Glimpsus of Life on Land and Sea About the Sandwich Islands.

CLIMATE OF PERPETUAL SUMMER

Tropleal Luxuriance in Mountain and Valley-Wonderfal Craters of Hawaii-History of the Islands and Characterlaties of the Natives.

Kate Field's Washington: From the Australian colonies I sailed across the Pacific ocean to the Sandwich islands. Twenty-one days journey from Sydney, N. S. W., landed me at Honolulu-the residence of the queen and the capital of the islands. The city I found occupied by natives, Chinese, Portuguese, Americans and other nationalities. It contains, of all races, 30,000 inhabitants. The principal islands are Oahu, Maui, Molokai, Nihau, Kauai, Lanai and Hawali. They contain about 90,000 people, and are situated 2,100 miles west of San Francisco. Located south of the tropic line, they have a climate of perpetual summer. No frosts or snows appear on this group except on the high elevations of the mountains, but on the higher of the lofty craters the everlasting snows are found. The craters on Hawaii are over 14,000 feet high, and present peaks of scenic grandeur. The islands are green throughout the year, and rips fruit can be gathered and bouquets plucked every day. The vegetation is exceedingly beautiful and variegated, and charms the eye of all visitors with its novelty and diversity. The fruits comprise oranges, lemons, mangoes, pineapples, bananas, limes, apples, figs peaches and native apples, all of which grow in great abundance.

In all the valleys and on every mountain slope can be seen tropical fruits growing wild in the forest. The cocoanut trees grow along the sea, and their stately groves fringe almost every beach with a line of green. The mountains are, almost all of them, covered with trees, and rise up out of the ocean like pyramids of emerald. Captain Cook called the group the

Sandwich islands. The natives called the archipelago the Hawaiian islands, and they are most generally known to the world by that name, A hundred years ago the islands were fuled by chiefs and petty kings. Each

island had a king of it own. Kamahamaha the great, called in Sandwich island history the Napoleon of the Pacific, king of Hawaii, in 1795, with his army crossed the channels in a fleet of canoes, conquered all the islands, and brought them under one dominion. He established what has been recognized for years as one of the monarchies of the world. His government was called the Hawaiian Kingdom. The foreign powers sent ministers and consuls to the court at the Sandwich islands and the Kamahamahas long ruled the kingdom through a succession of kings. When the Kamahamaha dynasty became ex-tinct it devolved on the Hawaiian parliament to choose a ruler. Kalakaua was elected in 1874 through the influence of an American missionary. He administered his government in sympathy with the American republic, and visited the United States soon after he ascended the throne, effecting treaties with this government for the admission of Hawaiian sugars into American ports free of duty. His reign was of unexampled presperity, commercial and industrial activity. The resources of the kingdom were developed, capital was attracted to the islands, and the products quadrupled. The production of sugar attained enormous proportions.

The king died two years ago in California when on a visit to this country to have the Hawaiian treaties renewed with this government.

His sister, the Princess Liliu, suc-ceeded him to the Hawalian throne. Her affiliations are with the British empire, and her government has been administered in sympathy with Queen Victoria's realm. The industries of the kingdom are conducted by foreign capital. The labor is performed by Chinese. The principal property holders and the predominating foreign residents on the slands are Americans. The propertyholders direct the votes of the kingdom

The sentiment of a majority of the people on the islands has been for years in favor of a republic. The queen re-ceived a salary of \$45,000 a year, and the form of a monarchy was extravagant and expensive. As the foreign residents pay the taxes, employ and influence the labor vote, a parliament can be elected and instructed to change the form of government from a monarchy to a miniature republic with a president and congress, or ask annexation to the United States.

D'The Sandwich islanders are Malays. They came over the Pacific ocean, from islands beyond, long ago. They have an olive complexion, straight black hair and lustrous brown eyes. Many have pleasant faces and handsome forms. They wear linen clothing all the year.

The ladies attire themselves in the holoku. The warm, tropical climate makes loose, flowing gowns a necessity The young girls wear wreaths of wild flowers around their brows, and decorate their bodies with chaplets of green leaves. They do not use gold jewelry, but ornament their toilet with the floral beauty of the tropics. They are fond of outdoor life and live most of the time in the groves. They sleep in hammocks under the trees and have their dances and feasts in the grottoes of the forests. They have little huts in which they dwell during storms, but are rarely found in their cottages except in rainy weather. They build grass-thatched houses and cover the roofs with rushes, and have wide porches in front of their doors to keep off the heat of the sun. They like to be near the sea so they can bathe in the waters of the ocean. They become expert surfriders and can scale the breakers in the wildest storms. Like seagulls they ride the tossing rollers, and smile at the ocean's maddest winds. In their little boats they sail over the blue bosom of the Pacific, and cruise many miles away from their island shores. Their little crafts cross the channels from island to island and visit all the ports in the archipelago. They are not afraid of the ocean solitudes, but are at home on its watery wastes, and find delight in its expanse of blue. Their songs of the sea are very sweet and poetic; and during their voy ages they sing their ocean melodies with entrancing power. At night, when the sun has gone beneath the western waves, and the tropic moon has soared among the twinkling stars and bathed the ocean in floods of silver, the island navigators from their little hulls, floating on the moonlit sea, send forth their Malayan songs with charming fervor.

These brown children of the sea have soft and musical voices, and rival the Italians in the smoothness of their melody. Next to listening to the of the breakers failing on the island shores when night has mantled the ocean and mountains with moonbeams, the tourist loves to hear the distant harmonies of the sailing mariners floating from the passing barks. The islanders have many national songs, in

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC which they recount their famous epochs of history and embalm the deeds of their warriors and heroes. The story of their lives and the history of their past is pre-served in songs, traditions and mytholo-gies. Around their camp circles they recount their myths and traditions to their children, and record on their memories the annals of their people. At the amiversaries of their noted characters they sing their national and historic songs, and the young are trained in a knowledge of the vocal record of their race. In after years the children sing the same songs to the rising youth; and as the ages roll on the oceanic story of the natives is perpetuated and the career of the sea rovers is handed down from generation to generation. The islanders are also fond of dancing. They practice dancing when they are young and when become grown they are accomplished in the art and dance with great ease and grace, moving their handsome forms with captivating precision and

On the sands of the seashores, under

regularity.

the palm trees, they have their dances -where the breezes from the ocean fan their sylvan ballrooms and the roar of the surf dashing on the reefs makes music to their festive joys, and the fire-flies illuminate the twilight. They often gather the nuts of the candle tree when the moon is on its wane and place the nuts on the limbe of the shrubs and around the roots of the trees; they ignite the oily nuts and the tiny lamps with a brilliant glow and cast a ruddy light over the ocean. The dancers can be seen, on moonilght nights, by the flames of these little nuts whirling around each other in waltzes under the shadows of the lofty palms and beneath the boughs of the wide-spreading banyans. Until late in the night they enjoy their glee on the sands, and after a bath in the surf seek their hammocks among the trees. Morning finds them ready for their boats and for a cruise over the waves or a voyage to other island shores. They are inonarchs of all they survey: the sea is their home and all the islands their camping The trees belong to them, and nature's first temples, the groves, furnish them with airy and gorgeous pavilions. The forests are in perpetual bloom, and the flowers of eternal summer per-fume their atmosphere. The glory of the trophies is seen in the blossoms of every bush, and floral beauty dangles in every swaying vine. The woods are redolent with everlasting flowers, and the rich breath of the orange trees mixes with the fainter odors of the lemon groves. The grottoes are hung with viny curtains and the arbors festooned with gaudy streamers. Apertures among the boughs open windows into the blue overhead and lead in vistas out to the tolling sea. The tree-walled caverns in the island forest with their tropical tapestry form boudoirs of fairy beauty that surpass palaces of marble.

Summer Temperature. NORTH GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 18.—Not a chill of the northern blizzards reaches this sun-kissed region. Here roses are blooming, strawberries are ripening and fruit trees are in bud. The delightful all the year around climate makes this a splendid health resort, and the boundless industrial resources which are drawing hither, investing capitalists from all over the land make it a wealth resort as well. North Galveston is destined to become the leading industrial city of the

HOUSEHOLD DECORATIONS.

A pleasing effect in home decoration now resorted to by ingenious women is that of covering discolored or oldfashioned wall paper with cheese cloth in any of the pretty shades to be found at the shops. The material is drawn tightly over the walls to be decorated and tacked here and there, each breadth lapping in a single plait. The pattern of the wall paper underneath is thrown out upon the cheese cloth, producing as rich an effect as if costly damask or the most elegant paper had been used, while the actual expense is the merest trifle.

A novelty in fire screens is painted on ground glass, which has a milky effect, with a design of ferns, dogwood blossoms and sunflowers, framed in bamboo.

A rule sometimes used by decorators when the woodwork in a room is used as a guide to the color scheme is to make the walls what is called a "self-har-mony." That is, if the woodwork is pine, which naturally has a yellow cast, make the walls or shades of brown; or, if of ash, a deep gray blue. Satin wood and maple wood harmonize with ivory yellow and mahogany with a silvery green.

The newest forks and spoons are of gold with Dresden china handles. They are so pretty that the admiring housewife finds an excuse for placing odd ones upon her table in addition to putting one at every plate.

Bon bon dishes, filled with cream peppermints, are now dinner adjuncts. If the color scheme is pink, then pink peppermints, and so on. An aid to digestion and a fashionable fad-two things certain to elevate the 'mint in popular

In selecting rope linen for embroidery take a bit of the thread between the thumb and fingers of both hands and rub t gently; then draw the fingers over it lengthwise. If it splits or breaks or frays with any degree of roughness, discard it as entirely worthless. Most of the cheap threads are nothing more or less than jute and are designed only to sell. More tha one person has tried ton work linen and found it so lumpy and rough and disagreeable looking that it was given up in dispair, sometimes without finishing the piece. First-class inen may be tested in the way described and will remain almost entirely smooth The finer grades may be scraped repeatedly with the thumb nail without producing any roughness.

If you have piles De Witt's Witch Hazel

A Cheap Telephone. There is a large manufacturing establishment in New York city in which the office is separated from the repair shop by a whole block. The two are connected by what seems to be a telephone, except that a jingle bell worked by a string is substituted for a crank and gong. As a matter of fact there is no electricity about this affair. The sound conductor is merely a fine, strong twine, knotted at e ich end into a little sheepskin diaphragm that is stretched like a drum head over a tin cylinder not so large as a man's list. Toy "telephones" of a similar description are sold in the streets, but this is perhaps the first in-stance of their adoption for practical business purposes.

Reform in Connecticut.

A member of the Connecticut legislature has introduced a bill, in his own writing, which proposes that it shall be made a misdemeanor for "anny person to alow his dorg to chase the waggon of anny other person under penulty of \$7 fine or thirday days in jale or both, mony penulty to go town in which crime occurs, jale penulty to bee workud out in county jale." The proposition—or, as the dispatch terms it, the composition was almost unanimously rejected. Evidently some strange, unreasoning prejudice against phonetic spelling still lingers in the state whose chief pride is it "steady habits."

Reason! Beec ham's Pills act like magic

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Considerable Fresh Export Business Reported from the Seaboard.

WHEAT AT THE OPENING WAS LOWER

After Ruling Firm for a While That Cereal Declined and Closed a Fraction Lower for May and July.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 18.-It was found today that most of the puts on wheat sold vesterday had a profit in them. Pardridge received per-haps 1,000,000 bushels in that way, from 764c to 76 kc. There was some fresh export business reported from the seaboard, being a change from the recent comparative weakness of that trade. There was very general heaviness. Wheat, corn, oats and provisions were considerably lower at the close than on the day before. The respective declines are in wheat and corn, each %c, oats %c, pork 27%c, lard from 25cc to 5c. and ribs 75cc.

Wheat at the opening was about '4c lower than yesterday's closing, held firm and then declined %c for May and %c for July, ruled steady, and the closing was %c lower for May and 1c for July. There was free unloading of long property, including a number of im-portant lines from supposed clique sources.

portant lines from supposed clique sources. The weakness was accounted for by the feeling developed by the snow storm, while cables were weak and lower and the prospects were that the visible supply might show an increase of from 250,000 bu, to 400,000 bu. The stock situation in Wall street and the general financial outlook also created some distrust and were important bear factors.

Corn was heavy through lack of support. It seemed to be a day of general liquidation. Operators were talking about the big visible supply, which far exceeds that of last year at this time, and pointed to the indifferent cash demand, the fairly liberal movement from first hands and the small export business. Shorts were fair buyers at the decline and caused a slight reaction.

Oats were also slow and weak and followed corn.

How modules were very sparingly dealt in

corn.

Hog products were very sparingly dealt in and, for lack of assistance from the usual supporters, sugged almost steadily and closed near the bottom figures.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 179 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 156 cars; hogs, 20,000 bend.

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	migh.	LOW.	CLOSE.	YEST
Wheat No 2	2440	2000	74.61	-	****
February	7356	7854	7136	73	77996
May	Titlescop	7924	7054	76%66%	77.56
July	75960036	7036	7054	:1056	7654
Corn No. 2-		144.0	2.20	200	
February.	41366656	4136	4076	41	4199日刊
May	44 14 62.74	4436	6454	4496	45 6634
July	45	45(6:4539	6.659	44961096	4034
Onte No. 2-	122477	240	225	200	2000
February.	80%	30%	80	20054	3014
May	3356	3376	3334	3496	33% 由为
Mess Pork-		10 00	700 4400	20.00	40. ***
May	19 70	19 70	10 4134	19 50	19 7734
Lard-	430.000	10 0011		***	***
May		12 9236	12 8714		12 90
July	12 50	12 50	12 50	12.50	12 5234
Sept	12 2754	19 2714	12 15	12 20	12 25
Short Ribs				40 701	10.101
May	10 35	10 35	10 2714	10 3214	10 4214

spring, nominally 59264c; No. 2 red, 724@

WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal. Sugars-Unchanged; cut loaf, 5%25%c; granulated, 5%c; standard "A," 5c. The following were the receipts and ship-

ments for today: Articles. On the Produce exchange today the butter market was quiet; creamery, 20%28c; dairy, 19%26c. Eggs, unsettled; strictly fresh, 28 &29c.

The week closed with a rather quiet market and the attendance on call was light.
The following prices are for delivery at Mississippi river points:
WHEAT-NO. 2 spring, 70c bid; No. 3 spring, 60c bid; No. 2 hard, 634c bid.
OATS-NO. 2 white Louisville terms, 324c bid; No. 3 white, 32c bid. bid; No. 3 white, 32c bid.

CORN-No. 2, April shipment, 38c; No. 3 or better, March shipment, 38c; No. 3 or better, March shipment, 38c; No. 3 or better, February or March, 37½c, St. Louis terms; No. 2 white, 39½c bid, St. Louis terms.

Among the saies were: 50 cars No. 2 corn, April shipment, Omaha terms, 38c; 25 cars No. 3 or better, March shipment, 38c; 10 cars No. 3 or better, February or March shipment, St. Louis terms, 37½c.

ROARD BRUES. BOARD BRIEFS.

Senator North of Columbus was a visitor on Charles Tower, representing Erwin, Green & Co. of Chicago, was looking over the Omaha

Omana Produce Market.

The week closed with the market fairly active for the day and season. In the way of changes there will be noted a weakening in the butter market, while eggs and hay have ad-APPLES-Stocks are held at \$3.50@4.00 for

fair to choice stock.

Bananas—Quoted at \$2.00@2.50 per bunch
Beans—Choice navy. \$2.25.

Butten—The arrivals are considerably
larger than they were a few days ago and
there is an easier feeling in the market.
Packing stock sells down to about 18c, while
good country roll goes largely at 19@20c. An
occasional package of extra choice roll brings
20@22c.

Catteriors.

2000 P.C.
CALIFORNIA CABBAGE—Per lb., 2%c.
CELERY—Per doz., 40c.
CRANBERRIES—Bell and bugle, \$10.50; Jersey Cape Cod, \$9.50.
EGGS—The receipts were again very light,

and as a consequence the market advanced, the majority of the sales being reported at 22 @23c. A good many dealers are anticipating a heavy run the carly part of next week and a consequent break in the market.

GAME—Small rabbits, \$1.50; jack rabbits, \$3.50.

GAME—Small rabbits, \$1.50; jnck rabbits, \$3.50.

HAY—Prices were a little stronger and sales ranged from \$6.0026.50.

Hidden No. 1 green, 3½c; No. 1 green salted, 4½c; No. 2 green salted, 3½c; No. 1 green salted, 25 to 40 lbs., 3½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 7½c; No. 2 veal calf, 8 to 15 lbs., 5½c; No. 1 dry flint, 627½c; No. 2 dry flint, 425½c; No. 1 dry flint, 627½c; No. 2 dry flint, 425½c; No. 1 dry salted, 526c; part cured hides ½ per cent per pound less than fully cared.

HONEY—Choice to fancy white clover, 1820 clo; fair to good, 1626 lbs., 525c; fancy, \$4.00.

MALAGA GRAPES—Good shipping stock, \$8.50.

NEW VEGETABLES—Lettuce, radishes, and parsley, 45c per doz; green onlons 40c.

NUTS—Large blokory, \$1.50; black walnuts, \$1.00261.25.

Oxions—Home grown, \$1.2021.25 per backel.

parsley, 45c per doz; green onlons 40c.

NUTS—Large hickory, \$1.50; black walnuts, \$1.0026,1.25.

Ontons—Home grown, \$1.2021,25 per bushel; Spanish per crate, \$1.9020,20c.

Correct the formal production of the folial parsley per box, \$3.50; five to ten box lots, \$3.25; russetts, \$3.002, \$3.25; five to ten box lots, \$3.25; russetts, \$3.002, \$3.25; five to ten box lots, \$3.00; California mountain cranges, \$2.50; navels, \$4.00.

Overtrans—Oysters are being offered at 160, 38c per can, which is a reduction of 4c per can. Poutrhy—The receipts of chickens were rather more liberal than they have been of late and as the demand was not very large sellers were a little weak. While it was possible to get 11c for fancy small chickens there were very fewsales at that price. Some very good stock went at 10c, but strictly choice and light weight chickens were not plenty. Prices on other kinds of poultry remain unchanged. Choice and small chickens, 102, 11c; large and rough, 92,10c; choice turkeys, 142,15c; rough and poor, 122,13c; geest and ducks, choice, 112,12c; poor, 92,10c.

Fortators—Only small lots moving from store. Western Nebraska stock is quoted at 85c; Utah and Colorado, \$1.002,1.10; choice native, 752,80c.

Next—Choice and small fat veals, 76,9c; large and thin, 325c.

A shipper of game in the country writes asking The Bee to warn all hunters and trappers against shipping to a certain New York commission house on the ground that they are swindlers. New York is a long way off, and it is not always easy to prov-that a firm is swindling shippers. The best that a firm is swindling shippers. The best way for Nebraska shippers to avoid these firms is to consign their game and produce to some good Omaha commission house that will sell it in Omaha or ship it wherever there happens to be the best market.

The life of the commission man in Minne apolis is not a happy life always. One of the firms of that city is threatened with prosecution by a customer who claims that the imburger cheese that he purchased from

the firm "stinky" The legislature has made it an offence to sell cigarettes in that state—here is a chunce for them to prohibit the sale of limburger with a strong smell. Perhaps it would be better to follow the plan proposed in the Missouri legislature to solve the butterine question, color it pink.

the butterine question, color it pink.

It is said that the semen crop is only threefourths of last senses, says Branch's. But
we are told that this country gets the better
grades and others' are scattered mainly
through Europe. It is about this time, as
the almanaes say, that the wise fruit men the almanacs say, that the wise fruit men begin to lay in the better goods for the spring trade. The larger retailers commence to stock up this month and next. Lemons at importers sales are bringing fully as much as a year ago for the fancy grades and we think in the Omaha market they are likely to rule about where they are now till warm weather increases the demand weather increases the demand.

It would be well for shippers to remember that the firm that quotes the highest prices is usually the firm that sells at the lowest point. When a commission firm begins to claim that they have some mysterious way of selling consignments several cents above the market it is high time for the shipper to be cautious. Good reliable houses consider that a man is doing well who gets the market and when some one claims that he can get more it is a sure sign that either he does not understand the business or else is trying to induce consignments through misrepre

The following from the Minneapolis Bulletin would indicate that the produce com-mission dealers of that city are wide awake. Why cannot someting of the same kind be undertaken in Omaha: "The commission houses at the Central market have decided to establish a produce exchange, the object to establish a produce exchange, the object of which is to create harmony in prices and assist in making quotations from day to day. They held their first meeting yesterday afternoon and there was a good deal of interest exhibited. The exchange is open to any jobber in the city, and there are no rules governing transactions. It is merely a scheme to bring have a rand seller together. scheme to bring buyer and seller together at a certain time and place each day. At the meeting this morning held at 10 o'clock, the fixed hour for holding the daily meeting 30 cases of eggs were sold at 20c. The ex change is to be known as the Central Mar ket Produce exchange."

The commission business has for a good many years been cursed by a class of adventurers who are not business men, says the Minneapolis Produce Bulletin. They have no capital, experience or anything that fits them to do a legitimate commission business. Such men enter the business, make a failure of it, and do up country shippers, or else plan a deliberate steal, as has been done in this market several times during the past two years. legitimate commission men have been helpless against this evil. They have not had power to combat it. Anything they might do was looked upon by country ship pers as an act of jealousy of a business petitor and carried no weight. All could do, therefore, was to stand aside and see their shippers swindled by these adven-turers and let their own credit and business suffer through the rascality of this class of

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

New York, Feb. 18.—Flours—Recelpts, 24,-839 pkgs.; exports, 8,868 bbls., 9,275 sacks; sales, 6,700 pkgs.; market dull, weak; winter wheat low grades, \$2,1962,255; winter wheat fair to fancy, \$2,5562,75; winter wheat patents, \$3,8564,25; Minnesota clear, \$2,5063,50; Minnesota straits, \$3,6064,00; Minnesota patents, \$4,2565,00. Coun Meal. Dull, steady; yellow western,

RYE-Nominal; western, 60@65c. BARLEY-Dull, firm; western, 60@80c; No. 2 BARLEY—Dull, firm; western, 60@80c; No. 2
Toronto, 84@85c.

BARLEY MALT—Quilet, steady; western, 65@
85c; city made Canada, \$1.00@1.05.

WHEAT—Receipts, 1,150 bu.; exports, 40,412 bu.; sales, 780,000 bu. futures, 46,000 bu. of spot. Spot market lower, with options moderately active for exports; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 79@79@c; affont, 794@79@c; f. o. b., 78@80@c; No. 1 northern, 84@844c; No. 1 horthern, 84@844c; No. 1 hard, 87@288c; No. 2 northern, 83@83@c. Options opened weak at '\$\circ\$ decline; western elique reported as selline; advanced \$\sigma_0\$ and closed steady with trading fairly active and entirely local, with prices \$\sigma_0\$ under yesterday; No. 2 red, March, 75\sigma_0\$ for \$\circ\$_0\$ closing at \$81\sigma_0\$.

Cons—Receipts, 46.744 bu.; exports, 27.274 bu.; sales, 250,000 bm, futures, 21,000 bu. spot. Spots dull, tirm; No. 2, \$2\sigma_0\$ for elevator, 53\sigma_0\$ afford in high \$\circ\$_1\$ and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ for elevator, 53\sigma_0\$ afford in high \$\circ\$_2\$ closing at \$1\sigma_0\$ c. Spots dull, tirm; No. 2, \$2\sigma_0\$ for elevator, 53\sigma_0\$ afford in high \$\circ\$_2\$ and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ follower with the west, and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ closing at 51\sigma_0\$ c. July, 51\sigma_0\$ follower with the west, and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ c. closing at 51\sigma_0\$ c. July, 51\sigma_0\$ follower with the west, and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ c. doing at 51\sigma_0\$ c. July, 51\sigma_0\$ follower with the west, and closing weak; March, 51\sigma_0\$ c. 4000 bu.; spot. Spots quiet, easier; options dull, lower; March, 37\sigma_0\$ c. No. 2, white, 38c; No. 2 Chicago, 38\sigma_0\$ spot, No. 2, white, 38c; No. 2 Chicago, 38\sigma_0\$ spot, No. 2, white western, 400(45\sigma_0\$ c.)

40c; mixed western, 38@39c; white western, 40@45%c.
HAY-Firm, fair demand; shipping, 65@70; good to choice, 75@85c.

HAY—Firm, fair demand; shipping, 65@70; good to choice, 75@85c.

Hors—Quiet, easy; state, common to choice, 21@24c; Pacific coast, 21@23c.

HIDES—Moderate demand, steady; wet saited New Orleans Selected, 45 to 60 lbs., 44;@6c; Texas selected, 50 to 60 lbs., 5@7c.

CUT MRATS—Quiet, steady; pickied bellies, 11½@11½c; pickied shoulders, 10@10½c; pickied hams, 14@14½c; middles, dull, firm; short clear, 11½c; lard, quiet, easier; western steam closed \$13.10 bid; sales, none; option sales, none; March, \$13.10 asked; May, \$13.10 asked; July, \$12.85; pork, quiet firm; old mess, \$19.75@20.00; new mess, \$20.15.

BUTTER—Dull, weak; western creamery, 24@29c; western dairy, 18@23c; western factory, 17@23c; Eigin, 28½@29c.

CHESSE—Moderately active, steady; part skims, 4@10½c.

Kims, 42,104c.

EGGs Fair demand, steady; receipts, 6,951 pkgs; western fresh, 295c.

TALLOW—Wanted, stronger; city (\$2.00 per Tallow—Wanted, stronger; city (\$2.00 per pkge), 84c.
Corron Seed Oil.—Quiet, firm; crude, 574;
(\$59c; yellow, 64%65c.
Perroleum—Quiet, steady; crude in bbls., packers, \$5.50; packers in bulk, \$3.00; Washington in bbls., \$5.50. Washington in bulk, \$2.50; refined New York, \$5.30; Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$5.25; United closed at 59%c bid for March.
Turpentine—Quiet, steady; 35%35%c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, steady: 35:0354c.
RICE—Firm, active demand: fair to extra,
3,:00c; Japan, 44:05c
Molasses—Foreign nominal; New Orleans
open kettle, good to choice, in good demand
at 28:035c.
Spron. P. at 28@35c.

ScGAR—Raw, dull, steady; fair refining centrifugals, 96 test, 3%@37-16c; refined quiet, steady; off A, 45-16@4%c; mold A, 4%@5-16c; standard A, 4%@413-16c; confectioners A, 4%@411-16c; cut loaf, 5%@57-16c; crushed, 5%@57-16c; powdered, 4%@511-16c; granulated, 4%@415-16c; cubes, Pig. Loy. Culcie.

Pig Jaon-Quiet, steady: American, \$12.75 @15.50. Corper—Quiet, steady: lake: \$12.00, LEAD—Inactive; domestic, \$4.00, TIN—Quiet; Straits, \$20.15.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18. — FLOUR — Weak, but not quotably lower,
WHEAT—Closed \$46 be lower; cash, 67%c; March 684c; May, 71%C71%c.
CORN—Declined steadily and closed \$46 be under yesterday; cash, 38c; March, 38%c; May, 40%C40%c; July, 41%c.
OATS—Lower; cash, 32%c bid; May sold at 33%c. St. Louis Markets.

OATS—Lower; cash, 32'gc bid; May sold at 33'gc,
RYE—Nothing done.
BARLEY—Small sales; Minnesota, 55c.
BRAN—Better; 64'gc,
HAY—Unchanged.
FLANSEED—Firms \$1.20'g.
LEAD—84.37.
CORN MEAL—Firm; \$2.00.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.17.
BAGGING AND COWPON TIES—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Very 'quiet and only a small jobbing trade done at previous quotations.
RECKIPTS—Flour, 30.000 bids; wheat, 17,000 bu.; corn, 130.000 ha; oats, 18,000 bu.; rye, none; barley, none, 130.000 ha; oats, 14,000 bu.; rye, 5,000 bu.; corn, 142.000 bu.; oats, 14,000 bu.; rye, 5,000 bu.; barley, 1,000 bu.

Baness City Markets. Kansas City Markets.

KANSAS CITY, & Mo., Feb. 18.—WHEAT-lirm; No. 2 hard, 63\square 666c; No. 2 red, 70c. CORN—4\text{10}\square 1 owig: No. 2 mixed, 34\text{10}34\square c; No. 2 white, 35\square 35\square c. Firm; No. 2 hard, 64\\$\@65c; No. 2 red, 70c. Conn-\\$\pi\\$\color{1}c lose\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 34\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 34\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$\delta\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 29\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$\delta\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 29\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$\delta\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 29\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$\delta\\$\color{1}c; No. 2 mixed, 29\\$\pi\\$\delta\\$

77.0029.00. BUTTER-Light demand and dull; creamery, 24627-je; dairy, 17620c. Edga-Firm at 23c. RECEITS-Wheat, 52,000 bu.; corp. 27,000

RI.: oats, none. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 54,000 bu.; corn, 14,000 Cotton Market. GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 18.—Firm; midlings, 13-16c; low middling, 87-16c; good ordinary, 15-16c; not and gross re-cipts, 4,194 balos; exports to Great, Britain, 90 balos; sales, 60s

exports to Great Briain, 30 bales; sales, 505 bales; stock, 82,548 bales. New ORLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Firm; good middling, 0%er inddding, 9c; low middling, 8%c; good ordinary, 8%c; net receipts, 5,742 bales; gross receipts, 5,801 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,944 bales; to the continent, 483 bales; sales, 2,800 bales; stock, 33,509 bales.

bales.
NEW OBLEANS, La., Feb. 18.—Futures steady;
sules, 40,400; February, 88.87 bid; March,
88.879,8.88; April, 98.0409,05; May, 89,0068
0.01; June, 39,00689,07; July 89,11499,13;
August, 89,11429,13; September, 88,90 bid. Coffee Market. New Yong, Feb. 18.—Options opened steady, 5 to 10 points up, closed steady and unchanged to 20 points up; sales, 20,050 bags, including

March, \$17.20@17.30; April \$16.50@17.10; May, \$16.80@16.80; June, \$16.80@16.80; July, \$16.50@16.80; July, \$16.75@16.85; September, \$16.50@16.70; December, \$10.40. Spot Blo, dull, steady; No. 7, \$17.129@818.00.

Minneapolis Wheat Market. Minneapons Wheat Market.

Minneapons, Minn., Feb. 18.—Trading was fair on a scalping basis, range of prices narrow, eash market wealer. Close: No. 1 northern, 60667c; No. 2 northern, 63654c., Receipts, 554 cars. Close: February, 65c; May, 68%c; July, 70%c. On track; No. 1 hard, 67%c; No. 1 northern, 66c; No. 2 northern, 83604c.

Liverpool Markets.

Liverpool, Feb. 18.—Wheat—Quiet; holders offer moderately; No. 1 California, 68 3ddides 4d per cental; No. 2 red, winter, 58 9kddides 10kd.

CORN—Steady, demand fair; mixed western, 48 5kd per cental for new.

BUTTER—Finest United States, 558 per cwt.

LINSEED OIL—22s per cwt. Milwaukee Grain Market.

MILWAUREE, Wis., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—Easy; May, 684c; No. 2 spring, 66c. Corn—Quiet; No. 3, 41c. Oars—Quiet; No. 2 white, 35c; No. 3, 3342 BARLEY-63c. RYE-57%

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—Weak and lower; No. 2 red February, 7620 CORN—Weaker; No. 2 February, March and April, 49 40 40 5c. OATS—Fair demand for car lots. Futures neglected and nominal.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Baltimore, Md., Feb. 18.—Wheat—Easy;
No. 2 red, spot, 75/3c.

Conx—Quiet and steady; mixed, spot and
March, 48/46/48/3c.

OArs—Quiet and steady; No. 2 white western, 41c.

Cincinnati Grain Markets. CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—WHEAT—Steady, o. 2 red. 72c. No. 2 red. 72c. Cons—Weaker: No. 2 mixed, 42½5644c. Oars—Weaker: No. 2 mixed, 34±34½c

Toledo Grain Market. Toledo, O., i b. 18.—Wheat—Dull steady No. 2 cash and rebruary, 72c, Corn—Steady: No. 2 cash, 4214c, Oars—Quiet; cash, 36c.

OMARA LIVE STOCK MARKET. Favorable. Conditions in the Cattle Trade at

the Crose of the Week. SATURDAY, Feb. 18. About the only notable feature to the recipts the past week has been the heavy supplies of sheep. These show an increase over the week previous of about 3,500 head, and over the corresponding week last year of over 7,000 head. The exact figures are as follows:

Receipts this week. 14,755 22,961 9,945 Receipts last week. 17,485 22,168 6,410 Same week last year. 15,964 29,163 2,771 Receipts last week. 17,485 22,168 6,410
Same week last vear. 15,964 29,163 2,771
The cattle market this week started out rather unfavorably. Receipts were not at all heavy here, but the trade had hardly recovered from the demoralization of the week previous. After Tuesday, however, the sentiment changed and since then prices have steadily advanced until the close of the week finds prices fully as high as ten days ago. The situation is materially unchanged, and with a good demand from all sources, prospects are very favorable for a continuance of present high prices. The Cincinnati Price Current, in reviewing the hog situation, incidentally remarks concerning the cattle market: "A feature of the general outlook is the strengthening position of the cattle market. The indications point to the fact that the demand is overtaking the supply and will get beyond it in the near future. Conditions in recent years have operated to discourage cattle growers, as well as hog growers. There have been changes going on, inducing the marketing of animals at an average age younger than heretofore. By this process the offerings have been out of proportion to the actual basis of supply. The surplus has been disposed of, and ere long the cattle grower will be experiencing the same regret that the hog raiser now does, that he wentout of the business when he should have done otherwise. The hog supply will be restored before a plentifulness of cattle can be made available."

The week closes with a heavy run of cattle and a quiet though generally firm market. Offerings included an unusually liberal pro-

The week closes with a heavy run of cattle and a quiet though generally firm market. Offerings included an unusually liberal proportion of exceptionally desirable beef steers, and the general quality of the supplies of late has shown decided improvement. Favorable advices from eastern markets led to considerable activity on the part of speculative shippers and the good to choice heavy beeves sold readily at fully steady prices. The same was true of the handy light, fat steers that suited the dressed beef trade. Coarse heavy steers and half fat stuff was slow sale at rather lower prices. There were several loads of fat 1,300 to 1,450-lb, beeves that sold at from \$4.60 to \$5.15. Fair to good 1,000 to 1,200-lb, steers changed hands at from \$4.15 to \$4.55, with poor to fair underweight grades at from \$4 down to \$3.40. Business was not overly active, but a very fair clearance was effected.

Butchers' stock and canners' changed hands freely at road firm prices. Sales included

Butchers' stock and canners' changed hands freely at good, firm prices. Sales included poor, thin cow stuff as low as \$1.75, and prime fat 1,200-lbcows at \$4.15. The bulk of the fair good cows sold at from \$2.50 to \$3.50. There was a good demand for rough stock of all kinds at good stiff brices, poor to choice bulls, oxen and stags selling at from \$2.50 to \$4. Offerings of calves were quite liberal but the inquiry was good and prices ruled fully steady at from \$2.50 to \$5.75.

The stocker and feeder trade has been in good shape all week. Receipts have included only a small proportion of stock and feeding cattle, but these have sold freely at the highest prices of the season. The demand from the country even at the present war prices is far in excess of the demand. Trade is never overly lively on a Saturday, but the pens were emptier at the close today than for weeks past.

were emptior at the close today than for weeks past.

Hoos—There is absolutely nothing new in the hog situation. Considerable speculation and comment has been caused by the government's report of the hog supply, but conclusions are far from satisfactory. The Cincinnati Price Current in commenting on the report says: The following compilation shows the reported number of hogs in January for the years previous to this senson, and the yearly marketing of hogs for twelve months ending October 31, according to the Cincinnati Price Current's records of western and eastern packing and receipts at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore:

Number in Marketed

Number III January, 43,270,000 44,201,000 45,142,000 46,092,000 44,613,000 44,613,000 50,301,000 51,503,000 52,398,000 46,095,000



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hogs have been marketed in advance of ordinary conditions of maturity.

The market the past week has been decidedly meven, but in the main the tendency of prices has been higher. The shipping demand has increased and there has been no let up in the inquiry from fresh meat houses, but packers still pursue their bearish tactics and any increase in receipts is always the signal for a savage attack from that quarter.

Today's market was a case in point. Receipts were the heaviest so far this month. Frosh meat dealers and shippers started in paying prices steady to a nickel lower than Friday. Good to choice burcher weight and heavy hogs sold at from \$8.15 to \$8.35, with light and mixed stuff at \$8.55 to \$8.20. Packers held off on the early market, but when receipts had been swelled by late trains to over 6,000 head and reports of a bearish nature began to come in from the Chicago hog and provision markets, packers got in their fine work after fresh meat and shipping orders had been filled by bidding on and buying pretty good hogs of all weights at from \$7.95 to \$8.10 or 10c to 15c lower than the early market. From this on trade dragged and the market closed extremely weak with about 1,500 hogs still unsold. Of the hogs sold the bulk wont at around \$8.05 to \$8.15 as against \$8.15 to \$8.25 Friday and \$8.15 to \$8.15 and and feeders, with prices quotably steady at the recent decline.

Sheep—The bulk of the receipts were lambs consigned through to Chicago and not offered on the market. There is a fair demand of desirable muttons and feeders, with prices quotably steady at the recent decline. Fair to good natives, \$3.75g5.00; fair to good westerns, \$3.50g4.75; common and stock sheep, \$2.25g3.75; good to choice 40 to 100-1b, lambs, \$4.00g5.50.

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 18, 1893;

RECEIPTS

CATTLE, HOGS. SHEEP, HORSES & MIN Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. | Head 166 8.635 89 6.1 3

Omaha Packing Co.
The G. H. Hammond Co.
Swift & Co.
The Cudahy Packing Co.
John P. Squires & Co.
A. Haas.
H. Becker & Dogen
Vansant & Carey.
Shippers and feeders.
Leftover. 1,077 1,206 2,236 612 1,000 3,400 6,121 212

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18.—[Special Telegram to The Bire.]—There, was enough demand to absorb the small supply of cattle in the yards at as good prices as were paid on Friday. Not much else but butchers' and canners stock was offered, nor was much else wanted. The range of quotations was from \$1.50 to \$4.25 for poor to extra cows, helfors and bulls, \$3.40 to \$6.10 for dressed beef and shipping steers and from \$2.50 to \$4.35 for stockers and feeders.

Sales of hogs were at a lower range of values. Although the total number of stale and fresh receipts did not exceed 20,000 hend, there was not enough strength in the demand to hold up prices. The average was fully from 10c to 15c lower than for yesterday, the greater part of the stuff being weighed at from \$8.15 for light, from \$8.15 to \$8.35 for medium and mixed and from \$8.30 to \$8.45 for heavy. Closing quotations were from \$7.85 to \$8.15 for poor to fine drovers,' averaging from 150 to 195 lbs., and from \$8. to \$8.60 for heavier averages.

There was an unchanged market, for sheep. Chicago Live Stock Market.

There was an unchanged market for sheep and lambs. Quotations ranged from \$3.25 to \$6.30 for the former and from \$4.25 to \$6.30 for the latter. This week's receipts exceed 58,000 head, thus beating the record, which was 57,083 for the week ended October 4, 1892. Receipts—Cattle, 1,500; hogs, 8,000; sheep, 1,500.

L500.
The Evening Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head; market quiet, prices strong; prime steers, \$5,75\tilde{6}\tilde{6

Kansas City Live Stock Market. Kansas Ciry, Mo., Feb. 18.—Cattle-Re-celpts, 4,300 head; shipments, 2,600 head; good, steady; poor cows weak; closing 10c lower. Hogs-Receipts, 6,700 head; shipments HOGS-Receipts, 0,700 head; Shipments, 400 head; market 56:10c lower; all grades, \$6.256:8,20; bulk, \$7,90@8,10.
SHEEF-Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market strong and unchanged; muttons, \$4,00@5,00; top muttons, \$5,25; lambs, \$6,00.

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Also bids will be received for binding in cloth one hundred and fifty (150) unbound volumes of Volume II of said society.

Work to be completed within sixty days from the awarding of the contract.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of \$500.00.

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Dated February 18, 1893,

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