## THE OMAHA DAILY BEE, MONDAY AUGUST 10, 1891.

Years-Old.

# LONDON FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Plentiful Supply of Money In European Markets During the Week.

FEARS OF A FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Apprehension That the Present Week May Produce Serious Fluctuations In Stocks Generally Throughout the Continent.

Lonnon, Aug. 9.-There was a plentiful supply of money during the past week. Discount was quoted at 11g per cent for three months and 1/2 per cent for short loans with no demand. A small drain of gold continues toward Germany. There is nothing to indicate any large immediate withdrawals from the bank of England from any quarter. Though discount houses are obliged to work at absurdly lower rates for short bills, six

months drafts are not regarded with favor. On the stock exchange during the week business was exceedingly quiet, yet prices became firm toward the end of the week and the tone became more cheerful. The public is beginning to think that things have now reached their lowest level. A small stream of investments makes business slightly more active in spite of the holidays. In foreign securities the chief feature was a recovery of from 2 to 3 per cent in Argentine nationals on rumors that the British government was about to interpose in the Argentine financial arrangements in view of the enormous British interests involved, Nothing definite is known, however, confirming the rumors. Brazilian securities advanced 2% per cent and Chilian 3 per cent, due to speculative rebuying. English railway securities were duil, owing to the poor holiday traffic.

American railroads were altogether better excepting Union Pacific which was actively sold on adverse rumors, and the latter has not quite recovered since the official devial of the rumors. The course of dealings since Wednesday encouraged the hope that the tide has turned in this department. The upward movement is likely to be kept within moderate compass, yet a steady rise 15 assured

Variations for the week in prices of American railroad securities include the following : Decreases—Union Pacific shares, 224 per cent; Pennsylvania, 34 per cent. Increases— Lake Shore, 135 per cent; Norfolk & West-ern preferred, 134 per cent; Northern Pa-cific and Wabash preferred, 1 per cent each; Denver & Rio Grande common, Eric ordi-nary, Louisville & Nashville, Mexican Con-trai, Wabash debentures, New York, On-tario & Western and Central Pacific, 47 per cent each; Illinois Central, 1 per cent; St.

cent each; Illinois Central, 1 per cent, St. Paul common, 1% per cent. Canadian railway securities became slightly firmer on the receipts of cablegrams setting forth Sir Henry Tyler's views regard-ing the friendly relations between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific systems. Canadian Pacific shares and Grand Trunk first and second preferred advanced 2 per cent on the week. The securities of the the cent on the week. The securities of Mexican railway were dull and first and sec-ond fell 114 per cent each on the week. Among the miscellaneous securities, Primi-Among the miscenaneous securities, Fran-tava nitrates gained  $3_8$  percent on the week: Beil's astestos  $11_4$  per cent and Eastman's and Rio Tintos  $3_8$  per cent each. Trusts con-tinue on the decrease.

#### Havena Market Review.

 $H_{AVANA}$ , Aug. 9.—The market for sugar was quiet during the week, and only a small business was done, at irregular prices. Holders, however, hope for an improvement in the near future. Scock is scarce. Quotations are as follows:

MOLASSES SUGAR-Regular to good polarlzation, \$2,1234(@2,27 gold per quiotal; mus-covado, fair to good and refining, \$5 to 100 degrees polarization, \$2,1234(@2,25; centrifu-gal, \$2 to 96 degrees, polarization, in hogs-heads, bags and boxes, \$2,344(@3,03)4.

hends, bags and boxes, \$2.34% (03.03)%. Stocks in warehouse at Havana and Ma-tanzas, 28 boxes, 1,115,500 bags and 2,200 hogshends. Receipts of the week, 808 bags and 50 hogsheads. Exports of the week, 4 boxes and 15,500 bags, of which 12,500 bags to the United States. BACON-\$4.25, gold per cwt.

bushels, this outside estimate would leave us about 180,000,000 bushels for export. Our largest export, thus far, was in 1881, reach-ing 186,000,000 bushels. That the foriegn demand this year will be as large, or larger, the second than ever before, can scarcely be doubted. With the immense shortage in the rye crops of Russia and Germany, estimated at 300,-000,000 bushels, and a deficiency in France of 100,009,000 bushels of wheat, it would seem

that, at anything like present prices, we should find a market for 250,000,000 of wheat and flour if we could only spare it. Whether these large amounts will be taken before next July, or part of the demand run over into the fall of 1892, will largely depend on prices on prices.

At present, wheat is being bought and exported as fast as transportation can be fur-nished. In Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, farmers have been selling freely. By the middle of August, the movement in Michigan will be under headway, while the winter wheat of Kansas and Missouri is now only held back owing to its damn condition held back owing to its damp condition. The Chicago bears and the millers' syndi-cate are selling the spring wheat crop before

it is harvested, at a discount for the December option. The alliance is advising farmers to hold

The alliance is advising farmers to hold back their wheat, a course which, in the end, would surely prove disastrous to the farmers themselves, for an unnatural advance in the early part of the season would doubtless be followed by an undue depression later on Our own experience proves that board of trade speculations, as well as those of farm-ers, only affect prices temporarily, and not the average prices of the year.

the average prices of the year. If the movement of wheat is not unduly interfered with, we shall expect to see prices gradually advance, for speculators once find-ing the market relieved of the burden of a heavy surplus will muster up courage to take hold and carry prices to a higher point, and be more permanent than could result from the farmers attempting to run an amateur

corner. Respectfully yours, GillETT & HALL, Grain Commission

### THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS.

#### Who Compose Its Counsel and How It Is Managed.

About sixty days ago a new departure was naugurated by the San Francisco Examiner. now the leading paper on the coast. Its proprietor, Mr. Hearst, son of the late Senator Hearst of California, who has a very large fortune at his command, conceived the idea of establishing a bureau of claims at Washington, manned by the ablest lawyers and specialists conversant with the routine work in the various departments and bureaus of the government.

When the announcemnt of this new departure was made negotiations were at once entered into between THE BEE and the proprietor of the Examiner to join hands and mu ually share in the enterprise. These arrangements have been perfected and agreements entered into by which THE BEE is to prosecute all cisims arrising in the territory where THE BEE enjoys so extensive a subscription patronage.

Under this agreement all applications for claims, either for pensions, Indian depredations land or mining claims, patent or postal claims in the states of Iowa, Kansas, South Dakota and Nebraska, will be taken in hand by THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS IN Omaha and through it fowarded to hea ? quarters at Washington where they will be prosecuted to a final and speedy conclusion . THE BEE takes pleasure in offering to all Its patrons and particularly to subscribers to THE WEEKLY BEE, the services of its new bureau which, we have no doubt, will prove of great advantage to them, both in prosecu-ting new claims to a successful issue and in expediting all claims entrusted to THE BEE

The Bee BUREAU OF CLAIMS has frequently been referred to in these columns, but up to the present time, no reference has been made to the manner in which its important work is performed. This is one of the most interest ng features connected with the enterprise. The Bureau's Counsel.

To begin with, the services of three most eminent councilors have been retained. These are A. L. Hughes, O. E. Weller, and P. J. Butler. They are denominated "gen-eral counsel." They are denominated "gen-wars and learned in the law. They have made a specialty of practising in the the United States supreme, circuit and disare, for my Lady's Ascot tie, worn with triet courts, the United States court of claims and before all the departments and bureaus of the government. They are qualified to pass upon the general merits of any claim, as soon as it is presented. This saves a great deal of time, because, when a claim has been passed upon by them, it is generally one which is entitled to a standing in court. When a claim is rejected by them, it means that it is either outlawed or that it lacks certain elements which would lead to its final approval.

the act in question rebenefits of the act in ouestion re-garding the recovery of claims growing out of Indian depredations should forward to THE BEE BUREAU OF CLAIMS power of attorney, graving auth or ity to appear in their case in the court of claims. They should also furnish a detailed statement of loss, including each specific article lost, its value, date, county and state, band or tribe of Indians committing depredations, names and present, addresses of witnesses whose testimony they expect to use in substantiabenefits of the country. testimony they expect to use in substantia-tion of their claim, and such other informa-

tion bearing upon the case as they may 18月栏头传, Upon receipt of this simple information

The BER BUREAU of CLASSS will immediately attend to the more intricate or difficult porion of the preparation. The claims must not be based on depreda-tions extending back beyond 180s. Readers of THE BEE or those who may file

claims for collection, are respectfully re-quested to furnish THE BEE of those was high re-quested to furnish THE BEE BUREAU OF CLUMS with the names and addrosses of any other partles who have suffered similar losses at the hands of Indians. Many people losses at the hands of Indians. Many people are as yet unaware of the recent favorable legislation by which these claims can now, if properly prepared and presented be collected. But Indian depredation claims are not the only ones which The Ber Burket or Classes proposes to handle. In brief, it will look after any claim which any cltizen has against the government or any department of the government, it will be specially service-

the government. It will be specially serviceable to soldiers of the late war. UNDERGROUND WIRES.

## The Established Order of Things in

Every Progressive City. The Engineering Magazine says the

greatest sufferers by the burial of the wires are the telephone companies whose systems connect with the long-distance lines. A short length of underground cable has little or no effect on telephone transmission, but when a few miles of underground cable a e joined on to sev-eral hundred miles of overhead line, the effect is very marked, the speech be-coming muffled, thick and indistinct. All cities ought to make allowance for this apparently insuperable difficulty and allow the wires of the long-distance system to be carried overhead. For ocal telephone work underground wires work admirably. The telephone system of New York from the Battery to the Harlem river is entirely underground, and there are today under the streets of New York considerably more than 20,000 miles of wire used for telephonic com-

munication. The type of underground cable now in general use should have a very long life. The lead covering is practically indestructible; if laid in iron pipes it cannot be affected even by galvanic ac-ion, because iron is electro-positive to lead, and the iron would be attacked. As the insulating material is hermetically sealed within the lead covering, i is safe from deterioration as long as the

lead remains sound. So that unless it is found that the insulating materials deteriorate by reason of the action of the current, the depreciation on underground cables of this class should be placed at a very low figure. In contrast the depreciation of overhead lines i very considerable, especially in towns where the wires are exposed to the ac tion of smoke and gases besides the influ-

ence of extremes of weather. In large towns and cities the underground system is among the established order of things, while freedom must be conceded for overhead wires in the open country and on restricted routes.

### The Lucky Scarfpin.

A fancy of the hour for men is "lucky" scarfpin. This may be a fourleaf clover, with the tiniest diamond or moonstone resting on one leaf; a horseshoe with seven jewelled nnils; or a solitaire star sapphire or moonstone forming the knob of a pin. All and any of these pins to be desirable must be exceedingly small and dainty. When jewelled, such pins suitable, small as they profusely are more

the irate patient should have time to reach them with his bootjack.

toes 44 to 1.

Soiled Ratigan.

rated.

SONG OF THE CORN. proprietor of the store in which I was employed bought whisky at \$1.10 per A Boston Apostrophe to the King of gallon. Think of Auis-with 90 cents Cercals. er gallon tax to the government! This Boston Transcript: Now wave, all over added to by poisons and compounds, the land, the proud tassels of the Indian corn. Of all our cultivated plants this making a big gain on a barrel. And this is what you drink in a prohibition is at once the most universal, the most useful and the most characteristically American. Like the oak and the pine, TO HEAVEN AND BACK AGAIN. it is one of the oldest inhabitants, for The Tale of a Califo:nian Thirteenlong before the white man's face apseared it nourished the red tribes from A story of a soul's experience with the Peru to Massachusetts bay.

ereafter and its subsequent return to "All around the happy village Stond the maize fields, green and shining."

the body is causing a great deal of inter-est in San Jose, Cal. Daisy Williams, the thirteen-year-old daughter of Alfred The secret graneries of the aborigine. happily stumbled upon in distressful Williams, living at the corner of First times, preserved the infant colonies of and Martha streets, has been sick for our forefathers from gaunt famine, and the last three months with quick conlater the forgiving savage taught his Flou umption, superinduced by an attack of new neighbor to plant the yellow kermeasles. The girl died on the 31st of nels, putting a dead fish in each hill for fertilizer.

of July. Her parents state that four weeks ago their daughter to A new era opened. The white man, all appearances died. After a period never content with things as he finds them, goes to improving them, and now great changes begin in the ancient plant of the Incas. Under the hand of the Saxon agriculturist, it becomes wonof twenty minutes, during which no sign of life was manifested, the girl suddenly revived and said to her little sister Maud, "I have come back to stay a while with you." The girl then told that she had been in heaven, and said derfully productive, expands in size, differentiates in many ways, developing that on her arrival her little sister, who innumerable varieties, each suited to some particular locality, climate or seahad died nine months before, took her by the hand and introduced her to Jesus. son. It waves its plumes over millions Her description of heaven was most of acres, and yields a product so enorvivid. She related that she saw a host mous that one staggers at the figures presented by statisticians. In 1800, a of winged angels flying in every direction with the swiftness of light. She light year, say the authorities, the told who she had seen in heaven, gave the names of many relatives of the family that died before she was born yield amounted to over one billion and a quarter bushels, or twenty-three bushels er head for the entire population of the and names of persons whom the family United States, and 50 per cent more say she could not have known and neve than the average production per head heard of. She stated that Jesus had led of all cereals in Europe.

her by the hand and showed her a view It covers the land, north, south, east and west; fills barns and granaries; of hell. She saw many persons there, but recognized only one, a great storehouses and elevators overflow neighbor who died here some time with it; railroad and steamship lines ago. She said that Jesus told her she are taxed to move, market and distribmust on her return to earth tell her family what she had seen and if they ute the immense product, representing a value of three-quarters of a billion of did not believe the statement that he dollars. It gives food to man and beast; the birds of the air get what they may. The farmyard fowl, especially the would cometh maself or send her little sister to convince them. The girl says she saw God. She said: 'Why, they are just like men." She said that she turkey, fattens upon it and the Thanks giving table may groan under his weight. It overlays the ribs of the hud no conception of what they looked like before. She told her family that Jesus' message to them was that western hog with layer upon layer of thick lard; the cart horse champs con-tentedly his half peck or so of corn and they would be saved if they would be good. She told her father that Jesus goes forth like a giant to his nerhad instructed her to say to him that he culean labors; the southern darky must stop swearing, and he would be bakes his hoecake: his neighbor. saved. During the time of her purportthe "poor white," varies his everlasting en transitition and death the bacon with the equally unfailing hominy. repeated the story to several The table of the northern farmer is without the slightest deviation. The family at first did not never at its best without the smoking and fragrant johnnycake; every New believe it, supposing it was the result Englander worthy of the name would of wild delirium, but now are positive still say, with Whittier: that the girl was never delirious during

"Give me the bowl of samp and milk By homespun beauty poured!"

rect. Representation of what she saw while, spite of French cooks and newmakes many of those living in the im-mediate neighborhood firmly convinced fangled notions, pop corn, hulled corn, succotash and brown bread still hold of the truth of her experieece as nartheir own.

Well may the royal maize wave its "soft and yellow hair" aloft and shake out the gay red silk at its waist. It is strange, perhaps, with all its historic claims, its clear American title and its picturesque appearance, that we have not, ere now, adopted it as a national emblem.

### A BARBARIC PRISON.

### Hideous Crimes Perpetrated in

Penal Institution. javelin at the young harpist. The guild in question is to be composed of lady N. Y. Advertiser, Aug. 2: Backed by vocalists and violinists, a combination in the presence of which even persons the knowledge that what it publishes is the absolute truth, the Sunday Adverin robust health have been known to tiser presents today a description of the inner workings of one of the penal insti-tutions of the state of New York which tremble. One of the rules for the guidance of the proposed guild is that the should awaken the indignation of every music shall not be played in the sick right thinking man and woman, and cause immediate action by the authoriroom but in an adjoining chamber. This would be a wise precaution. The per-formers could make their escape before ties under whose sanction this theatre of horrors maintains its hideous spectacle. Clinton prison, or, as it is commonly

nown, Dannemora, has within its wall

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BOXES John L. Wilkie, Omaha paper box factory	BUTCHERS Louis Heller, Batchers and Packers, Tools and supplies. Beef	Gharles R. Lee, Hardwood hunter, wood carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglas.	Wyatt-Bullard Lum- ber Co. 20th and Lard Streets.	
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				7
Carpets, oil, cloths mat- tings, car an goods, etc 1511 Douglas strest	Gilmore & Ruhl, Manufacture - and Whole ale Clothlers, Hill Harney street.	Max Meyer & Bro Co M f'g jewclers, dealers in musical instruments,	A. Hospe, Jr., Plunos, Organs, Artiste' Materials, Etc.	
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American Fuel Co., Shippers and dealers in anthracite and bitu- mous coal. 215 S. 15th street. Nebraska Fuel Co.,	Johnson Bros.	Robert Purvis, 1217 Howard Street. Write for prices on but- ter, eggs poultry, and	423 South 11th Street. E. B. Branch & Co., Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters, 13th and Harney Streets.	
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COR. Eagle Cornice Works, Manufactoreis of Galvanized from Cornice. Window caps, merathe skylights, etc. 110 and	F. Ruemping, Galvanized iron coridce), Dormar windows, door caps, finlate, etc. Tin fron and state roofer.	Bates & Co., Country produce, fruits, vegetables, grocers' spe- cialities, teas, splers, etc. 417-41/S, lith St.	Williams & Cross, Produce and fruits. 1214 Harney Street.	
1112 Dodge St.	11 Farnam St.	I. Randazzo & Son, 2018. 12th Street. Foreign & Domestic Fruits Florida Oranges and Sicily		

per quintal. FLOUR-American, \$13,00, gold per barrel.

JERKED BEEF-\$9.00, gold per quintal. HAMS-American sugar cured, \$17.00, gold per quintal for northern; \$23.00 for southern. -In kegs, \$12.50, gold per quintal; in tins, \$14.75.

POTATOES-American, \$4.85, gold per bar-

SHOOKS-Nominal. BEANS-White navy, \$6.75, gold per quintal. CHEWING TONACCO-\$24 00, gold per quintal. Hoors-Nominal. REIGHTS-Quiet EXCHANGE-Firm; Spanish gold, \$2.39@

2.3934-

### On the Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, Aug. 9 .- On the bourse during the past week business was dull and prices weak. Russian securities dropped  $3_8$  per cent yes-terday on the announcement of the story of the prohibition of the exportation of corn The final quotations include the following : toubles lochumers.....

### On the Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Aug. 9.-On the bourse during the week business was at a standstiil. Three per cent rentes rose 55c during the week, due to buying for savings banks, now averaging 1,000,000f daily. Credit Foncier rose 15f and Rio Tinto 714 f: Bank of France lost 514 f and Panama Canal lost 214 f at a nominal quotation. The Russian government has granted the Credit Lyonnais authority to establish a branch at Odessa.

### On the Frankfort Bourse.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 9. - There was a general decline in foreign securities yesterday aver-aging 1g per cent. The final quotations in-clude the following: Italians, 90; Portuguese, 57; Spanish, 70,70, RT EXCHANGE-On London, 20.33.

PRIVATE DISCOUNT-3%.

### POINTERS ON WHEAT.

#### Text of a Circular Letter Sent Out by a Well Known Firm.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 5, 1891 .- Thus far we have refrained from giving public expression of our apinion on the wheat outlook, but as so many of our friends seem to imagine we are good guessers, we will venture a synopsis of our views without, however, advising anyone to act on them.

The conditions seem to us similar to those of 1879. In July of that year, a personal inspection of the wheat crop abroad, convinced us that a calamitous crop failure was certain, and that there was a foreign market for our surplus, however great. We predicted that wheat, then selling for about 90 cents, would soon go to \$1.25, and that undue speculation might send prices still higher. In the face of the fact that farmers were rushing wheat on the market, and that timid speculators were fearful of being crushed under enormous receipts, prices soon reached \$1.25, and the bear interest, suddenly transformed into the wildest bulls, ran prices up to \$1.50, thus checking for a time all exports and producing ous collapse. On the sharp decline, a rinnous contable. On the sharp decline, in the spring of 1880, exports were resumed, and for the three years of 1870, 1880, 1881, averaged over 160,000,000 bushels annually, until the depleted reserves were again filled Prices most of this time ranged over \$1.00 a bushel.

The present year gives us another good crop, and the quality in Michigan, indiana, Ohio and lilinois has rarely been equaled. The last government estimate placed the probable yield at about 500,000,000 bushels. Later reports ran as high as 550,000,000 bushels, and some orthusiastic amateur guessers place the figure at 650,000,000 bushels. A more conservative estimate would be 40,000,-000 acreage at thirteen bushels per acre, or 520,000,000 bushels. If the yield of spring wheat still unharvested and liable to damage from frosts is what enthusiasts claim we might got a crop of 530,000,000 or 540,000,000. Though with about the same acreage, the crop of 1884, the largest crop ever raised, was registered at 512,000,000 bushels.

With home requirements of \$60,000,000

### Examiners and Experts.

Besides these gentlemen there are also practising attorney, an examiner and expert practising attorney, an examiner and expert in each department in which The Bre pro-poses to prosecute claims, namely, those of patents, pensions, postal and land claims and Indian depredations, in fact in any depart-ment in which a claim may arise against the federal government. These attorneys pre-pare the petitions and tend to the claims be-fore the several courts, while the examiners and avoid a speciality of canerhier the and experts make a specialty of searching the records and arranging the evidence necessary to strengthen the claim.

The gentleman charged with this duty re-garding Indian depredations has been the as-sistant chief examiner of these claims in the Indian bureau of the interior department for many years. His comprehensive knowledge of details, facts, status of and evidence in the cases heretofore filed or the outbreaks out of which others yet to be filed have arisen, renders his services extremely valu-

low the surface. Near the, shore in a Then there is a general manager, John Wedderburn. For years he was private secfew places, the water comes to the top. retary to Senator Hearst, the father of Hon. William Hearst, the projector of the present enterprise. He has also been for years the curiosity. Washington correspondent of the San Fran-cisco Examiner, with which THE BEE IS NO V co-operating. He is a man of universal information and is especially adapted to the responsible position he now holds.

Than this force none more capable could be found in the country. Its services have been retained at great expense by the bureau, the salaries alone reaching at the

resent time \$1,800 per month. As has been stated, the San Francisco Ex aminer inaugurated the enterprise, and through it Tur Bar was allowed to establish its bureau for the accommodation of claimants in South Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas. This privilege was first, of all the papers in the country, extended to THE BEE, because of its known plock, enterprise and The

The undertaking, however, has at tracted so much attention throughout throughout the country and been so greatly appreciated by old soldiers, Indian victims, and defrauded government claimants, that leading pipers elsewhere have asked to be admitted to enjoy the privileges of the bureau. Among these papers there is a leading one in Minne sota and others in Boston, Ciucinnati, Louis, Atlanta and New Orleans, I thought that Mr. Hearst, the proprietor of The Examiner, and the gentleman who in-augurated the system, will grant the applica-

### Claims Coming In.

tion.

approved.

act in question.

SALV

THE BEE CLAIM BUREAU has not been in existence one month and yet it has listed Indian depridation claims aggregating \$82,000 and the amount is being con-stantly added to. This is a remark-able showing, and yet it is but a fraction of the claims which remain unrecorded using a works have you been engaged during the last twelve years?" "The manufac-

the claims which remain unrecorded and un-paid in the states controlled by Ture Bre BUREAU or CLAMS, namely, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas. On March 3, of this year, an act for the payment of Indian depredation claims was proved. To this act, it is neces-ry to direct the attention of every aimant who has suffered at the hands of Indians. This refers to those victims whose claims have already been filed as well as those who still contemplate filing them. to the date in question, thousands of sufferers had filed their claims with attorneys

**Drug Business in Kansas** in all parts of the country and were in most cases charged excessive tees. Many of the claims, too, had been pending for years. Satisfied that, in many cases, the claimants had contracted with the attorneys in ques-tion and, without fear of prosecution for annulment, could not transfer their claims to other agents or attorneys who might expe-ate the collection, congress undertook to afford the desired relief. This it did in the while the one who is not known must

To Recover fo . Indian Depredt ions Parties desiring to avail themselves of the whisky, however, that counts. The

her Marlow shirt, than for gentlemen wear. As a rule, men prefer a pin typi cal of their tastes. For yachtsmen there are tiny crossed fings, anchors and various designs of the seat for those fond of the turf there are horses, some of them painted in enamel from famous racers whips and jockey caps; and for sports men with the reel and rod or gun there are tiny trout in enamel and squirrel brushes.

A Remarkable Freak.

A remarkable freak of nature is found among the hills of Delaware county, N Y., in the sunken lake covering about hree acres of surface, which lies be tween two parallel ridges not far from the New York, Ontario & Western rail-The whole surface of the lake is road. covered with a thick growth of moss whose stems extend to an unknown depth, but certainly further than the arm can reach. Each tuft of moss is of a different color from its neighbor, so that the surface looks like that of a beautiful colored carpet. In walking over the velvety surface, the foot sinks down a few inches without encountering the water, which is at least two feet be

The buried pond is a wonderful natural Pleasant Villages.

#### The villages of New England are among the pleasantest in the world, and the chief secret of their charm is sumned up in one word: Trees. The peo ple who laid them out, a century or two

ago, had the good sense to plant a few core of young trees about the green and along the streets. Now, look at them Glorious elms arch the streets, and envelop the place in shade. The meanest dollar, which is a clumsy pocket-piece and very unpopular. The three mints cottage is good to live in if it nestles unter giant trees. Plant trees. Plant them round the schoolhouse. Plan Francisco are kept busy supplying the the wants of the people in this line. them round the church. Plant them on the common. Plant them along the street. Make all the villages and towns pleasant with trees. Telegraphy without wires is said to have been accomplished in England.

### A Competent Engineer.

Not long since, in an arbitration case Toronto engineer was thus examined as to his professional experience and capacity: "How long have you been in the profession?" "Twelve years." "Are you thoroughly acquainted with you work, theoretically and practically? "Do you feel competent to 'Yes undertake large constructions?" "Yes, most certainly." "In what engineering

ture of iron bedsteads."

### A Capital Barometer.

The coffee cup is a capital barometer After the sugar has been put in, if the bubbles collect in the middle of the cup the weather will be fair; if they leave the center and adhere to the sides of the cup, forming a ring of bubbles with a clear space in the middle, there will b rain; if they scatter themselves indifferently on the surface the weather will be variable, while a cluster of pubbies on one side of the cup, indicates rain.

### New York Tribune: "I was recently employed at a Kansas drug store," says a young man. "Most drug stores in that state are virtually saloons. The counter is conveniently arranged for trade. The initiated, the man who is known, may waik behind and get a regulation drink

sign an application assigning some cause of illness. It is the quality of the

### The Banana + We Eat.

her sickness and that her story was cor-

Curing Ills with Music.

It is now seriously proposed that a musical guild should be formed in Lon-

don for the treatment of illness, to be

called "The Mission of St. Cecelia.

The first instance recorded of music

having been tried as a curative agent

was when David played the harp to the

sick King Saul; and it is chronicled that

early in the performance Saul threw his

It is not without good reason that the banana has become so popular in recent years. For it is said to possess in itself all the essentials to the sustenance of

traveling incog., is an imposter and fraud. We understand that he some-

times varies his programme by repre-

deny the relationship. He hails from

Booneville, Mo., and is there known as

The Money Makers.

rate of 100,000 a day. No less than \$3,-

176,476 in silver dimes have been struck

purpose all the uncurrent silver coin is

being re-worked, notably the silver haif-

of Philadelphia, New Orleans and San

Telegraphy Without Wires.

Mr. Pierce, the head electrician of the

ommunication across the Solent to the

Isle of Weight, and telegraphed also

across the river Severn without wires

Ventilating Latiroad Cars.

communicating with lightships.

Silver dimes are now turned out at the

senting himself as a cousin of ours.

about eight hundred convicts, who are the mercy of as cruel a gang at taskmasters as ever wielded of the knout in a Siberian mine. No punishment has been found life for both man and beast. It belongs too severe, no ingenuity devilish enough. to devise new means of torture. to the lily family, and is a developed law permits tricing up with shackles by one wrist, for serious offenses, but in tropical lily, from which by ages of cultivation the seeds have been eliminated and the fruit for which it was cultivated Dannemora the keepers are a law unto greatly expanded. In relation to the bearing qualities of this fruit, Humboldt. themselves. There they string up the weak, the demented, the insubordinate and the meek, without distinction. Nor who early saw the wonders of the plant, does it require a serious infraction to said that the ground that would grow ninety-three pounds of wheat, but that demand the horrors of the rack. A conthat the same ground would grow 4,000 vict who, in his agony, attempts to move pounds of bananas, consequently to that from a hot furnace, where his skin f wheat is 133 to 1 and to that of potabeing blistered, as a "correction" is thrown into a dungeon, after being beaten into insensibility, and for days The Relationship Denied. lives without food or water. Suspen-sion from a "trapeze" with a waxen Zenith City (Okl.) Torch of Liberty Our 'Possum creek subscribers are here cord sunk far into the flesh of the wrists by warned that the uncurried personage freezing a convict, shackled so that he with his hair cut short in the John Bun cannot move a muscle for twenty-four consecutive hours; beating prisoners van style and his shirt outside of his pantaloons, who is roaming about in with clubs, fists, iron bars, while helpthat neighborhood claiming to be Count lessly suspended, are a few of the many Leo Tolstoi, the author of "Looking Backward," or something of that kind agonies inflicted, and of which there

> That such brutality can be carried on in a reformatory institution in the nineteenth century, and in free America, almost surpasses belief, but that it does exist in the infamous institution hidden from prying eyes in the Adirondack forest admits of no doubt. In the name of humanity and of en-

exists ample and incontrovertible evi

lightened people, living not as serfs but as sovereigns, this deplorable abuse calls for correction. Superintendent of Prisons Lathrop is a kindly and a just off in the past three years. For this man. Governor Hill has the principle of justice inplanted in him. These horrors have been enacted, it is safe to say, without the slightest knowledge on their part. Sufficient is shown to warrant a searching investigation, a swift conviction, or the absolute abolition of the foul place, whose existence is an insult to humanity and a reproach to American ideas of right.

### A Queer Way to Eat.

postal system, succeded in establishing The king or horseshoe crab chews its food with its legs; the little animal grinding its morsels between its thighs before it passes them over to its mouth.

### Doctors' Incomes.

merely using earth plates at a sufficient distance apart. It is now proposed to make a practical use of this system in Epoch: It is computed that there are about a hundred doctors in New York, each of whom has an annual income o \$10,000 and over. Only twenty-five of A new method of ventilating railroad these are to be reckoned among the "and over." A score may make from carriages and preventing dust from en-\$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. Among them tering with the air has appeared in is Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, who is reported to earn the largest income of any professional woman in America. Near ing the top of the golden pyramid are some three or four who make as much as \$50,000, and at the very apex stand the two famous specialists, Dr. T. Gail-lard Thomas and Dr. Salisbury, each credited with an annual income of \$100,-000-the amount being given with more positive emphasis in the case of the former than of the latter. So it may be assumed that as a money maker Dr. Thomas outranks all his New York brethren. FRANK C. CONDOS

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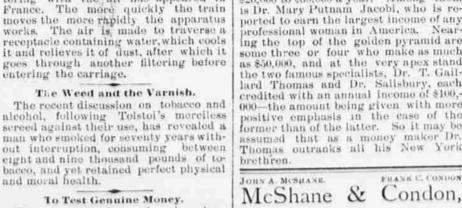
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