Paper Read by Commissioner Williams Before the Farmers' Institute.

FAVORS AN EIGHT-FOOT BRICK ROADWAY

A Lesson From Ancient Rome-Macadam Roads Found Impracticable-Comparative Cost of Various Kinds of Roadway Materials.

Whatever opens up remote sections for easy hauling to the railway station, or brings an additional acre of arable land nearer to the city, cheapens the market for the poorest and increases the volume of trade and commerce for all.

This principle of political economy bas been recognized for years by the nations of Europe and the facreaching and splendidly maintained road system of Europe has distinctly favored the success of the small landed proprietors and has contributed in no small degree to the prospecity of those nations.

These road systems have been of greater value to the country as a means of raising the value of lands and putting the farmer in easy communication with the market than have the railways.

It is a common mistake that the farmer reaps all the benefit from good roads. While it is unquestionably true that the farmer is benefited in hundreds of ways by good roads, it must be borne in mind that anything which benefits the farmer benefits the entire community.

Our farmers have to compete with farmers who have the very best facilities for hauling their products to the markets and to the railways. Highways in Europe enable the farmer to carry immense loads to the market with one horse, which our farmers cannot do in some instances at all, because the road is simply impassable. Our farmers can perceive the odds against them when a dog in Europe can draw a load to the market, which a horse cannot do in the United States.

This is a day of competition in every thing, and the farmers of our country are realizing this. They have an im-mense advantage over the European farmers and have reduced the latter to tue practice of the very strictest economy in order to live at all. With economy and the advantage of the excellent highways, the European farmeke out an existence, but they have learned by stern necessity that which our farmers must learn for protection. If a highway can be provided by which a farmer can haul an increased load to the market with one horse that at the present time requires the services of two with a larger and stronger wagon, and if this can be done In a few hours instead of two or three days, it is as palpable as a proposition can be that he is benefited in just that proportion, and when it is considered that at certain seasons of the year our roads are absolutely impassable and four horses cannot draw a lead to our markets that one horse could draw in Europe it will be seen how much greater is the proportion against the farmer.

I will not occupy any more time in discussing the advisability of having good country roads, and believe that you will all agree with me on that prop-The matter next in importance is the question of the material to be used in

the construction of the road bed.

I can say, without fear of contradiction that no known system of road or street construction can be compared with that of the Romans. The Roman roads, the via Appia, the via Aurelia. the via Flaminia, the roads to the Rhine and the Danube and the 4,000 miles of road from the wall of Antoninus, in Great Britain through Rome to Jerusalem, still reveal lessons of construction worthy of the study of the road builders of the nineteenth century.

Their method of construction was to remove the soil to the full width of the road until a solid foundation was reached. This soil was replaced by more solid material well packed and made thoroughly compact and every precaution was taken to have the body of the read hard and strong. of the read hard and strong. This strength was made perfect by four layers of material, the lower layer con sisting of large flat stones, if convenient: if not, other stones were used and these were laid in mortar. The next layer was of small stones or coarse concrete; the third of finer concrete, on which was laid stones of several angles joined nicely and solidly together, which was the top layer. These four layers constituted i thickness of from three to sometimes Many of the roads constructed by the Romans remain in good condition at this day after a lapse of fifteen centuries, during which most of them have had little or no repairs. They stand a monument to the engineering ability of their builders and a worthy example for the most able engineers of the present century to follow. No system of road building has been devised which. in point of durability and smoothness. approaches these works of the con-

To be sure, the cost of construction of such roads was enormous, but they were built for military purposes, and large armies of men were available in their construction.

In these times we must devise some cheaper method of roadmaking, but it is evident that a system which is based upon the same fundamental principles which governed in the construction of these old roads will give the best re-Bults.

In this section of the country, where there are no stone quarries and no place where stones of any size or in any quan tity can be obtained, the question of the material to be used is one of primary importance. The item of expense is th most vital one, as the amount of money available is limited; therefore, we must seriously consider the question of what kind of material should be used.

In most European countries the country roads are constructed on what has come to be known as the macadam prin ciple. That is, a layer of broken stone from eight to ten inches in thickness, covered by another layer of slightly smaller stones about four inches in thickness, the whole covered by a layer of gravel two inches in thickness.

A road constructed on this principle requires constant repairing. Unless the ruts and holes are constantly repaired and filled up the road soon goes to pieces and will last but a short time. In France it is estimated that the cost of repairs per annum equals ene-twelfth of

the first cost of the road. The cost of repairs would be much greater in this country on account of the higher pay of laborers, and also on ac count of the greater cost of material. It is safe to say that the cost of repairs per annums would amount to at least one fifth, with the chances greatly in favor

of the cost amounting to nearly one-fourth, of the first cost of the road. Let us take, for example, a macadam road built with a base of broken stone four inches in thickness covered with a layer of peanut gravel two inches thick. This is a very light road and it is questionable whether it would prove ser-

PRACTICAL ROAD BUILDING viceable, but it will serve as a basis of calculation. Such a road could be built calculation. Such a road could be built for about 75 cents per square yard.

If a roadway is made twenty feet wide, as is urged by some, this kind of a road would cost \$8.800 per mile. The repairs on such a road would cost in the neighborhood of \$1,000 per annum for each mile. While it is an indisputable fact that a macadam road is one of the best obtainable, it is also a fact that the road requires constant attention. If allowed to stand for any length of time without repairs it is soon destroyed and s no better than a common dirt road.

On the other hand, a stone block pavement offers a solution of the question by durability, but here, again, we are confronted by the enormous expense. A road made of granite blocks on a concrete base would need no repairs for years, but such a road twenty feet in width would cost at least \$25,000 per mile, and is therefore impracticable

It seems to me that the solution of this all important problem lies in the use of vitrified brick for paving. A pavement made of such brick laid on six inches of concrete, with a cushion of two inches of good sand, can be built for \$1.60 per square yard.

In my opinion It is not policy at this time, and with the limited amount of money to be invested, to attempt to make roads twenty feet wide. I am in favor of building roadways eight feet in width, with "turnouts" at regular intervals, on the theory that it is better to have ten miles of narrow road than four miles of wide road. I believe that an eight-foot roadway is sufficient for all practical purposes, and turnouts, or sidetracks, if you please, could be constructed at such distances as to not materially increase the cost. Such a road, made on the specifications I have mentioned, would cost \$7,500 per mile, not including the price of the curb. This is \$1,300 less than the first cost of a macadam road twenty feet in width, and the cost of repairs would be almost nothing in comparison, while, for all practical purposes, the narrow road would answer just as well as the wider

It would be necessary to determine pon some sort of curb. This should be et flush with the surface of the roadway and should be of some durable material Celorado sandstone would make an deal curb, but the cost would be in the neighborhood of \$4,000 per mile. Three louble courses of brick set on edge in ement would also make a durable and practicable curb and could be laid much heaper than sandstone.

These figures quoted on brick are based on the present prices of paving brick in Omaha. These brick are all shipped here from other points, thereby increasing their cost somewhat. eral attempts have been made in this vicinity to burn brick for paving, but all have failed up to this time. It was annonneed a short time ago that a ledge of lay had been discovered near South Omaha which would make a good vitrified brick, but as yet no results have been attained. It remains to be seen whether this section can produce a clay which will make a good brick for pay-

Before closing I wish to say a few words about keeping our dirt reads in repair. Until we have all our roads paved it is important that the eading to the main artery of travel should be kept in good condition. It will do us no good to pave the main roads if the feeders are allowed to get in such a state that it is impossible to get a load through them.

It is not sufficient that these roads should have a few loads of dirt dumped on them at long intervals, allowing it to remain in a pile until worn down by Those having this work in charge should do their work in a systematic manner. The road bed should be shaped in such a manner that the water will run off at the sides instead of by the soil. Wherever possible the road should be rolled so as to present a hard surface to travel and moisture.

A'little care at short intervals is much better than a week of careless work once each quarter. The art of making oads ranks among the sciences and should be carefully studied.

MITCHELL COUNTY, KANSAS.

Its Boundless Wealth and Resources and Prosperous, Growing Towns. Mitchell county, Kansas, is located about 180 miles west of the Missouri river and thirty miles south of the Nebraska state line. It has 720 square miles of territory and ranks as the fortysecond county in the state in point of population, its population being a little over 15,000. The surface of the county is generally undulating, about 20 per cent being bottom land. The county is well watered. The Solomon river flows from west to east through the county, and affords fine water power for all needed purposes. The valley of the Solomon river is among the most famous and richest vallevs in the state, and is covered with beautiful and well tilled farms, which with their fine residences, large barns and granaries, orchards and groves present a most pleasing sight. One can stand upon the hills bordering the valley and ook as far as the eye can reach up and down the valley and behold as rich and as prosperous a farming section as can The soil of the be found anywhere. is a dark leam, rich deep and suitable for county all kinds of grain, vegetables and fruits. The principal streams in the county ides the Solomon river, and which flow into the Solomon from the north, are East and West Asher creeks, Plum reek, Mulberry, Brown, Limestone and Oak creeks, while from the south flow the following creeks: Carr, Walnut, Inlian and Labor creeks. Along each of the creeks is rich bottom land from onehalf to two miles in width. The banks of the Solomon river and creeks are fringed with timber, consisting of oak, ash, hickory, walnut, box elder and cottonwood. Salt creek flows through the south part of the county from west to east. The upland prairies lying between the river and creeks are productive and are well settled with intelligent and energetic farmers, some of whom are still living on the original homesteads which they took as government land from the Indians in the early settlement of the county and which, through their own efforts, have been converted from the once wild and virgin prairies to the beautiful country nomes of a happy, prosperous and contented farming community. Magnesia, limestone and sandstone abound in all portions of the county. The ries are principally in the bluffs and on the banks of streams. The limestone is used for building purposes and for fence posts. It is found in layers averaging about eight inches The sandstone furnishes excellent building material. lay exists in several parts of the county.

s found in several localities and is mined to a limited extent for home consumption only. The principal crops are wheat, oats, rye and corn, while broom corn, millet and cane do well. Mitchell county belongs to the central belt of Kansas, which gives the largest average yield of winter wheat per acre of any portion of the state, the average cording to location and improvements.

There are a number of salt springs and

marshes throughout the county.

20.68 bushels per acre. There were in Mitchell county in 1892, 70,000 acres in winter wheat which yielded 1.544,180 bushels. There were 18,420 acres in oats which gave a yield of 590,000 bushels. There were a little over 3,000 acres in eye with a yield of 61,000 bushels. There were 81,049 acres in corn with a yield of 1,638,080 bushels. This section is a splendid stock and dairy country as well as a great grain producing country. There are in the county over 10,000 horses, 11,000 cows, over 21,000 cattle, about 9,000 sheep and there were about 50,000 head of hogs,

The yields of grain vary very much, owing largely to the time and manner of cultivation. Wheat yields from fifteen to fifty bushels per acre, oats from thirty to sixty bushels per acre, rye from fifteen to forty bushels per acre, and corn from twenty to eighty bushels per acre. The best of all crops for pasture and forage is alfalfa. On bottom lands it makes an enormous It can be cut four times during growth. a year, and the yield of hay at last cut-ting is from one to two and one-half tons per acre, making a total y during the season of from four ten tons per acre. Hogs or cattle will live upon and fatten on the green alfalfa pasture or upon the cured hay. Hogs have been raised and fattened en tirely upon alfalfa without ever being fed a bushel of corn. The farmers who have tried alfalfa and raised hogs on it claim that for making morey there is nothing equal to a good field of alfalfa with a sufficient number of hogs to eat it: that the expense and cost of raising and caring for hogs is reduced so much that the money derived from the sale of hogs raised and fattened on alfalfa is nearly all profit. There are men in the country who have bottom land farms, and have tried alfalfa for a few years as an experiment who are going to seed their entire farms to afalfa, and raise hogs and cease to plow and cultivate corn, that the profit on afalfa is so much greater than on any other crop that can be raised. It is a splendid crop for all lazy people, as here is no harvesting to be done in midsummer. The hogs will do the barvesting while the farmer sits in the shade, and the profits will be greater than if he worked hard early and late to raise a crop of corn or wheat.

There are many people who have the impression that central Kansas cannot raise fruit. Central Kansas, they must recollect, is comparatively a new country; that it takes a few years to plant and grow an orehard; that the first settlers in a new country are mostly poor people and require all the money they have or can make the first few years to supply their necessities; that the land must first be subdued from its wild and sterile condition and subjected to civilization. There are many fine orchards in Mitchell county. E. A. Taylor is probably the first and largest fruitgrower in the county. He marketed in 1891 over 4,500 bushels of fine peaches, 3,000 bushels of apples of the best quality, 600 bushels of pears, 200 bushels of cherries and eight or ten tons of grapes, besides large quantities of apricots, plums, straw berries, blackberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currents. There are many fine apple and peach orchards just beginning to bear throughout the county,

and many small vineyards.

While Mitchell county has a fine. healthful climate, excellent water, a rich and fertile soil, the things that are necessary for the physical and temporal welfare of humanity, its people have not been unmindful to provide for the welfare of all. There are 114 public schools and two denominational schools in the county, and fifty-one church organizations, with twenty-nine church buildings divided among the various lenominations so that no matter what one's religious preferences may be he can be suited.

The county has two railroads. central branch of the Union Pacific which is operated as a part of the Missouri Pacific system, enters the county near the northwest corner and runs east and west. The towns of Scuttsville, Beloit, Solomon Rapids, Glen Elder and Cawker City are all located along the line of this railroad. The other railroad is the Solomon branch of the Union Pacific and is a part of the Union Pacific system. The road runs in a northwesterly direction from the east line of the county to Beloit, which is the terminus of the rord. On this road are located the thriving towns of Ashville and Simpson. These two railroads furnish adequate transportation privileges and the cities and towns are all good market points for all the grain, stock and other

products raised in the county.

Beloit, the county seat of Mitcheli county, is the best city in north central Kansas, all things being considered. It is beautifully situated upon the north of the Solomon river. The ground slopes sufficiently to afford excellent drainage. Beloit is a city of 3,500 inhabitants, having excellent schools and churches, there being four large school buildings which have an average attendance of 900 pupils. The following church organizations have good substantial church buildings: Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Christian, Reformed Lutherans, Catholics, Episcopalian and Adventists. There is a fine opera house which affords the citizens a place for public gatherings. The business houses of the city are built principally of stone with iron and plate glass fronts, which gives the appearance of compactness for which the city is noted. There about fifteen miles of about stone flagging sidewalks in the city, made from the native limestone found in layers of about four inches in thickness in various quarries around the city. The flagging is neatly dressed and compactly laied; it makes a beautiful and per-manent walk. These walks are all bordered with shade trees, and the lawns are covered with fruit and orna-

mented trees and shrubs. There are three solid and substantial banks in the city, all doing a good busi-ness and having deposits ranging from \$100,000 to \$200,000 each. There are two exclusive clothing houses and three merchant tailors which supply the people in that line. There are five general merchandise houses which carry stock of from \$15,000 to \$50,000 each, two exclusive boot and shoe stores, and two exclusive greeery stores, and numerous other small stores carrying various kinds of merchandise.

There are two large jewelry stores, three harness shops, six blacksmith and carriage shops. There are three large hardware stores, four agricultural implement houses, two furniture stores, two lumber yards, three grain elevators. The far-famed Beloit mills supply the staff of life. The milling company finding their business rapidly increasing and their room too small for their business are now erecting a large, commodious building which will be fitted up with the best and latest improved machinery, which will enable them to supply the increasing demand for their brands of There are three feed stores and six livery and sale stables. There are five hotels. The city has an excellent system of water works and a splendid electric light plant, all of which gives the city a metropolitan appearance country around Beloit is quite

yield for the north half of the central | The average price for farms would be belt of Kansas as given by the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture being | considering the productiveness and nearness to markets. While there are not so many strangers coming into this sec-tion, owing to the fact of there being no through line of raffread running through the country, yet there is a good demand for farm lands; the resident farmers being, in most cases, the purchasers. Land is steadily increasing in value. To any seeking homes where good eli mate, good schools, good land, good markets, good society, church and social privileges are on-abject, they can find them all by coming to Mitchell county.

Nervous headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer—Trial bottle 10c,

Kansas.

FOUR-FOOTED COP.

Wonderful Intelligence Displayed by a Boston Mastiff.

East Boston has a four-footed policeman in the shape of a large black dog, a cross between a mastiff and a New-foundland, which, according to his masunderstands every word that is spoken to him. He earned his title of the four-footed policeman" in the following manner, says the Boston Herald: Living in the same house with the dog's master was another family that owned a small dog called Fanny. This animal and Nero became close friends. One day Fanny was not to be found. All the morning her mistress watched in vain for her return, but at noontime she was still miss-Nero walked disconsolately up and down the yard, sniffing at the ground.

'Nero, do you know where Fanny is? Nero barked and ran to the gate. "Do you want to go and bring Fanny

Nero gave another bark, and began to

cratch at the gate. His master opened it. "Go find Fanny and bring her home,

he said, and Nero leaped away. He was absent about two days, and on the morning of the third he returned. joyfully wagging his great tail and accompanied by poor Fanny, who was look-ing lean and hungry, and had a short piece of clothesline tied about her neck. Both dogs were covered with dry earth, and the piece of rope around Fanny's neck was frayed and chewed, while shreds of it were found sticking to Nero's It was apparent that he had dug a hole under a fence or wall and had then bitten his companion's bonds until she was free, afterwards guiding her

A short time ago Nero was walking up Border street, East Boston, limping When he got to Mason's lumber mills, the doors of which are always open, he entered, approached one of the men, and held up his injured paw. Nero has not a very pleasant looking face, and the man did not offer to touch him, but called on him to "go out." The dog walked as far away as the door, and, turning around, came back and again held up his wounded foot. The man stopped his work, and, gently taking hold of the paw, found a safety pin embedded deep in the flesh. He extracted the pin, the dog wincing at the pain, and when he got it out the dog licked his paw and then fawned about his surgeon. Shortly afterwards he took his departure as if nothing had happened. Money cannot buy that dog.

You don't want a torpic niver; you don't want a bad complexion, you don't want a bad breath; you don't want a headache. Then use De Witt's Little Early Risers, the amous little pills.

WOOLSEY'S SPLENDID SHCT.

A Man Who Was Famous with His Rifle in the West.

"The finest rifle shot that ever walked the soil of the west was a man named near Yuma, Ariz., in the good old stage days of the west." said Wallace Mc-Laurin to the St. Louis Republic re-"This man Woolsey was originally from Ohio. He moved to Ari zona in his early childhood. When he was about the age of 10 his father and mother were killed and scalped by the Apaches. He hid in the rocks and escaped. Five years later, when he was a mere boy, he went on the warpath for the Apaches and he never spared one. He could not count exactly how many he had killed in his life.

"The last time I saw him was one day while the stage stopped to let the horses rest near Texas Hill, on the Gila river, in 1872. His fame as a rifle shot had spread all over the west and the mention of his name filled the Apaches hearts with fear and trembling. The passengers persuaded him to give an exhibition of his marksmanship, and he consented. He nailed a board up to the side of a little shanty and put 100 balls at a distance of 100 yards in the same place, without the difference of a sixteenth of an inch in 100 shots. He then drove the nails far into the board with ten more shots.

"Every one applauded. Then he took a common bullet, tied it to an infinitesimally small thread, fastened thread to the limb of a tree twenty feet above the ground, placed a small neck bottle on the ground and started the bullet swinging to and fro. He walked paces, wheeled suddenly back lifty around and fired.

"Well, gentlemen, you may stuff me with sawdust and exhibit me at the World's fair as the biggest liar in the universe if Woolsey didn't cut that string in twain with his rifle ball and make the bullet drop into the mouth of that bottle."

FIREPROOFING A POSSIBILITY. Combustible Material Heedlessly Used So-Called "Fireroof" Building 2

Scarcely a week goes by, writes Charles H. Bebb in an article on "Fire Losses in Fireproof Buildings" in the current number of the Engineering Magazine, that one or another of the journals devoted to architecture does not contain some article by experienced and able writers, bearing upon the fire-proofing of buildings, and without doubt there could be formulated from these articles a system of principles that would be thoroughly efficient to meet the requirements. In the attempt to discover right principles the advice and assistance of the now noted fireproofing companies should not be neglected. The demand was no sooner created for a science of fireproofing than it was immediately met by the formation of companies for the very purpose of supplying it. The new industry, with experience as its teacher, has developed year by year, until at the present moment there is not a first-class architect or engineer in the country who will deny that an absolutely fireproof build-ing can be built, and at a reasonable Yet fires of the most disastrous character are constantly occurring in buildings advertised by their owners as

fireproof. It is not suprising, therefore,

that a large elment-probably a vast majority-of the entire community doubt

the possibility of constructing an ab

s lutely fireproof building. It is an in-

ontrovertible fact that every fire which

has taken place in a frireproof' building has been due to the indiscriminate use of combastible material in its conit Cores Colds. Coughs. Sore Throat, Croup, Influ-nza, Whooping Cough, Brenchitis and Asthma. A certain cure for Consumption in first stages, and a sure relief in advanced stages. Use at ones, fou will see the excellent effect after taking the ret dose. Sold by dealers everywhere. Large ottles 50 cents and \$1.00. struction; moreover, it may be demonst, ated that fireproof material could have been substituted for the material burned at a cost not exceeding 20 per

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Trading Was Active in All Pits with a Break in Corn.

STAGNATION PREVAILED AT

Government Report on Swine Was Considered Bearish at First by the Provision Crowd but They Modified

Their Views Later.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 11 .- A break of le took place in corn today. Trading was active in all plts. Compared with last night the decline at the close was he for wheat, he in corn, he in oats, 224e in pork and 125e in ribs.

The slide in corn did not begin until after a

period of stagnation. F. B. Ream appeared on the top platform of the pit and, without any preliminary shouting, began to sell corn at the price the brokers were then bidding for it. The crowd immediately ceased bidding. tain Phillips about the same time put brokers into the pit to sell and Mr. T. M. Baxter, along with a crowd of brokers from the wheat pit rushed into the melec as sellers. There was a speedy slump in the price with so much manimity among the speculators.

The day's receipts were 276 cars, or 49 over the estimates. There were only 30 cars of contract corn in the above. The receipts at hicago for the week amounted to 1,097,450 bu, and the shipments to 553,939, bu., showing only moderate receipts, an accumulation of 543,521 bu., and that was considered one of the weak features of the present situation. The milder weather was likewise expected to release a good deal of corn which was loaded on cars but sidetracked at country stations during the recent severe weather. The close was unsettled at 4c from bottom prices. Conflicting crop advices, buying orders from

St. Louis and reluctance to sell short kept the wheat market steady for a time, but as the day advanced the market began to show weakness, influenced largely by the decided break

day advanced the market began to show weakness, influenced largely by the decided break
which started in corn and oats, while the finer
and milder weather and more assurance that
the wheat had been uninjured also belped to
weaken values. Holders got discouraged and
said freely, while there was also a growing
disposition to short the market.

The opening was about 'ich lower than vesterday's closing, ruled easy and prices further declined 'ich held steady and the closing was
about 'ich lower for May and 'ich lower for July
than yesterday. Offerings were liberal and a
good deal of short selling was indulged in.
This, combined with the depression in corn,
made the market weak and prices receded 'ich.
At the decline there was good general buying,
but prices only raillied slightly.

The government report on swine was considered bearish at first by the provision crowd,
but they modified their views a little later.
For about half an hour it looked as if a considerable break would occur. There was a
hvely raily at the end of the time named, but
pork and ribs were too freely offered to hold
up. Lard was held with a firm grip after its
early break and was bid up by the speculator
who is thought to be the most heavily interested in seeing it decline. A. J. Wright appeared on the floor and bid for May lard until
it had bounced to \$12.90, but the close was at
a reaction of 1224c.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat. reaction of 125c. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat,

cars; corn, 200 cars; oats, 100 cars; hogs The leading futures ranged as follows: AUTICLES, TOPEN, URIGINAL TOWN STORES VETA

America.	OFER	triestr.	T. 1.1.	CLUSE	A ST A
Wheat No 2 February May July Corn No. 2	75% 790,79% 1884 (818	7574 7914 7814	75% 78 4 41 % 78%	7354 7854 7854	75% 19% 0:3% 79%
February. May. July. Onto No. 2 -	45% 46% 46% 46%	4634 4634 463a	4256 4378 4614	427 <u>6</u> 467 <u>6</u> 467 <u>6</u>	4356 4676 47
May Mess Pork-	31 3416 (87%)	3114 3456	31 3454	31 3436	3114 34969394
May	20 05	20 05	19 75	19 80	2) 07%
May July Short Kibs	12 60 12 40	12 90 12 45	12 60 12 10	12 77% 12 20	12 70 12 40
May	10 25	10 47%	10.25	10 35	10:4736

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR-Lifeless and nominally unchanged.
WHEAT-No. 2 spring, 75%; No. 3 spring,
63@67c; No. 2 red, 75%c.
COBN-No. 2, 42½@42½c; No. 3 cash, 39c;
No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 39¼c.
OATS-No. 2, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b.,
36c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 33¼@35c.
RYE-No. 2, 52½c.
BARLEY-No. 2, 64c; No. 3, f. o. b., 45@64c;
No. 4, f. o. b., 40@48c.
FLAX SEED-No. 1, \$1,22½.
TIMOTHY SEED-Prime, \$4,50.
PORK-Mess, per bbli, \$19,12½@19.25; lard,
oer 100 lbs. \$12,77½; short ribs sides, doosel,
\$10,35@10.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed),
\$87½@10.00; short clear sides (boxed, \$10.90
@.0.95.
WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal.,

WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., Sugars—Cut loaf, 514@54c; granulated, 54c; tandard "A," 5c. The following were the receipts and ship-

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments. 11,000 25 00 120,00 174,00 7,000 34,00	
Flour bbls Wheat bu Corn bu Oats bu Rye bu Barley bu	11,000 67,000 163,000 72,060 3,000 21,000		

@26c. Eggs, unsettled; strictly fresh, 25@26 New York Markets. New YOR MARKETS.

New YORK, Feb. 11.—FLOUR—Receipts, 25,-138 pkgs.; exports, 3,400 bbls., 4,000 sacks; sales, 6,500 pkgs.; market dull, firm; winter wheat, low grades, \$2,10@2,55; fair to fancy, \$2,55@2,75; patents, \$3,85@4,25; Minnesota clear, \$2,50@3,50; Minnesota straights, \$3,00@4,00; Minnesota patents, \$4,25@5,500.

CORNMEAL-Quiet, steady; yellow western RYE-Nominal; western, 58262c. BARLEY-Dull, firm; western, 60280c. BARLEY MALT-Quiet, steady; western, 652

BARLEY MALT—Quiet, steady; western, 65@ 850c.

WHEAT—Receipts, 13,175 bu.; exports, 90-672 bu.; sales, 640,000 bu. futures. Spot market dull, lower, closing steady; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 81½c; afloat, 81½c; f. o. b., 81@81½c; No. 1 northern, 85½c; No. 1 hard, 91c; No. 2 northern, 85½c; No. 3 spring, 80½c. Options were very dull and without particular feature, closing steady at ½@½c under yesterday. The decline is due to the weakness west and local realizing; No. 2 red, March, 80,@80½c, closing at 80½c; May, 82.7-16@82½c, closing at 80½c; July, 83½683½c, closing at 83½c.

Corn—Receipts, 54,300 bu.; exports, 500 bu.; sales, 110,000 bu. futures, 24,000 bu. spot. Spots dull, easier; No. 2,53@53½c in elevator, 54@54½c afloat; No. 3,51c. Options ½@54 lower on easier cables, with trading very slow; February, 53@53½c, closing at 53c; May, 52.11-16@52½c, closing at 52½c.

OATS—Receipts, 27,300 bu.; exports, 81 bu.; nosales, futures, 40,000 bu. spot. Spots, frmer, dull; options dull, nominal; February, 38c; May, 39c; spot No. 2 white, 41½c; No. 2 Chicago, 39½c; No. 3, 37½c; No. 3 white, 40½c; mixed western, 38½@39½c; white western, 39½@46c.

HAY—Firm; fair demand; shipping, 69@70c;

HAY-Firm; fair demand; shipping, 69270c; ood to choice, 75290c,

HAY-Firm; fair demand; shipping, 692/70c; good to choice, 75@90c.

Hors-Quiet, easy; state, common to choice, 215/24c; Paclfic coast, 21@24c.

Hibrs-Moderate demand, steady; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45 to 60 lbs., 4½@6c; Texas selected, 50 to 60 lbs., 5@7c.

Phovisions-Pork, moderate demand, firmer; old mess, \$19.75&20.00; new mess, \$21.00. Cut meats, scarce, wanted, firm; pickled bellies, 11½c bid; pickled shoulders, 10c; pickled hams, 14@14½c. Middles, quiet, stronger; short clear, 11¼c. Lard, quiet, higher; western steam closed at \$13.50; sales, none; March, \$13.10; May, \$13.10; July, \$12.60.

BUTTER-Unchanged; western dalry, 18@24c; western reamery, 23@30; western factory, 17@23½c; Elgin, 30c.

CHESSE-Fair demand; part skims, 4@10½c.
EGGS-Moderate demand, stronger; receipts,

Eags—Moderate demand, stronger; receipts, 3,369 pkgs.; western fresh, 30%31c.
Rice—Firm, good demand; domestic, fair to vatra, 35%66; Japan, 45%5c.
Molasses—New Orleans, open kettle, good



to choice. light supply, in good demand, firm at Scar Raw, quiet, steady; fair refining, 3 11-16c; centrifugals, 90 test, 3%: refined, dull, steady; of, 46-16g4%; moid A, 4 15-16 % being standard A, 4 11-1654%; moid A, 4 15-16 test, 4 9-1664%;; cat loaf, 5 5-10g5%; crushed, 5 5-10g5%; powdered, 4 15-16g5%; granulated, 4 11-16g5c; cubes, 4 15-16 g5%;

Produce Pointers.

The Chicago Times in commenting upon the local produce market says: At the present time South Water street would bear off all the prizes in a competition for the greatest number of long-faced men. All the faces in question belong on the shoulders of commission men whose signs predominate almost entirely from Fifth avenue to the lake, and are like the sands of the sea in number. Everything is scarce, and this in number. Everything is scarce, and this in-cludes not only produce, but money and buyers as well. In consequence the commis-sion men stand out with their coats buttoned tightly to their throats, their hands in their pockets and their opinion of the weather man unspeakable in the public print of the day. The milk of human kindness supposed to be in their souls is frozen also, like their opps calbage, opossums and lack rabbits. eggs, cabbage, opossums and jack rabbits. They have little cise to do save to talk, and They have little else to do save to talk, and not a few of them talked vigorously and vi-rulently yesterday. They blamed everything on the railr-ads and the men who run the weather for the balance of trade just now on the wrong side of their books.

A good many hides are received on this tarket and a local buyer issues the following instructions to shippers: During warm weather it is necessary to have green hides salted promptly, or they will spoil, but hides salted promptly, or they will spoil, but hiles can be shipped green in the winter season in a frozen state without salting. To cure a hide properly it is first necessary to trim it by cutting off what does not belong to the hide, such as horns, tail bones and shews, then spread the hide on the floor and sprinkle salt evenly and freely over the flesh side. In this way pile one hide on the other, flesh side up, head on head, tail on tail. Stretch out the flanks and legs so as to give the hides a chance to drain. It will take a week or more to cure hides thoroughly. When hides have lain over a week in salt they will then have lain over a week in salt they will then do to tie up and ship, after having shaken off the surplus salt. For a large neavy hide it will take about a pail of salt, and a less quantity for smaller hide or calfskin in pro-portion to size. (Green butcher hides shrink in salting from 10 to 15 percent, consequently salted or cured are worth from I to cents more than green.

There is something very fascinating about the commission business, especially that por-tion of it pertaining to fruit. The commission man's mind is always filled with hope. He is aware of the breakers in the past, but the uture always looks like plain sailing. being true of a man who is in the business and understands all the disappointments incident to the business it is not surprising that the outsider, who can see only the bright side, should be tempted to try his hand. Every little while some large firm in the city that is engaged in some other line of business suddenly discovers that there are millions to be made in fruit and they buy up large quantities and put it in store. One year a local grocery house put in lemons by the car load. How they came out with them is not known to the general public, but it has been observed that they have not been in the lemon business to any great extent since. Last fall people were saying that there were no apples in the country. It looked like such a snap that a large wholesale house con-cluded to take it in. Accordingly they put in apples without end and have been pushing apples all the winter.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle Trade Rather Demoralized-Hogs in Strong Demand and Higher. OMAHA, Feb. 11.—Receipts of all kinds show very little change compared with last week's supply. Compared with the same week last year receipts of both cattle and nogs snow a marked increase, while the hogs continue to decrease. The official figures are as follows:

Receipts this week. 17,485 22,168 6,411 Receipts last week. 18,862 21,247 4,420 Same week last year 13,388 34,235 3,968

so much as the medium grade steers, on which dressed beef buyers had it all to themselves. The advance of the early part of the week was completely wiped out and the pens had plenty of cattle in them at the close.

Today's trade was little better than that of Friday. The run was not by any means heavy, but as eastern markets were weak the offerings were sufficiently liberal to enable buyers to fill their orders with what suited them at barely steady prices and take off a shaving or steady prices and take off a shaving or two where the quality was not ex-actly to their liking. Some 13,60 and 1,566-tb beeves brought \$5,10%5.35, but cattle of that kind are scarce enough here to sel well at any time. Fair to very good 1,000 to 1,250-lb, steers sold at from \$4.00 to \$4.60, with sales of poor to fair stuff scattering at from \$4.00 down. In general on all but the ripe heavy beeves

BONDS TOTAL ISSUES OF CITIES, CONDICES, SCHOOL DISTRICTS. WATER ANIES, ST.R.R.COMPANIES, et N.W. HARRIS & COMPANY, Bankers,

163-165 Dearborn Street, CHICACO. 15 Wall Street, NEW YORK, 70 State St., BOSTCN.

JOHN D. DADISMAN, Managers WALTER E. WOOD, Market Reports by mail and wire checcfullyfushed upon application

Jobbers' Directory

AWNINGSAND TENTS Omaha Tent-Awning COMPANY.

HORSE COVERS. BAGS AND TWINES-BIG/GLES. M. O. Daxon. Bemis Omaha Bag COMPANY.
Importers and man_frs.
flour sacks, burlaps,
payments, 12) N.15th.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Morse-Coe Shoe Company, Howard Street. Factory corner lith and Douglas Streets.

We are making close prices to eash buyers, and are selling a class of goods which is very saleable with merchants. Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed SHOE CO., boots, shoe and rubber goods, 133s 1310 Harney St. COMPANY. Wholesale mfrs. agents Boston Rubber Shoe Co., 1101-1104-1106 Harney St.

CORNICE. Omaha Coal, Coke & Eagle Cornice Works LIME CO. hard and soft coal, S. F. cor. 16th and Douglas Sts.

Mfrs. galvanized from cornice, window cap's metallic skylights, etc. 1150-1132 Dodge St.

DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith & Co., Kilpatrick-Koch Dry

Dry goods notions fur-nishing goods, cornsr lith and lloward six.

GOODS CO.
Notions, gents faraish-inggoods, cor. lith and Harner Six. FURNITURE.

Omaha Upholstering | Beebee & Runyan CO., upholstered furniture, 11/2 1104 Nicholas 81. Wholesale only. Turniture Co., Grace and 13th Sts.

prices dropped fully 30c in the past two days and the week closes with a very weak feeling pervading the trade.

In butchers' stock and canners the fluctua- getions have not been so great but they followed dethe same three On the better grades of cows and discrete prices have been partially sustained by liberal outside orders and an active specus be declined for to 15c in the past two days, 3t Tho market today was all right as dar as good to choice stuff was concerned, with sales at from \$3.25 to \$3.00, to \$4.00 to \$3.50, with common and canning or grades scattering down as low as \$1.75. Bulls, nown and stags were in good demand and about a stendy at from \$2.00 to \$3.75. Offerings of calves were moderate and prices quotably unsufficially appeared at from \$2.00 to \$3.75.

Notwithstanding the wild fluctuations in fat the calves were moderate and prices of the week set finds prices quotably as high as at any time ress a contry, with the demand far exceeding the supply. Trading today was somewhat restricted on account of the limited offerings, hour the general tone to the trade was strong, in Sales were at from \$2.00 to \$3.70, with nothing it at all desirable under \$3.00.

Hoes—The most noticeable features of the accurate the past week have been the continued light receipts and light weight of the offerings and the improvement in the demand from x-castern packers. As a result of these circumstances prices have advanced fully 30c 41cm all grades. In spite of this cast and the improvement in the demand from x-castern packers. As a result of these circumstances prices have advanced fully 30c 41cm all grades. In spite of this cast and the improvement in the demand from x-castern packers, as a result of these circumstances prices have advanced fully 30c 41cm all grades. In spite of this cast has strong as a nonth ago, when hogs were self-in ing nearly \$1.50 per hundred weight less than how, Loral fresh meat trade supplied and occurred to pound prices on every passible op-denting to pound prices on every passible op-dent

to keep their fresh meat trade supplied and continue to pound prices on every passible opportunity.

The market today, looked at from the sellers' standpoint, was a very satisfactory one. On the early market with shippers, speculators and fresh meat men buying freely, trade was brisk and prices were from 5c to the ligher than Friday. Good to choice medium and breavy hogs sold at from 8s.12s, unro 8s.25 with light and mixed stuff at 48.05 and \$8.10. Sekers, as usual, held back until negent criters had been filled, when they paunded prices somewhat, and the dose was weak with the advance nearly all lost. The peak, however, were cleared by the middle of the forenoon, the built of the fair to good hogs of all weights selling at 8s.10 to 48.15 as against 8s.00 to 8s.10 Friday and 87.75 to 57.85 has Saturday.

Sugre-Early receipts were billed direct to swift & Co. That house has killed an average of 700 sheep per day the past week, the best record the house has yet made. The demand is very active for both mattons and feeders of the right kind and prices are quotably firm, Fair to good nuries, \$3.50.50.00. common, and stock sheep, \$2.2563.75; good to choice 40 to 100-lb, lambs, \$4.00.25.75.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m. February 11, 1893;

CATTLE | HOGS | SHEEP, (HORSEN & MLS Cars | Head Cars | Head Cars | Head Cars | Head. 120 2,076 74 5,120 3 851 DISPOSITION.

CATTLE. HOGS Omaha Packing Co...... The G. H. Hammond Co. 168 421 756 1,094 35 236 649 666 The G. H. Hammond to Swift & Co. The Cudahy Packing Co. John P. Squires & Co. Sperry B. A. Haas. R. Becker & Degan 447 Vansant & Carey.... Lee Rothschild Shippers and feeders. Left over Total.

2,952 5.151 THE WOMAN WHO WORKS, and is tired, will find a scription. Perfectly harmless in any condition of the female sys-

tem. It promotes all the natural functions, and builds up, strengthens, regulates, and cures. For women approach-ing confinement, nursing mothers, and every weak, run-down, delicate woman, it is an invigorating, supporting tonic that's peculiarly adapted to show

But it's more than that, too. It's the only guaranteed remedy for all the functional disturbances, painful disorders, and chronic weaknesses of womanhood. In "femals complaints" of every kind, periodical pains, bearing-down sensations, internal inflamma tion, and kindred ailments, if it ever fails benefit or cure, you have your money Something else that pays the dealer better, may be offered as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for him, but it can't be, for you.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company South Omaha.

Best Cattle Ho and Shrep market in the west. COMMISSION HOUSES.

Wood Brothers.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. Fouth Cmaha—Telephone 1157.

OMAHA Manufacturers' and

HARDWARE. Rector & Wilhelmy | Lobeck& Lina, COMPANY.

Deaters in hardware and Corner 10th and Jackson mechanics tools 1404 Bouglas St.

W. A. L. Gibbon & Co. Omaha Safe and Iron Wholesale Hats, caps, strawgoods, gloves, mittens, 215

HATS, ETJ.

WORKS.
Safes vaults, jall work, iron shutters and fire escapes. Autress & Gartt, ith and Jackson. and Harney Sta. LUMBER.

John A. Wakefield, | Charles R. Les, 9th and Donglas. walte lime.

LIQUORS. MILLINERY. Frick & Harant, [1. 053: falla: &C) importers and jobs of millioner, a otto Mail orders prompt 205-212 S. Httn St. Wholesale liquor dealers 1001 Farnam St.

PAPER. OILS.

Carpenter Paper Co. | Standard Oil Co., Carry a full stock of printing wrapping and writing papers, card paper, etc. Refined and Intrication offs, axle grease, etc.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.

Branch & Co., Jas. A. Clark & Co.,

Produce, fruits of all Butter, choose, eggs, poultry and gave, all 8, lith st.

STOVE REPAIRS. | SASH. DODR

Omaha Stove Repair | M. A. Disbron & Co WORKS, stove repairs Manufacturers of such andwater attachments doors, blinds and for any kind of slove made, 1807 Douglas St. Bus, 12th aug. 24 std.