Pennsylvania Delaware, Maryland and District

souri and Kansas

Indiana Illinois

fichigan

Total.

estimate.

shown by this table:

period, to \$1,017,241,200.

January 1, 1863 January 1, 1864 January 1, 1865 May 1, 1865

Average...

January 1, 1862 January 1, 1863

Virginia and Kentucky....

Iowa, Minnesota, Mis-

Throughout the north during the war

there were not less than 7,000 local associations of patriotic men and women contributing money, time, and articles

of every description to promote the well-being of the soldiers fighting at the

front or to add to their comfort. Be-

sides these local societies, there were such organizations as the sanitary com-

mission and theC hristian commission,

opera ing on a large scale and in the

general field. The sanitary commission alone raised and expended more than

\$20,000,000. The aggregate of these

contributions of associated or individual

patriotism, from the society of little girls who sold their gold rings and lockets for the benefit of the wounded

soldier, to the capitalist who equipped a

regiment at his own expense or gave a

steamship to Lincoln's government, can never be computed. When we set it

never be computed. When we set it down at \$50,000,000 for the purposes of

this inquiry, we are making a very low

A large item properly belonging to the cost of the war is the loss to produc-

tive industry of the time and labor of

the citizens who enlisted in the army.

This item is approximately ascertaina-

ice at the various times designated is

If we take 847,701 as the average num-

ber of men in the union armies during the war, and estimate the earning ca-

pacity of the average soldier at \$300 a year above the cost of his own subsist-

ence, the direct loss occasioned by the

diversion from productive to unproduc-

tive labor would amount to \$254,310,300

a year, or, for the four years of the war

It would be the work of a lifetime to

sipher out the whole amount paid since

the war, under general or special acts of congress, in compensation for the real or

alleged destruction of property, or for

war supplies seized or furnished or for

indemnity for loss of personal effects, or

for back pay or bounty of volunteers,

or for horses or mules lost, or for the re

imbursement of states or minor civil

divisions for expenditures necessitated

by the war, or in any other of the countless ways in which the war still draws

upon the treasury. For thirty years the investigation of these war claims pre-

liminary to the appropriation of money

for their payment has constituted a large and exacting part of the labors

of congress; and, in the later years, of the court of claims. The items, great and small, which would have to be con-

sidered one by one in any attempt at

exact ascertainment of the total, are almost infinite in number. They are scat-

tered through the treasury books in

multitudinous shapes. They are con-

tained in the army and navy appropri-

ation bills, in the sundry civil, in the miscellaneous, in the deficiency and elsewhere. Our estimate of the grand

aggregate of these appropriations is en-

tirely arbitrary. Supposing that the war

claims allowed and paid by the govern-

ment since 1865 have averaged only \$5,000,000 a year, the total would be \$140,000,000. This is the sum which we

charge to this item; if it were doubled.

well within the bounds of probability.

we should consider that we were still

The interest paid on the war debt can be stated accurately. The gradually

decreasing annual payments on this ac-

count before the fiscal year 1866, are in-

cluded in the net ordinary expenses as shown above. Since 1865 they have

ear. Fiscal Year. . \$133,067,625 1880 . 143,781,592 1881 . 140,424,046 1882.

125,576,566 [1885, 117,357,840 [1886, 104,750,688 [1887, 107,119,815 [1888, 103,093,545 [189, 100,243,271 [1890, 97,124,512 [1891, 102,500,875 [1892, 105,327,949 [1893 (est)]

Total since the war \$2,355,829,102

The pension expenditure on account of

of the war of the rebellion has been in-

creasing as steadily as the interest charge has diminished. The annual totals, as stated below, include pensions paid on account of the Mexican war and

the earlier wars, and we have therefore

ican war veterans and veterans of the

civil war were for years enrolled on the

lists under the common head of army in-

valids, the allowance to be made for pensions paid on account of other wars

than the rebellion must be a matter of

estimate. We have assumed an average of \$4,000,000 annually, and have deducted from the grand total

Fiscal year

\$112,000,000 on this account:

Fiscal \$15,605,352 1880 20,936,552 1881 23,782 387 1882 28,476,622 1883 28,340,202 1884 34,443,895 1885 28,533,403 1886 29,359,427 1887 29,038,415 1888 29,456,216 1889 28,257,396 1890 27,963,752 1891 27,137,019 1892 35,121,482 1893

Recapitulating these several items of

Fiscal year.

made a deduction for the same. As Mex-

36,099,284 37,547,135 23,378,116 20,000,000

\$ 56,777,174 50,059,280 61,345,194 66,012,574 55,429,228 56,102,267 63,404,864 75,029,102 80,288,509 87,624,770 106,936,855

124,415,951 134,583,053 146,737 350

112,000,000

50,000,000

 $\substack{1,017,241,200\\140,000,000\\2,355,829,102}$

130,694,243 1883

been as follows:

The number of volunteers in serv-

10,910,646

\$285,941,128

EIGHT AND A HALF BILLIONS TO DATE

The Amount of Treasure Expended Far in Excess of the Entire Valuation of All Property in the Eleven Rebellious States-Instructive Comparisons.

"What did the civil war cost in money?"

The New York Sun raises the question and answers it with an instructive array of figures and draws interesting conclusions therefrom.

This interesting question, says the Sun, often asked and never satisfactorily answered, comes before us once more. A conventional formula frequently employed by loose speakers and writers, is that the war of the rebellion cost the north a million lives and a billion of treasure. The statement is grossly inaccurate at both ends. The estimate of mortality is excessive, while the estimate of money expenditure is ridiculously inadequate. The popular idea that 1,000,000 sol-

diers of the union lost their lives during the war, or directly in consequence of the war, is encouraged by many persons who know better, because it suggests such exaggerated notions of the magnitude of the struggle and of the number of men actually engaged in military operations in the northern armies, as to afford an argument or excuse for a pension system in which extravagance and dishonesty find plenty of room. The number of officers and men actually killed in battle in all of the union armies during the four years of war barely exceeds 60,000. The number of those who died of wounds during the war is less than 35,000. The number that died of diseases, either resulting from the hardships and exposure of warfare or the incident of natural mortality in a great body of men is about 185,000 for the four years. Adding even the 24,000 cases of disappearance, conveniently charged in the records to death "from unknown causes," the total of mortality among the union troops during the war is 304,-000, or less than a third of the 1,000,000 supposed by many people to have per-ished on the battlefield.

The purpose of the present article is to put together some of the items of expenditure and loss clearly and directly chargeable to the war account; in other words, to establish a minimum estimate of the money cost of preserving the union. If we were to go into the matter of consequential damages, such as the paralysis of certain branches of business, the suspension of trade with the southern states, the extinction of a great part of our maritime commerce, the enormous loss resulting from the arrest of the normal increase of population and the peaceful development of the nation's resources, we should pass at once from the domain of precise arithmetic to that of vague conjecture and un-verified speculation. This is not our intention. The figures presented below are only such as are afforded by the official records; or, where in the nature of things the amounts set down are mere estimates, the fact is stated, and care is taken that the estimates shall be manifestly well within the bounds. The several classes of expenditure or direct loss to be considered are: 1. The current war expenses paid dur-

ing the four years by the United States government with money raised by taxation or borrowed upon the nation's credit. 2. The bounties paid to the volunteers during the war by the states, or from other sources than the federal govern-

ment 3. The money raised and expended by organizations of citizens for the alleviation of the soldiers' condition. 4. The direct loss to the nation's

wealth resulting from the employment in military service of citizens who otherwise would have been producers. 5. The war claims paid by act of con-

ress since the war for the destruction of property or for other reasons. The interest on the war debt since 1865 up to the present time.

7. The expenditure for pensions to

The actual current war expenditure during the four fiscal years from June 30, 1861, to June 30, 1865, is easily ascertained. The net ordinary expenditure of the government during that period was as follows:

Fiscal year 1865 1,295,099,289
Total\$3,348,372,904
But this includes what the govern-
ment would have spent if there had been
no war. To separate the two items we have only to deduct as much as was

actually spent for all purposes of the government during the period of four years immediately preceding the war. If it is said that under normal circumstances the country's growth would have increased the ordinary expenditure for 1862-1865 over that for the 1858-1862 perlod, it must be remembered that this possible increase was more than balanced by the restriction of the field of administration during the second period to the northern and border states

Fiscal year	1858\$ 1859 1860	78,982,493 68,993,600 68,200,875 66,650, 13
Total	this from the total for	

expenditure, and omitting from consider: period as above and add the total paid ation any of the other myriad sources by the government in premiums for of expense or loss properly but less directly chargeable to the civil war, we loans, an item not included in the statement of annual expenditure: obtain a fair minimum estimate of what Expenditure for war period it cost the north to preserve the union: \$3,348,372,904

.....\$3,144,975,067

theless, and it belongs in this account.

One desperate character who was con-

victed and sentenced to the Albany pen-

itentiary confessed that he had drawn and jumped the bounty not less than

thirty-two times. The amount thus paid from the beginning to the end of the war in the loyal states or groups of states is shown in the following table:

Tue New England States. \$52,676,602 New York 86,629,227 New Jersey 23,866,966

Premiums on government war \$3,075,545,723 69,429,364

tions.
Loss of soldiers' productive labor
War claims of various sorts...
Interest on the war debt.
Pensions on account of civil The totals of local bounties paid to the several states to fill their quotas under the calls of 1863, 1864 and 1865 are 1,431,198,500 Total obtained from the report for 1866 of These figures stagger the imagination. Like all symbols for quantities so stupendous as to be far beyond the accustomed Provost Marshal General James B. Fry, whose official contributions to the starange of thought, they go from the eye to the brain without producing immeditistical history of the war of the rebel-lion are of inestimable value. We omit ately an effect adequate to their mathefrom consideration any account of the mathical importance. One million conveys the idea of vastness, 1,000,000,000 money paid by states or towns or individuals over and above the amount reor a thousand millions conveys the idea funded from the United States treasury for the creditable equipment of the troops sent to the front. The total would be very large, but it is practically indeterminable. Much of the local bounty money was wasted on of something vastly vaster; but the dif-ference between 1,000,000,000-and 8,000,-000,000 is appreciated slowly, and only by an indirect process. What does it really mean, then, when we say that the money cost of the war to the north alone scoundrels, but it was expended, never-

was nearly \$8,500,000,000? To raise money enough to pay the bill in one lump sum, every voter in the United States would have to contribute more than \$600. If the burden were distributed among the whole earth population, every human being, man, woman or child, civilized or savage, liv-ing anywhere today on the face of the globe, would be taxed about \$6.

If every gold or silver coin or piece of

paper money now in circulation among

48,154,085 the 400,000,000 people of this country 7,542,601 and of England, France, Germany. 1,557,314 Austria, Holland, Italy, Spain and 23,557,373 Russia should be gathered in and counted, the total value reduced to United States money would cover only three-quarters of our war cost. The amount of money indicated by the figures, \$8,425,185,017, is more than five times the aggregate of the deposits in the 3,677 national banks of the United States; more than five times the aggregate of deposits in all of the savings banks of the United States; more than eight times the aggregate of deposits in all of the state banks, trust companies and private banking concerns in the United States; almost double the aggre-

gate of deposits in all of these institutions combined. But there is a simpler and still more striking method of arriving at the significance of these figures. It cost the north \$8,425,185,017 to keep the southern states in the union. By the census of 1860 the estimated valuation-true valuation, not assessed-of all property, real and personal, in these eleven states was

Virginia	793,249,681
North Carolia	358,739,399
MOTHER CORPORATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON	
outh Carolina	548,138,754
icorgia	645,895,237
ieorgia Torida	73,101,500
Alabama	495,237,078
Mississippi	607.324.911
Leading	
ouislana	602,118,568
rexas	365,200,614
Arkansas	219,256,473
Cennessee	493,903,892

these eleven states under the flag, the nation has paid at least \$3,223,018,810 more than the entire valuation of all property in those eleven states at the time when the war was fought. the war for the union was fought for an idea, and the idea was worth all it has

CRACKSMAN CONNELLY DEAD.

Notorious Criminal Dies in an Indiana Poor

House. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 28. - Several months ago a man giving his name as Henry Kerteyman, was admitted to the poor asylum of this county, but from many circumstances Superintendent Geager was led to believe that he had given a fictitious name. Some days ago he was taken violently ill with typhoid fever and died last night. Just before death the superintendent told him that he had better make his identity known and if he had any-

thing to say to speak quickly.

The dying man said that his real name was Michael Connelly, and that be had led a desperate life. He said that he served fifteen years in the Illinois pententiary for a safe robbery committed at East St. Louis, in which he and three others participated, and by which they got \$7,500. "We thought," said he, "that we had the best way for cracking a safe that was ever known, but even success at that business doesn't pay." He then said that he had been in the peni tentiary twice since, but added that he had never killed anybody. An hour later he was dead. Connelly's home was in Chicago, where he was known as Charles Cartigan, but he had spent several years in Idaho trying to keep out of the way of the officers of

KILLED HER TRADUCER.

How a Dallas, Tex., Woman Resented the Insults of a Standerer.

Dallas, Tex., May 28.-Just before o'clock Saturday morning Mrs. Lillian Reeves, a handsome widow of 20, shot Louis Longenetti six times. Five of the bullets struck Longenetti in the breast and stomach and the sixth entered his throat. He was almost shot to pieces. The woman was arrested and was arraigned for a preliminary trial in the afternoon. The testimony showed that Longenetti had defamed her Justice Skelton held the prisoner for the grand jury, placing her ball at \$1,000. This she gave and was released from custody.

Mrs. Reeve's husband was a conductor and

lost his life in an accident on the Texas A Pacific a year ago. Longenetti was 30 years old, a bartender, and came from Memphis. It is not believed that Mrs. Reeves will be

TWO THOUSAND IN ATTENDANCE.

Christian Endeavor Society Convention in

Kansas a Success. HUTCHINSON, Kan., May 28.-The second day's session of the Christian Endeavor societies brought more visitors to the city. It is estimated that over 2,000 are now here. G.C. Stebbins of Chicago has charge of the musical part of the convention, instead of Mr. Sankey. The convention is a success, both in work and instruction. Each person attending the convention is presented with a souvenir by a sait company in the shape of a small bag of sait, on which is printed: "Ye are the sait of the world."

Artificial Strawberries.

"In a certain New York town," says a commercial traveler, "I once ran across some artificial strawberries which were sold by a local grocer. After he had been selling them for a week a rival grocer discovered that they were all of the same size. A whole quart might be searched and there would be no one berry larger or smaller than any other. This excited suspicion, and close examination showed that the alleged strawberries were a mixture of apple jelly colored with aniline dyes and flavored with strawberry essence. The molds were perfect, and in each one of the irregularities timothy seed were dropped, so that when the mess was poured in and molded the seed stood out on the outside, just as those in a real berry stood. This looked so natural that the genuineness of the berries had not been questioned. If the fellow had not made them so large and perfect he might have gone on for a long time without detection.

Affairs of the Reading. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28.—The board of managers of the Philadelphia & Reading company has presented under date of May 27, to the stockholders and creditors of the company a plan for the adjustment of the affairs of the Philadelphia & Reading com-pany, and the Philadelphia & Reading Conand Iron company for funding the floating and other indebtedness now in default. The general plan has been changed only in small details as affecting slight objections that might have been raised.

According to the plan the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company will create an issue of thirty-year collateral trust bonds, bearing 6 per cent injerest, free of taxes, for the par value of \$30,000,000, to be secured by mortgage or pledge to the Provident Life and Trust company of Philadelphia.

Western Pensions Granted.

The following names are given out from the pension bureau: Nebraska: Original-Levi Eddy. In-crease-Avery Ives. Original widow-Bridget Conely.

Bridget Coneiy.

Iowa: Original—Porter M. Phillips. Increase—John Striker, Parley West, Hugh A. Pease, James R. Cook, Benjamin Elbert, A. Simons, William A. Malfonec, Joseph Griffin, L. James Cameron. Reissue—Gideon Nich-ols, William D. Ady, William Shirk, Law-rence Webb. Original widows, etc.—Nancy J. Nation, Sarah L. Turner, Henrietta Rees. Colorado: Restoration—Thomas Mooney. Reissue—Josiah J. Morefield.

Homeopaths Assembling.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 28.-Doctors from the four corners of the earth began to arrive at the hotels today in anticipation of the con-gress of homeopathic physicians and sur-geons which begins tomorrow. Physicians arrived today from India, England, Russia and Australia.

Fire Record. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 28 .- Horticultural hall, a two-story building 75x200 feet, with a stone front, on Broad between Locust and Spruce streets and adjoining the Academy of Music, was gutted by fire yesterday. The loss is about \$115,000; insurance, \$25,000.

CONDITIONS ARE IMPROVED

Situation in Money Markets Shows Much Better Feeling Generally.

EFFECTS OF THE SCARE WEARING OFF

Flurries Caused, by Foreign Failures and Paralyzed Credit at Home Are Passing and Trade is Becoming More Confident.

In his weekly letter concerning the mon-etary situation, "Henry Clews, the wall street banker, says:

"So far as respects the local machinery of finance, there has been some improvement of conditions during the past week. The further large recovery of the surplus reserves shown in the bank statement o the 20th inst. has had a decidedly assuring effect. It meant that, from now until the usual fall demand for currency for moving the crops, the reserves are likely to stand in an unusually strong position and that, when that demand comes, the banks are likely to be well situated for meeting it. The general inference from this is that a reasonable probability is established for the money market maintaining a fairly easy condition henceforth and for the remainder of the year.

This naturally has an assuring effect, for it favors the probability of holders of sound securities being able to satisfy all their borrowing wants on good terms for several months to come. The removal of doubt upon this point is an important gain, but it is not a cure all. There are certain doubtful factors affecting the market, such as the caution and disability of operators after the late severe shock, the tactics of the pessimist traders, the outcome in London of the great Australian failures, the partial depression of business at home, and the weak spots among a class of interior concerns.

Hard on the Stock Market. "Factors like these must have their influ-

ence upon the stock market, and may be ex-pected to check a speedy recovery of prices. But it would be an exaggeration of their importance to conclude that they legitimately forbid any advance beyond the present level of values. It is to be considered that prices now range but little above the panic level; that the railroads are making good earnings and are likely to continue to do so for some months ahead; that the competing supply of new investments coming upon the of new investments coming upon the market is far below the average and is likely to remain so for some time; that, in periods of low quotations like the present, investors are apt to exchange bonds and other investments for railroad stocks which are relatively cheaper; and that when the London market has recovered from its Australian shock, the demand there for Americans is likely to revive. These facts constitute an element of resiliency which is likely not only to hold transient downward reactions in check, but also to exert a steady lifting face of the constitution of the constitu lifting force upon prices; and that tendency has been manifest in the improved tone of the market during the last half of this week, both abroad and at home. Crop Prospects Better.

"The world's crop prospects have lately shown an improvement highly encouraging. In April a general failure of winter wheat seemed almost inevitable, with the result of a serious deficiency in the supply of that sta-ple. Now, in England and most of the conti-nental countries, the probabilities favor about an average crop and even Russia af-fords promise of a leap from a famine yield to a good average output. In this country to a good average output. In this country wheat shows a recovery from the conditions upon which a crop of 440,000,000 bushels has been predicted, while spring wheat and corn planting are promising favorably. This planting are promising favorably. This change may not favor the interests of the speculative holders who are now carrying a large surplus from our last year's wheat crop; but that is a small-offset against the universal benefits arising from cheap food the world over.

Credit is Paralyzed.

"The most depressing circumstance with which this center has at present to contend is found in the state of trade in the interior. his condition This condition seems to have originated almost entirely in the late monetary scare and the attendant collapse of the 'industrials.' It had been preceded by a sound, conservative and fairly active and profitable condition of trade. The scare suggested by the condition of trade. The scare suggested by the large gold exports, the drain upon the treas-ury gold reserve and the sharp precautions of our local banks, together caused the east-ern and interior banks to contract their accommodation to customers, and suddenly necommodation to customers, and suddenly the financial sky became lowering and black from Maine to California. In this way credit has become suddenly paralyzed in every sec-tion; the weak spots in trade, in financing and banking have been roughly probed, and a large amount of failures have been precip-itated. It is safe to say, however, of these itated. It is safe to say, however, of these suspensions that, in a large majority of the cases, they have not arisen from real insolvency, but from a sudden and more or less indiscriminate withdrawal of the usual credit facilities. Considering the severity and the universality of this contraction of credit, the wonder is that its effects in the way of suspensions have not been much more numerous

There's a Better Feeling.

"This evidence of the soundness of the general commercial situation should pass for something with those whose incontinent timidity in lending has done so much toward producing this condition of things. There is evidence enough to show that those fears have exceeded any real occasion; and the true course, at the present stage, for the New York banks to their solvent merchant customers, is to make their present large surplus more freely available. The only pos-sible result of a different policy must be to further aggravate a situation already made needlessly severe. The present discrimina-tion against the mercantile community at our large centers may, unless speedily mod-erated, needlessly bring many more to the verge of suspension. The situation is one that calls for a broad and intelligent compre-hension of the real condition of business and for a judgment that understands now to profor a judgment that understands how to pro-tect the lender by protecting the borrower. A little more of that policy would soon pro-duce a great change in the condition of busi-ness throughout the country at large."

FOREIGN FINANCIAL REVIEW. Little Doing on the London Stock Ex-

change-Features of the Week. LONDON, May 28.-Discount was easier

and in fair demand during the week past, the quotations being 3% for three months and 316 for short. Gold flows in freely, more than £1,000,000 having arrived during the week, chiefly from America; the inflow compensating to a great extent for the drawing of balance by banks throughout the country. Silver was steadier during the week, though very quiet and without feature.

The Stock exchange was involved.

Stock exchange was inanimate in rice Stock exchange was inanimate in view of the coming settlement, and prices were almost universally lower. Consols closed unchanged. Greek securities fell 7% points on the week; Argentine loan of 1886, 11%; Argentine funding loan, 214; Mexican securities, 2.

American railway securities were depressed and all felt, the decline including the following: Illinois Central, 44 points; Louisville & Nashviffe, 24; Union Pacific and Wabash debenture, 25, each; Atchison, 25; Denver preferred, 2; Norfolk & Western and Northern Pacific, 15, each; Denver common Erie and Lake Shore, 15, each; Central Pacific and Ohlo & Mississippi, 15, each; Wabash preferred, 1; Missouri, Kansas & Texas, three-fourths. Texas, three-fourths.

CHICAGO GRAIN,

How Commodities Were Dealt in on the Board Yesterday.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 27 .- A decrease of not over 500,000 bu. Is expected Monday in the vis-ible supply of wheat. This fact coupled with the increasing receipts and the better weather gave a bearish cast to the grain market today. mpared with last night, wheat is ic off; corn from \$6 to \$6 and oats \$6. The clique permitted perk to deep back 55c. Other hog products are about unchanged.

Wheat opened about hic lower, then followed

with from 'sc to 'sc advance, again became weaker and prices declined ye and the closing was easy. The weak and low opening was somewhat due to the break in railroad stocks, together with dull and easief cables. There was good buying at the decline, Duluth sending in some buying orders and St. Louis also bought fairly, the latter mying on the strength of export demand for winter wheat on French account. As soon as the buying ceased the market again cased off under free offerings, it was a soon as the buying ceased the market again cased off under free offerings, it was season as the buying ceased the market again cased off under free offerings, it was an account. As soon as the buying ceased the market again cased off under free offerings, it was weaker and upening trades were at 'sc decline. Then a steadler tone was manifested, but the market again ruled weaker and at the close had lost from 'se to 'sc. The receipts today were considerably in excess of the predictions -627 cars coming in, 426 of the same grading and for Monday 775 cars are estimated.

The feature of the oats market was selling of May and June by shippers who had some lots.

The hogs were short at 4,500 and gave

of May and June by shippers who had some lots.

The hogs were short at 4,500 and gave the market a little buige at the opening. On this buige wright began selling pork and kept on while there was any demand, disposing of about 3,000 bbls. Lard and ribs were stagnant. The close was at about inside prices.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 265 cars; corn, 775 cars; oats, 445 cars; hogs, 15,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	Rich.	LOW.	CLUSS.	YESTY
Whest No. 2 May July Fept	7014 72160034 75360034	71 73%66% 70%	7014 7276 7076	70% 72% 75%	70% 73 76%
June July Sept	40% 40% 41 42	4014 4044 4136	4014 4016 4116	4014 4015 (6.54 4114	41841% 41 41% 42
May June July Sept Mess Pork	3114 3014 2914 1674 2074	31 % 30 % 66 % 26 % 27	50% 29% 25% 26%	50% 29% 25% 26%	51 3044 2914 2616
May July Sept	21 25 22 15 22 45	21 25 22 23 22 43	21 124 21 524 21 80	21 1216 21 5216 21 80	21 15 20 7236 22 85
July Sept Short Ribs	10 72% 11 00	10 7A 11 10	10 70 11 02%	10 70 11 02%	10 75 10 75
July Sept	10 05 10 25	10 05 10 25	10 0254	10 05 10 15	10 05 10 15

ash quotations were as follows: Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Quiet, steady.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 70/4c; No. 3 spring,
o. b., 66@70c; No. 2 red, 70%c.
CORN—No. 2, 40%@4046c;
OATS—No. 2, 30%@30%c; No. 2 white, billed
through, 33@33%c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 32@33c.
RYE—No. 2, 50c.
BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, f.

BARLEY No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 50c; No. 4, f. 0. b., 37@44c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, on track, \$1.08.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$3.80@3.85.
PORK—Mess, per bbl., \$21.024@21.05; lard, per 100 lbs., \$10.424@10.45; short ribs, sides doose, \$10.024@10.05; dry salted shoulders (boxed, \$10.00@10.25; short clear sides (boxed), \$10.25@10.50.

WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., Sugars—Unchanged; cut loaf, 614c; granu-lated, 5.70; standard "A," 5.57.
The following were the resolute and standard the resolute and standard the resolute and standard the standard transfer and s

Receipts.	shipments.
7,000 105,000 348,600 387,000 3,000 20,000	10,00 182,00 273,00 473,00 5,00 6,00
	7,000 105,000 349,600 387,000 3,000

New York Markets.

New York, May 27.—Flour.—Receipts, 29,000 pkgs.; exports, 3,000 bbls., 12,000 sacks; sales, 5,000 pkgs.; market dull and weak; winter wheat, low grades, \$2.05@2.45; winter wheat, fair to fancy, \$2.35@3.45; winter wheat, patents, \$3.50@4.25; Minnesota, clear, \$2.50@3.10; Minnesota, straights, \$3.50@4.20; Minnesota, patent, \$4.25@4.60.

Cons Meal.—Duli, steady; yellow western, \$2.60@2.70.

New York Markets.

RYE-Easy, dull; western, 64@65c. Barley-Out of senson. Barley Malt-Quiet, stendy; western, 60@

WHEAT—Receipts, 104,000 bu.; exports, 96,000 bu.; sales, 680,000 bu. of futures, 48,000
bu. spot. Spot market dull, lower: No. 2 red,
in store and elevator, 76c; affoat, 77%c;
f. o. b., 77%c; options were dull and declined
%c on warm rains in the west, easier cables
and local realizing, closed steady at ½c under
yesterday; No. 2 red, June, 76%76%c, closing
at 76%c; July, 77%678 3-16c, closing at 77%c;
August, 79%679%c, closing at 79%c; September, 81-1-6%61%c, closing at 81%c; December,
85%85%c, closing at 85%c.

August. 79% 79% c. closing at 79% c. September, 81-16@81% c. closing at 81% c. December, 85@85% c. closing at 85% c. Conn—Receipts, 104,000 bu.; exports, 20,000 bu.; sales, 230,000 bu. of futures, 35,000 bu.; spot. Spots dull and lower: No. 2, 48% 48% c. spots and losed weak, with May 1% down and closed weak, with May 1% down and other months 4@% off; trading very dull; May, 48% 48% c. closing at 48% c. June, 48% 48% c. closing at 48% c. June, 48% 68% c. closing at 48% c. closing at 48% c. closing at 48% c. Cosing at 48% c. Cosing at 48% c. Cosing at 48% c. Cosing at 48% c. OATS—Receipts, 100,000 bu.; exports, 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu. futures, and 3,000 bu.; sales, 130,000 bu.; sales, 13

Hors—Quiet, firm; state, common to choice, 18\(\tilde{a}\)21\(\frac{1}{2}\)c; Pacific coast, 18\(\tilde{a}\)21\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Hiddes—Dull, easy; wet salted. New Orleans selected, 45\(\tilde{a}\)60 lbs, 4\(\frac{1}{2}\)60c; Texas selected, 50\(\tilde{a}\)60 lbs, 56\(\tilde{a}\)7c; Buenos Ayres, 21\(\tilde{a}\)24\(\tilde{a}\)50\(\tilde{a}\)60 lbs, 56\(\tilde{a}\)7c; Buenos Ayres, 21\(\tilde{a}\)24\(\tilde{a}\)50\(\tilde{a}\)60 lbs, 56\(\tilde{a}\)7c; Buenos Ayres, 21\(\tilde{a}\)24\(\tilde{a}\)50\(\tilde{a}\)5

618c. EGGs—Receipts, 8,322 pkgs; western fresh, 6@161₄c. TALLOW—Quiet, nominal; city (\$2 for pkgs.),

Pig Inon—Quiet, steady; American, \$12.75@

15.50.
COPPER—Quiet; lake, \$10.75.
LEAD—Quiet, steady; domestic, \$3.90..
T18—Weak; Straits, \$19.05 bid, \$19.10 asked; plates, dull, steady. Spelter, quiet, weak; domestic, \$4.15. St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis Markets.

St. Louis, Mo.. May 27.—Flour-Little doing; prices unchanged.

WHEAT—Opened lower, rallied, settled back and closed 'sc down: No. 2 red, cash, 67%c; May 67c; July, 69%c; September, 67%67%c. CORN—Weak on crop news; No. 2 mixed, cash, 37%c; May, 37%c; July, 38c; September, 39%c.

39½c.
OATS—Higher; options lower; No. 2 cash, 33c; May, 32½c; July, 28½c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, steady; standard mess pork \$22; lard, \$10.12½; dry sait meats, loose shoulders, \$10; longs and ribs, \$10.25; shorts, \$10.50; boxed, 15c more; bacon, packed shoulders, \$10.37; longs and ribs, \$11.00£11.12½; shorts, \$11.37½; hams, sugar cured, 13£d14c.
BUTTER—Lower; choice creamery, 19£20c; choice dairy, 17c.

Cotton Market.

New Orleans, La., May 27.—Futures, quiet; sales, 12,500 bales; May, \$7.00; June, \$7.05; 47.10; July, \$7.01@7.11; August, \$7.16@7.17; September, \$7.21@7.22; October, \$7.27@7.25; November, \$7.35; December, \$7.36@7.39; January, \$7.32 bid.

Good middling, 7%c; middling, 7%c; low



middling, 6 15-16c; good ordinary, 6%c. Net receipts, 625 bales; gross, 834 bales; experts to Great Britain, 0,664 bales; coastwise, 755 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 131,871 bales.

Baltimore Grain Market. BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—WHEAT-Steady; No. 2 red, spot and May, 73 kg., CORN-Easy; mixed spot, 40 kg., OATS-Brimer; No. 2 white, western, 42)4c.

Philadelphia Grain Market. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27.—WHEAT—Dull and lower; No. 2, red, May, 73 42 73 4c.
CORN—Weak; No. 2, mixed, May, 494249 4c.
OATS—Steady; No. 2, white, May, 41 4c.

OMARA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle Trade Shows Great Improvement for the Week-Hogs Close Weak. SATURDAY, May 27. Receipts of all kinds show a substantial in

crease over last week, but do not compare as favorably with supplies for the same week : year ago, The figures are as follows: Cattle. Hogs. Receipts this week ... 14,700 29,070 Receipts last week. 10,029 22,181 Same week last year. 13,482 86,030 1,741 The cattle market has been in very good shape all week and very few traces of the de-moralization existing two weeks ago remain.

Cool weather has improved the demand for dressed beef, supplies have been light at all the leading centers, European markets have improved considerably and the better tone to the financial situation all have bined to make business lively and advance prices. In general on beef cattle the advance has been from 25c to 35c, the good heavy grade showing rather more improvement than the light and medium grades on account of the better export demand. The good cattle have been coming forward quite freely, and the week closes with the situation decidedly favor-

and the cattle owners.

Receluts today were unusually liberal for a saturday, and the offerings included a larger than usual proportion of good cattle of all weights. There was a good active demand from all sources, and the market was as active as any one could wish, although prices were hardly quotably higher than on Friday. It was possible, however, to realize good, strong prices for most anything at all useful in the beef steer line. A bunch of choice 1.476-lb, steers topped the market, bringing \$5.37 \(\frac{1}{2}\), and there were over twenty loads that weighed over 1.200 lbs. that sold at from \$5.00 lbs. teers at from \$4.40 to \$4.00 lbs. that sold at from \$5.00 lbs. teers at from \$4.40 to \$4.00 lbs. that sold at from \$4.35 down. Everything sold in good season, the market closing up strong.

There was little change in the cow market. Receipts were, as usual, light, not over lifteen loads, and they changed hands freely at fully steady prices, sales including poor to prime cows and heifers at from \$2 to \$4.40, with the big bulk of the sales at from \$3 to \$4. Rough stock was in fair demand and firm at from \$2 to \$4.00, with the big bulk of the sales at from \$3 to \$4. Rough stock was in fair demand and firm at from \$4 to \$5.25 for fair to choice stock.

Business in stockers and feeders, was necessarily limited on account of the light supplies both fresh and stale. There was a good demand both from regular dealers and prospective country buyers and prices are notatibly strong on all sultable grads.

House—the market offer the week started out rather favorably, and on Monday and Tuesday prices and and the market experienced the worst break in the history of the yards. Prices went of 25c to 400, and on Thursday there was a further break of 15c to 25c, making a 50c to 60c drop in two days. Since then, with light supplies, some of this decline has been regained, but the week closes with prices fully 25c lower than a week ago. There is no indication of increased marketings of hors, alth o the underly were considerab

SHEEP-None were received. The demand

WENTY YEARS THE LEADERIII Cor.chs. Pleurisy. Rheumatism. Sciatica, Lumbugo Back-Ache, and all External Allments removed quickly by BENSON'S

which is the only POROUS PLASTER that contains powerful and carative modern ingredients VET ABSOLUTELY SAFE and POSITIVE in its action.

Benson's Plasters Prevent Pneumonia. It does not cure chronic aliments in a minute, nor does it create an electric battery or current in the system nor will it cure by merely reading the label, all such claims are made by quacks and humbugs. BENSON'S is endorsed by 5,000 Physicians and Druggists.

CAUTION—Don't be duped by unserupulous Dragists who offer cheap trash which they claim is just a good the time all MOSON's. Get the Gennine, shwaya rely the. Each them at Lome for emergencies.

good for both muttons and lambs at falls steady prices. Moderate supplies both her and elsewhere have improved the demand from killers, but there is little if any quotatio improvement in prices. Fair to goo natives, \$4.5025.50; fair to good western \$4.0025.50; common and stock sheep, \$2.504.00; good to choice 40 to 100-ib. lambs \$5.0026.25.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock

Official receipts and disposition of stock a shown by the books of the Union Stock Yard company for the twenty-four hours ending a 5 o'clock p. m. May 27, 1893;

RECEIPTS. CATTLE. | HOGE. | SHEEP. HORSES & MIL Cars. | Head Cars. | Head Cars. | Head Cars. | Head 151 3,220 44 2,799 DISPOSITION CATTLE HOGS. SHEE Omaha Packing Co.
The G. H. Hammond Co.
Swift & Co.
The Cudaby Packing Co.
Hammond & S.
thicago P. & P. Co.
Sinciair. Sinciair
A. Haas
B. Becker & Degen
Van Sant & Carey
Shippers and feeders
Left over

Total..... 3,618 3,553 Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Lile Stock Market.

Chicago Lile Stock Market.

Chicago Lile Stock Market.

Chicago Lile Stock Market.

The Bre. 1- The cattle market was quiet, the small supply restricting trading, but them was enough inquiry to impart a firm feeling Sales of native cattle were on a basis of from \$2 to \$4.40 for poor to choice cows and heiters, from \$2 to \$4.25 for bulls, from \$3.4 \$4.75 for stockers and feeders in from \$4.35 to \$6.15 for shipping steers. Texa cattle were quoted at from \$2.25 to \$3.25 for cows, and at from \$3.25 to \$5 for steers. Lock onerators are looking for large receipts for Monday and a softening of prices.

Prices for hogs were much higher than for yesterday, holders insisting upon an advance of from 15c to 25c per 100 lbs. Those who were willing to part with their hog at 15c advance found ready buyer for the same, but neither ship pers nor packers were inclined to humo those who were not willing to trade on the basis. A number of commission firms refuse to sell, preferring to hold their hogs till Monday, when they are confident there will be another bulge. Common to prime light hogs sold at from \$6.95 to \$7.35 and from \$7.05 to \$7.45 was paid for averages of 200 lbs. and upward. Most of the business was done within a ringe of from \$7.10 to \$7.35. There were hogs here that have been held since Thursday.

The sheep market was quiet and nominally steady. A malority of the regular trade held since Thursday.

The sheep market was quiet and nominally steady. A malority of the regular trade held since Thursday.

Receipts: Cattle, 1,800 head; calves, 400 head; hogs, 4,000 head; sheep, 2,500 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. Kansas City, Mo., May 27.—Cattle Receipts, 2,700 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market strong and 5@15c higher; range steers, \$3.50 &4.50; shipping steers, \$4.50 &5.75; native cows, \$1.75 & 4.0; butchers' stock, \$3.80 &4.65; sto kers and feeders, \$2.30 &4.70; buils and hised, \$2.50 &4.00. mixed, \$2.50\(\)\(\frac{2}{3}\)\(\frac{1}{0}\)\(\frac{1}0\)\(\frac{1}{0}\)\(\frac{1}0\)\(\frac{1}0\)\(\frac{

SHEEF-Receipts, none: shipments, none market nominally steady. St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, Mo., May 27,—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, 1,200 head; market strong; natives, \$4.00\(\text{\text{\text{market}}}\) fairly held.

Hous-Receipts, 2,800 head; shipments
2,900 head; market 10c higher; prices ranged
from \$6.75 to 7.25. SHEEP-Receipts, none; shipments, 800 head market steady

> UP TO A CERTAIN POINT in the progress of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a positive remedy. Even in the most advanced cases, it gives comfort and relief; and where other medicines only relieve, this will care.

Cure.

But delay is dangerous, with Consumption. In all the conditions that lead to it, the "Discovery" is the remedy. With severe, lingering Coughs or Weak Langs, nothing acts so promptly. Every disease that can be reached through the blood yields to this medicine. The Scrofulous affection of the lure. Scrofulous affection of the lungs Scrofulous affection of the lungs that's called Consumption is one of them. For this, and for every other form of Scrofula, for all blood-taints and disorders, and all chronic Bron-chial, Throat, and Lung affections, the "Discovery" is the only remedy so certain that it can be quaranteed. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back.
Can anything else be "just as good" for you to buy!
Don't believe it.

Dr. Sage's Remedy positively cures Catarrh.

SOUTH OMAHA.

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

COMMISSION HOUSES.

Wood Brothers. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

South Omaha-Telephone 1157. -WALTER E. WOOD, Managers Market reports by mail and wire cheerfull

HARDWARE.

HATS, ETC. | IRON WORKS.

W. A. L. Gibbon & Co | Omaha Safe and Iron

Lobeck & Linn.

Dealers in hardware and

1404 Douglas Streat.

OILS

Rector & Wilhelmy |

Corner 19th and Jackson Streets.

COMPANY.

MAHA Manufacturers & Jobbers Directory

AWNINGS AND TENTS.)maha Tent-Awning | Wolf Bros & Co., COMPANY. Manufacturers of Tents. Awnings, etc., 703 and 706 S. 16th Street.

HORSE COVERS. BAGS & TWINES Bemis Omaha Bag

COMPANY.
importers and manufacturers of flour sacks,
burlap, s twine. BOOTS AND SHOES. Morse-Coe Shoe Company. Salesroom and Office-1107-1109-1111 Howard St Factory-1119-1121-1123 Howard St.

We are the ONLY Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in the state of Nebraska.

A general invitation is extended to all to inspect our new factory. Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed COMPANY. Wholesale mfrs., agents Boston Rubber Shoe Co. 1102-1104-1106 Harnsy Street SHOE CO., boots, shoes and rubber goods.

CORNICE. COAL, COKE. Omaha Coal, Coke & | Eagle Corniee Works Mfrs gal ranized fron cor-nice, window caps, me talto akylights, etc. 1808 and 1810 Dodge street. LIME CO., hard and soft coal, S. E. cor. 16th and Douglas Street.

DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith& Co. | Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Dry goods, notions, fur-rishing goods, corner lith and Howard Sts. GOODS CO. Notions, gents' furnish ing goods, cor lith and Harney Streets. Dry goods, notions, fur-

FURNITURE. Omaha Upholstering Bebee & Runyan COMPANY.
Upholatered furniture.
1102-1104 Nicholas Et
Wholesale only.
and 18th Stree

WORKS.
Fafes, vaults, jail woo iron shutters and dre e capes, Gus Andreou, 14s and Jackson Wholesale Hats, caps, straw goods, glooves, mittens, lith and Harney Streets.

LUMBER. John A. Wakefield, Charles R. Lee. Hardwood lumber, wood-carpets and parquet flooring. 9th and Douglas *ts. Imported Arverigan Port-

kee coment and Quincy white lime.

LIQUORS. MILLINERY. I. Oberielder & Co.
importers and jobbers
of millinery, notions.
Mail orders promptly
niled, 288-212 8, 111h. Frick & Herbert,

1001 Farnam St. PAPER.

Wholesale liquor dealers

Carpenter Paper Co | Standard Oil Co. Carry a full stock of printing wramping and writing papers, card papers, etc.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.

Branch & Co. Jas. A. Clark & Co. Produce, fruits of all Butter, cheese, eggs.

poultry and game. STOVE REPAIRS | SASH, DOORS

Omaha Stove Repair | M. A. Disbrow & Co WORKS. Stove repairs Manufacturors of sash, and water attachments doors, blinds and for any kind of stove mouddings. Branch of mouddings. Branch of moud in and leard