## OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Not Enough Cattle on Sale to Make a Test of the Market.

HOG MARKET AVERAGED A SHADE LOWER

No Good Sheep or Lambs Offered Today and Market Did Not Show Much Change-Choice Grades in Big Demand.

	1900.	1899.	1898.	1897	1896.	1895	185
Oct. 15.	4 52%		3 69	3 61	3 19	3 76	
Oct. 16.	4 72%	4 20		3 59	3 20	3 70	
Oct. 17	4 64%	4 15	3 70	•	3 23	3 10	н
Oct. 18	462 2-6	4 10	3 67	3 54	4 44	3 04	
Oct. 19	461 2-6	4 1	3 73	3 40	3 29	3 31	l.
Oct. 20.	457 3-5	4 14	3 71	3 54	3 27	4 44	
Oct. 21	0	4 12	8 65	3 53	3 23	8 50	
Oct. 22	4 65		3 55	2 50	3 25	8 50	1
Oct. 23	4 60%	4 16	•	3 53	3 26	3 99	13
Oct. 24.	4 51%	4 14	3 56		3 25	3 93	1
Oct. 25	4 48	4 13	3 58	3 46		3 02	12
Oct. 26	4 5736	4 18	3 54	3 41	3 26	8 90	12
Oct. 27.	4 53%	4 10	3 47	3 38	3 17		100
Oct. 28.		4 10	3 52	3 42	3 13	3 44	
Oct. 29.	4 5176		3 54	3 38	3 15	3 39	12
Oct. 30	4 80%	4 09		3 31	3 17	3 36	
Oct. 31.	4 46%	4 03	3 56		3 19	3 40	3
Nov. 1	4 51%	4 01	3 53	3 29		3 42	
Nov. 2.	4 60	4 04	3 45	3 41	3 27	3 44	
Nov. 3.	4 56	4 04	3 47	3 43	3 30	100	
Nov. 4		4 02	3 51	3 43	3 31	3 33	
Nov. 5	4 65%		3 51	3 44	3 21	3 35	4
Nov. 6.	4 6414	4 01		3 46	3 17	3 36	1

Indicates Sunday.

The official number of cars of stock rought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs, Sh'p. H' R. I. & P., east. R. I. & P., west.

Total receipts The disposition of the day's receipts was so follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated: Buyers. Car
Omaha Packing Co....
G. H. Hammond Co...
Swift and Company.
Cudahy Packing Co...
Armour & Co...
Hammond, K. C...
Hammond, K. C...
Armour & C... Cattle. 1,001 1,007 936 1,318 

5,253 Totals 576 5.253 42 CATTLE—There was hardly more than a Saturday's run of cattle here today and about a Saturday's conditions prevailed Buyers were not anxious for supplies, but bought up the few loads that were offered without material change from yesterday's prices. 676

without material change from yesterday's prices.

Receipts included two cars of cornfed elects which sold for \$5.50. They were side branded yearling westerns, but were in good condition, weighing 1,093 pounds. The way fat cattle have been selling for the last few days that sale looked a little stronger. The market has every appearance of being in good shape, packers fil being good buyers of the better quality of course, is generally neglected.

There were only about three cars of cows on sale this morning, and they brought good, strong prices. There was not enough, however, to make a test of the market. Buyers, however, all seemed to be looking for good strong prices. There was not enough, sold without material change. Yard traders were not at a anxious for fresh supplies and about all that could be said of the market is that it was nominally steady. These were scarcely any western cattle.

There were scarcely any western cattle here and they sold about steady all around, Representative sales: esentative sales: BEEF STEERS. Av. Pr. 

536 1 55 STOCK CALVES.

not enough has been coming of late to fill heir orders. The market today could best se described by calling it steady all around, as there was not enough here to make a est of what the condition of the market

test of what the condition of the market really was.
Quotations: Choice western grass weth-ers. \$3.60@4.00; choice grass yearlings, \$3.00 @4.00; choice ewes, \$1.25@3.50; fair to good ewes, \$3.00@3.25; cull ewes, \$2.50@3.00; choice spring lambs, \$5.00@5.20; fair to good spring lambs, \$4.75@6.00; feeder wethers, \$3.25@3.05; feeder lambs, \$4.00@4.40.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Generally Steady—Texans Firm—Hegs Lower and Active.

CHICAGO, Nov. 46.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head, including 500 head Texans; market generally steady; Texans firm; matives, best on sale today, 5 carloads at \$5.35; good to prime steers, \$5.5096.00; poor to medium, \$4.5095.40; selected feeders, \$3.9964.40; intged stockers, \$2.7063.75; cows, \$2.7064.30; helfers, \$2.7564.75; canners, \$1.6092.60; bulls, \$2.5094.425; calves, slow and mainly 15c lower than last Tuesday at \$4.0096.00; Texans, best on sale today, 7 carloads at \$3.85; Texas fed steers, \$4.0094.85; Texas grass steers, \$3.3364.15; Texas bulls, \$2.0093.25.

HOGS—Receipts, today, 19.000 head; tomorrow, 27.000 head, estimated; left over, 500 head; market 5610c lower and fairly active, good clearances; top price, \$4.90; mixed and butchers, \$4.5564.90; good to choice heavy, \$4.6094.80; bulk of sales, \$4.6094.80.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000 head; sheep, steady to strong; lambs, active and 10215c higher; good to choice wethers, \$4.0094.30; fair to choice mixed, \$3.6094.00; western sheep, \$4.0094.55; Texas sheep, \$2.56, \$3.00; native lambs, \$4.5095.75; we tern lambs, \$5.0095.65. Cattle Generally Steady-Texans Firm

butcher cows and heifers, \$3.0034.25; canners, \$2.253.30; fed westerns, \$4.0035.10; wintered Texans, \$3.6033.95; grass Texans, \$3.0034.35; calves, \$3.5035.00.
HOGS-Receipts, 6.000 head; carly arrivals sold steady; a few late arrivals sold slow to 215c lower; heavy and mixed, \$4.0034.775; light, \$4.72534.8254.
SHEEP AND LAMBS-Receipts, 40 head; supply too light to test strength of marsupply too light to test strength of mar-ket, h.mbs. \$5.00m.30; muttons, \$3.75@4.00; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.00; culls, \$2.50 @3.25.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 6.—CATTLE—Receipts 3,200 head, including 2,500 head Texans; mar-3.200 head, including 2.500 head Texans; market steady to strong; native shipping and export steers, \$4.702,50; accessed beef and butcher steers, \$4.0025,50; steers under 1.000 lbs., \$3.0025,50; stockers and feeders, \$2.402,4.45; cows and helfers, \$2.002,4.75; canners, \$1.252,2.75; bulls, \$2.502,50; Texas and Indian steers, \$3.252,4.60; cows and helfers, \$2.40 93.45.
HOGS—Market strong; pigs and lights, \$4.562,4.75; packers, \$4.702,4.50; butchers, \$4.502,4.55; SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 300 head; market strong; native muttons, \$3.7524.00; lambs, \$4.622,5.30; culls and bucks, \$2.5024.00; stockers, \$2.0023.00.

St. Joseph Live Stock.

SOUTH ST. JOSEPH. Mo., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The Journal quotes as follows:
CATTLE—Receipts, 1,400 head: market steady to 10c lower; natives, \$4.1025.30; Texans and westerns, \$3.205.20; cows and heifers, \$2.0074.75; buils and stags, \$2.0074.50; yearlings and calves, \$3.224.45; stockers and feeders, \$3.0074.15; veals, \$4.0076.55. HOGS—Receipts, 4.00 head; market steady to easy, all grades, \$4.67420.450; buils of sales, \$4.72424.75;
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2.000 head; market steady to strong; lambs, \$4.60 g5.40; sheep, \$3.0074.10. St. Joseph Live Stock.

Stock in Sight. Following are the receipts at the four principal western markets November 6: Hogs. 5.179 10,900 6,000 South Omaha .... Chicago Kansas City St. Louis

11,309 21,179 OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS—Receipts light; good stock, 1646 LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6264c; roosters, 324c; spring chickens, 74,68c; ducks, 527c; 324c; spring chickens, 74,98c; ducks, 42/c; geese, 54/7c; turkeys, 82/9c.
FRESH DRESSED POULTRY—Hens, 82/8c; roosters, 52/6c; ducks and geese, 32/10c; brollers, per doz., 33; spring chickens, per lb., 82/84c; turkeys, 12/4c.
GAME—Prairie chickens, per doz., 33; teal, 31,50/26.
1.75; mixed, \$1,25/21.50; jacksnipe, \$1,25/21.50, BUTTER—Common to fair, 12c; choice, 15/21/8c; separator, 21c; gathered creamery, 19/2/20c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 12c; choice, 15915c; separator, 21c; gathered creamery, 19625c.
FRESH OYSTERS—First grade, solid packed, New York counts per can, 33c; extra selects, 32c; standards, 25c; medium, 29c, Second grade, slack filled, New York counts, per can, 30c; extra selects, 28c; standards, 29c; bulk standards, per gal., 125.

\$1.25.
PIGEONS—Live, per dox., 90c.
VEALS—Choice, 59/10c.
HAY—Price quoted by Omaha Wholesale
Hay Dealers' association: Choice upland,
\$5.50. No. 1 upland, \$5; medium, \$7.50; coarse,
\$6.50. Rye straw, \$6. These prices are for
hay of good color and quality. Demand
fair. Receipts, 5 cars.
OATS—No. 3 white, 26c.
CORN—No. 3, 38c.
BRAN—\$13. BRAN-\$13. VEGETABLES.
CUCUMBERS-Per doz., 20@25c.
TURNIPS-Per bu, basket, 50c.
BEETS-Per bu, 60c.
CARROTS-Per bu, 50c.
LETTUCE-Per doz., 10@15c.
RADISHES-Per doz., 15c.
BEANS-Wax, per 1-3 bu, basket, string, 75c.

POTATOES-Per bu., 40@50c; Idaho, per SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., 75000c. CABBAGE—Per lb., 1½c; Holland seed TOMATOES—Per 14-bu. basket, 50c. ONIONS—Per bu. 50@60c. CELERY—Nebraska and Utah, 30@45c; extra mammoth, 65c.

PEARS—Per box. 12.00g/2.25.
GRAPES—Delaware and Niagara, per 5-lb. basket, 15c; eastern Concords, 17glisc.
APPLES—Native, 15cg/31.00 per bu.; per bbl., \$2.50; eastern, \$2.50g/3.00.
CRANBERRIES—Per bbl., \$7; per crate, \$2.50. TROPICAL FRUITS.
ORANGES-Mexican, per box, \$4.50.
LEMONS-California, extra fancy, \$4.50;

choice, 34.

BANANAS—Fer bunch, according to size, \$2.0062.50.

FIGS—California, new cartons, 90c; layers, 85c. MISCELLANEOUS. NUTS-English walnuts, per lb., 13c; fiberts, per lb., 13c; almonds, per lb., 186 29c; raw peanuts, per lb., 5854c; roasted, 64474c; Brazils, 13c; Pecans, \$610c.

Foreign Financial.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The amount of money was not diminished today and discounts were dull. There were indications of better business in some departments on the Stock exchange and, though mainly professional, the tone was fairly good. The war loan advanced to 100. Home rails were generally maintained, but there was a renewed fall in London and Brighton deferred. A feature of the transactions in foreigners was the demand for Peruvian corporations, especially for deferred, owing to the satisfactory dividends. Americans opened firm, but became wildly excited and more business was transacted in the first hour than is usually done in four hours. It quickly became evident that the public was engaged in profit taking, however, and quotations were lowered all round. Operators were anxious about the effect of the election in the United States, being quite uncertain as to the result. Grand Trunks were firm and then became easier. There was a decline in American securities on the Stock exchange late in the afternoon, due to English and continental selling. There were no orders from New York.

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—On the bourse today internationals were quiet. Spanish 4s were harder on Paris advices. Home funds were duil. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were supported, in sympathy with the New York markets. Locals relapsed on realizations.

PARIS, Nov. 6.—Business on the bourse today opened animated and strong with heavy purchases. Later prices reacted on realizations. Industrials and French rails were offered during the last hour. There was increasing dullness after the close of the bourse and Kaffirs made a renewed, sharp decline. Three per cent rentes, 1006 50c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 9c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 57.

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—COTTON—Spot, firm; American middling fair, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5 11-16d; good middling, 5 11-16d; good ordinary, 4 13-16d; ordinary, 4 3-16d. The sales of the day were \$,000 bales, or which 500 were for speculation and export and included 7,300 bales American; receipts, 64,000 bales, including, 59,190 American. Futures opened quiet and closed quiet; American middling, December, 5 4-8465 5-64d, buyers; December and January, 52-8465 3-64d, sellers; January and February, 51-8465 5-64d, sellers; January and February, 51-8465 5-64d, sellers; February and March, 5d, buyers; March and April, 462-6474 63-64d, buyers; April and May, 4 61-64674 62-64d, buyers; May and June, 4 50-64074 61-64d, value; June and July, 4 59-64074 60-641, sellers; July and August, 4 58-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 53-64d, buyers; August and September, 4 53-64d, buyers;

Liverpool Grain and Provisions LIVERPOOL. Nov. 6.—WHEAT—Spot. steady; No. 2 red western, winter, 6s 64-d; No. 1 northern, spring, 6s 54-d; No. 1 California, 6s 4d. Futures quiet; December, 6s 4-d; February, 6s 2d; March, 6s 24d. CORN—Spot dull; American mixed, nominal at 4s 24d.

PROVISIONS—Lard, American refined, quiet at 39s.

CHEESE—American finest white, steady at 53s; American finest colored, steady at Receipts of wheat during the last three days, 405,000 centals, including 258,000 Amer-Receipts of American corn during the last three days, 194,800 centals.

Condition of the Treasury WASHINGTON, Nov. 6.—Today's state-ment of the treasury balances in the gen-eral fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balances, \$139,274,-755; gold, \$92,501,901.

Oll Market. LONDON, Nov. 6.—OILS—Linseed, 23s %d. Turpentine spirits, 31s 3d. Financial Notes. BOSTON, Nov. 6.—Clearings, \$28,278,386 balances, \$3,122,019. Building Permits.

GREAT SALT LAKE DRYING UP

Diversion of Water for Irrigation Seriously . Affects the Lake Level.

LOSS OF THREE FEET THIS YEAR

Interesting Summary of the Lake Surveys, Measurements and Records-Radical Remedies Urged to Save the Lake.

Great Salt Lake is drying up at an alarming rate. The fall in the level of the the alarming losses and suggests a remedy. He says:

"On September 1 the writer made a carenents of the lake and to obtain data for determining the average depth, density, etc., of the lake. Those who are familiar with the history of the lake know that on the actual elevation of this and the Stansbury bars hinge our data during certain critical periods in the past, especially the height of the lake in 1849 and 1877.

"The first recorded observations on the lake were made in 1843 by Fremont. In Parallel party resurveyed the lake and charted it. In the early '70's G. K. Gilbert, connected with the United States geolog-Ical survey, began observations and surveys, which continued with varying intervals till 1884, when he was recalled to Washington. In 1879 the writer began to study the lake and has continued without interruption till now. In 1889 Gilbert published his conclusions in an elaborate monograph.

"In the fall of 1849 or thereabouts Stansbury found that it was all dry land beand the southern mainland with the exception of a little channel six inches deep near the island and about three miles from the southern point on the eastern side. On alkali at times. October 19, 1877, Gilbert tried to plat the same bar by soundings while the bar was under several feet of water and he says that he readily found Stansbury's little channel of twenty-eight years before. He determined its elevation to be 1.2 feet by the Garfield zero. This, then, is the assumed elevation of the bar in 1849, and Mr. Gilbert never seems to have thought it could vary by an inch.

"On October 1, 1892, Captain Davis (not D. L.) sailed over the Antelope bar in his yacht, drawing three and one-half feet of water, and found four feet of water over the bar in the shallowest place. The actual lake reading at that day was three feet above the Garfield zero, a difference of 2.2 feet. The official reading at that time in calm weather gave a difference of one foot five inches. It should be remembered that great care is taken with the official records to get the true level in calm weather, so that if there is a wind on the day of observation the actual reading is disregarded and the average of previous reading each day for a few days before and after is taken instead. So we are reasonably certain that the actual level of the bar had changed in fifteen years by one and one-half feet, as the yacht could not have gotten over the bar at all had it been at the same level as it was in 1877. "On September 1, 1900, the writer found the deepest water over the bar to be four inches, with the gauge reading 1 foot 1 inch, showto in the level of 1877 and 1900, or .45 foot lower than in 1877, but it should be noted that the shallowest place had now moved three miles to the southwest, and is now near the southern end of the island. The old shallow spot corresponding to Gilbert's and Stanebury's channel was about two nches deeper. Through the bar the water was running at a three-mile current to the aerthward; that is, from the deep part of the lake toward the mouth of the Jordan.

Density of the Water. "On September 18 the writer took a sample of the water from the lake after it had been theroughly mixed up from the deep part of the lake by a heavy storm and found it went 25 per cent solid matter. This I know to be a fair sample of the lake water at that time. By applying the normal increment due to the fall of the lake and adding it to the density found by Dr. Gale in 1849 we arrive at the conclusion that the lake in Stansbury's time was 1 foot 1/2 inch higher than Gilbert assumed it to be. Applying the same reasoning to data furnished by a sample of water taken from the lake in June, 1900, by Sheley, the bar should have been 1 foot 414 inches higher than Gilbert's assumption, but as Sheley's sample was taken during a long calm period it may have been 1 per cent too high, as tests made by me in the past show that difference between water near the shore five feet deep and water out in the middle of the lake. Such a variance would make a difference of a foot in the assumed height of the bar, and as the discrepancy is only a foot, we shall not be able to use the data of Sheley. It should be stated, however, that we do not know the exact date of collecting Gale's water, and as lake that year of at least two feet, his sample was probably correctly taken and correctly analyzed, so that the error in the level of the lake at that time is probably

"If we correct the error in the lake curve required by our more accurate data now at hand, we shall find that it is not enough to require any marked change in the curve. nor any change in our conclusions as to the causes of the oscillations of Great Silt lake, which are that up to 1890 or thereabouts the oscillations were due to climatic changes and that human energies ating and drawing, is in a double sense a had not yet made themselves felt so as to be noticeable in the oscillations of the lake. At that time there was as much water flowing in the Jordan as now, as in the Weber, more than now. (Now there is practically none.) The Bear river had large amount of water flowing in it all the year. Since that time the great Bear river canal has been put in operation and has consumed an increasing amount of water each year, till it has completely changed the oscillations of the lake, so that they do not respond to climatic inard was led to believe from the past history of the lake, that the opening of the canal time they reach the retina. would only affect the oscillations of the lake In this case the eye often corrects the temporarily, but it is now several years defect me case the systematic this effect should have worn off, if it ing the crystalfine lens more convex, but is ever to do so, but the lake continues to it does this at the expense of the sufferer's fall alarmingly and we have no reason to nerve force, and so we often find tired bope that, with the canal running, the lake and congested eyes, headaches, indigestion will ever regain its old level until the an-Building Permits.

Building Perm

The density of the lake is now 1.21 sp. gr., or 25 per cent solid matter. The

actual saturation under normal temperature is 31.1 per cent, or a difference of only 6 per cent. The theoretical saturation point of pure sait is 34 per cent. The results here obtained are none of them (but the last) theoretical, all the others have been determined by direct experiment on the lake water; this includes density or ROPER FURNISHES THE ONE SENSATION specific gravity, solid contents, saturation Many tests have been made by point. now, though interesting in finding the averthe writer in the past on density, covering many years, but they will not be given

Alarming Shrinkage. "If we take a fair average of the rainfall about 1900 and now (the last few years), we find there has been an increase water this year amounts to three feet and in the normal rainfall of about two inches, traccable to irrigation ditches diverting which under normal conditions should have the water of streams which formerly re- raised the lake two feet above its level plenished the lake losses by evaporation. then, but there has been a fail of the lake Prof. Marcus E. Jones, in a letter to the of three feet, or a total shrinkage (due to Salt Lake Tribune, points out the cause of artificial causes) of five feet. In 1893 there was an increase in the rainfall of three inches, which should have raised the lake three feet, but it actually raised it an inch ful examination of the old Antelope island above the year before. In 1896 there was bar, which connects the island with the an increase in the rainfall of six and onemainland, in order to determine more ac- half inches, which should have raised the curately certain facts in the past move- lake several feet, but the lake actually rose about three inches. During the present year the lake will fall about three feet. It has lost in the last few years 8,000,000,000 tons of water that has gone up in the air and out of the great basin, never to return, in addition to the usual evaporation, or enough to irrigate 1,800 square miles for one year and have a foot of water left over for every square foot of the whole 1,800 square miles. Fortun-1849-50 Captain Stansbury surveyed and stely we have sufficient data to fix the charted it Again in 1869 the King Fortieth responsibility for this loss directly upon those producing it.

people of Utah in general, and Salt Lake and so was Columbia. stand idly by and let the greatest attrac- was 6 to 5. Following is the line-up: tion of Utah dry up, without fixing the responsibility and stopping it if there is any law in Utah. Salt Lake City will be wery foolish if it does not protect itself. Freeman. Right guard. for it is the most directly concerned both in money and health, as the exposure of Austin. Right tackle. Van Hoevenberg Right end. the mouth of the Jordan will breed sickness by the sewage germs becoming dust tween the south point of Antelope island and being blown back into the city by the prevailing winds, and by the heavy alkaline storms which will prevail over the dry bed of the lake and cover us with

The Remedy. "To the mind of the writer there are but two solutions of the problem-shut up the Bear river canal and the extra use of the waters of the Weber, etc., or get water from without the great basin by a canal from the Snake or Green river, or both. To close the canal means a serious loss to a large farming area. To stop the extra use of the water means distress to many bona fide sattlers, and the whole means a considerable loss to Utah in commerce. The logical way to get water into the great basin is to compel those who have caused the loss to restore it by building a canal to bring in water from without. If this is not done, then the city must do it, or the state. The loss of this water is an injury to the whole state, as it will decrease the rainfall of the entire state, and in the end ruin more farms than the Bear river canal can ever benefit. This is why the writer has for some time been quietly trying to interest the public in getting water into the great basin. It will not benefit me except as it benefits the state, as 'I have no ranch or farm to irrigate, nor any other special interest that would be affected.

"The sources from which water can be brough nto the basis are probably three, the Snake river, Green river, and Ham's fork of the Green river. The last will be the least expensive, but will not furnish abundance of water that will never be appropriated except in such a way. The bugbear that Smoot has in ented (by stopping the work by injunctions) will never materialize, for the only people who might do such a thing are those of the Bear river valley, who would never try such a thing for fear that their water might be confiscated if, they tried to stop the repair of the waste which they cause. In addition the water could be brought in in such quantity as to enable enough new farms to start to repay the entire cost of the canal in a few years. A canal the size of the Bear river canal ought to afford the water needed to supply the waste. Any one of the proposed canals would enter the great basin by way of Bear River valley. There might be considerable water brought into the basin from the south side of the Uintas, coming over into the Weber river. The expense would be considerable.

The Bee has the best facilities for getting the quickest election returns. Buy a Bee extra.

DEFECTS OF THE EYESIGHT.

Conditions That Give Warning of the Approach of Blindness The three defects of eyesight which are most commonly encountered in otherwise healthy persons and which can be more or less perfectly overcome by means of glasses, says Youth's Companion, are nearsightedness, far-sightedness and astigmatism. These are all important, for, besides the discomfort and annoyance of imperfect sight, the involuntary efforts which the sufferer makes to see better strain the eyes and not only injure them, but also there was a difference in the level of the give rise, through reflex action, to headaches and various nervous disturbances. Near-sightedness, short-sightedness, or myopia, as it is variously called, is a condition of the eyeball-usually a lengthening-in consequence of which the rays of light are brought to a focus in front of the

retina and so the object is blurred. This condition may exist from birth, but whenever near objects are looked at. is usually the result of too much and too early use of the eyes, as in the case of students, engravers, women who do fine sewing and so forth. Thus we may say that putting children at work at some of

short-sighted procedure. Many near-sighted people refuse to wear glasses, preferring to deprive themselves of sight for everything beyond the nose far as can be ascertained. At that time there was a small amount of water flowing ance as they think. This is another short ance, as they think. This is another shortsighted policy, for, besides losing much of the joy of existence which comes from seeing the beautiful things about and above us, such persons are very liable to suffer from inflammation of the eyes produced by constant strain.

A less common defect is long or farsightedness, or hypermetropia. This is the opposite of myopia, the eyeball being flatfluences any more. The writer had hoped, tened or shortened and the rays of light consequently not coming to a focus by the

TIGERS' TAIL PULLED AGAIN

Columbia Puts in a Knot Just Behind Where Cornell Tied One.

Runs Forty-Five Yards for a Touch down and Spotts the Place Kick for Goal and Thus Loses the Game.

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 .- Before nearly 35,-000 people the Columbia foot ball eleven today defeated Princeton by a score of to 5 on Columbia field. It was one of the flercest games seen here and from the kick-off was full of fine team work and individual plays. The interference of both teams was good. Roper of Princeton furnished the sensations of the game. In a scrimmage he got the ball from Berrien on shell, but to Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, fumble and made a run of forty-five yards for a touchdown, planting the ball squarely behind the goal posts. In the try-at-goal, however, Roper, who held the ball for Mills, touched it down prematurely and the Columbia men rushed on and stopped the place kick, theu depriving Princeton of the possibility of a goal, though this technicality has seldom been taken advantage of. Great crowds of people packed the grand

stand, the viaduct which overlooked the field and the hills to the west. The supporters of each team had their ranks encouraged with numerous large megaphones and Columbia kept a band playing popular airs all through the game. Princeton, al-though her team had been through a game "The question now is, What are the with Cornell on Saturday, was in fine shape City in particular, going to do about it? weight in her favor, her men averaging The railroads of Utah are not going to nearly four pounds heavier. The final score Columbia, Wolff..... Position. Princeton

Quarterback.... Left halfback.... Right halfback.... Fullback Berrien. Fullback Mattis
Substitutes: For Columbia — Coffin, left
tackle. For Princeton—Mills and Fisher,
right guard; Sheffield, right tackle; R. McClave, right end; Levick and Henry, left
halfback; Underhill and Hodgeton, fullback,
Touchdowns: Marley, 1; Roper, 1. Goal
from touchdown: Bruce.

Results at Latonia.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 6.—After Lord Zenl won the fourth race at Latonia today the judges suspended Jockey Boland indefinitely, who rode the horse in his last out. Boland, it is claimed, was responsible for Lord Zenl's defeat in the previous race. Jake Holtman took Colonel Jack Chinn's place as starter today and did splendid work with the flag. Holtman will start during the remainder of the meeting. Weather clear and track fast. Results:

First race, six furlongs, selling: Allanton, 108 (J. Winkfield), 9 to 5, won; Lady Kent, 95 (J. Hicks), 6 to 1, second; Zaza, & (Newcom), 8 to 1, third. Time: 1:14%. Free Hand, Caloocan, Peter Duryea, Iris, Spring Around, Uterpe, Pantland and Little Ruler also ran.

Around, Uterpe, Pantiand and Little Ruler also ran.
Second race, five and one-half furlongs: Prima, 109 (May), 13 to 1, won; Barbara M, 115 (Boland), 5 to 1, second; School for Scandal, 108 (Dupee), 4 to 1, third. Time: 1:07%, Guesswork, Port Wine, May Cherry, Rondello and Lillian Hoffman also ran.
Third race on mile and fifty yards, sell-Rondello and Lillian Hoffman also ran.

Third race, one mile and fifty yards, selling: Lord Zenl, 109 (J. Winkfield), 5 to 2, won; Chorus Boy, 108 (Knight), 4 to 1, second; Sir Gatian, 106 (McGinn), 6 to 1, third. Time: 1:44. Sauber, Eitholin, Louisville Belle and Flag of Truce also ran.

Fourth race, one mile: Mr. Brawn, 116 (Knight), 8 to 5 won; Pirate Belle, 105 (Michael), 25 to 1, second; The Rush, 116 (J. Winkfield), 7 to 10, third. Time: 1:41. John Halsey, Anthracite and Chalton also ran.

ran.
Fifth race, five furiongs: Jim Winn, 106
(McQuade), 4 to 1, won; Bengal, 107 (J. Boland), 5 to 1, second; Mosketo, 106 (Post), 50
to 1, third. Time: 1:02. Whitfield, Juniper,
W. J. Deboe, Bedner, Oneletto, Bob Baker,
Dalkeith, Phosphorus, Secundus and Spud Dalketth, Phosphorus, Secundus and Spud Caldwell also ran Sixth race, six furiongs: Fairy Dell, \$5 (J. Hicks), 15 to 1, won: Earl Fonso, 104 (May), 10 to 1, second; Horseshoe Tobacco, 102 (Frost), \$ to 1, third. Time: 1:14. Lake Fonso, Dousterswivel, Nancy Till, Ferroll and Princess Thyra also ran.

Results at Gravesend. NEW YORK, Nov. 6.—The races at the Aqueduct resulted as follows:
First race, five and one-half furlongs:
Maribert won, Goldiane second, Huitzille Pochtli third. Time: 1:05½.
Second race, five furlongs: Candle won, Edna Brown second, Katherine third. Time: 1:0212.

Edna Brown second, Katherine third, Time: 1:02½.
Third race, one and one-sixteenth miles, selling: Excelsis won, Rare Perfume second, Double Dummy third. Time: 1:51.
Fourth race, one mile and seventy yards, selling: Borough won, Belle of Orleans second, Sir Fitshugh third. Time: 1:47 3-5.
Fifth race, five and one-half furlongs: McAddie won, Little Daisy second, Bill Genaire third. Time: 1:09.
Sixth race, one mile and seventy yards: Withers won, Kinniknick second, Pincher third. Time: 1:471-5.

Foot Ball Results in Brief. At Pittsburg-Homestead, 10; DuQuense, At New York-Columbia, 6; Princeton, 5.

AN ENVELOPE OF AIR.

Belief That a Moving Train Carries One With It. 'The theory that a moving train carries along an envelope of air is very interesting." said the engineer to a New Orleans Times man. "and I believe there is a good deal of truth in it. I first had my attention attracted to the subject by a curious incident that happened several years ago at a crossing near Birmingham, Ala., where trains pass twice a day at a speed of about forty miles an hour. The tracks are seven feet apart and there would seem to be ample room to stand between them in perfect safety. One afternoon a small fox terrier dog belonging to a section boss was asleep in the middle space and woke up just as the trains closed in from each side. There was a barrel on the ground near by and the dog in his fright umped on top of it. That possibly brought him into one of the rushing envelopes of air; at any rate he was whirled off his feet and thrown clear to the roof of the opposite car, where he was subsequently found, jammed against a ventilator chimney, with no injury except a broken leg. How in the world he ever made such a journey and escaped alive is a mystery. unless his fall was deadened by a cushio of air. Apropos of atmospheric pressure, it is a well known fact that there is a 'vortex space' or 'zone of suction' di-rectly behind any rapidly moving train. and its presence accounts for a grotesqui happening that took place some time ago on the Southern Pacific. While the California bound express was going through western Arizona at a clipping gait a passenger who was on the verge of the jim-jams rushed out to the rear platform. climbed on the rail and jumped off. He was wearing a very long linen duster and a muscular tourist who happened to be on the platform at the time grabbed it by the tails as it sailed by and yelled for help. When some of the others ran to his assistance they found the lunatic stretched straight out in the air behind the platform, bowling like a Comanche, but safely anchored by his duster, which had turned inside out and caught him by the shoulders. The muscular gentleman was hanging on for dear life, but had it not been for the fact that the would-be suicide was virtually sustained and carried along by the

Buy a Bee extra if you want to know

may lead to a solution of some

GLORIES OF GYSTER TIME.

quently about 1,000 bushels a week leave this port for Europe.

In this vicinity oysters are sold by counts"-that is, by the 100 or 1,000. In the interior they are sold in bulk, opened, at so much per quart or gallon. To nearby cities, like Buffalo, oysters are sent in the St. Louis and other more distant points they are shipped opened.

About 150,000 'shucked" oysters are sent out of New York each day. Most of the varieties received here now are Blue Points, Oak Islands, East River Kills, Rockaways and Buzzard Bay oysters. Blue Points no longer come from any particular spot, but signify a large, long, firm, sweetflavored oyster emanating from various localities.

Long Island for its entire length and the Connecticut shores of the sound furnish the local market with the bulk of its supply. While a single female oyster will yield from 10,000 to 60,000 young the infant mortality among cysters is most awful Up to April the oyster farmer cultivates the growth of his prospective crop. Prior The latter had to that he has procured his seed oysters, from Connecticut, very likely, paying 75 cents a bushel for from 1,500 to 2,000 seed oysters. These seed oysters are carefully planted in beds where old oyster and scallop shells and small scaly rocks will afford them a "clutch," or anchorage. They are planted at the rate of about fifty bushels

to the acre. While oysters are found at different depths, largely depending upon the temperature of the water, in the United States the majority are taken in water from fifteen to thirty feet deep, although dredges are used down to fifteen fathoms. The French and English oystermen dredge ordinarily down to thirty fathoms. In shall low water oysters are taken with "tongs, a pair ot very long-handled fron-toothed rakes that open and shut like a pair of scissors. In deeper water dredges are used. Then

are coarse meshed nets of very heavy twine or iron chainwork, secured to a rectangular iron frame, which scrapes over the bottom. The frame is about twice as wide as it is high, being usually three or four feet across. The long sides are sharpened or more generally furnished with large projecting teeth. The dredge is usually attached by a long chain to a small winch worked by one or two men. The larger oyster boats carry two dredges. Tonging is usually prosecuted by small

beats, dredging from larger vessels of from five to fifty tons burden. The men, often small farmers or fishermen at other seasons of the year, start out early in the morning and rake until they have gathered a sloop load, say seventy bushel baskets. There is quite an industry in oyster grow

ing at Jamaica and on the Great South bay. In these waters the oysters are grown on bars, where they are raked together and thrown into baskets when the tide is low. At high tide the boats are floated over the bars, the baskets lifted into them and thence conveyed to the Raritan river. Here one of the tricks of the oysterman's

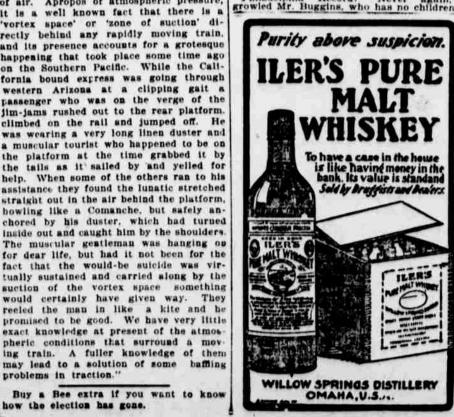
trade is resorted to. The oysters are put overboard and allowed to drink heartly all night of fresh water. The river fattens at freshens them at the same time, this latter process being all important because the bivalve is by no means a favorite in its natural saline state. The oysterman after treating his cargo thus proceeds on his way to Gansevoort or Fulton market. Most of the half shells eaten hereabouts are two years old. While oysters are taken at all seasons of the year, they are pretty generally protected by law during their spawning period, from May to September. The number of oysters consumed is enormous. 30,000,000 bushels being a very conservetive estimate of the quantity consumed annually in this country. Their value in round fig-ures is more than \$16,000,000. Maryland leads, with about 12,000,000 bushels a year. Oyster culture in the United States dates back to 1820. The shell heaps of Europe testify to the antiquity of oyster fisheries. 'At an early date the Romans cultivated oysters in beds, which are still used for that pur-

Down at the foot of Perry street the bull of the oyster dealers of the metropolis have their headquarters. There are more than two dozen oyster shops, plain, two-story floating structures. About 100 oyster sloops and schooners come thither every day during the season. Down at Fulton market, on the East river side, about half as many more vessels deliver their cargoes each morning.

Inside the oyster houses the "shuckers" sit in a long row and work like mill hands. They are usually paid \$1 per 1,000 for opening oysters, and a good man makes at least \$5 a day during the season. The oysters that are to be sent out of town in the shell are packed into barrels and dispatched on fast freight trains. Nearly all the finest oysters are selected for the local hotels and restaurants, which pay a good price for the best flavors and firmest varieties. There is a big profit for them at that, as the usual order does not contain more than eight to ten oysters, and at 25 cents, notwithstanding rent, service, etc., the restaurateur makes

A curious by-product of the cyster, so to speak, is the use of the shells for manure and for road building. The refuse shells from the large oyster canneries are also burned into lime for use in making gas, or are used as a flux in the manufacture of certain kinds of iron. Buggins and the Bow-Wows.

Philadelphia Record: "Never again, growled Mr. Buggins, who has no children



do I take Mrs. Buggins walking on Extent of the Business in and Around New York City.

Now is the succulent bivalve in the beyday of his glory. This is the season of the full oyster pail, relates the New York Herald. Not ir years have oysters been sopientiful; never have they been fatter or sweeter, according to East River Bridge Commissioner Beyle, who is probably the largest and best known oyster dealer in the metropolis.

One hundred million oysters come to this city each week during the "R" mouths. One hundred thousand a day are shipped in the shell from New York to less favored localities. Oysters are even exported in ever increasing quantities to Europe. The freight charges to Liverpeol are no higher than the inland tariff to St. Louis. Consequently about 4,000 bushels a week leave



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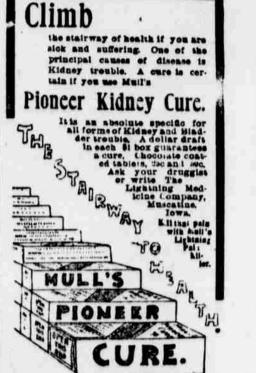
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