TRIUMPH OF MODERN SKILL

Completion of a Work Begun by the Imperial Fiddler of Rome.

PIERCING THE ISTHMUS OF CORINTH

The World's Progress Exemplified in the Success of Nineteenth Century Eugineering at Against Fallure of Ancient Methods.

The kingdom of Continental Greece is made up of two peninsulas, the peninsula of Attica and the peninsula of the Peloponnesus. They are joined together by the narrow Isthmus of Corinth. On one side of this isthmus lies the Gulf of Corinth, on the other side the Saronic The natural route to Athens from the Adriatic is through the Gulf of Corinth. But the vessel which sails through this gulf is stopped about forty miles from Athens by this narrow neck of land, which says, "Thus far and no further. To get to the other side of the isthmus means a long voyage around the

A few weeks ago, writes a correspondent of the New York Tribune, Lelimbed the steep height of Acro-Corinth, 1,886 feet above the sea, from which the observer has one of the grandest views in all Greece. Here the eye is confronted to the north by the glory of snow-capped Parnassus and the great mountain walls of Boeotia, Phoeis and Locris. The Corinthian gulf lies below to the left, bordered by fruitful palms; the Saronic gulf a little to the right, dotted with Salamis, Ægina and the smaller isles. Athens lies forty miles to the east, and on a clear day the Acrepolis and the king's palace may be distinctly seen.

One has only to turn on his heel to see the mountains of Argolis to the south, and the Arcadian chain to the west. Finding the highest point on the top of the citadel rock I pointed my camera down so as to get the whole width of the isthmus within its eye. I took off the cap, and the result is that, in a picture four by five taken from this commanding height. I am able to see the water on each side of the narrow neck of land which joined the two peninsulas. natural thought was why should this ligature, which a good knife could so easily sever, have been permitted so long to sel a ate the waters which wash its sides? My photograph was new, but the question it suggested was at least 2,000 years old. Three or four Roman Emperors had asked the same question. and one of them at last had attempted to answer it with a spade and drill.

Six Hundred Years Be ore Christ.

But Nero was not the first one who thought of it. Some six hundred years before Christ Penander conceived this idea. Later Demetrius Poliorcetes was only deterred from the project by the report of his engineers, who persuaded him that the level of the Gulf of Corinth was higher than the Saronic Gulf, and that there would be danger of inundating the banks and adjacent country if the canal was cut. Darius was deterred in the same way by pseudoscientists from cutting a canal from the Red Sea to the Nile by the fear that Egypt would be inundated.

The Emperor Caligua also contemplated the project of a Corinthian canal, but it was Nero who actually undertook the work which is just now completed. Nero, I dare say, in his voyage to Greece had seen this isthmus from the top of Acro-Corinth, and had studied it on the ground. He was transported to the isthmus in order to begin the work. He gave the first blow of the pick and superintended the work personally for some days. But Nero was more used to wielding the sword than the pick and the more peaceful instrument had soon to be laid down. The revolution in Gaul obliged him to return to Rome and to abandon his work, though he also took refuge in the pretext that the two seas were of unequal level. The public spirited man Herodes Atticus afterward continued to some extent the work Nero

When we consider the remarkable work of which the ancients were capable it is surprising that a project planned so long ago, and so practical, should not have been carried through. Pausanias. who traveled through Greece about 170 A. D., tells us that he who attempted to cut the isthmus through was obliged to abandon the enterprise. "You can still see," he says, "where they began to cut, but they were unable to advance on account of the rock. And so the isthmus remains what it was by nature, a part of the mainland So difficult it is, piously adds, "for man to oppose the di-vine decrees." But the French engineers who in 1862 pointed out to the Greek government the feasibility of the enterprise answered the observation of Pausanias by referring to the remarkable skill which the ancients had in piercing rock, of which the enormous blocks of Pelasgian walls are a sufficient proof, and Pausanias, who visited nearly all the great temples in Greece, knew well enough what skill his predecessors had in fashioning limestone, conglomerate or marble. As easily may be dismissed the thin excuse concerning the different levels of the two seas. true reason for the suspension of the imperial work, as the French engineers pointed out, was undoubtedly the revolutions which shook the Roman Empire. After its downfall and in the Middle Ages it was not to be expected, under the varying fortunes of Greece, when that country was battered about like a shuttlecock between Franks, Venetians, Spaniards and Turks, that any work of constructive magnitude would be at-

tempted. A Modern Effort to Cut It.

The work was projected again modern times, under the auspices of the Greek government in 1869. General Tarr, a hero of the Hungarian revolution, and a warm patriot, secured a concession from the government which he made over to a society called the International Society for the Marine Canal at Corinth. The society was made up mainly of French capitalists. Wor't, however, was not begun until 1882. was continued until 1890, when about two-thirds of the whole canal was cut. The company was obliged to suspend

work for lack of money. A new company was again formed. began work in June, 1890, and the canal is about finished.

Nero's Route the Present Site.

An interesting feature about the canal is that it is essentially and practically the completion of the very trench which Nero began to dig from both sides of the isthmus. The modern engineers found that their Roman predecessors had chosen the shortest point between the two gulfs and the least costly. They were at first tempted to abandon it for what seemed an easier course formed by a natural ravine. But not only would this have exceeded in length the canal of Nero by some 1,360 meters, but it was found that such a multitude of torrents flowed into this ravine and washed out the s il to such a great depth that works of great expense would have been needed for the construction and maintenance of fhe canal. It was probably the same tear which deterred the ancients from tear which deterred the ancients from one up the system. Lots of health in taking what seemed at first to be the these little fellows.

more natural cut. It was no small gash that Nero and Herodias Atticus cut in the isthmus. It extended on side 2,170 meters and 1,070 on the other. Nero also made twelve wells on the line of the canal, probably as cuts to test the ground; or possibly to assist in the ex-cavations. The modern engineers have adopted a system of wells and tunnels in making their cuts. Tunnels have been run horizontally, vertical wells have been cut and the earth drawn out through these tunnels. The canal is 6,200 meters long, and 11,500,000 cubic meters of earth and rock were taken out of it. Of this the first company removed 8,200,000, and the remainder was taken out by the present company. The width at the botcompany. The width at the bot-tom is 21 meters and at the sea level 24.60. The depth of water will be eight meters. The largest ironclads can pass through at this depth, which is the same as that of the Suez canal. The canal is not broad enough to admit of the passage of two vessels at the same time, bu it will take only half or three-quarters of an hour to make the passage. Suez canal, on account of the sand, was cut V-shape, so that it is much broader at the top than at the bottom, and vessels of large draught can only sail in the middle. It was possible with the Corinth canal to make the cut almost vertical.

Nero began this work with his pickaxe. but 1,800 years have brought into play appliances and forces which the Roman emperor had hardly foreseen, notwith-standing the claim of Wendell Phillips in his lecture on "The Lost Arts," that Nero had sight and foresight enough to use an opera glass when he went to the play. Three great steam excavators have been used, and also steam dredges for the part below the sea. Railways have been employed to carry of the earth. Two thousand workmen have supplemented and directed the work of the machines. The greater part of the cut was through a soft rock which gave no difficulty. At both ends of the canal sand was encountered, admitting a good deal of water, which had to be pumped out.

Not Dreamed Of by Nero. The canal will be lighted by elec tricity, a way which was hardly comprehended in Nero's plan. Two tugs will be used to take through sailing ves sels. Steamers will be allowed to use their own power. The rock of which the sides are composed becomes harder when exposed to the air, and no fear is entertained from the wash of the bank. A retaining wall has been built at the end eleven and a half meters high.

The cost of the canal, exclusive of the interest on the capital, is about 70,000,-000 francs, or about \$14,000,000.

CRIME QUICKLY PUNISHED.

Speedy Justice Meted Out to Criminals in Slam.

A Siamese named Ai Yone, who murdered his wife because she had forsaken him for a lover, was executed by decapitation, relates the New York Sun, the method bearing a close resemblance to the Chinese and the spectators showing the same eager and unsympathetic interest in the proceedings and the same haste in quitting the scene of blood the moment the victim's head was lopped off.

Ai Yone was a young Stamese who lived near Phraptoom with his wife. About four months ago she suddenly decamped with a handsomer man. husband tracked the pair like a blood-hound, never leaving their trail till he ran them down in a house where they were hiding. The lover escaped, but the woman was overhauled as she was flying and was horribly slashed with a sharp knife, no less than eighteen wounds being made by the maddened husband. He was caught red-handed and convicted. He never showed any fear when sentenced, but he refused to see his mother because he said the sight of her grief would unnerve him.

The execution was set for 9 in the morning. As early as 5 o'clock the prisoner was led out, heavily manacled. He formed the central figure in an imposing procession of officials of all the State departments dressed in their richest robes. The whole party took boats and went up the river to the execution grounds. The condemned man was among the coolest in the crowd. chewing betel and apparently enjoying

the early morning ride. On the grounds a temporary altar had been erected, and before this the seven superbly-built executioners, with drawn swords, made offerings of boars' head, fowls, rice, etc., and lighted large tapers. Then the swords were anointed. The condemned meanwhile remained on the funeral barge, where Buddhist priests gave him the last rites. He smoked and chatted after the ceremony

and never showed any sign of weakness. At last he was brought out in front of the altar and placed on freshly cut plantain leaves. The executioners asked his pardon for killing him, after they had wound red sashes about their bodies and placed red handkerchiefs about heads. A snow-white cloth was wound around the condemned man's loins his ears were stopped with clay so that he should not hear the headsman's footsteps as he came behind him. His neck chain and handcuffs were removed and his elbows were secured to a bamboo post, while he was forced to a sitting position. Then a white line was marked on his neck as a guide to the swords

man. The executioner, a lusty young Samson, now approached from behind, advancing with many fancy steps and moving his sword like the baton of a bandmaster. His six associates formed an attentive group and watched every movement. For a moment the large sword gleamed in the air. Then it deseended exactly upon the white line. The body feil slightly to one side, the head dropped, but hung by a bit of skin, and the man's life blood leaped forth upon the sand. One of the attendant executioners severed the head completely, and another neatly placed it on a pole and exposed it to a crowd of Siamese and Chinese that filled the enclosure. Then the body was hurried to the unmarked grave near at hand and before five minutes all the large crowd had vanished and only the grisly head and the blood-stained sand remained to

mark the tragedy.

Shan Them. A French scientist has been using his microscope recently on the bank and national notes of the various countries and finds that they are the home of great numbers of little organisms. These, he says, may be dangerous to health, and he counsels the fortunate possessor of the paper money against placing it in the mouth under any circumstances. On some of the notes were bacteria and bacilli in considerable numbers. The professor declares that the bills are a dangerous medium for the spread of contagious diseases and highly praises the system of destroying returned bills adopted by the Bank of England, al-

though for another purpose. 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 De Witt's Little Early Risers does not interfere with their health by causing nausea pain or griping. These little pills are perfect in action and result, regulating the stomach and bowels so that headaches, dizziness and lassitude are prevented. They cleanse the blood, clear the complexion and

A TRAIL OF BLEACHED BONES

Strange Discoveries in the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

THE RESULT OF RECENT EXPLORATIONS

Huge Nitrate Beds, a Mountain of Salt and a Hill of Kaolin-A Rough and Wild Experience in a Famous Callfornia Desert.

W. D. Barton, who for some time past has been at the head of an exploring expedition through Death valley, along the Amargosa river to Ash Meadows, the Charleston mountains and other almost unknown localities in the wildest parts of Inyo county, California, and Lincoln county, 'Nevada, has returned to San Francisco and related his experience to a Chronicle reporter.

Mr. Barton's expedition was composed of six persons, all frontiersmen and prospectors of many years experience. They went for a party of capitalists in this city, and indirectly for Prof. Blake and others, who are now building the railroad from the noted Vanderbilt gold mines to Pioche. Mr. Barton tells a strange and remarkably interesting story of the curious resources of this faraway region.

Dead men marked their pathway. He says that they discovered the dried-up bodies of no less than five men, who long since expired from thirst. There was nothing on them to identify them, for like most men under such eircumstances they had stripped themselves of their clothes in their delirium. The few scattered clothes they found contained no clew as to the identity of the dead.

The country they passed through was full of strange mineral deposits, which, when the road is built, will be productive of great wealth. Twenty-six miles of the road from The Needles to Vanderbilt has already been built, and a contract has been let for building eighty miles farther toward Pioche. About 160 men are at work on the extension now. The entire distance to build is 150 miles. The route is via Vegas ranch, the Peranegat valley, Cherry Creek valley and White river. Mr. Barton estimates that the road can be built for \$10,-000 a mile.

One of the strangest things Mr. Barton and his party saw and examined was a mountain of kaolin at the mouth of the Amargosa river, in Inyo county. This is the material of which the finest chinaware is made. It is a remarkably fine clay and very white. The moun tain looked like a great chark cone and was about half a mile in circumference.

"But there were many other things along the line of our route," said Mr. Barton, "that challenged our attention and elicited our surprise. It is a country full of wonders and you never get through being surprised at what is be-

ing constantly revealed. 'Up the Amargosa from the Kaolin mountain we came across great nitrate of soda deposits. So far as I have learned they are the only extensive ones in the United States. I located 160 acres of the nitrate while I was there that was as white as a snow bank I sent specimens to New York for analysis and have since received the returns. They show that the beds run from 52 to 65 per cent of pure nitrate of soda. The crust of the nitrate is from four to eighteen inches deep. However, when the crust is taken off in any place it fills up again, the same as before, and in a marvelously short time. So for all practical purposes it may be

said its depth is unknown. "Twenty-five miles north of the nitrate beds, and on up the Amargosa river, we came upon salt mines so strange that I do not believe there are any like them anywhere. Hamilton Disston, the saw manufacturer of Philadelphia, you may know, owns a mountain of salt on the Colorado river. But it is red salt, that is it is mixed with other mineral matter,

so as to color it. "This salt that I found, however, looks like the frozen waves of the ocean, and I never heard of it in such fantastic shapes. It is almost white, and quite so in many places, but changes to ultramarine blue The white in it looks like ocean surf In the blazing sun it affects the eyes, and in a general way it takes the form of a crater, and there is a rift or gorge in it, in one place 180 feet deep.

"All along the Amargosa river are in-numerable minerals. There were the salts of soda, borax, arsenic, gypsum, kaolin, nitrate of soda and the finest quality of tale. In the deepest part of Death valley we found a rock that looked for all the world like an umbrella. It ose from a big flat rock, had a stem six feet high, while on top was a curious overhanging cupola.

"On top of the mountains between Death valley and the Amargosa is a mine of topaz. It is not the smoky topaz, but clear, and there is lots of it. our men collected a fruit can full of it. He afterward sold one choice piece for \$14 and another for \$7. These were in the rough state.

'In what is known as the Ash meadows in Lincoln county, Nevada, we saw some strange sights. These meadows cover about 200,000 acres. It is a curious soda and mineral salt region, and on it good grass grows through the white beds. Scrub ash trees grow also all about. These are the only kind of trees that do

"Now, in this queer valley are some queer holes they call horse holes. They reach to underground rivers and horses coming along over the plateau some-times fall into them. That is the reason for the name. I saw in one unusually deep and wide hole, at a depth of some fifty feet, in the water, something that looked exactly like a tree. It might have been a tree or some fantastic mineral formation. It was green in color,

even to the branches. "There is another strange thing about this valley. Cattle grazing over the surface do well for a time, but if they are there too long the white mineral deposit of the surface injures their feet, giving them a sort of rheumatism or paralysis of the lower parts. As a resuit I have seen. I suppose, as many as fifteen or twenty cattle grazing about on their knees, which were worn through the bone. These cattle never could be got out, of course, but, strange to say, I have seen some of them in pretty good condition. The Indians

usually kill them and eat them. Beyond Ash Meadows, in Charleston mountains, fifteen miles to the north, we found a mountain of alum. It was as white and pure alum as ever you saw in a drug store. Put to the mouth it had the same taste. I also tried it in fire, and it spluttered and blisters were raised on it. Water affects alum, that is, melts or dissolves it. but fortunately there is rarely any rain there. However, I saw one place where it had been struck by a waterspout and

was worn into a deep gorge. "In the torrid Death valley, where the thermometer rose to 140 degrees, I witnessed one black night a fierce electrical storm. Two rows of electricity, one from the north and the other from the south, seemed to meet, and there was mid or a gigantic toadstool.

the most fearful lightning, coupled with thunder, that could be conceived. It was louder than all the artillery of bat-

tle, and the valley was so light that you could pick up a sin anywhere.

"Except in Lincoln county, Nevada, where for some distance is a large area of fine agricultural land, the country is grewsome and awful in character. It is hot, rocky and cut up with defiles and queer dry river teds. I am not speaking now of Death valley proper, which is as level as a floor, "There are almost no wild animals, but there are two or three kinds of rattlesnakes, the sidewinder

and some Gila monsters. "There are some big turtles, or land terrapins, on the desert and they are about the only animals there that can stand off the little coyotes. When the terrapins see the coyotes they simply draw their heads and feet into the shell and close up, and I have seen the little coyotes standing around watching for thein to come out.

The Amargosa river is usually dry, and in some places it is eight miles wide. I have gone into camp at night along the Amargosa and in a few hours awakened and found the water waist deep owing to a sudden cloudburst. The cloudbursts are usually accompanied by a great roar-

ing."
Mr. Barton expects to leave again in a few days for the same country. This time he will go by way of Reno and will take but one companion with him. This trip will end in the remote part of Lincoln county, Nevada, where he says the fine agricultural lands are, and which he says is a good place for settlers, because plenty of water can be had by digging but ten or twelve feet.

On the recent trip Mr. Barton and his party went on mules for some of the way and on foot during the remainder. It was a very rough and wild experience.

HOUSEKEEPING IN JAPAN.

Oriental Servants Are a Delight to the American Woman.

A bright girl who has recently mar ried a tea merchant writes home about Oriental domestic management: ."We have five servants at the cost of employing two at home. I am looked upon as positively ornamental and am not expecied to even think about daily household matters. I have had to get used to the amusing deference my retainers accord me. Invariably every night at bedtime the five appear and prostrate themselves before me as a goodnight ceremony. I had great difficulty to preserve my dignity on the first performance of this singular custom, to which I am now accustomed, and am as solemn as the occasion requires.

"The other day, on one of my rare visits to the kitchen, I dropped my handkerchief and withdrew before discovering my loss. A few moments later, seated in my own room, I heard a whispering outside the door, followed by the entrance of my maid and the waitress, the former bearing a small salver, upon which rested the bit of cambric. It was gravely presented, and they both retired. I heard after that its presence on the kitchen floor created quite a commotion. There was an animated discussion as to whom belonged the honor of restoring it to me, the cook claiming the privilege on the ground that it was found in his domain. Finally a compromise was effected. The cook reverently picked it up and placed it on the salver: the waitress brought it to the door and then consigned it to the maid, who, being my personal servitor, was the only one who could rightfully restore a personal belonging. Fancy all this fuss about a handkerchief, which a Susan or Mary Jane would have pocketed quietly and returned when it suited her.

say: "Generally speaking, the Japanese men make kind and affectionate husbands, the women being virtuous and exemplary wives and mothers. children are certainly the happiest little imps in the world; their parents spoil them, at the same time never ing their control over them. I think the nonirritating nature of the native diet has much to do with such serene nerves and temperament. One never sees a child whipped in Japan; a mild slap on the head is the worst chastisement administered. A husband has absolute control over his wife. There is considerable pinching and slapping done on occasions, for domestic jars are frequent between husband and wife, and luring such storms biting and scratching are indulged in freely on both sides. But the greater physical strength of the man invariably leaves him master of the field, and the belligerents settle down all the happier for their fracas. "The ordinary dining set in Japan

ooks like an equipment for a toy house.

The table is about eight inches high and its top is a tray about eight inches Every person has his own table. He sits on a cushion and the servant, a neatly dressed Japanese girl. brings him not his dinner only, but his linner table. There is no common dining room in a Japanese house or hotel. The dinner is served whreever the guest wants it. When he comes into the house first he is served with tea, which is kept handy in a metal canister and a kettle is placed on the 'hibachi.' Much economy s used in pouring out the tea. After pouring the hot water upon the leaves and filling the cup, she places it upon a metallic holder, and with a bow pushes it within reach of the guest. Then next she provides a tobacco set, so that he can smoke if he wishes. Dinner is then served. On the tray will be several covered dishes. Nearest Nearest the guest, in the right hand corner. is a lacquer bowl filled with miso soup. At the left is a porcelain bowl for rice, On the other side is a lacquer bowl in which stew, fish or vegetable will be In the middle is a cup for soy, a liquid like Wercester sauce in appearance. Salmon, trout and other fish are served raw, with strips of radish. The dinner with his chop-sticks takes up a slice of fish and radish and dips them in the sauce before carrying them to his mouth. Toward the end of his meal he will remove the saucer-shaped top from his rice bowl and pass it to the attendant, who wil place on it four slices of some pickled vegetable. These he will cat as a relish with his rice. The chop-sticks are usually wood, ten inches long. Incased in a paper sheath, they are placed on the table with the dinner. The cheaper ones, given at a hotel, are used only at one meal. They are merely cedar sticks. The better kind are lacquerer, and these

posed to wipe on a napkin." Curious Cliffs.

the guest, when he has finished, is sup-

In many mountain ranges rent by the action of torrents, isolated cliffs have been left standing like monuments of former geographical periods, while the softer strata of gravel and loose rocks have been washed away, with the exception perhaps, of a massive bowlder rest ing, as it were, upon the roof of a tower like crag. On the island of Mauritius that arrangement repeats itself on marvelous scale in the mountain peak known as "Peter Botte," a monolith towering above the coast range to a height of more than 2,000 feet and supporting a rock so much broader than its pedestal that it gives the combination the appearance of an inverted pyra-

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Combination of Encouraging Features Caused an Improvement in Wheat.

THAT CEREAL OPENED MUCH HIGHER

Shorts Were Alarmed at the Showing and There Was More Doing Than of

Late-Stocks and Bonds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19 .- Enormous export clearances of wheat and an improved New York bank statement caused an advance of 114c in September wheat today, 34c of which gain was still adhering to the market at the close. Corn, oats and provisions were dull, the latter extremely so, and price changes were insignificant.

Wheat at the opening was from %c to %c higher, eased off a trifle and with some fluctuations prices advanced 35c, closing steady. The exports from both coasts of wheat and flour were 1,100,000 bu. larger than the previous week, and 2,870,000 bu. larger than the corresponding week a year ago. From five points the clearances of wheat were 506,000,-000 bu. larger, and of flour 32,000 bbis. larger than last week. The receipts at primary markets for the week were 350,000 bu smaller than last week, and it is estimated that the visible supply will show a decrease of about 750,000 bu. against an increase of 3,522,000 bu, the corresponding week a year ago. Shorts were alarmed at the showing and there was more doing than of late. Realizing sales took some of the edge out near the close. Good cash demand and the upturn gave corn

a hoist. The trading was entirely between put and call prices. The advance did not exceed 1/4c.

It seemed one long yawn in the oats pit, so dull was the trade. Prices were confined

to 14c range and the market closed at last night's figures. Provisions were neglected. Pork was up a little but there was no business in it. Lard opened 5c off and scarcely moved afterwards. September is 7 1-2c lower and October 5c lower than yesterday. Ribs were in rather better demand and were bringing 10c advance at the close for September. Hog receipts were 15,000.

Estimated receipts: Wheat, 86 cars; corn,

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
WHEAT-				
Aug	60%	6134	60%	61
Sept	6194	6234	6136	615(6)
Dec	6054 6198	7038	6938	69960
CORN-	7.17.00.10			
Aug	38%	38%	38%	38
Sept	39	39	38%	389(6)
Oct	3996	3956	39%	39
May	40%	4116	40%	41
OATS-			2005	
Aug	23%	2334	23%	23
Sept	2434	2416	23361	24
May	30	30%	30	30
MESSPORK-	-	9,5550		
Aug				12 40
Sept	*********			12 50
Oct				12 65
LARD-	Granisa and	A CASSAS - A COSTO	Control Control	
Aug		******		8 20
Sept	8 2216	8 2236	8 20	8 20
Oct	7 95	7 9739	7 9236	7 95
SHORT RIBS	12 350	19,550,553		
Aug			*******	7.70
Sept	7.6236	7.70	7 60	7.70
Oct	7 4736	7 5736	7 4736	7 52

FLOUR—Dull; nominally unchanged.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 614c; No. 3 spring, no sales; No. 2 red, 614c.
CORN—No. 2, 38%c. No. 3 yellow, closing at

CORN-No. 2, 38%c. No. 3 yellow, closing at 384c.
OATS-No. 2, 23%c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 28% @30c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 28% @30c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 28@28%c.
RYE-No. 2, 46%c.
BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, no sales; No. 4, on track, 30c.
FLAX SEED-No. 1, 98c.
TIMOTHY SEED-Prime, \$3.45@3.50.
PORK-Mess, per bbl., \$12.50@12.75; lard, per 100 lbs., \$8.174@8.30; short ribs sides thosed, \$7.95@8.00; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$7.25@7.50; short clear sides (boxed), \$8.25@8.50.
WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.12.

SUGARS-Cut loaf, 6%c; granulated, 5.57; standard "A." 5.70. The following were the receipts and ship-ments for today:

ARTICLES. 11.931 11.642 45,825 204,718 240,790 2,590 1,583 On the Produce exchange today the butter market was stendler; creamery, 19@244c; dairy, 17@224c. Eggs, firmer; strictly

New York Markets.

New York, Aug. 19. — Flour-Receipts 32,000 pkgs.: exports, 7,000 bbls., 4,000 sacks; sales, 4,000 pkgs.: market dull, unchanged. Cors Meal-Steady, dull.

RYE-Dull, nominal; western, 55c. New York Markets.

sales, 4,000 pkgs.; market dull, unchanged.
Cons Meal—Steady, dull.
Rye—Dull, nominal; western, 55c.
Barley Malt—Dull; western, 75@80c.
Wheat—Receipts, 458,900 ba.; exports, 139,000 bu.; sales, 715,000 bu.; exports, 139,000 bu.; sales, 715,000 bu.; exports, 139,000 bu.; sales, 715,000 bu. of futures, 3,000
bu. spot; spot market very dull, ½@½e higher;
No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 68¼@66%c;
afloat, 68¼@69c; f. o. b., 68¼@70¼e; ungraded
red, 65@70c; No. 1 northern, 70c. Options
opened steady and advanced ½@½c on large
clearances, firmer west and local covering,
closing, 69¾e; October, 71¼@72c, closing, 76½e,
Corn—Receipts, 72,000 bu.; exports, 63,000
bu.; sales, 120,000 ba. futures; 16,000
bu. spot. Spots firmer, quiet; No. 2,
47¼c in elevator; 47¾c a float. Options dull and unchanged, closing steady;
September and October only traded in; September closed 47¼c; October, 47½@47½c,
closing at 47½c; December, 46½@47½c, closing
at 47½c; December, 46½@47½c, closing
at 47½c; December, 46½@47½c, closing
at 47½c; October, 47½@47½c,
closing at 47½c; October, 47½@47½c,
closing at 47½c; October, 46½@47½c,
closing at 47½c; October, 46½@47½c,
closing at 47½c; October, 30½@30½c,
OATS—Receipts, 126,000 bu.; exports, 100
bu.; sales, 80,000 bu. futures, 34,000 bu.
spot. Spots quiet; whites easier. Options
dull, steady; September, 30½g30½c, closing
at 30½c; October, 30½c, closing at 31½c;
November, No. 2, 20½@30½c; No. 2 white,
38@40c; No. 2 Chicago, 31½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; closing at 31½c;
November, No. 2 Chicago, 31½c; No. 2 white,
38@40c; No. 2 Chicago, 31½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; closing at 31½c;
November, No. 2 Chicago, 31½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; closing at 31½c;
November, No. 2 Chicago, 31½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; No. 3 Chicago,
30½c; October, 30½c; No. 3 Chicago,

HAY—Firm, quiet; shipping, 85c; good to hoice, 80c克\$1.00. Hors-Dull. Hibes-Nominal.

Hiddes—Nominal.
Provisions—Cut meats, dull; middles, nominal. Lard, irreguler, quiet; western steam, steady at \$9; sales, 250 tierces at \$9; options sales, none; september, \$8.95 nominal; October, \$8.50 nominal. Pork, steady, duil; western, \$17.00%17.50.
BUTTER—Quiet, firmer; western creamery, 17%250;c; Eight, firmer; western creamery, 17%250;c; Eight, 59%2; western small, 8% 9%;c; fancy colored, 99%2; part skims, 2% 6%;c; full skims, 10c.
EGOS—Quiet, easy; receipts, 3,748 pkgs.; western fresh, 15%16c; seconds per case, \$2.2563.25.

2.2063.20.
FALLOW-Dull, firm.
COTTONSEED OIL. Steady, quiet.
PETROLEUN-Market was dull; Pennsylvania. l, spot sales, none; option sales, none, 60c bid ma oil, sales, none. Rosts—Easy, dull.

TURPENTINE Steady, quiet. Rice—Firm. Molasses—Nominal: New Orleans, open ket-irm.
Pio Iron—Dull; American, \$12.75@15.00.
Copper—Steady; lake, \$1.50.
Leab—Qulet; domestic, \$3.3714.
Tin—Firm; Straits, \$18.60; plates, dull,

SPELTER-Quiet; domestic, \$3.70. St. Louis Markets. St. Louis, Aug. 19.-FLOUR-Steady, un-

changed.

WHEAT—Was stronger on export news, clos-ing %64c up; No. 2 red, cash, 584c; August, 584c, nominal; September, 594c usked; Oc-tooer, 62c bid; December, 68c bid.

Cons—Firmer; No. 2 mixed, cash, 34%c; August, 34%c; September, 354c; December, 344c.

August, 343c; September, 354c; December, 344c;
Oars-Firm; No. 2, cash, 234c bid;
August, 235c bid; September, 235c bid.
Ryg-Firm, dull; No. 2, 475c asked.
Bartey-No trading,
Burren-Unchanged.
Edgs-Unchanged.
Provisions-Easier; pork, new, current make, 413.07c; iard, 48.115.
RECEIPTS-Flour, 2,000 sacks; wheat, 65,000 bil; corn, 57,000 bil; oats, 13,000 bil.
Shipments-Flour, 6,000 sacks; wheat, 29,000 bil; coro, 49,000 bil, oats, 17,000 bil. Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19.—WHEAT—Quiet and de-and poor; holders offer freely; No. 2 red rinter, 5s 544 per cental. CORS—Dull, demand poor; mixed western, and per cental. Pons - Prime mess, western fine, 91s 14d per LARD Prime western, 43s 6d per cwt.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York, Aug. 19.—Some improvement was to be noted in dry goods today, partly in the way of a better feeling and partly through an increase in the transactions in inding one or two bloms importance. Whether this is

spasmodic or not, only time can tell. Brown cottons have the lead of attention, which class of goods would undoubtedly move first. Jobbers are selling some goods, but have small supplies, but they are not expecting the future. Exports are taking some cottons, which is a feature of encouragement.

Ransas City Markets. KANSAS CITY, Aug. 19.—WHEAT—4c higher;
No. 2 hard, 514c; No. 2 red, 524; 354c.
CORN—Firm; No. 2 mixed and white, 813
314c.
OATS—Slew; No. 2 mixed, 21; 23c; No. 2
white, nominally 25; 25;
BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 17; 22ic; dairy, 15
(318c.
EGOS—Active and firm at 11c.
RECEITTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu.; shipments, wheat, 3,000 bu.

Cotton Market. Cotton Market.

New Oritans, Aug. 19.—Cotton—Futures steady; sales, 29.900 bales: Angust, \$6.69 bid; September, \$6.5926.70; October, \$6.8026.81; November, \$6.0126.92; December, \$7.0027.01; January, \$7.1627.17; February, \$7.2327.25; March, \$7.3127.35; quiet; good middling, 7 verifielding, 613-16c; low middling, 69-16c; good ordinary, 63c; net and gross receipts, 1,219 bales; exports to continent, 650 bales; coastwise, 1,186 bales; sales, 1,050 bales; stock, 48,001 bales.

Coffee Market. New York, Aug. 19.—Options 10 points down; closed stendy, unchanged to 10 points down; sales, 15,000 bags, including: September, \$14.70; October, \$14.70; November, \$14.50; December, \$14.55; 14.50; January, \$14.55; March, \$14.50. Spot blo, dull, nominal; No. 7, \$16.75.

Philadelphia Grain Market. PHILADELPHIA, Ang. 19.—WHEAT—Active; No. 2 red, August, 65% 667%. Conn—Steady; No. 2 mixed, August, 47@ 74c. Oars-Firm; No. 2 mixed, August, 32c.

Minneapolis Wheat Market. Minneapolis Wheat market stronger and advanced later in the day; Sep-tember, 55½c; December, 65½c. Cash wheat, on track; No. 1 hard, 59¾c; No. 1 northern, 57¾c; No. 2 northern, 55¾c.

Cincinnati Markets. CINCINSATI, Aug. 19.-WHEAT-Strong; No. 2 ed, 60c. CORN-Mixed, 42c. OATS-Firm; No. 2 mixed, 28c. WHISKY-Steady.

Totedo Grain Market. TOLEDO, Aug. 19.—WHEAT—Dull, caster; No. 2 cash, 614c. CORN—Dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 424c. OATS—Quilet; cash, 254c.

Baltimore Gram Market. BALTIMORE, Aug. 19. — WHEAT — Market strong; No. 2 red, August, 66c. CORN—Dull; mixed, snot and August, 46½c; No. 2 white western, 33c.

OMARA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Cattle Trade Generally Dull During the Whole of Last Week. SATURDAY, Aug. 19.

Receipts of all kinds of stock show up well compared with last week and the corre sponding week last year. The figures are as follows: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

Receipts this week..... 10,160 82,942 6,901 Receipts last week..... 8,279 25,880 6,991 Same week last year... 9,141 24,321 1,861 6.991 The general cattle market has been very dull all week. At Chicago during the week there was a 30c to 40c decline and this, together with most discouraging experiences of exporters, imparted a very weak tone to the trade. The market has been almost entirely without outside support, and the demand practically confined to the dressed beef trade, prices have tended lower on all grades with the exception, perhaps, of tidy, fat, light, dry lot beeves. These, however, have been too scarce to cut much of a figure in the business. The supply of westerns has been comparatively small for this season of the year, and prices have certainly not been such as to encourage more liberal shipments at this time.

Cattle Trade Features.

Receipts today were hardly as heavy as on last Saturday, and seven of the 65 cars re-ceived were Kansas City Texans, billed to Cudahy. Offerings were very largely rangers of only medium quality, including a trainload of Indian Territory cattle, about the first good sized bunch of southern cattle this market has received this year. The narket was very quiet. Good dr met with a ready sale at about steady prices, 1,150 to 1,350-lb. cattle bringing \$4 to \$4.25. Ordinary 1,050 to 1,200-lb, steers were barely steady at around \$3.75 and \$3.85. Half fat and grassy stock was weak and lower, hard to move at any price. Some fair Wyoming rangers, weighing around 1,100 lbs., sold at \$3 to \$3.10, and the entire traintoad of Indian Territory cattle sold for \$2,35. It was a dull weak trade throughout, and there were some very decent cattle in the pens at the close. Common cattle are selling 15c to 25c lower than the close of last week, and are in very poor demand at that.

The cow market has been in pretty good shape all week. This is readily accounted y the limited number of western cattle offered, which, ordinarily, largely take the place of native cows at this season of the year, and the small proportion of native cows marketed. The demand has been brisk and the light supplies changed hands readily at comparatively good figures. Prices today ranged from \$1.15 for common canners to \$2.75 for good fat cows. Desirable butchers cows are selling very largely at from \$2 to \$2.40. The offerings of calves have been fairly liberal, fully up to the demand, and prices have shown little variation.

a es today were from \$1.60 to \$4 for inferior to very good yeals. Fat bulls and stags ha e been quotably firm at from \$2.50 to \$3.50, but rough thin stock is slow sale at

In feeders there has been a gradual stiffening of values. A good share of the cattle offered have come under this head, and the cheap prices have brought out the country buyers. The hard times have a tendency to restrict the country demand, but most feeders who are in easy circumstances are taking advantage of the situation and buy-ing low-priced cattle to eat low-priced corn. Good to choice feeders are quotable at \$2.70\text{if } 3.00: fair to good at \$2.50\text{if } 2.70\text{if } and common stuff at \$2.00@2.50.

Hogs Up and Down. The course of hog values the past week has been very largely governed by receipts. During the first half of the week, with but 12,000 hogs, prices advanced 45c to 55c, but during the past three days, with 21,000 hogs, there was a decline of 35c to 40c. Everything now depends on supply and demand. The speculative element has been pretty well speculative element has been pretty well shaken out of both hogs and provisions by

the stringency in money matters, and while

prices are from \$8.50 to \$4 below the high time last February their position is strong Receipts so far this mouth have been 8,000 heavier than for the same period inst August, and while it is altogether probable that from now on this increase over last year will be maintained stocks are so low and the prospect of liberal receipts so remote that this fact can legitimately cut but little figure. Since March 1, according to the Cincinnati Price Current, the total packing in the west has been only 4.545,000 hogs, against 5.730,000 for the same period

hogs, against 5,730,000 for the same period last year, a decrease so far this packing season of 1,185,000 hogs. It will take abnormally heavy receipts for several menths to overcome this shortage.

The general quality of the hogs has not been so very good of late. They are running very largely to heavy weights, and, while these are good enough, the light and mixed hogs are anything but choice. The average weight now is over 260 lbs., or fully 30 lbs. heavier than a year ago at this time. This has created a vigorous demand for light weights and sent them up to a premium of from 10c to 50c.

Prices Little Changed.

Prices Little Changed.

Receipts today were scarcely half as heavy as on last Saturday, still the week's receipts show up 7,000 heavier than last week and 8,500 heavier than for the same week a year ago. Conditions were much the same as on Friday and there was little quotable change in the market. Everybody waited light and medium weight hogs and 200 to 250-1b stuff sold all the way from \$4.80 up to \$5.10, with prime 173-lb sorts at \$5.30. Heavy and mixed packers went argely at \$4.65 and \$4.75, with extreme sales at from \$4.50 to \$4.80. Stronger markets east and the good general demand here improved the market toward the close and some late sales were fully 10c higher than the early market. Everything sold in good season, the bulk at from \$4.65 to \$4.80, against \$4.65 to \$4.85 Friday and \$4.55 to \$4.80, on last Saturday.

Sheep - Receipts consisted of eleven

double-decks of westerns. The market de-veloped nothing new. Local slaughterers wanted a few good, fat sheep, but the demand is very limited and prices down at the lowest point in over two years. Fair to good natives, \$3.00@3.75; fair to good westerns, \$2.50@3.25; common and stock sheep, \$1.50@2.75; good to choice 40 to 100-lb lambs, \$3.00@4.50.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock. Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Omaha Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m August 19, 1893;

RECEIPTS.

CATTLE. | ROGS. | SHEEP. | HORSES & MLS Cars. | Head Cars. | Head. Cars. | Head Cars. | Head. 66 1,619 48 3,226 11 2,167 DISPOSITION. CATTLE. | HAGS. | SHEEP. 949 674 254 1,576 maha Packing Co. The G. H. Hammon 103 Sappe The Cudahy Packing Co. 686 375 57 82 127 Shippers and feeders Total.. 1,498 4,648

Stock in Sight. Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, August 19: Cattle. 1,619 2,000 6,000 1,800 Chicago Kansas City St. Louis

Total...... 11,419 24,026 3,267

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Ang. 19.—[Special Telegram to The Bee,]—Wholesalers again pervaded the cattle market. There was little or no inquiry for eastern account, and the local demand was satisfied with a few carlonds. About 2,000 head arrived, making 62,141 for the week against 44,614 for last week and 70,834 for the corresponding week last year. During the first nineteen days of the month the arrivals have been about 151,500 head, or 34,000 head less than for the same time last year.

The hog market opened dull and weak. Late in the morning an active demand sprang up and prices improved, finally closing 10c higher than for Friday. The run quite equaled expectations, amounting to about 16,000 head, but light receipts for the first half of next week are looked for and local packers bought freely in consequence. Choice heavy hogs sold around \$5.20 and choice assorted light brought from \$5.80 to \$5.85. Receipts for the week race 1024,000 head, which is about 51, Chicago Live Stock Market.

sold around \$5.20 to \$5.85. Receipts for the brought from \$5.80 to \$5.85. Receipts for the week reach 124,000 head, which is about 51,000 more than for last week and 30,000 more than for the corresponding week last year. There was no demand for sheep, the present needs of buyers having been fully met. The supply for this week amounts to 6,700—a number that has never been equaled but three times previously—and buyers are loaded to the brim. The few sales made today were at lowest prices and onotations now range from lowest prices and quotations now range from \$1.25 to \$3.90 for inferior to choice sheep and from \$2.65 to \$4.90 for lambs. Receipts: Cattle, 2,000 head; calves, 3,000 head; hogs, 16,000 head; sheep, 2,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City. Aug. 19.—Cattile—Receipts, 6,000 head: shipments, 2,000 head: market slow; common steers lower; Texas steers dull and steady to 15c lower; others steady; dressed beef and shipping steers, \$3,55\(\delta\), 50; mative cows, \$1.00\(\delta\), 340; Texas steers, \$2.20\(\delta\), 380; stockers and feeders, \$1.20\(\delta\), 20\(\delta\), 500 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market opened active, strong and 5\(\delta\), 100 head; market absylices hogs are 10c higher; closed easy; best hogs are 10c higher than yesterday; bulk, \$4.95\(\delta\), 50; all grades, \$4.25\(\delta\), 565.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; market steady; trading light; good sheep in demand and strong, others dull; Texans, \$2.90; westerns, \$3.30; lambs, \$3.50\(\delta\), 40. Kansas City Live Stock Market.

St. Louis Live Stock Market. St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady, head; shipments, 1,000 head; market steady, unchanged
Hoos—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,700 head; market 52,10c lower; top price, \$5.70; bulk of sales, \$5.252,50.
SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 700 head; no market made.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company, South Omaha.

> COMMISSID : HOUSES. Wood Brotners.

urnished upon application.

flest Cattle his and Sheep market in the west.

Live Stock Commission Merchants. Forth Umaha—Telephone 1157. WALTER E. WOOD, Managers Market reports by mail and wire cheerful

MAHAManufacturers & Jobbers Directory

BAGS & TWINES TENTS, ETC. Bemis Omaha Bag Omaha Tent-Awning COMPANY.
importers and manufacturers of flour sacks,
burlaps, twine. HORSE COVERS.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Morse-Coe Shoe Company. Salesroom and Office -1107-1103-1111 Howart st

Factory-1119-1121-1125 Howard St We are the ONLY Manufacturer, of Boots and Shoes in the state of Nebrasa.

A general invitation is extended to all to inspect our new factory.

Kirkendall, Jones & Amer. Hand-Sewed SHOE CO. boots, shoes COMPANY. Wholesale infrs. agents lioston Rubber Shoe Co. 102: 104-106 Harney Street. SHOZ CO. boots, all and rubber goods. DRY GOODS.

M. E. Smith & Co. | Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Dry goods notions fur-mishing goods, corner ling goods, cor. lith and nishing goods, corner ing goods, cor. lith and Howard ets. Harney Streets. FURNITURE

Omaha Upholstering | Bedee & Runyan Upholetered furniture. FURNITURE COMPANY Wholesale only.

Rector & Wilhelmy Lobeck & Linn, COMPANY. Dealers to hardware aud Corner 19th and Jackson | mechanics tools. HATS, ETC. | IRON WORKS. W. A. L. Gibbon & Co | Omaha Safe and Iron WOILK4.
Fafe: vaults, jail wood,
fron shutters and fire es-Wholesale Hats. caps. straw goods, gloves, mittens. 12th and Harney Streets. capes, Gus Andreco, 14th COMMISSION. LUMBER.

Branch & Co. John A. Wakefield, Imported American Port-Produce, fruits of all kee cement and Quincy white lime. kinds, oysters. STOVE REPAIRS LIQUORS. Frick & Herbert, Omana Stove Repair Wholesale liquor dealers

WORKS Stove repairs and water attachments for any kind of stove made 1207 Douglas at 1001 Farnam St. OILS. PAPER. Carpenter Paper Co | Standard Oil Co. Carry a full stock of printing wrapping and writing papers, card papers, etc. Refined and lubricating

otia, axie grease, etc.