### NATIVE FORCES ARE DRIVEN BACK

American Loss is Twenty Killed and One Hundred and Twenty-Five Wounded-Charleston and Concord Throw Shells Into Enemy-Nebraska Troops in the Conflict Suffer Severely.

MANILA, Feb. 5.-8:15 p. m.-The long expected rupture between the Americans and the Filipinos has come at last. The former are now engaged in solving the Philippine problem with the utmost expedition possible.

The clash came yesterday at 8:40 in the evening, when three daring Filipinos darted past the Nebraska regiment's pickets at Santa Mesa, but retired when challenged. They repeated the experiment without drawing the sentries. But the third time Corporal Greeley challenged the Filipinos and then fired, killing one of them and wounding another.

Almost immediately afterward the Filipinos' line from Caloocan to Santa Mesa commenced a fusiliade which was ineffectual.

The Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota outposts replied vigorously and held their ground until reinforcements arrived.

The Filipinos in the meantime concentrated at three points, Caloocan, Gagalangin and Santa Mesa.

At about 1 o'clock the Filipinos opened a hot fire from all three places simultaneously. This was supp emented by the fire of two siege guns at Balik-Balik and by advancing their skirmishers from Paco and Pandacan. The Americans responded with a terrific fire, but owing to the dark-

ness they were unable to determine its effect. The Utah light artillery finally succeeded in silencing the native bat-

The Third artillery also did good work on the extreme left. The engagement lasted over an

hour. The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord, stationed off Malabona, opened fire from their secondary batteries on the Filippinos' position at Caloocan and

kept it up vigorously. At 2:45 there was another fusillade along the entire line and the United States seagoing double-turreted monitor Monadnock opened fire on the enemy off Malate.

With daylight the Americans advanced. The California and Washington regiments made a splendid charge and drove the Filipinos from the villages of Paco and Santa Mesa.

The Nebraska regiment also distinguished itself, capturing several prisoners and one howitzer and a very strong position on the reservoir, that is connected with the water works. The Kansas and Dakota regiments

compelled the enemy's right flank to retire to Caloocan.

There was intermittent nring rious points all day long. The losses of the Filipinos cannot be estimated at present, but they are known to be considerable. The American losses are estimated

at twenty men killed and 125 wounded. The Ygorates, armed with bows and arrows, made a very determined stand in the face of a hot artillery fire and left many dead on the field. Several attempts were made in this city yesterday evening to assassinate

American officers. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-12:15 a. m .- The follwing dispatch from General Otis has been made public:

"MANILA, Feb. 5 .- To the Adjutant General: Insurgents in large force opened attack on our lines at 8:45 o'clock last evening. Renewed attack several times during the night and at 4 o'clock this morning entire line engaged. All attacks repulsed. At daybreak advanced against insurggents and have driven them beyond the lines they formerly occupied, capturing several villages and their defense works. Insurgent loss in dead and wounded large; our own casua!ties thus far estimated at 175; very few fatal. Troops enthusiastic and acting fearlessly. Navy did splendid execution on flanks of enemy, city he d in check and absolute quiet prevails. Insurgents have secured good many Mauser riffes, a few field pieces and quick firing guns with ammunition

Signed) WASHINGTON, Feb. 6 .- The following message was received from Manila this morning:

during last month.

To the secretary of the navy. Washington: Insurgents here inaugurated general engagement last night. which has continued today. The American army and navy are generally successful. Insurgents have been driven back and our line advanced. No casualties to navy.

DEWEY." WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- 9:55 p. m. -The following telegram just received by the chief signal officer, is the first news received from the army at

"MANILA, Feb, Feb, 5.-To General Greely, chief signal officer: Action continues since early morning. Losses quite heavy. Everything favorable to our arms.

THOMPSON." Colonel Thompson is the chief signal officer on the staff of General

Idaho Men Among the Killed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6 .- A special to the Times-Herald from Boise, Idaho, says: The following Idaho men are reported killed in Manila: Maojr Edward McConville.

talion, Idaho volunteera, Corporal Frank Caldwell, company B, aged 34 years; born in Chicago; enlisted at Harrison, Idaho.

was in command of the second bat-

Private George Hall, company B, aged 25, Sweet, Idako.

Private Ernest Scott, company B, aged 21; born at Ashaind, Wis.

# NEBRASKA BOYS FALL.

First Regiment Leads a Charge and Suffer from Insurgents' Fire.

Charles O. Ballenger, Company L, Omaha; Ralph K. Wells, Company L, Omaha: Harry S. Hull, First Sergeant Company A, York; Charles R. Keckley, Company A, York; Orrin T. Curtis, Second Sergenat, Company C, Beat; rice; Davis Lagger, Company I; Louis Begler, Company F; E. Eggen, Company unknown; James Pierce, Musi-

OMAHA, Feb. 6 .- These nine Nebraska boys, says the Omaha Bee, are reported among the killed at Manila. The First regiment was right at the front of the fighting line and apparently was the heaviest sufferer from the fire of the insurgents. It is not known to what extent it contributed

to the list of wounded. As in the former battle of Manila, it was one of the Nebraska boys, this time Corporal Greety, who fired the first shot when the natives attempted to pass the outposts. The pickets consisted of Nebraska, Montana and North Dakota soldiers and they held their ground until reinforcements arrived. In the furious charge which drove the enemy from its position the Ne-

position on the reservoir which is connected with the waterworks. It is plain from the list of killed that all the companies in the Nebraska regiment porticipated in the conflict. At the hour of going to press but meager information is available respecting the

braska boys captured several prison-

ers, one howitzer and a very strong

A cable message was received last night from Manila signed by Captain Taylor of the Thurston Rifles confirming the killing of Ballenger and Kells of his company, both privates, residing at Omaha.

Nebraska dead.

Besides the First Nebraska the other volunteer regiments at Manila are: First California infantry, First Colorado infantry, Fifty-first Iowa infantry, First troop, Nevada cavairy, Second Oregon infantry, First Washington infantry, First Wyoming infantry, A and D California artillery, First Idaho infantry, Twentieth Kansas infantry, First Montana infantry, First North Dakota infantry, Tenth Penu. sylvania infantry, A and B Utah light artillery and Wyoming light battery.

LONDON, Feb. 6.-The Morning Post publishes the following account of the fighting at Manila: The immediate cause of the attack was an advance by two Filipinos to the Nebraska outpost on the northeast of the city. When ordered to halt they refused and the sentry fired. An insurgent signal gun was then fired from block house No. 7 and an attack was immediately begun on the Nebraska regiment. The fighting soon spread on both sides until firing was in progress on all the outposts around the city. The American troops responded vigorously, the insurgents fire being heavy and the at tack evidently hurriedly planned.

Firing continued throughout the night, with an occasional cessation from half an hour to an hour at a

At daybreak the war ships Charleston and Callao began shelling the north side of the city. Their fire was followed later by that of the Monadnock on the southern side, the insurgent positions having been previously accurately located.

The Filipino loss is reported to have been heavy. The wounded on the American side are now estimated at Few Americans were killed.

The Americans began a vigorous advance all along the line this morning (Sunday) and were soon pressing back the insurgents in every direction maintaining steadily their advanced positions, and capturing the villages of San Juan del Monte, Santa Ana, San Pedro, Macati, Santa Mesa and Lomin.

The splendid police system prevented a general outbreak in the city. though several soldiers were attacked by natives in the streets. Lieutenant Charles Hogan and Sergeant Wall were shot by three natives, the former being seriously wounded and the latter slightly.

Must Give Up Their Seats.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Feb. 6.-The inquiry ordered by the house of representatives as to what members had forfeited their seats by reason of accepting other offices ended today with a finding by a judiciary commission that Major General Wheeler, member from Alabama; Colonel James R. Campbell of Illinois, Colonel David G. Colson of Kentucky, and Major Edward E. Robbins of Pennsylvania had vacated their seats in the house by accepting cofmissions in the army. At the same time the committee determined that none of the members of congress serving on civil commissions had thereby vacated their seats in the house.

Heavy Firing on Both Sides. MANILA, Feb. 5:-8:15 p. m .- The Filipinos attacked the American line from Calvocan to Santa Mesa at 8:45 Saturday evening. There was a heavy fusillade on both sides and the artillery was used.

The United States cruiser Charleston and the gunboat Concord bombarded the enemy.

The Americans lost twenty killed and had 125 wounded. The Filipinos lost heavily.

Wheeler Ready for the Fray.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6.-News of the attack on Manila has again aroused the military ardor of General Joseph Wheeler. He would accept an assignment at once to the Philippines. He believes, however, that more can be accomplished through the medium of diplomacy than by fighting.

Shock to the Administration. WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.-Admiral Dewey today cabled the navy department that hostilities had begun between the American army and navat forces in and about Manila and the

Philippine insurgents. The insurgents

he said, had been the aggressors, and had been repulsed. The news came like a shock, for the e iministration, though apprised that an ugly situation prevailed in the Philippines, had clung steadily to a 25 years old; born at Overton. Tenn. | hope that by tact and patience actual

Investigated.

# SUPPLIES AND MEN SCRUTINIZED.

If Allegations Are Unsupported General May Be Court-Mrrtialed-Army Board of Inquiry Ordered—This Action Is Decided Upon After Conference in Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.-The purpose of the president to terminate the unsatisfactory state of affairs that has existed for some time as the results of the numerous charges and countercharges and interviews respecting the character of the army beef by instituting a formal inquiry into these matters and endeavoring to place the responsibility where it belongs was made known today.

The inquiry will not be undertaken before the commission to investigate the conduct of the war has made its

report. The scope of this new inquiry has not been defined, but it certainly will embrace the allegations made by Gen. Miles as to the character of the army supplies and will involve that officer to the extent that he must make these charges good. To a certain degree he will be on trial himself.

Should the charges be found well established a heavy responsibility would be placed upon the packers and persons concerned in the meat inspection and perhaps others; should they fall unsupported. General Miles may be obliged to answer to a court-martial for reflecting on the character of other officers.

The matter was discussed at some length at today's cabinet meeting and although no definite decision was reached, the concensus of opinion was that such a proceeding should be had. It was argued that if the packers who had furnished the beef to the army had fraudulently supplied an article of the character charged by General Miles, the country had a right to know it, and if the charges were without foundation the people had an equal right to know that fact. Justice to all concerned, demanded that the whole truth be brought to light.

It was also agreed that General Miles should not be suspended from his office as commander of the army pending such investigation, as it was not intended that even by inference should he be prejudiced of any wrong doing in this connection.

It is the expectation that the war investigating commission will submit its report to the president next Monday. No one outside the committee is supposed to know what the nature of the report will be. The method which is to be adopted, namely, a court of inquiry to pass upon General Miles' conduct, is taken to indicate a knowledge on the part of the administration of what the report will have to say as bearing upon the charges. The common impression is that a court of inquiry can be ordered only upon the demand of the officer whose conduct is to be made the subject of investigation. that is usually the case, there is, however, a reserve power in the president to order such a court regardless of the wishes of the officer concerned. The authority is contained in article 115 of the Articles of War, which have the

force of statutes. It reads as follows: The court of inquiry to examine into the nature of any transaction of, or accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier may be made by the president or any commanding officer, but as courts of inquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes and may be employed in the hands of weak and envious commandants as engines for the destruction of military merit. they shall never be ordered by any commanding officer, except upon a demand by the officer or soldier whose conduct is to be inquired into.

It is asserted in some quarters that the above quoted regulation does not permit the president himself to order a court of inquiry in the absence of a demand by the officer interested, and General Miles' friends say that he has not yet made any demand. But legal authorities are against this contention, and it is said that the regulation makes a very plain distinction for the purpose expressly defined, between the powers of the president and of

commanding officers. The purpose of the court of inquiry is to investigate the conduct of an officer. It is expressly prohibited by the regulations from venturing any opinion on the merits of the case unless directed to do so by the appointing authority. Upon the presentment of the facts made by the court of inquiry the president must determine whether or not a court-martial shall follow.

Congratulations for Porter

HAVANA, Feb. 4.-The following message from President McKinley was received by Robert P. Porter tals morning and was transmitted to General Gomez:

Hon. Robert P. Porter, Havana: The president sends his hearty congratulations and thanks for your dispatch. Convey his cordial greetings to General Gomez and his grateful appreciation of the general's frank and friendly message. The co-operation of General Gomez in the pacification of Cuba will be of the greatest value for both peoples.

JOHN HAY. Secretary of State.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4 .- An investigation by Cleveland and Philadelphia scientists into the cause of the death of Willie Nagengast, is said to show that lockjaw was not caused by the vaccine used, as previously stated. It is said the same lymph was used in vaccinating over 15,00% people in Cleveland during the present winter and that no unfavorable results followed its use and if tentanus had been caused by the vaccine, it is pointed out thousands of similar cases would have

Evonerates Vaccine.

# REMEMBERS THE MAINE.

Suitable Amount Appropriated for a Memorial to the Sailors.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4 .- Mr. Wol-The Army Beef Question to Be cott of Colorado gave notice at the opening of the senate's session yesterday that he would address the senate today on the subject of expansion. Mr. Hale of Maine presented the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill and it was agreed to. The president pro tem presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce of New York urging the ratification of the peace treaty.

Mr. Hale, chairman of the naval affairs committee, favorably reported the following joint resolution and it was adopted:

That the secretary of the navy is hereby authorized to have erected in the Colon cemetery at Havana, Cuba, a suitable granite monument to the memory of the sailors and marines who lost their lives by the explosion of the United States steamship Maine in the harbor of Havana on February 15, 1898, and whose remains are buried in that cemetery, and to suitably inscribe and enclose such monument, and the sum of \$10,000 is appropriated for this purpose.

Mr. Harris of Kansas offered the following resolution, which he asked might lay on the table:

That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise permanent sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Philippine islands, and asserts its determination when a stable government shall have been erected therein entitled to recognition as such, to transfer to said government upon terms which shall be reasonable and just, all rights secured under the cession by Spain, and to thereupon leave the government and control of the islands to their people.

Mr. Money, in accordance with a previous notice, began a discussion of the expansion problem, speaking in opposition to taking the Philippine islands. Mr. Money concluded at 2 o'clock and Mr. Daniel of Virginia then addressed the senate on the same subject.

"Today," said he, "we are the United States of America. Toworrow if a certain treaty now pending before this body be ratified we will be the United States of America and Asia."

It is seriously proposed, said he, that we take to this country a large and miscellaneous assortment of Asiatic islands and to make citizens, with all the rights of inhabitants of territories of the United States the large and varied assortment of Asiatics, Mongolians, Malays and negroes who inhabit them.

For his part he deemed it inexpedient, unwise and unjust that we should do this thing. "We are asked," said he, "to go 7,000 miles from our shores to grasp and hold as subjects 8,000,000 people by force of arms, and to noid the land until the American people shall decide what disposition is to be made of them.

"I do not believe the body of American people understand the significance of this treaty. I do not believe thhat some senators who are crying to us to ratify the treaty understand it. The treaty fixes the policy of the govern-ment. What may be done afterward is thoroughfare over which 8,000,000 of American citizens will march into this ing American products. union. It is a marriage of nations. Henceforth and forever the Filipinon and Americans will be one. I trust yet before the marriage is consummated the spirit of American constitutional liberty will arise and forbid the bans. What is their relation to us that we should set forth knightlike with lance in rest to rescue them? We cannot turn them back to Spain. The American people cannot so treat those who were comrades on the field of battle. They have not yet attained the dignity and power of a nation. We cannot recognize the Filipino republic. We have only to look skyward to see the birds of prey circling about, ready to descend upon those who are weak. What next? The face of the treaty tells us. Let us treat the Filippines as we treat Cuba. We are now in military occupation of the islands. Let us remain in military occupation until we have assisted them with kindly offices and force of arms if necessary to establish such a government as destiny may have fitted them for.

St. Louis Wants \$5,000,000. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4 .- A committee of prominent citizens of St. Louis called at the White House today and in an interview with the president explained what had been done thus far in the interest of an exposition at St. Louis in 1903 in celebration of the Louisiana purchase. The president expressed his warm approval of the subject, and said he would be willing to assist the gentlemen hav-

ing it in charge in any proper way.

The committee stated that they expected to secure from private sub-scription at least \$5,000,000, an appropriation of as much more by the city of St. Louis, and at least \$5,000,000 as a loan or otherwise from the national congress, making an absolute guarantee of \$15,000,000 in all, otherwise they would give up the enterprise.

Will Extradite Temple WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4 .- The

United States ambassador to Mexico, Mr. Powell Clayton, has notified the state department that |the Mexican government has consented to grant the application of the United States authorities for the delivery to them under extradition proceedings of James Temple, the American railroad man, who is now held under arrest in Mexico for killing a Mexican on the American side of the border in Arizona.

Are Displeased With Gomez.

HAVANA, Feb. 4.- The news of Gen. Clomez' acceptance of the proposals of President McKinley, through Robert P. Porter, has been thoroughly weighed in this city. The Cuban leaders seem uncertain for the moment whether to support General Gomez or criticise him. Public ontation has been wrought up to demand and expect a

larger payment. Some of the Cuban major generals who have not been consulted may strongly disapprove of an agreement which gives them a minute portion of

GENERAL NEWS NOTES.

The London Times says China has raised a loan of £2,300,000.

The sixty leading distilleries ofKentucky are said to be about to combine. Corbett and Sharkey have been matched to box six rounds in Chicago,

The director of the international postal bureau, M. Hohne, is dead at

Berne, Switzerland. Harry Bates, the English sculptor,

and an associate of the Royal academy, is dead in London. The Earl of Elgin has been appointed knight of the garter in place of the

late Duke of Northumberland. Miss Harriett W. Craig, of Wichita, Kas., has been appointed assistant matron of the Sac and Fox Indian

school, Oklahoma. General Miles issued a statement, reitering that he has irrefutable proofs that chemicals were used in the meats furnished the army.

Mrs. Thomas G. Wells at Chicago wired her attorney at San Francisco to tie up \$41,000 in the bank there to insure her \$10,000 marriage portion.

The Arkanses house refused to adopt a senate bill appropriating \$5,000 to stamp out smallpox, the house members claiming there is none in the

The navy department has accepted finally and paid for the torpedo boat Farragut, built by the Union Works at San Francisco and the torpedo boat Rowan, built by Moran Bros., at Se-

Thomas Reynolds of Bellevue, N. J., ran amuck through the streets of that town, with a knife, and seriously wounded Mary Coyne and Miss Manning. He was captured by a crowd

The Union Pacific statement for the six months ending December 31: Gross earnings, \$10,604,089; increase, \$591,-084. Operating expenses, \$5,696,333; decrease, \$597,372. Net earnings, \$4,-907,755; incrase, \$1,118,457.

Major General Roe has remitted fines of \$100 each imposed by a court martial on Captains Bleeked and Meek of the Seventy-first New York, because they charged Colonel Downs, Major Smith and Captain Whittle with cowardice at the battle of San Juan. The postoffice department has placed

on sale at all the first class postoffices in the country all the left over newspaper and periodical postage stamps whose use was discontinued on July 1. There are 50,000 sets of these awaiting philatelists. Their practical postage value having gone, these sets of twelve stamps each will be kept on sale at \$5 a set for private uses until December 31 next.

Colonel Clark Carr, former minister to Denmark, was heard by the house committee on appropriations as to making special provision for an exhibit of Indian corn at the Paris exposition. He related his successful efforts to introduce this American cereal to Denmark. In this connection he stated that 69 per cent of foreign consumers did not know this article existed and most of the remaining 31 per cent thought it was food for cattle. The committee is favorable to merely clerical detail. The treaty is a giving special attention to cotton as well as Indian corn, these being lead-

Representative Charles W. Stone of Pennsylvania submitted to the house his report to accompany the Hill bill, recently reported from the committee on coinage, weight and measures, of which Mr. Stone is chairman. The Hill bill, the report says, contains an affirmative declaration for the gold standard, a provision for the interchangeability of all forms of money, a separations of the note issue from the fiscal branch of the treasury department, the retirement of the greenbacks and the establishment of branch national banks. Mr. Stone's report says that the Hill bill is conservative in purpose and provision.

"The Real Edison" is a man to know whom is the desire of everybody who has seen an incandescent watched fortunes grow or dwindle by the remorseless tick-tock of a stockticker, or heard a negro melody on the phonograph. A study of him from the life is given in Ainslee's Magazine (New York) for February. Also, there is to be read a thorough account of Chicago's greatest public work, the Drainage Canal; and for such as are curious about the future a unique article on "The Chances of Life." Dr. Gearge F. Shrady deals a strong warning to the banker, broker, merchant or capitalist who kills himself with business worry, in a trenchant paper entitled "When the Wires are Down.

Turkeys, dressed	LIVE STOCK	AND P	RODU	CK.
OMAHA.   19 a 20			York	Market
Butter—Choice fancy country. 14 a 16 Eggs—Fresh, per doz. 18 a 19 Unickens—dressed per pound. 6 a 65 Turkeys, dressed. 11 a 12 Geese, live. 7 a 8 Pigeons—live per doz. 3 50 a 3 75 Oranges—Per box. 2 75 a 3 60 Crannerries—Jerseysper bbl. 6 25 a 6 50 Crannerries—Jerseysper bbl. 6 25 a 6 50 Honey—Choice, per pound. 1244 a 13 Onions—Per bushel. 50 a 55 Beans—Handpicked navy. 1 35 a 1 40 Potatoes—Per bushel new. 45 a 50 Hay—Upland per ton. 5 00 a 55 Beans—Handpicked navy. 1 35 a 1 40 Potatoes—Per bushel new. 45 a 50 Hay—Upland per ton. 5 00 a 55 Boeth omaha. Hogs—Choice light. 3 50 a 3 52 Hogs—Heavy weights. 3 51 a 3 58 Beef steers—Bay 3 40 a 5 30 Beef steers—Bay 3 40 a 5 30 Buils. 2 55 a 4 25 Stags. 2 65 a 4 00 Caives. 3 60 a 3 75 Western foeders. 2 75 a 3 00				
Butter—Choice fancy country. 14 a 16 Eggs—Fresh, per doz 18 a 19 Chickens—dressed per pound. 6 a 63 Turkeys, dressed 11 a 12 Geese, live 55 a 60 Lemons—Per box 3 50 a 3 75 Oranges—Per box 2 75 a 3 00 Cranner-ries—Jerseysper bbl. 6 25 a 6 50 Apples—Per barrel 3 50 a 4 00 Apples—Per barrel 3 50 a 4 00 Honey—Choice, per pound 12% a 13 Onions—Per bushel 50 a 55 Beans—Handpicked navy 135 a 1 40 Potatoes—Per bushel 6 a 50 Hay—Upland per ton 5 00 a 5 50  SOUTH OMAHA. Hogs—Choice light 8 50 a 3 52 Hogs—Heavy weights 3 50 a 3 52 Hogs—Heavy weights 3 52 a 3 58 Beef steers— 3 40 a 5 30 Beef steers— 3 40 a 5 30 Buils 2 255 a 4 25 Stags 2 65 a 4 00 Caives 3 00 a 4 75 Western foeders 2 75 a 3 00	Butter-Creamery se	parator.		
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Turkeys, dressed       11       a       12         Geese, live       7       8       8         Pigeons—live, per doz       55       a       60         Lemons—ler box       3       50       a       3       75       a       3       76       a       3       76       a       3       76       a       3       76       a       76       a <t< td=""><td>Chickens -dressed pe</td><td>r pound</td><td> 6</td><td></td></t<>	Chickens -dressed pe	r pound	6	
Geese, live	Turkeys, dressed	***	11	77. 75.
Lemons - Per box       3 50 a 3 75         Oranges - Per box       2 75 a 3 60         Cranberries - Jerseysper bbl       6 25 a 6 50         Apples - Per barrel       3 50 a 4 00         Honey - Choice, per pound       12 4 a 13         Onlons - Per bushel       50 a 55         Beans - Handpicked navy       1 35 a 1 40         Potatoes - Per bushel new       45 a 50         Hay - Upland per ton       5 00 a 5 50         SOUTH OMAHA       8 50 a 3 52         Hogs - Choice light       3 50 a 3 52         Hogs - Heavy weights       3 50 a 3 52         Buils       2 55 a 4 25         Stags       2 65 a 4 00         Caives       3 00 a 3 75         Western foeders       2 75 a 3 00	Geese, live			
Crancer   Fer   Dox	Pigeons-live, per doz.	********		
Oranges       Jerseysper bbl       6 25 a 6 50         Apples       Jerseysper bbl       3 50 a 4 00         Honey       Choice, per pound       12½ a 13         Onions       Per bushel       50 a 5         Beans       Handpicked navy       1 35 a 1 40         Potatoes       Per bushel       45 a 50         Hay       Duple       5 00 a 5 50         Hogs       Choice light       3 50 a 3 52         Hogs       Heavy weights       3 52 a 3 56         Bleef steers       3 40 a 5 30         Bulls       2 55 a 4 20         Caives       3 60 a 3 75         Western feeders       2 75 a 3 00	Lemons -Per box	** *****		
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Honey - Choice, per pound   121/4   13	Crancerries-Jerseysp	er bbt	44	
100   100	Apples-Per barret	*******	44 40 500	
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Hogs—Choice light     8 50 a 3 52       Hogs—Heavy weights     3 52 a 3 55       Bieef steers     3 40 a 5 30       Bulls     2 55 a 4 25       Stags     2 65 a 4 00       Calves     3 00 a 3 75       Western foeders     2 75 a 3 00			**	
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Cows 3 00 a 4 00			74 075	B 4 00

BROKES - CO. MANNESS CO. C.	9 00	7 7 77
Calves	2 00	4 3 10
Western feeders	2 70	a 3 00
Cows	3.00	14 4 00
Holfers	4 00	B 4 15
Stockers and feeders	3.35	h 4 50
Sheep-Lamin	5.75	2 5 00
Sheep Western wethers	4 00	n. 4 10
CHICAGO		
ser N. A constant	MA	to BOLLA
Wheat-No. 2 spring	- 99	W 0854
Corn-Per bushet	32	A 2736
Oats-Per bushel	27	a 2236
Barloy-No. 2	42	M 52
Bye No. 2	57	B 5714
Timothy seed, per bu	2 10	N 2 35
Pork-Percut.	9.117	M 9 99
	5 54	2 2 22
Lard-Per 100 pounds	2.25	P 2 12
Cattles-Western feel sterra	5.10	A. C. FO
Cattle-Native beef steers	0.50	B 5 55
Moga-Mixed	B 50	th d 62
sheen-Lambs	4 50	a 4 75

Sucep-Western Hangers .... ... 2 50 a 3 70 NEW YORK MARRIE. Wheat-No. 2, red winter.....

KANSAS CITY. heat No. 2 spring

Captain Welby, a young cavalry officer, recently spent a furlough in trudging 2,000 miles through Thibet, from Leb to Pekin. For fourteen weeks he and his party did not meet a single human being and rarely saw any vegetation higher than a wild onion. They crossed one pass which was 19,000 feet in height, and for a long time their food consisted only of yak fat.

The people generally hate an "agent," but it is rare you find an "agent" who is not doing well. So it doesn't seem to make much difference when a man is unpopular.

#### Oh That Delicious Coffee!

Costs but ic per lb. to grow. Salzer has the sced. German Coffee Berry, pkg. 15c; Java Coffee pkg. 15c. Salzer's New American Chicory 15c. Cut this out and send 15c for any of above packages or send 30c and get all 3 pkgs, and great Catalogue free to JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis. [w.n.]

The stern man isn't always behind in business affairs.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kelner, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.

Why isn't the man who tips the scale at 300 pounds a high-weighman?

FITS Permanently Cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Rostorer. Send for FREE, \$2.00 trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa-

Why shouldn't children's gloves always be of the "kid" variety?

Coe's Cough Balsam

Is the oldest and best. It will break up a cold quicker than anything else. It is slways reliable. Try it. Why isn't difference of opinion the

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
For children teething, softens the gums, reduces in flammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

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Have used DR. SETH ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER on my family for 23 years. Mrs. A. Suchancok, Minneapolis, Minn. 25c. a bottle.

Chewing gum continues in favor with females as a lockjaw preventive.

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Why is the lawyer's brief usually such a long and tiresome document?



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