

Omaha Markets.

Market Review of the Week.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Receipts today.....	1,544	6,487	677
Official yesterday.....	2,548	7,602	29
One week ago.....	1,520	4,901	4,901
Two weeks ago.....	965	6,345	1,451
Three weeks ago.....	1,422	16,872	1,451

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ending June 18.....	14,555	31,800	5,952
Week ending June 11.....	15,108	42,589	5,584
Week ending June 4.....	12,927	30,911	11,455
Week ending May 28.....	15,349	42,996	23,528
Week ending May 21.....	13,942	42,960	21,553
Same week, 1897.....	12,909	48,675	16,358
Same week, 1896.....	8,761	42,658	5,475

General.—Today's receipts were somewhat below the average for the last day of the week and the total for the whole week was way smaller than for the previous week. In cattle there was only a small decrease, but the receipts of hogs showed large losses as compared with previous weeks of the past month or two.

Cattle—Chicago reported about 100 head of cattle received this morning and Kansas City about the same number, so that all the cattle that were on sale were at Omaha. The receipts at this point were considerably lighter than a week ago, but it was a fair average run for the closing day of the week.

Shippers were very much in evidence this morning and were an element of strength in the market so that the trade was active and the most of the cattle changed hands early in spite of the fact of its being the last day of the week. The prices paid were fully steady on all kinds with desirable kinds on which there was more competition a little stronger. Some pretty good black cattle brought \$4.80 which were out of the same lot that sold a week ago at \$4.70 but were a little lighter weight.

Cows and heifers were in light supply and the market was without change. The same was true of bulls, stags, calves etc.

No stock cattle of any importance were offered and there was nothing to make a test of the market. Had there been anything here it would doubtless have brought good firm prices.

The week has witnessed a falling off in cattle receipts as compared with the week before, still arrivals have been well up to the average of the last four or five weeks. Taking the week as a whole fat cattle have shown some little improvement, that is handy, light and medium weight stuff. The market has had its ups and downs but the downs of the early part of the week were made up by the gains toward the close.

The total gain for the week, however, has not been sufficiently large to cause any very noticeable change and perhaps the situation would be best described by saying that the market on an average is just a little stronger than a week ago and in extreme cases 5 and 10c higher. One fact worthy of notice is that heavy cattle are better sellers than they were a week ago. Receivers do not meet with as much difficulty in disposing of their heavy cattle as they did and prices if anything are a little stronger. Handy cattle are still the best sellers, but buyers seem to have more use for the heavy cattle than they did a week or two ago. Butcher's stock has sold in about the same notches all the week and there are no important developments in that department of the cattle trade to which attention can be called. Stock cattle have been in very light supply all the week and prices have continued firm.

Hogs—Receipts of hogs were considerably smaller than a week ago but about on a par with two weeks ago. Yesterday's break and the fear that buyers would take advantage of the last day of the week to pad prices probably contributed to keep the receipts down.

Advices from Chicago this morning indicated a decline of 5c and the market here opened a shade to 5 cents lower. Right on the opening some hogs sold close to steady and others very little lower, but there were plenty of loads that sold fully 5 cents lower.

Light stuff sold largely at \$3.75 to \$3.77, the big string of mixed hogs went at \$3.80 and the best heavy touched \$3.85. Yesterday the hogs sold at \$3.80 to \$3.85 principally.

The market was fairly active at the decline, the shippers helping to clear the pens and everything was sold and weighed up at an early hour.

This has been the low week of the month to date and prices have jumped about considerably. Buyers who have operated on the market for a good many years are commenting upon the fact that the market during the past month or more has been very uneven for the summer packing season. It is up one day and down the next and the rises and falls at times are quite large while as a rule the market changes but slowly during the summer. The present week opened with a sharp break which was followed by a rally of 5 cents on Tuesday. On Wednesday the market was a shade lower, but on Thursday there was a reaction amounting to 12c, but values dropped back again on Friday and Saturday. At the close of the week the market was 5c higher than on the opening day which was the low day of the month to date, but it was hardly as strong as on the last day of the previous week and 40c lower than on the first of the month.

Average price paid for hogs for the last several days with comparisons:

	1898	1897
June 12.....	3.74	3.81
June 13.....	3.74	3.74
June 14.....	3.74	3.74
June 15.....	3.74	3.74
June 16.....	3.74	3.74
June 17.....	3.74	3.74
June 18.....	3.74	3.74
June 19.....	3.74	3.74
June 20.....	3.74	3.74
June 21.....	3.74	3.74
June 22.....	3.74	3.74
June 23.....	3.74	3.74

Sheep—There was only one load of western lambs, rather on the commonish order, so that there was nothing to make a trial of the market. The demand, however, was good, and there is no doubt but what everything desirable would have sold all right.

While the receipts of sheep have been slightly larger than last week, the quality has not averaged very good, and it can be truthfully said that Omaha has not had a real prime load of muttons on sale during the last six days. Although having to do with an inferior quality of stuff, prices at this point have shown up fully as well as other selling points. As compared with a week ago, the market on sheep might be quoted 10c higher, while lambs are about where they were.

Tuesday's Market Quotations.

Chicago, June 21.—Hogs, Receipts, 25,000; active, shade higher; light, \$3.70 to \$3.93; mixed, \$4.00 to \$4.02; heavy, \$4.00 to \$4.07.

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000; steady, heavy, \$4.10 to \$4.15; stockers and

feeders, \$3.80 to \$4.85.
Sheep—Receipts, 10,000; steady to strong.

Lincoln, Neb., June 21.—Axtater & Co. report the Chicago market range as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat—				
July.....	73 1/2	74 1/2	71 1/2	74 1/2
Sept.....	68 1/4	69 1/4	66 1/4	69 1/4
Dec.....	68 1/4	69 1/4	67 1/4	69 1/4
Corn—				
July.....	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Sept.....	33 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Oats—				
July.....	24 1/4	24 1/4	23 1/4	24 1/4
Sept.....	21 1/4	21 1/4	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pork—				
July.....	9 70	9 77	9 65	9 65
Sept.....	10 00	10 00	9 82	9 85
Lard—				
July.....	5 75	5 80	5 75	5 75
Sept.....	5 92	5 92	5 85	5 85
Ribs—				
July.....	5 52	5 52	5 47	5 47
Sept.....	5 62	5 62	5 55	5 55

Chicago carload receipts: Today, Tuesday.

	Today	Tuesday
Wheat.....	16	7
Corn.....	596	330
Oats.....	216	165
Hogs.....	25,000	32,000

Total northwestern receipts: Today, 62, year ago today 37.

FAVORABLE CROP CONDITIONS.

The past week has been generally cool and dry, with somewhat more than the normal amount of sunshine. The temperature was about normal in the southern and western counties and below normal in the northeastern counties, where the average daily deficiency was about 3 degrees. The maximum temperatures for the week were generally slightly above 90 degrees, and the minimum were about 55 degrees.

The rainfall has been below normal, except in a few counties where heavy showers occurred with a rainfall ranging from one to nearly two inches. Generally, the rainfall has been about half an inch.

The dry weather and sunshine of the past week have been very favorable for all crops. Winter wheat and rye are beginning to ripen in the southern counties. Rye is filling well and promises a large crop. Rust is appearing some on wheat and oats. At the present stage of advancement of the crop, leaf rust will do little or no damage; rust on the stalk is more injurious; probably only slight damage has resulted as yet. Corn has grown well, but is still small and backward, and many fields are very weedy. The past week has been favorable for the cultivation of corn, and most corn has now been cultivated once, some a second time and a little a third time. Cherries are ripening, and are a large crop. Apples are falling badly in some counties.

Short War Stories.

General Ed E. Bryant of Madison told a story that fits in at the present time very nicely. There was a pious man in the crew of an iron-clad. He had been told one evening that in all probability the next day would witness a great battle. When he prayed that night he put special stress upon the plea that the vessel upon which himself and comrades were serving might escape disaster, saying among other things: "Oh, Lord, shield us from the shells and other projectiles of the enemy, but if any shells and solid shot do come to our vessel I pray Thee that they may be distributed as prize money is distributed, mostly among the officers."

"That makes me think of Governor Brough's organization of the regiment at the time John Morgan made his ride through the state. The governor kept close track of the great confederate raider. He found that Morgan, with his large force, would pass a given point at a certain hour the next day. So he had a train load of arms, equipments and ammunition made ready, and himself, his adjutant general and other members of the staff prepared to make an extensive trip. He telegraphed to various stations along the line to have companies raised, ready to get onto his train, and to go to a point for regimental organization.

"When ten companies were ready the train stopped and the various companies elected their officers, the governor promising that their commissions would be forwarded a little later. That done he said: 'Who will you have for colonel of this regiment?'

"Somebody called out that 'John Farmer would be the best man to command the regiment.' The governor had John Farmer brought to him, and said: 'Mr. Farmer I want you to take command of this regiment and lead it down to a place where Morgan will appear, and help to head off the gentleman.'

"But, governor, I don't know anything about this military business."

"Well, your friends say you are the best man to be colonel, and I want you to take the position. There is no time to lose."

"All right; if they think I will answer I'll do the best I can."

"The governor promised to send his commission the following week."

"Now, Colonel Farmer, get your troops together and we will issue arms and ammunition," said the governor.

"When that was done Colonel Farmer proceeded to get his regiment into motion in this manner:

"Get into two strings in the road here, all looking the same way, and when we start out I want you to walk right close together, and stick to yet gait until we get where we're going to, and when the battle begins I want you to come right up in a bunch and stay there, and load and fire until old John Morgan turns and runs."

"At this point somebody called for 'Three cheers for Colonel Farmer.' They were given, and then the colonel gave the command, 'Grab guns, powder, shot and the other fixings, and we'll go after Morgan.'

"Colonel Farmer wasn't much of a military man, and his troops were not dress parade soldiers, but they got into a bunch in time to give John Morgan some struggling volleys that did him and his crowd a heap of harm. They were called the minute men, and were mustered out soon after Morgan's raiders were captured or driven out of the state."

Colonel W. J. Flourney, a St. Paul railroad man, met Colonel W. A. Wyse of Reedsburg, Wis., the other day. Flourney served in the First or Second Virginia infantry and Wyse in two different regiments, but in the First Wisconsin his first term. That regiment participated in the battle of Falling Waters, July 2, 1861. Flourney's Virginia regiment fought opposite the Wisconsin boys; in other words, they fought each other face to face. "Was you at that battle," asked Flourney. "I was, sir; I was well to the right, near that clump of trees, and I tried to hit some of you fellows," Flourney extended his hand and said: "Shake, old fellow; I was on our left, but you didn't hit me," and then those two veterans, one who wore the gray and the other the blue, had about as happy a reunion as a couple of old soldiers ever had.—J. A. Watrous in Chicago Times Herald.

Are Northern and Southern Yankees Now.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 16.—The unveiling of the \$20,000 confederate monument here today marked a chapter in history strange in coincidence and remarkable in surroundings.

Eighteen years ago and on the piazza of one of the hotels of this city sat a soldier ex-President, while the citizens of Jacksonville passed and repassed marking the presence of a statesman who had made the laurels of a victory unfolding forever by proclaiming over a sea of bitterness: "Let us have peace."

Today his grandson as a member of the staff of General Lee, stood within a few feet of the same spot, reviewing an army of soldiers in blue, veterans who had opposed each other on the battlefields, and thousands of Floridians marching to do honor to a confederate soldier in bronze who viewed with the cold eyes of the past a living chapter of our current history.

A regimental band from the land of the old yankees stepped proudly to the strains of a march and "Old Glory" waved in the southern breeze. The new yankees from North Carolina and Virginia, clad in blue too, took up the echoes with the spirit-stirring refrain of "Dixie." Behind trooped the old federal veterans, and then came the old confederates under the stars and stripes.

A federal army in Jacksonville marched amid the plaudits of the people of an extreme southern state past the reviewing stand occupied by a Lee and a Grant, under the eyes of a Harrison, whose father was a federal general and a republican president, and of a nephew of the vice-president, to unveil a monument dedicated by ex-confederates to the confederate who is dead, except on the pages of history.

Through the streets of a southern city tramped an army in blue, led by Lee, in whose name and fame is concentrated southern history from the beginning, and at the foot of a pedestal that lifts up the typical southern soldier to the reverence of the ages stood a Sartoris, who is a Grant to us now, and a Harrison, at home with the people from whom his ancestors sprang. The south and the west and the north marched through the streets—the boys in blue from Illinois, New Jersey, Iowa, Wisconsin, Virginia and North Carolina—brothers all save as they are rivals for the first place in the charge and the last in retreat, when they face the enemies of their native land.

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