HOW GENERAL CUSTER DIED

Dr. Powell and Colonel Cody Vent Their Opinions at the Plaisance.

HIS SLAYER SAVES HIM FROM SCALPING

Some Texan War Talk—He Tried to Be Brave—Found After Thirty Years—A Charge at Gettysburg.

Recently Dr. Powell visited Cody at the Midway Plaisance at the World's fair. They recounted old times on the plains, and talked marksmanship and the like. By the way, Dr. Powell is probably the best pistol shot in the country, and he ranks high with the best with the rifle as well. The most interesting theme discussed at this meeting, says the St. Paul Globe, was the massacre of General Custer. It will be recalled by all who are familiar with that tragedy, which surpasses all narrations of bloodshed and horrors, that Colonel Cody and Dr. Powell were, at the time of that terrible battle, in which only one man escaped to tell the tale, commissioned by the government to make peace offerings to the Indians, and that they were enroute for the scene of the conflict when Custer and his brave command went to their death. Colonel Cody and Dr. Powell, indeed, were not many miles distant when the battle occurred, and had they been able to have had a conference with Sitting Bull and his chieftains it seems to be pretty certain that there would have been no battle at all.

This phase of the tragedy was the theme of the converse between these two commissioners in Chicago referred to above. To a Globe reporter Dr. Powell related the story, and it will prove interesting reading.

Custer Killed by Rain-in-the-Face.

"You know Rain-in-the-Face was the Sioux that killed Custer," said he. "Well, Rain-in-the-Face is in Chicago, and he joined us in Colonel Cody's tent one evening during my stay there, and it was his advent that brought up the old story. It is a painful thing to talk about," pursued Dr. Powell, "and I seldom mention it. Rain-in-the-Face is an intelligent Indian, and he talks good English. He recited the scenes of that awful day in the most graphic style. It is not true that the Indians were surprised by General Custer's coup. They were prepared for his coming, but they dreaded it. Now this may seem strange, but it is the truth. That very day Sitting Bull, Rain-in-the-Face and some of the other leaders had a council. They had heard of our coming, and they prayed that we might reach the place in advance of Custer and his little band. They were powerless. They had counseled the Indians that the best thing to do was to make a proposition to the government and avoid bloodshed. Sitting Bull knew that the uprising must end in disaster to the cause of the Sioux, but the Indians had fasted until they were actually insane. You remember they were expecting the Messiah, and they imagined they saw him in every fleeting cloud. This is easily accounted for by any scientist. When men starve themselves they have a sort of delirium, and this was the condition of the Sioux.

Was Obliged to Fight.

Sitting Bull did not dare say he would not fight, as then the Indians with a single thought would turn upon him. Still, had we arrived there, I have no doubt that we could and would have placated them, for they have a sort of veneration for both Cody and myself. I do not say this upon the statements of Rain-in-the-Face alone. Sitting Bull's two nieces are with Cody in Chicago, and they corroborated the theory that I am giving. We would have made a peace offering and it would have been accepted. But fate decreed differently. General Custer, still smarting under the disgrace that he suffered at the hands of President Grant, had just been restored to his command. You remember he was arrested in Minneapolis on a charge of leaving his command without leave, and he was then court martialed and removed. When the Indians began their disturbances the government gave General Custer his old command again, and, determined to retrieve his honors as a brave soldier, he rode recklessly to his death.

"He only had a command of about 200, including his scouts, and he was met with at least 6,000 Indians. I do not believe the story that Custer was drawn into an ambush through the treachery of the Crow scouts. He went into the battle believing that he was invincible, and ready to meet death rather than stand under the possible stigma of cowardice. He was always a rash soldier, and this was the rashest act of his entire career. The thousands of Indians overwhelmed his command and in a very few minutes the bloody work was over.

How Custer Died.

"Rain-in-the-Face first shot General Custer with a rifle, and then, rushing upon him, emptied his pistol. Many bloodthirsty reds then ran toward the prostrate form of the dead chieftain with the hope of securing his scalp. Rain-in-the-Face stood resolute over the dead form and commanded all to keep off. He held those long, flowing locks too sacred for the scalping knife. This explains why General Custer alone escaped that indignity. I knew the hero well. I never was such an ardent admirer of him as some were, but no man could ever charge him with cowardice. Whether General Grant was right or not in removing him at Minneapolis is a question that I do not feel like passing upon, but I can appreciate the depth of the mortification that General Custer felt when arrested. Some claim General Grant took this course in revenge for the pungent and trenchant articles he had contributed to Scribner's Magazine upon General McClellan, in which he undertook to prove that General Grant, in the final battles of the war of the rebellion, simply carried out the plans that had been mapped out by Little Mac. What I do believe, however, is as I have said. Had Cody and I arrived in advance of Custer he might have been living today."

A Coward's Story.

An old soldier was telling war stories yesterday, in an uptown club, and the theme was bravery under fire. He was not trying to set himself up as a hero, nor was he one who believed that heroes filled the ranks of either army. He said: "I have often wondered why it was in a battle that some men would carelessly expose themselves to danger, and take risks of losing their lives that were totally unnecessary, and really could not be called criminal. I never claimed to be brave, and on several occasions I felt that I could be called a coward with justice. On one occasion I tried to be brave but it was useless. I could not keep it up, and gave up trying. But I am alive, and many of those who were noted for their bravery were not. So, perhaps, I am a gainer.

"On the morning of July 20, 1864, we had marched down the road to a bridge crossing Peach Tree creek. When we reached the bridge we found that two rebel batteries were stationed there, one on the right and the other on the left of the structure. Both had complete range of the bridge and were shelling it for all they were worth. Several regiments had passed over and were skirmishing. Where we halted the road ran through an embankment, protecting us from the shells. Several had struck the bridge and knocked holes in the planking, making jumps necessary to cross it.

"A few minutes after we halted General Joe Hooker and his staff came down the road. He rode in the open to the bridge, held up his hand to halt his staff, and slowly walked his horse across till he came to a place in the planking where the animal was forced to jump, landing him safely on the other side. As soon as he appeared in the open, before he crossed, the batteries on both sides opened on him. This apparently did not disturb him in the least. Several shots hit the bridge and they exploded on all sides of him, but he rode as slowly as though on review. His face was of its usual red hue, and no sign of fear could be seen in it. After he had crossed he motioned for his staff, and they rode over in quick order. One officer's horse was struck by a shell, and horse and rider went off into the water.

"I watched all this with admiration and made up my mind that I could be as brave and careless of danger as General Joe Hooker, even if he was a general and I a private. So when the order was given for us to double-quick across the bridge and jump the holes I was determined to take it as cool as the general. So I grasped my musket firmly and started to walk deliberately. Shells were flying over, under and around us and before I got to the center of the bridge a volley of shells came hunting for us.

"I could stand it no longer and started and ran as fast as I could, jumped the holes and got over about the first one. Several were killed going over, but I never got a scratch. I concluded that I was never cut out for a brave man—a hero—and that if General Joe Hooker wanted to be one I had no objections. However, when we got where those batteries were and they demanded our attention, they got it and we got them. Since that day I have often wondered why General Joe Hooker was cooler under fire than I was."

Romance of a Dog Collar.

Mrs. Sawin of Boston, widow of the late Dr. W. J. Sawin, surgeon of the Second Vermont regiment, who died several years ago while being installed as Grand Master Mason of the state of Massachusetts, has recently come into possession of a silver collar worn by the mastiff dog which followed her husband to the war. The collar was given by the Tenth Massachusetts regiment, where her husband first enlisted, as the dog was a great favorite. Just before the battle of Savage Station, in 1862, the doctor took the collar off the dog and put it in a trunk. The doctor was taken prisoner and confined at Libby. His baggage was confiscated and the collar disappeared. The dog survived and went back to the home of his master. The collar had not been heard of for over thirty years. Recently Mrs. Sawin, was notified by friends in Boston that a man in Richmond, Va., had written to the Boston papers inquiring for Dr. Sawin or members of his family, as the long-lost collar had been found. Negotiations were opened and recently the collar was sent to Mrs. Sawin here, after being lost for thirty years. It is inscribed "Ino. property of Dr. W. J. Sawin of Tenth Massachusetts volunteers; ever faithful." The survivors of the regiment will remember the circumstance.

A Gallant Charge Memorialized.

The state of Minnesota, through a board of commissioners authorized by the legislature, has erected a monument on the battle field of Gettysburg to commemorate the deeds of the First infantry, to be dedicated in the early part of October.

There have been wonderful charges in the great battles of the world, charges that thrill the soldiers of the nations, charges that through succeeding generations have won, and still shall win, the admiring recognition of the tactician, the noblest lines of the historian, the rich and splendid imagery of the poet.

Yet from the loins of this young commonwealth sprang a regiment of men who made a charge more wonderful in its daring, more terrible in its result, more rich in its legacy of loyalty, than any that preceded it—the most heroic charge of history.

The hot July sun was zenith high upon the field of Gettysburg that direful day in the midst of the fiercest battle of the centuries. Gallant General Hancock, reaching the spot where the union line was being forced backward, halting his furiously ridden horse, called out:

"What regiment is that?"

"The First Minnesota."

"Charge those lines!"

A charge into eternity that order meant. At double-quick, without discharging a gun, with the concentrated fire of the confederate army pouring a leaden rain of death upon them—at double-quick, then at full speed, they charged into the enemy's advancing ranks. General Hancock saw that a five minutes respite meant the arrival of reinforcements and a turning of the tide of battle. He sacrificed this noble regiment in those fearful five minutes, and the position was held. The charge saved the day, but 82 per cent of the men who made the charge were left on the field. Nearly every officer was dead or mortally wounded; of the 262 men who made the charge, 215 were shot down by the bullets of the enemy; 47 were still in line. Judge Lochren of Minneapolis, now commissioner of pensions, in his description of the charge, of which he was one of the very few survivors, says:

"The annals of war contain no parallel to this charge. In its desperate valor, complete execution, successful result, and its sacrifice of men in proportion to the number engaged, authentic history has no record with which it can be compared."

About Moons.

The most interesting of all moons are the two that attend Mars, each about sixty miles in diameter. That planet is just one-half the size of the earth; its surface is divided into continents and seas, having as much land as water; it has an atmosphere, clouds frequently concealing its face, and its seasons are about the same as here, though the winters are colder. Because one of the moons travels around it three times as fast as Mars itself turns, it appears to rise in the west and set in the east, while the other, really circling in the same direction at a speed comparatively slow, rises in the east and sets in the west. Thus both moons are seen in the heavens at the same time, going opposite ways.

There has been no reduction in the wages paid miners in the Union Pacific coal mines at Rock Springs. At Almy the men suffered a reduction of 9 cents a ton and at Carbon and Hanna wages were reduced 10 cents a ton. The men at these places, however, were better paid than the men here. The company is shipping but 200 cars of coal a day from this place at present. One year ago 300 cars were being sent out every day.

GETS MORE AND MORE ROSY

Clouds that Have Obscured the Sky of Business Rapidly Clearing Away.

HOPEFUL VIEWS OF BANKER CLEWS

He Announces that the Revival is at Hand with the Banks and Must Soon Come For General Business—Condition of Stocks.

In his weekly review of business, Banker Henry Clews, the Wall street authority, writes as follows:

"The general revival of financial interests foreshadowed in our advices of the last two weeks has arrived. There no longer exists a money crisis. The city banks were, at the close of last week, actually above the legal limit of reserves (although the week's averages showed a slight deficiency), and during the past week they have made a further gain of currency in their exchanges with the interior. They therefore no longer suffer from the restraints of the reserve laws, and are on the way towards further large accumulations of money. Putting together the imports of gold, the new issues of bank notes and the issues of United States notes against silver purchases, the country must now have some $75,000,000 more currency than it had at the beginning of the depression. The hoarding by private persons, by country banks and by savings banks had prevented this accumulation from affording any relief. Now, however, the hoarders have recovered, or are recovering, confidence and are converting their cash into investments or depositing it in banks, and this large amount of money is naturally flowing into its accustomed channels and depositories. We have therefore now reached a stage that always follows periods of great stringency, at which the previously unavailable money flows into the custody of the banks and becomes available for general use. The stringency produces a contraction of business; that contraction diminishes the amount of money needed; and there is then a redundancy of circulation. In this case, the redundancy will be all the greater from the fact that the gold imports and the new issues of bank notes are to a large extent a special increment. These facts indicate that we are now drifting with some rapidity towards an unusual glut of money. The first essential of a general revival of business is thus secured, and by a process which, because it is natural, may be depended upon.

General Trade Must Recover.

"Up to this point, however, the recovery of confidence in general business is behind that which has occurred in banking and financial circles. It is not to be expected that it should keep equal pace. For the disturbance of credit among merchants has been more extensive than that which has been experienced in Wall street and the machinery of trade moves more slowly than that of finance; the trader, moreover, always has to wait for the readiness of the banker. The restoration of general business, however, cannot be much longer delayed. Already the beginnings of improvement are apparent in all the leading branches of trade. There are more buyers in the markets, and although they are making inquiries more than contracts it is evident that they are in need of considerable replenishments of their stocks. It is many years since stocks of merchandise have been so light as at present; and this applies equally to the retailer, the jobber, the manufacturer and the importer. The shock of the last three months of depression has been too severe to admit of an immediate average demand from consumers; but it is safe to say that the reduced ability to buy is not at all proportioned to the lowness of stocks. For a large portion of the last three months the production of many kinds of manufactured goods has been reduced by one-half, and as a rule stocks in first hands probably do not exceed one month's consumption. As against this condition of supplies we have to set off a large accumulation of deferred wants and postponed buying, together with a restored ability to buy. The nature of the depression has been rather a temporary impairment of the instruments of buying than a destruction of the real ability to buy. Credit has been suspended, not from insolvency, but from a transient monetrry disturbance. The monetary crisis having been virtually overcome, credit revives, and the ability to buy and replenish stocks is restored. The actual buying capacity of the country has not been impaired at all proportionately to the extent of the depression; and therefore the condition is not at all comparable with that which follows a crisis due to over-trading, speculation, inflation and an extensive prevalence of insolvency. Under these circumstances it seems reasonable to expect that, when merchants have recovered a little more from the late acute shock, a brisk revival of business will set in, and possibly with some recovery in prices from their present low level. The recovery is not to be expected to amount to a full resumption of the prosperous activity that existed before the crisis; but it is not too much to hope that it may prove much quicker and more complete than that which usually follows periods of panic.

Merchants Backed by the Banks.

"Mercantile credits now have the backing of the banks. The New England banks are taking considerable amounts of gilt edge paper, and the city banks are in the market for the better class of names at 7 per cent. The resumption of discounting means the resumption of trade. Naturally, the prospect of an early reduction of tariff duties is calculated to keep the production of manufactures close to the demand. This sort of preparation, however, has, from other causes, already gone as far as is needful in order to meet the tariff changes, and all that is required to keep the markets in a fairly healthy condition is to see to it that production is kept well within the limits of a moderate normal demand; which, with the prevailing caution among manufacturers, may be safely calculated upon. The pangs of preparation for the new tariff having already been virtually endured, the only remaining question to cause much concern is as to the extent of the reductions of duty. As to this, there is reason to hope that the administration may favor a more moderate policy than might have been attempted under other circumstances.

"The final repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act is now so generally taken for granted that the silver question no longer causes any serious apprehension. Congress, however, shows such a decided disposition to reshape our currency system that there can be but little doubt that when the senate has given its vote against silver purchases, the problem of amending our bank note system will receive earnest consideration. The decidedly preponderant opinion of congress seems to favor bank circulation as the chief future dependence of the country for its retail uses. Some notable changes of opinion from old methods of regulating and protecting bank issues appear to be coming over the minds of congressmen; and fortunately, they are of a character which, while calculated to afford greater elasticity in the direction of both expansion and contraction, would yet make them secure against default. A bank note system which, while providing absolute security for the issues, would yet make the volume responsive to the constantly fluctuating wants of the seasons and of the country would be an invaluable contribution toward the stability of the money market and of values; and there seems to be some reason for hoping for that boon.

"Wall street has expressed its interpretation of these improving aspects in the condition of affairs by an active buying movement and a general rise in prices. Buyers of ample means have taken up large amounts of railroad stocks, which are not likely to be realized upon until a much further advance in values has occurred. Speculators in the foreign markets have done some selling to pocket profits, but the investment demand from that source continues. Naturally, after such an important rise in profits, there has been some realizing by speculators, but the spirit and strength of the market indicate that the upward movement has not yet spent its force, and we, therefore, recommend buying of good stocks on all spasmodic declines."

On the Rise in Stocks.

Concerning the recovery in stocks, the United States Investor says: "It is to be hoped that no one will base his expectations regarding the future of the industrial situation entirely on what has been witnessed in the stock market in the past two weeks. The general situation is improving. Of that there can be no doubt. The one hope, however, which the future presents to the thoughtful student of economics is that it will be characterized by an absence of many features which belonged to the last few years. These features were largely responsible for a flashy kind of prosperity, which resulted in the depressing months of May, June and July, 1893. That kind of prosperity is not to be desired for the future, and it is safe to say the next year or two will be characterized by an absence of it. There is, however, good reason to believe that the country is on the eve of a more substantial, though a more sober, prosperity than ever before. That this prosperity is to be attained in a week or a month is not to be believed."

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Increase in Prices All Around on the Good Showing of the Bank Statement.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Somewhat higher prices for wheat, corn, oats and provisions resulted today largely from the good showing made in the bank statement. The advance was greatest in the first and last of the articles named. Trading was not heavy, the crowd being apparently desirous of recovering its strength to wrestle with the government report.

Wheat at the opening was about ¼c higher than yesterday's close, advanced ⅛c more and then receded ⅜c, rallied ⅝c and ⅝c, receded ⅜c, held steady and the closing was about ½c higher than yesterday. The strength was influenced by the advance in railroad stocks, rather steady cables and liberal export clearances. Besides, some parties were calculating on the government report, showing a smaller yield than that indicated in the percentage of last month. It is expected that the visible supply will show a decrease of about 250,000 bu., but it would not be surprising if there would be a small increase. A year ago there was an increase of 2,456,000 bu.

Corn opened with a slight decline and soon afterwards sold off a fraction more, when the demand improved and the price advanced ⅛@⅜c, reacted ¼@⅜c, ruled steady and closed with a ⅛@¼c gain. The Michigan report was decidedly bullish and shorts in anticipation of a bad government report were disposed to cover.

In oats, the near futures, especially October, were the strongest, owing to the buying by shipping houses and elevator men and prices closed ¼c higher, while September was very quiet and steady. May was ⅜c lower early, but reacted to a trifle under yesterday's close.

The provision market was strong with more business passing than has recently been usual. The stiffness of the corn market was the principal cause. Compared with yesterday's closing prices October pork is 15c higher and January is up 30c.

Lard and ribs improved from 10c to 15c.

The demand for vessel room was fair and rates on corn to Buffalo firmer at ⅛c. Wheat was 1½c.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 175 cars; corn, 820 cars; oats, 330 cars; hogs, 32,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
WHEAT—				
Sept.	65⅝	66	65¼	65¾
Dec.	69⅞	70¼@⅜	69⅝	70@70⅛
CORN—				
Sept.	39⅞	40⅜	39⅞	40⅜
Oct.	40	40⅜@¾	40	40⅜@½
Dec.	40⅜	40¾	40¼	40⅝
May	44⅜@⅝	44½	43⅞@44	44¼
OATS—				
Sept.	25½	25½	25⅛	25⅜
Oct.	25⅝	25¾	25⅜	25¾
May	31	31@31⅛	30⅝	30⅞@31
MESS PORK—				
Sept.				16 10
Oct.	14 30	14 50	14 30	14 45
LARD—				
Sept.	8 37½	8 37½	8 35	8 35
Oct.	8 07½	8 20	8 07½	8 15
SHORT RIBS—				
Sept.	9 80	9 95	9 80	9 95
Oct.	8 15	8 40	8 15	8 27½

Cash quotations were as follows:

FLOUR—Firm; fair demand.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 65½@65¾c; No. 3 spring, f. o. b., 58@60c; No. 2 red, f. o. b., 65½@65¾c.

CORN—No. 2, 40⅝c; No. 3 yellow, closing 41½c.

OATS—No. 2, 25½c; No. 2 white, f. o. b., 29¼@29½c; No. 3 white, f. o. b., 27¾c.

RYE—No. 2, 42½c.

BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, f. o. b., 38@50c; No. 4, f. o. b., 36@41c.

FLAX SEED—No. 1, $1.01.

TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, $3.20@3.25.

PORK—Mess, per bbl., $16.10@16.15; lard, per 100 lbs., $8.35@8.40; short ribs sides (loose), $10.10@10.15; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $7.25@7.50; short clear sides (boxed), $9.75@10.00.

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

SUGARS—Cut loaf, 6½c; granulated, 5.75c; standard "A," 5½c.

The following were the receipts and shipments for today:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS
Flour, bbls.	13,541	9,437
Wheat, bu.	119,052	150,153
Corn, bu.	450,000	199,600
Oats, bu.	351,000	159,500
Rye, bu.	2,040	650
Barley, bu.	6,000	5,000
Timothy seed	530,670	619,000

On the Produce exchange today the butter market was firm: creamery, 22@25½c; dairy, 16@23c. Eggs, firm: fresh, 14c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—The dry goods market has been fairly active in a general way with an upward tendency in the main, sellers in many cases standing out for higher prices. Bleached shirtings are meeting with a ready sale generally. Brown sheetings are steady with a fair demand. Hosiery and underwear are in somewhat active demand. In foreign goods there is somewhat more demand. In the jobbing trade there has been a slight decline in the volume of business since January 1, of this year, the exports of dry goods being $5,871,224, against $7,289,923 for the corresponding period of 1892.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Sept. 9.—The print cloth market is very steady at previous quotations. There are few sellers at current prices, while in odd counts full 1-16c has been gained during the week. Production, 90,000 bales; deliveries, 96,000 bales; stock, 452,000 bales.

British Cotton Trade.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 9.—The Manchester Guardian in its weekly review says: The Indian demand continues. Business in many cases has been hindered by long delivery returns. The home trade is quiet, and is affected by the strikes. The autumn trade is expected to expand. The minor foreign markets have sent fair orders. Brazilian revolutions have stopped shipments thither. Yarns closed dull and firm in sympathy with cotton, nominally, at from ½ to 3 1-16d dearer.

British Grain Trade Review.

LONDON, Sept. 9.—The Mark Lane Express in its weekly review says: In English wheat there has been small offerings at full prices. The country markets have been firm. In many cases the week's advance has been from 6d to 1s. Foreign wheat has been firm with hardening prices. Flour dull to firm. Buyers are waiting the arrival of American afloat wheat. Oats have been dull to steady.

Minneapolis Wheat Market.

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 9.—WHEAT—Futures strong; September closed at 61c; December, 75½c; cash active, strong; No. 1 hard, 63½@64¼c; No. 1 northern, 62½@63½c; No. 2 northern, 60@61½c. Receipts, 248 cars.

Philadelphia Grain Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—WHEAT—Firmer; No. 2 red, spot, 68⅝c.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, spot, 48½c.

OATS—Firmer; spot, 35c.

Cotton Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Firm; middling, 7⅝c; low middling, 7⅜c; good middling, 8 3-16c; good ordinary, 7⅛c; net receipts, 517 bales; gross receipts, 632 bales; exports, continental, 100 bales; coastwise, 754 bales; sales, 750 bales; stocks, 35,835 bales. Futures steady; sales, 40,100 bales; September, $7.77 bid; October, $7.83@7.84; November, $7.94@7.95; December, $8.04@8.05; January, $8.17@8.18; February, $8.25@8.26; March, $8.33@8.34.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Cattle Trade Active and Strong to Higher—Hogs Still Steady.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

The receipts of cattle for the week show a marked increase over the number here last week, while the run of hogs is pretty nearly the same, as is shown by the following figures:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	19,599	38,393	2,413
Receipts last week	13,544	39,375	3,546
Same week last year	21,807	18,611	3,010

The close of the week finds the beef cattle market in good condition as compared with the market heretofore. Choice cornfed steers are coming in only in limited numbers, and finished stock is selling at top prices at present. The market today was active and strong to 10c higher, the few cattle offered selling early to the local buyers. Western beef steers of decent quality were also in strong demand, while for inferior grades prices were not materially changed.

Cows and heifers sold freely at current quotations, with prices tending upward on the better stocks.

Stock cattle was also in firm demand, and all suitable offerings changed hands early in the day. Representative sales:

HOGS—The receipts exceeded expectations and some of the hogs did not arrive in season for the early market. The inquiry was equal to the supply, however, as both shippers and packers had liberal orders to fill and a brisk business prevailed and prices ruled steady to a nickel higher until near the close, when the market weakened and the extreme close found prices 5@10c off, especially on the heavier hogs. Including holdovers there were about 10,500 hogs on sale. Heavy and mixed hogs sold largely at $5.50 to $5.55, with coarse loads as low as $5.40. Mixed and medium weights mostly at $5.55 to $5.60, and light $5.60 to $5.75, the bulk selling at $5.50 to $5.60, the same as yesterday.

SHEEP—There were no sheep in to make a market. Fair to good natives, $3.25@3.75; fair to good westerns, $2.25@3.00; common and stock sheep, $1.50@2.25; good to choice 40 to 100-lb. lambs, $3.00@4.25.

Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yards company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m., September 9, 1893:

RECEIPTS.

CATTLE.		HOGS.		SHEEP.		HORSES & MLS	
Cars.	Head.	Cars.	Head.	Cars.	Head.	Cars.	Head.
66	1,470	148	9,393				

DISPOSITION.

BUYERS.	CATTLE.	HOGS.	SHEEP.
Omaha Packing Co.	13	1,402	
The G. H. Hammond Co.	66	1,587	
Swift & Co.	603	581	
The Cudahy Packing Co.	382	3,602	
Wilson		361	
Chicago P. & P. Co.		289	
Cleveland P. & P. Co.		266	
Coey & Co.		509	
Sinclair		559	
R. Becker & Degen	136		
Wissmoth		370	
Sperry & B.		287	
Hammond & S.		184	
Shippers and feeders	266		
Total	1,466	10,000	

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—About 2,000 head of cattle arrived today and the total for the week is 65,000 head. This is about 5,000 head more than arrived during last week, but is 19,000 head less than for the corresponding week of last year. The offerings today consisted of native and range cattle in about equal parts. There was a light demand and the market lacked the firmness noted of it earlier in the week. The easier feeling was attributable to the prospect of heavy receipts for Monday, it being probable that the recent advance will lead to the immediate marketing of many cattle that have been held back for a better market.

Receipts of hogs for today were estimated at 15,000 head, making 137,024 for the week, as against 135,187 last week and 130,947 for the corresponding week last year. The opening this morning was at quite as good prices as were paid yesterday, but the later market was from 10c to 15c lower. The prospect of large receipts for Monday caused the weaker turn. There were not more hogs on sale than the demand called for, but there was not much life in the trade after shippers quit. At the close $5.90 was the top of the market for heavy and $6.25 was regarded as an outside quotation for light, though around the opening as high as $6 was paid for the former and $6.35 for the fancy grades of the latter.

There was a fair inquiry for sheep and strong prices were obtained, too, sales making on a basis of from $1.25 to $4 for poor to choice qualities. Lambs were in demand at from $3 to $5.35. From $2.50 to $3.35 bought most of the sheep. Receipts for the week foot up to about 64,500 head against 59,022 head for the last week and 42,271 head for the corresponding week last year.

Receipts: Cattle, 2,000 head; calves, 500 head; hogs, 15,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.

Kansas City Live Stock Market

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market steady; Texas steers, $2.00@3.00; Texas cows, $1.55@2.25; shipping steers, $4.00@5.00; native cows, $1.25@3.25; butchers' stock, $3.10@4.05; stockers and feeders, $1.50@3.60; bulls and mixed, $1.45@2.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,900 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market 5@15c lower; bulk of sales, $5.50@5.90; heavies, $5.00@5.70; packers, $5.50@5.90; mixed, $5.50@6.00; lights, $5.55@6.05; Yorkers, $5.55@6.05; pigs, $4.35@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; shipments, 200 head; market steady; representative sales: Lambs, $3.00@4.75; muttons, $3.25@3.75.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 9.—CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,900 head; market steady and unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,400 head; market 5@10c lower; top, $6.05; bulk of sales, $5.70@6.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, none; shipments, none.

Stock in Sight.

Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, September 9:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
South Omaha	1,470	9,392	
Chicago	2,000	17,000	14,000
Kansas City	5,700	5,900	700
St. Louis	200	800	
Total	9,370	33,092	1,700

ADVOCATES OF THEOSOPHY.

They Propose Participating in the Great Congress of Religions.

A unique feature of the parliament of religions which assembles in Chicago the coming week will be the presentation of the principals of theosophy by its leading advocates.

The Theosophical society was founded in New York by Mme. Blavatsky in 1875. Two years ago she died, but her demise had no weakening effect on the society, which now has branches flourishing in every part of the world. In America there are seventy-five, in Europe fifty and in India 150, besides which there are a dozen or more scattered in out of the way places like Peru and the West Indies.

Probably the most widely known of the delegates is Mrs. Annie Besant of London, famous as a lecturer, friend of the working girl, thinker and Theosophist. About six months ago Mrs. Besant made an extensive lecture tour in the United States, but returned to Europe to make preparations to leave for India on a similar mission. She delayed the trip to the Orient to take part in the convention at Chicago, and when that is over she will proceed on her trip, going by way of San Francisco, however. Mrs. Besant's life history is a stirring one. She married early, taking as husband Rev. Besant, a brother of Walter Besant, the novelist. There was no personal love in the union—she was impelled by love of Christ, thinking she could better serve Him by joining her life to that of a minister of the gospel. Mrs. Besant had strong views on the subject of right and wrong, and it was not long before she discovered qualities in her husband that seemed to her very unlike the ideals of Christ. She obtained a divorce on the ground of cruelty, but an English blue law gave the husband the guardianship of the children.

Mrs. Besant discovered the awful condition of the laboring classes of London, and from that time on she became their eternal champion. She exposed the abuses to which the poor match girls of London were subjected, and in public lectures day and night made piteous appeals for reform. Her eloquence stirred up parliament and many reforms were legislated. It was due mainly to her agitation that Burns was given a seat in parliament as a representative of the laboring classes. Mrs. Besant's efforts resulted in awakening the working men and girls to their rights, and under her guidance they organized.

One of Mrs. Besant's acts of philanthropy was the founding of a club for the working girls of London three years ago with $5,000 given to Mme. Blavatsky and by her to Mrs. Besant.

William Q. Judge is the most prominent of the theosophists in America. He is president of the Aryan Theosophical society in New York, general secretary of the American section of the Theosophical society and vice president of the Theosophical society all over the world. He is a lawyer, author and thinker, and it was through his remarkable fortitude that the first theosophical society in America was established. At one time, about eighteen years ago, he was the only theosophist in New York, in fact, was almost the only man in the metropolis who knew that a philosophy of that name existed.

Prof. Ganendra Nath Chakravarti, a high castle Brahmin, will be considerable of a curiosity. A high Brahmin cannot cross the seas away from his native country without sacrificing his caste, and as the rank of Brahmin is supposed to be higher than that even of the native kings it is very seldom, indeed, that a Brahmin comes to America. The professor thinks less of his rank than he does of theosophy, however, and he has sacrificed it. So he came to this country a plain Hindoo. He is a man of great learning in English as well as Sanskrit, and is professor of mathematics in Allahabad college, Allahabad, India.

The youngest representative of theosophy will be Mr. H. Dharmapala, who represents the millions of Buddhists who form the creed known as the Southern Buddhist church. Although chosen by the church to represent them Mr. Dharmapala is a theosophist as well as being a Buddhist, and it is expected that he will take part in the theosophical convention. He is on the program to speak on "Theosophy as Underlying All Religions." Mr. Dharmapala is only about thirty years old, and he is highly esteemed in his native country for his enthusiastic devotion and purity of life. He is one of the chief officers of the Maha Bodhi society of India.

BOND COMPANIES.

A Correspondent's Misleading Views of Their Methods.

Mr. J. P. Sykes of Grand Island, Neb., undertakes to defend, in a letter to THE BEE, the methods of bond investment companies. He insists they are as safe an investment as life insurance in the old line companies, and institutes a comparison between them and mutual benevolent insurance societies.

"Take the Ancient Order of United Workmen, for instance," writes Mr. Sykes. "A person joining that society pays a stipulated sum for a policy, also a stipulated sum per month as long as he lives. The policy calls for $2,000 in case he dies; provided, however, that in case they have not members enough, from whom the $2,000 can be collected the family of deceased must take whatever is collected, be it $2,000 or $200."

Mr. Sykes is mistaken in his premises and conclusions. The Ancient Order of United Workmen has a membership of over 16,000 in Nebraska, and nearly 400,000 in the United States. The grand lodge in Nebraska is required to file reports with the state auditor and a certificate attesting its ability to pay claims as they fall due. The certificate of membership calls for $2,000 in event of the death of the holder, without any proviso or deflection. One assessment pays for eight deaths, and assessments are levied so as to maintain a surplus in the treasury at all times.

There is not the remotest connection between the schemes of bond companies and any class of life insurance. A premium paid on a life insurance policy is to insure a certain sum in event of a death within a stated period, and whether the insured dies or survives during the period is immaterial. He receives the value of his premium. The policy has a definite value while maintained, and is a protection for the holder's family. The companies invest their surplus funds and obtain large profits from this source.

On the other hand the paper of a bond company is valueless. There are no accretions to a company's income from any other source than monthly payments, and when it is considered that from 10 to 25 per cent is taken for expenses, it is evident that lapses would not save them from eventual collapse. Without legal standing or safeguard, based on chance, and wide open to every species of fraud, it is regretable that a man of Mr. Sykes intelligence should be lured into the grievous error of defending a system of balloon financiering which state and federal authorities have branded as frauds and lotteries.

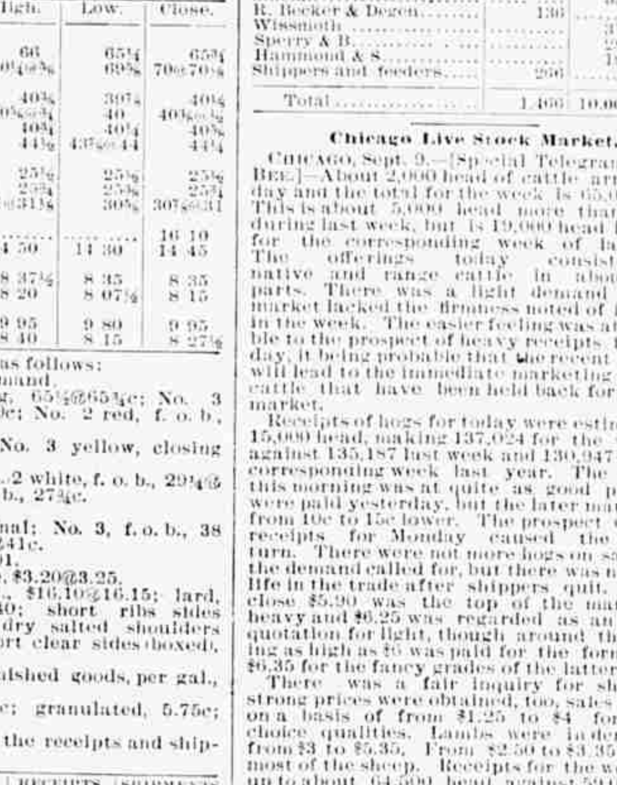
The following from American Investments, an authority on finance, is commended to Mr. Sykes:

"It will be well for would-be purchasers of bonds, and the anxious-to-get-rich crowd, to cut this out and paste it in their hats for future reference. It is this:

"'The legitimate and honorable accretion of capital can only come by way of interest for its use, the increase in the value of property and its employment in commercial and manufacturing transactions.'

"There ought to be no necessity for devoting so much space to these bond investment companies, but we presume as long as there are fools to be fooled the intelligent public must be patient and forbearing. We do not know of a single one that is honestly conducted. They are demoralizing in their influences and ought to be damned out of sight. No man nor bank can maintain any self respect for the morals of a community and countenance them for an instant."

All the documents of the first fourteen congresses were found in the basement of the senate the other day.



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CRIME IN HIGH PLACES! It is not strange that some people do wrong through ignorance, others from a failure to investigate as to the right or wrong of a matter. But it is strange, that individuals and firms, who are fully aware of the rights of others, will persist in perpetrating frauds upon them. High-toned, wealthy manufacturing firms will offer and sell to retail merchants, articles which they know to be infringements on the rights of proprietors, and imitations of well known goods. We want to sound a note of warning to the retailers to beware of such imitations and simulations of "CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS." When they are offered to you, refuse them; you do not want to do wrong, and you don't want to lay yourself liable to a lawsuit. Ben Franklin said "Honesty is the best policy"; it is just as true that "Honesty is the best principle."

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OMAHA Manufacturers and Jobbers Directory

BAGS & TWINES. Bemis Omaha Bag COMPANY. Importers and manufacturers of flour sacks, burlaps, twine.

TENTS, ETC. Omaha Tent-Awning COMPANY. HORSE COVERS. 1113 Farnam Street.

HARDWARE. Rector & Wilhelmy COMPANY. Corner 10th and Jackson Streets. — Lobeck & Linn, Dealers in hardware and mechanics' tools. 1404 Douglas Street.

BOOTS AND SHOES. Morse-Coe Shoe Company. Salesroom and Office—1107-1109-1111 Howard St. Factory—1119-1121-1123 Howard St. We are the ONLY Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in the state of Nebraska. A general invitation is extended to all to inspect our new factory.

HATS, ETC. W. A. L. Gibbon & Co. Wholesale Hats, caps, straw goods, gloves, mittens. 12th and Harney streets.

IRON WORKS. Omaha Safe and Iron WORKS. Safes, vaults, jail work, iron shutters and fire escapes. Gus Andreen, 14th and Jackson.

Kirkendall, Jones & COMPANY. Wholesale mfrs., agents Boston Rubber Shoe Co. 1102-1104-1106 Harney Street. — Amer. Hand-Sewed SHOE CO. boots, shoes and rubber goods. 1308-1310 Harney Street.

COMMISSION. Branch & Co. Produce, fruits of all kinds, oysters.

LUMBER. John A. Wakefield, Imported American Portland cement. Milwaukee cement and Quincy white lime.

DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith & Co. Dry goods notions, furnishing goods, corner 11th and Howard Sts. — Kilpatrick-Koch Dry GOODS CO. Notions, gents' furnishing goods, cor. 11th and Harney Streets.

LIQUORS. Frick & Herbert, Wholesale liquor dealers. 1001 Farnam St.

STOVE REPAIRS. Omaha Stove Repair WORKS. Stove repairs and water attachments for any kind of stove made. 1207 Douglas st.

FURNITURE. Omaha Upholstering COMPANY. Upholstered furniture. 1102-1104 Nicholas st. Wholesale only. — Bebee & Runyan FURNITURE COMPANY and 13th Streets.

PAPER. Carpenter Paper Co. Carry a full stock of printing, wrapping and writing papers, card papers, etc.

OILS. Standard Oil Co. Refined and lubricating oils, axle grease, etc.