### BILLIONS FOR FIGHTING MEN

The Vast Military Expenses of Germany

MIGHTY ARMIES AND THEIR COST

and Franco.

National Resources Beavily Taxed to Maintain Them-Eight Millions of Men Equipped for War-The Milltary Situation Abroad.

France and Germany are grumbling

over the terrible taxation brought upon them by the maintenance of the great armies with which they maintain an armed peace. But neither power seems inclined to sacrifice a single soldier in order to economize.

In Germany the total amount of taxstion in 1878 was 241,717,900 marks or 860,429,425. Teday it is 675,582,000 marks or the enormous amount of \$169,895,500.

In thirteen years, says the Cincinnati Commercial, German taxes have nearly tripled, and the Teutonie taxpayer sorrowfully admits that it is mainly because of the military imperialism of the

The debt of the German empire, for instance, has increased from 16,000,000 marks in 1877 to more than 1,500,000,-000 marks in 1892. This looks if the country were marching directly to bankruptey. But when the country cries out the emperor lays his hand on his sword and says: "A word more and you will have to deal with me! Criticise anything else, but let the army

#### Pilling up Expense.

And he claps on an extra expenditure of \$15,000,000 or \$16,000,000 without so much as saying "By your leave." In fact, by the new military bill he adds to an already crushing taxation a burden heavy enough of itself to make any nation grumble. He does this so that he may have in time of war a trained army of 4,400,000 men.

With this enormous army he calculates that, in accordance with the tactics of Moltke, Germany can light France and Russin at the same time, sending a counte of millions of men in either direction, and perhaps invading the two countries at once.

Germany is so bound up in her army that it is almost impossible to separate her military from her civil taxat on for statistical purposes. Certainly, a very great part of her annual revenue is consumed by the army, the young navy and the pension service, which is onormous.

The German Army. The latest statistics of German military matters show that the empire counts, in time of peace, on the following army, in actual fighting trim, and

disposed throughout the various garri-

sons of the empire. Peace footing—20,440 officers, 58,448 subofficers, 19,781 musicians, 395,672 privates, 962 paymasters, 3,780 sanitary men, 8,337 workmen, 1,865 physicians and a host of veterinary surgeons, armorers, saddlers, etc., almost as numerous a train of camp followers as the great Xerxes had. There are also

93,908 horses in the service. To this permanent force is added, in time of war, the various classes of veterans, amounting in all to about 1,800,000 men, to which can be added in case of necessity those who have not received a military education; and this, with the additions contemplated by the new military bill, will bring the figure up to the 4,400,000 mark while France, with her every available citizen embodied in her reorganized army, will

#### have but 4,125,000 men to bring into line. To Keep the Peace.

From October 1 of next year until March 31, 1899, Germany intends to have at her disposition 711 battalions of infantry, 477 squadrons of cavalry, 494 batteries of field artillery, 37 battalions of foot artillery, 24 battalions of pioneers of battations of railway troops—one of the nost effective branches of service in the German army-and 21 battalions in the transportation service.

Only a nation which for fifty years has been marshaled to the sound of the drum can stand such a tremendous strain as the maintenance of this force implies.

The new military bill, in order to ring the army up to the desired figure, empowering the military service to ask for \$4,000 additional recruits an-Think what that means! It is not strange that the boldest politica parties cry out that the emperor is asking for impossibilities. The social democrats and national liberals are especially bitter against the impending sacrifice to the dragon of the war bureau.

The Freisinnige Zeitung recently remarked: "The people will never comprehend the necessity of sending three recruits in future from one family when hitherto one has sufficed."

But the emperor and his accommodating chancellor are trying to pursuade themselves that this time, as on all former occasions, the patient German people will bend beneath the yoke.

Billions for Defence. Three billions and seventy-five millions of dollars is the enormous sum which France has expended since 1871 upon the reorganization and equipment

of her army.

And this, it should be borne in mind,

is exclusive of the war indemnity of five billions of francs (\$1,000,000,000) paid to Germany at the close of the Franco-German war. After their defeat in 1870 the French

set to work not only to restore what they had lost, but to make themselves stronger than they had ever been. The result seems to show that the money, enormous though it is in amount, has, at any rate, been well used as far as the

military aspect is concerned. With 500,000 men kept permanently useless for anything in the way of industrial production, it is, of course, easy to indict this huge war bill from the peace point of view. But, unfortunately, European politics generally do not admit of this point of view, and France may well think that without this large

number of industriously useless there would not be much use in all the rest. It must be remembered, too, that this huge expenditure does not necessarily mean a corresponding loss of money to the country. A good deal of it simply goes from one pocket to the otner. The money spent goes largely to French workmen and French manufacturers.

The same may be said of Germany, any of whose cities and towns would think themselves ruined if the life and movement of the troops in garrison

were withdrawn.

#### The French Army.

France's total peace effective is somewhat larger than that of Germany. It amounts to 508,686 men, without counting the gendarmerie and forest brigades, which number about 30,000 men. To this half million of men must men. To this half million of men inus-be added 30,341 officers and 116,371 subofficers, so the total is a formidable one. Then the calling of the whole native classes of the nation to arms in war brings the figure up to 4,125,000, a large force of which would have to be detached

colonial service. It is a common error in America to

suppose that the European nations

grumble at military taxation because they are opposed to the principle of standing armies. On the contrary, most of them are firm believers in it. It is only a question of degree. The nations are extremely proud of their armies and

The Italian pensant, when sixty per cent of what he earns is taken from him by the tax gatherer, softens in a moment if a few adroit words about the glories of the army or the navy are breathed in his ear by the collector. In France the people cheerfully pay

anything and everything asked for day for the support of the army and for primary education. But in France the pensantry is many times richer than in Germany, and can stand a much more prolonged financial strain.

People grumble from habit in France, but they always pay, and would e very critical of any reduction of the military forces.

Emperor Wilhelm's subjects do not seem in quite so acquiescent a mood, just now. The triple almance is urging just now. The triple almance is urging him to heights to which they can hardly follow him.

#### THE TELEPHONE GIRL.

Information Gathered at the Other End of

the Wire. "But I tell you there are some things that some subscribers do not know," said a telephone girl to a Washington Post reporter, "in fact, you might say lots of hings that lots of them do not know, and if they would come up and take a look at the exchange room they would understand things that occasionally vex "Now for instance, a man comes to

the 'phone in a hurry and gives a violent ring. Well, his operator has thirteen out of the fourteen pairs of cords on her desk in use and don't have a chance to answer for a few seconds, and Mr. Man rings violently and continuously for a whole minute. Does he startle the whole room and call particular attention to his demand? Not exactly The little drop on the board fails quietly from his number, and we don't hear any of his ringing, and what is more, his call can't be answered till he quiets down.

This is the way it works; watch that operator. You see she has an upright board in front of her full of numbered holes, one for every te'ephone in the service, and on the lodge below the holes are fourteen pairs of cords with metal ends like shoe laces and each pair of cords serves to make the connection between a pair of subscribers so that any operator can have twenty-eight people in conversation on her switchboard at once.

"Now, below the cords on the switchboard are numbers that correspond to the subscribers on the operator's list, an average of 125 to each girl, so a girl is kept pretty busy attending to all of Each number is covered by a black disk on hinges and the slightest touch on the beit on your 'phone makes the disk over your number fall down. But no matter how hard you ring the operator does not hear it. She just sees the number, throws down a ittle lever that connects your 'phone with a pair of office cords, and then says, 'Number, please?' You give her the number and she sticks the metal-tipped cords into the numbered hole you called for and rings up the man you want by pressing a button. The 'central' is out of the conversation till you hang up your receiver and 'ring off.' This drops a red disk over your number, and 'central' knows she can cut off and have the connecting cords ready

for the next call. "But when the operator shoves the cord tips into a hole and hears a 'click, click,' she knows an operator at one of the other boards has a subscriber talking on that line, and then she says: 'Can't get them now; line is busy.' This is what makes a great many people mad. They think 'central' means she is too busy to attend to them, and they put it down to a novel or a sweetheart every

"The greatest trouble the subscriber has is usually in getting at the wrong range from his 'phone. Four inches is the right distance. We had a man call in here the other day that his 'phone was out of order. The chief operator asked him how far he was standing from it and besaid: 'Oh, about a yard.'

"'Come up closer,' said the operator.
"'Why,' said the man, 'I ve got my
nose right in the thing now.' "The girls have all been wanting to

see that man ever since.
"We are kept pretty busy the most of the time. The girls work on eighthour stretches, and average 1,000 calls hour stretches, and average 1,000 calls a gay, and there are thirty-two operators employed altogether, some of whom are on all night, though that wo.k takes fewer than during the day.

"We have to keep posted on all sorts of news, and during the base ball season half of our afternoon calls are to tell what is the score, and it is the same with the foot ball games. We turn in a good many of the fire alarms, and on last Tuesday night gave the white house the first news on the election returns.

"The subscribers are almost without exception very nice and courteous to us, and I think they would be even less ant to be vexed or misunderstood if they would come up to the exchange and see how things work."

#### JOHN CHINAMAN'S CHILDREN. He Idolizes the Boys, but the Girls, Unhap-

pity. Aren't in it.

As a father, John idolizes his boys but feels keenly the disgrace brought by the advent of a daughter. He does not consider her worthy of a name, but calls her No. 1, 2, or 3, as the case may be. He ignores her entirely in telling the number of his children,

counting only the boys.

He considers her as without mind or soul, says St. Nicholas, and denies her the advantages of education which her brother receives. As she grows up she is a slave in her own and her husband's house; and not till she is old does she receive love and reverence.

If a child is taken sick, both John and

his wife think the soul has wandered away, and steps are taken to recall it. The mother calls at the open door, "Soul, come home!" The father goes out to seek it, usually searching about the nearest bridge.
At his cry of "coming, coming!" the

mother looks carefully about the floor and secures the first thing she sees. This may be flea or beetle or other sect, but it is supposed to have within it the missing spirit. It is wapped up and joyfully placed under the pitlow of the sick one, who is now expected to recover forthwith.

If death comes instead, the child is buried summarily and with scant cere-mony. John considers his own coffin one of the most valuable and most necessary pieces of furniture for his best room, and his highest ambition is to have an elaborate funeral.

He and the older members of his household have this ambition gratified in proportion to their wealth and the number of their descendants.

Recovered Her Sight.

A Scotch paper tells of a farmer's wife who has a great deal of trouble with her servants. The other day one of them came to her to say: "Madam, I feel I shall not be able to work much longer. I think I am going blind." "Why, how is that? You seem to get along pretty

no longer see any meat on my plate at dinner." The farmer's wife understood and the next day the servants were served with very large and very thin pieces of meat. "How nicel" the girl exclaimed; "my sight has come back. can see better than ever," "How is that, Bella?" "Why, at this moment," replied Bella, "I can see the plate through the meat."

Take advice! Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Buli's Cough Syrup. One bottle will care you.

CALIFORNIA GOLD DISCOVERY. Made by Three Men Who Were Burying the Body of a Fourth.

Gold was discovered in California in 1848 and in Colorado in 1858. The discovery was accidental in both cases, and the fact created the impression that mines were "lying around loose," venturers drifted about in hope of "stumbling upon a mine." Mr. Thayer in his "Murvels of the New West," mentions several instances of lucky "stumbling." Three men, while lucky "stumbling." Three men, while looking for gold in California, discovered the dead body of a man who evidently had been "prospecting." "Poor fellow!" said one of the trio, "he has passed in his checks!" "Let's give him a decent burial," said another. wife or mother will be glad if ever she knows it." They began to dig a grave. Three feet below the surface they discovered signs of gold. The stranger was buried in another place and where they had located a grave they opened a

Leadville awoke one morning without food or money. He went out and shot a deer, which, in its dying agonies, kicked up the dirt and disclosed the signs of gold. The poor man staked out a 'claim' and opened one of the most profitable mines ever worked in Lead-ville. "Dead Man Claim," the name given to another rich mine in Leadville, was discovered by a broken down miner while digging a grave. A miner died when there were several feet of snow on the ground. His comrades laids his body in a snowbank and hired a man for \$20 to dig a grave. The gravedigger, after three days' absence, was found digging a mine instead of a grave. While excavating he had struck gold. Forgetting the corpse and his bargain, he thought only of the fact that he had "struck it rich." But these "stumblings" are excep-

An adventurer who had drifted into

tions to the rule that mines are found by painstaking, intelligent prospectors. They spend wearisome months in exploring mountains and guiches. are mineralogists, geologists and, above all, practical explorers, who can tell from a "twist" in the grain of the rock or from the color of a spar seam whether "paying gold" can be mined in the region.

#### IT IS THE BEST.

That is Why I Recommend It. Chamberlain's cough remedy gives the best satisfaction of any cough medicine I handle, and as a seller leads all other preparations in this market. I recommend it because it is the best medicine I ever handled for coughs, colds and croup. A. W. Baldridge, Millers-

All by Himself. Detroit Tribune: It all happened in one of ocean's caves, where the star-fishes love to linger and seaweeds cling affectionately to the insensible rock. An oyster rushed wildly into the humble home his industry and frugality had provided. He was very much agi-

His wife, arrested in her household duties, turned paic.
"Oyster alive," she gasped, "what has happened?"

"My darling," he impressively ex-claimed, "good by!" She sank into a seat with a low moan. A terrible fear gnawed at her breast "Are you called to the upper world?" Her voice died on her lips. She read in his face that her worst fears were

confirmed. "Merciful heaven." Burying her face in her hands she wept copiously. Histily gathering together a change of underclothing, the oyster stood at the door and cast about him one last glance at the beloved place

e would see no more. Suddenty his wife sprang to her feet. "My life," she cried, "I will go with

He shook his head. "No," he groaned, "I must go alone am wanted for a church sociable."

Dashing a tear from his eye he kissed her cheek and was gone. London's Enormous Passenger Traffic,

Statistics show that the number of passengers carried by steam within the area of the British metropolis in a sin-gle year does not fall short of 327,000,000. Next come the tramways, or horse cars, which transport in a year no fewer than 191,000,000 passengers. The omnibuses are credited with carrying at least 200,-000,000. There still remain the riders in cabs and the patrons of the river steamers. Including these, the number of passengers moved from place to place n some form of public conveyance is estimated at about 777,000,000. Taken by tself, these figures seem large, yet it only indicates on an average one ney every two days for every inhabitant

Constipution cured by Do Witt's Early

Little, but Courageous.

Notwithstanding their diminutive size, pugnacity is one of the most con-spicuous traits of humming birds. Even kingbirds and the boldest hawks are afraid of them, being compelled to retreat before the impetuous assaults of the tiny warrior, whose boldness is only equaled by the lightninglike rapidity of his movements, thus balling any attempt at resistance on the part of the more powerful adversary. The lance-like thrust of the needlelike beak is usually directed at the eyes of the enemy. When two or more individuals of either sex happen near the same spot, spirited and often violent conflicts are almost certain to ensue.

A Sure Cure for Croup. Farmers come fifteen miles to my store to get Chamberlain's cough remedy. Many of them, like myself, are never without it in their homes. It cured my boy of a severe attack of croup and, I believe, saved his life. —K. Dalton, Luray, Russell county, Kan. This remedy is a certain cure for croup and, if used as soon as the first symptoms appear, will prevent the attack. For sale by drug-

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

gists.

Light Receipts and Brisk Trading Mars the Holiday Here.

OMAHA, Nov. 24. -Of the four great live stock markets of the country, this was the only one where Thunksgiving day was not observed by a total suspension of business, and it might aimost as well have been so observed here as far as receipts were concerned. Only about seventy-five caroads of stock of all kind were received. The four days' receipts foot up 10,625 cattle, 71,015 hogs and 1,758 sheep against 10,085 cattle, 17,075 hogs and 1,758 sheep the same four days last week. 10.088 cattie, 17.075 hogs and 1,768 sheep the same four days last week. There were considerably less than 1.000 head of cattle all told received, and of these

BONDS WANTED COUNTIES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS, WATER WATER N.W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers, 163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO. 15 Wall Street, NEW YORK. 70 State St., BOSTON.

rather more than held were cows and mixed stud. Hardly any of the steers that were good enough for beef could be called really good. Even the usual half-fit and re in cattle sold from y at substantially stronger prices. The concern market could safely be called strong, although there were not enough estile here to make a real test, and undoubtedly a great part of the strength and activity was due to the lightness of the scelpts and the evident desire on the part of dealers generally to get through indicate on the part of dealers generally to get through indicate of the thirty-three loads of cattle received today were cows. The market was active at steady to strong prices and the effectives had all chinyed hands by the middle of the foremon. Several loads of good fat western cows sold at \$10 and \$150, and thore was little decent stuff that had to sell at under \$1.75. There was no particular change in the trade in bulls, even and stags. Sales were generally at from \$1.25 to \$1.55. A few year calves sold quickly at from \$1.50 to \$1.00, and the common large calves and yearlings continue in poor demand at from \$1.50 to \$1.00, and the common large calves and year-lings continue in poor demand at from \$1.50 to \$1.00, and the common large calves and year-lings continue in poor demand at from \$1.50 to \$1.00, and the common large calves and

show and the common large caives and \$1.57 to \$1.50.

There was nothing doing in stockers and feeders. Fresh receipts were limited and went to the regular dealers at steady to strong prices. Outside buyers were complements for their absence and the volume of trading was decidedly light.

Hogs-Recents were light—even lighter than expected. There were less than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were is than hilf as many holds here as there were the matter of receipts conditions were about the same as on Wednesslay, and prices were very generally in the same notehes. The shipping demand was light, but there was a good inquiry from packets and fresh meat dealers, and trade was tolerably brisk with prices steady at Wednesslay's weak closing prices. A few of the cook to choice heavy and butcher weight holds, all more or less sorted, sold at \$5.75, with one load at \$5.55. Farto could hord of all weights soid mostly at from \$4.65 to \$4.75, which some very common light mixed stuff as low as \$4.00. The pens were cleared by 10 octock, the bulk of the holds so ling at from \$4.65 to \$4.75, and if farmers could thank God for \$4.65 22.50 holds, an advance of even \$2.00 per ext. ought to make them the nakful enough to build a new church and raise the parson's salary.

There were no sheep on the market. All

salary.

There were no sheep on the market. All local houses are wanting cood mutions, and are ready to pay good strong prices for them. Quotations were nominally unchanged. Fair to good natives, \$3,5004.75; fair to good westerns, \$3,2504.50; common and stock sheep, \$1,2504.50; good to choice 47 to 93-10, lambs, \$4,0005.00.

Omaha Produce Market.

Omaha Produce Market.

Poultry—The close of Thanksziving day found a good many turkeys left over. In spite of the injunctions of commission men to ship early, the receipts on Wednesday were very large and a good deal of the stock went begging for a buyer. Live turkeys were especially in large supply and could be had for see por ib. on Thanksziving day. Dressed turkeys were not wanted at the per ib. Other kinds of poultry were fairly well cleaned up. Live chiesens were quoted at 6;307c and gense and ducks at 829c.

APPLES—Good apples are quoted at \$3.7526

4.2°. Some very fancy stock might possibly reach \$4.5°, while more common stock would go as low as \$4.50.

BANAAS—Per bunch, \$2.0022.5°.

GAME—Prairio chickens, \$4.0 26.25; grouse, \$4.00; quall, \$1.75; snipe, \$1.00; fack snipe, \$1.2526,1.50; chaves back ducks, \$7.9062.80; realend ducks, \$1.50; naves back ducks, \$1.50; mixed ducks, \$1.50; lack rabbits, \$4.0064.25; mmall rabbits, \$1.50; lack rabbits, \$4.0064.25; mixed ducks, \$1.50; lack rabbits, \$4.0064.25; mixed good deal of \$1.50; hive pigeons, \$1.7526.150.

MALAGA GRAPES—\$8.56211.00 per 55-1b, keg. Butter—At the present time a good deal of the country roll goes at 1762be; fancy stock

BUTTER—At the present time a good deal of he country roll goes at 17419e; fancy stock eaches 204,22c. Eggs-Cold storage eggs are solling at 1862 20c, and strictly fresh stock at 22c, with some sales reported at 23c. POTATOES—Salt Lake stock is quoted at 85@ 90c, and native 75@80c.

London Financial Review [Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

[Copyrighted 1892 by James Gordon Bennett.]

London, Nov. 24.—| New York Herald Cable—Special to The Ber.|—As regards business this has been far from a satisfactory day on the stock exchange. Funds were steady while Indian rupee paper is 'all easier. Foreign government securities closed stronger, a better tendency being renorted on continental bourses. Greek bonds were particularly firm and 'a to I per cent higher. As regards home railways speculative attention was chiefly directed to Brighton deforred, which iluctuated considerably, but closed firm at an advance of 'a per cent. Northeastern is 'a per cent better, Great E. stern 'a per cent, but other descriptions leave off rather duil and mostry lower. Americans were more or less flat all day. Prospects of the Eric preference dividend being passed has shaken confidence and discussed built operators here, while fears of gold shipments from New York produced an unfavorable impression. Owing to New York markets being closed dealings were restricted, but a general decline was estab ished, including 'a per cent in Chicago & Milwaukee and 'b to 'a per cent in Chicago & Milwaukee and 'b to 'a per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others. Canadians have also shown weakness in sympathy. Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk issues close 'a to 'a' per cent in others.

Omaha Hides and Tallow.

HIDES—No. 1 green, 3%c: No. 1 green slated 4044 c; No. 2 green salted, 2%c to 3633 c; No. 1 green salted, 2%c to 3633 c; No. 1 green salted, 2%c to 3633 c; No. 1 green salted, 25 to 40 lbs. 4%c; No. 1 veol calf. 8 to 15 lbs., 6c; No. 2 veal calf. 8 to 15 lbs., 4c; No. 1 dry lint, 6c to 7c; No. 2 dry flint, 4c to 5c; No. 1 dry salted, 5c to 5c. Part cured hides one-half cent per pound less than fully cured.

Sheep PELTS—Green salted, each 36c051.25; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 15625c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5610c; dry shoarlings (short wooled early skins), No. 2, each, 5c; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 10612%c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 8612c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 861c; dry pleces and buens, actual weight, 861c; dry flint Colorado wurfalm wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 861c; dry pleces and buens, actual weight, 861c; dry pleces, dry flint Colorado, which for them.

Tallow and Greene—Tallow, No. 1, 34c; tallow, No. 2, 3634; c; grease, white A, 39c; grease, white B, 34c; grease, yellow, 3c; grease, dark, 25c; old butter, 2625c; beeswax, prime, 16625c; rough tallow, 15467c. Omaha Hides and Tallow.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 21.—WHEAT—Steady; de-nard poor; holders offer moderately. CORN—Quiet; mixed western, 4s 3d per con-Al.

BACON-Long clear, 45 pounds, 45s per cwt.

LARD-Prime western 49s, 5d per cwt.

CHESSE-American, white and colored, 52s. d per cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 24.—There was a good demand for dry goods, only less active than a week ago. A very strong tone prevaded all cottons and many are withheld from present sale. Much higher cotton is looked for. Woolen fabries were in improved request and overcoatings are seiling freely on orders for the fail of 1893.

Financial Notes.

PARIS. Nov. 24.—Three per cent rentes, 90f, 55c for the account. The weekly statement of the Banz of France shows an increase of 6,97ef of gold and 22,250,000f silver. LONDON. Nov. 24.—The builton in the Bank of England increased 420,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of Eng-land's reserve to Hability, which last week was 46.58 per cent, is now 49.81 per cent.

If you have pues DeWitt's Witch Hazel salve will surely cure you.



Stopped — the progress of Consumption. The best authorities agree that it's a scrofulous affection of the lungs. If taken in time, and given a fair trial, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will

Golden Medical Discovery will effect a cure. Thousands have been saved by it—thousands more are putting it off till too late. For every form of Scrofula, Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections, Weak Lungs, Severe Coughs, and kindred ailments, it is a positive remedy. It's guaranteed to do all that's claimed for it. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, your money is returned. The "Discovery" is the only Liver, Blood and Lung Remedy that's sold so. Think what a medicine it must be!

Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Salt-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

Don't think it's like the sarsaparillas. They claim to be good for the blood in March, April, and May. "Golden Medical Discovery" works equally well at all seasons.



# SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893

#### CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

THE FRONTISPIECE will be a face-imile in colors of a water color by 1s. MARCHETTI, of Paris.
THE COVER is ornamented by an attractive new design DECORATION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, By

FRANK D. MILLEY, Blustrated with designs by Bla-FIELD, COX, MAYNARD, CHASE, REISHART, WEID, BE-WITH, and others.

MASTERPIECES OF MODERN FRENCH WALL PAINTING. By WILL H. Low. With many full-puge tilestrations from the originals of Bonoat, Pavis de Chavannes, Jean Paul Laurens, Gervex, Cabanel, Galland,

NORWEGIAN PAINTERS. By H. H. Doy Fry, W. THE NUDE IN ART. By WILL H. LOW and KENTON Cox, THE TRIUMPHAL ENTRY INTO BERLIN. By

ARCHIBALD FORIES. In the Historic Momenta' series, with a full-page illustration.

SHORT STORIES. FOR THE CROSS. A Christmas story by GRORGE I. PUTNAM. AN ASSISTED PROVIDENCE, a Christmas story by Octave Thankt, in the series of Stories of a Western Town, illustrated by A. B. Frost. Miss Latymer, a Christmas story by Grorge A. Hirdand, illustrated by W. T. Sardicky. A West Indian Slave "Issuerrection, by Grorge W. Carle." Apples of Gold, a short story by Miss M. S. Briscox. Under Police. Protection, a true episode in the life of the late Chief of the Russian Police, by Mme. S. R. de Missaner.

POEMS. A Shadow of the Night, by Thomas Barrey Alonica. In a Gallery, by Lula C. R. Doire, illustrated by a full page after a painting by Simon De Vos. The Repentance of Emes Pynchot, a humorous story in verse by Edward S. Martin, illustrated by F. G. Altwood.

PRICE 25 CENTS

POINT OF VIEW, ETC., ETC.

In making the enstowary preliminary announcements of the leading features for 1893, the publishers call attention to the number and character of the contributions which ensure above all the ENTERTAINING quality of its pages; the year will be especially notable for its short and serial stories.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT will contribute the first agric from her pen for many years, entitled THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL. This serial is something probably entirely unique in literature, being the frankly autobiographical story of the experiences of child up to girlhood, with its sensations and emotions as each new phase and problem of life opens to it. In no sense, however, is it a javenile story, being listinctly the study by a mature mind of that wholly different world which i child's mental life | resents.

JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE: URBAN AND SKETCHES. By H. C. BUNNER. A series of six sketches of town and country life, in the most charming vein that is known to readers of his other works. Each sketch will be illustrated in thorough accord with the text,

SEQUEL TO "THE REFLECTIONS OF A MAR-RIED MAN." By ROBERT GRANT. The author relates the further experiences of the new well-known pair of married lovers.

THE COPPERHEAD. By HAROLD FREDERIC. A political novel of great power, which will run through

THE DURKET SPERRET. By Miss S. B. ELLIOTT, author of "Jerry." A realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, shown in curious and striking contrast with the scholarly life of the little university at Sewance-a juxtaposition which gives the key to the motive and plot. It will run through four numbers, PERSONAL REMINISCENCES. SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD INVING and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMMER. By

the late MARQUIS DE CHAMBRUN. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN. By ROBERT BLUM, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIO MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, WILLIAM H. RUSSELL, ARCHIBALD FORBES, and others. MEN'S OCCUPATIONS. A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood. One article describes, for example, the typical life of a machinist or worker in iron on its largest scale in great mills like those at Homestead; another the miner's everyday life, another the lumberman's, another the typical life of a merchant seaman, etc. Each one of these articles will be written by a thoroughly representative man in the line of life of which he writes.

THE WORLD'S FAIR IN CHICAGO. A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

AMONG MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to appear at the opening of the year may be mentioned the further contributions to the "Poor in Great Cities," Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid to Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION, of which he was the head (illustrated by the artist who accompanied the expedition for the purpose), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS. A fac-simile of a water-color drawing by the French artist, Marchetti, which will appear in the Christmas number, marks an important departure from the usual methods of reproduction in magazine illustration. It has always been the aim of the publishers to give the best renderings of original drawings in black and white, but in this plate a great step in advance is taken when the original drawing is reproduced not only in form and texture but in its coloring as well. The pictures

drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters. SUBSCRIBE NOW, BEGINNING WITH THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many

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Bring this ad. to get special prices.

ToP. IversonJ. Wood Smith, II.W. McCure and heirs at law of Augustus Kountze, deceased, Catherine Kountze, dis wife. Herman Kountze, Luther Kountze, Charies B. Kountze, Matilda Gardiner, Adaline Ruth Comentine Brown. Margaret N. Boyer and Mary Dora Oliver.

You are hereby notified that the undersigned, three disinterested freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approval of the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property declared by ordinance necessary to be appropriated for the use of said city, for the purpose of opening and extending 13th street, from the alley next north of Nicholas street, north to the south line of Paddock Place north to Ohio street, and opening and extending Clark street, in Cunningham's addition from its present western terminus west to lith street, so extended, as shown by plat issued to us from the office of the city engineer.

You are notified, that having accepted said appointment, and duly qualified as required by law, we will, on the 25th day of November. A. D., 1892, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the office of Shriver & O'Donohoe, 1403 Farnam street, within the corporate limits of said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property by reason of such taking and appropriation thereof.

The proporty belonging to you proposed to be appropriated as aforestid, and which has been declared necessary by the conneil, by ordinance to appropriate to the use of the city being situated in said city, meet for the purpose of considering and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property by reason of such taking and appropriation thereof.

The proporty belonging to you proposed to be appropriated as aforestid, and which has been declared necessary by the conneil, by ordinance to appropriate to the use of the city being situated in said city. meet for the

the line between tax lots 4 and 11 in section 10 T 15 R 13 E.

Property in the name of Augustus Kountze and H. W. McClure.

The following parcel or tract of land; Beginning at the southwest corner of lot 30, block 5, PadGock Place: thence south to the north line of Clark street, produced from Cunningham's addition; thence cast about 112½ feet along the north line of Said Clark street, to the west line of Cunningham's addition; thence south along the west line of Cunningham's addition to feet to the south line of Clark street, thence west along said south line of Clark street to a point in a line parallel to the east line of tax lots 8 and 9, and said line starting 34 feet west of lot 5, block 392, city; thence south along said line to the north line of tax lot 8; thence west 66 feet to the west line of Eth street; thence north parallel to the east line of tax lots 8 and 9 to the South line of Clark street, produced from Cunningham's addition; thence in a northwesterly direction to the north line of Clark street, produced; thence north to the south line of paddock Place; Thence cast 69 feet to the place of beginning.

You are notified to be present at the time

dock Place: thence east 60 feet to the place of You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid, and make any objections to or statements concerning said proposed appropriation or assessment of damages, as you may consider proper.

WM. G. SHRIVER.

JOHN F. FLACK.

JOHN W. ROBBINS.

Committe of Appraisers.

Omaha, October 10, 189:

Notice.

Notice.

To the stockholders of the Ogaliala Land and Cattle Co.: Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Ogaliala Land and Cattle company that the general annual meeting of said company will be held at the office of said company. In the city of Omaha, state of Nebraska, on Wednesday, December seventh 1822, at two o'clock p. m., for the purpose of electing directors of the company to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of any and all other business of every kind and character that may be presented to such meeting by the assembled stockholders.

EDWARD F. LAWRENCE, Pres.dent.

JONATHAN ABEL. Secretary.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 19, 1892. Notice.

## OMAHA Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Directory

- AWNINGS AND TENTS.

Omeha Tent-Awning | Wolf Bros. & Co. Tennis, awainzs, tarpau-lins, covers of all kinds, flags, banners, etc. Seni for catalogus 705 S. 10th HORSE COVERS. BAGS & TWINES. | BICYCLES.

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are making close prices to each buyers, and are selling a class of goods which is very saleable with merchants. Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed ompany, wholesale mf's Agents Boston Rubber Shoe company, 1102-1194-1106 Harney street. Shoe company, boots, shoes and rabber goods, 128 and 1313 Harney street.

COAL, COKE, | CORNICE. Omaha Coal, Coke, Lime Co | Eagle Cornin Works Hard and soft coal, S. E. cor. 16th and Dougals streets,

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1201-1205 Jones street, 10th and Harney street, Omaha.

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT OF DAM-

AGES FOR CHANGE OF GRADE.

AGES FOR CHANGE OF GRADE.

To the owners of all lots or parts of lots on 4th street from William street to Woolworth avenue.
You are hereby notified that the undersigned three disinterests freeholders of the city of Omaha, have been duly appointed by the mayor, with the approvatof the city council of said city, to assess the damage to the owners respectively of the property affected by changing the grade of said street, declared necessary by ordinance No.18, passed October 25th, 1892, approved October 25th, 1892.

You are further notified that having accepted said appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 25th dr. y of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 october 15th appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 25th dr. y of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 october 15th appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 25th dr. y of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 october 15th appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 25th dr. y of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 october 15th dr. y of 15th appointment and duly qualified as required by law, we will on the 25th dr. y of November, A. D. 1892, at the hour of 2 october 15th dr. y of 15th appointment and surface of 15th dr. y of 15th appointment of the purpose of consider ng and making the assessment of damage to the owners respectively of said property affected by said change of grad, taking into consideration special benefits, if any.

You are notified to be present at the time and place aforesaid and make any objection to or statements concerning said assessment of damages as you may consider proper.

GEO, J. PAUL, Omaha, Nov. 15th, 1892.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MA

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Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States depository, or solvent national lank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder, made pay sible to the order of the commissioner of indian affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any hidder or bidders receiving an award shall fall to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder.

B ds accompanied by cash in lieu of a certified check will not be consilered.

For further information apply to Captain G. I. Brown, U.S. A. Acting United States in displacements.

TERIALS.
United States Indian Service. Pine Ridge Agency, South Dakota. Nov. 6, 1892
Sesied proposals, endorsed "Proposals for lumber, wholows and hardware." as the case may be; and addressed to the undersigned at P-no Ridge agency. South Dakota, will be received at this agency until 1 o'clock p. m. of December 9, 180; for furnishing and delivering at this agency about 25,850 feet assorted lumber, 31) pairs strap hinges, 260 door locks. S5: wholow sash and 16,590 pounds assorted natis, a full list and description of which in ay be obtained by application to the undersigned. signed.

Bidders must state specifically the kind and