Landon's Attitude is Encouraging and the

Conditions at Home Are Such as War-

rant Optimistic Predictions-What

May Be Expected.

"Last week we noted the beneficial effect

summation of repeal in an extensive realiz-

agreement or the assured certainty of the final discardment of silver, with con-sequences which Mr. de Rothschild, as one

of Great Britain's representatives in the late silver conference, declared would be of

very serious financial moment, and especiall

to England. One symptomatic effect has already appeared in the absence of a single

bid for 4,000,000 rupees of council bills offered

Improvement Noted is Legitimate.

as the observage of this change will late first and more especially upon Loddon, it is not surprising that the Royal exchange should show some caution about operations that would tend to draw gold from the Bank

of England. This caution, however, has not prevented London from buying our bonds, about one million in amount of which were taken on Wednesday. Those transactions, however, represent the investment demand

rather than the speculative; and, to that ex-tent, they are a legitimate expression of the

improvement of foreign confidence in our investments arising from repeal. It is a favorable indication that the Bank of England

did not on Thursday advance its rate of dis-count as had been expected, in face of the

fact that the rate of discount in the open market was only 1/2 below the bank rate and that gold was being taken out of the bank for export to New York. This looks as though the bank managers saw nothing in

the repeal act, or in the situation otherwise, to call for any immediate precautionary ac-tion. A few days more will bring forth more

distinct symptoms of what may be the effect upon London speculative interests arising

from the new conditions this side the At-

"It would be a poor result of this great ef-

fort of the American people to maintain a sound money system if it did not issue in a

great revival of confidence in our invest-ments, not only throughout Europe, but also

among our own people. After such wide-spread distrust consequent upon the dangers created by silver, it conveys an immeasur-

able assurance for this country that it has

had the wisdom and courage to take the de-

cisive step that settles for the world the

question of monetary standards and unifies the money of the two most civilized conti-

nents. We have not begun to realize the immense significance of this action. The un-

settled silver problem has been a standing

threat to finance and investment for the

last fifteen years. Its removal gives free

course to all that has been obstructed by these misgivings. It is an assurance that

great enterprises extending far into the future will no longer be hampered by ques-

tions about the money of payment. Its effect will be most important among those who control the larger movements of cap-

ital, which have so long been held in suspense by this unsettled question of

standards. Capital demands the most abso-

lute assurance on this point; it has long and timidly waited for that assurance and re-

mained idle in its absence; it now has all it

can ask, and we may therefore expect an

era of revived enterprise and great under-

Confidence Will Come.

immediately. This first result of repeal must be a renewal of confidence in ordinary

commercial and industrial operations; which however, will have a beneficial bearing upon

a wide class of investments, and especially

upon railroad stocks and bonds. When accumulated capital has had time for select-

ing its employments and making its plans we may look for the larger developments of

this new element of confidence. It is not

too early to look for buying of stocks in anticipation of these larger results. Wall

street looks far ahead, and discounts the

future as far in advance as it can see into it.

and sometimes farther. It is not likely to

fail to do so in this instance; and, from this time forward, the larger and more intelli-

gent operators may be expected to include these remoter benefits of repeal in their estimates of the current value of stocks.

"For those reasons, although there has been already an important recovery in the

been already an important recovery in the prices of stocks, we do not think that, in the majority estimate of Wall street, the full benefit of the new conditions has yet been discounted. It is possible that prices may for some time continue to oscillate round the present level, affording opportunities for profitable turns; but the tendency for the long run is toward a further rise in prices. The new conditions

further rise in prices. The new conditions lay the basis for the growth of a speculative

movement assuming large dimensions. That tendency must be encouraged by the almost unequaled accumulations of money

in the banks, by low rate of interest, by the

contraction of imports that is likely to keep the foreign trade balance in our favor, and

by a steady increase in the earnings of the

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

Expectations of a Large Increase in the Vis

thie Supply Weakened Wheat. Chicago, Nov. 4. Expectation of another

large increase in the visible supply, and

Bradstreet's statement that the world's

visible supply on November 1 was 172,803,000

bu, or the largest ever recorded, and heavy

northwestern receipts, weakened wheat to-

day, so that it went off over le from yester-

Corn was firm and resisted for a long time

the effect of the decline in wheat, but finally

yielded 8-16c and closed at that loss. Oats

acted as did corn and only yielded 1-16c.

Provisions felt the heaviness of the wheat

market and lost all they gained yesterlay

The tendency seemed to be against the price of wheat. Holders were urgent sellers,

and the result was a heavy, drooping mar-

ket from start to finish. The receipts in the

northwest were again decidedly heavy and

seemed to put an end to all talk of an early

decrease in that quarter, the hope of which proved so much of a bull factor yesterday

December opened at 63%c, or %c below

yesterday's close, and sold off gradually to

le worse, closing without a material rally at 62%c. May sold at 78%c early, fell %c, and closed at from 60%c to 70c, showing 1%c

day's close.

"This revival cannot be expected to appear

"As the bearings of this change will fall

on the 1st inst.

ity, savs:

FREE SOIL FIGHT IN KANSAS

Exploits of an Early Settler Who Fought with Old John Brown.

DASHING RAIDS AND BLOODY FIGHTS

The Cannonade at Sumter-Johnston's Judgment-Couldn't Stand the Rebel Flag-A Brave soldier.

William W. Caine, one of the early settlers of Kansas, now a resident of Witoka, Minn., has written the following account of his career, at the request of the Kansas State Historical society, appearing in the columns of the Winona Republican. I was born in Boston, Mass., August 2,1837; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1851; stayed there until September 28, 1855, when I went to Kansas. I arrived on the Pottawatomie creek about November 10, 1855, and a few days later went to Osawatomie. One afternoon a few days later I was invited to Rev. Mr. Finch's house, and there found S. N. Wood and a man with him by the name of Allen. They were after help for Lawrence, which they said was threatened by Missourians. After some talk they requested me to go up the creek to William Partridge's, ten miles dis-tant, and see if there could be any help obtained from those parts. I started on foot right away and got to Partridge's late in the evening. Part-ridge rallied some of the neighbors, among whom were H. H. Williams, Reynolds, Coughran and others, and we reached Lawrence the next evening, and there organized our company. While in Lawrence I spent my time in scouting toward Lecompton and Franklin and eating mush and molasses from the cauldron kettles in front of the Free State hotel. I stood three guard duties outside of Lawrence on the Wakarusa road, and remained around there until we disbanded, when I returned to Osawatomie and lived in one of O. C Brown's houses with the family of Aibe Sanborn, with whom I came from Wis-

Attended the free state convention and voted for the Topeka constitution at Osawatomie in January, 1856, Soon after I jumped part of Dutch Pete Sherman's claim, about four miles southwest of Osawatomie. He got out a warrant against me for assault with intent to kill. Before going to jump Pet's claim we organized a free state company of volunteers called Marion rifles. I was elected sargeant. Was present with John Brown, jr., in breaking up Judge Cato's court at Dutch Henry's house. I went up in May with Captain Dayton's company from Osawatomie to Palmyra on the Santa Fe road and joined Cap-tains Brown's and Shore's companies, with whom I remained until the news of Dutch Henry's massacre, when our companies returned home.

A Bold Move. Soon after Dr. Updegraff, one of the committee of safety of Osawatomic, wanted me to go about thirty or forty miles up the creek and capture some powder and lead that were left there by a proslavery storekeeper named Rodgers, from Baltimore, for the proslavery party. Myself and Bainbridge Fuller got Rev. Adair's horse and buggy, went up and got some sixty pounds of powder and about the same amount of lead, returning safely. Met four proslavery men going after the lead and powder. They found none, and on their return a warrant was issued for my arrest. Things were growing a little too hot for me, so I dodged them for the rest of the week and Saturday night straddled one of my pursuers' and with a boy named William Broadwell, from, Ohio, skipped for Lawrence. Sunday afternoon we arrived at old man Brown's famous camp in Hickory point. Found Brown's boys, Charles Lenhart and Jim Redpath, there. We were piloted in by by the elder Carpenter brother and the next day started for Lawrence. When just passing through the woods on the south side of the Wakarusa we ran into Higgins and his crew, who were returning from Lecompton to testify against John Brown, jr., and others for treason. They knew us and passed jokes about our horses. We went on to Lawrence and they south. We stopped in Lawrence about an hour, mounted and started south; passed Higgins and crew at Indian Jones' about 1 p. m.; rode out on the prairie about five miles and camped for the night. Next morning we went to William Partridge's and stayed there all day. Higgins went to Osawatomie and reported, and Captain Wood started part of his company of United States troops in pursuit of us to Lawrence. That evening we were joined by Jack Baxter and Sam Kilborn, and in a raid of twelve miles up the creek captured ten horses, saddles and bridles and some arms. We passed as H. C. Hate's company of Westport, Mo.; Baxter as Captain Pate and I as Lieutenant Everhard. We were met as deliverers at all the houses and fed up to the best. We receipted for all property, to be returned in ten days on presentation of receipt at Paola. Alt went well until about 2 a. m., when we visited Dutch Henry's, where a man named Baker had two large gray horses. We did not stop to pass as Pate's company We found the horses, and I was searching for saddles and bridles in the log hovels, when I grabbed Dutch Pete by the nose. He jumped up yelling murder, and ran down in the where there were forty Alabamians in camp. I jumped out of the hovel, and Baker came for me. We played hide and seek, each armed, till Baker was reinforced by the Alabamians, when I broke for my horses, and the other three did the same. I was the last, and Baker sent a shot through left foot. We reached Lawrence two days later, where I had my foot

Mr. Caine then goes on to describe his experience when the move was made protect the legislature at Topeka in July, his capture by Lieutenant Perkins and trip to Lecompton, where he was turned over to Captain Sturgis, at whose camp Governor Robinson and other distinguished free state men were then prisoners. He was released July 4 and went to Lawrence, where he remained until Abbott's company got back from Topeka and with them to Coal creek. One day he was summoned to meet Dr. Updegraff, and carried dispatches from him to committee of safety at Lawrence. He scouted Captain McCrackin and Preacher Stewart's company to Osawat-omie, attacked New Georgia and destroyed it. "This was a hard week's drive, as I was in the saddle from Monday morning till Saturday morning, with scarcely a wink of sleep and not much to eat, but excitement kept me

Fired Sumter's First Gun.

Every year or two the confederates fight the battle over again in the press as to who pulled the lanyard on that "shot heard round the world." And now comes a claimant for the honor of having touched off the first union gun in that memorable artillery duel. General Abner Doubleday, who died during the

past winter, has usually been credited with having fired the first gun from Sumter, he having been captain of the artillery company which opened the ball for the union.

Is is a matter of official record that Captain Doubleday was ordered to com-mence firing first from his battery. He personally took charge of the detachment at the guns trained on the confederate battery at Cumming's point, Morris island. Naturally, in the line of his duty as senior, he sighted the pieces, and may or may not have pulled the lanyard. Perhaps had he known what was to come of it he would have taken the to come of it he would have taken the privilege, or possibly have tendered it to Major Anderson, the commandant. On the confederate side there was some theatrical byplay, and the privilege, if such it was, of sending the first shot at Old Glory passed around among half a dozen civillans and soldiers before it was

taken up. In Sumter, so says James Gibbon, a veteran now living at Erie, Pa., the usual routine was observed and he, as private detailed for the work, pulled the lanyard on the first piece after Captain Doubleday had sighted it. Gibbon was a soldier in company E. First United States artillery. He was No. 3 of the gun squad at gun No. 1 in the casement. piece was a forty-two pounder, trained upon the Cumming's point battery. Captain Doubleday stood by and gave the word "Fire!"

Gibbon was born in Ireland and landed in America in 1851. He was a well seasoned veteran of the regulars when the war broke out. As a member of the gun squad at Sumter he was tied closely to his piece and performed only his routine duty that day. Many deeds of personal daring came to his notice, but he modestly disclaims credit for anything beyond that of opening the ball as above described. He saw a volunteer laborer in the fort pick up an unexploded confederate bomb and toss it over the wall into the ditch, where its burning fuse was extinguished. Another laborer named Donahue mounted the flagstaff during the bombardment and untangled the halyard so that the flag could be unfurled. A shell, evidently aimed at him as he climbed, struck the base of the staff, but he finished his work and hoisted the flag to the very top.

The defense of Sumter was memorialized by a series of medals struck off at the order of the Chamber of Commerce of New York for the officers and soldiers who took part. Gibbon carries one of the medals as a souvenir of the event. It, is of bronze, three and one-half inches in diameter, bearing on one side a relief of Major Anderson, and on the other an inscription to the "Defenders of Fort Sumter." There are few of the band living today. Gibbon believes that he is now the only survivor. Two were killed in the fort, some lost their lives afterwards in the war, and many have died since, Generals Doubleday, Truman Seymour and S. W. Crawford being among the recent ones.

Johnston as a Commander. Johnston was not one of those southern men who believed that the coming war would be of short duration. On the contrary, from the outset, his opinion was freely expressed that it would be protracted and bloody, and that the south should prepare for it as promptly as possible by extensive purchases of arms and munitions of war, and by incessant education and discipline of the material which she had available for armies Neither was he one of those who induiged in the foolish vaunt that one southerner could whip five Yankees. While believing that, in the beginning of the contest, the great familiarity of the southern people with firearms, and the fact that they were acting on the defensive as guardians of home and kindred, would give them the advantage, he knew, as a soldier of experience, that discipline would in time remove this inequality, and that northern troops only needed education and good officers to make fine soldiers. This unwillingness to underrate the foe and respect for the soldierly qualities of those arrayed against him continued to be exhibited by Johnston throughout the war, and is thought to have been one of the causes of his want of favor with the confederate executive. His refusal to make the supposed superiority of southerners the basis of his plans, and to throw his armies in wild assault upon a veteran foe prependerant in numbers was, in fact, the explanation offered for his removal at a subsequent critical epoch of his military career.

It is well known that Johnston brought up his force from Winchester in time to join Beauregard on the eve of the battle of Bull Run. The author of this book contends that figures demonstrate which of the two generals made the larger contribution to the confederate success An analysis of the confederate casual ties shows that Johnston's army lost 15 per cent of those actually engaged, while Beauregard's army lost 7 per cent. It is a historical fact that all of Johnston's troops who reached Manassas, except one regiment, took part in the battle, and equally true that less than one-half of Beauregard's were in position to be available. For the failure of the confederate army to pursue the federals after the battle of Bull Run, Johnston never hesitated to assume his share of the responsibility, though insisting that the course pursued was proper, and the only practicable one

under the circumstances. Fast Before Fighting.

Surgeon General Sternberg of the army and Dr. A. C. Bernays of St. Louis had flocked together and were discussing gunshot wounds in the lower part of the body. Dr. Bernays greatly interested Surgeon General Sternberg by a proposition he laid down that when is shot in the abdomen shortly after eating a hearty meal the danger is much greater.

"A case of that kind should operated upon in every instance," said Dr. Bernays. "If the bowels are empty, or nearly so, the same wound may be treated without operation."

"Applying that theory to soldiers?" remarked the surgeon general tenta-

"I would say they ought to do their fighting before breakfast," put in the specialist.

Pulled Down the Rebel Flag

Major Isaac B. Brown, deputy secretary of internal affairs at Hamburg, Pa., is the man who tore down the confederate flag from the old "Andrews locomotive in the Transportation build-

ing at the World's fair.

He is the president of the Survivor's association, Hartranft's division Ninth corps, Army of the Potomac, and he has an excellent war record. He has the confederate flag and will present it to the Corry post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Major Brown has made the following statement:

"I belong to the post of the Grand Army of the Republic at Corry, Pa., that was named after J. J. Andrews, the leader of the band of twenty-one soldiers who went through the confederate lines in 1863 and at Big Shanty station captured the learned the learne tured the locomotive known as the General and made a pervious trip through portions of Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. The old locomotive belongs to the state of Georgia and is now on exhibition at the World's fair. A week ago last Friday, when passing through the Transjortation tuilding in company with my little boy, I happened to run with my little boy, I happened to run across the locomotive, and as the com-

rades of my post had always taken a great interest in anything that per-tained to the Andrews relie I gave the locomotive a careful examination. I had not been there long before I discovered the confederate flag in question, which was attached to a staff securely fastened in the steam escape of the locomotive. There were a few persons looking at the lecomotive, but I climbed up and deliberately broke the staff off and took the flag down. I do not feel like returning to the comrades of my post to tell them that I had seen a confederate flag on the locomotive without at least attempting to tear it down."

Fiddled Through Amputation.

A hundred years ago the unfortunate people who came into the hands of the surgeons, generally soldiers or sailors who had been hart in action, were forced to undergo the operation necessary to the prolongation of life without taking ether or chloroform, as is now administered to make the patient unconscious, and so free from pain attendant upon the operation. To secure quiet often the subject had to be bound by ropes, so that much as he may desire to wince he was utterly unable to do so. Occasionally patients would show remarkable fortitude at the crisis of their troubles, but none ever showed more than a soldier, who, on the morning after the battle of Yorktown (October 19, 1781), was brought into the hospital. having been shot in the knee. It was found necessary to amputate the limb, and the surgeon ordered the nurses to bind the man fast preparatory to the operation.

"Never!" protested the soldier. "You may tear my heart from my breast, but you shall not bind me! Can you get me a fiddle?"

His request was complied with, and he proceeded to tune the instrument, after which he said: "So, doctor, now you can begin." And he played during the whole of the operation, which lasted forty minutes, without uttering a single false note or disturbing his features in the slightest.

ONCE A GREAT LAKE.

Dry Land in Utah Now Occupied by One Hunared Towns and Villages.

It was very early known (indeed, according to a writer in the Scientific American, the early settlers could see it) that there had at one time been a great lake on the site of the present salt lake and desert in Utah. The early explorers noted the presence of terraces, flat topped and often of remarkably uniform height, which they knew to be water-formed. There were bars, also, across the mouths of side streams and splits, wave-cut cliffs at headlands, and, indeed, all the phenomena of lake shores along these terraces. Not only is there one terrace, but several, which mark changes in the level of the lake. Every tourist to Salt Lake City must have no-ticed the flat beaches clinging to the mountain sides and have marked the flat desert tract in which the great salt lake is situated, and, perhaps, have wondered what it means. They may have noticed the small mountain peaks rising from the great desert-like is ands in the sea. These were once islands, and now they rise out of the lake sediments in which they are partly buried. When Lake Bonneville was full of water to overflowing it had a surface of 19,750 square miles-a magnitude ranking with the great lakes. Its maximum depth was 1,050 feet. If the water were to rise again to its old mark more than 100 towns and villages would be submerged and 120,000 persons would be driven from their homes. The Mormon temple would stand in 850 feet of water and 700 miles of railroad would be immersed. The history of the lake is even more complicated than has been indicated. There is evidence that long before the existence of the overflowing lake the site was practically dry and arid. The water afterward rose, but not to its rim, and then another change in climate occurred and aridity again set in and the lake basin became nearly, if not quite, dry. A second rise occurred and this time the lake overflowed to the Before, during and since the ocean. period of high water the great basin has been the seat of considerable volcaric activity. At times the lava has flowed on the margin of the lake, again it has entered the water, and volcanic eruptions have occurred even in the lake it-self. At present all volcanic activity seems to have ceased, though some of the lava has been erupted in very recent times. Not only has the level of the water changed, but even the level of the land has suffered a change since the water sank below the terrace levels. Lake beaches are, of course, all formed in a horizontal position, and normally they should be at the same level in every part. But some of the terraces of Lake Bonneville are disturbed by fault ing and folding, and are no longer level These changes may possibly be associated with the volcanic eruptions.

Can't Miss a Rattlesnake.

The writer saw an Indian kill a rattlesnake in a very peculiar manner recently. says the Carson Appeal. The rattler was about ten feet from the Indian, who was resting the rifle on his knee, apparently taking aim. Whenever he moved the weapon a few

inches the snake would move around and get exactly in line with it. Then to show how the thing was done the Indian moved about the snake in a circle, and the reptile moved as if his tail was a pivot, always keeping his head and body in line with the gun. The Indian then agreed to bandage his eyes and shoot the snake in the mouth.

The writer bandaged the Indian's eyes and, holding the gun by his side at arm's length, the latter pulled the trigger and the ball entered the snake's mouth and passed the whole length of his body "How did you take aim?" was the

query. "The snake he take aim," was the re-

We have talked with an old hunter on this proposition, and he claims that a rattlesnake will always range directly in line with a gun or stick pointed at it.

She Can Be Seen.

A great many native American girls from the back districts of Maine are now being employed as servants in Boston and their "greenness" sometimes brings about amusing situations. Recently a lady called at a Beacon street hous where one of these girls was employed, and rang the bell. Samantha Wayback answered the call. "Can Mrs. Croesus be seen?" the visitor asked. "Ken she be seen?" snickered Samantha. I ruther guess she ken; she's six feet high and four wide! My sakes! You can't see much of anything besides when she's around!"

A Rising Market.

"Yes," said the old man, addressing his young visitor "I am proud of my girls, and shouldlike to see them all comfortably mar led; and as I've made a little money, they won't go to their hus-bands penniless There's Mary, 25 years old, and a real good girl. I shall give her £1,000 when she marries. Then comes Bet, who wan't see 35 again, and shall have £2.000, and the man who takes Eliza, who is 40, will have £3,000 with

The young man reflected a moment or so, and then nervously inquired, "You haven't one about 50, have you?"

below yesterday's close. It is asserted by some of the oldest in the trade that wheat at 62%c for December and 69%c for May was at a lower point than touched for thirty SINCE REPEAL WAS PASSED vears past Corn was fairly active early in the day.

Changes in the Muation Are Somewhat Mystify og Up to Data. SYMPTOMS OF BETTER THINGS SEEN

Corn was fairly active early in the day, and, receipts being lifty cars less than expected, climbed from '4c to 3c. Later there was some realizing by the long interests, and, in sympathy with the weakness in wheat, the gain was more than lost, May closing '4c lower than its opening.

Outs experienced a good day, owing to heavy buying by yesterday's leading sellers, May opening 'ac higher than yesterday's close and going up during the day another '4c, but, feeling the weakness of wheat, it dropped back to yesterday's close of \$24c. dropped back to yesterday's close of 3214c.

In the provision market an undertone of steadiness was developed on the firmness in corn, but the slump in wheat caused a decline, compared with last night. January In his weekly letter on the financial situapork closed 5c lower: January lard 15c to the worse, and short ribs, sides, 10c lower. t'on Henry Clews, the Wall street author-Freights were slow, with plenty of years room offered. Rates were easier at 154c for wheat and 114c for corn to Buffalo.
Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 200 cars; corn. 510 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, upon prices of Wall street's anticipation of the passage of the silver repeat bill. The past week has shown the effect of the con-

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	* 410 4041141	The teamog thintes thinked as follows:						
ing of profits upon that advance, with a con- sequent fall of 2 to 3 points in prices, and,	Arthetes.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.			
next, in a reaction from that decline. "For the moment there is some halting in	WITEAT- Dec May	6334 7038	63% 70%	6254 6034	62% 60%			
operations, due to a disposition to wait until estimates of the new situation created by repeal are more definitely matured, both	Nov Dec May	39% 39% 43%	39% 39% 43%	39 3834 4234	39 3814 4294			
here and in London. In some quarters dis- appointment was felt at London becoming a	Nov Dec May Mess Pouk -	2816 29 3214	28% 29 32%	28% 28% 32%	2814 2814 3236			
seller to the estimated extent of 3,000,000 to 4,000,000, instead of a buyer, as had been	Jan	14 42%	14 47%	14 40	14 40			
expected. This course was, however, nothing more than might have been reasonably	Nov Jan Short Ribs-	9 3736 8 5236	9 40 8 52%	9 30 8 42%	9 30 8 42%			
	Jan	7 50	7 50	7 45	7.45			
anticipated. In the first place, London speculators were holding a considerable amount of our stocks bought at much lower prices, and in selling upon the senate's vote they were only taking the same wise course	Cash quote FLOUR No WHEAT N 60c; No. 2 re CORN No. OATS No.	sales re o. 2 spr d. 61½c. 2, 39c.	re as foli ported. ing, 61 %	ows:	spring,			

CORN-No. 2, 39c. OATS-No. 2, 28c; No. 2 white, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 284@29½c. RyE-No. 2, 47½c. BARLEY-No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 39@50c; No. 1, 38@43c. as our own operators—that is, making sure of their profits. That course had not been expected, because London usually takes its profits after New York has 1, 385-43C.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1.02.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$3,20-3,25.
PORK—Mess, per bbl., \$16.75; lard, per 100 lbs., \$9.65@9.75; short ribs sides (loose), 8,90-9,00; dry salved shoulders (boxed), 47,00-7,25; short clear sides (boxed), \$9.00-7,00-7,25; short clear sides (boxed), \$9.00-8, realized; in this instance it was wiser. In the next place, exchange stands close upon the specie importing rate; and as further purchases by London might easily start ex-ports of gold to New York, with a consequent

putting on the screws by the Bank of England, it may have seemed more prudent to first realize and then buy back at lower WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal. SUGARS—Unchanged; cut loaf, \$6.05; gran-ulated, \$5.57; standard "A," \$5.45. prices. And again, our suspension of silver purchases raises some temporarily serious questions for Loudon. That center has to face the necessity of an international silver

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.	
Flour, bbls	9,000	8.000	
Wheat, bu	108,000	23,000	
Corn, bu	292,000	54,000	
Oats, bu	239,000	98,000	
Rye, bu	10,000	2.000	
Barley, bu	100,000	42,000	

19@24c. Eggs, steady and unchanged at 20 OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Receipts for the Last Ten Months Make : Favorable Showing.
SATURDAY, Nov. 4.

Receipts of all kinds fall slightly short of ast week, but are somewhat in excess of receipts for the corresponding week last year. The figures are as follows:

Receipts this week. 22,520 26,434 3,723 Receipts last week. 24,712 27,858 5,019 Same week last year ... 19,109 22,875 5,561 Receipts of all kinds of stock at South Omaha for the month of October and for the past ten months show up favorably compared with the showing made by other markets. The October cattle receipts were the largest on record, beating the previous biggest month's run by over 17,000 head. During the past ten months the cattle receipts at Chicago have fatlen off 317,844 head, while South Omaha has increased 86,346 compared with last year. The figures given below are official and show the rapid strides this market is making toward second and

ultimately first	place:	7.6	14
Repts for Oct Repts for Sept. Repts Oct., '92. Repts past 10 m Same 10 mo, '92	Cattle. 107,346 88,786 90,037 694,228 607,882	Hogs, 107,581 149,290 115,824 1,204,846 1,357,104	Sheep. 23,151 13,384 15,438 207,106 151,966
Increase Decrease	86,346 CHICAG	152 258	55,140
Past 10 mo'ths.? Same 10 mo,92	Cattle. 2,637,682	Hogs. 4,873,847 6,403,483	Sheep. 2,515,781 1,888,174
Increase Decrease		1,529,636	707,607
Past 10 mo'ths.1 Same 10 mo 92		Hogs.	Sheep. 475,681 372,692
Increase	158,088	328,022	102,989

Good Prices for Common Stuff. Conditions in the cattle market have changed but fittle the past week. Receipts have kept up very well and the quality the offerings continues very common. big run of western cattle is about over, but in place of them farmers are sending in their half fat and short fed cattle in the hope o getting as much for them as has been paid right along for good cornfed beeves. In this they have of course been dis appointed, but this is the only class appointed, but this is the only class of cattle that have sold unsatisfactorily Matured dry lot cattle and decent range beeves have improved right along, and sold substantially stronger at the close than at the opening of the week. In addition to the usual good local demand there has been an active inquiry from eastern butchers all week, and for suitable killing eattle the market has been a very satisfactory one.

The market today was a sample of what it has been all week. Receipts were not

heavy, the demand was good from all source and desirable cattle met with a ready sale at a shade stronger prices, while all grades sold fully as well as on Friday. A bunch of smooth fat 1273-lb beeyes readily brought \$5.20, while some fairish only partly finished 1,100 to 1,300 lb. steers sold for \$4.60 and \$4.70 There were no choice western steers here but such as were good enough for beef me with a ready sale at around \$3.25 and \$3.50 Prade was brisk, there was a good stron undertone and an early hour found the offer ings practically disposed of.

Butchers, Canners and Feeders, Butchers' stock and canner values have in a great measure followed the course of

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SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company, South Omaha.

Seat Cattle Ho and Sheep market in the wet-COMMISSION HOUSES.

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fat cattle prices. Offerings have not been very extensive and the demand has been capable of absorbing everything. Prices capable of absorbing everything. Prices have advanced during the week 10c to 15c on all grades. There were not over thirty loads on sale today and they changed hands freely at from \$1.35 to \$2.50 for common to very good cows and helfers. Butchers stock sold largely at from \$2.10 to \$2.35. The market for cuives was about steady, common large to very good veal stock solding at from \$2.25 to \$4. Hough stock of all kinds was in good damand at strong prices, largely around \$1.75 to \$2.25.

The feeder trade was not userteniarly

The feeder trade was not particularly brisk early in the week, but took on quite a boom the past two or three days. Smooth, boom the past two or three days. Smooth, well bred, fleshy steers moved off freely at stronger prices, but there has been a wonstronger prices, but there has been a wonderful demand for stock steers to rough
through the winter. As a result of this
big demand common light cattle and
yearlings have sold from 25c to 3bc higher
than a week or ten days ago, and
the supply was not nearly equal to the demand. Business today, however, was not so
brisk. There was a raw fulc trouber from brisk. There was a very fair inquiry from the country, but regular dealers, in anticipa-tion of "three Sundays," I. e. Sunday, Montion of "three Sundays," I. e. Sunday, Monday and election day, were not inclined to purchase very freely, but rather devoted their attention to disposing of what they already had on hand. Prices were well sustained, however, and a good volume of bustness was transacted. Good to choice feeders are quoted at from \$3.20 to \$3.60, fair to good at from \$2.75 to \$3.10, with common and inferior stuff at from \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Sheep Trade Unchanged.

No sheep were received. There was no change in the situation. Local killers want some muttons, but on account of the bad condition of the trade east they want them cheap Prices are quotably about the same as at the close of last week. Fair to good natives, \$2.50 @3.10; 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@4.00.

Pork's Decided Uncertainty.

Weakness continues to be the ruling char acteristic of the hog market. The big bulk of the offerings are going into the fresh meat trade, and packers are still insisting on lower prices or no purchases. With the present light receipts and big demand for the fresh meat, both local and eastern, prices are very slow in going down. Early in the week there was a slight spurt and another toward the close of the week on very light receipts and the strength in pro very light receipts and the strength in provisions. The general market, however, closed fully 15c lower than a week ago. Approximately the total summer packing in the west from March 1 to October 31, inclusive, was 6,750,000 hogs as against 7,757,000 for the summer season last year, a decrease in round numbers of over 1,000,000 hogs. The Cincinnati Price Current takes the following view of the situation: the following view of the situation:

the following view of the situation:

The opening of the new season is attended with rather more than usual uncertainty as to the future of supply of hogs and of prices. The record of last year, in reflecting a greater deficiency than the trade had counted on, is taken by some as an intimation of what may be looked for this season. But conditions are not the same as a year ago, and in the face of specific statements pointing to a decrease in supply, a considerate view of the situation, with the various influences having a bearing on the question, does not warrant expectations of a decrease, nor an especially large increase over the number marketed last year.

There is a feature in the question of hog supplies which may be entitled to recognition. The Department of Agriculture estimates last January, reflecting a large decrease compared with the presenting of the season of the properties of the prope

The Department of Agriculture estimates last January, reflecting a large decrease compared with the preceding year, maintained the comparison as equal to the preceding year in the southern states, where hors are produced to a considerable extent. Conditions there have given unusual impulse to the production of swine in that region the past year and there is much information available to indicate that the south, with its tendency to diversification of crops, has decidedly enlarged its supply of hogs. To whatever extent this may have taken shape there may be expected a modification in the demand for the product from the western centers.

Feature of the Day's Trade.

The market today was weak and lower from start to finish. Receipts were liberal more than double last Saturday's supply, and the quality, as a rule, was about up to the recent average. The average weight of the hogs for the month was the heaviest for October in over four years, as will be seen from the following table:

1893.	1892.	1891.	1890.	1889.	1888
	271	249	273	287	233
238	261	238		273	237
		223		264	232
				260	237
248					232
249					236
					237
202					236
207					248
					267
*****					273 280
	242 238 243 246 248 249 254 262 267 262	242 271 238 261 243 245 246 239 248 231 249 233 254 223 267 227 257 245	242 271 249 238 261 238 243 245 223 246 239 216 248 231 219 249 233 229 254 223 230 252 227 234 257 245 237 262 250 238 252 250 238	242 271 249 273 238 261 238 202 243 245 223 258 246 239 216 259 248 234 210 260 249 233 229 204 254 223 230 256 262 227 234 244 257 245 237 211 262 250 238 229 259 250 238 228	238 261 238 262 273 243 245 223 258 264 246 239 216 259 260 248 234 219 260 258 249 233 229 264 260 254 223 230 259 257 262 227 234 244 254 257 245 237 211 259 262 250 238 228 271 262 250 238 228 271

ers. With lower eastern markets and very earish packers prices had to suffer and ellers had to submit to a 5c and 10c decline, he good to choice heavy and butcher weight ogs sold mostly at \$6 and \$6.05, with th mmon light and mixed packing grades at from \$5.85 to \$5.95. Business was rather dull throughout and the close very weak and fully a dime lower all around, although about everything finally sold. The bulk of the

trading was at from \$5.05 to \$6, as against \$5.05 to \$6.10 on Friday and \$6.10 to \$6.15 on last Saturday.

Average Price of Hogs for October, Showing the average of prices paid for full loads of hogs on this market on each day of the month of October for the past seven

	1803.	1807	1891.	1800.	1889.	I888.	1887
64	Sun	5.15	4.02	4 14	8 97	5 90	4.34
	6 24	Sun.	4 67	4 111	3 93	6.04	Sun.
	6 26	2.51	4.78	4.10	8 86	0.24	4.27
	6 25	9.17	Sin.	4 13	3 94	6 20	4 28
ì		5 19	1.74	Sun.	3 91	6 04	4 16
	0.37	T 27	4.82	4 14	San.	6 68	4 10
		3.31	4 63	4.18	3.94	Sun.	4 14
	Sun.	5 314	4 63	4 06	3 95	9 95	4 16
		Sun,	4.03	3.00	3 95	44 . 70.	Sun
	0.21	11 25 19 60	4.54	4 01	3 95	5 69	4 38
٠		5.00	4 48	3.85	3 95	5 74	4 54
	6.30	9 25	4 45	Sun.	3 96	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	4 49
	6 31	1 1 - 1	4 38	3.85	Sun.	0.08	4 38
Ì		1. 10. 22.1	4 275	3 97	# 97	Sun.	4 20
		5 31 Sun.	2.00	4.03	3 94	0.74	4 19
	THE RESERVE	5 40	- T. H. L.	3 97 3 90	3 94	5 67	Sun,
	12 2016		4 24	3 90	3.91	2 25	4 24
١		3 51	Sun.	Sim	3 91	10 14 64	4 21
		5.40	4 18		3 84	5 40	4.00
	6 23	5.45	4 08	3 93	Sun.	5 42	4 34
	Sun	100000	4 04	3 93	3 81	Sun.	4 18
ij	6.30	Sun	4 00	3 01	3 90	2.41	1 26
ij	0.35		3 14	3 93	3 87 3 80	5 48	Sun
ij		3 48	Sun.	3 89	3 82	5 32	
ŝ	6 11	5 56	36 1931	Sun	3 82	5 37	1 27
	0 03	5 19	3 90	3 87	Sun	5 30	4 28
Q,	0 12	5.53	3 76	3 84	3 85	Sun.	1 10
	Sun.	5 43	3 70	3 76	3 84		1 28
	0.17	Sun	1 88	3 70	3 74	5 25	Sun.
	6.03			3 70	3 68	5 25	4 19

Official receipts and disposition of stock as hown by the books of the Union Stock Yards ompany for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o'clock p. m., November 4, 1893;

			99.005	BILLIS	90			
CATTLE		Hogs.		Sitt	SEP.	HORSES & ML		
Cars. Head		Cars. Head		Cars. Head		Cars.	Head	
194	2,303	23	5,485	www				
			DISP	orrie	N.			
BUYERS.				CAT	CTLE.	Hous.	SHEEP	
The Omaha Packing Co. The G. H. Hammond Co. Swift & Co. The Cudishy Packing Co. Wissmath. Sinclay. Nelson Morris. R. Bocker & Degen. Shippers and feeders. Left over.					22 114 849 574 88 40 995 200	581 1,423 1,137 1,973 39 348		

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—The bulk of the cattle here today were rangers, a considerable part of which went direct to slaughterers. The market remained steady for natives and westerns. Texas cattle were lower. The demand was not better than usual on the last daylof the week. Moderate receipts are looked for and prospects next week are rather bulkish. The weeks receipts were 68,500 head, which is 7,500 less than for the corresponding week last year and 7,000 less than 1891. Three-fifths of this week's supply came from the ranges, there being 24,000 westerns and 16,000 Texans.

Texans.

There was no change in the complexion of the sheep market. It was quiet and steady at from \$1.25 to \$3.75 for peer to choice. The lamb market remained firm as previously quoted, or at from \$2.75 to \$4.90 for poor to extra. Receipts for the week are about 66,500 head, as against 68.886 the previous week and 43,450 the corresponding week last year.

year.

The first sales of the day aid not indicate much change in values of hogs. Shippers were willing to pay very close to Friday's prices for the hogs they needed, which was about a third the bogs they needed, which was about a third of the supply. After castern orders had been filled seilers fared budly. They found that local packers had decided to buy what remained at 15c off, and it was on that basis the later trading was done. The close was weak at from \$5.85 to \$6 for poor grades; there were sales as high as \$6.40 to \$6.50, but from \$5.15 to \$6.25 and from \$6.29 to \$6.30 were the prevailing prices.

Receipts were estimated at 14,000 head, making 113,047 head for the week, as against 1,314,063 head for last week, 128,583 head for 1892, 210,341 head for 1889 and 214,899 head for 1899.

1802, 210,941 head for 1889 and 214,899 head for 1890.
Receipts: Cattle, 3,000 head; calves, 300 head; hozs, 14,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head.
The Evening Journal reports:
CATTLE—Receipts, 3,000 head, including 2,000 Texans; shipments, 1,000 head; light business with stendy prices all around. No sales of natives worth mentioning.
Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; shipments, 7,000 head; market slow and 5@10c lowerf rough, \$5,90%6.05; mixed, \$6.10@6.25; heavy, \$6,40%6.45.
Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,000 head;

\$6.40;0.45.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; market steady; top sheep, \$3.50@4.25; top lambs, \$4.00@4.50.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. Kansas City Live Stock Market.

Kansas City, Nov. 4.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,200 head; shipments, 3,000 head; best cattle were steady, others lower; Texas steers, \$1,60 (3,00; shipping steers, \$4,10@5,40; Texas and native cows, \$1,00@3,00; butcher stock, \$3,50 (4,15; stockers and feeders, \$2,60@3,50, Hoos—Receipts, 3,800 head; shipments, 1,100 head; market opened strong and closed weak; bulk, \$5,95@6,05; heavy, packing and mixed, \$5,85@6,10; light, Yorkers and pigs, \$5,75@6,00.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,100 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market slow and weak.

Stock in Sight. Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, November 4: Cattle. 2,303 3,000 6,200 1,000 South Omaha..... Chicago..... Kansas City..... St. Louis.... Total..... 12,503 23,885 4,300

Too Slow

in making clothes, this was. It had to go. And yet people thought it a pretty good thing in its day. Some of them couldn't believe, all at once, that there was anything better. Just so with every improvement. The old way always has some benighted ones who cling to it to the last, Too Fast

in ruining clothes, un-making them - that's the trouble with the washboard. But it's going now and going fast, to join the spinning-wheel. Women find it doesn't pay to rub their clothes to pieces over it. They can wash better with Pearline. Less work, less wear, no ruinous

rub, rub, rub. That's the modern way of washing-safe, easy, quick, cheap. No wonder that many women have thrown away the washboard.

Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

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JAMES PYLE, New York.

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