Recent Contributions to the Health and Comfort of Communities.

Lively Pace of Electrical Automobiles at Home and Abroad-Power Development at Ningara

highest function of the engineer. The Mosaic law was summed up as requiring six kinds of purity-pure air, pure water, pure food, pure soil, pure dwellings and pure bodies. Sir William said he had recently dined in a room where there were four gas burners, and, taking each gas burning as equivalent in its air-vitiating properties to five persons, the cubic space was 160 cubic feet, as against the 1,000 cubic feet per head fixed by law for hospitals, and 250 for fac-The air thus became stagnant and caused great distress and severe headache to the diners. The proper amount of air suppply for an adult is 3,000 cubic feet per hour; so that in a cubic space of 1,000 feetsuch as a bedroom ten feet high and tes feet square, with a single occupant-the whole air contents of the space should be renewed three times an hour. How far this hardly be is from being accomplished, as a rule, nearly every householder is at least able to conjecture. Here electricity comes to the rescue; it does not vitiate the air; it can even warm and sift it from mechanical impurities before admission, besides promoting cleanliness in its surroundings. On the subject of pure water, Sir William said that the maintenance of a supply of good water was the chief work of the sanitary engineer. Polluted water is now purified and softened mechanically by sand filtration; chemically by precipitation and by the action of vegetation, and biologically by the chemical activities and cannibat habits of living organisms. The question of the electrical purification of large bodies of water is now being discussed, and many experiments in that direction are in progress. There should be a double supply of water in large towns, one purified for domestic purposes and one unpurified for watering roads, flushing drains, etc. Successful attempts have already been made to assist the oxygenation of water by electrolysis. A well known electrical process decomposes seawater into a powerful antiseptic, disinfectant and deodorizer. The liquor produced, containing chlorine and chlorites, is laid on at Netley hospital like water. In some seaport towns the seawater is used for many public purposes. Here, again, the agency of electricity should be invoked, as the best and cheapest means of pumping up the required supply. Legislation is being actively promoted in the cause of pure food, and electricity is now employed on a considerable scale in the detection of adulterations In food, drugs, etc. Electricity is one of the most potent agencies in modern ventilation, and when electric ventilators were simplified and cheapened, so as to be generally used in dwelling houses, the health of communities would be immensely improved, and their energy vastly increased. Discussing through the earth are held to be the course the question as to how far disease was car- of the magnetic vibrations and the dison clothes, Sir William suggested that the electric current might be utilized to cleanse them, as it proved fatal to many kinds of dangerous bacteria. He also said that, in spite of the reports occasionally published, that the use of the incandescent light in houses affected the eyes injuriously, in a very extensive experience he had never come across a single instance of such injury.

Behind Automobiles. There has been a hazy impression in some quarters, says the Electrical Engineer, that automobilism has gone ahead with a rush in this country, but nothing could be further from the truth. With unusual slowness the art has been taken up here, and while it is likely soon, to enjoy an unprepedented development at American hands, we are still much the laggards in the race, This may in turn be due to the badness of American roads, some of which would shame central Africa; but be the cause what it may, the statistics show that hitherto the work done here has cut no figure at all. It would appear from data now in our possession that in Europe there are now well over 7,000 owners of automobiles. Many of these own more than one vehicle, so that perhaps the number of vehicles could be put at 10,000. Of the 7,000 France has The general idea has been that in France the interest was centered in Paris, but this is erroneous, 4,541 of the 5,600 being scattered all through the departments. In France, moreover, are 619 manufacturers of automobiles, not including makers of detail parts, 998 dealers, 1,095 repair shops, 8,939 stores for oil, gas, etc. and 265 electric charging plants and "posts." For the re-mainder of Europe the figures are far from complete, but in Germany are 268 owners of automobiles, ninety in Austria-Hungary, ninety in Belgium, forty-four in Spain, 304 in Great Britain, 111 in Italy, gixty-eight in Holland, 114 in Switzerland and thirtyfive in Russia, Denmark, Portugal, etc.

No such figures as these are obtainable for the United States, and if we put the number of automobiles in this country at 500 it will probably be an exaggeration. The number of workers actually at work or organizing is somewhere around 100. Fortunately for our credit as an inventive and enterprising nation there is every promise of an outburst of activity and, as we noted not long ago, one concern has laid out plans and contracts for 4,000 electric vehicles to be built and delivered as quickly as facilities will allow. Other concerns, electric, oil, etc., are about ready to build each from three to five vehicles a day, so that even within a single year this country may overhaul Europe. Many of our automobiles are going abroad, but several of foreign make are being brought here, and without doubt the rapid advance in the art will depend in no small measure upon this international exchange of inventions, methods, devices and improvements.

As to the investment, if the 10,000 automobiles in Europe be averaged at \$1,000 apiece, they have cost the buyers \$10,000,000. In this country, the like investment, averaging the automobiles at \$2,500 apiece, would only be \$1,250,000, but the owners and contracts in hand represent perhaps ten times that amount, while companies with a nominal paper capital of \$400,000,000 have announced their intention of building automo biles. The American output the coming year ought to be worth \$10,000,000, and it will be largely electrical at that.

When it was first proposed to utilize the power of Niagara Falls by causing a portion of the water to be deflected into canals or tunnels to operate dynamos of 5,000 horsepower each there was a great putery against "the ruthless destroynature." It was soon shown, says the Philaselphia Record, that the hysterical objectors were entirely ignorant of the facts, and that | capable in certain circumstances of igniting the utilization of the force running to waste would not appreciably affect the falls. Moreover, the proposed plan if carried to a suc- as it depends not only on the quantity of constul issue would, it was said, tend to pre- | energy, but in the mode of its application serve the beauty of the place from the grad- and other attendant circumstances. In any ual inroads of small factories which were al- | case all visible sparks may be looked upon ready springing up on the banks, using the as dangerous.

THE FIELD OF ELECTRICITY water power directly. Sufficient time has OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET pany undertook the gigantic work of estab-Mshing an electric power plant on the largest scale ever known to permit the forming of an Moderate Receipts as Usual on the Last Day the concensus of opinion of many visitors or disadvantages of the enterprise, from a purely utilitarian etandpoint; and we think the concensus of opinon of many visitors LIGHT, HEAT, POWER AND PURE WATER who were familiar with the surroundings before the new installation was begun ts that the Niagara Falls Power company's undertakings have not injured the falls at all as a scenic wonder, but have added immensely to their attractiveness in many other ways.

The total quantity of water which will be drawn off when all of the dynamos shall Sir William Preece, in his presidential ad- have been installed will not be missed at frees at the annual congress of the London all, for the normal rate of flow of Niagara Sanitary Institute, made several points to Fails exceeds one hundred million gallons Illustrate the extent to which electricity is every minute, and this corresponds to more making civilized communities healthier. than 2,500,000 horse power. If we shall with regard to pure air, he reminded his hearers how Moses, in order to prevent the pollution of the air, ordered that all refuse should be carried out of the camp and burned. We have just begun to follow the lead of Moses by the very modern introduction of refuse destructors, and at the same time utilizing their heat for electric lightness of the comparison of the same time utilizing their heat for electric lightness of the comparison of the amount of power now used or to be utilized we will see how puny man's greatest achievement in this direction will appear by comparison. The energy employed at Niagara in various electro-chemical industries, electrical rail-total September, 1895, 173,088 85,067 Total September, 1895, 173,088 85,067 Total September, 1895, 173,088 85,067 Total September, 1895, 174,189 189,199 Total September, 1896, 174,199 Total September, 1896, 174, With regard to pure air, he reminded hts compute this with the amount of power force is transmitted to Buffalo for lighting that city, running the trolley cars and for other purposes. The entire installation at the falls, including the dynamos now in operation and in the process of erection, will absorb about 50,000 horse power, or about one-fiftieth part of the estimated horse power of the falls. Assuming that the Niagara Falls Power company may eventually utilize 100,000 horse power, the effect upon the flow of water would still be so slight that it would require delicate measurements to detect any diminution in the depth of the water on the brink of the falls, and it could not be noticed by the eye at all.

Electricity in the Aurora. The cause of the aurora is still shrouded in mystery. Its electrical character can questioned, and yet when it shows itself there is no great manifestation of atmospheric electricity near the earth's surface. Nearly all those who have tried to account for the existence of visible electricity high up in the air have differed in their explanations. Fisher holds that electricity is produced by the coagulation of the particles condensed from the humivapors on the margin of the polar ice caps, and that these particles are illuminated by the current through them, the streamer being columns of such brightened particle ascending from lower to higher and electrically opposed strata of the atmosphere. In all probability ice grains play a part in the phenomenon, for one of the feature of auroral displays is the frequent falling of frozen spicula from the sky. There i a well authenticated case of a French artiswho, while sketching, felt them falling on his hands. Biot is alone in maintaining that the luminosity of the aurora is real clouds of metallic matter lit up by electricity and arranged like magnets in the air parallel to the dipping needle. De la Rive held that the light is created by the interchange of positive and negative currents between mesphere. The theory of Prof. Loomis tends very much in the same direction. He tends very much in the same direction. the colder and warmer regions of the atbelieves that the abundant vapors ascending from the equatorial seas carry up into the higher regions of the atmosphere quantities of positive electricity, while the electricity of the earth remains negative. The positive current is conveyed by upper air currents toward the pole, where an interchange of electricity takes place as soon as a certain tension is reached. The interchange is effected through spaces of the least resistance, which the upper air regions are known to be, and the streaming electricity becomes luminous and constitutes the familiar auroral beams, the currents returning through the earth are held to be the course of the magnetic vibrations and the distinct of the policy of the positive current is conveyed by upper air currents toward the pole, where an interchange is effected through spaces of the least resistance, which the upper air regions are known to be, and the streaming electricity becomes luminous and constitutes the familiar auroral beams, the currents returning through the earth are held to be the course of the magnetic vibrations and the distinct of the positive current is conveyed by upper air currents toward the pole, where an interchange of electricity takes place as soon as a certain tension is reached. The interchange is effected through spaces of the least resistance, which the upper air regions are known to be, and the streaming electricity becomes luminous and constitutes the familiar auroral beams, the currents returning through the earth are held to be the course of the yards alove, were the large story a September in the history of the table of receipts above, were the large story a September in the history of the table of receipts above, were the large story a September in the history of the table of receipts above, were the large story a September in the history of the table of receipts above, were the large story a September in the history of the table of receipts above, were the large story a September in the history of the yards. The receipts of safety was in 1897, ern lights," which have so long mystified mariners and scientists and been a source of dread to superstitious people, have been produced on a small scale in a darkened laboratory. The smell of sulphur, which is said to have an accompaniment of auroral displaye, is believed to be a further confirmation of the electrical nature of the phenomenon being possibly caused by the ozone, nitrous oxide or ammonia which is formed in the atmosphere by the electrical discharge during thunder storms. All these theories are reduced to one single explanation in the minds of those who believe that the aurora is but the slow and silent light-

ning of the poles.

Electrical Counters. The twelfth census of the United States, the plans for which are already well on the way, will be begun, so far as regards active enumeration, on June 1, 1900. It will be the first census in which all the work of recording and computing statistics is to done by mechanical means. Electrical tabulating machines were introduced for this purpose toward the close of the eleventh census, but in the coming enumeration they will be relied upon entirely. Without such assistance the taking of the twelfth census would be practically an impossibility. In the eleventh census it was seven years before the final volume of the principal report-that on population-was off the presses. In the census of 1880 the last volume was published in 1889. Congress stipulates that the four principal reports of the coming enumerationon population, mortality, agriculture and manufactures-must be ready for publication on July 1, 1902. In addition to this etrict time limit are to be taken into consideration the entirely changed conditions of the next census. It will embrace for the first time the inhabitants of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, and will count 75,000,000 people. Concerning each of these human be ings who are scattered over some 4,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface, a dozen facts must be recorded. The taking of the census will occupy the services of more than 40,000 persons. The members of the field force-in themselves nearly 40,000-will forward their data to headquarters in Washington, where it will be compiled and prepared for publication by a staff of 3,000 clerks in the central office. Each of the 75,000,000 cards used, on which are punched the statistics concerning each person, are numbered to correspond with the numbers opposite the names in the schedules. They contain 228 symbols, each of which is an abbreviation representing some fact within the range of the census enumeration. They are punched by means of a machine something like a typewriter as a clerk reads from the shedule the required information to the operator at the keyboard. In this way 700 cards can be disposed of in one day by one clerk. One thousand clerks are to be put to this special work. From the punching machine the record cards go to the electric tabulating machine, which collects all the information they convey and puts it into systematic form. One machine does the labor of twenty clerks under the old system. From here the record slips past to a force of 1,000 clerks, who make up the tables and

The result of the experiments on the ignition of firedamp and coal dust by means of electricity were given in a paper oy Herr Heise and Dr. Theim, recently read before the Institution of Mining Engineers, says one of the grandest works of the Engineering and Mining Journal. The sum of the results obtained show that in general the amount of electrical energy firedamp need be extremely small. This amount cannot be definitely fixed, however,

Electrical Ignition of Fire-Damp.

prepare copy for the printers.

of the Week.

GENERAL MARKET SLOW AND RATHER DULL

Receipts for Month Largest for September in History of the Yards-Hogs a Little Lower, Cattle Dull and Sheep Quiet.

SOUTH OMAHA, Sept. 30.
 Receipts were:
 Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

 Official Monday
 6,685
 2,958
 12,603

 Official Tuesday
 6,844
 12,169
 11,02

 Official Wednesday
 8,814
 9,176
 5,489

 Official Thursday
 6,959
 8,924
 9,579

 Official Friday
 2,898
 8,887
 1,048

 Official Saturday
 1,464
 8,165
 1,308
 Average price paid for hogs for the last several days with comparisons:

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	4 14				4 31		5 3
	•				4 24	Sec.	5 20
4	4 19					5 61	6 31
ā		9 (20		9 76			5 4
6			4 05				5 48
7				9.70	1 90		6 6
8							5 4
					4 104	9.00	5 5
	2 20						
		9 02					5 6
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				2 79		D 80	5 70
· · · · · ·							
				2 69	4 08		5 8
D				2 70		0 68	
9	3 34		3 84			0.1	5 8
7	•	3 68	3 86	2 651			
8	4 32	•	3 94	2 71	4 04		5 9
9	4 33	3 74		2 81	4 03		6 4
20	4 31		4 03		4 02		6 0
11	4 31		4 60	2.83	3 96	5 33	6 L
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24		3 77		2 81		5 36	
5	4 41						6 3
		2.71					6 4
27			9.70	. 00			6 2
20				0 00		5 17	6 0
90					9 88		6 1
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*****	Sur	0 01	0 01	6 91	9 30	1 3	0 1
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310	The official months of	TAX DATE OF	(a)	200
d	The official number of brought in today by each	road	Wils:	ock
ŧ,	Cattle	Hogs.	Sh'p.l	Irs.
y	C., M. & St. P. Ry	- 6	++	
	O. & St. L. Ry	1		
220	Mo. Pacific Ry 31	5	**	
8	Union Pac. System	30	6	8
4	C. & N. W. Ry	. 4		
	F., E. & M. V. R. R., 1 C., St. P., M. & O. Ry B. & M. R. R. R 17	24		
	C., St. P., M. & O. Rv	10		
n	B. & M. R. R. R 17	26	200	- 74
172	C., B. & Q. Ry	9	950	
	K. C. & St. J 4			
B	C., R. I. & P. Ry., E. 1		**	25.7
g B			**	•••
	O., 10, 11 to 1. 115., 14.	Petroni		200
3.6	Total recolute 54	117		-
n	Total receipts 54	117	D	9
t n	The disposition of the	day's	rece	ipts

The disposition of the was as follows, each buyer number of head indicated:	day's r purchas	eceipts ing th
	ttle. Hogs	
		. Direch
G. H. Hammond Co	1.647	***
Swift and Company	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	
Ammour & Company	2 1,752	
Armour & Co	1717. 404 CHIA	***
	824	
Huston & Co	17	
Huston & Co N. Morris	74	***

just about 25c and the common kinds 20g declined from 15c to 25c, with trashy kinds 40c. The feeling among operators seems to showing most decline. Heavy steers, 25.45g be that the next two weeks will see the 6.25, light weights, 34.70g.00; stockers and end of the big run of western caule for this feeders, 23.15g.5.00; butcher cows and befreeasm. Some are anticipating a big demand ets. 33.00g.4.50; canners, 32.15g.3.00; western for feeding cattle the coming week, but steers, 23.00g.6.00; Texans, 23.00g.4.30.

just about 25c and the common kinds 200 soc. The feeling among operators seems to be that the next two weeks will see the end of the big run of western cattle for this season. Some are anticipating a big demand for feeding cattle the coming week, but still they feel that prices are plenty high enough on feeding cattle even after the decline of the present week.

HOGS—For the last day of the week there was a large run of hogs, and while that would under ordinary circumstances be excuse enough for bearing the market, there was a still further weakening influence in the reports from Chicago. The result was that the packers were able to buy the hogs a shade lower than yesterday. Heavy hogs sold largely at \$4.3064.35, light loads at \$4.35.264 425 principally, with a few at \$4.45 and a choice load of butcher weights at \$4.475. The market was reasonably active at the decline noted and the most of the hogs changed hands early. Late trains, some of which did not arrive until close to 10 o'clock, and not until orders generally had been filled, did not fare so well. In fact, the market closed weak at the decline and very slow. fact, the market closed weak at the decline

fact, the market closed weak at the decline and very slow.

Receipts of hogs this week, as well as of other kinds of live stock, have been liberal, but in spite of that fact the market has been in good shape on most every day. The week started out with values just where they were at the close of the previous week, but the market eased off a little on Tuesday and Wednesday. On Thursday the market took a turn upwards and the average price was the highest of the month. The week closed with values a little lower than they were at the opening.

erage price was the highest of the month. The week closed with values a little lower than they were at the opening.

SHEEP—There were five fresh loads in the yards this morning and a few odds and ends carfied over from yesterday. As it was the last day of the week the demand did not appear to be very brisk and the market as a whole was a little slow. The trade was really without any other feature worthy of mention.

Arrivals of sheep this week have been very large and under that influence and the easier eastern markets values at this point have gradually eased off. It is safe at the present time to say that the market is low located in the large and under that influence and the easier eastern markets values at this point have gradually eased off. It is safe at the present time to say that the market is low located in the large ready was rather slow the market on some days was rather slow the trade was in pretty good shape considering the large receipts, and the condition of other markets. A very large number of feeding lambs arrived, and met with quite ready sale during the first half of the week. Later on, after the more urgent orders were filled, the demand was not quite so brisk and the trade on some days was a little inclined to drag.

Quotations: Prime native wethers, \$1.2004 (a); fair to good grass wethers, \$2.9007 (a); fair to good to choice grass ewes, \$3.4007.55; good to choice spring lambs, \$4.5007.55; common spring lambs, \$4.004.50; feeder wethers \$3.6503.75; feeder yearlings, \$3.8003.90; feeder lambs, \$4.2504.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET. Receipts Too Small for a Market and

Prices Entirely Nominal. CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—CATTLE—Receipt of cattle today were too small to make a market and quotations were almost entirely nominal. A few lots of medium grade cattle sold at unchanged prices.

HOGS—There was a fairly active demand for hogs at yesterday's range of prices.

Heavy hogs sold at \$4.1064.75; mixed lots, \$4.4064.89; light, \$4.45664.99; ptgs. \$4.1064.89; culls, \$1.5064.90; AMBS—Reccipts of sheep and lambs were light and the market was mostly a nominal one. Sheep were salable

mostly a nominal one. Sheep were salable at \$1.75@2.75 for inferior up to \$4.00@4.25 for choice; lambs sold at \$3.69@5.65 RECEIPTS—Cattle, 200 head; hogs, 17,000

St. Louis Live Stock.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 700 head; market for best grades shows an advance of 10715c on the week, but medium and lower qualities and stock grades are about as much lower; native and shipping and export steers, \$5.0076.50; dressed beef steers, \$1.5076.75; steers under 1.000 lbs., \$3.7575.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.5074.75; cows and helfers, \$2.0076.50; canners, \$1.5072.75; bulls, \$2.0076.00; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.2576.50; cows and helfers, \$2.2073.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 2.500 head; market 5c. \$2.20(3.50, HOGS—Receipts, 2,500 head; market 5c lower; pigs and lights, \$4.55(4.65; pnckers, \$4.40(4.50; butchers, \$4.55(4.65, SHEEP — Receipts, 100 head; market steady; native muttons, \$3.40(4.10; lambs, \$4.00(3.50; stockers, \$2.25(3.25; culls and bucks, \$1.50(3.00)

St. Joseph Live Stock Market. CATTLE—It is always the same on a Saturday in the cattle yards and what is said of the trade one week would apply equally well most any other week. Saturday has come to be the next thing to a holiday in the cattle markets of the country. The yards are open and everyone is on hand, but no one expects to do business or hand, but no one expects to do business or tries yery hard. That is the way it was to sales, \$4.42\(\text{200}\) 1.47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}\).47\(\text{200}

four
heep.
1.306
500
100

ets. \$3.004, 80; canners. \$2.1593, 00; western steers, \$1.0095, 00; Texans, \$1.0094, 20.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,200 head, trade fairly active at steady to 5c lower prices. Business for the week good and prices slightly higher. Heavy hogs, \$4.4024,50; mixed, \$4.5074,60; lights, \$4.904,45; pigs. \$4.2094,50.

SHEEP—No offerings today. Supply for week amounted to 24,000 head. Decline for week amounted to 24,000 head. Decline for week amounts to from 5c to 15c, with stock and feedling sheep; howing most strength. Lambs brought \$4.2595,00; muttons, \$3.5094,50; feedling sheep, \$3.55024,50; feedling sheep, \$3.25024,50; feedling sheep, \$3.25024,50; feedling sheep. \$3.25@4.00; stockers, \$3.00@3.85; culls,

OMARIA GENERAL MARKET.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Receipts, light; market firm at

BUTTER-Common to fair, 14c; choice, 16@17c; separator, 22@23c; gathered cream-POULTRY - Hens, live, 756c; spring chickens, 7½c; old and staggy roosters, live, 3½@ic; ducks and geese, live, 697c; tur-

34@lc; ducks and geese, live, 6g7c; turkeys, live, 8c.

PHGEONS—Live, per doz., 75c.

VEALS—Choice, 9c.

OYSTERS—Medium, per can, 23c; standards, per can, 26c; bulk standard, per gal, \$1.30; extra selects, per can, 35c; extra selects, per gal, \$1.75; New York counts, per can, 40c; New York counts, per can, 40c; New York counts, per 100, \$1.25.

HAY—Upland, choice, \$7.00; midiand, choice, \$6.50; rye straw, choice, \$5.50; No. 3 corn, 27c; new cats, 16@20c; cracked corn, per ton, \$12.00; corn and oats, chopped, per ton, \$12.50; bran, per ton, \$12.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

VEGETABLES. VEGETABLES.

dipments, 12974c. CANTALOUPE-Per crate, Rocky Ford, TOMATOES—Per crate, 60@70c.
SWEET POTATOES—Per bbl., \$1.85@2.00.
POTATOES—New, 23@25c.
CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, \$5.50.
ONIONS—Retail way, 50@60c.
CELERY—Per doz., 25@30c.
FRUITS,

PLUMS-Oregon, per crate, \$1.25@1.35. CALIFORNIA PEACHES - Freestones. 1.06@1.10; clings, 90c@\$1.00.. APPLES—Per bbl., \$2.25@2.50; crabapples. per bbi., \$2.2532.59 GRAPES—New York, 20c; California, \$1.30 PEARS-Bartlett, \$2.50@2.60; other va-

TROPICAL FRUITS.
LEMONS-California fancy, \$5,25@5.50; choice California, \$4.75@5.00; Messina, fancy, \$5,50@6.00. 5.50@6.00.

BANANAS-Choice, crated, large stock, oer bunch, \$2.00@2.50; medium-sized bunches, \$1.75@2.00.

QUINCES-California, per box, \$1.50.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC,
HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 8c; No. 2 green hides, 7c; No. 1 salted hides, 94c; No. 2 salted hides, 54c; No. 1 veni calf, 8 to 12 lbs, 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs, 8c.
TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 34c; tallow, No. 2, 34c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 24,63c; yellow and brown grease, 24,63c.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Leading Futures and Closing Prices of Saturday's Trading. CHICAGO, Sept. 39.—All the grain and provision markets today were dull to the verge of stagnation and no material changes in values of deferred futures took place. September wheat and corn were in process of liquidation by long interests and declined sharply. The closing of the New York exchanges had a narrowing effect on trading. September wheat closed %@lc lower and December a

wheat closed % Tic lower and December a shade lower. September corn declined 1% c and December ½c. December oats closed unchanged. Provisions closed unchanged to a shade lower.

Another slight rise in wheat at Liverpool, notwithstanding yesterday's decline in this market, caused wheat to open firm and at a fractional advance. The action at Liverpool indicated that traders in that market took a more serious view of the Transvaal situation and caused a moderate covering movement among local shorts. There was also some outside buying through commission houses. Besides the strength at Liverpool the market was helped by the continued light receipts at primary points. The impression apparently prevalled that receipts will continue to run much lighter than a year ago and though there was a moderate amount of realizing at the opening advance. ugh there was a moderate amount of holiday in the cattle markets of the country. The yards are open and everyone is on hand, but no one expects to do business or tries very hard. That is the way it was to day. There were a few cattle in, but the market was slow and indifferent and without feature of interest or importance.

This has been a big week in the cattle market. Receipts have been large and kinds of cattle, the market has been steadily dropping down. During the week grass beef steers and cornfed steers, excepting only the very best corn cattle, have declined uity 25c. Cows and elfers have also delined in just about the same proportion as fat steers.

A very large proportion of all the cattle received during the week were thin western feeders, and as they came in faster than they went out into the country the market cased off rapidly. Right good feeders, either was a moderate a forealizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight of realizing at the opening advance, anly a slight reaction resulted at the time and for the market tage quickly recovered. The market was in the market tage them for the market a rather adverse conditions, were inclined to cover all short comments in the Transvaal. Traders who sold yesterday were prominent in the buying. The strength, however, was conditions as fat steers.

Totals 284 31,905 1,905 5,00 100 560 Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City L

WATERMELONS-Good stock, crated for

5	for today:	snipmen
	Articles. Receipts. Flour, bbls. 15,000 Wheat, bu. 140,000 Corn, bu. 711,000 Oats, bu. 280,000 Rye, bu. 11,000 Barley, bu. 115,000 On the Produce exchange today ter market was firm; creamerles, dairies, 136015. Chasses firm; or	Shipm't
ι	Flour, bbls 15,000	21,0
	Wheat, bu140,000	9,0
ı	Corn, bu	460.0
	Dve by 11 000	451,0
	Barley, bu 118,000	19.0
î	On the Produce exchange today	the bu
	ter market was firm; creameries.	16522236
	dairies, 13@18c. Cheese, firm at Eggs, steady; fresh, 16%c. Poultr	11/01114
3	Eggs, steady; fresh, 161/2c. Poultr	y, steady
l	turkeys, 9@10c; chickens, 8@9c.	
3		

POSTOFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, is changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Occober 7, 1899, will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at the general postoffice as follows: PARCELS POST MAILS close one neur earlier than closing time shown below.

TUESDAY—At 7 a. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn").

year ago. Chicago receipts were 220 cars, 25 cars of contaact grade. Total primary receipts were 1,249,000 bu, a gainst 1,522,000 bu, a year ago. Atlantic port clearances of wheat and flour amounted to 40,000 bu. The visible is expected to increase about 2,000,000 bu. December opened 1,224 chigher at 13%c. It sold at 73%c, then advanced to 13%c, and declined to 13%c, where it closed. September declined from 72,437,2%c at the opening to 71%c and closed 1,40%c lower at 11%c.

The feature of a dull session in corn was the weakness of the September option, which declined to 15%c under liquidation by prominent long interests. The market was light, shorts having apparently covered thoroughly and prices were easily affected. A heavy increase in local contracts is looked for, and this affected speculation. Deferred futures were rather steady early with wheat, but later followed September downward, the market closing heavy. The shipping demand was fair, considering the New York holiday. Receipts were 1,239 cars. December ranged from 25%c to 30%c, and closed 4c lower at 25%c. September closed at 31%c.

Oats were quiet and firm. Shorts were bidders for September and advanced the price of that option about a cent at one time, but the improvement did not hold. Deferred futures kept within a narrow range. The market showed a drooping tendency late in the day, offerings being freer at the advance. Receipts were 251 cars. December ranged from 25%c. September closed 4c higher at 25%c, September clo

Open. | Open. | fligh | Low. | Close. | Yes'dy 3234 30 3034-31 Sept. Dec. May. Oats 31% 29% 30% 8 15 8 80 9 75 8 12% 8 27% 9 75 8 12% 8 27% 9 70 5 10 5 10 5 07 14 5 10 5 10

*No. 2. *No. 2.
Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Steady; winter patents, \$3.55@
3.55; straights, \$3.15@3.55; spring specials, \$4.20; spring patents, \$3.40@3.70; straights, \$2.90@3.20; bakers, \$2.00@2.50.
WHEAT—No. 3 spring, 70@71c; No. 2 red, 115@7214c.
CORN—No. 2, 314@314c; No. 2 yellow, 314c. 31½c. OATS-No. 2, 22½@23c; No. 3 white, 24½@

25\frac{1}{2}c.

RYE—No. 2, 57\frac{1}{2}c.

SEEDS—No. 1 flaxseed, \$1.14; northwest, \$1.15; prime timothy seed, \$2.20\tilde{a}2.25. Clover, \$6.00\tilde{a}5.50.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, per bbi., \$7.65\tilde{a}\$

8.15. Lard, per 100 lbs., \$5.50\tilde{a}5.52\tilde{a}2. Short ribs sides (loose), \$4.95\tilde{a}5.30. Dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$6.00\tilde{a}6.12\tilde{a}2, short clear sides (hoxed). \$5.45\tilde{a}5.50. sides (boxed), \$5.456,50, WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per

Trans-Atlantic Mails.

s. s. Lahn*, via Southampton and Bremen (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. Lahn").

WEDNESDAY—At 7 a. m. (supplementary 9 a. m.) for EUROPE, per s. s. New York*, via Southampton (letters for Ireland must be directed "per s. s. New York*); at 9 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for EUROPE, per s. s. Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10:30 a. m. for BELGIUM direct, per s. s. Friesland (letters must be directed "per s. s. Friesland").

THURSDAY—At 7 a. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Auguste Victoria*, via Cherbourg, southampton and Hamburg; at 7 a. m. for AZORES ISLANDS direct, per s. s. Trojan Prince.

SATURDAY—At 5:30 a. m. for EUROPE, per s. s. Campania* via Queenstown (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt and British India must be directed "per s. s. Campania"); at 6:30 a. m. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, TURKEY, EGYPT and BRITISH INDIA, per s. s. La Normandie*, via Havre (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per s. s. La Normandie"); at 8 a. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. La Normandie"); at 8 a. m. for NETHERLANDS direct, per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per s. s. Amsterdam"); at 9 a. m. for ITALY, per s. s. Werra, via Naples (letters must be directed "per s. s. Werra").

*Printed Matter, etc.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays take printed matter, etc., for Germany and specially addressed printed matter, etc., for other parts of Europe: American and White Star steamers on Wednesdays, German steamers or Thursdays, and Cunard, French and German steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, etc., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry maii.

After the closing of the supplementary trans-Atlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and re-

DEMERARA, per s. s. Talisman (letters for Harbados must be directed per Talisman")
THURSDAY—At 1 a. m. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Philadelphia; at 19:39 a. m. for HAITI, per s. s. Dean, via Port au Prince (letters for Curaeao, Venezuela, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per s. s. Dean"); at 12:39 p. m. for BRAZIL and LA PLATA COUNTRIES, per s. s. Hevellus, via Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius"); at 1 p. m. (supplementary 1:30 p. m.) for NASSAU, N. P. per s. s. Antilia; at 1 p. m. for SANTIAGO and MANZANILLO, per s. s. Santiago de Cuba; at 2 p. m. for BARBADOS direct and NORTH BRAZIL, per s. s. Maranhense, via Para and Manaos.
FRIDAY—At 11 a. m. (supplementary 11:30 a. m.) for PORTO RICO, via San Juan, also VENEZUELA and CURACAO, per s. s. Caracas (letters for Savanilla and Carthagena, via Curacao, must be directed "per s. s. Caracas").
SATURDAY—At 3 a. m. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per s. s. Bellarden; at 10 a. m. (supplementary 10:30 a. m.) for FORTORUNE ISLAND, JAMAICA, SAVANILLA and CARTHAGENA, per s. s. Adirondack (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Adirondack"); at 11 a. m. for CUBA, via Havana, per s. s. Adirondack (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per s. s. Ravensdale (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Ravensdale (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Ravensdale").

Malls for Newfoundland, by rafl to North Schaev arabbanes by transport "per s. s. Ravensdale").

Malls for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$30 p. m., connecting close here every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at \$30 p. m. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tamps, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily (except Monday) at 7 a. m. (the connecting closes are on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, Mails for Cuba by rail to Miami, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office every Monday, Tuesday and Saturday at **2:30 a. m., (the connecting closes are on Tuesday and Saturday). Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 2:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 p. m. connecting closes here Mondays for Belize, Puerto Cortez and Guatemala. *Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. **Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day. **Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. second day before.

POSTOFFICE NOTICE. (Continued.)

main open until within ten minutes of the bour of salling of stramers.

West Indies, Etc.

TUESDAY—At 1 p. m. for INAGUA and HAITI, per s. s. Daggry; at 12:30 p. m. gupplementary 1 p. m.) for ST. CROIX. ST. THOMAS. via St. Croix. LEEWARD and WINDWARD ISLANDS and DEMERARA, per s. s. Madiana dettors for Gronada and Trinidad must be directed per s. s. Madiana"); at 9 p. m. for JAMAICA, per steamer from Beston. WEDNESDAY—At 8 a. m. for BERMUDA, per s. s. Trinidad; at 9:30 a. m. (supplementary 10:39 a. m.) for CENTRAL. AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per s. s. Advance, via Colon (letters for Gustermala must be directed "per s. s. Advance"); at 10:30 a. m. for PORTO RICO, per U. S. Transport, via San Juan; at 11 a. m. for GRENADA and TRINIDAD, per s. s. Greneda; at 1 p. m. for MENICO, per s.

S. Transport, via San Juan; at 11 a. m. for GRENADA and TRINIDAD, per s. s. Graneda; at 1 p. m. for MEXICO, per s. s. Ithaka, via Tampleo (letters must be directed "per s. s. Ithaka"); at 1 p. m. for CUBA, via Havana, also CAM-PECHE, YUCATAN, TABASO and CHIAPAS, per s. s. Vigilanda (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per s. s. Vigilanda"); at 1 p. m. for GUADALOUPE, MARTINIQUE and DEMIERARA, per s. s. Talisman fletters for Barbados must be directed per Talisman")

Mails for South and Central America.

Trans-Pacific Mails.

Mails for Chins, Japan and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here dally at 6:30 p. m. up to October *12th, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. America Maru. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October *3d inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Empress of India. Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October *13th, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Australia. Mails for China, Japan and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. up to October *19th, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Gaelic, Mails for Australias hich per s. s. Gaelic, Mails for Australias hich goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco), Hawaii, and Flji Islands, via Vancouver, close here daily at 6:30 Trans-Pacific Mails.

Francisco), Hawali, and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver, close have daily at 6:30 p.m. after September 29th and up to October *13th, inclusive, for despatch per s. s. Aorangi, Mails for Society Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p.m. up to October *25th, inclusive, for despatch by ship City of Papetti, Mails for Australia (except West Australia), New Zealand, Hawali, Fiji and Samoan Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 p. m. after October *13th and up to October *27th, inclusive, or on day of arrival of s. s. Campania, due at New York October 27th, for despatch per s. s. Moana.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 p. m. previous day.

CORNELIUS VAN COTT.

Postmaster. Postoffice, New York, N. Y., September 29,



JAMES E BOYD & CO., Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb COMMISSION, GRAIN, PROVISIONS and STOCKS BOARD OF TRADE.

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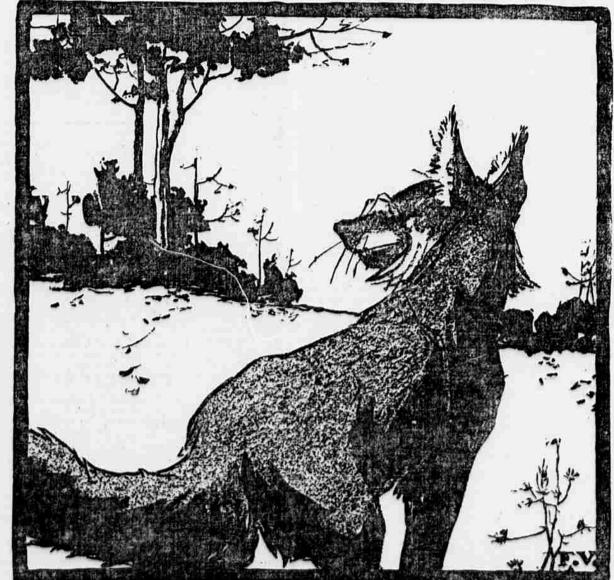
merican Hand Sewed Shoe Co M'frs Jobbers of Foot Wear

The Joseph Banigan Rubber Co. CHICORY

The American Chicory Co.

Chicory Quaha-Fremont-O'Nett.

O'er purple hills the days now brood: Sir Reynard stands in pensive mood; .. But the stern thought will ever come That foxes still need fowls for food.



OCTOBER