Fair Run of Westerns, but Only a Few Natives and Good Beeves.

TRADE QUITE FAVORABLE TO THE SELLERS

Light Supply of Hogs, as Usual on a Monday-Everything is Readily Disposed Of at an Early Hour.

4	(1899	1180%	1837.	1896.	1495	1894.	1893,
Aug. 20	4 42 4 41 4 42 4 40 4 38 4 40 4 42 4 40 4 26 4 20	3 81 3 72 8 72 8 70 3 72 3 63 3 61 3 69 3 65	3 99	2 79 2 76 2 75	4 24 4 26 4 22 4 21 4 20	5 24 5 31 5 36 5 45 5 45 5 53	5 00 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 5 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Total receipts ...144 18 30 16
The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:
Buyers. Cattle Hogs Sheep.
Omaha Packing Co. 24 168
G. H. Hammond Co. 430 93
Swift and Company. 443 563 650
Cudahy Packing Co. 127 140 2.334
Armour & Co. 124 476 1.626
Swift, from country. 908
Vansant & Co. 27
J. L. Carey. 246
Lobman & Co. 688
McCreary & Clark. 43
Benton & Underwood. 196
Huston & Co. 108
Livingstone & Schaller. 202
Hamilton & Rothschild. 400
L. F. Husz. 36
Other buyers 187 2.042
Held over 400 Total receipts144

Totals 3,854 1,262 7,778 most everything changes most everything changes.

The most of the cattle here were stockThe most of the cattle here was an active

The most of the cattle here were stockers and feeders and as there was an active demand for that kind of cattle the trade centered very largely in that kind. Buyers were all out early and they all seemed to want as many good cattle as were to be had. Prices were generally strong and from that 56/10c higher. Western yearlings that were right good sold as high as \$5.00. Representative sales:

BEEF STEDRS.
No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. No. Av. Pr. 2., 970 \$3 372 15.1084 \$5.00 21.1033 \$5.20 1.860 3.75 9.1021 5.15 58.1456 6.00 22.854 4.85

23. 854 4 85	0 10	00,12900 0 00
30.00	cows.	
1 990 2 50	11000 3 00	1 960 3 20
2,892 2 65	11200 3 10	2 925 8 50
1 960 2 75	61106 3 26	11190 3 75
11110 3 00	11060 3 35	8 903 8 95
11140 3 00	11040 8 35	
BTOCK	COWS AND	HEIFERS.
11180 2 65	1. 800 3 25	
and the same of the same of	HEIFERS.	
2 730 3 50		
The second second	BULLS.	

1..1480 3 10 1..1380 3 10 1..1300 3 25 1..100 2 90 1..1300 3 25 1..340 8 50 CALVES. 1.. 210 4 00 1..470 5 00 20..373 5 25 STOCKERS AND FEEDERS. 1.1040 3 50 19..956 4 35 6..435 4 50 E4..1064 4 15 27..880 4 35 WESTERNS. No. Av. Pr.
80 yr. fdr's, 624 \$5 00
69 yr. fdr's, 617 5 00
67 yr. fdr's, 611 5 00
1 stag. ... 730 4 10
9 cows. ... 950 3 25
25 heifers. 840 5 60
1 heifer. ... 610 3 50
71 yr. fdr's, 700 4 70
NEB1 No. Av. Pr. 7 yr. fdr's. 817 34 70 90 heifers. 568 4 05 18 feeders. 580 4 56 17 feeders. 730 4 50 46 yr. fdr's. 664 4 80 46 yr. fdr's. 1052 4 70 3 feeders. 1053 3 75

NEBRASKA. RASKA.

1 cow ... 1280 3 25
1 bull ... 1500 3 35
1 cow ... 1300 3 70
6 cows ... 1100 3 70
1 cow ... 1300 3 70
1 cow ... 1300 3 70
1 cow ... 1300 3 70
1 feeder ... 1110 4 45
1 feeder ... 1320 4 45
1 feeder ... 1320 4 45
1 feeder ... 1360 4 45
2 feeders ... 875 4 45
18 feeders ... 875 4 45
18 feeders ... 895 4 45
18 feeders ... 819 4 10
PRADO. 2 cows.... 950 2 75 1 cow.... 950 2 50 2 cows.... 1005 2 75 1 bull 1529 20 2 cows... 1105 3 30 4 cows.... 1094 3 30 1 cow.....1110 3 00 1 cow.....1120 3 10

S feeders, 873 4 60

Stevenson Bros.—S, D.

6 cows., 955 3 55 21 feeders, 1196 4 60

16 cows., 1107 3 45 27 feeders, 1004 4 60

1 feeder, 1050 4 00 19 steers, .1252 4 75

15 feeders, 1043 4 35*

H. T. Adams—S, D.

2 cows., 865 3 50 1 feeder, 970 4 60

17 cows., 1002 3 50 19 feeders, 1221 4 60

Shiedley Cattle Co.—S, D.

82 steers, .1250 4 50 128 steers, .1250 4 50

George E, Loveland—Neb.

1 cow., 850 2 50 1 buil., .1460 3 15

1 feeder, 660 3 00 66 feeders, 763 4 60

Bush—S, D.

24 feeders, .1144 4 65

George Brost—Neb.

26 feeders. 1006 4 40 1 bull

24 feeders .1144 4 65
 George Broat—Neb.
25 feeders .1005 4 40 1 buil1380 3 10
 Clough & Co.—Idaho.
64 feeders .555 4 25 1 feeder .630 3 00
 5 feeders .555 3 75
 A. M. Kimbrough—Idaho.
3 cows .1023 3 40
 H. J. Clark—Idaho.
66 feeders .850 4 45 63 feeders .850 3 75
 buil ... 1760 3 10 1 buil ... 360 3 35
 buils ... 1200 3 15 1 cow ... 1200 3 75
 F. Brown—Idaho.
49 feeders .1044 4 55 3 feeders .1066 4 00
 H. B. Walker—Colo.
25 cows ... 830 3 35 24 steers ... 1181 3 50
 F. C. Walker—Utah.
61 fows ... 856 3 35
 Charles Mann—Neb.
1 buil ... 1450 2 85 5 heifers .790 3 55
 Cows ... 1015 3 20 12 feeders .904 4 45
 John Brecker—Neb.
2 cows ... 1015 3 30 12 feeders .917 4 50
10 cows ... 1035 3 10
 M. A. Robbins—S. D.
9 cows ... 1043 3 60 2 feeders .180 4 45
 Tows ... 1047 4 00 63 steers ... 1188 4 30
15 cows ... 1034 40 63 steers ... 1188 4 30
15 cows ... 1034 40 66 steers ... 1281 4 50
 Steers ... 1192 3 75
 Folson—S. D.
9 feeders ... 948 4 50 24 feeders ... 948 4 50

9 foeders... 948 4 50 24 feeders... 948 4 50 6 steers.... 1203 4 05

Foreign Financial Notes.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET 12 00 WR ... 1088 1 48 10 feeders . 1008 4 00 1071 3 65
Frank Nelus—Neb.
12 feeders. 1180 4 46
1 cow. 1080 2 75
2 heifers. 706 2 00
HOGS—No.

1 cow ... 1000 175 36 neiters. 104 8 40

1 heifers 706 3 00

HOGS—Not enough hogs were on sale this morning to make much of a test of the market, there being the usual light Monday's run. The few here sold readily and everything was disposed of at an early hour. Heavy packing hogs, such as sold largely at 34 10 on Saturday, brought 34 15 today, the market being 5c higher on that kind. On the other hand, light hogs did not real any higher than they did at the close of last week.

The later messages from Chicago were far from encouraging and it can hardly be said that the general situation was very

The later messages from Chicago were far from encouraging and it can hardly be said that the general situation was very much improved today, everything but the best being quoted as weak and slow at that point. Representative sales:

No. Av. Sh. Pr. No. Av. Sh. Pr. 30. 296 200 14 00 60 288 4 20 59 277 120 4 15 84 240 190 4 20 65 242 80 4 15 61 223 40 4 20 65 242 80 4 15 64 238 80 4 20 49 280 80 4 15 75 244 4 225 80 4 20 80 280 183 40 4 15 75 244 4 225 93 183 40 4 15 75 244 4 225 93 183 40 4 15 75 244 4 225 65 265 160 4 1714 75 213 4 25 74 200 80 4 20 45 208 4 30 65 249 120 4 20 WAGON LOTS-PIGS.

1. 220 80 15 3 265 4 5 ... 4 00 6 198 ... 4 00 6 173 ...

2. 250 4.00 8. 173 420
BHEEP-Receipts were the largest since
Wednesday of last week, when about the
same number arrived as today. There was a
sprinkling of all kinds here, both sheep and
lambs, and feeders as well as killors. The
market was now on every kind and weak market was alow on every kind and weak and to that extent at least unsatisfactory. Reports from other markets were not very reassuring and the trade was slow from start to finish. In fact it was well toward midday before much had been accomplished.

complished.

There seems to be a very fair demand for feeding stock and commission men have a good many orders to buy as soon as they get what is wanted and at satisfactory Quotations: Prime native wethers, \$3.800 4.00; good to choice grass wethers, \$3.800 4.00; good to choice grass wethers, \$3.80% 4.00; good to choice grass wethers, \$3.80% 3.30; fair to good grass wethers, \$3.50% 3.50; good to choice grass ewes, \$3.40% 3.50; fair to good grass ewes, \$3.00% 3.35; good to choice spring lambs, \$4.50% 4.75; common spring lambs, \$4.00% 4.50; feeder wethers, \$3.75% 3.85. Repraesentative sales:

No.
198 western ewes
281 western wethers
206 Wyoming wethers
398 Wyoming wethers 398 Wyoming wethers
25 western yearling wothers
143 western lambs
208 western lambs
6 Wyoming ewes, culls
62 Wyoming ewes
432 western yearlings
61 western lambs
306 Utah lambs
194 western lambs | 20 | Western yearling wothers | 87 | 3 | 75 |
143	Western lambs	59	4	45
205	Western lambs	62	4	70
5	Wyoming ewes, culis	88	2	20
62	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
62	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
62	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
63	Western yearlings	81	3	90
51	Western lambs	61	4	50
104	Western lambs	57	4	90
104	Western lambs	57	4	90
104	Western lambs	123	3	30
47	Wethers	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
60	Western lambs	98	3	80
61	Western lambs	98	3	80
62	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
63	Western lambs	100	3	25
64	Western lambs	100	3	25
65	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
66	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
67	Western lambs	100	3	25
68	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
69	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
60	Wyoming ewes	100	3	25
60	Wyoming ewes	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100	3	
60	Western lambs	100		
60	Western la CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.			

An Unexpectedly Small Run of Cattle

An Unexpectedly Small Run of Cattle Results in a Strong Demand.
CHICAGO. Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Recelpts, 17,500 head; an unexpectedly small run of cattle resulted in a strong market and an advance in prices of 10c for the better classes; good to choice cattle sold at \$5.70\text{if} 6.65; commoner grades, \$4.10\text{if} 5.65; stockers and feeders, \$3.25\text{if} 4.90; bulls, cows and helfers, \$2.00\text{if} 6.25; Texas steers, \$3.30\text{if} 4.90; calves, \$4.50\text{if} 7.25.
HOGS—Recelpts, 21,000 head; there was a fairly active demand for hogs at about Saturday's prices, with a few sales of prime hogs at a slight advance; heavy hogs sold at \$3.90\text{if} 4.50; ringed lots, \$4.15\text{if} 4.65; pigs, \$3.40\text{if} 4.50; culls, \$2.00 \text{if} 3.90.
BHEEP—Receipts, 25,000 head; sheep were SHEEP-Receipts, 25,000 head; sheep were in active demand at steady prices, but lambs were slow at declining prices; sheep sold at \$4.25@4.50; prime native wethers, commoner grades, \$2.00@3.50; western grass sheep, \$4.00@4.25; choice spring lambs, \$5.85 planos.

New York Live Stock.

ported; nominally steady. Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Recelpts, 9,500 head natives, 7,300 head Texans; slaughtering stock in good demand; all offerings that were of desirable quality selling steady; a few common bunches slow to lower; heavy native steers, \$5.25@5.90; light weights, \$4.70@5.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.56@6.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00@5.75; canners, \$2.25@3.00; western steers, \$3.45@4.60; Texans, \$3.56@3.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,100 head; light supply of common quality that sold fairly active at unchanged prices; heavy and mixed hogs \$4.25@4.30; light \$4.30@4.45; pigs \$3.00 Kansas City Live Stock. \$4.25@4.80; light, \$4.30@4.45; pigs, \$3.00

Macon SHEEP—Receipts, 6,200 head; quality of offerings improved; trade good at steady prices; lambs, \$4.80@5.29; muttons, \$3.60@3,90; feeding lambs, \$4.25@4.05; feeding sheep, \$3.25@4.00; stockers, \$3.00@4.00; culls, \$2.25@

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head, including 3,000 head Texans; market steady for natives to a shade lower for Texans; native shipping and export steers, \$4,759,625; dressed beef steers, \$4,00 (\$5,70; steers under 1,000 lbs., \$3,50(\$75,25); stockers and feeders, \$2,350(\$4,55); cows and helfers, \$2,50(\$6,60); canners, \$1,50(\$9,2,75); bulls, \$2,20(\$9,4,00); Texas and Indian steers, \$3,250(\$1,60); Lows and helfers, \$2,250(\$3,60).

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600 head; market slow but steady; pigs and lights, \$4,50(\$9,4,60); packers, \$4,30(\$9,4,55); butchers, \$4,50(\$9,4,60); packers, \$4,30(\$9,4,55); stockers, \$2,00(\$9,3,90); culls and bucks, \$1,66(\$9,3,50). St. Louis Live Stock Market.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 4.—(Spelal.)—The Journal quotes: CATTLE—Receipts, 1.600 head, including 800 head quarantines; quality common; natives, \$4.50@5.70; Texans and westerns, \$3.75.70; cows and helfers, \$2.00@4.75; bulls and stags, \$2.00@4.80; yearlings and caives, \$4.00.96, 15; stockers and feeders, \$3.40@4.65; yeals, \$4.600@7.05 \$4.5027.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,800 head; market steady to 2½c lower; heavy and medium, \$4.2024.30; light, \$4.2524.45; pigs, \$4.3024.40; bulk of sales, \$4.2524.30 head; market active and steady.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS—Good stock at 13c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 121/2c; choice,

46/15c; separator, 20c; gathered creamery, POULTRY-Hens, live, 74@8c; spring chickens, 19c; old and staggy roosters, live, 34@4c; ducks and geese, live, 5@6c; turkeys, live, 5@ Ve. Sc. PIGEONS-Live, per doz., 75c, VEALS-Choice, 9c.

VEGETABLES. WATERMELONS-Good stork, crated for hipments, 152:16c. CANTALOUPE—Per doz., crated, 354:40c. TOMATOES—Per crate, 254:30c. POTATOES—New, 254:30c per bu. CELERY—Per doz., 30:35c. SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., \$2:0042.25.

FRUITS,
BLUEBERRIES-Per 16-qt. case, \$1.50.
PLUMS-California, per crate, fl.35qrl.50.
CALIFORNIA PEACHES-Freestone, 90 (195c; clings 85@30c; APPLES—Per bbl., 12 GRAPES—Natives, 17@18c per basket; California, 11.25@1.50. TROPICAL FRUITS.

LEMONS California fancy, \$4.2594.50; holce California, \$8.7594.00; Messina, fancy, \$5.0005.25.
BANANAS—Choice, crated, large stock, per bunch \$2.50\(\pi_2.75 \); medium-sized bunches, \$2.00\(\pi_2.25 \).

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC. HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 7½c; No. 2 green hides, 6½c; No. 1 salted hides, 8c; No. 2 salted hides, 8c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lba, 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lba, 8c.

TALLOW GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 3c; tallow, No. 2 2½c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 2½d3c; yellow and brown grease, 1½d2½c.

PARIS. Sept. 4.—Prices were undecided at the opening of the bourse today, but subsequently became more active and improved. Kaffirs were dull, but later the market became more favorable and they closed firm on much buying. Turkeys and Rio Tintos were offered at the opening on London account, became dull, improved and closed firm on the report that the Transvall government had agreed to a conference. Three per cent rentes, 100f 724,6 for the account. Exchange on London, 25f Key West for some time to come."

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—Business was dull on the bourse today. What few changes occurred were declines.

BERLIN, Sept. 4.—On the bourse today business was dull in response to unfavorable advices in regard to the Transvaal crisis. International securities were maintained. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Exchange on London, 30 marks 46% pfg. for checks.

INNDON, Sept. 4.—The market for American securities was without decided feature and irregular until just before the close, when prices strengthened on the advance in consols. The close was firm. Spanish 4s closed at 66%. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £112,000. The Stock exchange will be closed Saturday, September 9. Gold premium at Buenos Ayres, 135.

London Stock Quotations. LONDON Sept. 4.-4 p. m.-Closing: Consols, money. 16t 15-36 N. Y. Central. Consols money to 19-19 Controls Consols acct 1654 Pennsylvania Canadian Pacific 1654 Reading Erie 1458 N. Pacific pfd do let pfd 1604 Atchison III. Central 1184 Grand Trunk U. P. pfd 824 Louisville St. Paul common 1874 Anaconda

BAR SILVER-Steady at 27%d per oz.

MONEY-2½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market
for short bills is 3½ per cent; for three
months' bills, 35-16 per cent. Weekly Foreign Bank Statement. BERLIN, Sept. 4.—The weekly statement f the imperial Bank of Germany shows ne following changes: Cash in hand, de-rease, 32,640,000 marks; treasury notes, ecrease, 89,000 marks; other securities, inrease, 44,520,000 marks; notes in circula-ion, increase, 39,020,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.—COTTON—Steady; sales, 1,550 baics; ordinary, 4c; good ordinary, 4%c; low middling, 53-15c; middling, 5%c; good middling, 61-16c; middling fair, 6%c. Futures firm; September, \$5.5965.62; October, \$5.5266.63; November, \$5.6666.67; December, \$5.7266.73; January, \$5.7266.77; February, \$5.9668.81; March, \$5.8466.85; April, \$5.8866.89; May, \$5.9465.96. Cotton Market.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions. Liverpool Grain and Provisions.
LIVERPOOL. Sept. 4.—WHEAT—Spot firm: No. 1 northern, spring, 6s 1d.
CORN—Spot firm: American mixed, new, 3s 4½d; American mixed, old, 3s 4½d.
PEAS—Canadian, 5s 10½d,
PROVISIONS—Bacon, long clear, 30 to 35 lbs. 31s 6d; long clear, 35 to 40 lbs., 30s 6d.
CHEESE—American finest, white, 53s; American finest, colored, 54s.

Sugar Market. NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4.-SUGAR-iteady; centrifugal, yellow, 44@44c; secnds, 24@4%c. MOLASSES-Dull; centrifugal, 6@6%c.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—OILS—Calcutta lin-seed, spot, 39s 9d. Turpentine, spirits, 33s 6d.

NATURAL WOODS IN BUGGIES.

They May Largely Supplant the Old

Style Painted Vehicles. The conventional black-painted buggy will have sharp competition next season by the revival of the demand for natural woods, says the Chicago Chronicle. Already many of the buggy manufacturers have laid in large stocks of fine woods and are making them up in a large number of light pieasure vehicles for single horses. Many samples are shown in windows around the city and the boulevards give promise of having light-colored rigs galore for next

The woods are highly polished and in beauty will compare with the handsomest planos. Birch, bird's-eye maple and oak will be the woods most generally used, because, while they finish beautifully, they

NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—BEEVES—Receipts, 4.564 head; good beeves firm; others steady; bulls firm; steers, \$4.1065.10; oxen and stags, \$3.2566.25; bulls, \$2.724.63.40; good helfers, \$1.6564.00; choice fat cows, \$4.40. Cables quote American cattle at 11½67124c per lb.; refrigerator beef, \$3/c per lb.; exports, none.

CALVES—Receipts, 2.716 head; veals steady; grassers 25c lower; veals, \$5.00.68.00; tops, \$8.25; culls, \$4.50; grassers and buttermilks, \$2.7563.50; yearlings, \$2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 9.915 head; good sheep firm; others steady; lambs 25c higher; sheep, 2.5064.37½; choice and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore and selected \$4.5064.75; lambs, \$4.374/366.40; choice fat cows \$4.40. Hore fat cows \$4.40. walnut ranges from dark to light. One order has been placed for red cedar, and it is said to be coming out of the preparatory courses a remarkably handsome production. "By far the handsomest wood that can be used, in my opinion," said an experienced Wabash avenue buggy maker recently, "is the sycamore, and there will be a number of buggles made of it. I made one in Wisconsin years ago, and I believe it was the prettiest piece of wood I ever saw, and the coloring and shading is most brilliant. It is of light red color, and a good piece, well finished, gives the idea of flames, or sometimes like the sunshine on dancing water. Such a piece of wood, passing rapidly be-

fore the eyes in a good bright light, will make anyone admire it, while the more sentimental will be in raptures. Cypress is much like the sycamore, flamy and reddish, but not quite so brilliant. Rosewood and Circassian and French walnuts are magnificent and will be used in many. In these buggies the dash, as well as the body, will be of the finest pieces that we can get, and we expect to have the most beautiful buggies in Chicago next year that can be found anywhere. There is no reason why the buggy should always be black-no more than there is reason a person should always wear black clothes, and a natural wood buggy, in addition to its fine appearance, is keep it clean. Even when dirty it is presentable."

CIGARS FROM THE PHILIPPINES. Cheap Grades Are Being Brought Here

by Returning Soldiers. Before the dusky little Cubans began their last efforts to throw off the Spanish yoke, relates the Milwaukee Sentinel, an Havana cigar with a Manila wrapper was one of the choicest weeds that an exquisite could place between his lips in the way of a smoker. As Havana fillers became scarce, owing to the insurrection, other tobacco was substiwrappers also went to the boards to a large extent.

Then General Charles King came back from Manila with a private stock of Manila made cigars, pure and undefiled. They were done up each in its suit of shining tin foil to preserve the moisture. General King extolled their virtues and passed them around public servants has thus been begun. among his friends. They did not like the flavor at the start, but the cigars had a faculty of growing into favor, even after General King had given out the information in Manila. Now the information comes from Dresden that the German smokers are getabout 11/2 cents each.

selling in Dresden he expressed no surprise. "I wrote a letter to the Sentinel in which I stated that good cigars in Manila sold at 1 cent each," said General King. "I can conceive how they can be sold at Dresden for 11/2 cents each, notwithstanding the cost of transportation and the fact that the manucents I obtained as good a cigar as I care to smoke; as good, in my opinion, as the 15-cent 746, and in 1898, \$7,738,337. cigar here in Milwaukee. You may not be to detect the delicate flavor of the Vuelta Avajo of Cuba in it, but you are getting an honest, well-made and unadulter-

"The army officers at first did not take kindly to the Manila cigars, but they soon grew to like them. The only reason we see so little of the Manila cigars in this country is that it costs just as much to import the cheap Manila cigar as it does to import the more expensive Havanas, the customs duties being levied by the pound and not by the cost price of the article. In this way a 2-cent Manila becomes a 15-cent cigar when it reaches New York or Chicago or Milwaukee and people will probably prefer a good

24150 for checks, Spanish 4s closed at 5.575.
FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—Business was dull on the bourse today. What few changes

Four Thousand Youngsters Respond to the Call for Study.

HOURS, RULES AND THE TEACHERS

Some Remarks on the Influence Exerted by Teachers-College Growth in New York State-Educational Notes.

The Manila American reports that on July 8 thirty-five schools were opened in Manila by order of General Williston, provost marshal, at the suggestion of G. P. Anderson, superintendent of education. About 4,000 the average attendance in peace times. Several of the schools were burned, especially those in Tondo and Santa Anna dis-

tricts, but these have all been replaced by other buildings and furnished throughout for the reception of the pupils. The schools will for the present be conducted on the old lines, the majority of the children being only able to speak Spanish, but one hour daily is to be devoted to teaching English in every school. The school hours will be from 7:30 to 10:30 a. m. and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. daily, but all public holidays will be strictly observed. The regular attendance of all childran in Manila between the ages of 6 and 12 years at one or other of the schools will be enforced. The schools are arranged as fol-

In the districts of Quiapo, San Sebastian Sampaloc, San Miguel, Conception, Ermita, Malate, Singalon, Paco Pandacan, Santa Anna and Intramuros one school each for boys and girls; in Tondo and Santa Cruz two schools each, and in Binondo three schools. At Malate will be the high normal school

for boys. The following are the names of the new teachers: The three Misses Egbert (daughters of the late Colonel Egbert), two Misses Williams (daughters of the late Captain Williams, Twenty-first infantry), Mme.

Bearnie (wife of the general of that name, now a prisoner in the hands of the insurgents), Miss Shraadlin (lately arrived from Kansas), Sergeant J. J. Charleton (detailed from First Washington) and Messrs. Ralph Kobbs, J. A. Christensen, L. L. Porussi, H. E. Valberg, J. J. Gilmour and J. G. Lang.

A Teacher's Value.

"What the teacher is counts for much more than what she knows. A love of children, unlimited tact and infinite patience are the necessary natural endowments, writes Caroline B. Le Row in the September Ladies' Home Journal. "Of course the ability to teach implies the possession of an education, though no amount of education alone can make a good teacher. While all teachers must know more than they teach, the power to impart to others is the important matter, and the one in which tact or ingenuity is absolutely the prime requisite. Moreover, she should be personally a social, intellectual and moral force in the community. The physician and the clergyman have immense opportunities for this uplifting of humanity, yet their advantages are small when compared with

have made applications for positions, with information and references concerning them. these items being at the service of any one desirous of obtaining a teacher. The candidate pays to the agency about \$2 for the privilege of having her name registered, and about 5 per cent of her salary for one or two years after securing a position. The agency is in correspondence with schools and teachers all over the country, and in this way a large number of positions are obtained."

Progress of Education in Exypt. Education has made gratifying progress Magazine, though the principle pursued has Still each year sees the number of pupils have shown a remarkable interest, and demand more modern methods. Schools supported by native subscription have been opened for both boys and girls, European teachers engaged and government inspection solicited. What may be taken as more indicative still of the new spirit abroad is cheaper to keep and requires little work to the fact that the great El Azhar university at Cairo, the famous center of all of Islam's scholastic theology, has applied for government teachers to teach secular subof modern reading, writing and arithmetic manhole, in addition to the old lessons in the Koran This ar and sacred history. The result of this work match had almost burned his fingers when is seen in the requirement that all applicants his nerve came back and he took careful alm have passed certain examinations in the head off the rattlesnake just as it was poised schools. The work of securing the best of to strike.

College Growth in New York. The report of the College department of the University of the State of New York from the boiler. At sight of Jake he turned shows that the number of students in atshows that the number of students in atthat they were "2-centers" away over there tendance on colleges, professional, technical and other special schools is two and one-half cluded to fight Jake and made a flerce at times as great as in 1888, having risen tack, maddened as he was by the pain of his ting up next to the pure Manilas and that from 11,533 to 29,801. The institutions wound, they are sold in that city for 6 pfennigs, or doubled and were forty-five in 1888 and 105 As the in 1894. The number of instructors trebled, trigger of his revolver, but the cartridge When General King's attention was called so that the proportion of instructors to stu-\$28,477,918 to \$70,251,067, also increased much more rapidly than the number of This and the first students, rising nearly 200 per cent, while back into his boiler, threw out the dead the students increased 148 per cent, so that snake and went to sleep. here, too, the provision for instruction increased faster than the number of those to overhaul the game he had bagged during facturer has to make his profit. For 21/2 needing it. Expenditure increased in about the night. the same proportion; in 1888 it was \$2,138,-

This increase in students is, roundly in population, and the growth in wealth devoted to purposes of education is about twelve-fold as fast as the general increase of the wealth of the community.

Educational Notes. James C. MacRae of Raleigh has been chosen professor of law at the University of North Carolina. Mr. MacRae has served on the superior and supreme court benches in his state and is an ex-member of con-

Dr. Lewis Swift of Mount Lowe observatory, California, has just received the ninth medal for astronomical discovery. It was awarded for the discovery of an unexpected comet on March 3, 1899, and is given by the terial was found so pretty and so well

and create ill-feeling among pupils.

Prof. Thomas Nolan of the University of Pennsylvania, who has been elected to the chair of architecture in the University of Missouri, was graduated from the University of Rochester in 1879 and from the department of architecture at Columbia university in 1882. In 1888-89 he was a student of architecture and engineering works in Europe, and in 1896 he was engaged in archi-tectural and archaeological investigations in Greece and Italy.

One wing of the museum of the University of Pennsylvania has been completed. When children were enrolled on the first day, a ent wings possessing a unity in them-number exceeding expectations and equal to selves, to be finally connected by a series of courts. The formal opening of the wing now completed will take place this fail. The scientists of Chicago have been mak-ing tests, whose results lead them to conclude that the brightest children, as a rule, are also physically stronger than the dull ones. From this is argued a mental advance to be made on a strict physical basis, a conclusion in accord with common sense.
One effect of the practical test of their theory would be a pause in the system, now too much in vogue, of over-pressure on tender young brains and neglect of physical conditions.

conditions. The Minneapolis Journal reports that "an astoundingly low standard of preparation among the common school teachers of the state is revealed by the results of the first general examination of the teachers of the state under the direction of the department of public education and in pursuance of the provisions of a law enacted by the last leg-islature. Out of 5,000 teachers taking the examinations, 25 per cent failed to pass, and the passing percentage was only 60! Twenty per cent more were so nearly on the edge that a strict interpretation of the

law would disquarify them." Prof. John J. Smallwood, president of the Temperance, Industrial and Collegiate Insti-tute of Claremont, Va., was born in slavery, but by sheer energy and courage has obtained a better education than the average white man receives. His parents were slaves, belonging to the family of M. W. Smallwood, who represented the Second con-gressional district of North Carolina in the gressional district of North Carolina in the confederate congress from 1863 until the close of the war. In 1888, after receiving an education in this country, the professor went to Europe and studied political and moral science in London, Paris and Berlin. When he returned to America he raised \$2,000, with which he established the institute of the control of the c tute of which he is still the head. His life has been spent in honest efforts to better the condition of the negroes of the south.

HIS HOME IN A BOILER.

But Even There the Miner Was Not Safe from Wild Beasts. Shut up in an old steam boiler with a bear and a rattlesnake. That was the experience of Jake Aldrich a few days ago, relates the San Francisco Call. Jake says that it is the tightest box he ever got into, and he has been in a good many. Jake is a prospector who for over a year has been working out in the mountains a few miles from

Diamond Springs, El Dorado county. Near where Jake has been working is an abandoned engine, with all the machinery, including the boiler. The house that inclosed the machinery has been blown down, so that the boiler stands out in the open air. The boiler is one of the old-fashioned kind, without flues. Early in the year it struck Jake that thi boiler would be a pretty good place to sleep

in, as it was warm and dry and perfectly impervious to the heavy rains that fall in the vicinity. So he took out the manhole gasket, which was a big one, located at the end of the boiler, close to the bottom, and moved it. He found that it was just what he had been looking for. Dark, of course, but as warm as a house. By knocking off a steam pe connection at the other and boller the ventilation was perfect and no danger of getting wet. For months Jake enjoyed his sleeping quarters in the boiler

around. But last Monday night there was trouble. That's when the bear and the snake got in. At least that's when the bear got in. When the snake got in is a mystery. It may have been hibernating under Jake's blankets all winter for all he knew, but he does know it was there last Monday night. Jake went to bed at his usual time-about dark-and, as the night was a little warm in Egypt, says a writer in Harper's concluded to leave the manhole open. He went to sleep instantly, but some hours for its present end a few youths well later was awakened by a queer sound at the educated for the public service rather than end of the boiler. Rising in his blankets, a wider distribution of primary instruction. Jake reached for his miners' matches. These are the kind that will burn several minutes. increased, and an advantage along the line Striking one, he was for a moment blinded of modern education from the middle-age by the glare. Then it flickered and went program of learning prevalent in all out. Before he could strike another Jake Moslem schools. The people themselves became conscious of a sniffling down at the far end of the boiler. Then he got fright ened and when he reached for his matchbox he couldn't find it. He felt here and there, all the time conscious that the sniffling was coming his way. Cold sweat came out all over him and a frenzy seized him

He wanted to make a rush for the manhole but fear held him to the spot. Then he felt for his matches again and this time put his hand right on them. Striking one, his horror was increased. Before him stood a big bear. At sight of the light jects. The seed of reform has indeed spread, the bear became frightened and went back for it was among the followers of this great to the end of the boiler. Jake's first impuls school that the most bitter opposition to was to draw his revolver and fire, but he had the innovations of infidel foreigners used to a fear that he might miss the bear or not hit be found. Even now the government can a vital spot, and so he kept his matches only afford a school fund of about \$500,000 burning in order to keep the bear at bay annually, and spends this for the education until he could think out a plan of flight. of only about 11,000 future civil servants. While this situation was at its most strained Outside of this, 200,000 children attend the point Jake's blood almost froze in his veins, village schools, supported by local contribu- for the whirr of a rattlesnake struck his ear. tions and small grants made by the govern- It was in the boiler, right in front of him, ment to such of them as submit to govern- and between him and the bear. The first tuted for your "15-centers" and the Manila | ment inspection, and teach a small amount | move was made by the bear through the

This aroused Jake to his senses. The for positions in the government service shall over the sights of his revolver and blew the

> Victory now aroused Jake's sportsma blood. He wanted the bear. Climbing out as quickly as he could he to run, but a pistol ball caught him between the shoulders and dropped him. He con-

to the price at which the Manila cigars were dents was very greatly increased and the knocked him over, but before he reached the missed fire. The bear made a jump and property of the institutione, increasing from ground Jake had put a bullet in the ponder-This ended the fight. Then Jake crawled

> Next morning he was up bright and early USES FOR RATTLESNAKE SKINS.

speaking, six-fold as fast as the increase Supply is Practically Inexhaustible-Process of Tanning "Speaking of the uses to which queer

kinds of leather are nowadays put," said a

resident of West Pike, on Pine creek, Pa., to a Washington Star writer recently, "reminds me of a factory in my town where rattlesnake skins are employed quite extensively for making a variety of belts, slippers, gloves, neckties and waistcoats for winter wear. For several years prior to 1897 the firm had been making horse bide gloves and mittens for motormen and railroad men, but in the fall of the year mentioned they began to use rattlesnake skins, for which there was no market. The ma-

The Derlin authorities have etrictly for | nent city in the United States. The factory, bidden collections among school children for missionary and other purposes, on the ground that they prove a burden to parents ness in goods made of this novel kind of leather.

"The skins come to the factory salted and with the heads off. Sometimes the Here Is Where rattles are still attached to the tail. The skins are tanned and prepared for use in the factory, where the operation requires You Will Find it in the thirty days. The curing process removes all that disagreeable odor peculiar to the Principal Cities. raw skin and brings out the natural brightness of the black and yellow mottle to per-

"The supply of rattlesnake skins is said entirely finished the museum will cover to be practically inexhaustible. They come nine acres, but, owing to the impossibility of this being accomplished for a number of years, the design chosen for the building was such as would enable the erection of different manner. The capping of rattlesmake skins is said to be practically inexhaustible. They come from the northern tier of Pennsylvania counties, from the Lake George region, Colorado, Wyoming and Michigan. The to be practically inexhaustible. They come James M. Godard. from the northern tier of Pennsylvania ekins are worth from 25 cents to \$2 each, according to size, those of the black or male rattler being the most valuable. The rattles are converted into scarf pins and sold at fancy prices to people who are fond of such curiosities.

Labor Day at Sturgts. DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 4.—(Special felegram.)—Fully five thousand people attended the Labor Day picnic at Sturgis from Harvard University Library. Deadwood, Lead, Terry and surrounding camps.

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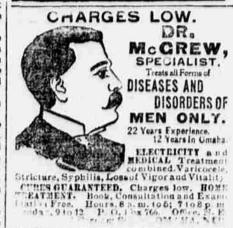
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