIFICIAL SCENTS.

The production of artificial musk from coal tar is a wonderful triumph of synthetic chemistry. It is likely to drive the real article out of the market before long. Though not at all the same thing as real musk, of course, chemically speaking, its scent is indistinguishable from that of the latter. Musk of course is an important article of commerce, obtained from a gland of the musk deer that roams the pine forests of the Himalayas. The perfumes of all flowers are due to ethereal oils, and before long all of these will be manufactured artificially. Ethereal oils give to fruits their delicious flavors. There are hundreds of these oils and every one of them can be counterfeited easily, inasmuch as they are very simple chemical compounds. It doesn't pay any longer to use real fruit syrups for soda water, inasmuch as all of them can be imitated to perfection with artificial ethers or by mixtures of ethers.

The biggest commercial success in the way of an artificial flavoring is vanilline. This product is keeping down the price of vanilla beans, and is likely to drive the latter out of the market. Already the chemists are manufacturing oil of banana, oil of pineapple, oil of pear, oil of apple, oil of raspberry and many others. The essential oil of banana, obtained by distilling the fruit, is identical chemically with the laboratory product. Oil of banana is a compound of acetic acid and amyl alcohol, the latter being the chief constituent of fusel oil. Oil of bitter almonds has been counterfeited. Though chemically different, it has the same flavor as the real.

The chemists now know how to counterfeit lactic acid, which is the sour principle of sour milk. They also make citric acid, which is the sour of the lemon. A recent achievement of great importance is the manufacture of salicylic acid from carbolic acid. One of the best remedies for gout and rheumatism is salicylic acid; also, it is very useful as a preservative. Formerly it was obtained from the wintergreen plant and from certain varieties of willows, and it was very costly. At present it is made by the ton and is extremely cheap—too cheap, in fact, inasmuch as it is freely employed to give a better keeping quality to bottled and otherwise preserved foods. It kills the bacteria that produce decomposition, but in the stomach it destroys the digestive ferments, and on that account it is injurious to health.

PRODUCTS OF COAL TAR.

The variety of useful products obtained in the laboratory from coal tar is amazing. This substance, formerly thrown away as worthless, serves the purposes of the synthetic chemist admirably, inasmuch as it is a very elaborate compound, very cheap and containing a great variety of elements. It has furnished hundreds of new and valuable medicines, particularly anti-fever remedies. From it are obtained the aniline dyes, which give all the colors of the rainbow. Aniline itself is colorless, its salts having the brilliant hues. From coal tar also saccharine and dulcine have been derived. Each of them is more than 200 times as sweet as sugar, the latter being more pleasant to the taste.

Formerly no dye material exceeded madder in commercial importance. It was the basis of nearly all dyes, and the root from which it was obtained was grown on a great scale in Europe and Asia. But alizarin, obtained from coal tar, has destroyed this agricultural industry by driving the plant out of the market. Alizarin is the coloring principle of madder. From coal tar also comes purpurine, which nowadays forms the basis of many dyes. Some time ago Bayer, a German chemist, manufactured indigo as pure as that yielded by the plant. Commercially speaking, the artificial indigo has not been a success, simply because other dyes made in the laboratory do the same work more cheaply. Everybody knows that the "artificial camphor," sold in the shape of "moth balls" is got from coal tar.

The chemists have been trying to reproduce by synthesis some of the vegetable alkaloids which are especially valuable in medicines. In this way they have attacked quinine, morphine and atropin—active principles respectively of cinchona bark, opium and the deadly nightshade plant. In these efforts, however, they have not succeeded up to date. They have made oil of mustard, which, owing to its greater purity, is said to be preferred by physicians to the natural article for medicinal use. They have manufactured tartaric acid, turpentine and cocine. This last is the poisonous principle of the hemlock. It is almost the same thing as nicotine, the essential principle of tobacco, and it is thought practicable to convert it into nicotine. When this is accomplished, any sort of leaves may be impregnated with it and with certain flavoring oils, so as to serve as a substitute for tobacco. Of course, tobacco is only so much dry vegetable matter, in which nicotine and flavoring oils are stored. By such means any sort of tobacco may be turned out artificially and cheaply.

CHEMICAL FOODS.

This last is a suggestion of Prof. Berthelot's, who, though a scientific man of the first rank, may be regarded as a trifle overenthusiastic on the subject of synthetic chemistry and its prospects for the future. He says that some day the business of the farmer and the stockraiser will be taken away by the laboratory. We shall then have chemical meats, chemical bread, chemical vegetables, and even chemical wines and liquors. It is only fair to say that the prediction as to chemical wines and liquors has been realized already to a considerable extent. The alcoholic beverages on the market are largely composed of cologne spirits, flavored with artificial ethers, according to the liquor desired, whether brandy, rumgin, whisky or what not.

Artificial milk is a hope, if not an expectation, of the future. The natural product is known to be composed of certain definite fats, caseine, milk, sugar and water. Milk sugar has already been counterfeited. Some day the consumer may be able to procure asses' milk, goat's milk or cow's milk from the same factory, warranted free from tubercular or other dangerous germs. It is anticipated that teas and coffees will be manufactured artificially; likewise spices. Edible fats may be produced eventually, such a fat being nothing more than a combination of glycerine and a fatty acid. For obvious reasons the most costly foods will be synthetized first. There will be no profit in imitating cheap things. The chemist can not compete with nature in the production of starch, and from starch is made sugar, and from sugar alcohol.

ARTIFICIAL SUGAR.

The chemists have made several kinds of sugars that are not known in nature at all. She has no use for them in her business. Some of them are not fermentable, and for that reason are not digestible. They can not be transformed into alcohol, and it is well known that nature's chief object in producing sugars is to make something from which alcoholic beverages can be obtained.

Glucose, though not a synthetic product, is the most interesting of artificial sugars. In the United States 100,000 bushels of corn are consumed daily in its manufacture. Most of the glucose is made in Peoria, Ill. The greatest factories were located in Buffalo, but they were burned a year ago. Glucose is of two kinds, liquid and solid, the latter being known as "grape sugar." The liquid is chiefly employed in the manufacture of syrups and candy. It is indispensable in candy-making, and all confectioners use it largely. It is cheap and gives the necessary body to the candy. When there was no commercial glucose, confectioners boiled their sugar for a long time, until it was converted into glucose. When molasses candy is made in the household, it is boiled for so long a time simply for the purpose of transforming it into glucose. It is not true that glucose is in the least injurious to health. Grape sugar is used almost exclusively by brewers.

Glucose is obtained from corn in this country, but in Europe it is got from potatoes. The corn is steeped in warm water until it is almost sprouted. Then it is ground by rollers and thrown upon a fine screen. The starch is washed through the screen by water, and the residue is dried for cattle feed. The starch is beaten to a cream and sulphuric acid is added. The mixture is heated until liquid, treated with marble dust to remove the acid, filtered to get rid of the lime, passed through bone-black to make it white, and evaporated to the consistency desired.

False Witnesses.

There are knaves now and then met with who represent certain local bitters and poisonous stimuli as identical with or possessing properties akin to those of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. These scamps only succeed in foisting their trashy compounds upon people unacquainted with the genuine article, which is as much their opposite as day is to night. Ask and take no substitute for the grand remedy for malaria, dyspepsia, constipation, rheumatism and kidney trouble.

Elkhorn Again Changes Time.

To take effect Sunday, Nov. 24, the following changes of time will occur in time of trains on F., E. & M. V. R. R.:

Black Hills Express will leave Omaha 2:10 p. m. daily. Arrive Hot Springs 8:05 a. m., Deadwood 11:00 a. m. next morning, connecting at Fremont for Lincoln daily and for Superior and Hastings lines daily except Sunday, at Scribner with Albion line daily except Sunday, and at Chadron with the Wyoming line except Sunday.

Norfolk local will leave Omaha 7:50 a. m. daily except Sunday, connecting at Fremont with Lincoln line, and at Norfolk Junction with Verdigre line.

Black Hills Express will arrive at 5:30 p. m. Norfolk local will arrive 10:25 a. m.

"Making Things Hum."

No. 6, Omaha, 5:45 p. m., Chicago, 8:45 a. m.
No. 2, Omaha, 4:45 p. m., Chicago, 7:45 a. m.
No. 1, Chicago, 6:00 p. m., Omaha, 8:10 a. m.
No. 3, Chicago, 10:45 p. m., Omaha, 3:35 p. m.
No. 8, Omaha, 10:30 a. m., Chicago, 7:00 a. m.
No. 5, Chicago, 4:30 p. m., Omaha, 9:20 a. m.
THE NORTHWESTERN LINE.
City Ticket office, 1401 Farnam street.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Snow or Rain and Clearing in Western Portion.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The forecast for Monday is:

For Nebraska and Kansas—Snow or rain; clearing in western portion; northerly winds.

For Missouri—Threatening weather and rain; northeasterly winds.

For South Dakota—Partly cloudy weather; local snows; slightly warmer in western portion; variable winds.

For Iowa—Snow, with continued cold northerly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Nov. 24.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding day of past four years:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Maximum temperature	31	51	29	29
Minimum temperature	20	26	9	22
Average temperature	26	38	19	29
Precipitation	.08	.00	T	T

Condition of temperature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1895:

Normal temperature	35
Deficiency for the day	9
Accumulated excess since March 1	352
Normal precipitation	.04 inch
Excess for the day	.04 inch
Total precipitation since March 1	20.40 inches
Deficiency since March 1	10.04 inches

Reports from Stations at 8 p. m.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Highest temperature	Lowest temperature	Mean temperature	Precipitation	STATE OF WEATHER.
Omaha	24	32	20	26	.08	Snowing.
North Platte	20	24	16	20	.28	Snowing.
Huron	22	26	18	22	.00	Cloudy.
Chicago	34	34	30	32	.02	Cloudy.
St. Louis	30	36	24	30	.90	Raining.
St. Paul	18	26	10	18	.00	Cloudy.
Davenport	28	30	26	28	.00	Cloudy.
Kansas City	28	30	26	28	.04	Raining.
Helena	16	18	14	16	.02	Snowing.
Havre	26	26	26	26	.00	Cloudy.
Salt Lake City	26	30	22	26	T	Cloudy.
Bismarck	12	16	8	12	.00	Clear.
St. Vincent	6	10	2	6	.00	Clear.
Cheyenne	16	20	12	16	.14	Cloudy.
Williston	12	24	0	12	.00	Cloudy.
Rapid City	8	24	8	8	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	54	66	48	54	.48	Raining.

"T" indicates trace of precipitation.

L. A. WELSH, Observer.

SUPREME COURT SYLLABI.

Wigton against Smith. Error from Madison county. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

The plaintiff in his petition alleges that the defendant, an attorney at law, had received from the clerk of a district court the sum of $—— for his, the plaintiff's, use; that he had demanded said money of defendant and the latter had refused to pay it over, and that said defendant had not come into the possession of said money by virtue of any contract with him, the plaintiff. The defendant answered, admitting the receipt and retention of the money sued for; that it was paid to said clerk of the district court by a railroad company in satisfaction of a judgment obtained against it by the plaintiff; that defendant was plaintiff's counsel in that case and that the money sued for was the amount of compensation which the plaintiff agreed that the defendant might retain out of said judgment for his services in obtaining it.

On the trial the district court instructed the jury as follows: "You may by your verdict allow the defendant such amount for his services and expenses as you may believe from a fair consideration of all of the testimony in the case he is entitled to receive." Held: (1) That the plaintiff under the allegations in his petition was entitled to recover all the money for which he sued or none; that the defendant either under the allegations of his answer was entitled to retain all the money in his hands or none, and that therefore the instruction was erroneous.

2. A plaintiff must recover, if at all, on the cause of action stated in his petition. It is not the province of a reply to introduce new causes of action. Hastings school district against Caldwell, 16 Neb., 88; Savage against Aiken, 21 Neb., 605, followed.

Johnson against Milwaukee. Error from Merrick county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Commissioner Irvine.

One dealing with the agent of a business corporation in a matter relating to its business operations and not involving its corporate functions is not charged with notice of its by-laws.

2 Therefore, the apparent authority of such agent cannot be extended or restricted by such by-laws in the absence of actual notice thereof.

3. Where a principal has by his voluntary act placed an agent in such a situation that a person of ordinary prudence conversant with business usages and the nature of the particular business may rightfully presume that such agent has authority to perform a particular act, and therefore deals with the agent, the principal is estopped as against such third person from denying the agent's authority. Whether or not an act is within the scope of an agent's apparent authority is to be determined under the foregoing rule as a question of fact from all the circumstances of the transaction and the business.

4. Evidence of such apparent authority is not restricted to proof of general custom or to proof that the agent had previously performed similar acts to the knowledge of the principal. The nature of the business, usage not amounting to a general custom, and the fact, if it exists, that the principal is at a great distance and the agent apparently entirely in charge of the business, may in proper cases be among other things elements for consideration.

Chambers against State of Nebraska. Error from Douglas county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Commissioner Ryan.

The word abuse which appears in it is used in section 12 of the Criminal Code is synonymous with the word ravish. Following Palin against State, 38 Neb., 862.

2. An instruction in effect that carnal abuse does not necessarily mean abuse by sexual intercourse, attempted or accomplished, held erroneous.

Burkett against Clarke. Error from Saline county. Reversed and remanded. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

Sections 6079, 6080, 6081 and 6082, Compiled Statutes, 1895, examined and the duties of an officer holding an execution from the sale of real estate found to be as follows:

First. To levy the execution upon said real estate.

Second. To call an inquest of two disinterested freeholders of the county where the real estate is situated and administer to them an oath to impartially appraise the interest of the execution defendant in the real estate levied upon.

Third. To make an application in writing to the county clerk, clerk of the district court, county treasurer and town, city or village treasurer where the real estate is situate, requesting such officers to certify to him the amount and character of all liens existing against the real estate levied upon which are prior to the lien under which the officer desires to sell.

Fourth. With said freeholders to impartially appraise, at its real value in money, the interest of the execution defendant in the real estate about to be sold.

Fifth. To forthwith deposit a copy of the appraisement made, together with the written applications made by him for liens to the county, town, city and village officers, and the certificates furnished by such officers to him, in the office of the clerk of the court from which the execution issued.

Sixth. To immediately thereafter advertise the real estate for sale.

2. The terms—execution, order of sale—are used interchangably in said statutes, and either is but a written command under the seal of the court, authorizing and directing the officer to whom it is directed to execute the court's judgment. Kelley against Vincent, 80 St., 415.

3. To levy an execution is to do the acts by which an officer sets apart and appropriates, for the purpose of satisfying the writ, a part of the whole of a defendant's property. Lloyd against Wyckoff, 11 N. J. Law, 218.

4. What acts must be performed by an officer, in order that they may constitute a levy upon real estate sought to be sold under an execution issued on a judgment at law, not decided.

5. Since real estate ordered to be sold by a decree in equity has by such decree already been appropriated and set apart to satisfy the decree, no actual levy thereon need be made by an officer holding an execution by which he is commanded to sell such real estate.

6. It is thought such an order of sale should contain or have attached thereto a copy of the decree, as the officer in making such sale must strictly follow the terms of the decree. Nebraska Loan and Trust company against Hamer, 40 Neb., 281.

7. The word "forthwith," found in section 6082, means immediately, without delay, directly—regard being had to the nature of the act required to be performed. Moffit against Dickson, 3 Colo., 313.

8. The copy of the appraisement, together with the written applications for liens and the certificates of liens mentioned in said section 6082, must be deposited in the office of the clerk from which the execution issued before the sale is advertised.

9. The sentence, "it may be deposited any time before sale," found in the 3 Syllabus of La Flume against Jones, 5 Neb. 256, overruled.

10. The object of the statute in requiring an officer to deposit the appraisement made, the applications for liens and the certificates of liens furnished before advertising the sale, is to afford the execution defendant and plaintiff an opportunity to know at what value the property has been appraised; to examine and ascertain what liens have been notified as existing against the property, and if a mistake has been made, to afford them time and opportunity to make application to the court to which the execution is returnable for an order vacating the appraisement before the sale occurs.

11. The sheriff and freeholders in making the appraisement act judicially, and objections that the value put on the property is too high or too low must be made and filed in the case with a motion to vacate the appraisement before the sale. Vought against Foxworthy, 38 Neb. 790.

12. Section 6,097, Compiled Statutes, 1895, is a legislative sanction and adoption of the ancient writ of Venditioni Exponas; a writ by which an officer is commanded to sell property already levied upon. Freeman on executions, section 57; Bellingall against Duncan, 3 Gilm, 476.

13. By section 6,095, Compiled Statutes, 1895, the legislature made the writ of Venditioni Exponas applicable to sales of real estate.

14. The life of an execution from a court of record is limited by section 6,101 to sixty days from its date, and must be returned within that time, whether it be the original or an alias writ.

15. Section 15, Compiled Statutes, 1895, construed and held to be a limitation on the power of an officer to advertise and offer for sale real estate more than twice under one appraisement.

16. An officer holding an execution and having levied the same upon real estate, whether he has offered it for sale or not; and if he has offered it for sale whether he has sold it or not; must return the execution within sixty days from its date, stating what he has done under it.

17. An officer is required to make but one appraisement of real estate until it has been twice advertised and twice offered for sale, whether under an original or an alias writ.

18. An officer has no authority to cause real estate to be reappraised until it has been twice advertised and twice offered for sale.

McGinn against State. Error from Douglas county. Reversed. Opinion by Judge Post.

The term calendar month is used in section 24, article iii, of the constitution in the sense in which it was understood prior to the adoption of that instrument.

2 The term calendar month, whether employed in statutes or contracts, and not appearing to have been used in a different sense, denotes a period terminating with the day of the succeeding month numerically corresponding with the day of its beginning, less one. If there be no corresponding day of the succeeding month it terminates with the last day thereof.

3. The penalty for murder in the first degree was by section 2 of the criminal code as originally adopted, death by hanging. By an act approved April 8, 1893, passed without an emergency clause, said section was so amended as to provide that the penalty for the crime therein denounced shall be death by hanging or imprisonment for life, in the discretion of the jury. The legislature of 1893, having adjourned on the 8th day of April of that year, held, that said amendment took effect on the 9th day of July following.

4. When the defendant in a criminal prosecution is adjudged guilty of the crime charged, and subsequently procures a reversal of the judgment of conviction on account of error by the trial court, he will be held to have waived his right to object to further prosecution on the ground that he has been once put in jeopardy.

5. While the practice of confining persons convicted of capital offenses from the date of sentence until the day of execution had prevailed from time immemorial, such confinement is not a part of the penalty, although a necessary incident thereof, and the power of the court in that regard does not rest upon any positive provision of statute.

State ex rel Franklin county against Vincent. Mandamus from Franklin county. Writ denied. Opinion by Judge Post.

The legislature may in the absence of a constitutional restriction expressed or implied increase or diminish the emoluments pertaining to any office of its own creation.

2. The right to fees or salary earned by a public officer under existing laws is property which the legislature is powerless to destroy by a subsequent act altering the emoluments of such office.

3. The county commissioners or board of supervisors in examining and passing upon claims against the county act judicially and their action in allowing or rejecting claims has the force and effect of a judgment and is binding upon all parties thereto unless vacated or reversed by means of appropriate appellate proceedings. Heald against Polk Co. 61 N. W. 378.

Redman against Voss. Error from Douglas county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ragan.

The established rule of this court is that to enable it to review an error alleged to have been committed by a district court in the admission or rejection of evidence, the testimony admitted or rejected must be specifically assigned in the petition in error.

2. It has been the settled rule of this court since the decision of McCready against Rogers, 1 Nebraska, 124, that a general exception to a charge to a jury is unavailing unless the entire charge is erroneous.

Otis against Sutton. Error from Dawes county. Petition in error dismissed. Opinion by Chief Justice Norval.

A petition in error will be dismissed out of this court when founded upon a transcript not authenticated by the certificate of the clerk of the district court. Such requirement is jurisdictional, and the stipulation of the parties or their attorneys stating that the transcript contains all the proceedings will not supply the omission of the certificate of the clerk of the trial court.

Shafer against Briggs. Error from Burt county. Affirmed. Opinion by Commissioner Ryan.

In this case the verdict upon the issues joined was sustained by sufficient evidence, and, since aside from this point the argument on behalf of plaintiff has been confined to mere unmerited criticism of some matters which appear in the record, and others which do not and no substantial error has been discovered in the record of the trial in the district court, its judgment is affirmed.

A Child Enjoys

The pleasant flavor, gentle action and soothing effects of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or billious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle on hand.

West Point Personal Gossip.

WEST POINT, Neb., Nov. 24.—(Special.)—Theodore Schwartz, a young married man of previously good character, and connected by marriage with some of the best families in the county, has deserted his wife and young family and departed with a woman of the town.

The body of George Dieuslage, who died in St. Joseph's hospital in Omaha, was interred at the cemetery of St. Aloysius, west of the city.

G. B. Gatlin, the wholesale produce dealer, has moved to Scribner.

George Smith, the photographer, has moved away from town.

Mrs. Anton Frickenstein and Miss Mary Meyer and Mr. Joseph Petrowsky and Miss Elizabeth Siemen were united in marriage by Father Kuesing on Tuesday last.

Rev. Mr. S. Pearson of the Congregational church, also married Mr. Hugh R. Sears and Miss Lottie B. Hehn, all of this county.

Piles of people have piles, but DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve will cure them.

Jordan Not Known at Fremont.

FREMONT, Nov. 24.—(Special.)—A telegram was received here last evening notifying M. S. Walsh of the death of William Jordan, the brakeman who was killed on the Union Pacific, near Shelton yesterday. No person of that name is known here, and as near as can be learned, Jordan has no relatives here.

In place of the usual evening service at sacred concert was given at the Congregational church this evening by the choir, assisted by D. H. Wheeler, jr., of Omaha, Mrs. C. Reynolds and Miss Marie Haas, Prof. Roy Smith, organist. Solos were sung by Mrs. C. H. Nye, Mrs. F. B. Harrison and Mr. Wheeler. A duet, "Crucifix" (Faure), by Mrs. Nye and Mr. Wheeler, was especially excellent. Short remarks were made by the pastor, Rev. W. H. Buss, on Dr. Smith, author of "America." Dr. Lowell Mason and other noted writers of hymns and church music. There was a large and appreciative audience present.

DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure indigestion and bad breath.

Homeseekers' Excursion South.

VIA THE WABASH R. R.

On November 13, 27 and December 11, the Wabash will sell tickets to Arkansas, Louisville and Texas at half fare with $2.00 added. For tickets and further information, or a copy of the Homeseekers' Guide, call at Wabash office, 1415 Farnam street, or write G. N. CLAYTON, N. W. P. Agt.

NEITHER BETTER NOR WORSE

Stock Market Unsettled, but Irresponsive to Any Sort of Influence.

SECURITIES GOING INTO STRONG HANDS

Timid Holders Offer Cheaply and Get Rid of Their Possessions—Another Bond Issue Already Discounted by Brokers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

The stock market has been in an unsettled and unsatisfactory condition. It showed an altogether exceptional lack of responsiveness to either favorable or unfavorable conditions. Even the trunk line agreement and Secretary Carlisle's strong sound money speech at the Chamber of Commerce dinner fell flat. Under ordinary circumstances these events would have strengthened confidence, and greatly reflected themselves upon the Stock exchange. On the other hand, unfavorable developments had very little effect. Gold exports, foreign liquidation, and Attorney General Hancock's decision against the trusts were all important adverse factors, but their influence upon prices in each instance was much less than anticipated. This inertia can only be explained by the unfavorable conditions having been very fully discounted in the late decline; yet while these adverse conditions remain, or until their abatement is clearly in sight, the market leaders are not likely to shut off the supply of cheap stocks which weak or timid holders continue to offer. It is very certain that stocks have been going into strong hands during the last few weeks, and are now controlled by those who are able to raise them to a higher level when circumstances and disposition combine to favor.

LONDON FORCED TO LIQUIDATE.

This week the market has lacked buying power. London has been a steady seller of our securities, not alone because of political disturbances, and distrust of our finances, but largely because of forced liquidation. A panic in Kaffirs has happily been averted by heroic methods; but liquidation, though slower and less severe, must be faced nevertheless; and in such emergencies the better class of securities are always sacrificed to help the weaker, simply because their sale involves the smaller loss. The renewal of gold shipments from here to Europe, at a time when the current is almost invariably in the opposite direction, is also a very natural obstacle to a rising market. Indeed, the wonder is that values have been so well sustained in a market entirely free from any support whatever. Distrust on this account is likely to remain, and will increase, unless steps are taken to relieve the treasury from embarrassing consequences. It does not yet appear that relief will first come from a bond issue or from a restoration of former relations between the banks and the treasury, whereby the latter was assured of a gold income. A bond issue is already a foregone conclusion, and its occurrence would unquestionably create an unfavorable impression in financial circles. Possibly, it may do good in a negative fashion by emphasizing the urgency of currency reform.

SOME FAVORABLE SIGNS.

Meantime, railroad earnings continue to make encouraging gains, especially in the west and northwest, where the heavy grain movement is stimulating both traffic and general business. In the southwest the backward movement of cotton is causing deficiencies in earnings, but as the cotton must soon go forward better results may be anticipated in due season. It follows also that as soon as cotton and wheat go to Europe with more freedom, as they inevitably must, the exchange market will come with that much relief. The business situation is satisfactory. There is less activity than a few weeks ago, which is to be expected in the closing months of the year, in several staple markets where prices or production had been advanced too rapidly there is a reactionary tendency, which, in the end, will encourage fresh buying and give confidence in the future a more substantial basis. In a few days congress will open, but the session promises to be less disturbing than those of its predecessors. In all probability currency reform will be the leading issue. The outlook for 1896 is as bright and hopeful as could be hoped for within reason. Of the immediate future there is some doubt. Values are low and many stocks are selling at attractive prices; but until the financial atmosphere grows clearer we advise buying only on the declines and taking profits on fair rallies.

WOOL SHOWS AN UP TENDENCY.

Cheaper in the United States than Anywhere in the World.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—The American Wool and Cotton Reporter says of the wool trade: Wool of all kinds can be bought at date nowhere else in the world as cheap as in the principal markets of the United States. The current condition of the market is healthy, even though its pulse isn't throbbing like it did in midsummer. When a respectable number of moderate size woolen plants—eight to ten sets of cards—are quietly picking up stock, and presumably digesting it, and when the demand, though nothing like phenomenal, is sufficient to enable manufacturers to afford most kinds of material an opportunity to participate in the movement, the situation ought to be regarded as being reasonably encouraging. Although but little more wool has been sold this week than was moved in the same period a year ago, there has been a good deal of quiet sampling which, it is idle to suppose, means anything else than ultimate purchase and consumption. A call for fine wools continues, but it has apparently sufficiently abated to allow of a disposition to acquire various other sorts. Not only has the demand for domestic stock become more general in character, but parties have recently been asking for certain kinds of foreign wools, to which they were not long since little inclined to pay any attention. Carpet wools are receiving their full share of attention. Scoured wools are doing well, and some good bargains are possible in them just now. The sales in New York, Boston and Philadelphia have amounted this week to 5,919,800 pounds, which 3,500,000 pounds were domestic, and 2,817,200 pounds were foreign wool.

Every feature of the goods and wool markets at New York at present is conducive to a slow demand for wool, but business will not be sufficiently underway for three or four weeks, to make much difference in the demand for stock. There are few instances where fine wools have been sold under the full prices which have ruled for the last few months, but the manufacturer is conscious of the tendency of the market to a lower level, and will not afford it any support until he is absolutely obliged to. The sales for the week aggregate 1,403,000 pounds, of which 163,000 pounds were domestic and 1,240,000 pounds foreign, making a total since January 1 of 62,031,400 pounds; during the corresponding period of 1894, the aggregate sales were 36,421,100 pounds.

Except that since Saturday it has been less active than a week earlier, there is no change of the least significance from the situation in Boston, described by the Reporter at that time. The character of the business done, as will be seen from the subjoined schedule of sales, justifies the conclusion reached last week that the demand has become more general in character. Prices are practically unchanged. The sales of the week have amounted to 2,923,300 pounds, of which 1,865,500 were domestic and 1,057,500 were foreign. The total sales in the corresponding week last year were 2,919,000 pounds. The sales since January 1, 1895, amount to 184,044,170 pounds, against 130,183,585 pounds a year ago.

The domestic wool market at Philadelphia has received a very fair share of attention this week. Several sample lots have been found favorable to the manufacturers who have taken up some fair sized blocks. Considerable sampling has been done through brokers, with both local and eastern mills, and the impression is that too rapidly there is a reactionary tendency, which, in the end, will encourage fresh buying and give confidence in the future a more substantial basis. In a few days congress will open, but the session promises to be less disturbing than those of its predecessors. In all probability currency reform will be the leading issue. The outlook for 1896 is as bright and hopeful as could be hoped for within reason. Of the immediate future there is some doubt. Values are low and many stocks are selling at attractive prices; but until the financial atmosphere grows clearer we advise buying only on the declines and taking profits on fair rallies.

LONDON STOCK REVIEW.

Depression Continued Most of the Time in Securities.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Another week's depression has shown the extent of the weakness underlying the recent artificial improvement at the Stock exchange, those who assisted heavy speculators over the last settlement trying to unload stocks on a nervous market, while adverse reports in the mining market intensified the feeling of depression. The decline was almost universal, mines and Americans being chiefly affected, the latter on extent of the news of the heavy gold shipments. The decreases were as follows: Denver preferred, 3⅝ per cent; Louisville & Nashville, 2 per cent; Atchison 4s, Illinois Central, Union Pacific, 1½ per cent; Denver & Rio Grande, Missouri Pacific and Northern Pacific, 1¼ per cent; Erie 2s, New York Central and Ontario & Western, 1 per cent; Grand Trunk, guaranteed, 2¾ per cent; Canadian Pacific, 1 per cent. Others were fractional.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET.

Closing Quotations on the Principal Commodities and Staples.

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—FLOUR—Receipts, 19,300 bbls.; exports, 22,700 bbls.; market inactive; holders tolerably steady. Some sales at 10c lower on the week; closed dull; flour, nominal; city mill patents, $4.10@4.35; winter patents, $3.50@3.70; city mill clears, $4.00@4.10; winter straights, $3.30@3.40; Minnesota patents, $3.45@3.60; winter extras, $2.70@3.10; Minnesota bakers, $2.75@2.10. Rye flour, steady; fancy, $2.80 @3.00. Buckwheat flour, dull at $1.35.

BUCKWHEAT—Weak at 41½@42c.

CORN MEAL—Dull; yellow, coarse, 70@73c; Brandywine, $2.45@2.55.

BRAN—Dull at $2.60.

RYE—Nominal; No. 2 western, 42c.

BARLEY—Weak; western, 40@48c.

BARLEY MALT—Weak; western, 50@58c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 395,500 bu.; exports, 140,700 bu. Spot market, quiet; No. 2 red, 67⅝c; No. 1 hard, 66⅝c. Options opened steady, advancing subsequently on lighter receipts west, which caused local covering, and closed steady; December, 64@64½c, closed 64⅝c.

CORN—Receipts, 97,600 bu.; exports, 38,500 bu. Spot market, quiet, closing steady; No. 2, 36c. Options closed steady, but generally firm with wheat, closing steady; No. 2, 35⅝@35⅞c, closed 35⅝c; December, closed 33c.

OATS—Receipts, 182,400 bu.; exports, 20,000 bu. Spot, inactive; No. 2, 22⅝c. Options inactive and nominal; December, closed 23½c.

WOOL—Quiet; domestic fleece, 16@23c; pulled, 19@22c.

HAY—Quiet; shipping, $7.00@7.50; good to choice, 80@85c.

HOPS—Easy; state, common to choice, 1894 crop, 3@7c; 1895 crop, 7@10c; Pacific coast, 1894 crop, 3½c; 1895 crop, 8@10c.

HIDES—Nominal; California, 21 to 25 lbs., 18@18½c; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 16c; Buenos Ayres, dry, 20 to 24 lbs., 21c; Texas, dry, 24 to 30 lbs., 12@13c.

LEATHER—Steady; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 24c; acid, 21½@24c.

PROVISIONS—Beef, steady; family, $11.50; beef hams, $15.00@15.50. Cut meats steady; pickled bellies, $5.50@6.00; pickled hams, $8.75@9.00. Lard, steady; western steam closed at $5.80@5.85; November, $5.80, nominal. Pork, dull and easy; old mess, $9.50@10.00.

BUTTER—Receipts, 3,044 pkgs.; market steady; western dairy, 10½@22c; western creamery, 15@23c; Elgins, 23c.

EGGS—Receipts, 5,550 pkgs.; market steady; state and Pennsylvania, 22@26c; western, 21@23½c.

CHEESE—Receipts, 3,549 pkgs.; quiet; large, 7¼@10c; small, 5@10⅝c; part skims, 3½@7½c; full skims, 1½@3c.

PETROLEUM—Active and hig