# GRAND ARMY DEPARTMENT

Notes from a Private Diary on the Siege of Vicksburg.

LAST WEEKS OF THE UNION SIEGE

Building Earthworks to Withstand Artillery That Did Not Exist Mines and Counters mines. The White Flag and the Scenes That Followed,

The assault on Vicksburg took place on May 19 and 22, 1863, and on the night of the 24th the siege operations began in carnest. The union officers and englteers failed to grasp the situation at first. We proceeded to build works to withstand heavy ordinance, writes a private in the New York Times, forgetting that we had captured almost all of General Pemberton's field artillery in the battles before he took position behind the works surrounding Vicksburg, although the two assaults proved it to oven the "mule whackers," who came close enough to view the troops engaged. There were only one or two pieces of artillery used against us in those days.

Although the night of May 25 was hardly dark enough to suit, with a heavy line of pickets in advance to fire in the direction of a powder flish coming toward us, we marched beyond our line of artillery, armed only with picks and shovels. We were the same officers and men who had lain around carelessly one year before at Shilon, with no works and an enemy in our front. We now realized fully how "pleasant" it was just to have a little "mud" to get behind. We were formed in perfect line and each detail was allotted just so much to do, the order being given in a very low tone as the enemy's line of works could be dimly seen. There was no hesitating or hurry to see who would throw up the first shovelful, but all began together, every shovelful going between the man and that completed range of mountains. One shovel followed each pick, and, as we were unmolested, we soon felt quite ensy, even becoming jocular.

Suddenly a cloud that had hidden the moon passed away, and "pop! pop!" "hist! hist!" came the rifle bullets among us. There was no order given, no running, but everybody dropped, and each yied with the other to see who could hug the ground the closest. The change was sudden and complete, and as the firing ceased in a short time we soon rolled over on our backs and watched for another cloud to cover up the moon. In the meantime we kept up a whispered conversation, a kind of telegraph, and learned that none of our detail had been hit by a bullet, though two or three had nearly pinioned them-

selves on the point or handle of a pick. We say so close to the ground and everything was so quiet that by the time the next cloud covered the moon the confederates must have retired, for we were at work again and not molested to any extent by their throwing lead at us. It seems strange, but it is nevertheless true, that in the short time the moon was shining brightly on us and the low conversation in progress there were men who actually went to sleep and snored, though not worn out by hard work, and only a few minutes before all had been excitement. This gave a chance for amusement, for soon a haif dozen shovels were placed so as to fall easily, but together, at a signal, comthe sleeper. Imagine that bundle of blue cursing until the air was blue, and the laughter and pretended sympathy. "Are you hurt, Tom?" "How did you get hit?" "There was no gun fired."

We dug our trench three feet wide and two feet deep, connecting with the next detail, and so on, until at daylight as far as we could see the right and left was a line of fresh earth. The pioneer corps during the day felled trees, cut them to proper lengths, and brought them to convenient points, so that the following night we rolled them to the trench, stood them on end in the excavation, braced them up and then jumped over the pile of dirt and shoveled it against them from the confederate side, at the same time digging a ditch and throwing that earth on top. On the inside of this line of works, which was built principally on ridges, the ground veled off, the works lined up with cane brought from near-by canebrakes, to prevent the mud sifting through, and a step built and braced up. A log one foot in diameter was then placed on top of the works and the ground leveled so that it lay snug.

As a soldier stood behind the works they were higher than his head, and when on the step the log protected his head. Now, by taking a piece of cane and running it under the log a few times you could put your gun through comparatively little danger, as the confederate ball must come through that small hole to injure anybody. every man hit during the siege was mortally wounded, as it was above the

The confederates could not place a log on their works, as our artillery would knock it off, so they resorted to different devices, one of which was to bore a hole through their works, use tin spouting to support the earth, and five through it. Every morning our first duty was to look for some new trick, and when a ball came too close it was followed until it hit, and its course studied until it was pretty well settled about where "he" was. Then there were soon fifty union men after that one confederate. We let him alone, watched for the smoke of his gun, and finally located him. By shifting around from place to place we finally got so we could see through that hole, when nobedy was behind it; but when it darkened the next time there were fifty builtets put into that hole. That casemate was plugged, and probably the man.

There were a few instances where we failed to do the work, and when we did give it up and pointed out the objectionable sharpshooter to the artillery the hole was unceremoniously closed, and the gunner would ask if we had any

One morning, as it began to get light, the enemy's works in our immediate front looked so much higher than usual that soon everybody was up and out to see, and ingenious opinions were offered as to what the confederates had done during the night. Officers were duly notified. It soon developed that some admirer of New Orleans Jackson had conceived the brilliant idea of lining the top of their works with cotton bales. We infantrymen were "not in it" this time, but the artillery had it all their own way-one percussion shell to each bale, up in the air it went, and then there was a fall of cotton that looked like snow, it was fun for us, as the whole army was out. The articlery from the adjoining divisions sent a few finnking shells over, and every snow storm brought a cheer from us to the men who had worked all night for our edification. Uncle Sam and the stay-athome taxpayer "paid the freight."

This main line of works was built for

both artillery and infantry. At regular and the best positions were situated the batteries, of which our division had three, one of them being a thirty-nounc rifled Parrott, and they could be fired almost as accurately as our muskets. Major Taylor, chief of artillery on Gen-Sherman's staff, used to come around every few days, morning or evening, thus escaping the mid-day heat, and have a little artillery practice We always turned out in force to look on, to see where the shell nit, and when the order was given to "fire" generally looked over the log. The confederates adopted for a short time a style of massing about fifty men and pouring a velley nto the embrasure, the object being to

hit somebody by chance. In order for them to do this they had to expose themselves. To say the least, it was irritating, and we felt that it must be stopped. The batteries generally took turns in this practice; therefore there were two resting. These were londed with "fuse" shell, perhaps 200 rifles were pushed under the log, and as the order to "fire" was given to the practice battery we took the same order and sent over a wagon load of lead to that massed troop. It invariably silenced

that little band.
There was a V-shaped fort in our immediate front, and Major Taylor decided one morning to see what was in-side. The Parrott battery opened on it and literally tore the point out, so that the inside could be seen. It was simply a higher pile of mud-nothing in itand would have been a splendid place to sweep our lines with artillery had they had any to use. One sergeant that morning showed his Yankee ingenuity in sighting his piece by making a wooden wedge and driving it under the breech with a wagon hammer, as the screw that was made for the purpose been broken by the recoil of the gun early in the practice. During the forty days siege each battery along the entire line was required to throw a shell every half hour into the confederate

lines night and day. One morning at 4 o'clock there was a terrific artillery practice, and we ceased work and sleep to learn why. We soon discovered all about it, as we were ordered to get ready for an assault if this artillery firing had any effect on the confederate troops, our lookouts to be the judges. From all they could see it did not disturb anybody behind that big pile of earth. To us the display was magnificent as long as it was dark, par-ticularly the fuse shell, as we were behind it and could see the fuse burning as it sped forward on its errand of de-When it burst there was no harmless lot of stars to fall, as in fireworks, but every piece meant main-ing or death to whomsoever it hit. A shell fired into the confederate works was wasted, as it only made a hole to be filled up again from the inside, but if it burst about on a level with the enemy's works the pieces scattered and might hit somebody, the pieces continuing forward, or in the direction the shell was fired, never going backward.

Another beautiful display we had were the mortar shells fired from the Mississippi river boats These were immense in size, and at night we watched them as they rose higher and higher in the air, every revolution showing the tiny fuse burning, and finally bursting away up ever so high, and there was a cloud of fire spreading out and finally disappearing. After it had disappeared we could hear the noise of the explosion, and some minutes after we could hear the second explosion, which came from the mortar from which the shell was fired. A confederate told the writer afterwards that if the shell did not explode, but fell, it sank into the ground deep enough to form a well. These shells were fired intentionally with such heavy force as to pass entirely over the city of Vicksburg and time there was not an exultant cheer burst between the city and the confederate line of works in -our fronta burst prematurely and wrecked houses. The confederate camps were caves close to their lines of works, and comparatively few were hurt in proportion to the amount of lead and iron thrown at

The main line of works being completed our engineers next laid innumerable lines of "saps," and they were dug so as to communicate with each other and were as intricate as the streets of Boston. An o'derly could carry dispatches from the division on the right to the one on the left without being exposed and any man who was surprised by the close call of a bullet was required to report the same and it was remedied. These saps led directly to our little picket forts which were in hailing distance of the confederate lines, and many talks we had with the latter until stopped by positive orders. Many men would have shaken hands could they have reached across the There were regiments on opposing sides recruited in the same neighborheod.

Our picket duty was very severe as it was for twenty-four hours and we were required to keep up an incessant fusillade in the direction of the confederate works day and night. Our shoulders would ache from the "kicking" of the muskets, and besides we could not see the use of firing at nothing. But millorders are military orders and must be obeyed.

These little forts were open at the back so that we could plainly be seen by our line and if driven out could not be held by the enemy. The duty in these picket forts became monotonous to such a degree that it was unusual to see a commissioned officer in them. A sergeant was considered sufficient and he simply called on the different corporals to bring his detail to the front and then the noncommissioned officer knew full well he had got to fire or his detail would not. That western army was a peculiar one and an officer had to be one of the boys or resign.

We were on duty there every day, one day in the picket forts and the next in the works. For the purpose of mining our saps, after passing the picket forts, were very close to the enemy's works, in fact, in plain view, but they were so closely watched that if a confederate looked over his works to see what we were doing he was lucky if he lived to try it again. Sufficient knowledge had been obtained, however, for the confederates to make an old-fashioned V-shaped evestrough of two boards, strongly placed together. This they pushed over their works and pointed toward our open sap. Next they placed a fuse shell at their end of the trough, lighted the fuse and let it roll into our sap, where it exploded; but we were warued, and no one was hurt. They

cheered, and we "tigered." We ceased work, retired to our store fields, built a gabion ten feet long by three, carried it to a safe distance, and at night placed it on end near the point of our sap, filled it with earth, and then upset it in front of our excavation. looked like a huge boiler, and it was conexplosive, but put a stop to explosives, as we only had to roll it ahead and work behind it. They rolled a few shells at it, we cheered, and they threw

the useless trough into the most. One morning, after working since midnight, and rolling our gabion shead, we found just out of reach a peach tree with four ripe peaches. We wanted them, but it was sure death to try to get them. Even a hand wonld have been shot off. A Michigan lieutenant, having charge that night, came out to see how the work had progressed. He also discovered the fruit and it made

him hungry. He disappeared and soon returned with two cane poles. Fitting the small one into the larger he took off his boot, fastened the strap into the end of the pole, reached out under a peach and pulled it off, the peach dropping into the boot. The peaches were soon in the licutenant's possession, and we all had a taste of the fruit, but the poot was almost useless.

During all this time our quarters were not neglected. On the sides of the ridge we leveled it into galleries, made berths of cane poles sewed into mats with bark, and fitted into forks friven into the ground. They were as emfortable and cool as a spring bed. Four men to a cot, as two were always away on duty, left two rubber blankets for protection from rain or sun, while the other two were for netual duty on the line. Food was bountiful, more than we could eat, and wasted, burned, except coffee, which accumulated until we had bags of We were on duty every other night, in fact, two hours on and four off almost all the time, yet with this continuous artillery and musket firing, day and night, we slept and ate well, and there was hardly such a thing as a sick call. We didn't have time, and, with the exception of now and then a little "growi, there never was a healthier or happier

army in existence. In the latter part of June we began to mine under the V fort in our front, and by the fourth day we discovered by the sound that the confederates had anticipated our scheme and were mining to blow up our mine. It was a race. We mined just fast enough to keep ahead, as we could hear their picks and thus tell where they were. We were told by the usual "grapevine telegraph" that the mine would be exploded and an assault made on July 5, and on the evening of July 2 we little thought of any change until that assault should be made.

On the morning of July 3, as soon as it was light enough to discern objects any distance, we were greatly surprised to see a number of small white flags displayed along the works in our front. Firing immediately ceased, except in General Osterhaus' front. He was on our right and had given notice that he would not recognize a truce flag from General Pemberton on account of a truce violation by the confederates early in the Vicksburg siege. The men who were steeping awoke, and soon the entire Yankee army was looking over the logs instead of under them. Soon the confederates were doing the same, and as time passed both sides became more confident, and in an hour we were all either standing or sitting on top of our respective works looking at each other, and the men in the picket forts were talking to the previous night's enemies. Hundreds of men left the main line and went to the picket lines to talk, and by 9 o'clock some of the confederates from Missouri had found old friends in our ranks, were invited over, accepted, and

were soon in our camps gorg-ing themselves with food. On their return they took all they could carry. In other words, the two armies, noncommissioned officers and privates, fraternized and were shaking hands, cating and talking of the siege as happily and friendly as if old friends. By noon orders were given to put a stop to this and it was done to a certain extent, but there was not a confederate who slept that night on an empty stomach

July 4 was a bright, beautiful morning, and about 9 o'clock the confederate regiments marched out between the lines, stacked their arms, unbuckled their cartridge boxes, and bung them on the bayonets of their guns, "about faced," and marched away from the guns that had held us there so long. One would naturally think we were happy, and we were, but at the same and their regimental colors standing alone. The only cheer given that day was when General Grant and staff rode over the surren lered line of works.

The rest of the story is well known. Grant paroled all the prisoners, and as fast as they signed they were at liberty to go where they pleased. The after-noon of the 4th of July was devoted to inspecting the works we had fired at for so many days. We did not wonder much why we could not take them. By dark we were again in our quarters to cook and rest, as we were to march immediately against General Johnston, without even being allowed to see the city of Vicksburg.

## HE HAD THIRTEEN WIVES.

A Matrimonial Bad Man Gives Some Death

Bed Advice. A stranger about 40 years old committed suicide in a boarding house in Los Angeles, Cal., a few days ago. He left a remarkable letter in which he said that he was a member of one of the largest and most prominent families of this county, whose ancestors came from Jamestown. After confessing to having

committed marder, the writer says: "During a period of about twenty-one years I have been married to thirteen different women. In every case, except the first, my sole motive was to secure money, not love or affection. I have three children by the first and one by all the rest except three. One of the women to whom I've been married had \$300,000 in her own right, three others had from \$150,000 to \$200,000 and none of the others was worth less than \$10,000.

"My rule generally was to live with my wife until I got the money in my control and then I was off for new fields to win another fair bride.

"I always had plenty of money and went in the best of style, and only operated in and among the aristocracy of the country. In this sphere my vain and giddy victims were easily captured, and it was often a case of 'love at first sight' with them. I have some hesitation about leaving a statement, but for several reasons I have decided to do so. 'First, those around me, of course, know nothing of my intentions and are perfectly innocent of what I am about to do, and this statement will relieve

them of any suspicion. "Second. It may be a warning to some good women, who are too often ready to receive and entertain strange men whom they know nothing more than that they wear a silk hat, display a lot of diamonds and toy with a gold-headed

ne. Beware of this class.
"Third. If these would be detectives and officers of the law will pay more attention to the class of men whom I warn the women against, I can assure them that they will succeed in their business better. I have often seen a poor, dirty and ragged tramp dragged to jail, whose only offense was to beg a quarter or a dime to buy a much-needed meal, while perhaps half a dozen of the worst criminals in the country, like myself, were tookers on, but in the guise of gentlemen whom Mr. Officer would scarcely dare to look at, much less attempt to

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# THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS

Compared with Friday Night Wheat Quotatations Closed Lower Yesterday.

QUITE FREE LIQUIDATION IN CORN

There Was Some Realizing in Pork Toward the Close Resulting in a Decline-Considerable Activity in Stocks and Bonds.

CHICAGO, Ith., Dec. 3.-Some small chips were knocked off the leading quotations today on 'Change, Compared with last night, wheat closed 4e lower. Corn lost 5e: porx is off the Wheat receipts in the northwest were again liberal, 1,074 cars, and cables were easy. But the heavy exports, 4,520,000 bu, from both coasts during the week, against 3,465,000 bu. the previous week, had a tendency to check the seiling. Fluctuations were within %c

Corn holders showed a good deal of disouragement, and there was free liquidation. The receipts were 3J cars over the estimate, and 83 graded contract. The weather west was favorable for marketing. The close was at the lowest point for the day. Oats was heavy and declined sharply, influenced by the free liquidation of December

and the weakness in corn. Final prices were the lowest, and were he under last night's the lowest, and were we under last night's quotations.

Nelson Morris was a buyer of a considerable quantity of perk and land during the first half hour of the session. On the resulting advance there was some realizing, and pork was offered down to below yesterday's close. Lard and ribs left off unchanged.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 150 cars; corn, 250 cars; oats, 230 cars; hogs, 43,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ATCTICLES.	OPENING.	man	1,0 W.	CLUSS
WHEAT No. 2 December January May	\$ 7154 73 7856	7164 7754 7854	7114 725(10.14 7814	7334 7234 0676 7814
December January May	415g 423g 473ggs475g	41360034 43 4736	4184 4184	1334 1234 17
December January May	3014 3154 3584	3014 3154 35%	30 3114 3314	30 81% 33%
Mess Poutc- frecember January May	14 00 15 13 15 82%	14 00 15 15 15 825g	14 00 15 47 6 15 47 6	14 00 15 50 15 52)
December January May	9 50 9 50% 9 22%	9 70 9 72% 9 23%	9 50 9 52% 9 05	9 50 9 55 9 075
January May	8 35 8 22%	8 35 8 2216	8 13 8 0746	8 1714 8 0714

winter straits, \$3.20@3.49; spring patents, \$3.50@3.90; @4.10; spring straits, \$2.75@3.15; bakers', \$2.10@ \$2.40. WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 714c; No. 3 spring,

WHEAT-No. 2 sprinz. 714c; No. 3 spring, 620644; No. 2 red. 714c.
Conn-No. 2. 414c.
Conn-No. 2. 414c.
OATS-No. 2. 306304c; No. 2 white. f. o. b., 35c; No. 3 white. 324-633c.
RYE-No. 2. 4054c.
RYE-No. 2. 4054c.
BARLEY-No. 2. 67c; No. 3, f. o. b., 43-65c, No. 4, f. o. b., 357230c.
FLAX SEED-No. 1, \$1.0845.
TIMOTHY SEED-Princ, \$1.96.
POIR-Mess, per bul., \$14.00; lard, per 100 lbs., \$9.57; short ribs. slides thoosed, \$8.1576.
\$2.21 dry saited shoulders though, \$7.5067.6254; short, clear sides (boxed, \$5.5068.35).
WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.15. \$1.15. SUGAR-Cut loaf, 5%c; granulated, 5c; stan-

dard "A." 4 %c.
The following were the recoupts and ship-ments today: AUTHOLES.

Barley, bu .... On the Produce exchange today the butter market was tame; creamery, 2022042; dairy, 18627c. Eggs, quiet; strictly fresh, 2:6225c.

Omaha Produce Markets. The week closed dull and featureless so far as the produce market was concerned. The receipts were not large, but this was offset by the fact that there was almost no demand fer anything. Such buyers as there were on the market bought very sparingly. There is one thing to encourage dealers and that is the fact that the markets are pretty well cleaned up

that the markets are pretty well cleaned up and that retail stocks must have been reduced very materially during the last half of the APPLES-Quotations at Omaha are: Good stock, \$1.50%4.00; choice to fancy, \$4.00%4.25, Bananas Quotations are: Fair to good shipping stock, \$2.00%2.50 per bunch. BUTTER—A few sales of choice selected roll go to the retail trade at 18@23c, but the bulk of the receipts bring only 14@16c. Creamery butter is quoted at :6c.

butter is quoted at :5c.

Changehers—Quotations are: Bell and cherry, \$5.00 per bbl.; bell and bugie, \$9.00; late Cape Cod. \$0.50.

Chinky—Quotations are: 3072:5c.

EGGS—The market was not very active at 226 for strictly fresh stock; cold storage, 2067:2c.

206 226.
GAME—Prairie chickens, \$1.004.50; grouse. \$4.00; quail, \$1.2501.50; snine, \$1.00; jack snipe. \$4.00; quail, \$1.2501.50; snine, \$1.00; jack snipe. \$1.2501.50; canvas back ducks, \$0.000.00; red bead ducks, \$4.00; mallard ducks, \$3.75; blue wing teal, \$1.00; green wing teal, \$1.50; fined ducks, \$4.50; Canada geese, \$6.0007.5; small geese, \$4.000.00; jack rabbits, \$4.0004.25; small rabbits, \$1.2501.50; squirreis, \$1.25; antelope siddles, 1501.60; deer saddles, 1501.60; antelope carcasses, 0.2100; deer carcasses, 102100; il ive pigeons, \$1.2501.50; Ghape Fruit—Per box, \$5.00.

LEMONS-Messinas, choice, \$5.50@5.00; fancy. Oysteds-Prices remain unchanged at 13@ Oystras—Prices remain unchanged at 13@ 35c per can.
Onions—Quotations are: Homegrown, 85c: Spanish, \$1.9! per crate.
Onions—Quotations are: Homegrown, 85c: Spanish, \$1.9! per crate.
Onangus—Present quotation here on Forda oranges is \$1.75.
POTATOES—Quotations are: Homegrown, 65:675c; Colorade and Utah, 85c.
POULTRY—The market is slow and unsatisfactory. Turkeys are the slowest sale of anything; they are quoted at 8c; geese and ducks, 8:09c for dressed; dressed chievens, 8c.
Sweet Potatoes—Choice Muscatine and Illinois stock, \$175:724.09 per bb.
Tangkinnes—A few tangerines have arrived on the market and sold at \$8.09 per box or \$4.50 per half box.
VEAL—Quotations are: Small and fat, 7c; large and neavy, 3:65c.

large and neavy, 3:65c.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKETS. How Receipts Compare Cattle Monoton

ously Steady-Hogs Much Higher. OMAHA. Dec. 3.—This is the only market in the country of any consequence to show a gain in receipts of all kinds of stock this year over last. Chicago shows a decrease in both hogs and sheep, while Kansas City shows a big decrease in hogs. Under the circumstances the figures are a source of gratification to all friends of this market. Receipts at Omaha have been as follows:

Omaha have been as follows:

Cettle. Hozs. Sheep.
Receipts the past week. 19,214 39,178 3,625
Receipts week previous. 16,10 30,972 5,807
Same week last year. 12,544 54,725 325
Receipts for November. 80,281 12,227 23,082
Receipts for October. 90,037 115,834 15,438
Receipts past II months. 68,465 1,470,331 175,048
Same II months of 1801. 55,981 1,311,051 159,456
Increase this year. 137,184 168,300 15,592
In the cattle market the past week fluctuations have been few and unimportant Good matured cattle continue to sell at a big premium. Out offerings of this class continue decidedly limited. The baif fat and short fed cattle continue to sell variant short fed cattle continue to sell very unevenly and unsatisfactority, but the improvement in prices

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IS IMPORTANT

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the past two days has about recovered the decile of the early part of the week. Shippers and speculators have shown a tendency to take hold, but the local demand has been so urzent and eastern markets so uncertain that their ourchases have not been very extensive so far. If anything cows are selling rather better than toward the close of list week, at any rate degent cows are bringing very decent figures just at present.

The stocker and feeder trade has been indifferent. For some reason or other the country demand has been very limited. Some say this is on account of the mability of feeders to seen esteech hogs to follow the cattle. The past day or two, however, business plaked up a trifle, but on the general run of stockers and feeders prices are from the to 25c lower than a week or ten days ago, while this rough stock cattle are practically numerchantable.

The week closed with only a fair run of cattle. Offerings included will kinds of eat the time for the commoner kinds. There was a good general demand and on the ceneral run of stock prices ruled strong. On the best cattle dealers could not come to satisfactory terms, but about everything else sold in good season. Common to fair 1,00 to 1,30-in, matters will at from \$1.1 to \$1.10, while fair to

cattle dealers could not come to satisfactory terms, but about everything eise soid in good season. Common to fair Liouto 1.30-ib. natives sold at from \$1.41 to \$1.10, while fair to very good soid at from \$1.25 to \$1.03.

Cow stuff sold strong to a dime higher than Friday. Esceipts were not excessive, and the demand was brisk. Extreme sales of poor to good cows were at from \$1.9 to \$2.35. the bulk at from \$1.9 to \$2.35. Quite a few built changed hands at fully steady prices from from \$1.30 to \$2.35. There was no change in the call market. Good to choice veals sold at from \$4.00 to \$5.06, with common large calves and vearings at from \$1.95 to \$2.35.

Business was not very lively in stockers and forders. There was perhaps a silhity improved country demand, but prices were not quotably advanced. As usual there was practically no outlet for common this stock cattle. They could not be moved at any price. Sales were at from \$1.00 to \$3.15, but the bulk of the decent stuff sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.95.

Hogs—The week's supply has been about

the bulk of the decent stuff sold at from \$2.25 to \$2.95.
Hous—The week's supply has been about 5.700 heavier than last week although nearly 15.900 shout of the receipts for the corresponding week last year. The market has fluctuated somewhat, but there has been a good strong undertone and any break was quickly followed by a fally and that in turn by a further advance. Conditions are not noticeably changed. The shipping and speculative demand cutting comparatively little figure while all local houses continue free buyers at all times. Prices for the week close 55 to 25c higher than a year ago. The hous are running very evenly at present about 9 lbs. heav or than last month, and one year ago. The following table shows the average weight of hogs by months for the past six years:

MONTHS. [1802, 1804, 1804, 1804, 1805, 1805]

November 250 250 244 271 273 270 December 250 250 245 275 245 275 25 241

Offerings were stigntly more liberal than on last Saturday, the general quality good, fully up to the average. Conditions favored the sellers. There was no shipping or speculative demand to speat of, but with Chicago quoted loc higher all local buyers started out after the bogs and a brisk, firm market was the result. Good to choice buttener and heavy weight logs sold largely at \$5.00 to \$5.95, with common to fair light and mixed hogs at from \$5.00 to \$5.85. Business was brisk from start to finish and the pens were cleared by \$110 clock, the bulk of the hogs seiling at from \$5.50 to \$5.75 on last Saturday and \$5.50 to \$5.75 on last Saturday and \$5.50 to \$5.60 in the corresponding Saturday last year.

SHEEF—There were no sheep received today. Buyers for local houses all want some good muttons and there is a very fair demand for stock sheep. Prices in general are quotably steady. Some mixed natives held over from Friany brought \$4.10 and a bunch of stockers sold for \$3.65. Fair to good matives \$5.50 4.75; fair to good westerns. \$1.250 4.50; common and stock sheep. \$1.50 4.50; good to choice 40 to 90-10. lambs. \$4.00 65.50.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3.—[Special Telegram to Tue Bre.]—There was a very light ron of eattle, and they were all wanted at fully Friday's prices, or at an advance of from 5c to 10c on Thursday's quotations. Sales were on a basis of from \$1.00 to \$1.25 for inferior to extracovs, helfers and bulls, from \$1.05 to \$3.35 for stockers and feeders, and from \$5.05 to \$3.35 for common to extra dressed beef and shipping steers. The calf market was scantily supplied and was strong at from \$1.75 to \$5.25. Prices range i from \$5.50 to \$5.65 for poor 11 ht and mixed stuff to from \$1.25 to \$3.00 for very prime medium and heavy weights. Very few of the offerings of medium and heavy weights went below \$5.95, and the bulk brought from \$6.50 to \$5.20. These figures indicate an advance on Friday's prices of from 5c to 10c, making an advance for the week of from 25 to 30c per 19-11s.

The supply of hozs which included the 6,000 left over from yesterday was divided between local and eastern buyers at from \$5.51 to \$5.25 for calls and light pigs, from \$5.51 to \$5.00 for poor to prime iots averaging from \$5.5 to \$5.25 for calls and light pigs, from \$5.51 to \$5.00 for poor to prime iots averaging from \$5.51 to \$5.00 for poor to prime iots averaging from \$5.51 to \$5.00 for poor to prime iots averaging from \$5.51 to \$5.00 for

poor to prime lots averaging from 150 to 230 lbs, and at from \$3.75 to \$6.25 for moor to choice medium and heavy. There was one or two trades at \$6.30.

The sheep market was steady at from \$1.50 to \$5.00, culls selling at from \$1.50 to \$5.00, culls selling at from \$1.50 to \$2.00, poor to fair sorts at from \$2.75 to \$1.75 and room to choice at from \$1.00 to \$5.00. There was also an unchanged market for lambs. They were in demand at from \$3.50 to \$5.75.

Receipts: Cattle, 1.000; hogs, 15,000; sheep 1,000.



ONE ENJOYS Both the method and results when

Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

# NERVOUS DISORDERS EVILS, WEAKNESSES, DEBILITY, ETC., that accompany them in men QUERLY and PERMANENTY CURES. Fus STRENGTH and tone given to every part of the body. I will seed (securely packed) FREE to any suffer the prescription that cured me of these troubles. Address, L. A. BRADLEY, BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

## SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company, South Omaha. Rest Cattle Ho and Sheep market in the west.

> COMMISSION HOUSES. Wood Brothers.

South Omaha-Telephone Hall WALTER E. WOOD. | Managers Market Reports by mall and wire cheerfully fur-ished upon application

Perry Bros. & Co.,

Live Stock Commission Room bl Exchange Building, South Omaha. Telephone 1567.

# **OMAHA** Manufacturers' and Jobbers' Directory

AWNINGS AND TENTS,			
Omaha Tent-Awning COMPANY. HORSE COVERS, 1118 Farnam St.	Wolf Bros. & Co., Tents, awnings, tarpaul- tus covers of all kinds, that tanners etc. Sond for catalogue, 731 & 18.		
BASS AND TWIN S-	BIGYCLES.		
Bemis Omaha Bag	M. O. Daxon,		
Importers and manufes. flour sacks, burlaps, twine.	Bicycles sold on monthly payments, 420 N. lith		

BOOTS AND STORS.

Morse-Coe Shoe Company, 1109 Howard Street. Factory corner lith and Donglas Streets. We are making close priess to cash buyers, and are selling a class of goods which is very sateable with morehants.

Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed COMPANY. Wholesale mirs agents florence finder shoe Co. 1102-1103 Harney St. 1510 Harney St.

COAL, COLE. Omaha Coal, Coke & Eagle Cornice Works

DRY GDGDS.

M. E. Smith & Co., Kilpatrick-Koch Dry bry goods, notions, far-nishing goods, corner lith and Howard Sts.

Omaha Upholstering | Beebee & Runyan GRICERIES.

D. M. Steele & Co., Blake, Bruce & Co., 1201-1205 Jones St., 10th and Harney Sts.,

WOODEN SIDEWALK RESOLU-TION-CONSTRUCTION.

Council Chamber, Omaha, Neb. 1892
Be it resolved by the city council of the city of Omaha, the mayor concurring:
That wooden sidewalks be constructed in the city of Omaha, the insignanted below, within the days after the publication of this resolution, or the personal service thereof, as by or limance is authorized and required; such sidewalks to be laid to the grade on the streets specified herein, and to be constructed of pine plank of such width and thickness and be laid upon joists of such dimensions and in such manner as is prescribed by the specifications on file in the office of the board of public works and under its supervision, towit:

West side of 28th avenue, lot 13 bleek 3 H It side addition No 2, present grade, 6 feet wide.
West side of 28th avenue, lots 10 s.7, block 4 Fred Deilone's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

West side of 28th avenue, lots 10 s.7, block 3 Fred Deilone's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

East side of 28th avenue, lots 10 s.7, block 3 Fred Deilone's addition, present grade, 6 feet wide.

while.
East side of 21st street, lots 21 to 34 inclusive. V nton place, prosent grade, 4 feet wide.
West side of 21st street, lots (to 8 inclusive, block 24 Wilco's second addition, present grade, 4 feet wide.
West side of 30th street, lot 7 block 4 Hilliside
No 2 control or tidd 4 feet wide.

West side of 30th street, lot 7 block 4 Hillishe No 2, repaired or hald, 4 feet wide. West side of 33d street, tax lot 14, section 21-15-13, present grade, 4 feet wide. West side of 33d street, lot, 1 block 2 Reed's fifth addition, present grade, 4 feet wide. West side of 33d street, lots 1 and 24 block 4 Reed's fifth addition, present grade, 4 feet wide. West side of 33d street, lots 1 and 8 block 1 Lange 8 Saldon's addition, present grade, 4 feet

West side of 33d street, lots 1 and 8 block 8 Isane & Seldon's addition, present grade, 4 feet West side of 3 detreet, lots 1 and 8 block it Isane & Seldon's addition, present grade, 4 feet

wide. East side of 3)d street, lots I to 31 inclusive, W A Redick's add tion, present grade, 4 feet

W A Redick's add tion, present grade, 4 rect wide.

East side of 33d street, tax lot 12, section 2115-13, present grade, 4 feet wide.

And be it further resolved:

That the coard of public works be and hereby is authorized and directed to cause a copy
of this resolution to be published in the official paper of the city for one week, or be
served on the owners of said lots and unless
such owners shall within five days after the
publication or service of such copy construct
said sidewalks as herein required, that the
board of public works cause the same to be
done, the cost of constructing said sidewalks
respectively to be assessed against the real
estate, lot or part of lot in front of and abutting such sidewalks. ting such stdewalks.

E. P. DAVIS.
President City Council,
JOHN GROVES,
GEO. P. BEMIS.
Mayor. Attests Approved: NOTICE TO CONSTRUCT SIDEWALKS.

To the owners of the lots, parts of lots and real estate described in the above resolu-You and each of you are hereby notified to construct wooden sidewalks as required by a resolution of the city council and mayor of the city of Omaha, of which the above is a

opy.
P. W. BIRKHAUSER,
Chalrana Board of Public Works.
Omaha, Nob., November 28th, 189 n2547t

Proposals for Removing Election Booths'
Scaled proposals will be received at the comptrolier's office up to 4 p.m. December 6, 1832, for the removal of the election booths to storage house and the replacing of the same as may be directed by the council for use at the next election; such election booths to be taken apart, removed to the place of storage, returned as required and put to ether in a careful, proper, and workmanlike manner, the contractor upon so replacing sail booths to make all repairs necessary to put the same in good order, except painting, and to keep the same in good order until after the election. The contractor shall receive one-third of the contract price when sail booths are stored, and two-thirds immediately after the election for which the same shall be replaced and put in order. A certified check of lifty dollars fiol is required to accompany each bid. The right is reserved to relect any or all bods.

OMAHA, December 1, 1892. Comptroller.

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 zeneral annual meeting of said company, in the city of Omaha. State of Nebriska, on Wednesday, December seventh, 1992 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 ani all other business of every kind and character that may be presented to such meeting by the assembled stockholders.

EDWAID F. LAWRENCE, President, JONATHAN ARE, Scorelary, Omaha, Neb. Nov. 19 1802.

12344

Sheriff's Sate.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued by Frank E. Morres cierk of the district court within and for Douglas county. Nobraska, upon a judgment rendered by sail court at its September term, A. D. Ful. in favor of the Merchants National lank of Kansas City, Missour, and against the Metropolitan Cable Railway company of Omaha. Nebraska, I have levied upon the following described property as the property of the said The Metropolitan Cable Railway company of Omaha. Nebraska, I have levied upon the following described property as the property of the said The Metropolitan Cable Railway company of Omaha, Nebraska, to-wit "Track and road-bed, including rails, ties, lates, frogs, loits, spires, wires, switches, roes, trolley wires, cross wires etc., etc., ande reryth of perfaliangle said track and the operating three fars an electric motor line of said The Metropolitan Cable Railway company on a the street and on Dodgestrect in the city of Omaha, and on Dodge street as exemded. Woodman, and on Dodge street as exemded. Woodman or street in Dundee Place or adjacent thereto in the county of Douglas and State of Schraska." "Two motor passenger cars numbered resident they have been of the county of Douglas county, Nebraska." "Two motor passenger cars numbered resident view y two 25, and three de. Hecord book, stock certificate book and seal of Said company." and also "the franchise granted to said company, which includes all the rights and privileges secured thereby," and I will on the 14th day of December A. D. ISE, commencing at 10 ociock a. m. of saidday a

Rector & Wilhelmy | Lobeck & Linn. Dealers in hardware and Corner 10th and Jackson Streets. mechanics tools.

HATS, ETC.

W. A. L. Gibbon & Co. Wholesale Hats, caps, straw goods cloves, mittens, 2th and Harney Sts.

John A. Wakefield. Charles R. Lee. Hardwood lumber, woo carpets and parquet

LIQUORS. MILLINERY. Frick & Herbert, I. Oberfelder & Co., losperters and jobbers of mailtanry notions. Mail orders prompt. 208-31/8, lith St.

DILS. Carpenter Paper Co. Standard Oil Co.,

oils, axle grease, etc. OVERALLS, ETC. DYSTERS. King & Smead. David Cole & Co.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION. Branch & Co., Jas. A. Clark & Co., Produce, fruits of all Rutter, cheese, poultry and game, sinds, systems.

STOVE REPAIRS. SASH, DIORS. Omaha Stove Repair | M. A. Disbrow & Co.,

the east front door of the county court house, in the city of Omaha, sell said property at nublic auction to the highest and lest bidder or bidders for eash, to satisfy said exceution, the amount due thereon being forty thousand, four hundred forty-six and 01-100 dollars (\$1.440.01) judgment, and s xteen and 3s-100 dollars (\$1.60.01) judgment, and s xteen and 3s-100 dollars (\$1.60.01) costs, with interest on said amounts from the 10th day of Sentember, 1802, and the according costs on said judgment and execution. GEORGE A. BENNETT, Sheriff of Douglas County, Nebraska, Lake, Hamitton & Maxwelle, Attorneys, Omaha, Nebraska, December 1, 1892, d2d13tm

Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received at any time on or before 2 o'ciock R. m. of the 13th day of December, 1892, for the prenting of all bills for the legislature with such matter as may be ordered by either house thereof, to be printed in "bhil form," which is shown and designated as classome (0) under the printing laws of the state of Nebraska.

For the printing and bin ling in cloth covers of one thousand (1,00) copies each of the biennial reports of the auditor of public accounts, treasurer, secretary of state, commissioner of public lands and buildings, and bureau of abort and industrial statistics; and five hundred 500) copies each of the blennial reports of the attorney general, superintendent of public listinction, state librarian and adjutant general; one thousand (1,00) copies report state board of transportation for 1812 and five thousand (5,00) copies report state board of transportation for 1812 and five thousand (5,00) copies report state board of transportation for 1812 and five thousand (5,00) copies report state board of agriculture for 1822, and all other reports and documents that may be ordered printed by the legislature, except such as may enter into and form a part of the journals, which class of work is known and designated as class three (3) under the printing laws of Nebraska.

The bill work, excepted under class one, shall be printed in small piea type, on paper fourteen (14) inches long by eight and one-haif (5;) inches wide, single page; paper to be twenty-cight (28) pounds double cap to the remain and except the title page, each page shall contain not less than twenty-live (25) lines of solid matter of seven (5) inches in length, and the lines shall be successively numbered, with a blank only in each space between the fines.

The title page of said bills shall contain not less than eighteen (5). Thes as above, with

between the fines.

The title page of said bills shall contain not less than eighteen (18) Thes as above, with three (3) inches additional space allowable for three (3) inches additional space allowable for display title matter.

Each bid shall state what the bidder is willing to do the work complete for, per page, for the three hundred (300) copies each bill, also the price for additional hundreds that may be ordered of the same bill at the same time as the original three hundred (300) including composition, happer, press work, stitching, folding and all work of material entering into the work required.

the original three hundred and including composition, paper, press work, stitching, folding and all work of material entering into the work required.

All work executed inder class one shall be delivered in good order by the con ractor to the office of the secretary of state within three days after the receipt of the order by said contractor from the chairman of the committee on printing, in either branch of the icrisature.

All work executed under class three 30 shall be printed in long primer, brevier and nonparcit type, on paper to be nine luckes long by six 6 inches wide, single page, paper to be forty-five (45) pointed to the ream of twenty-four by thirty six white book. Each bid under class three shall state what the bidder is willing to do the work complete for, per page, on each report or item in the class, including composition, paper, press work, stitching, folding and all work or material entering into the work required. Galley and page proof must be furnished when required by the officers of the executive department or the chairman of the committee on printing, in either branch of the legislature. Work when considered to be delivered free of expense at the state house. Proposals for work to each of the above classes will not be considered siness the same be necompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand 35,900 dollars with two or more surfectes; that in case the party pronosing for such contract shall be awarder the same such narty will, within five (5) days after the award to him of such contract, enter into bonds for the faithful performance thereof, as provided by law and the the terms of these proposals.

Proposals for work to be executed under class one (1) and three of the secretary of state. Contracts on class three 30 as above specified will be awarded in whole or in part as the board may elect.

Samples of the work to be executed under class one (1) and three disciplination of the secretary of state.

Contracts on place of the board of transportation and state board of arriculture, the l

JOHN ALLEN.

State Printing Board State Transurer, Auditor Public Accounts Lincoln, Neb., Nov. 11, 1822. n17d20t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MA

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING MA
TERIALS.
United States Indian Service, Pine Ridge
Agency, South Dakota, Nov. 16, 1802
Sealed propos is endorsed "Proposals for
lumber, wholows and hardware," as the case
may be, and addressed to the undersigned at
Pine Ridge agency. South Dakota, will be reecleved at this agency about 10 clock p. m. of
December 3, 182, for furnishing and delivering at this agency about 20, 300 door locks,
St. window sush and 16,500 pounds assorted
halls, a fulf list and description of which may
be obtained by application to the undersigned.

All articles when delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, or any part of any bid, if deemed for the best interest of the service.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or drift upon some United States depository or solvent national lank in the vicinity of the residence of the bidder made payable to the order of the commissioner of Indian affairs, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal, while beack or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any tidder or bidders receiving an award shall fall to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient survise, otherwise to be retarned to the bidder.

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

For further information analy to Captain G. L. Brown, U. S. A., Acting United States inclanagent.