ABOUT FIVE-DOLLAR HOGS

Why a Good Pig Worth as Much as an Ordinary Steer.

PRODUCER AND CONSUMER EACH GAINS

His Highness, the American Hog, is Just Now a Blessing to Everybody and a Joy in the Market or the Trying Pan.

The American bog has been cutting an exceedingly wide swath for the past three months at all the live stock markets in the country and the end is not yet. The length of time for which \$5 per hunired or better has been the ruling price of hogs is almost unprecedented within the history of the South Omaha market, and the same is substantially true of the other markets in the country. During the entire month of June until the 25th inst. the prices exceeded an average of \$4.50, and on many days came near touching the \$5 mark. On the 25th the average paid was \$5.01 and from that date until the present time the average has not been below that figure but on two occasions, the 27th being \$4.99 and on August 27 \$4 87. During July the average for nearly each day exceeded \$5.50, although there were a few exceptions. For August the average was about \$5.40 and for the first three weeks of September about \$5.25.

The five-coltar hog is not an uninteresting study, and especially to the feeder is it interesting. There are reasons, of course, for the long and continued prevalence of the fivedollar price, and there are many of them. Each person familiar with the situation has a pet solution and he is perfectly willing to explain it. The real responsibility for the continued strong market and high prices may be laid to the increased demand for American pork and the present shortage in the hog crop. There are numerous other reasons, also, and they have quite a bearing upon the situation.

Where the Big Fellows Gain, The increased demand for fresh meat at home is large, and this is supplied by the nome packers. This creates a great eastern demand for hogs, and the eastern firms are on the market early each day purchasingfor shipment. They place large orders and take a goodly supply of the receipts and pay good prices for what they desire. The local pack-ors are not doing much at present, and purchase only what is absolutely necessary to supply the trade. The large packers are in a great measure responsible for the high market price, and the small packer is the sufferer and loser. When the \$3.50 hog is predominating the big puckers run their plants to the fullest capacity, and when the slack season comes around they have their warehouses full of mess pork and other product. Here is where the big packers help along the market and assist in keeping the market up. When hogs bring \$5 mess pork is worth \$12 per parrel. The big packers have an enormous supply on hand and fairly coin money after the busy season is done with in disposing of mess pork at \$12 per barrel, while their hogs for slaughter only cost them \$3.50.

Of other products the same is true. When the time approaches for the stack season, and the supply is light, the packers' brokers on the Board of Trade set about to force up the market, both on hogs and product, and they generally meet with success, as they com-mence and end at the proper time. This lit tle procedure is what makes unprofitable the small packing enterprises, as they have not capital nor credit sufficient to lay in a supply while the prices of hogs are low, and lose money when compelled to pay \$5 for hogs for slaughtering. When the big packers are on the market purchasing during the regime of the \$5 hog, they fairly pound the market and generally secure their stuff 10 to 15 cents lower than eastern shippers

Uncle Jerry's Influence Felt. Another reason for the continued good prices hogs are bringing is the marvelous for years foreign ports were closed to the American hog, the governments of Europe holding American pork as being unhealthy, and the fear of trichinosis was all potent with the people of those countries. President administration, however, took the matter in hand and solved the question of how to introduce the American hog in his giory to the Europeans and to create a demand for his society in the shape of succulent ham and nutritious side meat. The oureau of animal industry of the Department of Agriculture was established, competent and experienced persons were appointed and placed in charge. By microscopical inspection every case of trickinosis in the animal slaughtered is detected and condemned, and all chance of the propogation of trichinæ is done away with. Two specimens are taken from each animal killed and are thoroughly inspected by a microscope. When the inspection had proven a success the De-partment of State began negotiations with Germany, France and other European na-tions for the removal of the embargo upon American pork, and by reciprocal arrangements with the governments of those countries was successful. Since the removal of the embargo the foreign demand American hog products has increased aderfully, and the export trade of the past tweive months is more than \$30,000,000 preater than the preceding twelve months. A table prepared at Washington by the burea of statistics gives the values of the exports during the month of July last as com-pared with the same month of 1891 as follows: Germany from \$515,157 to \$467,049; Denmark from \$29,061 to \$32,787; Italy from \$3,884 to \$21,259; Spain from \$3,636 to \$12,800. The export trade increasing so rapidly has created a demand for hogs for slaughter and has been a prominent factor in keeping up

tiis Highness is Scarce.

There is a noticeable shortage in this year's hog crop at the present time and the supply not being equal to the demand has helped to create the \$5 hog. The feeders have rushed on to the market with almost everything in order to secure the benefit of the bigh prices, and the usual supply has not been held back, and there is a shortage in the receipts at all the markets. The demand is exceedingly good and naturally forces and keeps up prices when there is a shortage in the receipts. This year's crop is nearly in, and the receipts will continue light until the new crop is ready for market. The time set for the new crop's coming to

market is varied, and there is not a con-census of opinion upon any date. Some of the best bog men at the yards think by the ist of November the receipts will pick up and the advance of the new crop will commence to come in. Others name December as the onth. The general opinion among those sed in such matters is that about a middle of November the first the new crop will make its appear-ce on the markets. Until the movement of the new crop commences there is bound to be light receipts and prices must remain up for some time. The average price may go below \$5, but it will hardly fall below \$1.50. There is a great diversity of opinion as to when the expected break must come. A few look for it every day, but the more conservative and experienced ones are strong in the belief that the average will not go below \$5 for at least two weeks and probbelow \$5 for at least two weeks and prob-ny not for one month. There are others to can all down and figure it out for you ust why the break cannot possibly come

Where the Farmer Comes In.

The blessings of the \$5 hog to the farmer and feeder are, like the articles offered at public vendue, "too numerous to mention." The market for bogs for the last four months. and the prices paid, have been more bene-ficial to the farmers of the country than can ficial to the farmers of the country than can easily be stated. Flot only is this true of the four moaths, but the same may be said of the last year. The American hog is in demand, and is very profitable property today for the farmers of this country to have in their possession. Hog raising is one of those western industries which is always profitable, and as extensive as it is today, will continue to grow, as the demand for American perk is increasing so rapidly that the supply is hardly sufficient to meet that demand. The foreigners have just begun to realize what they have missed for so many years by barrieg out American pork, and

the time is coming soon when every family in Europe will have to be supplied daily with

that product.

As a lifter of mortgages the \$5 hog has been a power all over the west. The "calamity howier" might well pause and consider what the \$5 hog means, and if it looks very much like the western farmers were poverty-stricker. Hundreds of farmers have been enabled by disposing of their bogs at such round figures to clear up thousands of collars of inceptediness, and their corn crop will be the profit of the year's industry. A penbe the profit of the year's industry. A pen-cil and paper and a few figures will readily convince any doubting mind that there is profit in fattening hogs on 50-cent corn and selling them at \$5 per hundred pounds, and anyone knows that corn selling at 50 cents per bushel is something which does not oc-cur the year around. Hogs will bring an average price of upwards of \$4 eight months in the year, and with the increased demand for pork may keep up to the \$4 mark for the

next twelve months. President Harrison's Part in It. President Harrison's administration took hold of the question of introducing American pork into foreign lands with the determination that those markets must be opened up to the trade, and success followed the effort. The first step was to adopt measures to remove the prejudices of the Germans, the French and other nations, and convince them that the American hog was healthy and American pork palatable and wholesome as a food. Its cheapness and excellence was soon established among the people of those lands, and the governments being convinced through the efforts of the administration, the ports were thrown open and the embargo on the American hog was raised in almost every country on the globe. The desire of the foreign consumers of meat for American pork has increased daily and the export trade of the packers is reaching vast dimensions and is one of the most profitable fields into which they send their products. It is this increased foreign demand which has kept up the market price of the hog and from which the farmers are reaping the ben-

The record of the \$5 hog is a good one, and the length of time he has come to stay is a matter of conjecture among those who are familiar with the situation. At any rate the three months during which the \$5 hog has predominated has proven a blessing to the raiser, and proves that the industry is a profitable one and will always be

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Commie Makes His Sunday Stay at St. Louis

Pay Him Well. St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 25.-The Browns lost the first game today through general stupid playing. Plenty of openings were left for the Cincinnatis, but the Tail-enders failed to take advantage of them. Gleason pitched indifferently, while Meekin did his best. The second game was but a repetition of the first with the addition of some heavy singging by both teams. Weather cloudy; attendance 7,500. Score:

Hits: St. Louis, 6: Cincinnatl, 7. Errors: St. Louis, 3: Cincinnati, 0. Earned runs: St. Louis, 2: Cincinnati, 3. Batteries: Gleason and Buckiey; Meckin and Murphy. Second game:

Hits: St. Louis, 12; Cincinnat', 11. Errors: t. Louis, 0; Cincinnati, 2. Earned runs: St. St. Louis, 0: Cincinnati, 2. Earned runs: St. Louis, 2; Cinc musti, 3. Batteries: Hawley and Buckley; Sullivan and Murphy.

Standing of the Teams.

Surprised the Sprinter. STROMSBURG, Neb., Sept. 25 .- [Special to THE BEE. !- About a week ago prominent sporting parties of David City sent to Council Bluffs and imported the fleetest professional runner of the prohibition state. The David City men then informed Ed Anderson, the Stromsburg "kid" runner, that a 'nayseed" named Bruno was anxious to run nim for \$50, and they kindly offered to contribute \$25 toward the bet, intending, of course, to bleed Anderson's backers when the race occurred. The sprint came off in Shelby Thursday. When about twenty yards from the tape the who was two feet touled him. The race was accordingly given to Ai rson. The time was ten and one-fifth acreds. The backers of the profes-sional b/L 10 to 1 on their man and lost "Reday" Ross of about \$800. "Reday" Ross of Council Biuffs, who was on the grounds for the express purpose of running Anderson, folded his tent and "silently stole away" evidently thinking he ned no business in such fast This is the second professional defeated by Anderson within two weeks, and in the two races he has won \$1,500 for his backers. At present he is earwing meat in his father's shop and

patiently awaiting the advent of another

CRICAGO, Ill., Sept., 25. -C. H. Smith, claiming to be the champion heavyweight of Nebraska, and M. J. Dixon of Chicago, went to Pine station, Ind., this morning to fight for a purse of \$250. Four rounds were fought, neither man sustaining the slightest injury. In the beginning of the fifth round injury. In the beginning of the fifth round of the fight Dixon received a smart slap on the face and it scared him so badly that he the face and it scared him so badly that he jumped over the ropes. His seconds tried to push into the ring, but he broke from them and fled. His seconds and backers chased him with sticks and stones and the Smith rowd remained behind and carried off the

Y. M. L. Athletic Club. At a meeting of the directors of the Young Men's Institute Athletic club held on Monlay, the 19th inst., it was decided that the gymnastic and physical culture classes be held on Monday and Thursday evenings of each week from 7:30 p. m. to 10 p. m. All members are expected to be present in attendance on those evenings. A committee was also appointed to attend to the ferging in the athletic grounds so kindly given by Hon. John A. Creighton. It is the intention of the directors to have the grounds immediately put into proper shape for all sorts of outdoor

Tips for Today. Here are the horses picked for the winners

GLOUCESTER.

1. Crocus--Forest.
2. Empera-Minden.
3. Jugiler--Carroll Reid.
4. Montreal--Thanks.
5. Ballyhoo-All Black.
6. Blackthorn--James A IL. BROOKLYN.

Parvenue—Nomad.
Podiga—Rainbow.
Banquet—Reckon.
Fred Taral—Experience.
Raceland—Major Daly.
Stoneneli—Chesapeake.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPAS.

J. Collins of Fremont is at the Murray. S. S. English of Eagle is at the Mercer A. A. Phinips of Hooper is at the Delione.

W. A. Downing of Fremont is at the Pax-W. K. Megrow of Seward is at the Mil-

F. W. Scott of Holdrege is at the Murray

S. P. Bounds, jr., of Chicago is at the Dei-C. S. Sutton of Humphrey is at the

J. L. Keck of Kearney is a guest at the Mercer. H. S. Manville of Tilden is a guest at the Millard J. A. Horn of Chicago spent Sunday at the

A. A. Abbott of Grand Island is a guest at the Paxton. W. T. McGinnis of Minden is a guest at

S. H. Domhower of North Platte is a guest at the Arcade. F. G. Dodge of Fremout was a Sunday guest at the Paxton.

A. H. Stewart of Friend was a Sunday guest at the Mercer. Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Pomfret of Liucole are among the guests at the Paxton. Mr. E. P. Hoizer, managing editor of the Sioux City Journal, was in the city yester-

WHERE THE YOUNG MEN ARE

Largely in the Ranks of the Republican Party.

PERSONNEL OF THE SCHUYLER CLUB

Hon. W. J. Bryan's Assertions in That Community Recently Fall to Agree with Facts-Review of the Situation.

SCHUYLER, Neb., Sept. 25 .- [Special to THE BEE. |-When Hon, W.J. Bryan was here about three weeks ago for the purpose of addressing the democrats (estensibly the democrats and independents, and pleased the latter very much and displeased the former a great deal), he expressed great pleasure at baving observed that the young men of today were flocking to the democratic standard. To one well acquainted with the condition of things in this county, the statement seemed in-tensely absurd. All over this county, and particularly in Schuyler and vicinity, the larger percentage of young men's names will

be found attached to republican rolls.

The roll of the Young Men's Republican club of Schuyler comprises names as listed below, and more than two-thirds of them are young men, energetic co-laborers with firm and consistent party leaders, standing on no middle ground and unequivocally satisfied with the party most competent to accomplish the greatest good for the greatest number.

Will Compare Rolls. They will compare rolls with the democrats any day, after a thorough canvass to secure the name of every man eligible. Their ist is an follows:

S. C. Webber, president; C. A. Sabin, vice president; Frank H. Kolm, secretary; C. W. Houbesky, treasurer; C. C. Camon, W. T. Howard, W. W. Rees, N. R. Miles, J. P. McCullough, Fred Knapp, J. M. Fulmer, D. Dunkel, C. H. Williams, Theodore Mayer, E. A. Robbins, William West, E. Klein, H. S. Wells, A. B. Hughes, C. R. Cushman, O. S. Babcock, M. F. Johnson, R. A. Simpson, E. F. Horn, E. H. Martelle, George H. Wells, J. W. Stewart, Thomas Bryant, Morris Palmer, R. D. Moore, W. S. June, L. N. Buck, H. S. R. D. Moore, W. S. June, L. N. Buck, H. S. Paimer, Henry Kolm, Henry W. Kolm, Chacles J. Kolm, Chauncy Abbott, H. W. Nieman, N. W. Wells, Frank Schrader, F. H. Paelps, William Schuist, W. A. Rath-H. Paeips, William Schuist, W. A. Rathsack, Henry Balton, Walter Himes, M. F.
Bednar, E. S. Plimpton, F. C. Edgerton, Harry Moore, Willis Bradford,
Walter Bradford, C. O. Bradford, Thomas Shaw, Joseph Simmons,
Frank E. Moore, J. L. Cushman, R. S.
Fulmer, N. P. Ogier, J. D. Woods, R. C.
Wilson, J. L. Kinney, C. E. Shultz, W. A.
Smith C. G. Stawart, Largest Woods, E. T. Smith, C. G. Stewart, James Woods, E. T. Hodsdon, C. L. Towle, G. S. Turrill, N. H. Lovejoy, J. G. Fulmer, O. G. Woods, Al en Cameron, Dan Vanhausen, J. V. Shultz, S. P. Shultz, J. W. Brown, H. C. Russell, David Jenkins, D. McLeod, E. R. Trippe, John Dowd, H. H. Woods, C. E. Dean, J. E. Neidhordt, C. Christly, William Shaw, H. M. Fulmer, A. A. Emerson, D. S. Vanhausen, George Whollar, S. Fuhrman, J. A. Shultz, E. L. True.

Unusually Well Organized, Out of the number; eight young men are organized for the purpose of furnishing campaign songs. They are practicing diligently at present to be prepared for the occasion of the presence of Hon. Lorenzo Crounse, car didate for governor, and J. H. Haves of Norfolk. The singers are: C. R. Jenkins, Frank E. Moore, E. H. Phelps, V. H. Love-joy, G. S. Turrill, H. S. Wells, E. S. Plimp-ton, N. R. Miles; accompanist, Miss Mary Turrill.

Colfax county is unusually well organized, there being a live central committeeman in each precinct, all being under the leadership of C. C. Capnon of Schuyler, whose indomitable zeal and energy for republicanism is so well known to all. Republicans are not sick here. They feel encouraged, are en-thusiastic, and are at work with wills such as prompt endeavors never entirely unpro

MEIKLEJOHN'S ARGUMENT.

Earnest Reasoning with the Farmers at Orchard School House. BEE. |-Hon. G. D. Meiklejohn spoke in Orchard last evening to a large audience in our school house. The speaker said:

"Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen :

am here to call your attention to the quertions of today that twelve millions of voters must settle this fall. Now, let's ask, why is it the citizens of Europe and of all the old world are constantly coming to our shores to find employment? Why is it that the in times in our history that we have had tariff for reve nue only, these periods have been marked by famine; why is it the four times we have had tariff for protection we have financia success and general prosperity? In 1860 out government had to pay 12 and 15 per cent of the dollar to borrow money to carry on the war, but today we pay no such rate of interest, and are in a condition of prosperity unparalleled in the history. School houses dot the plains, hills and valleys of our beautiful land, and the United States has become one great work shop. Nine millions have been in the savings banks by the working people, yet at the same time our labor has not been allowed to be pushed down to the level of European labor. Oppressed of every land have had an equal chance and a free home I

An Effect of Protection.

"I am willing to admit that the reasons for this prosperity are many, but the factory, the one that has made labor possible in this country, is the result of the policy of protec-tion. What is tariff for revenue only! In England a tariff is placed on all goods not made at home, and in England it is called free trade. Protection, as in the United States, is to let all goods that cannot be manufactured in this country to pass free and keeps American goods in American stores. In 1860 90 per cent of the goods sold in today 90 per cent bear American brands.

"But my opponents ask me how about the strikes, how about the Carnegie strike? Let me tell you that but 375 men out of 18,000 were affected by the reduction of wages, and the balance struck out of sympathy. But my opponents never tell you that free trade in the old country caused strikes, and if I were dishonest I would tell you they did. It was simply a conflict be-tween capital and labor, a conflict that has been waging for 4,000 years, and always will wage until the end of time. Fifty Dollars Apiece.

"But my independent friends say, 'Give us more money—\$50 per capita.' Well, how are you going to get it when it is issued! The mechanic will have to give \$50 worth of the sinew of his arm, the professional man \$50 worth of his brain, and so on. 'Well, I can deposit my corn and get a certificat and then the money from the government. Yes, my farmer friend, but suppose I am a umberman or in some other business and wish to deposit my produce, how will I get it! Ah, you know as well as I that is nothing else than class legislation, and would lead to nothing out monopolies. Read carefully your Omaka platform and think twice before you vote."

They Repudiated Kem. RUSHVILLE, Neb., Sept. 25 .- Special to THE BEE. |-There was an incident of the Whitehead-Kem debate that - has not yet been recorded in THE BEE. Excursion trains brought large numbers of people to the ceting, among whom were many who wore Kem badges, and not a few wore campaign tile hats. Before Whitehead got through with Kem some of the men who wore Kem badges had torn them off or put them out of sight. But on the train going home the men with the tile late showed their con-tempt for Kem in demolishing their hats and "stamping them in the dust." Finally one of them gathered up all the knocked in hats, carried them forward in the train and contemptuously threw them into Kem's lap.

Newport's Joint Debate. NEWPORT. Neb., Sept. 25. - [Special to THE BEE. | -The joint discussion specially ar raigned between Hon. James Whitehead, congressional nominee from the Sixta district, and Hon. O. M. Kem, took place here esterday evening, and was attentively

listened to by at least 1,000 persons. Severa' hundred who could not get into Dobb's opera house, where the debate took place, cheered justily when the crowd from the in-side applauded. It was from start to finish a complete walkaway for Mr. Whitehead, as Mr. Kem got tangted up on house records when Mr. Whitehead was in the legislature. when Mr. Whifehead was in the legislature, Mr. Kem could not satisfy the people in regard to his congressional record. The prevailing opinion here is that Whitehead made himself several vetes in this vicinity by his bonest straight forward speech.

Stevenson at Rosnoke. ROANORE, V., Sept. 25,-Hop. Adlar E. Stevenson, demogratic candidate for vice president, arrived here today from Danville. He was met at the depot by several hundred people, but owing to the fact of its being Sunday no demonstration was made. Tomorrow night be will deliver a speech here.

Dickinson's View of the Campaign. BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 25, -Don M Dickinson and Josiah Quincy called on Mr. Cleveland today, Mr. Dickinson reported the presidential outlook in New York as satisfactory to the democratic party. Senator Frye Coming.

Senator Frye of Maine, one of the best speakers in the country, has agreed to make several speeches in the west and will probably deliver several speeches in Nebraska during October.

Battle Creek's Convention. BATTLE CREEK, Neb., Sept. 25 .- | Special to THE BEE. |-The independent county convention held at this place Saturday nominated J. H. Jackson for representative and Henry Rickenberg for county commissioner.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Entensive Alterations and Enlargements in the Swift Packing Plant. The packing firm of Swift & Co. has decided upon a change in the previous arrangements in the details of the new buildings now nearly completed. The change is made to enable the company to slaughter daily 2,000 head of cattle. To do this made it necessary head of cattle. To do this made it necessary to increase the capacity of the cattle department and provide additional cold storage facilities. A large portion of the new building now nearly completed, which was intended for other purposes, will be converted into cold storage rooms, and then the company will be better enabled to meet the increased demand of its large fresh meat trade. Swift & Co. of its large fresh meat trade. Swift & Co. pay especial attention to the fresh mean trade and in this line do a business almost second to none in the country. The new improvements will be completed within a very few weeks and the packing season will be opened up by the company with facilities incre sed hearly gouble and a capacity to meet all requirements. The largest number of head of cattle slaughtered to any one day by this company was nearly 1,300 and an increase over that capacity of 700 head daily means that the packing industry in the Magic City is growing rapidly. Swift & Co. operate three extensive pack-

ing plants in this country. The largest is located at Chicago. The other two are at South Omaha and Kansas City. These three houses will do an aggregate business this year of \$60,000,000. The South Omaha house is holding its own and doing a very satisfactory business. Although the Kansas City house is an elder establishment and has enjoyed many advantages, its business does not exceed that of the South Omaba house, and indications are that the latter will outstrip the former next year.

McGravey's Mistake. Chief Beckett placed Pat McGravey under arrest last evening at a Tweaty-fifth street barn. McGravey resisted and went at the chief hammer and tongs, and a very lively tussle took place between the two for a few minutes. The chief is a powerful man and is not so easily handled as an adversary might suppose, and in a few moments had McGra-vey completely subdued and marched him to the police station, where he was locked up. Resisting an officer will be the first charge McGravey will answer to.

Bold Thief Balked. An unsuccessful attempt was made last evening to steal a team of horses and carriage belonging to E. L. Martin, who lives southwest of the city, Mr. Martin was attending divine worship at the First Methodist church and had left his carriage and horses tied near the church. Some small boys noticed two men untie the team, and mmediately gave the alarm. Pursuit was given and the two thieves jumped from the chicle after going a few yards, and escaped

Crooks Cleverly Captured. Block Watchman Mike Murphy made a eat capture shortly after 12 o'clock Saturday night and landed two crooks. He was making the rounds and found one of the men attempting to raise a rear window in the hardware store at 2408 N street and the other at a window in Stott's news depot ad oining. The officer covered the men with his gun and marched them to the police station, where they gave their names as John Bartlett and James Brown

Simmons-Harris. A pleasant marriage was celebrated Saturday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Burns at Thirty-third and J streets. Hedges spoke the words which united in wedlock Mr. William C. Simmons and Miss Maude Harris. A number of invited guests were present to witness the ceremony. The newly wedded couple are both esteemed young people of the Fourth ward and have a large circle of friends.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Farnam Street theater was crowded to the doors last evening at the opening performance of Joseph D. Clifton's drama "777." The three figures represent an entertaining story of southern life, represented by a company of more than the average ability. The plot opens with the usual brace of suitors for the hand of one girl who in this instance is a half-breed Indian maiden. The father of one of them is murdered by his rival and the son is con victed of the crime. The subsequent develtion of the true criminal and the final triumph of the innocent son. Miss Alice Duratine assumed the character of Rose, the half-breed, for the first time yesterday and scored a decided success. The culine part was taken by A. W. Fremont and the support was excellent throughout, '777" will run during the first half of this

LOCAL BREVITIES.

John Morrison, aged 66 years, and who lived at 523 South. Thirty-third street, drop-ped dead from heart disease last night. The Fifth ward Flambeau club witl meet Tuesday evening September 27, at Sherman avenue and Grace street in full uniform. By

order of commander.

A dry goods drummer named C. J. Mc-Cloud, enroute from Portland to New York city, was taken into custody by the police last night and treated for a bad cose of

Mrs. Jacob Fisher, who lives down near Boyd's packing house, tripped and fell yes-terday afternoon dislocating her elbow. She was taken to St. Joseph's hospital and Dr.

Somers called.

"Fear Not Ye, O Israel," by Dudley Buck, was most charmingly rendered at All Saints church yesterday morning by Miss Carrie Maude Pennock. She has a wealth of voice that completely masters, and a delicacy of touch and feeling that calls out an immediate response. All who were present must have felt the power of true vocalization. Miss Pennock will engage in concert and oratorio in New York, after a few weeks' visit at her nome in this city.

Scenes at Camp Low Indicate That Cholera is No Longer Feared.

REPORT OF THE DAY VERY FAVORABLE

No Suspicious Cases to Be Found in That Vicinity - Freak of a Crazy Tramp Caused Some Excitement Among the Detained Passengers.

CAMP LOW, SANDY HOOK, N. J., Sept. 25 .-Nothing but tavorable reports are heard here on all sides, and while the medical staff are rejoicing at their success in stamping out the cholers, which had taken nold of the camp last week, the detained passengers are singing and dancing to the music of every song yet invented. They are the happiest lot of prisoners

ever seen. The morning report is as follows: CAMP Low, Morning Builetin, 9 a. m .-Pavilion A, no diarrhora or suspicious cases; pavilion B, all well; pavilion C, all old cases of diarrhosa convaisseent. One acute case of diarrhoes; hospital, one case of bronchitis admitted last night. No diarrhoea or suspicious cases. Mr. Domliz, cholera suspect, HENRY W. SAWTELLE, * Surgeon Major Commandant,

The medical staff took advantage of the fine weather and under the supervision of Dr. Rauch the baggage of the Rugia's passengers was all opened and the effects were exposed to the sun and breeze throughout the day.

Some Excitement in Camp.

The camp, after a quiet and peaceful day, was thrown into excitement by the appearance within the lines of a tramp, whose arrival is enshrowded in mystery. The man has the appearance of baving received rough usage from the torn state of his ciothing and his naties head. He is a German, and gave his name as Anton Duda. He is apparently a lunatic, and told the officers that he left New York the last time he was snaved, apparently some months since, and that he walked here on the water. He added that he had been locked up for three months for voluntarily walking into prison.

As far as can be learned the man ciuded

the sentinels posted by the New Jersey authorities at the state line boundary, and got on the ground occupied by the regular troops at Sandy Hook, who turned him over to the marine camp, whose officers in turn ran him out of their lines into this camp under the impression that he was an escaped immigrant. He was ordered by Mujor Sawtelle to be fed, and, on seeing the food, the poor wretch ate with the avidity of a wild beast. He is housed in a tent down the railroad lines and is under the surveillance of a guard.

GROWS MORE SATISFACTORY.

No New Cases and the Outlook is Very Favorable. QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 25 .- The cholera outlook grows more satisfactory every day. There have not only been no new cases but not even a suspect since Thursday last. All the patients are out of danger, and it looks very much as though the last name of any victim of the disease has been recorded. The Bohemia and Scandia, now at the lower quarantine, will remain there for some time. Their cabin passengers, now aboard the New Hampshire, will be released tomorrow. The steerage people of the Scandia will be moved to the New Hampshire on Tuesday and those of the Bonemia will supsequently follow them to Hoffman island. The Stonington has been turned into a measles hospital and there are about forty people on board of her, though there are some who have not got the disease. Dr. Byron telegraphed at 8 o'clock tonight: "Ships O.IK. Patients at Swinburne island

out of danger. No new cases or suspects since September 20." Among the arrivals at the upper quarantine today were the Cunard liner Servia, with 356 first and 222 second cabin passengers. The Servia will be released tomorrow she baving no steerage passengers on board. The North German Lloyd steamer Werra ar-

ter a few hours.

Baron Fava, the Italian minister at Washington, was on board of her. The cabin pas-sengers of La Touraine were sent up on board a barge at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The other arrivals today were the Indiana. with 753 immigrants on board, the Nevada with 909 immigrants, and the oil tank Eliz Mario and the steamer Taornina, with no passengers, both from Hamburg. The Indi evada are from Liverpool and both

report all well. IN THE NETHERLANDS.

Cholera Still Prevails But the Citizens Are Not Alarmed. ROTTERDAM, Sept. 25.-The cholera still prevails in the Netherlands, but not to an extent to justify any alarm that the pesti lence will get beyond the control of the authorities. The statistics in regard to the progress of the disease show only a comparatively small number of fresh cases and

In Rotterdam only one fresh case was re-ported today and not a single death was In Albiaszerdam, a village nine miles south east of this city on the Merwede, two fresh cases occurred today but no deaths. If the neighboring village of Zwyndrecht, ten miles southeast of here on the Meuse, one fresh case was prought to the notice of the officials and one death due to cholera was also reported. The presence of the disease in Zwyndrecht causes some uneasiness as the viliage supplies large quantities of vegeta-

bles for passing vessels. Only two other deaths from the plague were reported today throughout Holland. Pieuro-Pueumonia Quarantine. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25.-A proclams tion will be issued tomorrow from the Department of Agriculture removing the quarantine in the counties of Kings and Queens, New York, and the counties of Essex and Hudson, New Jersey, for the suppression of pleuro-pneumonia. This completes the dissolution of all quarantines established by the department in the United States for the sup-

pression of this disease, and the proclaims tion officially declares that the United States is free from contagious pleuro-pneumonia. This proclamation has been delayed six months beyond the time of the appearance of the last case of pleuro-pneumonia, so as to satisfy the most conservative and apprehen-sive that the grounds for the proclamation were ample and its issue thoroughly justified

Panis, Sept. 25 .- In this city and subarbs yesterday there were forty-nve fresh cases of cholera and seventeen persons died from the disease. Two deaths from cholera were reported yesterday in St. Omer, a town twenty-two miles from Calais. In the sub-urb of Cherbourg one case of the disease was reported to the authorities vesterday and in Harve seven fresh cases and four deaths occurred during the same time.

In Russin. St. Petersburg, Sept. 25. -Thirty-two fresh cases of cholera and five deaths from the disease occurred in this city yesterday. Hamburg's Death Rate.

Hamsung. Sept. 25 .- The fresh cases of cholera reported in this city yesterday num-

Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



bered sixty-two, and the deaths due to the plague twenty-eight.

WEATHER FORECASTS.

erly Winds.

Fair and Warmer for Nebraska, with South WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25 .- Forecast for Monday: The storm that was central north of Lake Superior last evening has moved southeastward of Lake Ontario and has been accompanied by high winds and rains over the central and eastern lake re-

The air pressure has fallen decidedly over the New England and middle Atlantic states, and the course of the storm will probably give that region rain and high winds tonight and Monday, to be followed by fair weather Tuesday. An area of high pressure is advancing castward after the disturbance, peing central over the lower Missouri valley. Cair weather prevails in all sections except the Obio valley and central and eastern lake regions, in which section it will clear up to-night or Monday, the rain erea to advance to the north Atlantic states. Fair weather will continue over the western and north western states, although a disturbance l again developing in the far northwest. The temperature will rise in the upper Missis-sippi and Missouri valleys Monday and fall ver New England. For Nebraska-Fair, warmer; winds be

noming southerly.

Iowa—Fair, warmer, west to north winds, becoming variable.

For North and South Dakota—Fair, varmer; south winds.

Local Record OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA Sept. 25.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall compared with corresponding day of past four years :

Statement showing the condition of tem-perature and precipitation at Omaha for the day and since March 1, 1892, as compared with the general average: Normal temperature. 612
Excess for the day. 42
Deficiency since March 1 3302
Normal precipitation 10 inch
Deficiency for the day 10 inch
Deficiency since March 1 1,38 inch

October's History. The chief of the weather bureau directs the publication of the following data, com-piled from the record of observations for the month of October, taken at this station puring a period of twenty-one years. It is believed that the facts thus set forth will prove of interest to the public, as well as the special student, showing as they do the av-erage and extreme conditions of the more important meteorological elements and the range within which such variations may be expected to keep during any corresponding

G. E. LAWTON, Observer.

Temperature-Mean or normal tempera ture, 53°; the warmest October was that o 1879, with an average of 62°; the coldes October was that of 1883, with an average of 50°; the highest temperature during any October was 87° on October 5, 1879; the owest temperature during any October was 16 ° on October 25, 1887; average date on which first "killing" frost occurred (in autumn), September 20.
Precipitation—Average for the month, 2.7

inches; average number of days with .01 of an inch or more, 7; the greatest monthly precipitation was 5.81 inches in 1884; the least monthly precipitation was 0.34 inches in 1889; the greatest amount of precipitation recorded in any twenty-four consecutive nours was 3.73 inches on October 3, 1884. Clouds and Weather—Average number of cloudless days, 13; average number of partly cloudy days, 10; average number of cloudy days, 8. The prevailing winds have been from the south. The highest velocity of the vina during any October was 41 miles, on October 16, 1880.

Soft, beautifully dyed India cashmere and French camel's hair fabrics are made up for dressy afternoon gowns or calling costumes, to be worn under three-quarter coats of vel vet or cloth. Some of these have a yoked and belted blouse in Russian form, with trimming on the skirts of many rows of velvet dotted with jet or metal nail heads, or else edged with a double rose ruche or velvet The blouse is laid in folds over a closely fitted lining. The Boss White Horse.

Perhaps the biggest horse in the world is the "White Horse" of Berk-

shire. It is a figure 170 yards long, cut in the side of a hill. A long way off it ooks as though drawn in chalk lines, cut in the outlines are really deep ditches in the soil, kept clean and free from grass by the people, who take great pride in The ditches are six yards wide and two feet deep across and the ear is 15

THE FACT

That AYER'S Sarsaparilla CURES OTHERS of Scrofulous Diseases, Eruptions, Boils, Eczema, Liver and Kidney Diseases, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, and Catarrh should be convincing that the same course of treatment WILL CURE YOU. All that has been said of the wonderful cures effected by the use of

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during the past 50 years, truthfully applies to-day. It is, in every sense, The Superior Medicine. Its curative properties, strength, effect, and flavor are always the same; and for whatever blood diseases AYER'S Sarsaparilla is taken, they yield to this treatment. When you ask for

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Cures others, will cure you

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A THRILL OF PLEASURE TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

FOR ONE WEEK—Commencing Monday, Sept. 25, we will sell SOLID GOLD SPECTACLES OR EYE GLASSES AT #2 A PAIR. Since and beavier frames 44 and 5, worth 86 to \$19. FINE STEEL SPECTACLES OR EYEGLASSES ONLY 11, acually retailed at #1; floor frames. \$1.50. EYERY PAIR FITTED by our OPTICIAN with FINEST white crystal leases. NO EXTRA 14ARGZ except for special leases ground to measure. NOTICE—If you will cut this advertisement out and present it to us we will allow a discount of 10 per cent from above extreme low prices—FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

MAX MEYER & BRO. COMPANY.

MAX MEYER & BRO. COMPANY. Scientific and Practical Opticions. Farnam and Sixteenth Streets, Omaha.

yards long. It can be seen for sixteen miles. When the time comes to clear out the ditches the people make a kind of pienie of it and play all sorts of rustic games. Who made the "White Horse," or what for, is not known. It is very



Mr. Joseph Hemmerich

An old soldier, came out of the War greatly enfeebled by Typhoid Fever, and after being in various hospitals the doctors discharged him as incurable with Consumption. He has been in poor health since, until he began to take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Immediately his cough grew looser, night sweats ceased, and he regained good general health. He cordially recommends Hood's Sarsaparilla, especially to comrades in the G. A. R. HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by ignetion of the alimentary canal,

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Rheumatssm

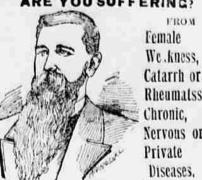
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ORDINANCE NO. 3267. ORDINANCE NO. 3267.

An ordinance declaring the necessity of grading the alley in block 55 from 17th street to 18th street, and appointing three disinterested appraisers to assess and determine the damages, if any, to the property owners, which may be caused by such grading.

Whereas, Property owners representing more than three-fifths of the feet frontage on on said alley have petitioned the mayor and city council to have said grading done under the three-fifths clause as provided for it section 69 of the city charter and the cost thereof to be made payable in one year; therefore

Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Omaha;

Section 1. That it is proper and necessary and it is hereby declared proper and necessary; to grade the alley in block 55 to its present established grade, including necessary approaches thereof from 17th street to 18th street.

Section 2. That the mayor, with the approv-

Section 2. That the mayor, with the approv-Section 2. That the mayor, with the approval of the city council, appoint three distatorested appraisers to appraise, assess and determine the damage to property owners which may be caused by such grading, taking into may be caused by such grading, taking into consideration in making such appraisament, the special benefits, if any, to such property, by reason of such grading. Section 3. That this ordinance shall take ef-fect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed, teptember 2Jth, 1892.

JOHN GROVES.

Aproved, September 23d, 1852, P. BEMIS, Mayor.

DOCTOR : McGREW.



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The doctor's entire time and attention for the past eighteen years has been given to the treatment of all forms of private diseases and all disorders and debilities of YOUTH and MANHOOD. During all these years of practice and experience the doctor has perfected a system of treatment for these diseases which is today one of the most successful forms of treatment known to the medical profession. His remarkable success in the treatment of this class of diseases is best proven by the universal testimony of thousands who have saffered and been cured. Stronger or more absolute proof of skill and fair and honorable treatment could not be desired. Write for circulars giving all particulars. IfTH AND YARNAM STS. OMAHA.

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