WILL MEET AT BORDEAUX JULY 3 TO

A Reminiscence of General Custer-Short Stories and Brief Records of the War and Its Survivors in the Military World.

The sixth annual reunion of the Northwest Nebraska Soldiers and Sailors association will be held at Bordeaux sta-tion July 3 to 7, 1893. The comrades will go into camp on the afternoon of Tuesday, July 3, and break camp on Friday, July 7. It is expected that special railroad rates will be secured, and a cordial invitation is extended to all the old Sol-diers and Sailors, Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans, Woman's Relief corps, etc., to attend. Tents, wood and straw will be provided free of charge. Groceries, provisions and horse feed can be procured near the grounds at low rates; also lunches and refreshments. A regular program will be carried out every day and evening, including speaking, music and army stories. A special celebration of the Fourth will be held. Hon. Church Howe, senior vice commander of the Department of Nebraska, will deliver the regular oration at such hour as will accommodate all the people. Other exercises will be provided so that there will be a full day of profitable pleasure. All the people are cor-dially invited to attend any and all of these exercises. The camp is now in progress of preparation for what we shall aim to make the grandest gathering of the kind that has ever been held in all this region of country. The grounds are situated in one of the most beautiful groves in Nebraska through which a sparkling stream of pure water J. M. WATERMAN,

Secretary. G. W. REED, F. F. GRAY, Committee. Custer Pictured by One of His Followers.

"Poor Custer!" said one of his men through the Sioux City Journal, "I followed him through a great part of the war of the rebellion as a private soldier. I followed him afterwards in various capacities during his warfare on the frontier. Yes, and today if I should see the general astride his Kentucky thoroughbred, seated as no man ever sat horse before or since, should I catch the glint of the sun on the mighty sweep of that saber of his, and see the yellow hair flying straight as he dashed along, I could not resist the temptation to seize a poker or a hatchet or an ax handle, jump astride that old mare of mine and follow him for better or for worse. "And no soldier of Custer's ever did

more than follow him. He was a leader of men-not a driver-a cavalier general who asked no man'to go where he dared not take the lead, and as the danger became greater Custer was just sure to be just so much further in front of his column. Tacticians had censured him for that, and perhaps he would have been with us today had he abandoned it But he was a dashing soldier and would rather charge upon an enemy outnumbering him twenty to one than seek vantage ground or lay siege. He be-lieved it to be his business to fight, and he let few opportunities go by, provided he thought the enemy worth his mettle. 'Custer had the most unbounded faith

in the rank and file of his regiment, but he never reposed the least confidence in his subordinate officers. He gave his personal attention to the minutest de-tails of his command, saw that every trooper had his full allowance of rations and clothing, and saw, too, that the men attended just as carefully to the physical wants of their horses. He would never take the word of captain or lieutenant on such matters. For that reason the subordinate commissioned officers hated him as heartily as the men loved him. He insisted always on being absolute in his command.

"But how the boys loved that man, Their devotion was fittingly demon-strated in an incident in the general's last battle, on the Little Big Horn. The 200 troopers knew they were hopelessly outnumbered by an enemy better armed than them-selves. Eight cavalrymen broke through the Indian lines and gained a neighboring bluff. They were practically out of danger, for the fine horses which the Seventh was then equipped with could laugh at the best Indian ponies. But they halted on the bluff, and looking back, saw their leader hemmed in on all sides by the savage enemy.
'One of them said: 'Boys, we can't

do this!' and, alighting, he placed his carbine against his horse's head and shot him dead. Then he quietly re-leased his revolvers from the saddle, and, thrusting them into his belt, started down the slope. The remaining seven followed suit, and the little band was annihilated in an attempt to gain their leader's side on foot. All but one were killed, and he, being a half-breed, the second son of Theophile Brugier of this county, by his first wife, the daughter of War Eagle, escaped slaughter, the infuriated Sioux paying no attention to any but palefaces. Brugier and I were friends, and he told me the incident the second day after the fight."

Veterans at Poker.

Poker was much played in camp both north and south during the intervals of active warfare. When Colonel Len A. Harris of Cincinnati was left by Buell in charge of Fort McCook to cover the union retreat, he and his officers beguiled the time with a game of draw. One day, just as the deal for a fat jack pot had been finished, a confederate shell came crashing into the room. Out went the lights. Everyone dashed for the door. n aid, who tells the story, captured the stakes and hastily thrust them into his pecket. Outside all was confusion, But Colonel Harris got the handful of men safely out. After a hard ten days march, during which no one took off his clothes, Harris joined Buell's army.
"The first thing I did," says the aid,
"was to hunt for a bath, and I and Captain — found one. As he unbuttoned his coat for the first time in ten days he thrust his hand into his inside pocket and pulled out five cards. At the same time I produced the jack pot stake. 'I've got an ace full,' he said, skinning out his hand. 'Give me the pot.' I turned it hand. 'Give me the pot.' I turned it over to him. But I don't believe a jack pot was ever won under such circumstances before or since."

General Forrest, one of the most fa-mous cavalry officers of the confed-eracy, used to be fond of relating how, after the surrender, he returned to Memphis with his wife and only a \$10 bill in his pocket. "Mary," he said to her on the night they reached the city, "I know you are a church member and have always been opposed to cards. But this \$10 bill is all between us and the poor house. Won't you let me go and this \$10 bill is all between us and the poor house. Won't you let me go and hunt up a game of draw and won't you pray that I may win?"

In vain the good lady protested. The general went, found a party and began the game. The cards ran his way from the first. His winnings grew so large

that he set his beaver on the floor and used it as a depository. About 2 o'clock in the morning he lifted up the tile, bent his head down and placed the hat carefully on it, retaining the money. "Mary," he cried, as he burst into her room, "count that!" and, behold, a heap of greenbacks fell into her lap. She found there was upward of \$1,500 there enough to give the couple a new start in life. "I believe," the general used to say, "that Mary, in spite of her objec-tions, really prayed for me while I was

Colonel David C. Houston Dead. Colonel David C. Houston, lieutenant colonel of engineers corps, United States army, died tast week at the St. Vin-cent hospital, Detroit, of jaundice. He

was 58 years of age and a native of New

Two weeks ago the colonel, accompanied by a woman known as Mrs. Minnie Porter, went to the Everett house and were assigned to separate rooms and Mrs. Porter passed as his neice. Each did much drinking and the hotel people refused to supply Mrs Porter with liquor after learning of the amount she was consuming. On Friday last some of ing of the Colonel Houston's friends called at the hotel and found the army officer in such a condition that they at once sent him to St. Vincent's hospital, but the woman kept up her debauch, procuring liquor outside the hotel. On Sunday her condition became such that the house physician had her removed to Bellevue hospital, where she was placed in the alocnol ward. Before leaving the hotel the unfortunate woman told the housekeeper that her home was in Tennessee, and her husband, son and daughter were living there. At the hospital the physician said that the woman could not

[David Crawford Houston was born in New York city on December 5, 1835. He was graduated from the United States military neademy in 1856 and was retained at the academy as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy until Septem-ber, 1857, when he was placed on the construction of fortifications at Hampton Roads, Va. From 1856 to 1860 be commanded a detachment of engineers in Oregon, after which he was assistant engineer in the con-struction of forts on Sandy Hook. During the war, as first lieutenant of the engineer corps, he aided in the construction of the defenses at Washington City. He was at defenses at Washington City. He was at Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run as engineer of General Tyler's division and as chief engineer of the First Army corps in the division of the Rappahannock. He was with the Third Army corps in the battles of Bull Run and Cedar Mountain, after which he was brevetted captain. He became chief engineer of the First corps in the Army of the Patenac in the Mayund and the Army of the Potomac, in the Maryland campaign, and was engaged in the battles of South Mountain and Antictam, where he was brevetted major on September 17, 1862. He was in charge of the defenses of Harper's Ferry and of the Department of the Gulf during the siege of Port Hudson, La., in March, 1863, for which service he was brevetted lieutenant colonel on June 17, 1863. He took part in the expedition to the mouth of the Rio Grande in 1863 and in the Red river campaign in 1864. He was a member of the special board of engineers for the estabent of defenses for San Francisco in 5. On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for "gallant and meritorious service during the rebellion." He served on the board for the establishment of defenses at Willet's Point, N. Y., in 1865, and from 1865 to 1867 on the board to carry out in detail the modification of the defenses near Boston as proposed by the board of January 27, 1864. He was also superintending engineer of the construction of defenses on Narragansett bay in 1865, of the river and harbor improvements in Rhode Island and Connecticut from 1866 to 1870, and of various river improvements in Wisconsin from Intel 1870, In 1878 he was a member of the July, 1870. In 1868 he was a member of the board of engineers on the Block island breakwater, on the wreck of the steamer Scotland and on the improvement of the Ogdensburg and Oswego harbors. In 1969 he served on the Wallabout channel and in the New York navy yard. In 1871 he was given charge of the plans for docks in the Chicago and from 1872 until December, 1875, he was engaged in constructing harbors in the northwest. He was also superintending engineer of the modifications proposed for Michigan City harbor July and on the improvent of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers in August, 1878. He be-came major of the corps of engineers on March 7, 1807, lieutenant colonel on June 30, 1882, and since 1886 has been a member of the board of engineers for fortification and river harbor improvements.]

A Sample of Volunteers. While the siege of Richmond was in progress, says the New York Ledger, and after much blood had been shed in attempts to capture the Weldon railroad,General Birney wanted twelve men to enter upon a secret work of great importance and great danger. He had found his officer to command, but not the men to follow. He was recommended to the -th Maine regiment; and to the colonel of said regiment he went and stated his case.

"I think I have just your men." said the colonel. "I have a company of lumbermen-stout, hardy, willing fellowsprompt to do duty, and not a coward among them. Shall I call them out?"

The company was mustered in front of its tents—forty-two men, under command of an orderly sergeant. The captain and second lieutenant had been killed on the day before and the first lieutenant was in the hospital. The general liked the looks of the men. He explained to them what was wanted—plainly told them of the danger—and asked for twelve volunteers-the twelve that were willing to go might step four paces to the front. Not a man moved.

"How!" cried Birney, in surprise, gazing up and down that line of brownvisaged, stalwart men. "Is there not one of you who will volunteer?"

"General," said the sergeant, bringing his left arm across his breast, and resting the hand upon his shouldered rifle, 'you mistake. We will not outbid one another for posts of honor. We are all volunteers-you have but to take your

A tear of pride and gratitude glistened in the general's eye. He made se-lection of the twelve whose names came first in order upon the roll; and his work was well and faithfully done.

Busy people have no time, and sensible people have no inclination to use pills that make them sick a day for every dose they take. They have learned that the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers does not in-terfere with their health by causing nausea pain or griping. These little pills are per, fect in action and resulte, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and one up the system. Lots of health in these

For Men Must Look.

"I am inclined to differ with those who talk about the unpardonable rudeness o men who stare at women on the street, said a Wabash corner star. "Oh, no, indeed! I don't mean to say that I do not con sider it rude. Of course it is: but, then, do you know, there are extenuating circum stances. For instance, are we not justified to a considerable degree in staring at and admiring the pretty women we see of a sunny afternoon down in the shopping district? For, be it known, woman is there on dress parade. If she have not her best street gown on she wears one that is very becoming, anyway; and her hat and wrap, and entire make-up (no aspersion intended) set off to the very best advantage what charms she may possess. Moreover, in the eyes of rude, vulgar, inartistic men, woman in her street costume is more charming, by far, then when attired in any other wise, evening dress being by no means excepted." to a considerable degree in staring at and

evening dress being by no means excepted. Befere breakfast Bromo-Seltzer Acts as a bracer-trial bottle 10 cts.

CUPID'S QUEER COUPLINGS

Hitches of Various Grades, Romantio and Otherwise.

SEQUEL OF A SIOUX FALLS DIVORCE

The Merry Archer Rioting Amid the Babel of Nations in the Plaisance-Conjunction of White and Red on the Indian Reservation.

Edward E. Pollock, a dashing young swell of Nyack, N. Y., who disappeared two years ago because of a scandal in which he was involved with his mother's maid, has married again.

Nyack people still have a vivid remembrance of the young man. He was about 25 years old when he left the east to take up his residence in South Dakota. He was handsome, athletic of build, dark almost to swarthiness, jolly and a most entertaining companion. He was an active member of all the leading social organizations of Nyack, a fine dancer and a general favorite.

There were many rumors about the young man's relations with the remarkably pretty girl who lived in the Pollock household. Her name was Ellen Mahoney, and she was ostensibly the maid of Mrs. Pollock, Edward's mother, It was not until the fall of 1889, however, that the Nyack gossips had anything more tangible to talk about than divers trips to the city, which the two young people explained as theater parties, and requent drives on moonlight nights, which usually extended far into the morning. It was known that Mrs. Pol-lock and Colonel Alexander Pollock, the head of the family, were very much incensed at their son's goings-on with the pretty maid, but they were powerless either to prevent them or to turn the girl from the house. Therefore, when a marriage notice was published in the New York and Brooklyn newspapers one morning in 1887 to the effect that Edward E. Pollock and Ellen Mahoney had been joined hand and heart was a new and a highly disagreeable impetus

added to the gossiping. The parents denounced the marriage as fraudulent and drove the wife from the house. Pollock disappeared for a time, turning up in Sioux Falls, S. D., later on as an applicant for a divorce,

which was granted. The new Mrs. Pollock, formerly Miss Ericsson, is described as 23 years old, a blonde, with a superb figure, classic features and many accomplishments. She spent a year in France and Italy after Edward Pollock's departure for the west, and returned to America but a few months ago. She went to Sioux Falls at once after receiving word that her affianced was free from all the old entanglements.

Love in the Plaisance.

Cupid has begun a variegated engagement in the Midway plaisance of the World's fair. Within a few weeks a Samoan has fallen heels over head in love with the Norwegian girl in the beauty show, the priest in Cairo street is languishing because an American cash girl was sent away after he had given his heart to her, and a German has had an experience he will not soon forget. His name is Carl Meinen, and in the land of his birth he is called herr baron. At present he is employed in serving beer and Frankfort sausages in a restaurant where he can hear the lions roar while going through their performance. A week ago he went to the Chinese theater. In the play a poor, down trodden Celestial, fleeing from unjust wrath, is about to end his life, when antiful daughter of the him and weds him. It was at the first sight of this daughter that Cupid began to work. His aim was true. The server of sausages was smitten. His attention to the customers was redoubled, for tips were necessary.

It costs 25 cents to see the beautiful daughter of the king. Carl saw every performance, and his heart beat harder and harder. One Sunday he found out the name of his divinity. It was Wong Pang. To hang around the stage door was useless, for the Chinese lived in the building. Besides, it was a waste of time, for tips had to be earned. The next best thing to do was to write a letter. He did it. It was an impassioned screed and told of the great love he had. The letter was delivered and the trembling Carl sat in front awaiting some sign. It came. Manager Sling touched him on the shoulder and told him to fol-Once in the coveted presence, Wong Pang informed the love struck Teuton of an ability to "talkee English likee Melican man," to which Carl replied with a heart crushing smile:

Das ist zehr gut." Those were the last words he spoke in the theater. His divinity had been sitting, but rose, pulled off the wig of the beautiful daughter and let down a ong cue. Wong Pang is a man, and because they don't have women on the stage in China he impersonates one. Carl serves sausage as usual, but in a very dejected manner, and gave one customer an attack of heart disease by declining a tip. His hope in life is gone.

Divorced and Remarried, Louis Moran, son of the late Charles Moran, an important and wealthy personage in the old aristocratic French circle of Detroit a generation ago, married his divorced wife a few days ago. Louis Moran, upon reaching a legal age, came into a fortune of about \$250,000. He married Miss Emma Reath, a daughter of Thomas Reath. The young couple could not agree, however, and June 24, 1886, his wife obtained a divorce in the Wayne circuit court. Louis did not engage a lawyer to make any defense. Louis is now a commercial traveler for a wholesale drug house in Chicago. One day last week he was hurrying down Monroe avenue at an hour when the streets were crowded. A lady dropped a small package and Louis picked it up for her, but not until he did so did he notice that she was his divorced wife. She thanked him pleasantly. He ventured a few words, which she replied to in words that led to more talk. In a few minutes he was walking with her. The marriage explains the rest.

White and Red. Good Will Mission society, at the Sisseton Indian agency, South Dakota, is intensely wrought and stirred over he marriage of one of the teachers, Miss Cyntia D. Rockwell, to a full-blooded Indian, Richard King, who has been atached to the working force of the mission for the past two years.

Miss Rockwell came from Washington, where, it is said, she once reigned a Since then she has had a varied career, teaching for more than the last twenty years. The last few years she has been engaged in missionary work at this place and where it seems she has at last met her fate. Among other assistants on the ground and in the school room was a young Indian man who has literally grown up on the grounds. He was very good looking, always well dressed, spoke English in a tolerable way, and was always considered an adept in the art of pressing his attentions on the gentle sex. A widower, for his first

wife, an Indian girl, died some years ago, he has since spent his time in quest of another wife, with the present result. King, it seems, has for some time been licensed to prisach and at a session of the Indian presbytery recently held on the reservation he applied for ordina-tion. Some of the Indian delegates objected on the ground that many rumors were current concerning King, and which, if true, were not particularly to his credit. Accordingly an investiga-tion was ordered, which developed some rather sensational testimony. In the light of this testimony the Indians did not deem his conductaconsistent with that expected of one in his position and

refused the application.

It was then thought that this would end the match, but Miss Rockwell proved true bine and refused to desert the falling fortunes of her dusky lover.

BUELL GOT HIS MAN.

A California Sheriff Who "Stood Off" a Mob of Lynchers.

Nowadays when a sheriff wants a man who has shown his ability and willingness to shoot he gathers a posse, stations it around the man's house and when the criminal comes forth the sheriff shoots at the moon and the homicidal person goes off to the mountains. There was a time when they did not have this sort of sheriff in California. The San Francisco Examiner tells of a big fellow named Dave Buell, who was sheriff of El Dorado county back in the '50s, who had a way of getting a man when he went out after him. El Dorado county folks used to brag of their sheriff, although on one occasion pretty much the whole population was gunning for Buell. A fellow named Crane killed a girl over at Ringgold in 1855, and as the county had had no excitement for some months everybody started out to lynch him. The caught him right enough, and with that fondness for doing things in lawful fashion they improvised a court. The court met in a cabin near Ringgold. The prisoner sat in front of the house with his arms tied behind him. Probably 5,000 miners from Placerville and other points, most of whom had taken part in the hunt for Crane, surrounded the cabin and made preparations for carrying out the verdict. It didn't take long for the jury in the

cabin to pronounce him guilty and sentence him to immediate death. After the custom of the times the verdict was put to the mob for approval. Of course, it was unanimously sustained. There was a little confusion because everybody wanted to get hold of the prisoner. Just then Dave Buell came on the scene. He had been out all night with the deputies hunting for the murderer, and the fact that he found him in the hands of a mor made no difference to him. His deputies got close to Crane, and then the sheriff on the biggest horse in the county charged alone on the mob. He ran over a couple of men and actually got the prisoner before the mob knew what was happening. He reached down from the saddle, caught Crane by the collar, jerked him over the heads of the crowd and landed him on another horse that he

was leading.

By the time the nearest men got their guns out Buell and his prisoner were headed out of the crowd. Buell drew two six-shooters, big heavy ones, and as he rode he struck right and left and every blow downed a man. The crowd reached for his bridle, but the sheriff struck them down as fast as they came up and presently they had got where the mob was thin and went thundering down the canon toward Coloma, twenty miles away, pursued by pretty much all the miners in El Dorado county. But twenty miles is a long way for a mob to travel in hot weather. Buell and Crane escaped pursuers and bullets alike, and got to Coloma a couple of hours ahead of the lyrchers. By that time Crane was safe in jail, and the sheriff was ready to stand hang a man and not to fight, so they went off and held an indignation meeting and resolved to hang the sheriff. But they didn't. Crane, after a trial in a legal court, was hanged according to law at Coloma with Mickey Free. miners, instead of lynching Buell, reelected him.

There will be serious trouble if you do not overcome those dyspeptic symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

ALL ARE AMERICAN CITIZENS. No Aliens to Be Found in the Crews of United States Ships.

A prevailing error among a great many good people is that the crews of our men-of-war are a decidedly mixed lot as to nationality. It is quite a common belief that our sailors are made up principally of Norwegians, Germans, Kanakas, Italians, with a sprinkling of Japanese and the American indifferently represented; but this is far from the truth. By congressional enactment, through the efforts of Assistant Secretary McAdoo, when a member of the house of representatives, no one is permitted to enlist the navy unless of Amer citizenship, and the sailors American our cruisers are nowadays in the main all citizens. The cruiser San Francisco has 85 per cent native born Americans in her ship's company, and the other vessels that were in the great review were almost as well represented. According to the Brooklyn Eagle it is quite a difficult matter to keep up the quota of enlisted men allowed by law, as your true American seems to have a fondness for a life of liberty, hard as it frequently is to procure a decent living on shore. Navy sailors are a decidedly well paid, well fed class. Just before leaving Washington President Harrison, at the suggestion of Secretary Tracy, increased the monthly wages of a large number of sailors in certain grades, and the navy pay list now compares very favorably with that of outside labor. The United States navy certainly pays its men, everything into consideration, much better than the merchant marine Bounties of three months pay are granted upon re-enlistment, and it is no uncommon thing to pay an enlisted man off at the expiration of his three years service, with several hundred dollars to his credit. Take such ratings as machinists, boilermakers, and firemen-they all receive in the long run better pay that the average shore wage-workers and get besides subsistence credit for service, benefits of pension, etc. Many a young mechanic who has hard work in getting along would find it not a bad plan by any means to try a cruise with Uncle Samrather than buffet it about on shore, scratching out an uncertain existence. Nearly every walk in life has ex-members of our navy in its ranks. I personally know of a dozen police officers of good rank in New York who served in the navy, and the fire de-partment contains a number of them. A

There are three things worth saving There are three things worth saving—
Time, Trouble and money—and De Witt's
Little Early Risers will save them for you.
These little pills will save you time, as they
act promptly. They will save you trouble as
they cause no pain. They will save you
money as they economize doctor's bills.

cruise will do much to educate and de

velop a bright American boy, so taking it on the whole enlistment in the navy is not a bad idea for a young man

who wants to get a few hundred dollars

ahead, with a little experience of life

Wheat Surprised Everybody by a Remarkable Exhibition of Steadiness.

THERE WAS VERY LITTLE TRADING

Corn Started at a Trifle Advance Over the Closing Prices of Friday-A Weaker Feeling Prevailed In Oats.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3 .- Wheat surprised everybody today by a remarkable exhibition of steadiness. The failure of Schaffer & Co., bankers, caused a little slump of 4c. Bottom was reached on July at the 68%c mark, where values stopped in a pathetic manner as if waiting for next turn. Fluctuations of 40 were the range until along toward the close of the session, when the opposing forces in the wheat pit had a sharp battle as to who would dominate the close. At 68150 the price stuck until within two minutes of the close, when the bulls put prices up 14c, leaving the market

tairly firm at 68% for July.

Throughout the session there was very little

ree. Oats were traded in freely and a weaker feel-Onts were traded in freely and a weaker feeling prevailed. Opening prices were the highest and closing the lowest with a net iloss of fic on June and from hie to he on the other months. The weakness was attributed to sympathy with corn and the free selling of June by a shipping house—Counselman & Co. Provisions were extremely dull, with but a few changes over from July to September in pork and a very little trading in lard and ribs. The first named was steady and the two last named a trifle lower on the decline in hogs at the yards and reported receipts at Omaha and Kansas City.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 56 cars; corn, 610 cars; oats, 310 cars; hogs, 18 000 head.

cars; corn, 610 cars; oats, 310 cars; 18 000 head. The leading futures ranged as follows:

ARTICLES.	OPEN.	Inign.	LOW.	CLOSE.	YEUY
Wheat No. 2 June July Fept Corn No. 2-	64% 65% @69 72% @34		66 68% 713 a	6836	6634684 684684 7134684
June July Sept	893(634) 4014 4134	4036	8854 8554 4034455		396334 3934640 416634
Oats No. 2— June July Bept	2016 2816 2616	2914 2854 2656	28% 28% 26%	28% 28% 26% (6%)	2916/614 2814 2614
Mess Pork- July Sept	21 60	21 60 22 00	21 50 21 91	21 50 21 90	21 60 22 00
Lard— July Bept Short Ribs	10 75	10 35 10 75	10 30 10 6736	10 30 10 70	10 42¼ 10 80
July Sept	9 65	9 65	9 60	9 60	9 70

Straights, \$2.25 spring straights, \$2.25\(\omega.20\); bakers, \$1.75\(\omega.22\)5.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, \$65\(\omega.c\); No. 3 spring, sales on part \$66\(\omega.c\); No. 2 red, \$66\(\omega.c\); CORN—No. 2, \$8\(\omega.c\); No. 3, \$36\(\omega.37\)4.

OATS—No. 2, \$2\(\omega.c\); No. 2 white, f. o. b., \$7\(\omega.c\); No. 3 white, f. o. b., \$30\(\omega.32\); RYE—No. 2, 52c.

BARLEY—No. 2, 50c; No. 3, f. o. b., \$6\(\omega.55\)c; No. 4, f. o. b., \$5c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1.04.

TIMOTHY SEED—I'rime, \$3.80.

PORK—Mess. per bbl., \$21.50\(\omega.21.52\)\(\omega.c\); lard, per 100 lbs., \$10.02\(\omega.10.05\); short ribs, sides (loose), \$9.50\(\omega.962\)\(\omega.c\); dry salted shoulders, (boxed), \$10.07\(\omega.c\)(30.52\(\omega.c\).

WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.12.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	9,000	9,000
Wheat, bu		
Oats, bu	844,000	
Rye, bu Barley, bu		

St. Louis Markets. St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Flour—Weak, in buyers' favor; no quotable change; patents, \$3.35@3.45; extra fancy, \$3.05@3.15. WHEAT—Though uneasy, was steadler today and closed stronger, with a gain of \$4@\$c; No. 2 red, cash and June, firm, 65%c; July closing, 674@67%c: August, 69%c; September, 71c.

closing, 674@667%c: August, 69%c; September, 71c.
OATS-Steady: No. 2 cash and June, 29c;
July, 27%c; August, 25c; September, 25%c.
CORN-Strong, closed %@%c better: No. 2
mixed, cash, 36%@37c; June, 36%c; July,
37%c377%c; September, 38%c.
PROVISIONS-Dull, with little demand; pork,
current market jobbing, \$20.50; lard, \$9.87%;
dry salt meats, unchanged, loose shoulders,
\$10; longs and ribs, \$10.55; shorts, \$10.30;
boxed, 15c more; bacon, unchanged, packed
shoulders, \$10.25; longs and ribs, \$10.87%c
\$11.00; shorts, \$11.002411.12%; hams, unchanged, sugar cured, 14@14%c.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 3,000 bbis; wheat, 23,000
bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 48,000 bu.
Shipments-Flour, 4,000 bbis; wheat, none;
corn, 71,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Milwaukee Markets. MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 3.—WHEAT—Steady; July, 6714c; No. 2 spring, 6814c. Corn—Quiet; No. 3, 37c. OATS—Quiet; No. 2 white, 82@33c; No. 8 white, 30@31c. BARLEY—58c. RYE—53c. PROVISIONS—Quiet. Pork, July, \$20.21.

Cincinnati Markets. CINCINNATI, O., June 8.—WHEAT—Barely steady; No. 2 red, 65c.
CORN—Dull, easier; No. 2 mixed, 42@424c.
OATS—Barely steady; No. 2 mixed, 31@314c.
WHISKY—Steady; \$1.12.

OMABA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts Compared and Conditions Re viewed-The Local Situation. SATURDAY, June 3.

SATURDAY, June 3.

Receipts of both cattle and hogs for the past week show but little variation compared with a week ago, while there has been a slight increase in the number of sheep received. Compared with a year ago the most notable feature is a decrease of nearly 60 per cent in hogs. The official figures are as follows:

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.

Receipts this week. 14,572 29,741 3,175
Receipts last week. 14,700 29,970 2,445
Same week last year. 11,708 65,391 1,692
In this conflection a comparison of receipts

In this conjection a comparison of receipts for the past five months at the four leading markets of the country may be interesting, especially locally, as showing that in the matter of percentage of increase in cattle and sheep, and in the decrease in hog supplies



COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

KANSAS CITY. .110,879 75,857 *35,622 68,250 .198,873 248,226 149,353 203,157 .69,266 50,729 *18,537 40,546 OMAHA. 61.457 62.102 +645 125.958 149.574 +23.616 12,954 12,013 *941 ST. LOUIS. 25 29,639 *20,386 76 63,492 *29,584 33 86,678 *83,955

The following table shows receipts at the same four points for the first five months of 1893, 1892 and 1891: CHICAGO. 1893. 1892. 1891. 1.244.011 1,836.247 1,162,939 2,274,646 3,680.666 8,949,678 1,181,617 883,999 980,504 KANSAS CITY. 551,195 409,738 338,768 852,810 1,097,559 1,163,742 262,611 208,269 158,329 OMAHA. ... 855,007 299,581 215,478 ... 522,445 678,740 665,842 ... 127,456 78,761 67,274 87, L0U18. . 244,195 125,758 146,304 . 413,164 376,174 371,939 . 131,714 84,329 110,955

Hogs..... Sheep.....

As is generally the case on a Saturday, there

As is generally the case on a Saturday, there was very little doing in the stocker and feeder line. The right kind of stock is in active request, but common stuff is hard to work off. Dealers reported prices firmly held and strong for good to choice, smooth, well bred stock. Hogs—The fluctuations in hog values have been frequent and violent. Receipts were very unevenly distributed throughout the week and this together with the uncertainty in the provision market will account for the rapid ups and downs in values. The tight money market is felt here, perhaps, as much as in the cattle as hog product is more of a speculative article than beef and it takes money to speculate. Packers and butchers are running their business as close to shore as possible and for this reason a falling off this week compared with last year of over 36,000 hogs, or over 60 per cent had no stimulating effect on the market. The hogs are still running very uniform with the average weight 248 lbs., or about fourteen lbs. heavier than a year ago, and twenty-nine lbs. heavier than two years ago at this time. The following table shows the average weight of hogs by months for the past six years:

259 250 234 274 273 252 255 243 278 280

the same as at the close of last week. Quota-

tions are as follows: Fair to good natives, \$4.50@5.50: fair to good westerns, \$4.00@5.50 pc common and stock sheep, \$2.50@4.00: good to choice 40 to 100-1blambs, \$5.00@6.25.

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 as 5 o'clock p. m. June 3, 1893;

A SAME OF THE PARTY OF THE PART			11310	ACC. 4 203				
CATTLE.		Hogs.		8111	SHEEP.		HORSES & MI	
Care.	Hend	Cars.	Head	Cars.	Head	Cars.	Hea	
141	8,158	118	7,519	6	1.111	(+, >), + + +		
			pisre	ostrio		d. Labour Co.		
BUYERS.				CAT	TLR.	noos.	SHEE	
The Carrier Street Street Street Sperr A. He R. Be Vans J. Le Ham Shipp	A Co. Tudaby go P d str y & B. cker & ant & c bman mond d	Pack Pack P. Co Doga Darey	nd Co		40 403 113 865 146 40 116 23 886 279	1,293 482 154 2,617 1,012 7112 856 200 700		
Total					2.341	7,695		

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ill., June 3.—[Special Telegram to The Ber.]—Today's receipts of cattle were estimated at 2,000 head, making 50.141 for the week, which is 7,392 head more than wered received last week and 1,493 less than for the corresponding week last year. Local buyer—1 wanted a fair number of cattle and most of the supply went to them. Shippers did no appear to need any cattle, and prices for the upper grades, therefore, were nominal. Cowand buils sold at full prices, the offerings noun equalizing the demand. There was also a firm market for calves. The greater part of the receipts were Texans.

Receipts of hogs were estimated at 9,000 The receipts for the week foot up about 79,500, as against 114,198 for the previous week laster year. The market was very dull, and in spite of the small supply prices went down. They declined from 10c to 15c or to from \$6,80 to \$7.25 for common to best light. The latter sold to better advantage than their heavier grades, few good light lots being of fered. There was trading from \$4.50 to \$6,50 for culls, all along up to \$7.30. Only a single, sale was effected at the last named price and the hogs for which that figure was obtained were so far superior to "the common herd" that it cannot fairly be taken into account in forming an estimate of the market. Most of the sheep market was firm. The 3,000 head received were picked up quickly on a basis of from \$3.55 to \$5.50 for Texans, from \$3.75 to \$5.50 for natives and westerns and from \$4.75 to \$6.50 for the week, as against 66,139 for last week and 41,540 for the corresponding week laster year.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 40; hogs**

and 41,540 for the corresponding week last year.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,000; calves, 40; hogsels, 9,000; sheep, 3,000.

The Evening Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market steady; too prices for the week, \$7.75,65.00; medium, \$5.00,65.00; others, 24,25,64.95; Texans, \$3.00,64.40.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,900 head; shipments, 4,000 head; market slow and 5c lower, makeing a decline since yesterday morning of 15c; hmixed, \$7.10,67.20; heavy \$7.15,675.25; light, \$7.20,67.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,000; too head; sh

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis live Stock Market.

St. Louis, Mo., June 3.—Carrile—Receipts, 900 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market slow on all kinds; common to medium natives, \$2.75624.00; Texans, \$3.0024.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 500 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market 5610c lower; heavy, \$6.80 &7.10; mixed, \$6.6002.7.00; light, \$5.70627.00.

SHEEE—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market weak; natives, \$4.75; Texans, \$4.50.



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