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# CONDITION OF OMAHA'S TRADE

Values Strong on Nearly Every Kind of Merchandise.

JOBBERS ALL TALK IN CHEERFUL TONES

Consumer Most Generally Compelled to Pay the Tax-Jobbers Object to the Action of Express Companies.

A large attendance of out-of-town people gave the city a lively air last week and without exception business men are giving very satisfactory accounts of the condition of business in all departments of trade. A great many of the visitors were from nearby points and took advantage of the opportunity presented to do no small amount of trading before leaving for home, with the result that sales at leading retail houses made a most excellent showing.

Among the visitors there was a considerable proportion of country merchants, who made their presence known to the local jobbers, and who left many pleasant

local jobbers, and who left many pleasant reminders of their visit in the shape of liberal orders filed for future shipment. The bank clearings for the week made a most excellent showing, the average being considerably above \$1,000,000 per day and the gain over corresponding week of last year in excess of 50 per cent.

The going into effect of the new revenue law has made very little difference with local merchants, at least jobbers. As a general thing the cost of the tax has been included in the purchase price of the goods to that the consumer pays the tax and the merchant has little concern regarding the matter.

The action of the express companies in refusing to pay the cost of stamps is strongly objected to by jobbers, who have occasion to send out a good many express packages, and they are protesting quite loudly. action of the express companies in

#### Henry Trade in Groceries.

Trade in wholesale groceries continues to be very heavy for this season of the year. The improvement is especially noticeable when comparisons are made with previous

years.

The market remains firm on nearly all lines, but in a few cases advances are noted. The heaviest advance last week was on small fruits canned. Canners say there was a short crop and they were unable to supplies enough to meet the expected and, which explains the sudden rise in demand, which explains the sudden rise in price. It is reported that the gooseberry market was cornered and that a great many packers have scarcely any in stock. The advance on this line since the opening of the season amounts to from 30c to 35c

owing to the large demand, ad-Teas, owing to the large demand, advanced be per pound and 1-18c was added to the price of sugars for the same reason. The market on most lines of farinaceous feeds remains steady. Flour, however, fell off 30c per barrel last week, owing to the break in wheat, which also caused a drop in the price of crackers amounting to be per pound. Beans are also a little lower. No other changes of importance are re-

#### Farmers Want Goods.

The volume of business done by hard-The volume of business done by hardwara men is also very flattering. The demand is good for all classes of merchandise and for all kinds of sensonable farming goods in particular. The needs of the farmers have been so far in advance of what was anticipated that considerable difficulty has been experienced in filling the orders. Wire cloth, screen doors, sythes and snaths and steel goods in general are reported as being in the greatest demand. No advance, however, has taken place on these lines with the exception of the 10 per cent rise on wire cloth, which

consequently it will not be long before the goods will be on the road. The new revenue law effects but one class of goods that drygoods men handle, namely, perfumery. The consumer pays the tax, so it is immaterial to the merchant whether or not goods are taxed.

Nothing new is reported by either the boot and shoe or the rubber goods jobbers. They are not complaining of the amount of business they are doing, as this is the time they do not expect to do much except look after their own stock. The fact that they are laying in a heavier supply that they are laying in a heavier supply than usual is a good indication that the raveling men met with good success on the road. The uncertainty as regards the future condition of the leather market does not seem to be influencing buyers to any appreciable extent and consequently no speculating is being done on that score.

## Lumbermen's Quiet Sesson.

This is also the quiet season for lumber-men, as farmers are too busy in the fields to build new houses or barns. There was not, however, the usual shrinkage in trade not, however, the usual shrinkage in trade last month and in fact several merchants said it was the best June they have ever had. The general impression is that since business kept up so well in June there will be no falling off this month, but rather, if anything, an improvement. The market is firm on all lines, with every indication for its remaining in that condition for some time to come.

## Fruit and Produce.

Strawberries are now entirely gone and the receipts of blackberries and raspber-ries are not as liberal as they were a few days ago. The Missouri crop of blackber-ries is nearly exhausted and the raspber-ries that are being received are practically all home grown.

watermelons are on the market in large numbers for this season of the year and are in fairly good demand. Lemons, how-ever, are the popular fruit at the present The egg market remains steady at from

The egg market remains steady at from 8½c to 9c. Hot weather makes the hand-ling of eggs difficult and commission men report heavy losses during last week. Butter remains unchanged and so does poultry with the exception of spring chickens, which have been fluctuating considerably owing to a large demand. For one day the market was up to 16c, but it has now fallen to 14c.

## OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Groceries.

EGGS-Good stock, 814@9c. BUTTER-Common to fair, 9211c; separator, 15c; gathered creamery, 13@14c. VEAL-Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., quoted at 809c; large and coarse, 607c.

at 869c; large and coarse, 667c.

LIVE POULTRY—Hens, 6c; old roosters, 3½c; spring chickens, 12@12c; ducks, 6c; geese, 6c.

PIGEONS—Live, per doz., 60@75c,

VEGETABLES,

ONIONS—New southern, per lb., 1½c,

BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu.,

\$1.25.

\$1.25.
POTATOES—New, per bu., 80@85c.
CABBAGE—Per crate per lb., 1½c.
TOMATOES—Per four basket crate, 75@

CUCUMBERS-Home grown, per doz.,

WAX BEANS-1-3 bu. box, 40@50c. FRUITS. BLACK RASPBERRIES-Per 24-qt. case,

BLACKBERRIES \$1.75@2.00. RED RASPBERRIES Per 24-qt. case GOOSBERRIES-Per 24-qt. case, \$1.00@

1.25.
CHERRIES—Fer 24-qt. case, \$1.00@1.25;
Californias, per 10-lb. box, \$1.25.
PEACHES—Southern, 1-3 bu. box, 75c@
\$1.00; California, 29-lb. box, \$1.25.
APRICOTS—Per 20-lb. case, \$1.35@1.50.
CURRENTS—Per 24-qt. case, \$1.35@1.50.
WATERMELONS—Crated, 30c. TROPICAL FRUITS. ORANGES Seedlings, \$2.500/2.75; Mediterranean sweets, \$2.500/2.75. LEMONS California, \$5.00; fancy Mes-

Bina, \$6.00.

BANANAS Choice, large stock, per bunch, \$2.0032.25; medium sized bunches, \$1.7542.00.

MISCOLIANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS. NUTS—Almonds, per lb., large size, 12@ 13c; small, lic; Brazils, per lb., 5@10c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 11@ 12c; standards, 8@9c; filberts, per lb., 10c; pecans, polished, medium, 6@7c; extra large, 8@bc; large hickory nuts, \$1.00@1.10 per bu; small, \$1.20@1.25 per bu; cocoanuts, 100.00 films for the films of the per large for the films of the fi per bu.; small, \$1.2561.25 per bu.; cocoanuts, per 100, \$4; peanuts, raw, 6664c; roasted.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal, can, each, \$2.75; gal cans, pure, per doz., \$12; half-gal, corps, cans, \$6.25; quart cans, \$3.50.

HONEY—Choice white, 144/15c.
DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-1b, boxes, 5½c; Sair, 5e; Fard, 9-lb, boxes, \$c.

FIGS—imported, fancy, 3-crown, 14-lb, navy.

boxes, 22923e per box; Californi box, \$1, CIDER-Per halg bbl., \$3.2593.56,

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

HIDES, No. 1 green hides, 7½c; No. 2 green hides, 6½c; No. 1 saited hides, 9c; No. 2 saited hides, 8c; No. 1 venl calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 9c; No. 2 venl caif, 12 to 15 lbs., 7c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 2c; tallow, No. 2 2½c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 7½67½c; yellow and brown carries 11267½c; yellow carries 11267½c; yellow and brown carries 11267½c; yellow carries

grease, 14274C. SHEEP PELTS-Green salted, each, 150 SHEEP FELTS—Green salted, each, 1567
To: green salted shearings (short wooled early skins), each, 15e; dry shearings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry fint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 465c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 364c; dry flint, Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 45c; dry flint, Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 364c.

Wool Markets. LONDON, July 2.—The wool market to-ay was extremely animated throughout. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools shared a the rise and greasy merines sold well day was extremely animated throughout. Cape of Good Hope and Natal wools shared in the rise and greasy merinos sold well. Greasy and cross-breeds were mostly taken by home trade. The competition among continental buyers was spirited. The number of sales offered today were 10.754 bales. The following are the sales in detail: New South Wiles, 1,200 bales; scoured \$\frac{94}{2}\dagged \text{files} \text{5d} \text{ greasy, } \frac{5}{2}\dagged \text{10d} \text{ Queensland, } \frac{1,200}{2}\text{ bales, } \text{ Scured, } \frac{10}{2}\dagged \text{10d} \text{ Queensland, } \frac{1,200}{2}\text{ bales; scoured, } \frac{10}{2}\dagged \text{10d} \text{ Queensland, } \frac{1,200}{2}\text{ bales; } \text{ Scoured, } \frac{10}{2}\dagged \text{ Greasy, } \frac{13}{2}\dagged \text{ Queensland, } \frac{1,00}{2}\text{ bales; } \text{ Scoured, } \frac{3}{2}\dagged \text{ Med In Scoured, } \frac{3}{2}\dagged \text{ Med In Scoured, } \frac{3}{2}\dagged \text{ The following are the imports for the week; Australia, \frac{2,50}{2}\text{ bales; Cool Hope and Natal, } \frac{4,19}{2}\text{ bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, } \frac{4,19}{2}\text{ bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, } \frac{4,19}{2}\text{ bales; cleswhere, } \frac{4,25}{2}\text{ bales.} \text{ The offerings for next week are \$0,550 \text{ bales, The arrivals of wool for the fifth series are \$1,662\text{ bales, of which \$10,500 were forwarded direct.}

Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—COTTON—Spot, limited demand; prices unchanged; American middling, 31-32d; sales, 5,000 bales, of which 200 were for speculation and export and included 4,800 American, receipts, 800 bales, including 300 American, Futures closed steady; American middling, L. M. C., July, 3 22-64d sellers; July and August, 3 22-64d sellers; July and August, 3 22-64d sellers; July and August, 3 22-64d sellers; August and September, 3 21-6493 22-64d buyers; September and October, 3 20-6493 21-64d buyers; November and December, 2 18-6493 19-64d buyers; December, 3 28-6493 19-64d buyers; Bernary and March, 3 19-64d buyers; Bernary and February, 3 18-6493 19-64d buyers; Bernary and March, 3 19-64d buyers; C., St. P., M. & O. Ry, 6 B. & M. R. R. R. ..., 7 C., B. & Q. Ry. ..., 2 C., R. L. & P. Ry, E., 2 C., R. L. & P. Ry, W. ...

St. Louis Grain Market.

St. Louis Grain Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 2.—There was no regular session of the Merchants' exchange today, but there was some trading on the curb. Only eight cars of wheat were received here today. The feeling was strong among local dealers. September sold at 70½c to 70½c, the latter 1c above yesterday's close, and later at 70 5-8c; December sold at 71½c and July 73c bid.

Corn showed great strength; September sold at 31½c on the curb and that was bid for 11.

oil Market. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 2.—OILS—Spirits of turpentine, steady at 2227214c. Rosin, firm at \$1.00 and \$1.55. Crude turpentine, dull at \$1.00 and \$1.50. Tar, steady at \$1.30. SAVANNAH, Ga., July 2.—OILS—Spirits of turpentine, 23½c. Rosin, unchanged.

CONDITION OF NEW YORK BANKS Deposits at This Time Surpass All

Previous Records.

NEW YORK, July 2.—The Financier says: An expansion of \$12,526,800 in desays: An expansion of \$12,525,800 in deposits, necessitating an extra reserve requirement of \$3,131,700, against which the gain in cash was only \$2,339,000, accounts for a decrease of \$192,700 in the surplus reserve of the New York clearing house banks for the week ending July 2. The unusual expansion in deposits is due mainly to the fact that the government funds received from bond subscriptions are being placed in succial depository banks. mainly to the fact that the government funds received from bond subscriptions are the 10 per cent rise on wire cloth, which was reported a couple of weeks ago.

Dry goods jobbers are still busy with the arrival of fall goods and they are coming in a very satisfactory manner. It has been a long time since dealers in this city have stocked up as heavily as they are doing this year, which is a good indication of the condition of trade. Seasonablu aside from that there is little moving toward the country merchants, however, want their supplies early this year so as to be ready, for the large trade that is sure to follow the harvesting of crops in the fall, and consequently it will not be long before the goods will be on the road. The new revenue law effects but one class of goods that drygoods men handle, namely, perfumery. The consumer pays the tax, so it is immaterial to the merchant whether or not goods are taxed.

Nothing new is reported by either the bood and shoe or the rubber goods jobbers, are well defined and will continue to show for some weeks to come. The important point is that the surplus reserve seems to hood and shoe or the rubber goods jobbers, have at tained its highest average. As heavily as they have been and shoe or the rubber goods jobbers, he amount in funds received from bond subsertptions are funds received from bond subsertptions are than the funds received from bond subsertptions are than the funds received from bond subsertptions are than the language in special depository banks. Thus the National City and the Hanover hands the Innover mode in special depository banks. Thus the National City and the Hanover hands the Hanover hat the National City and the Hanover hanover every satisfactory manner. It funds reported in special depository banks, and is sufficient in special depository banks. Thus the National City and the Hanover hanover report between them age in deposits, or 75.

The tenders were unchanged so far savalues were concerned and the few odds and ends offered were soon disposed point is that the surplus reserve seems to have attained its highest average. As heavy as treasury expenses are, in view of the war, they will hardly equal the receipts on bond subscription account, and while a large part of the extra money will go into specially designated banks, the operations will tie up more or less money. In the meantime there is no cessation of the demand for funds on the part of merantile and crop berrowers here and else-

the demand for funds on the part of mer-cantile and crop borrowers here and else-where, and these requirements will have to be met. After July i the allotments and larger bids will call into use a great deal of money now lying idle. All these circumstances will have a tendency to em-ploy money, and while no one looks for anything approaching a stringency, money will not be a drug on the market, despite the fact that the country possesses some-thing like \$175,000,000 of specie and other currency which it did not have at this time

currency which it did not have at this tin last year.
London Stock Quotations. LONDON, July 24 p. mClosing:
Consols. m's. 111 15-16 N. Y. Centrai   126 Consols. acet   112 Penusylvania   56 Can. Pacinc.   885g Reading   5 Erie   135g Mex. Cen. new 4s   66 Erie   18 pfd   36 g Atchison   16 Centrai   1084 L. & N.   54 Mexican ordinary 200 g Grand Trunk   54 Centrai   108 principle   10 Centrai   10 Centrai

St Paul common... 1024 BAR SILVER-Quiet at 27 1-8d per ounce. MONEY-46-4 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market or short bills, 1 7-8 per cent; three months' Financial Notes.

OMAHA, July 2.—The clearings for the day were \$1,459,544.77; balances, \$494,742.51. The clearings for 1897 were \$741,436.19 and the balances, \$55,999.80. Increase in clearings, \$718.108.58. ngs, \$718.108.58.
The figures for the last six days, with omparisons, are:
1898 1897. Increase.

 
 June
 27
 \$ 1,158,365,73
 \$ 780,295,23
 \$ 378,213,50

 June
 28
 1,181,186,29
 701,265,33
 479,919,91

 June
 29
 1,084,489,63
 774,536,38
 309,953,25

 June
 30
 1,061,614,38
 774,710,78
 286,963,60

 July
 1
 1,199,144,56
 766,725,63
 442,419,53

 July
 2
 1,459,544,77
 741,436,19
 718,108,58
 Total ...\$7,144,488,36 \$4,528,969,99 \$2,615,518,37 ST. LOUIS, July 2.—Clearings, \$2,321,868; balances, \$650,277; money, 55/8 per cent; New York exchange, 49c premium bid, 59c

New York exchange, 40c premium bid, 50c premium asked.
PHILADELPHIA, July 2.—Clearings, \$18,244,264; balances, \$2,780,005.
BALTIMORIE, July 2.—Clearings, \$4,731,-011; balances, \$501,023.
BOSTON, July 2.—Clearings, \$30,182,322; balances, \$2,590,011.
NEW YORK, July 2.—Clearings, \$183,339,-528; balances, \$17,069,340.
CINCINNATI, July 2.—Money, 2½616 per cent; New York exchange, par; clearings, \$2,078,590.
NEW ORLEANS, July 2.—Clearings, \$217,511; balances, \$10,387.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Today's state-

ment of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, 436; gold reserve, \$167,608,089. Porcign Financial.

BERLIN, July 2—Business on the bourse opened irregular today, but strengthened on the prospect of cheaper money, the firmness elsewhere including all round purchasing. International securities were higher, Italians were the most firm. Spanish 4s were neglécted and bank shares and American securities improved.

LONDON, July 2—The market for American securities moved upward, all on buying orders. The close was firm and the demand generally light. The amount of buillion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today was £112,000. Gold is queted at Buenos Ayres at 174.29.

PARIS, July 2—Prices were strong on the bourse today, the superabundance of money stimulating the buying. Contangoes were easy and quotations were higher, except in

asy and quotations were higher, except in the case of Spanish 4s and Brazilians. Rio Tintos were in strong demand. Kaffirs are broadening. There was some large transac-tions in them. Three per cent rentes, 103f 54c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 2c for checks. Spanish 4s closed at 237-8.

Promotions in the Navy. WASHINGTON, July 2.- The president oday sent these nominations to the senate: Navy-Captain William S. Muse, marine corps, to be a major in said corps; Passed Assistant Surgeon Louis W. Attles, to be surgeon, and Alfred Gilbert Grunwell of

Virginia to be an assistant surgeon in the

bexes, 10c; 5-crown, 45-tb. boxes, 13c; 2-tb. OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Two Holldays Coming Together 21. Serve to Reduce the Demand for Killers-Hogs in Better Request and Higher.

SOUTH OMAHA, July 2. Cattle Hogs. Sheep.

1,173 6,464 511
1,382 8,187 4,006
1,138 8,815 947
1,684 5,214 607
950 4,427
757 4,249 117 Receipts today Official yesterday One week ago...... Two weeks ago..... One year ago ..... Two years ago ..... 14,772 9,555 5,962 4,634 11,453 Average price paid for hogs for the last few days, with comparisons:

11898, 11897, 11896, 11895, 11894, 11893, 11892, 

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, H'ses. Total receipts .... 50 The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

 
 Buyers.
 Cattle.

 Omaha Packing Co.
 91

 G. H. Hastmond Co.
 35

 Swift and Company.
 238

 Cudahy Packing Co.
 84

 P. D. Armour, Chicago.
 ...
 Cary
North P. & P. Co.
Hammond, Kansas City. 49
Swift from country. 387
Cudahy, Kansas City. 168
White, P. & D. P. & D......ond, Best & Co..... 

Receipts today were small but it was a Saturday with two holidays to follow, Sunday and Monday, and no great supply was required. The markets were generally in good shape and the most of the receipts sold in good season.

CATTLE—There were hardly enough cattle here to make a test of the market, and tle here to make a test of the market, and it was the smallest run for a long time.
What cattle were offered, however, sold well and the market was entirely satisfactory to holders.

Beef cattle if at all desirable were a check bath hor board and analysis. shade higher, but heavy and unattractive cattle were not much different from yes-

Cows and helfers were unchanged so far

terday.

have met with ready sale at good prices.

The tendency of fat cattle has been upward. Heavy cattle are now 5@10c higher than a week ago. The cow market during the week has not shown much change. Good dry lot helfers and cows are good sellers and prices are just as high as they have been any time. As a matter of course grassy cow stuff has been discriminated against and the market on that kind of stuff is liable to break badly most any time.

stuff is liable to break badly most any time when the arrivals become larger. Stockers and feeders have declined during the week 20@25c, but the loss was largely on the heavy feeders. In fact, the decline has been most on that kind while choice little stock cattle have held up much better, still they are considerably lower than during the high time. Cattle sold this week at \$4.65 that would at one time have brought \$5.00 easily. Representative sales:

STEERS. No. Av. Pr. 5. 1002 \$3 70 7. 1154 4 00 3. 773 4 00 1. 810 4 20 39. 958 4 45 33. 1215 4 45 28. 913 4 50 No. Av. Pr. 20, 1100 \$4 60 1, 1030 4 60 25, 1492 4 65 11, 1190 4 65 35, 1260 4 75 63, 1312 4 80 COWS
2.1070 3 15
1.1140 3 25
1.1210 3 25
2.1130 3 25
2.1130 3 25
4.1065 3 30
2.1080 3 25
1.1110 3 35
1.1110 3 40
1.1120 3 40
2.1289 3 40
9.886 3 40 1..1040 3 50 1... 980 1...1110 1..1110 1..1110 3 65 1..960 3 85 1..1170 4 60 1..890 4 00 1..1370 4 00 3..1290 4 10

STEERS AND HEIFERS.

1..1310 2 75 1..1110 3 30
2..230 6 00 2..150 6 00 1..210 6 50
3..550 6 00 2..150 6 00 1..210 6 50
1..680 3 85 1..400 4 30 1..410 4 35

1... 580 4 25

HOGS—The week closed with a fair run of hogs, but none too large to meet the requirements of the market.

The trade opened strong to 5c higher than yesterday. To start with, it was pretty generally a \$250 market, with more sales above than below. Then came reports of an easier market at Chicago and some of the more urgent orders being filled the trade weakened under that influence and closed with the advance practically all lost.

The early market was active and though later it hung fire, owing to the fact that

ater it hung fire, owing to the fact that salesmen all wanted early prices, still everything was sold and weighed up early in the morning.

1. 300 . 2 00 1. 170 . 2 75 4. 282 . 3 50 5. 206 . 3 55 1. 420 . 3 60 They were mixed western lambs. The market did not show any very material change. The offerings of sheep and lambs have been very light at this point all the week past and for several weeks in fact. The receipts of the week, as will be noted from the table of figures given at the head of this column were not so bad, but of the arrivals a considerable proportion was shipped direct to packers, while of the balance quite a good many were not of the kind calculated to stimulate free buying. On most days, in fact, there have not been enough desirable mutton, sheep or lambs on sale to make a test of the market. Still other markets have been lower and it might sale to make a test of the market. Still other markets have been lower and it might to safe to say that had there been any here to amount to anything the market would have been all of 106,20c lower on lambs. Very few spring lambs have been sees. See the sees of the same of the year. In the language of the yards they are as high as a house. Lambs have been good sellers all this season. When Colorado lambs stopped coming spring lambs began to put in an appearance in the markets of the country and the demand has been in excess of the supply right along.

WAGON LOTS-THROW OUTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, July 2—CATTLE—Receipts, 120 head; prices unchanged; receipts for the week, 21,000 head; light supply met with vigorous demand; all grades killing stock active at steady prices; stockers and feeders, shade higher; late sales: Choice heavy steers, \$4,7505.00; medium, \$4,500, 4.80; light weights, \$4,0005.00; stockers and feeders, \$3,1005.00; butcher cows and helfers, \$3,1005.00; butcher bulls, \$3,1004.00; canning stock, \$2,506340; Texas steers, \$3,1094.40; Texas cows and helfers, \$3,1004.40; Kansas City Live Stock. HOGS-Receipts, 4,500 head; prices, shade

HOGS—Receipts, 4,500 head; prices, shade higher; receipts for the week, 78,500 head; with liberal receipts and dull provision market prices were well maintained, the top price being 5c higher than this day last week; heavy hogs, \$3,5593.80; mixed, 3,4593.95; light, \$3,3093.60; pigs, \$2,5093.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, 18 head; prices unchanged; receipts for the week, 21,500 head; strong demand, which absorbed good receipts and desirable flocks sold steady; few bunches of common stock sold 10920c lower; late sales; Spring lambs, \$5,000 6.00; yearlings, \$1,7595.40; native muttons, \$1,2094.80; Texans, \$3,7594.65; Arixonas, \$1,0094.70; stockers and feeders, \$3,2594.00.

Chicago Live Stock.
CHICAGO, July 2—HOGS—Estimated receipts today, 15,000 head; left over 5,300 head Market steady to 5c lower; light hogs \$3.659(3.75; mixed, \$3.650(2.80; heavy, \$3.606) 3.80; rough, \$3.606(3.70). L80; rough, \$3.6063.70. CATTLE-Receipts, 400 head. Market

SHEEP-Receipts, 4,000 head. Market dull, weak: natives, \$3.2564.90; westerns, \$4.006, 4.85; lambs, \$4.0066.75.
Yesterday's official: Hogs, receipts, 21,202 head; shipments, 4.355 head. Cattle, receipts, 4.774 head; shipments, 2,295 head. Sheep, receipts, 15,525 head; shipments, 1,354 head.

4.25; cows and helfers, \$2,5963.75. HOGS-Receipts, 2.300 head; market a shade stronger; yorkers, \$3,6663.76; packers, \$3,6563.75; butchers, \$3,7663.55; SHEEP-Receipts, 100 head; market steady; native muttons, \$3,7564.75; lambs, \$1,5966.69; culls and bucks, \$1,7564.25; stock-ers, \$3,1064.25.

Record of receipts of live stock at four prinicpal markets for July 2: 100 Totals ...... 1,853 28,264

Coinage During Last Year. WASHINGTON, July 2 .- The report of the \$72,609,933, as follows: Gold, \$64,634,865; silver, \$16,485,584; minor coins, \$1,489,484. The standard silver dollars coined aggregated \$10,002,780.

## TERRIBLE FORTUNES OF WAR.

Its Dark Shadows Brought Home with Sorrowful Force to One Family. Saturday morning a newspaper carrier rang the bell at one of the houses at the

salesmen all wanted early prices, still everything was sold and weighed up early in the morning.

The market as a whole averaged considerably higher than yesterday and South Omaha was the best and highest market on the river today.

This has been a week of large receipts not only at South Omaha, but at all market points, and of lower markets. There has been a demand for everything received, but the large run of hogs has steadily acted as a bear factor for the depression of values.

The week opened with values a strong is clower, but on Tuesday there was no mais terial change. The market declined 2½con Wednesday and is on Thursday, in other words, by Thursday the market was falled the garrison surgeon, who lives and read the story of the battle of Juragua, in which her son took such a gallant part. This awful news found Mrs. Capron nursing a li-year-old boy who is, near the point of death with typhoid fever. He has been ill for several weeks, but his disease has not yet reached a crisis. Her husband, Captain 13-2c lower than at the close of the previous week. On Friday there was a reaction amounting to 2½c and the week closed only 35-c lower than the week before. It is very evident that in all sections of the country there are a great many hogs that are heavy and ready for market. The hot weather is causing feeders to rush them forward to market with the result that June was a large month in the matter of receipts was solally visible in the course of the market last month, which was steadily downward, with only occasional and unimportant reactions. At the commencement of the month the average price was \$2.5c, a drop of \$5c. The extreme high point of the month was touched on the first day of the month and the extreme low point was not reached until the last day. Representative sales:

No. Ay, Sh. Pr. No. Ay, Sh. Pr. Young Capron the military academy, in 187 20 23 25 5 33 ... 197 25 25 onds a servant, who had been startled by the ringing of the doorbell, found her stand-

Young Capron, failing to receive an appointment as cadet in the military academy, enlisted in the army as a private, hoping to secure a commission by promotion. He Colonel Wood commenced the organization command one of his companies because of his courage and skill as a soldier. He was of age. He was very courageous and very popular in his troop.

SAW CUSHING'S DARING DEED

5 15 A 16 61 TTT Recollections of a Man Who Was on the Albemarle When Wrecked.

THE LAUNCH APPROACHING THE RAM

Cushing Greeted with a Storm of Shells and Bullets-Force of the Explosion-Closing Years of the Hero.

Sidney W. Peeler of Calurenga Valley, Cal., one of the few survivors of the crew on the confederate ram Albemarie on the night she was blown into uselersness by the torpede directed by Lieutenant William B. Cushing, related to a New York Sun correspondent his recollections of the historic event. Peeler is a native of Wilmington, N C., and was in the confederate naval service three years. He was on the Tennessee for several months, and saw the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac in March 1862. When the Albemarle was being built at Plymouth, N. C., in the spring of 1863, he aided in her contruction. Later he became one of her petty officers. "The Albemarle was a good counterpart

of the Merrimac," said Mr. Peeler, "but an improvement in armament. The battle of the Monitor and Merrimac taught the confederates several lessons that we acted upon. The Albemarle was built at Edward's Ferry, above Plymouth, on Albemarle sound. At the time it was the greatest fighting machine affort. It was the forerunner of many prin-Constructor John L. Porter, C. S. N., designed the ship. She was 122 feet long, 45 feet beam, and 8 feet draught. Her skeleton was of solid oak timbers 10x12 inches thick, dovetailed together and covered by four-inch planking. She had two of the finest 200horse-power engines of the day. Her shield has was octagonal and was about fifty feet long. fron railroad rails were used as the framework for it. Upon the shield, plates of iron two inches thick were bolted and riveted with extreme care. Every plate was tested, and the toughest plates only were used. To make sure of resistance to the 100-pound shots from the federal guns an extra coating of two-inch armor was bolted over all the surface above the water line. The prow of the ram was the all-important characteristic of our darling Albemarle. That was of the finest, hardest seasoned oak. It was sheeted with iron six inches through and it was tapered to a point. A more formidable engine of war had never been made. The armament was six-inch pivot guns, several

howitzers, and five 6-pounders. "At the close of the summer of 1864 the Albemarle withdrew up the Reanoke for reseven months, having sent five of Uncle us and our big ram of making some chapters in naval history during the next few and all, worked like Trojans at repairing big engines.

Preparing for Business.

"The rangers were finished by the middle head.

Estimated receipts of hegs Tuesday, 25,000 rival of three 7-inch guns before we started down the river to once more deal with the federal fleet. We knew that General Sherman's army was operating in North put forth to protect the pride of the conwas strewn with torpedoes, the river banks were guarded against surprise by beacons,

absolutely secure. his little launch and blew up our big ram water. 4,629 as well as if it were but yesterday. It was a cold, cheerless day, October 27. The guards reported everything all right, and it the sound were shaking in their boots at director of the mint shows that during the our prospective early advance upon their fiscal year closed yesterday the coinage at fleet. When darkness approached that eventhe mints of the United States amounted to ing the fresh sentries went on guard and the men at the fort signaled to the men on the Albemarle that all was well. Supper rain fell in sprinkles.

running about on the deck above me.

down into the cabin:

" 'All hands to quarters!' The Atteck.

"I snatched the lantern and ran up. Forty in their hammocks, came running after me. We all instinctively knew it was a Yankeo attack, but we supposed it was from the Before any of us had reached the land. deck there was a firing of muskets and a taken place. He sent experts to look over belching of howitzers. It seemed as if the whole of Sherman's army had suddenly swooped down upon the Albemarle. The eacons were flaming and the guards were shooting. All was confusion on the upper deck. The artillerymen were training their cannon and calling for ammunition. I remember that five bells were rung in the cabin at that moment.

"Off at our bow I saw a parrow steam launch without top, like a large rowboat, about twenty-five feet long, coming across the river straight at the Albemarle. It was about 300 feet away then. In the flickering light of the beacons we could see a man standing in the bow in his shirt sleeves, with a long stick in his hand like a heavy fish-We afterward knew that he was Lieutenant Cushing. The screech of shot and grape and canister began, and the batteries on shore roared and flamed. The launch moved right along. Captain Welch of the Albemarie danced about excitedly and we tried to train our cannon on the craft, which was below our range. Amid a shower of lead and iron that made the Roanoke all about the little boat seethe and beil like mad, the launch ran up to the cordon of logs. The man in his shirt sleeves standing in the bow leaned over (apparently unconscious of the roar of cannon and the dropping of ball and grape close about him) and looked critically at the half-submerged worked hard for it and finally succeeded in water-soaked logs. The launch was turned being appointed second lieutenant in the to one side, and while Captain Welch Fifth infantry by President Cleveland, in screamed frantically to the men in the boat: which he made a splendid record. When 'Surrender! Surrender, or we'll blow you to h-1!" the little boat came again full tilt totary of war to detail Captain Capron to were in the stern, so the bow was raised. Full steam was on, and the boat went scud-

seem slow. In a twinkling the launch was lieutenant! close upon the ram amidships. It was done so quickly that we could not realize what any expedition that would smash the rebel was really taking place. Down went that ram. He apparently never took heed of the fishpole affair which Cushing had in his risk he ran. He loved excitement, and welhand, and it projected vertically from the comed a chance to show his nerve. It is not bow of the launch. We could see a thing like generally known, but Commander Cushing an oil can on its free end. The pole was told me that he made three unsuccessful atthe torpedo boom, and the can was the tempts in the three weeks previous to the torpedo itself.

Frightful Explosion.

compare with it except an awful rearing opposite Plymouth, and then to the Albeearthquake. It seemed as if we had been marie at the wharf. But the rains had struck by lightning and run into by a loco- made the awamps impassable, and they found motive at the same moment. Added to the the shore alive with rebel sentries. Anroar of the guns the sensation was most other time Cushing and a party tried to terrifying. Every one on the ram was get around at the rear of Plymouth, in-thrown down. The beavy cannon on deck tending by a sudden advance down through Half of us expected to be annihilated be- could. fore we could stagger to our feet. But some experience to know what to do. " 'Get to the port guns! Every man use

a musket!' shouted a lieutenant. and looked over the side of the Albemarle, crew of fifteen, he had more difficulty than ciples of present naval architecture. Chief of the Yanks were shot in the water. A few who were prepared to die in the hazard and reached shore in that boiling water.

"In three minutes, that seemed an age, we Some of the boys tried to get below deck Captain Welch sent word to the shore batthe Roanoke, opposite Plymouth, because the ity that he was." fleeing Yanks might have reached there The sentries were urged to be very watchful for fugitive Yanks that night. "All night long hundreds of soldiers and

seilors sat on the coal wharf and talked about the destruction of our naval pride. Women and children at Plymouth were terribly frightened at the noise of the explosion and the musketry and cannonading and flee pairs. If had done good service in the last to the soldiers' protection. They supposed. of course, that General Sherman, with 50,000 sam's good craft beneath the water. We men, had come to gather them all in. The were all enthusiastic at the prospect before sorrow of the confeds, when it became known that the ram had been torpedoed and had sunk, was as touching as anything I nonths. Porter's fleet, consisting of several saw in warfare. We knew that the hope runboats and some side wheel craft, was at of our navy was finished then. As we sat Roanoke Island in Albemarie sound, and as there that cold, dark night on the whar soon as we could get our fighting ram in many a grizzled man wept tears of anger shape it was the intention to go down there and sorrow. Naturally we were curious to and sink the federal boats, as we had served know how so powerfully armored a craft thers of the same class. Therefore we, one could have been so easily wounded to death. At the first streaks of dawn several our armor plates and tinkering with our of us were down in the water beneath the wharf examining the hulk as best we could The craft had settled in about fifteen feet of water, and as she drew but eight feet and was built low in the water, it may be realized how much water had rushed into her.

Ripped to Pieces. "The torpedoes had loosened every part o the hulk. There were seams about an inch Carolina, and therefore unusual efforts were wide, some sixty feet distant from the spot where Cushing had exploded the torpedo federate navy against any surprises. The There was a rough hole amidships, as large garrison at Fort Bateman, which stood guard as the head of a hogshead, where the torpedo over the river at Plymouth, was increased, had done its deadly work. Seams half a Two field pieces were put on the deck of the foot wide and twelve and twenty feet long Albemarle and an artillery guard was sta- radiated therefrom in every direction. An tioned there day and night. While the river 1,100-pound shot from a modern rifled cannon could not do more damage than that fifty-pound copper-bound torpedo had done. three small batteries and fifty sentries. Armor plates were ripped off, and the big There was an abundance of ammunition for timbers were wrenched out of place. The both men and muskets. To make our craft iron stanchions were twisted, the deck amiddoubly safe from attack a cordon of pine ships was raised, and both the engines were logs, thirty feet long, chained together like irreparably smashed and wrenched. It is a raft, was placed in the water about the marvellous that the magazine had not been Albemarle. It seemed as if the ram was exploded. Half a dozen men who were "I recall the night Cushing came with torpedo exploded were found dead in the in their hammocks near the spot where the "We had heard much and seen nothing of

The the torpedoes the Yankees were using. Some was generally believed the Yanks down in of Cushing's torpedo. I believe the remains one dived down and brought up the remains are now in the naval museum at Washington. The late United States Senator Ben Hill of Georgia had them as a curiosity for some years, and I believe he gave then to the Naval museum. The torpedo was of the was served, and soon the great, grim fighting size and shape of a three-gallon oil can. machine settled into slumber. The guards Flifty rounds of giant powder had been at the bow and stgra kept watch. I had a packed in a round wood casing. About this letter to write that night, and I had per- was a covering of thin copper, so that a nission to sit with a shaded lantern aft in space occupied by air was at the butt of the was obliged to act as his secretary and the the cabin. It was a very black night and torpedo. That was to make the torpedo float with the point downward when it was re-"I had been writing about two hours when leased from the torpedo boom. There was a I heard some one calling from the river point shaped like the business end of a the affairs of nations as well as of men bank. I paid no attention. In a second I candle. About this were a score of large heard a musket shot and then an excited percussion caps, each of which touched fulminating powder inside the copper cover-Quicker than I can tell it some one yelled ing. The torpedo was exploded on the same principal as the old-fashioned cap and powder gun. When Cushing pulled the lanyard the springs at the end of the torpedo boom were loosened, the deadly messenger or more of our crew, who had been asleep striking its side with full force the caps started from the boom toward our ram, and went off and ignited the fulminating powder, which exploded the giant powder.

"Chief Constructor Porter was notified the day following the explosion what had the wreck. They said the hulk was useless. Captain Welch ordered the machinery to be destroyed, so that it might never be used by the enemy. Several barrels of powder were exploded there, and all that remained of the pride of the confederate navy, in that region at least, was blown to pieces and sunk in the Roanoke.

The Scene Revisited. "In the summer of 1872-about two years before Cushing's death from brain fever-he down the coast to Albemarle Sound. He was cried: curious to see what remained of the old ram. He spent a day or two about Ply-mouth, and I chanced to meet him at Hamp-prisoners of war!" ton Roads a few weeks later. I was resting there, and when Commander Cushing (then the youngest man of that rank in the American navy) learned that I was one of the took place at Versailles. crew of the ram the night he blew up our prize craft, we became quite intimate Roads. Cushing told me that he was not quite 22 years old when he performed the perilous feat of blowing up the Albemarle, and that he had a vote of thanks and a gold medal from congress the very day he was 22 He told me that the torpedo he had use on our ram was one of six that had been made at Springfield, Mass., especially for destroying the Albemaric. The idea blowing our ship up had been talked of by Admiral Porter and Commodore McComb in August and September, 1864, but there seemed not the least hope to perform the hazardous feat. When, however, the Albemarle had thrice gone down the Roanoke of the "Rough Riders" he asked the secre- ward the raft. The dozen men aboard her into Albemarie Sound and had sunk such gunboats as the Southfield (from Staten Island, N. Y.), and the Amboy, and knocked ding before our astonished eyes straight ugly holes in the staunch little Miami, a well built, handsome man, about 27 years across the slippery and water-scaked raft. was realized that something desprate must "The howitzers at Fort Bateman had now be done very soon. Lieutenant Cushing had added their voice to the din of firing. The successfully done remarkably daring things

smokestack on the launch was abot off, and in 1861 and 1863 during the naval operawe saw by the beacon lights and the flames tions off the coast of Florida and on the from the cannon one or two men roll over in Blackwater in Wilmington barbor. He was the bottom of the boat as if shot. The man called into consultation as to how the big. in the bow never flinched in that frightful threatening Albemaric might be made usestorm. He was evidenly shouting orders to less. Think of the staid, dignified naval his comrades. To tell all this makes it commanders consulting with a boardless

"But Cushing was ready to embark upon wrecking of the ram to accomplish that purpose. Once Cuebing and a party of five young men, each armed with a twenty-"Then there was a deafening crashing and pound torpedo, tried to get through the reaking explosion. I know of nothing to swamps on the north bank of the Roanoke, toppied over and there was a wrenching of the streets of that lazy old town some dark ron supports and armor plate. The night, to discharge the torpedoes against Albemarle rose fully five feet on our side. the ram and then get away as best they

"By the last week of October Cushing was one did have coolness enough in the unique | wellnigh desperate, and he resolved to risk everything in blowing up the Albemarle. Commodore McComb gave him a launch, and Cushing went up the sound and river to the "The ram was settling then and we ran ram. When he went to get his volunteer The men in the launch had lesped from it be expected. He had to tell the men plataly and were swimming for dear life. The that there was scarcely hope for any of beacons were too flickering to be of much them returning from the expedition, and that service for our markesmen, but over half he wanted as volunteers those sailors only got away by pure luck in the shadows of had no one dependent for support upon the piles of cotton bales on the wharf and them. Commander Cushing told me that he shore. Cushing himself escaped in this way. never really recovered from the shock of the It was one of the miracles that do occur intense excitement of that historic night at such times that any one of Cushing's and the explosion. He said that there were expedition should have lived to get near the but four survivors, so far as he knew, of ram in that hall of lead and iron missiles, the expedition. Two of his men were killed much more so that any one could have in his launch just before the torpedo was fired, and there were about eight who were, no doubt, shot in the water by the musketry had to abandon the Albemarle. Water ran and howitzers. Had Cushing lived and had into her like a sieve. Had we been on the his health, he would, no doubt, have been sea we would have sunk in half the time. an admiral before he was 45-the youngest officer of that rank in the world. He was to save personal property, but could not. a thin, pale-faced, and nervous man. One would never have picked bim from an asteries to shell the forest and swamp across semblage as the man of narvelous intrepid-

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

Franklin's Mission that Resulted in H. A. Ogden writes of "A Great Republican at Court" in the July St. Nicholas. Mr. Ogden tells of Franklin's mission to

France and its results. He says: The court of France, while friendly and willing to aid us as it could, was not as yet ready to acknowledge our independence and by so doing to provoke a conflict with Great Britain. The war, thus far, had gone against us; news of the one bright ray in the gloom-Washington's victory at Trenton-had taken five months to reach France, so difficult was it to escape from the British cruisers watching our coasts.

Some muskets and a private loan of \$400 .-000 were secured and single volunteers were plenty. To fight for America became with the young French nobles what nowadays we should call a "fad." Franklin was besieged by requests to be officers in our army or for letters of recommendation to congress, and he was at his wit's end to refuse with kindness, so that he should not make promises of rank that he could not fulfill

In contrast to many of these requests at this time stands Lafayette's generous offer of money, arms and his life if need be, without promise of rank or reward; but the French government still withheld its aid, waiting for some decided victory to prove to the nations of Europe that the united colonies stood some chance of winning their

liberty. During this winter of darkness for freefor our country was his constant afm; her enemies he defied and everywhere he expressed his certainty of the final triumph of

America in the struggle. We have all heard of the phrase, "These are the times that try men's souls." These words were used at just this time by Thomas Paine, who wrote a series of articles on the American war. For, while it was dark indeed on our side of the ocean, it seemed also as if no nation abroad would help us. Frankin sent his associates, Lee and Deane, to the courts of Spain and Prussia for aid, but neither was disposed to take the first step. Diplomacy among nations is often a tedious and selfish proceeding. Meanwhile the doctor did what he could toward arming ships and making easier the lot of prisoners of war abroad. As to the ships, he was somewhat successful, and was gratified by his success, for he was eager to give England some of the treatment the colonies had received from her men-of-war.

All of these matters kept the envoy very busy-so much so that his grandson, Temple, idea of his going to a university was given up. At last came the sunshine through the clouds, for the Wise Providence that guides brought about the surrender of Burgoyne and his army in October, 1777, after the battle of Saratoga.

The news was dispatched with all haste to our representatives abroad. Massachusetts sent the glad tidings by special messenger, a young Mr. Austin. Before his departure a prayer was offered from the pulpit of a church in Boston-the minister, it is said, being so absorbed in praying especially that the dispatches might be delivered that he made no mention of the messenger! In a little over a month, however, both

the scene when he drove into the courtyard of the Hotel Valentinois was a memorable Our representatives had received word of his landing, but knew nothing of the nature of his news. As the chaise dashed up to the group around the door and the messenger

messenger and packet arrived in Paris, and

alighted, Dr. Franklin grasped his hand, exclaiming:

"Sir, is Philadelphia taken?" "Yes, sir." was Austin's reply. Then the old statesman wrung his hands in disappointment and had begun to return was traveling for his health, and he went in sadness to the house when the messenger

> "But, sir, I have greater news than that! General Burgoyne and his whole army are Temple carried the news to the French prime minister, the Comte de Vergennes,

and a few days later a private interview About a year from the landing of Franklin on the coast of France his errand to that ing the week he remained at Hampton nation was accomplished. She became the ally of the American colonies, and thus was

the first to welcome the United States into the circle of nations. JAMES E BOYD & CO., Telephone 1039. Omaha, Neb COMMISSION, GRAIN, PROVISIONS and STOCKS

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