EPOCHS IN LABOR HISTORY

Chronological Record of Events that Have Disturbed the World of Workers.

DATES OF STRIKES AND STRUGGLES

A Valuable and Instructive Compilation of Labor's Battles in Ancient and Modern Times—Interesting Data.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: B. C. 1082 About 50,000 laborers employed on the pyramid of Cheops are said to have complained of the food furnished them and refused to work. Several thousands were cut to pieces by the troops. The rest were driven back to work.

B. C. 640. Over 30,000 laborers employed by the emperor of China on the embankments of the Yellow river demanded higher pay and ceased work; 1,700 were beheaded and the rest resumed work.

B. C. 29. Workmen employed by Herod to rebuild the temple and palace at Jerusalem revolted on account of poor food and insufficient pay. They were surrounded and butchered by the Parthian cavalry in Herod's pay.

A. D. 64. The masons employed by Nero to rebuild Rome after the fire objected to the wages and struck. They were surrounded in the streets by the pretorian guards and several hundred killed. The rest surrendered; seventeen were crucified and the rest went to work.

72. The Jews ordered to build the triumphal arch of Titus refused to work, and were slain by hundreds by the city garrison of Rome.

324. Masons employed by contractors to build a church in Constantinople struck for higher pay. The contractors appealed to Constantine, who ordered half a dozen of the ringleaders to be hanged before the church.

804. Some workmen employed by Charlemagne on a palace at Aix-la-Chapelle refused to continue unless their wages were increased; twenty-two were hanged and eighty were sent to Spain to be placed in the galleys.

1069. Strike among the laborers employed by William the Conqueror to build Hastings castle. A number were beheaded, the rest sent to France as slaves.

1215. The rights of laborers and mechanics recognized by Magna Charta. The farm laborer not to be deprived of his furniture or spades, the tools of the latter to be exempt from siezure for debt.

1271. Riots caused by striking farm laborers at Norwich, England. The cathedral and many houses burned. The king went to Norwich and witnessed the hanging of many of the rioters.

1381. Tremendous insurrection of farm laborers and mechanics under Wat Tyler. Suppressed with great cruelty.

1495. Strike among the tailors and turbanmakers of Constantinople. The sultan was appealed to and twenty-six of the strikers were hanged, the rest drafted into the army.

1539. Workmen employed to pull down one of the suppressed monasteries in England revolted for better pay. Several were put to death, the rest imprisoned.

1563. Masons employed on the Escurial palace, Spain, refused to work unless better paid; seven were sent to the galleys, the rest were exiled to America.

1625. Strike among the tea pickers of the Central Chinese provinces; seventy-two were beheaded after cruel tortures.

1664. Laborers on the canal of Languedoc struck for higher pay and were hanged by dozens at the command of the noblemen entrusted with the work.

1705. The shipbuilders and sailmakers employed by Peter the Great at St. Petersburg struck for shorter hours; seven were hanged, 127 sent to Siberia, 952 were drafted into the army.

1775–1800. Many trades unions formed in England, France and Germany.

1799. Laws passed in England prohibiting labor unions.

1809. The Friendly Society of Ironfounders of England, Wales and Ireland organized.

1812. Great strike and riots at Nottingham, England. Many mills burned by the strikers.

1824. Laws prohibiting trades and labor unions repealed, the committee of investigation reported that such legislation caused irritation and violence.

1831. Many strikes and much rioting in Wales among the ironworkers. Troops sent. The mob was fired on and many were killed.

1832. The Steel Yard Society, the first English trades union, formed.

1833. The Friendly Society of Operative Stonemasons formed in England.

1834. The calico printers of Glasgow struck for an advance; unsuccessful.

1834. Great strike among the tailors of London; a failure; much loss and suffering.

1834. Boiler-makers and Iron Shipbuilders Society of Great Britain formed.

1835. Potters strike in north of England; after much delay they secure an advance of wages.

1836. London weavers strike against Irish workmen. Terrible riots and many lives lost.

1842. Great disorder among the artisans of Manchester and the surrounding country through strikes.

1842. Legislation in England providing for the registration of labor unions and enabling them to hold real estate and other property.

1844. The first co-operative society for the purpose of cheapening food and other articles was organized at Rochdale, England, with a capital of £28.

1847. The International Workingmen's association organized by German socialists in London.

1851. Strike of seamen at Yarmouth, England, spread throughout the English ports. Many riots and a number of vessels burned, scuttled and otherwise injured.

1851. Amalgamated Society of Engineers formed in England.

1852. The Amalgamated Engineers on English railroads struck; a failure.

1852. The International Typographical union founded in the United States.

1853. London cabmen struck for shorter hours and better pay; a failure

1853. Over seventy strikes in north of England, principally at or near Preston forty-nine mills closed and 20,000 men out of work.

1854. Workingmen's colleges begun in England, for the purpose of imparting technical information in all branches of industry.

1855. Strike of laborers in Liverpool. Rioting ensued from the distress among the unemployed. Much damage to property and some loss of life.

1859. General strike among the building trades in London. The bosses required the men to sign an agreement that they would not belong to a union. Strike ended for want of funds.

1859. The Ironmolders union of North America organized.

1859. The Machinists and Blacksmiths International union organized.

1860. Workingmen's clubs formed in England and the United States for the purpose of imparting information and improving their condition.

1860. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners formed in England.

1862. Strikes of silversmiths and tailors in London; great riots.

1863. Great riots at Staleybridge England, caused by imperfect distribution of relief to the striking cotton operatives. Put down by the military after much loss of life.

1863. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers established.

1864. French laws passed allowing workingmen and employers to combine without incurring risk of prosecution for conspiracy.

1865. The Journeymen Tailors National union organized.

1865. Labor unions formed in Italy and Spain by permission of the government.

1866. Ironworkers union formed in England, immediately followed by a general strike; a failure.

1866. The house of a nonunion saw grinder blown up at Sheffield, England by strikers. Great excitement and a Manufacturers Protective society formed.

1866. The first congress of the International Workingmen's association held at Geneva. A claim made of 2,500,000 members.

1866. Laws passed in Prussia repealing former legislation against combinations of workingmen to secure better wages.

1867. General strike of railway employes in England; a failure.

1867. John Anderson, George Druitt and others, leaders of a tailors' strike in London, arrested for "picketing," i. e., watching the shops and intimidating nonunion men; convicted and imprisoned.

1867. Several murders and other outrages paid for by William Broadhead, secretary to the Sawgrinders union, Sheffield, England. Notable trials and great excitement.

1867. A commission appointed by Parliament to inquire into the constitution of trades and labor unions.

1867. An act passed by Parliament to establish councils of conciliation to adjust differences between workingmen and their employers.

1867. Strike among English journeymen tailors; most were idle from April to October; a failure.

1868. Labor unions formed in Switzerland and Austria on same model of those of Great Britain.

1868. Workingmen of the same trade allowed to form societies in France, provided they abstained from politics.

1868. Trades unions after the English model established in Germany, France and other countries.

1868. Great strike of English colliers; 40,000 men involved; partial success.

1869. General strikes in North England cotton mills; in every case the men returned to work at former figures or less.

1869. Serious riots in Wales caused by the miners' hatred of unpopular superintendents; suppressed by dragoons.

1869. An act of Parliament passed to protect the funds of labor unions from embezzlement.

1869. The first trades union annual congress held. Regular meetings ever since.

1869. Much interest caused by the publication of Thornton's book on labor, in which he maintained that the efforts of trades unions raised the price of labor, and estimated that the increase to the aggregate wages of the workingmen of Great Britain was £9,000,000 a year.

1869. Strike among the Silesian miners. All branches of German trades unions called on for help. Strike a failure, resulting in large falling off in membership of the unions.

1870. The Coopers International union established with very large membership.

1870. Colliery strike in England; terrible riots and much destruction of property.

1871. The Ouseburn Co-operative Engineering works failed through lack of capital to carry them on.

1871. Nearly 10,000 engineers strike at Newcastle, England, for a nine-hour day; began in May, ended in January of the following year; a success.

1871. Strike of 10,000 miners in Burgundy, France; compromised in a few days.

1872. Great lockout of miners in Wales on account of demands for increase of wages.

1872. General strike of journeyman bakers in London. Great suffering for want of bread.

1872. Strike of London builders for a nine-hour day at 9 pence an hour; compromised.

1872. Lockout of agricultural laborers belonging to the British Laborers' union. Much suffering among the men.

1872. Firemen of the London gas companies strike. Much of the city left in darkness. The places of the men supplied and all discharged.

1872. A proposal made by Spain that all European governments should unite for the supression of the International Workingmen's association. Vetoed by Great Britain.

1873. The panic year, attended by a very serious falling off in the membership of most of the unions.

1873. Strike of 60,000 colliers in Wales against a reduction of 10 per cent in wages; failure.

1873. National Federation of Employers of Labor formed in England to counteract the influence of trades unions. The members of the federation employed about 2,000,000 men.

1873. The Miners National union established, with a membership of 35,000.

1873. The first meeting of the National Industrial congress held at Cleveland, O.

1874. Great strikes in the iron works of England; quietly conducted.

1874. The United Sons of Vulcan, iron puddlers and iron boilers, established.

1874. A royal commission on labor laws proposed and appointed.

1875. Strike of English colliers against the use of the safety lamp. Mines closed for months.

1875. Strike of 50,000 Welsh colliers against a reduction led to a lockout that lasted six months; men went back to work.

1875. The first English Trades Union congress opened at Liverpool.

1875. Labor laws, very favorable to the working people, passed by Parliament.

1876. The Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers formed, embracing most of the then existing societies.

1876. Lockout of 80,000 spinners in Lancashire, England. The mill owners refused to sign a scale of prices; association of spinners defeated.

1876. Strike of English ironworkers against piece work. The first trials for conspiracy.

1876. The number of members of various trades unions in Great Britain estimated at 1,200,000.

1876. Strike among the bakers of Berlin. Soldiers permitted to work for the master bakers and the strike a failure.

1877. Strike of shipwrights on the Clyde; 10,000 men involved; settled by arbitration.

1877. General railroad and other strikes in the United States begun on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Riots in Pittsburg and Chicago. Over $3,000,000 worth of property destroyed in Pittsburg. Rioters fired on with cannon; many killed. In Chicago fifteen were killed and over 100 wounded. General Sheridan, with troops, sent to Pittsburg. Order generally restored in about a month.

1877. During this year 181 strikes took place in Great Britain, 98 in France, 72 in Germany and 173 in the United States.

1878. Strike of cotton spinners in North England; 120,000 men involved; ended by the men returning to work at 10 per cent less than the former wages.

1878. Great strike of London masons for more pay and less hours. Arbitrated after three months idleness. Total cost, about $400,000.

1878. General strike of farm laborers in South England; a failure; thousands emigrated.

1878. Iron Trades Employers association issued a circular proposing increase in hours of labor. General strikes, and the idea was abandoned.

1878. During this year there were 277 strikes in Great Britain, 165 in France, 104 in Germany and 265 in the United States.

1879. Strike among the Durham, England, coal miners; 70,000 were involved; settled by arbitration.

1879. Strike among the Lancashire coal miners; 40,000 men called out; much rioting, and some loss of life; strike a failure.

1879. Great strike on the English railroads; many lines forced to suspend movement of freight for several days; settled by arbitration.

1885. General strike on the Missouri Pacific system; many thousands of men involved; much inconvenience to merchants and manufacturers.

1886. Strike of lightermen in New York; incoming and outward bound vessels subjected to great inconvenience on account of not being able to have their freight handled.

1887. Great strike among the Belgian miners. Several riots and much damage to property.

1890. Strike among the cab drivers of Paris. Soldiers from the garrison permitted to take the place of the cabmen. Strike a failure.

1891. Dock laborers strike in London. Said to be the best managed strike ever known.

1892. Great strike at Homestead, caused by the Carnegie company declining to sign the scale proposed by the Amalgamated Iron Workers. Battle between the Pinkertons and the strikers. The militia ordered out and order restored. The strike declared off.

CHINESE MEDICINES.

Scenes at an Auction of an Oriental Drug Stock.

There was a jam in Hing Yuen Tai's Chinese pharmacy, at 825 Dupont street, yesterday afternoon, says the San Francisco Chronicle.

The place had been attached by creditors and sold by the sheriff to an auctioneer, who disposed of the stock at public sale. Nobody but an expert in the business would have given $5 for the contents of the whole store. A tea box filled with dirt, which was not even fit for fertilizing purposes, brought $30, after a spirited contest between two highbinders.

Then the Chinese auctioneer held up a pill box full of little pinto beans, and, after explaining that they had been dipped in the blood of a brave hatchetman and were actually guaranteed to cure anything from a sore toe to cholera infantum, received a bid of $12—just $1 each—and finally knocked them down regretfully at $18 to the leader of the Suey Ong Tong.

A little handful of goose quills, filled with spaghetti of an inferior quality and apparently unfit for even Chinese soup, sold for $10. This, the auctioneer explained, was a sort of Celestial pepsin that would take the kinks out of a disordered stomach or a samshu head quicker than anything the ordinary druggist could concoct.

The next remedy offered for sale was a paper box filled with dry ducks' feet, which had been steeped in bear's gall. The rheumatism has about as much show against this combination as an Esquimaux against the shell game. Therefore, the box containing the webs of a dozen ducks sold readily for $8. A bear's gall, fresh from the mountains of Sonoma, brought $5.

Real owl grease went rapidly at high prices. A handful of desiccated watermelon seeds sold for a price that would buy a car load of melons. A small bottle of coon grease and pitch, a sure and speedy cure for the earache, was knocked down at $4.50. When bidding flagged the auctioneer explained that the price of plain coon and the value of pitch should not be taken into consideration. The value of the remedy all lay in knowing how to mix them.

A single curved surgeon's needle was found in the stock. The Chinese were loth to bid anything for it, as they had always done their sewing with straight needles and did not care to experiment with a crooked one.

"Huh, him no good," muttered a prospective purchaser. "Heap clooked; stick finger all time. Si want clooked needle I ben' it."

"You heap —— fool. No sabe. How docta sew up bullet hole stlaight needle? Mus' be lound, like hole. How muchee?" and a broad grin spread over his countenance as a highbinder bid $1. It was finally knocked down for $2.50.

Two large tea boxes filled with lottery tickets sold for $10; but just as the purchaser was about to pay for them the police appeared and carted them off to the central station. The auctioneer raved and swore in Chinese and English, but he could not compel the purchaser to pay for them.

"Gim me ten dolly," he demanded, savagely.

"Gim me ticket," responded the buyer, indifferently.

"Wha' fo' you no gim me money?"

"Wha' fo' you no gim me ticket?"

"Pleece take 'em."

"Pleece take money, too, maybe," responded the other. That argument was apparently a finisher, for after muttering a few anathemas upon the police the auctioneer exposed a can full of dry mashed potatoes and called for a bid. He volunteered to pay for any case of anything on earth that the compound would not cure if properly applied. A tiny vial containing poison from the fangs of some reptile was sold to another Chinese druggist for $50. It was to be used for poisoning the blades of highbinders' knives.

All sorts of curious looking compounds, were sold for what seemed most unconscionable prices. There was what appeared to be extract of dried abalone, also a mixture of bluestone and molasses, which the white auctioneer pronounced to be compound pollywog tincture of blue ruin, and under that name it was sold by his Chinese colleague for $7.65.

Wafers of sliced devil-fish for boils, powders of dried tarantula legs for fevers, and anything outlandish or unique that could be concocted was produced and sold for fabulous prices. In fact, half a ton of quinine or honest old boneset wouldn't have sold for 10 cents. To the superstitious Mongolian mind it was only something out of the ordinary that would prove efficacious. The auctioneer realized a handsome profit, however, and the purchasers were happy in their simple joy of having secured bargains at auction.

A Tragedian's Bride.

Louis James has married Aphie Hendricks, a member of his company. The bride's parents own a fruit farm and garden of seven acres near Kansas City. Miss Hendricks is one of seven children. After completing a High school course in Kansas City, she was employed as cashier at a dry goods store, says the Star. From childhood she had been ambitious to gain histrionic fame and for the last three or four years she ranked as one of the best amateurs in the city. Two years ago she made the acquaintance of Frederick Warde, who promised to aid her in securing an engagement. Last summer she received a letter from the actor instructing her to appear at Brooklyn for rehearsals in August. She went and when Warde and James left Brooklyn together last summer she was a member of the company, playing Marco, a page in "Francesca di Rimini," Flauchetta in "A Lion's Mouth," and a subordinate part in "Julius Cæsar."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Notwithstanding the Holiday "Horse Play," Securities Were Active.

FEATURE OF THE ELEVATED STOCK

Failure of the Underground Venture Believed to Be to the Advantage of the Opposition in a Peculiar Way.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Considering the time taken up by the New Year's frolic by the brokers at the Stock exchange, the stock market showed a fair degree of activity and strength. The sales aggregated 125,000 shares and many stocks scored sharp advances. The bulls were in control, a fact which seemed to be recognized by the shorts who displayed no little anxiety and accordingly rushed to cover. The dealings were well distributed througout. Manhattan led the upward movement on the announcement that the Rapid Transit commission would now co-operate with the special committee appointed by the Manhattan company to extend its lines in various parts of the city and suburban districts.

The stock rose 4 to 156⅛ and reacted to 155. United States rubber was a close second, rising 3¾ to 40¼ and preferred 2¼ to 98. The former subsequently receded to 44¾@45. The general list improved ¾ to 1⅛ per cent with the Union Pacific in the lead. The stock was freely taken by leading houses here and in Boston on statements that the representatives recently made an investigation into the affairs of the company for British security holders would reach London in a few days and would render a most favorable report. New England was steady. It is announced that Mr. McLeod of the Reading will enter the New England Directory in March and will be made president at the same time. A story was current that he would be made president today but this was subsequently denied. Reading gained nearly ¼ point and this stock as well as the general list was favorably influenced by the announcement that the Pennsylvania had agreed to the making of joint tariffs on anthracite coal. The increased bank reserves also had a good effect, and probably an enormous semi-annual interest and dividend disbursement will stimulate the inquiry for bonds and for other investment securities encourage the operators for a rise. Final quotations show a reaction of ⅛ to ⅝ from the highest point in the general run of stocks, but the market closed strong in tone.

The Post says: Whatever may be the real significance of the apparent failure of the underground plans of the Rapid Transit commission, and whatever the final outcome may be, there can be little doubt that the result is interpreted in the Stock exchange as distinctly favorable to the Manhattan system. The feeling was distinctly shown in the dealings yesterday and still more in the market today. On a day usually devoted to festivity, when real business is commonly suspended, Manhattan advanced sharply and imparted a strength and buoyancy to the whole list, making the final day of the year one of unusual activity and strength, even though the volume of business was not large.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—FLOUR—Receipts, 22,146 pkgs.; exports, 7,744 bbls., 10,545 sacks; quiet, steady; sales, 11,100 bbls. Low extras, $2.00@2.55; winter wheat, low grades, $2.00@2.55; fair to fancy, $2.60@3.75; patents, $3.85@4.15; Minnesota clear, $2.50@3.50; straights, $3.50.

CORN MEAL—More active and steady; yellow western, $2.75@2.80.

WHEAT—Receipts, 22,225 bu.; exports, 137,000 bu.; sales, 70,000 bu. futures; 96,000 bu. spot. Spots less active, firmer, with options: No. 2 red, 73¾@79c in store and elevator, 79@79¾c afloat, 79@79¾c f. o. b.; No. 2 red, 74¾@75c; ungraded red, 75@77c; No. 1 northern, 81¾@82c; No. 1 hard, 87½c; No. 2 northern, 78c; No. 2 spring, 72½c. Options were dull, ⅛c higher and firm. The opening was firm and prices advanced ¼@⅝c on strong cables and foreign buying, declined ¼@⅝c on realizing, rallied ⅛c and closed firm. Trading entirely local, switching, and of holiday character. No. 2 red, January, 77¼@77½c, closing at 77⅝c; May, 81¾@82 3-16, closing at 81⅞c.

RYE—Nominal.

BARLEY—Quiet; western, 60c.

BARLEY MALT—Quiet; western 70@82c.

CORN—Receipts, 76,400 bu.; exports, 18,078; bu.; sales, 385,000 bu. futures; 95,000 bu. spot. Spots firmer but quiet; No. 2, 49@49⅝c in elevator, 49 15-16@50c afloat; ungraded mixed, 49⅝c; No. 3, 49⅝c; steamer mixed, 48⅞c. Options were ⅛@¼c higher and firm, with trading slow and chiefly switching; January, 49@49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c; May, 51¼@51½c, closing at 51⅜c.

OATS—Receipts, 56,700 bu.; exports, 872 bu.; sales, 65,000 bu. futures, 49,000 bu. spot. Spots, dull, firm; options, firmer, quiet; May, 38⅝c; spot, No. 2 white, 42c; mixed western, 36½@38c; white western, 40@46c; No. 2 Chicago, 37½c.

HAY—Quiet, steady; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Quiet, unchanged; state, common to choice, 20@23c; Pacific coast, 20@23c.

SUGAR—Raw, firm, more active; sales, 7,500 bags centrifugals, 96 test, at 3 7-16c; refined, fairly active, firm; off A, 4¼@4 9-16c; mold A 4 5-16@4⅝c; standard A, 4 11-16@4⅝c; confectioners A, 4 9-16@4¾c; cut loaf, 5 5-16@5½c; granulated, 4 11-16@5c; cubes, 4 13-16@5c.

MOLASSES—Foreign, normal; New Orleans, fairly active, steady; open kettle, new, good to choice, 25c to 37c.

RICE—Fairly active, steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3¼@5½c; Japan, 4¼@4¾c.

EGGS—Firm, quiet; western best, 31c; western late gathered, 29c; receipts, 1,519 pkgs.

HIDES—Steady, quiet; wet salted, New Orleans selected 45 to 60 lbs., 6@7c; Texas selected 50 to 60 lbs., 6@7c.

PORK—Dull, firm; old mess, $15.00@15.25; new mess, $16.00@16.50; extra prime, nominal. Cut meats, dull, firm; pickled bellies, 9⅝c; pickled shoulders, 8½c; pickled hams, 11¼@11⅝c. Middles, quiet, firmer; short clear, $8.90. Lard, firmer; western steam closed at $10.85; sales, 350 tierces at $10.85@10.90. Options sales, none; January, $10.80; May, $10.15.

BUTTER—Light receipts, firm; western dairy, 17@24c; western creamery, 20@23c; Elgin, 32c.

CHEESE—Moderate demand, firmer; part skims, 3@9½c.

PIG IRON—Quiet, steady; American, $12.75@15.50.

COPPER—Dull, steady; lake, $12.20.

LEAD—Quiet; domestic, $3.85.

TIN—Firmer; Straits, $19.60.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec 31.—WHEAT—Steady; demand fair; holders offer moderately; red western spring, 6s per cental; No. 2 red, 5s 8½d.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle Trade Rather Uneven—Hogs Touch the High Water Mark.

OMAHA, Dec. 31.—The week closes with about 1,600 cattle in the pens, and while this is a small number, the total receipts for the week show only a slight decrease from the run of last week. The steer trade was rather quiet and more or less uneven, but generally quotably unchanged. Buyers were indifferent, the shipping demand exceedingly limited and market sluggish.

There was a pretty good inquiry for handy fat cows and heifers, and under active competition prices strengthened 5 to 10c. Inferior cattle sold only moderately brisk and prices on such were quotably unchanged.

There was little doing on the stock cattle market, no country demand and but few cattle of the kind on sale. Representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF.

No.	Av.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Pr.
3	1007	3 00	48	1145	3 65
10	972	3 30	8	1221	3 65
3	1016	3 40	20	1185	4 00
15	1000	3 50	16	1200	4 00
10	1084	3 65			

SHIPPING AND EXPORT.

15	860	3 05	15	1068	3 60
20	860	3 10	5	1300	3 85
21	1060	3 35	17	1278	4 00
9	1118	3 45			

COWS.

1	840	1 25	4	1022	2 20
1	920	1 50	9	913	2 20
2	315	1 50	23	860	2 20
1	1040	1 60	2	1060	2 20
49	899	1 75	1	1300	2 25
3	876	1 75	22	851	2 25
2	1060	1 80	25	1024	2 25
5	776	1 80	6	980	2 25
61	1090	1 85	10	1102	2 30
11	877	1 85	1	1060	2 30
1	910	1 85	7	857	2 30
2	695	1 85	49	729	2 30
8	875	1 85	7	1057	2 30
2	845	1 90	4	1067	2 40
6	926	1 90	18	703	2 40
6	983	1 90	14	1100	2 40
6	922	1 90	15	960	2 40
5	960	1 95	10	1093	2 40
3	1083	2 00	17	910	2 40
2	915	2 00	5	1086	2 45
3	910	2 00	7	977	2 50
10	872	2 00	22	1066	2 50
14	804	2 00	2	1025	2 50
4	1015	2 05	20	1038	2 50
1	810	2 10	14	798	2 60
14	911	2 10	25	965	2 60
15	1066	2 15	3	1156	2 75
3	1206	2 15	1	1450	2 75
5	850	2 15	7	1071	2 80
20	834	2 20	13	1034	3 00

HEIFERS.

2	480	1 55	16	541	2 40
1	600	2 40			

CALVES.

11	189	2 50	3	173	2 40
1	370	2 25	1	100	4 00
9	238	3 15	1	170	4 75
1	160	4 00	1	100	5 00
1	180	4 00			

BULLS.

1	550	1 50	2	1050	2 00
1	1260	1 60	1	1690	2 00
2	1540	1 65	1	1720	2 00
2	927	1 75	3	1160	2 00
2	750	1 80	1	1340	2 00
1	1470	1 80	1	1200	2 00
1	1530	1 80	1	1320	2 00
1	1280	1 80	1	1820	2 10
1	1180	1 80	2	1335	2 10
1	1100	1 85	1	1410	2 20
1	1200	1 85	1	870	2 25
1	1080	1 90	1	1140	2 25
1	840	1 90	1	1430	2 35
2	1095	1 95	1	1310	2 35
1	1450	2 00	1	1740	2 55
1	1600	2 00	2	927	2 75
3	1477	2 00	1	1470	2 85

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

11	333	2 10	1	810	2 75
6	1400	2 20	3	647	2 75
8	360	2 30	4	925	2 75
5	724	2 45	4	1187	2 75
3	650	2 50	1	1280	2 75
2	990	2 50	4	875	2 80
2	700	2 50	3	723	2 85
1	550	2 50	4	835	2 85
2	600	2 60	2	755	3 00
1	660	2 60	10	940	3 00
4	465	2 70			

WESTERN CATTLE.

No	Av	Pr	No	Av	Pr
71 cows	1031	2 70			

COLORADO CATTLE.

2 fdrs.	1335	3 50	73 fdrs.	1103	3 50
70 fdrs.	1105	3 50			

HOGS—The week closes with a moderate number on sale; however, somewhat the largest run of the week. There was a good shipping inquiry, and local buyers were also wanting a few hogs, consequently the market opened with a rush at prices fully 10c higher, ruled active and closed strong at the advance, with all weights cleaned up. Prices paid were the highest in the history of the yards, the top being $6.65, against $6.60 Thursday, until then also the highest point reached. Representative sales:

No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.	No.	Av.	Sh.	Pr.
20	182	—	$6 35	67	248	80	$6 55
81	202	280	6 42½	69	312	160	6 55
83	205	120	6 42½	64	243	160	6 55
65	227	160	6 45	60	266	160	6 55
55	222	40	6 45	62	259	—	6 55
51	213	80	6 45	78	211	80	6 55
44	240	120	6 45	89	228	80	6 55
76	215	120	6 50	61	237	40	6 55
3	267	—	6 50	51	271	40	6 55
59	260	80	6 50	71	248	—	6 55
57	215	80	6 50	76	238	240	6 55
77	222	80	6 50	74	260	120	6 55
87	233	160	6 50	77	239	80	6 55
63	226	160	6 50	57	300	120	6 55
73	222	40	6 50	50	264	80	6 55
33	224	—	6 50	27	250	—	6 55
18	251	—	6 50	51	266	200	6 55
27	231	40	6 50	71	257	40	6 57½
66	234	80	6 50	66	251	40	6 57½
56	220	120	6 50	63	264	80	6 60
59	238	280	6 50	71	250	—	6 60
60	233	240	6 50	67	278	120	6 60
80	214	40	6 50	65	274	160	6 60
63	217	120	6 50	74	271	360	6 60
63	206	200	6 50	81	239	160	6 60
76	220	120	6 50	62	261	—	6 60
28	271	80	6 50	50	277	160	6 60
58	258	80	6 52½	55	270	120	6 60
64	254	40	6 52½	60	255	120	6 60
56	268	240	6 55	80	224	80	6 60
68	270	280	6 55	65	227	40	6 60
89	203	—	6 55	103	289	200	6 62½
59	267	120	6 55	49	335	80	6 65

PIGS AND ROUGH.

1	220	—	3 00	12	95	—	5 50
1	450	—	4 00	96	150	40	5 75
7	88	—	5 00	1	470	—	6 00

Range of Prices for Hogs.

Showing the extreme range of prices paid for full loads of heavy, light and mixed hogs and the range at which the bulk of the hogs sold on the days indicated:

Dec., 1892	Heavy.	Light.	Mixed.	Bulk.
15	6 17@6 35	6 12@6 22	6 15@6 20	6 15@6 25
16	6 35@6 50	6 20@6 37	6 30@6 35	6 30@6 40
17	6 40@6 55	6 30@6 45	6 35@6 40	6 35@6 45
18	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
19	6 30@6 45	6 15@6 30	6 30@6 35	6 30@6 35
20	6 25@6 50	6 20@6 35	6 25@6 45	6 25@6 45
21	6 20@6 45	6 10@6 27	6 20@6 30	6 20@6 30
22	6 20@6 40	6 10@6 25	6 20@6 25	6 20@6 30
23	6 25@6 40	6 10@6 30	6 20@6 25	6 25@6 30
24	6 27@6 45	6 25@6 35	6 30@6 35	6 30@6 40
25	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday	Sunday
26	6 30@6 40	6 35@6 40	6 35@6 40	6 35@6 40
27	6 40@6 52	6 35@6 45	6 37@6 40	6 40@6 45
28	6 40@6 55	6 30@6 45	6 40@6 45	6 40@6 45
29	6 45@6 60	6 25@6 50	6 25@5 50	6 25@6 60
30	6 42@6 52	6 25@6 50	6 30@6 50	6 40@6 50
31	6 50@6 65	6 35@6 55	6 40@6 60	6 50@6 60

SHEEP—There were no receipts of sheep today to make a market. However, the market is quotably steady, with quotations as follows: Fair to good natives, $3.50@4.75; fair to good westerns, $3.25@4.50; common and stock sheep, $2.25@3.50; good to choice 40 to 100-lb lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, South Omaha, Neb., for twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m. December 31, 1892:

RECEIPTS.

CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.		HORSES & MLS	
Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head.
70	1,695	64	4,158	.....	.....	.....	.....

DISPOSITION.

BUYERS.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Omaha Packing Co.	8	501	.....
The G. H. Hammond Co.	269	1,190	.....
Swift & Co.	680	862	208
The Cudahy Packing Co.	255	558	75
Squires	.....	535	.....
Brittain & Co.	.....	319	.....
A. Haas	359	.....	.....
R. Becker & D.	59	.....	.....
White, P. & D.	.....	384	.....
Shippers and Feeders	237	.....	.....
Total	1,867	4,169	283

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 31.—Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—There was a very small supply of cattle on today's market and prices were firm. Three hundred head on sale were bought up in good season on a bases of from $1.25 to $3.50 for inferior to choice cows and bulls, $2.00 to $3.65 for stockers and feeders and from $3.00 to $5.85 for very common to extra steers, from $6.60 to $7.00 for heavy hogs and from $6.35 to $6.80 for light.

The market showed some uneasiness but there was an average gain of of a good full 10c per 100 lbs. Very few of the offerings had to go as low as $6.00; in fact the prevailing prices were from $6.75 to $6.90 for heavy, $6.65 to $6.75 for light and $6.70 to $6.85 for medium weights.

The sheep market was firm at from $3.50 to $5.50, and lamb