The Aborigines Do Not Take Well to the Discipline of the Army.

ARMY AND NAVY EACH LOSE A HERO

War's Grim Humor Illustrated in Odd Ineldents General Parker's Story About Grant-What General Sheridan Thought.

The Indian as a soldier is not popular with the administration, we are in-formed through a special to the San Francisco Chronicle. The fact is the fad for improving the condition of the savage by utilizing him as a soldier has proved a flat failure. The plan has been pursued for two years and now that the experimental stage is over army people have summed up the results as far from

satisfactory.
Some time before the last administration closed the War department authorities pronounced the experiment of doubtful value, and Mr. Elkins gave no encouragement whatever to extending the project as outlined by his predecessors. Secretary Lamont thinks even less of the Indian as a soldier than did Mr. Elkins. Orders were issued recently for the muster out of two Indian troops, one at Spokane and the other at Fort Walla Walla. Another at Fort Wingate, N. M., was discharged some time ago.

It is believed to be only a question of a short time when the remaining dozen or more companies will be mustered out and the Indians sent back to their reservations. The determination to dispense with this class of soldiers is partly due to a desire of the Indians themselves to quit the service. For a short time they appeared to enjoy the novelty of army life, but it long ago became apparent that the young bucks were becoming dissatisfied under the restraints incident to army discipline. Lately there has been such wholesale scattering among the Indian soldiers that the few left in the three companies designated made it necessary to disband the com-

panies entirely.

Desertions have been particularly numerous among the Indian soldiers, but many of them have paid as high as \$150 to cancel their contract with the army. The other companies are being gradually depleted in the same way. It has been a long time since any of them have been recruited to their authorized quota, and all attempts toward further Indian recruiting was stopped early in the present administration.

#### Death of General Vandever.

General William Vandever died at his residence in San Francisco on the 23d inst. at the age of 76 years, from the result of an attack of heart disease. William Vandever was born in Balti-

more, Md., March 31, 1817. At 10 years of age he removed with his parents to Philadelphia, where he received the benefits of a common school and academic education. He removed to Illinois in 1839 and to Iowa in 1851. He was a lawyer by profession, and was elected a representative in congress from Iowa in 1858, earning a re-election in 1860.

During the exciting times on the breaking out of the rebellion he resigned his seat in congress and entered the army as colonel of the Ninth regiment, Iowa infantry. He was promoted to brigadier general of volunteers in 1862. He commanded divisions in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth army corps, and he was an efficient soldier the close of the war, earning a brevet major generalship in 1865. President Grant appointed him an Indian inspector, in which office he served four

General Vandever came to California in 1884. Here he again entered the olitical arena and was elected to the Fiftieth congress to represent the Sixth district. He was re-elected to the Fiftyfirst congress as a republican, receiving 35,406 votes against 29,445 votes cast for Reel B. Terry, democrat; 2,371 votes for Miller, prohibitionist, and 150 votes for A. Daggett, American.

#### Rear Admiral Smith Dead. Rear Admiral Melancthon Smith, who

died at Green Bay, Wis., July 19, after two days illness, was born in New York on May 24, 1810. He was the son of a soldier of the same.name, who served as an officer of the regular army in the war of 1812. Admiral Smith's grandfatner was a continental congressman. Young Smith entered the navy as a midshipman in the latter part of 1826. He became a passed midshipman in the spring of 1832, and was commissioned lieutenant on March 8, 1837. When serving on the steamer Poinsett in 1839 he commanded a fort during an engagement with the Seminoles in Florida. He cruised in the frigate Constitution on the Mediterranean station from 1848 to 1851, and, after being commissioned commander in 1855, became a lighthouse inspector. While in command of the Massachusetts off Ship Island, in the Gulf of Mexico, on July 9, 1861, he had an engagement with a confederate fort and three rebel steamers, and, in December of that year, he forced the surrender of Fort Biloxi on the gulf. When in command of the Mississippi he passed Forts Jack-son and St. Philip, and destroyed the confederate ram Manassas. Farragut said of the conflict:

Loyall would have been delignted as I was to see the contest between the old Mississippi and the Hollis ram Manassas after we had passed the forts. I saw the ram coming up. I hailed Melanethon Smith and told him to run her down. Smith turned his ship head down stream and they ran at each other. We all looked on with intense anxiety. When within fifty yards the enemy's heart failed him and he ran on shore. Smith poured in a broadside which riddled her. Thus ended the Hollis ram. She floated down stream on fire from her own furnaces, the officers and men making their escape to the shore.

Admiral Smith took part in the attack on Port Hudson. The Mississippi grounded in an attempt to run the batteries at that point, and he set her on fire to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. The Navy department commended his course. He was pro-moted to captain in July, 1862. In 1864 he had command of the monitor Onondaga, and when in charge of the squad-ron in Albemarie Sound, N. C., he recaptured the steamer Bombshell. took part in both attacks on Fort Fisher in the steamer Wabash. He was commissioned commodore in 1866, and rear admiral in 1870, when he took charge of the Brooklyn Navy yard. After his re-tirement, in May 1871, he was appointed governor of the Navy asylum in Phila-delphia.

## A Monument Unveiled.

Between 12,000 and 15,000 people cheered at Delphi, Ind., last Friday, when a little girl pulled the string that unveiled Carroll county's \$12,000 mon ument, erected in memory of her sons who went to the defense of the union. A number of distinguished gentlemen were present, among them being Governor Matthews, General Mahlon D. Manson, Hon. James T. Johnson, state commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, and General William H. Gib-

"LO" THE SOLDIER MUST GO son of Ohio. In the procession this morning were a dozen Grand Army posts from Lafayette, Logansport, Frankfort and other surrounding cities.

The Aberigines Do Not Take Well to the Short addresses were delivered by Governor Matthews and General Manson, after which General Gibson delivered the cration of the day. It was a masterly piece of oratory and acres of people stood through its delivery.

The monument is a beautiful piece of work. It is built of Barre (Vt.) granite,

stands in the center of the city and is 51 feet high. It has for a crowning figure a bronze color bearer. The base is of rough finish, which, in granite, gives a magnificent effect. It is in honor of the Carroll county soldiers and sailors, liv-ing and dead, including both those who enlisted from Carroll and those who have since moved to that county to make it their home.

Humorous Incidents on the Gory Field. Let a group of veterans fall to discussing the days of civil war, and it is always with hearty laughter over this funny story or that stirring anecdote. Lying behind a fallen tree, under heavy fire from the enemy on the other side of the river, old Steinbach, as brave an old German as ever ate sauerkraut, who was next me, was struck just beneath the collar-bone by a spent ball, which buried itself a full inch in the flesh. Running his fingers in he pulled out the shot, and

holding it up said, with a twinkle of the eye: "Hey, what you tink of dat?" It was the first fight our regiment got in, and presumably the first one the enemy had as well, raw troops both of us. Here they came till within rifle range of us, when we could see them aim and as they did so the whole command fell on their faces to let the fire pass over them. At this sight the advancing column paused involuntarily, and borne on the wind to us came the horrised exclamation of, "My God, boys, we've killed them all!" But it did not take long to prove to them that for dead men we could do some lively

fighting. We have all known of officers losing their heads on the field of battle, but one memorable day there was one who lost his body, though the head, or rather the mouth, continued in active serviceindeed, in accelerated service-all the time. In other words, it s-w-o-r-e. The charge was being made over ground that had been a farm, and just where this officer passed had been an old well which been covered over with branches of trees and earth piled above that, so there was no sign of its presence, until, leading his men on, this gallant captain suddenly felt the ground give way beneath him. Throwing out both arms he was able to keep his head above the walls of the pit, but his manly legs dangled wildly in air that had never seemed so empty before. The company halted in amazement: this disappearance had something of the magical in it. He was there just now, and now he wasn't there, and where was he? But the remains—above ground—soon settled this question, but it took days of abject meekness on the part of that company to wipe out from the cap-tain's memory the unfeeling laughter of the men as they helped him out.

Attached to our command was an old farmer who joined us first as an inde-pendent camp follower, paying his way, and just "going along to look after" his two boys who were in the ranks. But the first heavy fire we were under the old man began to get excited, and by and by he climbed a little hillock and, in a pause of the shooting, shouted to his sons, whom he had kept near: "Boys, oh, I say, boys, you'll have to look after yourselves; I've got all I can 'tend to under my own hat: I'm to the rear!"

A brave but comical thing that set will be remembered by those living still who witnessed it. A tall, gaunt Texan, with his trousers rolled up to the knee, and barefooted, in his excitement got about thirty yards ahead of his command, which was advancing to try to dislodge a detachment of the enemy, and intent on aiming at the blue coats, did not heed where he was going. Presenty he ran into a bush occupied by a swarm of "yellow jackets" (hornets) which immediately rose to resent the intrusion. They fairly covered his legs, but there was no run in the fellow, so with his wide brimmed hat he would reach down and sweep his limbs clear of the irate insects, then straighten up and fire at the enemy. The yellow jackets would gather again buzzing furiously, but the blue ones laughed so that they had to stop firing to wipe their eyes clear of the tears that kept them from aiming and they cheered him when in a pause he shouted, "Don't you laugh, you yellow jackets. Just you wait till I get these derned Yankees off my legs!" Under the circumstances most of us would have gotten a little Under the circumstances mixed up too.

General Meigs as an Architect. Perhaps no bureau of the government s more considered and more talked about these days than the pension bu-reau. The great amount expended for pensions and the prevalent belief that there are thousands of men on the pension rolls who have no business to be there, together with the strong effort now being put forth to correct whatever of evil and abuse existing in the pension office, directed public attention to this bureau more generally than ever. Visitors who come here now all want to see the pension office, and when they see it wonder how such a barnlike structure

was ever erected for a great public bu-

The architect of the pension building was the late General Montgomery C. Meigs, who was one of the best known officers in the army. As an engineer he designed and constructed Cabin Joint bridge, the largest stone arch in the world, as well as other engineering works, military and civil, of great merit. During the war he was made quartermaster general and was remarkably efficient in that position. He was always a good deal of an architect, designing his own residence on Vermont avenue, and helped to design the war. state and navy building and the National museum in this city. He was the sole architect of the pension office, taking his model from a celebrated ducal place in Italy. To say that the building is ugly is to flatter it. About the time it was building Meigs met General Sheridan and asked him what he thought of

the building. 'I have got only one objection to it,' said Sheridan 'Wnat is that?" inquired Meigs anx-

"The damnthing is fireproof," replied She'ridan with all the brutal frankness

of a soldier. The building has upon its exterior a frieze in terra cotta work representing military scenes. The most remarkable thing about it is that all the cavalrymen on this frieze are left-handed. It always annoyed Meigs to call his attention to these "southpaw" sabreurs. Meigs, as a penman, was as bad as Horace Greeley or Rufus Choate. His chirography was simply indescrib-able and undecipherable. To one unused to it the best description of it was applied to Choate's signature, which was said to resemble a gridiron struck by lightning. General Sherman. through whose hands a great deal of Meigs' official correspondence passed,

and who was always frank and informal in hise adorsements upon official papers, once wrote under the endorsement Meigs had made upon an official paper the following:

"I heartly concur in the endorsement of the quartermaster general, but I don't

know what it says."

An Episode of General Grant. "So General Ely S. Parker is suffering from a slight stroke of paralysis," said an army officer the other day. "I had some acquaintance with him when he was on General Grant's staff during the war. He is one of the most interesting characters I have ever known. He is a full blooded Indian chief of the Six nations and a lineal descendant of Red Jacket, the famous chief. Parker has received a liberal education, having been trained to the profession of civil engineer. He was at that time in the thirties, and was one of the finest specimens of manhood that one would wish to see. He made the engrossed copy of General Grant's pencil notes of the terms of the surrender of Lee's army at Appomattox. He remained on staff duty until Grant's inauguration as president, when he became commissioner of Indian affairs.

"After the war he was on duty at West Point for a time, and while there witnessed an interesting little incident. General Grant, then at the head of the army, visited West Point during the summer encampment. He was attended by his entire staff. One bright sunny morning he left the house of the superintendent of the academy, with whom he was staying, and surrounded by his staff strolled over to the encampment to call upon the commandant. The entire party was in un-dress uniform. When his coming was announced by the sentinel on duty, he simply saluted, and with that disregard for the pomp and circumstance of war which characterized him, he declined to have the guard turned out in his honor. Passing the line of guard tents the party strolled across the parade grounds in the direction of the commandant's quarters. The tents of the cadets were situated between the parade ground and the commandant's tent. Just in front of the company's quarters was what is known as the color line. The colors were already there resting upon the stacked arms of the cadets and guarded by a sentinel. It is a military requirement that when the colors are out, as upon this occasion, every one passing the color line shall salute them. Grant had his inevitable cigar in his mouth, and as he crossed the color line was engaged in conversation and did not appear to note his surroundings. In short, he failed to salute the colors. Most of the staff smiled as they saw the sentinel preparing to call the corporal of the guard. General Parker was the first to raise his hat to salute the colors, and in doing so attracted Grant's attention, who hastily took his cigar out of his mouth with one hand and raised his hat in salute with the other. All the members of the staff, of course, then saluted. The incident furnished much food for gossip among the cadets, all of whom were standing about in the company streets watching the commander-in-chief, and it caused no little amusement to reflect that a red man was the first to salute the white man's colors."

### AN INDIAN'S REVENGE.

He Paid Back an Overdose of Soup

A Wisconsin lumberman told a reporter of the St. Paul Globe an amusing story the other day. In one of the lumber camps of that state there was a cook who was much bothered by a certain Indian, who was always "kennebutch," laughter even under fire occurred at the battle of Shiloh, and doubless will be remembered by the control of the country of th usual. That day the cook had soupgallons of soup. The buck happened in after supper and there was plenty of The buck was given a large soup left. basin full, which he quickly devoured. The cook filled it up again and said: "Eat." The Indian looked surprised, but he consumed the soup. The cook filled the basin again. The buck shook his head. Then the cook seized a huge carving knife and leaped toward his guest, again commanding him to eat. The Indian again went to the bottom of the basin. He was so full of soup that he was nearly ready to burst. He left shortly after and never came again. This was the cook's inning-the Indian's came later.

One spring day, two years later, this same cook took a friend with him to an Indian camp to witness their process of making maple sugar. All at once the Indian who had been so liberally supplied with soup appeared. He seemed very glad to see his old friend, the cook. He presented him with a huge piece of maple sugar. The cook tasted it, dirty though it was, out of courtesy, and handed it back. Now came the Indian's inning. He forced that cook to eat so much maple sugar that he was made ill, and has had a prejudice against it ever

To cure nervousness your nerves must be fed by pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. Take it now.

He Got a Change. Boston Courier: Judge-You are ac cused, Abner, of hitting your wife with a beanpole.

Abner-I reckon I did, jedge. Judge-Then you plead guilty, eh? Abner-I has ter, jedge, under de suckemstances, caze I done swung de pole and Mrs. Abner war right dar whar it drap.
Judge—Well, then, there is nothing left for me but to sentence you to the

calaboose for thirty days. Abner-Tank'e, jedge. I done year dat hit's got ter be de fashion at d.s time er der year ter git a few week's change from der mernotony ob home life, and ter tell de trufe, jedge, my finanshul siterwation wouldn' erlow me ter 'feck dat change in any udder way dan de beanpole. Much bleedge, jedge. Hit ain't ebery member er de judicium dat's willin' ter help a po' man git rer-leef fr'm de mattermonial bon's ter dat

Detroit Free Press: The pollitishun that noes his biznes kin think one thing, say another and do a third.

All liars ain't stump speekers, but all stump speekers air stump speekers.

Every farmer ought to be pollitishun enough to kno that when he sells \$1's worth uv truck he ought to git \$1 fer it. A congressman's pattriotism is too often mezzured by the number uv old soljers in his deestrick. Runnin' fer offise ain't one uv the plez-

zures uv kings.

A green congressman is az dangerous as a green appel. Glory won't pay a statesman's dets. The Godess uv Liberty manetanes her posishun by keepin' out uv politicks. Finanshel theorys mostly don't declair

dividends. 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 economized octor's bills.

By means of the electric current it is now possible to produce a higher temperature than ever before.

# LIGHT SHINES ONCE MORE

Wall Street Sees Relief from the Depression Coming Close at Hand.

BREAK AT CHICAGO SAVES THE COUNTRY

Collapse of the Corners in Grain and Provisions Releases the Products for Exportation Return of Gold and Increase of Currency.

In his weekly letter, Henry Clews, the

Wall street authority, says: "At last, Wall street begins to see light, During the week, new factors have entered into the situation of a character calculated to afford a large and permanent relief to suffering interests. The misfortunes that have befallen the Chicago speculators have proved to be a benefit to the whole country. Their withholding of grain and other kinds of produce from the usual course of export for several months was largely the cause of the several months was largely the cause of the heavy drain of gold that introduced the existing troubles. The stringency which they so largely helped to create has at last compelled them to realize at ruinous losses, and their products are going direct to Europe and forcing back the gold they had driven out of the country. Already some \$12,000,000 of gold is on its way hither and still larger amounts are expected to follow. This is one of the reliefs that has appeared within the week.

the week.

"Another helpful condition has arisen out of the heavy break in securities last week. The chance it afforded of buying our best securities at 20 to 30 per cent below their average price has brought out a steady stream of buying orders from London and other European centers, and the amount exported, though not definitely known, must approach many millions in value. This aggregate many millions in value. This again has created a large amount of bills on Europe and contributed to the importation of gold. For the moment, this movement has somewhat abated, partly in consequence of some recovery in the prices of securities and partly owing to the Bank of England having on Thursday advanced its rate of discount from 2½ to 3 per cent; but as all the symptoms show a decided foreign gain of confidence in our investments, and as that gain will be increased by the suspension of silver purchases-which may now be regarded as all but assured—the probabilities favor a revival of these shipments at an

early date. Plenty of Money in Prospect. "Also, it seems reasonable to anticipate that the now prostrate condition of the great speculative interests centering at Chicago will necessitate further large exports of grain and provisions. With these causes contributing to swell the Cr. side of our account with Europe and with the current and necessary future decline in our imports diminishing the Dr. side, it is clear that we are now in the beginnings of a change in the balance of our foreign trade that can hardly fail to bring to this country a large ultimate aggregate of gold. We do not ven-ture to estimate what that total may be; but among those nearest to the heart of out among those nearest to the heart of foreign banking operations it is variously estimated at from \$25,000,000 to \$40,000,000. In this factor alone, therefore, we have ample assurance of an early large reinforcement of the reserves of the banks—of itself sufficient to cure the stringency not only at this center but also at the interior. Other realisfe are also compared to the stringency not only at this center but also at the interior. at the interior. Other reliefs are also coming into play. The banks of this city are making arrangements for taking out about ten millions additional currency, which within a few days will enable them to satisfy the urgent wants of their country and west ern correspondents. The city sarings banks have obviated one source of danger by notifying their depositors that they avail them-selves of their legal right to defer payment of deposits for thirty to sixty days. Having done this, there will no longer be any excuse for certain of their number continuing to hoard large sums of money by which they have provided against a possible "run" of depositors.

"Thus strongly fortified, it seems entirely conclude that so far as th crisis is due to mere scarcity of currency its backbone is broken. Only two possible sources of obstruction to the recovery of con-

Accidents Only to Be Feared.

fidence remain; the waiting for the of congress on the silver question, and the possibility of further accidents arising from late speculative losses and from the pro-longed tension to which business has been exposed. As to the former, little doubt is now entertained in any quarter; and, as to the latter, the danger will daily diminish as the new supplies of money become dis-tributed, while it is certain that scarcely any misfortune can befall speculators in produce which will not benefit the situation and the country.

"The construction that Wall street puts upon these new features in the situation found expression on Wednesday in a rise of 5 to 10 points in the prices of stocks and in a general rout of the 'bear' forces. One distinct sign of recovery of confidence is the appearance of the frugal investor bearing a satchel, who is notably the surest interpreter of the financial barometer. This rars by bringing cash into it and next by taking securities out of it, and is always welcome as the harbinger of calm.

"To the investing public, the present range of prices affords an opportunity for buying advantageously such as is very rarely afforded. Large lines of stocks and bonds can now be procured at prices which will yield fully I per cent more than the ordinary rate of interest. Buying for speculation, however, should be undertaken only upon very ample magin."

Better Feeling on London 'Change. London, Aug. 6 .- Discount during the week was firm at 3 per cent. Money was plentiful at 1 per cent. A return shows that £1,585,000 in gold was withdrawn for the United States during the week. It is understood all orders sent here have been filled and demand will now cease for the present. Silver continues firm with a moderate eastern demand. Business on the stock exchange distinctly improved during the week. A complete restoration of confidence depends upon American developments. Consols closed one ourth lower on the week. Foreign securi-ies became firm after the settlement of the Franco-Siamese dispute, but dealings were small. Argentine loan of 1886 fell one-half and Argentine funding loan fell 2½ owing to the insurrection in Argentine. In American railroad securities there was a general rise. Louisville & Nashville advanced 3; Atchison "A" bonds. Erie and Northern Pacific 2½ each; Norfolk & Western, 1¾; Denver & Rio Grande preferred, Wisconsin Centrale Lake Shore. Union Wisconsin Central, Lake Shore, Union Pacific and Wabash debentures, 34 each; Atchison shares, Missouri, Kansas & Texas and Wabash preferred, 114; Central Pacific and Denver & Rio Grande common, 1 each; Ohio & Mississippi, 34.

# COMMERIAL AND FINANCIAL.

It Was Quiet as a Sunday School 'Change Saturday. CHICAGO, Aug. 5 -- It was as quiet as a Sunday school on change today. Wheat advanced lc, nevertheless. The opening was from 1/2 to 1/4 higher than yesterday's closing and with some fluctuations advanced from %c to %c, then neld steady and the closing was at the opening figures. The New York bank statement caused some little reaction, the market selling off early to the inside figures, but there was not much wheat for sale. The exports of wheat and flour from both coasts were about 1.260,000 bu. larger than the preceding week and 1,650,000 bu. larger than the corresponding week a year ago. Export clearances of wheat and flour from the seaboard were also larger that last week, and the receipts at primary markets showed but little increase. It is estimated that the visible supply statement will show a small increase against an increase of 2,089,000 but for the corresponding week a year ago.

In corn, initial trades were at from 1/c to %c advance and the price sold up 1/c, reacting %c. changed some, ruled steady and at the close had lost a fraction. The decline near the close was due to reports of rain in

some parts of Nebraska and extending east rard. Business was very light.
The feature in oats was the light offerings

which made it easy for traders to advance prices from 4c.to 3cc. but the close was from 4c to 4c from the top. August and cash were unchanged at 4c premium for the cash, one lot of 50,000 bu, changing hands. For the first time in several days there was no apparent concerted support to prorisions. Some long stuff dribbling out upon the market caused marked weakness for a time. Compared with last night, however, the close on pork is unchanged and lard and ribs only the of market upon

ribs only 10c off respectively.

Freights were, due to light offerings for vessel room, at 11c for wheat and 1c for corn to Buffalo and %c for wheat and 8c for corn to Buffalo and %c for wheat and 8c for corn to Kingston. Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 216 cars; corn, 340 cars; cats, 247 cars; hogs, 18,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT— Aug Sept Dec		60 62 69%	59 61 684	60 62 693
Aug Sept Oct May	40%(83% 41 41%	30 4034 41 42	38% 40 40% 41	40@40% 40% 41%
Aug Sept May MessPork	24% 24% 30	24%@34 2436@25 30	2414 2414 2014	24% (1934) 24% 20%
Aug Sept Oct LAND-	12 50	12 70	12 50	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \ 20 \\ 12 \ 60 \\ 12 \ 75 \end{array}$
Aug Sept Oct SHORT RIBS	7 70 7 5736	7 70	7 60 7 47%	7 55 7 60 7 65
Aug Sept	7 30	7 30	6 90	7 15 7 20 7 27%

PLOCK—Nominal.
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring, 60c; No. 8 spring, f.
o. b., 55@56c; No. 2 red, 60c.
CORN—No. 2, 584;c.
OATS—No. 2, 244;@24%c; No. 2 white, f. o. b.,
27@274c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 254;@28c.
RYE—No. 2, 444;@44;c.
BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 8, 35c; No.
4, no sales.

4, no sales.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, 974c.
FLAX SEED—Prime, \$3,70@3.75.
FORK—Mess, per bbl., \$12.30@12.35; lard, per 100 lbs., \$7.55@7.60; short ribs sides doosel, \$7.20@7.25; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$7.00@7.25; short clear sides (boxed), \$7.624@7.874.

.624@7.874. Whisky—Distillers' finished goods, per gal. Sucars—Cut loaf, 64c; granulated, 5.82; standard "A," 5.70. The following were the receipts and shipments for today:

A MATERIAL	RECEIPTS.	SHIP MENTS.
Flour, bbls	9.488 95.027 229.502	7.419 61,309 239,750
Oats bu	246.750 14.783 5.900	170,270

St. Louis Markets.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 5.-FLOUR-Steadler, un changed. Advanced on greater confidence in financial situation, closing with gains of Mc. September, 594c: December, 574c. Gorn-Advanced on drouth news, gaining Mc. No. 2 mixed, cash and August, 36%c; September, 37c. OATS-Higher; No. 2 cash, 28c; August, 24c;

Constant Street Street

Kansas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5.—Wheat—1c higher: No. 2 hard, 51@52c; No. 2 red, 52½@54c. CORN—Firm and gractically unchanged; No. 2 white, 30@30½c; No. 2 mixed 29½@30c. OATS—1c lower and in less demand; No. 2 white, nominally, 27@28c; No. 2 mixed, 26@27c.

BUTTER-Weak; creamery, 16@19c; dairy, 15 ©18c.
EGGs—Quiet but steady; strictly fresh candled, 9c.
Descripts—Wheat 12 200 bu.: corn, 3,700 RECEIPTS-Wheat, 12,200 bu.; corn, 3,700 bu.; oats, none, SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 8,300 bu.; corn, 7,350

Cotton Market. Sr. Louis, Aug. 5.—1 16c lower, quiet. Middling, 7 1-2c; sales, 200 bales; recelpts, 500 bales; shipments, 1,200 bales; stocke, 26,800 NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 .- Dull; good middling 7 15-16c; middling 7 7-16c; low middling 7 3-16c; good ordinary 6%c; net receipts 400 bales, including one of new crop; gross 500 bales; exports to the continent 1,000 bales; constwise 1,000 bales; sales 100 bales; stock 53.219 bales. coastwise 1,0 53,219 bales.

Minneapolis Wheat Market. MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 5.—Active; August, 55c; September, 55%c; December, 66%c. Receipts, 57 cars. Cash, slow. On track; No. 1 hard, 61@62c; No. 1 northern, 57@57%c; No. 2 northern, 54@56c.

Baltimore Grain Market. BALTIMORE, Aug. 5.—WHEAT—Steady; No. red, August, 65c. red, August, 65c. CORN-Firmer; August, 46%c. OATS-Fairly active; No. 2 white western,

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Last Week's Fluctuations Seem to Have Reached an End. SATURDAY, Aug. 5.

Fluctuations in both cattle and hog values were violent during the early and middle part of the wesk, but the markets have rather firmed up the past day or two and will probably be all the better for the shaking up they have had. Receipts, compared with last week and a year ago, are as follows:

but the culmination was on Wednesday when after buying a few of the best cattle at prices 25c to 50c lower than Tuesday, at prices 25c to sole lower than Tuesday, buyers simply quit, leaving two-thirds of the cattle in the pens without a bid. Since then the market has been on the mend and during the past three days 25c to 35c of this decline has been re-gained. The cow market has been rather weak and featureless, the fluctuations being mostly small and in sympathy with fat cattle values. Continued free country buying has held feeder values fairly steady, but offer-ings have exceeded the demand somewhat and prices are probably 10c to 15c lower than a week ago.
The week closes with a moderate run of

cattle and a good, strong, active market for any thing the slaughterers could use. Not-withstanding the continued favorable tone to eastern advices, speculative shippers held discreetly aloof. The dressed beef



men, however, all needed supplies and as the offerings of suitable beeves were somewhat limited trade was lively and ruled 10c to 15c higher than Friday and 25c to 85c higher than Wednesday, the low day of the week. There were no strictly choice cattle on sale, but fair to very good 1,050 to 1,250-1b, steers sold at from \$8.00 to \$4.10. Common and inferior stock of all kinds was slow sale and buyers did not appear to be stocked. stock of all kinds was slow sale and buyers did not appear to be partial to westerns and prices ruled very unsatisfactory, although about the same as on Friday. Fair western beeves sold at around \$2.70 and \$2.90. The feeling on all sides was more healthy than for several days and a fair and reasonably

for several days and a fair and reasonably early clearance was effected.

Considering the general quality of the cows offered the market was quotably strong. All local houses wanted some, and the movement was quite free. Common and calving grades sold at from 75c to \$1.65 and fair to good butchers' stock largely at \$1.75 to \$2.25. There was no particular change in the market, for very particular change in the market for veals. The inquiry was fair and prices ruled about steady, fair to good stock selling around \$2.75 and \$4. Good fat bulls and stags were in fair request and steady, selling as high as \$2.50 and \$3, but common stuff was very slow and dull, selling down around \$1 and \$1.25.

Stockers and feeders were not particularly Stockers and feeders were not particularly active sellers today as the regular dealers were about the only buyers. For some reason or other there was not the usual good country demand. Yard traders all needed supplies and the few here sold at slightly firmer prices. There was a good firm tone to the trade and every prospect of an enlarged demand next week. Good to choice feeders are quotable at \$2.70@3.00; fair to good at \$2.50@2.70, and common stuff at \$2.00@2.50. \$2.50@2.70, and common stuff at \$2.00@2.50.

Hoos—The hog market this week has been very unstable—"driven of the winds and tossed." Receipts have been comparatively light, the week's supply being only about 12.500 head or 15.000 less than last week and 4.000 less than for the correspond. 4,000 less than for the corresponding week last year. The most sensational feature of the market was the collapse of the "corner" is provisions Tuesday and the failure of several large

ones Tuesday and the failure of several large operators and packers, which was followed on Wednesday by the heaviest drop in hog values in the history of the trade. Prices went off fully \$1 at all western markets, and hogs sold lower than at any time during the past fifteen months. The Uncinnati Price Current takes a rosy view of the general situation and summarizes as follows: The marketing of hogs has been cularged the past week, although not quite equaling the number for the corresponding time last year. Total handled by western packers, 200,000, com-pared with 100,000 the preceding week and 210,000 last year. From March 1 the total is 4,280,000, against 5,295,000 a year ago. Decrease for the week 10,000, and for the season 1,015,000, compared with last year. The current offerings are with last year. The current offerings are generally of good quality, and running heavier in weight than last year. The cul-mination of the manipulation of hog product at Chicago, occurring on Tuesday, has temporarily disturbed trade operations, but the market seems likely to become fairly well settled promptly, and in view of the decline to a reasonable basis, with removal of the artificial conditions, surrounding the position, there is likely to be an enlarged shipping business, and revival of speculative interest of the ordinary nature in the leading articles of product. A notain the leading articles of product. A nota-ble feature in the changes this week is quite a remarkable decline in hogs—which reflects the temporary paralysis of the market and the influence of the monetary stringency. The average of western centers at the close is about \$1.35 per 100 lbs. lower than a week ago, and considerably become lower than a week ago, and considerably below the existing position of product. It
will not be unreasonable to look for a recovery of a portion of this decline. The export
clearances of product for the week were
quite liberal, more so than heretofore
this season with few exceptions, the aggrelate hains in access of the corresponding

gate being in excess of the corresponding week last year. Since Wednesday the advance has been by big jumps and the close of the week finds prices within 10c to 15c of last week's close. It may take the market some time to settle down after the big shaking up it has received, but the opinion seems very generally to obtain that the market will be all the bet

the from now on.

The run today was rather heavier than a week ago, but not at all what would be called heavy. All classes of dealers were in need of hogs, and as eastern markets were higher there was a further advance of fully Oc here. Good to choice light and butcher weight hogs sold at from \$4.85 up to \$5, while heavy and mixed grades went mostly at \$4.80 and \$4.85, and as high as \$4.90 fo choice stock. The early market was active but after urgent orders had been filled the close was weak and a shade easier. The big bulk of the trading was at from \$4.80 to \$4.90, against \$4.75 Friday and \$4.95 to \$5

last Saturday.
SHEEP—Receipts consisted of a couple of double-decks of fair grass westerns. They averaged 98 lbs. and went to a local killer at \$2.80. The demand is indifferent, except for good fat muttons and lambs, and weak Common and stock sheep can hardly be sold at all. Fair to good natives, \$3,00@4.00: fair to good westerns, \$2.75@3.75; common and stock sheep, \$1.50@2.75; good to choice 40 to 100-1b. lambs, \$3.50@4.75.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—[Special Telegram to The Bre. 1—The run of cattle for today was about 12,000 head, of which number not far from 1,000 came from Texas. For the week the receipts aggregate about 58,600 head, or 1,400 less than for the previous week and 10,000 more than for the corresponding time last

year. Texans sold strong today and the few loads of natives were taken at full prices. The former were quoted at from \$1.25 to \$3.25 and the latter at from \$1 to \$5.05. The calf market was stronger, being quoted at from \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Sales of hogs were at an advance of from 50 to \$2.50.

Sales of hogs were at an advance of from 50 to 10.000 head offered were quickly swallowed up at from \$4.75 to \$5.30 for poor to extra grades weighing 250 lbs and upward, and at from \$4.90 to \$5.50 for common to fancy lots averaging under 200 lbs. The market now shows a gain since Wednesday of from 45c to 55c per 100 lbs. The receipts for the week are some 23.000 head less than for last week and 2.000 head less than for last week and 2.000 head less than for last week and 2.000 head less than for show we how were quoted at from \$1.25 to \$4.25, and the lamb market was firm at from \$8 to \$5.25. This week's receipts foot up about 57,000 head, or 8,000 head more than for the same week last year.

Receipts: Cattle, 12,000 head; calves, 200 head; hogs, 5,000 head; sheep, 2,000 head.

Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, August 5: Cattle, 1,693 1,200 1,700 600 5,198 12,064 2,400

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. August 5, 1893;

CATTLE.		Hogs.		SHEEP.		HORSES & ML	
Circa:	Head	Cars. Head		Cars. Hea		Cars.	Head.
63	1,003	56	3,664	2	403		129
			DISPO	SITIOS			
BUYERS,		CAT	TI.E.	mous.	SHEEP		
The C Swift The C Pabor Parke A. Ha R. Bee Haud Shipp	A Co rollahy A A r & Co cas, cker & lton S ers an	Pack Dege	11		905 260 611 63 80 204 416	1,013 628 144 1,122 158 232	408
To	tal		******	0	.795	3,697	403

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head: shipments, 700 head: market steady to strong: Texas steers, \$2,00@3.25;
Texas cows, \$1.15@2.10; shipping steers, \$4,00 (\$5.00; native cows, \$1.10@3.25; butcher stock, \$3.00@4.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.10@3.10; bulls and mixed, \$1.50%2.75.

Hous—Receipts, 3.100 head; shipments, 1,400 head; light and medium grades were 5@15c higher; heavy steady to strong; bulk of sales, \$4.85@5.15; heavies, 4.65@4.90; packers, \$4.75@5.25; Yorkers, \$5.15@5.25; City Stockers, \$4.75@5.25; Sheep—Receipts, 400 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, Aug. 5.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 700 head; market steady at yesterday's quotations; Texas steers, \$3.15; top for cows, \$1.85.

Hogs—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 600 head; market opened strong, 10c higher than Friday, closed easier; top price, \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$4.8535.20. SHEEV — Receipts, none; shipments, 100 head; market firm, unchanged.



girls just entering womanhood; for women who have reached the critical "change of life"; for women expecting to become mothers; for mothers who are nursing and exhausted; for every woman who is run-down, delicate,

or overworked. For all the disorders, diseases, and weaknesses of women, "Favorite Preing that it can be guaranteed. If it doesn't benefit or cure, in every case, the money will be returned.

# SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company, South Omaha.

Seet Cattle Ho and Sheep market in the west.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

Wood Brothers. Live Stock Commission Merchants.

South Umaha-Telephone 1151. WALTER E. WOOD, Managers Market reports by mail and wir echeerfu 1

"THERE IS SCIENCE IN NEATNESS." BE WISE AND USE

SAPOLIO

# MAHA Manufacturers & Jobbers Directory

AWNINGS AND TENTS.

Omaha Tent-Awning | Wolf Bros & Co., Manufacturers of Tent HORSE COVERS. BAGS & TWINES

Bemis Omaha Bag COMPANY. importers and manufac-turers of flour sacks, buriaps, twine. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Salesroom and Office—1197-1193. Hill Howard St. Factory—1119-1121-1123 Howard St. We are the ONLY Manufacturer, 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. 1302-1104-1106 Harney Street SHOE CO., boots, shoes and rubber goods, last land Harney Stre 4.

Morse-Coe Shoe Company.

CORNICE. COAL, COKE. Omaha Coal, Coke & | LIME CO., hard and soft coal, S. E. cor. 18th and Douglas Street.

DRY GOODS

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

FURNITURE Omaha Upholstering Bebee & Runvan Upholatered farniture.
192-194 Nicholas 24
Wholesale only.
FURNITURE COMPANY HARDWARE.

Rector & Wilhelmy Lobeck & Linn. COMPANY Dealers in hardware and mechanics' tools. orner 19th and Jackson 1404 Douglas Street.

HATS, ETC. | IRON WORKS.

W. A. L. Gibbon & Co | Omaha Safe and Iron WORK4.
Fafes, vaults, jall wood i fron shutters and fire escapes, Gus Andreen, 14th and Jackson

LUMBER.

John A. Wakefield, Imported American Port-land coment, Milwan-ker coment and Quincy white lime.

PAPER

LIQUORS. STOVE REPAIRS Frick & Herbert, Omaha Stove Repair

WORKS Stove repairs and water attachments for any kind of stove made. 1207 Douglas at. Wholesale liquor dealers 1001 Farnam St.

Carpenter Paper Co | Standard Oil Co. Carry a full stock of printing wrapping and Refined and Inbrication writing papers, card papers, etc. itefined and lubrication

OILS.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.

Branch & Co.

Produce. fruits of all kinds, oysters.