THRILLING REMINISCENCES

How a Union Spy Entered the Confederate Camp Playing Drunk.

ONE SPY DETECTED BY LEE AND HUNG

How "Auntie" Got the Best of Union Boys-Fighting the Battle Over at Fredericksburg - Other War Notes,

In 1864, at the first collision in the Wilderness between Grant's army and Lee's, the former general had need of information regarding A. P. Hill's division, stationed on the plank road to Spottsylvania court house, and at mid-night held an interview with an individual in a nondescript costume. At daybreak a squad of confederate soldiers came upon a drunken union private, reeling down the read, loudly shouting his intention of "drinking all night, till broad daylight, and not going home till morning," and when accosted declared he was a "gem'man," and that all they bad to do was to bring on the whole rebel army to see it annihilated then and there. He presently showed a stubborn determination to go to bed in the ditch beside the road, and was too tipsy to remember where he had left his command or how he had strayed from it. He was taken into camp where an officer inspected him, smelt his breath to ascertain if his condition was real or simulated, and pronounced him really intoxicated after a half hour or so, during which the frowsy-headed, whisky-reeking object of interest sat propped against a tree fast asleen.

He was then dragged aside to recover himself and was soon forgotten. The arrival of the news that the enemy was moving forward put the camp into a state of excitement, and immediately after a smart young officer in gray rode out on a colonel's horse, giving the countersign with a pleasant nod as he passed the same picket who, an hour before, had laughed to see a drunken "Yank" stumble by, and in another half hour General Grant was in possession of the desired information.

But there was wrath and lamentation in the "secesh" camp when under a tree was found only a dusty, shabby blue uniform, which, like the chrysalis shell, had only served to conceal the smart gray suit beneath.

Not so fortunate was the spy might have turned the fate of a battle had it not been for General Lee's fine instinct, the instinct that we all know, but Anwhich can be based on no logic. tictam, or Sharpsburg, was at its hottest, when there galloped up to Jackson a man in an adjutant's uniform who cried out: "General, General McLaws sends to say he cannot reinforce you as ordered. The enemy has engaged him.' Jackson, who was being forced back, was about to issue the command for a general retreat, when Lee, riding up, glanced sharply at the supposed adju-tant. After hearing the report of Me-Laws' detention, and for no reason he could have given, he exclaimed to two

"That man's a spy. Seize him!"
The fellow turned to flee, but wa caught, and in less than five minutes after he had made his daring move his lifeless body swung from a tree.

On one occasion one of Mosby's men was in the disguise of a negress with an indignant hen under one arm and a basket of eggs in the other hand. With gayly turbaned head and calico sunbonnet "Auntie" trudged along the road near which Hooker's army camped and finally attracted the attention of the officer of the guard, who with one or two men went out to accost her.

"Hello, aunty, where are you going? called the officer.

"Gwine about my bizness, chile," was the answer.

'Where do you live?" "Down the road a piece at Marse Jeemes Tuckerses."

"Woll, can't you sell us your eggs?" suggested one of the men, while another said teasingly, "I'll pay you for them with a kiss," and advanced his face meekingly, only to draw back with an exclamation of wonder:

"Why, you are no-" But a slap too hard for any feminine hand, white or black, silenced his lips. The officer's suspicions were aroused and he darted forward and snatched off the sunbonnet. The entire basketful of eggs was the second after sent direct into the faces of the startled Unionists and when they could wipe their eyes free from the overripe liquid fruit of the hen it was to see the "aunty" flying for the thicket with skirts gathered about the waist and revealing two decidedly masculine booted and trousered legs, while the astonished hen picked herself up from where she had been precipitately east away and expressed in womanly and henly fashion her opinion

of such conduct. They Used Deadly Weapons

I was glad to see that the mayor of Fredericksburg had kindly extended an invitation to the Society of the Army of the Potomac, together with the confederate veterans, to hold a reunion next year at that historic town, where we met in battle array nearly thirty one years ago, says a writer in Blue and Gray. I revisited the old battlefield at that place a year ago. A comrade of my old regiment was with me. We had been engaged in that battle on the left of the line, under Franklin, and as we stood upon the ground our regiment had occupied, two men came driving past in a buggy along the road close by. One of them seeing that we were dressed in Grand Army of the Republic uniform, got out and came up to us. He said he had been in the con-federate service; said he: "I was stationed over yonder, where our lines bent down to the river, not far from where you fellows blew up one of our calssons." That we well remembered. "I was wounded in the hip," said he, and after talking over the situation as it then was, he suddenly assumed a very fierce look, put up his hand to his breast pocket and said "Gentlemen, I fought you in 1862, and I am now going to fight you again.

Instinctively I also put up my hand to my breast pocket, and there we stood glaring at each other. There, upon the same spot where thirty years before I lay wounded and bleeding, after these many years, had fate decreed that I come back and again engage in deadly conflict? It seemed so. We drew our weapons at the same instant and "fired"—that is, I drank out of his flask and he drank out of mine-and then we shook hands.

Generous Dick.

A short time before the battle of Fredericksburg Jackson had his headquarters near the family mansion of the This was very fortunate for Dick Corbin, who was a member of Jackson's corps, and who was camped near home. It also enabled him to play the host occasionally to a man he almost adored. One day Jackson said to Dick that he would like to get his permission to cut one of the lawn trees down, say ing that it was already nearly dead. "Cut a tree down!" said the indignant soldier. "Why, general, you can cut

them all down if they are in your way Move the house, too, if you wish it. In face, sir, I shall feel honored if you will act just , as though the place belonged to

you.

Baybood or General Kearny. One of the curious things about my father, writes Mrs. S. W. Sellithat his grandfather (Hon. John Wa.'s founder and endower of the Leake Watts Orphan asylum, New York) observed the young man's partiality for the military, and offered him, while a student at Columbia college, an allowance of \$1,500 a year-no mean income

in those early days—if he would only study for the ministry. But the full tide of his Scotch-Irish blood and the significance of his Irish name had their perfect work to do with him. The old family name in Ireland evolved from the Irish and the Scotch ancestry was Kearny O'Clearman, and that signified "the soldier with the brave hand," so Dr. Keating says in his history

of Ireland. Grandfather Watts wanted the boy to enter the church because "he thought the ministers had such a good, safe time." Having lost all his own sons. poor gentleman, he did not wish the eldest of his only two grand sons to enter on a career which had robbed him of the most brilliant of his children.

While still boys all the leisure time of these two grandsons-Philip Kearny and his brilliant cousin, afterward Genderal de Peyster-was spent in mimic campaigns with armies composed of from 4,000 to 6,000 leaden soldiers, with perfect trains of artillery and every adjutant pertaining to a properly equipped

With these leaden armies battles were fought over a particular strategical system; and what proportion of those knocked down by the mimic fire of musketry and artiller; should be considered by sidered hors de combat, and what others as invalided with the correct length of time to be spent in hospital before they were again available for the marching force, were questions submitted to the most serious considera-

The firing was done with spring guns: one shot for each cannon, one for each regiment or separate detachment of infantry and so many for each line of sharpshooters. When the firing, alternating, had gone through both lines of battle, the different bodies were moved a shorter or longer determined distance, according as they belonged to the different armies over spaces dictated by the relative speed of the different services, whether light or heavy infantry, field or reserve artillery.
All this was not left to hazard, but ac-

cording to a written or stipulated code. Field works and permanent fortifications were constructed of pasteboard, and the irregularities of the ground were represented by piles of books built up in accordance with agreement before operation began.

The housekeeper, who took old time pride in the polish of her mahogany tables, to the rubbing of which she devoted the greater part of her time, was driven well-nigh crazy by the wars-sometimes lasting for many weeks-fought by these incipient commanders who appropriated all the tables and flat pieces of furniture and who issued their mandates against any sweeping or dusting less the order of the mimic battles be disarranged.

Such was young Kearny's love of the sport that he continued the amusement long after first entering Columbian col-

DON'T COUGH.

If You Feel that You Must, Just Resist the Impulse.

In all bronchial affections the paroxysms of the cough should be placed as far as possible under control of the will. The old idea that disagreeable sensations in the throat indicate the presence there of "something which ought to come up," says Youth's Companion, has been entirely displaced by the more rational view that the continued and prolonged efforts to expel that "some-thing" are often productive of more mischief than would result from its being allowed to remain.

There is attendant upon every disease of the bronchial tubes a greater or less amount of mucous, which exudes from the membraneous lining of the tube. Of course there are the accompanying signs of inflammation-heat, pain, swelling and redness-but it is the mucous exudation which is for the most part responsible for the disagreeable sensations which we attempt to alleviate by coughing.

Now, it is certain that, in a great majority of instances, where the general health of the patient is not attacked, this exudation undergoes what is called resolution; that is, it is reabsorbed through the fine network of blood vessels about the tubes into the blood, where it is taken care of, and complete recovery is effected. On the other hand, suppose we do not wait for the resolution to take place; but that, on the theory that every particle of the exudation should be expelled, as being of a poisonous nature, we strain to exhaustion every muscle of expiration, and, in fact, the whole system. What follows?

We may have accomplished our im me diate object, or the seat of the inflammation may have been out of reach. In either event, if we could see the point at which our efforts had been directed we should discover that they had not been productive of the results anticipated. Instead of the inflammation being in any way allayed we should find that an effect had been produced similar to that which follows scratching an itching sore The irritation has for the moment

been relieved, but it is only a question of time when it will return with renewed vigor. The habit of endeavoring to expel

more of the exudation than will come away with gentle and infrequent coughing is an exhausting and idle one.

A Little Beyond Her. Detroit Free Press: She was a pretty country girl, rustic but sweet and inno-

cent as a flower. He was an artist from the city, and a poet, and he loved the rustic maiden. It is so sweet to love in the pristine

prettiness of the provinces. He had found it so, and this soft night in September, when the moon was touching the earth and the air with its silver fingers, he had chosen to tell his love

and claim the heart he felt was throb-

bing in unison with his own. As she sat by him there in the gloaming, with the soft breezes making harp strings of her golden hair, there was a tender music in his heart he had never

known before.
"Dear one," he murmured as he held her hand tightly in his, "I love you; love you with all the energy of my passionate nature and here, this night, in the presence of the stars and yonder lambent Luna, I ask you to give me that place in your young affections every true man should be given at the hand of the woman he would make his own forever.

He was slightly rattled, but she held to his hand. "Charlie," she whispered as she nes tled her head on his manly bosom, "if that means a proposal, I'm your huckle-berry; but if you mean it for a descrip-

tion of the scenery, you'd better look out for the dog." And Charlie revised his language.

SEARCHING FOR NEW LIGHTS

Professional Wall Street Operators Have Discounted All Probable Occurrences.

IS ABUNDANTLY PLENTY NOW

Radical Changes in the Tariff Schedule Are Not Anticipated and with a Handsome Trade Balance Business Must Get Better.

Henry Clews, in his weekly review of the situation on Wall street, says:

"In the absence of important visible factors Wall street is on the lookout for new elements affecting prices. The bulls have found some support, during the week, in the improving earnings of the railroads, the symptoms of a steady recovery in business, the growing piethora of money and the prospect of an early completion of the plans for reconstructing the finances of some of the great bankrupt railroads. The bears are availing themselves of the luil in speculation for forcing a reaction from the recent ad vance in prices; but with only moderate success, their great obstacle being the facility for carrying stocks that is afforded by the abundancy of money.

"For the moment, however, the conditions of chief interest center at Washington. Among these are the prospects of tariff legislation and of measures relating to the currency. So far as respects the former, broad indications are now forthcoming as to the general scope of the changes of duties contemplated by the committee on ways and means, and they may be regarded as being of a distinctly assuring character. When the committee reports the public verdict is likely to be that the changes are much less radical than has generally been anticipated. Considering that the existing duties upon very large amounts of imported goods ex-ceed the strict requirements of protection, and that most industries will ceive important advantages from putting their raw materials upon the free list, it may be conceded that the net result to the manufacturer from the proposed changes of duty will be much less serious than has been generally expected. And when to this fact is added the further one, that already the prices of raw material are declining and that wages have fallen and are likely to do so still more generally during the winter, we have a distinct basis for a hope that the new light thus thrown pron the situation may soon lead to more or less resumption of work among our now stagnant industries.

Question of Currency Supply. "Wall street naturally attaches a special importance to the matter of currency legislation. It is generally conceded that, as the suspension of silver purchases involves a large stoppage of new supplies of money, there is an imperative necessity for provid-ing without delay some other form of circulation to fill the gap. There is no second opinion, that the only dependence for that supply must be entirely upon bank notes. But it is not clear, in the light of past experience, how we can safely trust to the national banking system for any such increase of its issues as the new circumstance would require. The system of bond guaranty has compelled a contraction of the issues to less than half their former volume, and the oftrepeated suggestion of authorizing the banks to put out notes up to the par value of the bonds is an inducement altogether too small to bring out any appreciable increase in this form of circulation. If it be suggested that the system of bond guaranty be enlarged or some more elastic form of protection, the proposal encounters the wellnigh conclusive objection that the powerful opinions and prejudices against such a radical change of the national system would, in all probability be found to defeat that resort for relief Under these circumstances, the proposal to permit the issue of notes by the state banks may receive a more or less serious consideration at the hands of congress. Unquestionably, the state banks, with their \$300,000,000 of capital, constitute a source of note currency of some importance. The thing to be determined, however, before utilizing that resort, is whether the notes to be thence supplied could be secured in such a way as to adequately protect the notcholders and in-sure their circulating always at par. That is really the central question in this problem and Wall street seems disposed to wait for what congress has to propose on this point

before determining its verdict upon the subject of state bank notes. Only Pessimism is in the "Street."

"The stock market is in a waiting atti-ude. For the present the bears have gained an ascendancy which they seem dis-inclined to relinquish. The tendency to-ward lower prices has met with no resistance from large holders; partly because some are willing to see lower prices, and partly because others are unprepared for any aggressive movement upwards. street has not yet entirely lost the pessimism which the late panic created in the business world. Commerce and industry are reviving, however, but the improvement thus far is perhaps greater in tone than in volume. Moreover, the close of the year is approach-ing, previous to which there is always a stock taking and introspection that is un-favorable to the consideration of new enter-In the mercantile world the usual prises. inactivity belonging to November and December is being aggravated by the late

panic, and recovery is delayed by an exag-gerated fear of tariff revision. The trade balance of October was largely in our favor, exports having exceeded imports by \$35,000,000. In November, thus far, there has been a similar preponderance of exports. Under ordinary circumstances we ought therefore to be importing gold freely, as we expected a few weeks ago; but only small arrivals of specie have been reported and the exchange market is still adverse to any imports of consequence. From our own standpoint, however, the situation is steadily improving. If the after effects of panic are still visible in numerous failures, small volume of business, etc. must be remembered that all these draw backs have been discounted, and that conditions are daily mending. Prices of com-modities are universally low, and supplies are small; conditions which cannot without laying the best sort of foundations for a general revival of enterprise. This re-vival will come. It is inevitable. It may be delayed a few weeks or months, and the longer it is delayed the more certain will be its permanence. Wall street has a fashion of anticipating such movements often long in advance of their occurrence; and we shall be surprised if our leading financiers and opcrators show themselves less capable than usual in reading the future."

AS DUN SEES IT.

Small Signs of Improvement and Hope for the Future Bright. Mr. W. H. Roberson, Omaha manager of R. G. Dun & Co., speaking of trade for last

week, says: "Business has materially improved in retail circles during the week. The brisk weather has stimulated almost every line. Saturday was one of the best shooping days for weeks, and sales were good in most lines for the week. Trade has to be forced somewhat, however. People are buying on closest margius, and merchants who advertise bargains get the trade.

"In the wholesale district the feeling has been good, though there has been nothing to boast of in the way of trade except that orders keep up, collections are fair and the volume is equal to November, 1892. A local jobber speaking of the class of trade now 'We have had small orders all this month from country merchants who have never before been in this market. They do not buy extensively, but there is satisfaction in the fact that they buy at all. It is clear that their stocks are greatly reduced and they are buying only for present necessities, but perhaps we can win them and hold them for the future.

'At the banks the situation remains about as it was last week. Deposits are slowly re-covering, but the improvement is so slight that they are still in doubt and cannot branch out to any extent. Inquiries for Omaha commercial paper are beginning to appear, and gitt-edged paper finds a ready

market at reasonable rates. Clearings con-

"Hope is about all there is encouraging to trade, and hope is weighted down a good deal by the prospect of another session of congress within three works. Legislation may seriously affect the conditions of trace all through the winter, but hope in America is worth a good deat of money, and is often the basis of that exceptional prosperity which in common parlance we call a boom,"

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Closing Features of the Last Week on the Board of Trade. Chicago, Nov. 18. - Wheat made yet another low price record for December today, breaking to 59% on weak cables, small export clearances, heavy setting by local traders and the expectation that the world's visible supply will be heavily increased Monday.

Corn and oats were weak and each lost from yesterday's value. Provisions stood up well and closed without much

Wheat began the day with a more favorable outlook, opening 14c above yesterday's close. The feeling that there would necessarily be a reaction from yesterday's low ligures helped the first traders, and lighter north western receipts contributed to the firmness. Fluctuations for an hour were confined to a range of 14c. But the experts from both coasts showed another decrease and the decline began. Weak cables also appeared as a bearish factor and Havry Les-ter, with other operators, sold heavily. With all this against it, the price went down until December had broken the record and rallied but 1/2c at the close. December at 601/2c, sold off 1/4c and rallied to the close at 60c.

Corn opened at yesterday's figures and ruled firm for a time. Through a local trader some one in St. Louis bought some short corn in and the price advanced slightly. With receipts larger than the estimates the advance was more than lost, but on small estimates for Monday there was a slight reaction. Later Wheeler appeared as a heavy seller and this, with the weakness in wheat, sent the price to be worse than it had opened. May opened at 40 gc, climbed 1gc, lost 1gc, rallied 1gc, lost 3gc and rallied 1gc to the close at 39 gc. Oats were fairly active, but lower. The beaviness of vesterday's market together with the sympathy with the weak feeling in wheat and corn were the principal causes of the decline. May opened be higher at 30bec, lost bec, sold off bec, railied bec to the close

Provisions were firmer on a better disposition to buy. Opening higher they declined on corn's slump to close at about last night's figures. As compared with last night January pork is 2½c lower, January lard 2½c higher and January ribs 7½c lower.
Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 170 cars; corn, 450 cars; oats, 165 cars; hogs,

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
ec	6736634	60% 67%	59% 66%	60 663s
in— iov ee	36@36% 36@36%	36% 36%	3536 3536	35% 35%
ov ec ay ss Pork -	27% 27% 30%	2714 2714 3094	27 274 304	27 2714 3014@38
an	12 90	12 95	12 70	12 75
lov an lay	8 25 7 824 7 874	8 27% 7 85 7 92%	8 05 7 75 7 825g	8 05 7 75 7 82%
au	6 7736	6 77%	0.77%	0.77%

Cash quotations were as follows:
FLOUR—Weak.
WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 59½c; No. 3 spring,
59@61½c; No. 2 red, 59½c.
CORN—No. 2, 25½c.
OATS—No. 2, 27c; No. 2 white, 29@30½c;
No. 3 white, 27½@28½c.
RYE—No. 2, 43½c; No. 3, 35½c.
BARLEY—No. 2, nominal; No. 3, 40@54c; No.
4, 35@43c.

4, 35@43c.
FLAX SEED—No. 1, \$1.08.
TIMOTHY SEED—Prime, \$3.20.
PORK—Mess, per bbl., \$14.00@14.50; lard, per 100 lbs., \$8.20@8.25; short ribs sides (loose), \$7.75@8.00; dry salved shoulders (boxed), \$6.75@7.00; short clear sides (boxed), \$8.25@8.37%, WHISKY—Distillers' finished goods, per gal., \$1.15. Sugars-Cut loaf, \$5.88; granulated, \$5.45; standard "A," \$5.33. The following were the receipts and ship-ments for today.

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS.	SHIPMENTS.
Flour, bbls	13,000 101,000 274,000 186,000	18,000 6,000 744,000 169,000
Rye, bu Barley, bu	64,000	7.500

New York Markets.

New York Markets.

New York, Nov. 18.—Floure—Receipts, 23.—100 bbls.; exports, 9,300 bbls.; sales, 7,300 pkgs.; market dull and barely steady; city mill patents, \$4.25@4.50; winter patents, \$3.40 @3.60; city mill clears, \$3.60@3.65; winter straights, \$2.80@3.20; Minneapolis patents, \$3.55@4.00; winter extras, \$2.20@2.70; Minneapolis bakers, \$2.30@3.50; winter, low grades, \$1.70@2.25; spring, low grades, \$1.60 @1.90; spring, extra, \$1.95@2.45.

Conn Meal—Bull; sales, 200 bbls, yellow western, \$2.60@2.75; Brandywine, \$2.80.

Rye—Nominal; boat loads, 54@56c.

Barley Mall; No. 2 Milwaukeo, 62@63c.

Barley Mall; No. 2 Milwaukeo, 62@63c.

Barley Mall; No. 2 Milwaukeo, 62@63c.

Wheat—Receipts, 329,000 bu.; sales, 930,000 bu. futures, 32,000 bu. spot. Spot market dull and heavy; No. 2 red, in store and elevator, 65@66%c; affoat, 66%@66%c; f. o. b., 66%@66%c; ungraded red, 63%@66%c; f. o. b., 66%@66%c; ungraded red, 63%@66%c; f. o. b., 66%@66%c; ungraded red, 63%@66%c; f. o. b., 66%@66%c; weekly exports, sold off to the lowest point on record and closed: No. 2 red, 67%c, closing at 69%c, closing at 68%c; closing at 68%c; closing at 68%c; losed at 67c; February, 68%c, closing at 68%c; losed at 67c; February, 68%c, closing at 65%c. Conn.—Receipts, 44.500 bu.; exports, 107,500 bu.; sales, 415,000 bu. futures, 128,100 bu. spot. Spot market fairly active and easier; No. 2, 45%d45%c in clevator, 45%@45%c, 10,500 bu.; sales, 415,000 bu. futures, 128,100 bu. spot. Spot market fairly active and easier; No. 2, 45%d45%c in clevator, 45%@45%c decline; January, 44%c45%c, closing at 44%c. May; 46%@46%c, closing at 44%c. decline; January, 44%c45%c, closing at 44%c. May; 46%@46%c, closing at 46%c; November closed at 44%c. December, 48%c, 4500 bu.; exports, 754,000 bu.; sales, 100,000 bu. futures, 47,000 bu. sales hoo.000 bu. futures, 47,000 bu. sale

at 444c; December, 43%45c, closing at 444c.

OATS-Receipts, 104,700 bu.; exports, 754,000 bu.; sales, 100,000 bu. futures, 47,000 bu. spot. Spot market dull and weaker; No. 2, 35½c; No. 2 delivered, 34%435c; No. 3, 33½c; No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 35½c; track, mixed western, 34½635½c; track, white western, 55%40c. Outlons market opened easier with corn, closed weak at ½6%c net decline; January closed at 34½c; May, 35%435½c; closing at 35½c; November closed at 35½c; November closed at 35½c; December, 34½c, closing at 34½c.

BAY-Steady; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 65%66c.

HAY-Steady; shipping, 65c; good to choice, 65@66c
Hops-Dull; state, common to choice, 192
23c; Pacific coast, 19@24c.
Hiddes-Steady.
Lumber-Steady.
Lumber-Steady.
Parovisions-Beef, firm; family, \$12.50@
14.00; extra mess, \$8.50@9.00. Reef hams, \$16; city, extra india mess, \$18.00%22.00. Cut meats, easy; pickled beliles, \$14.20%; pickled shoulders, 64c. Lard, weaker; western steam closed at \$8.80; options sales, none; November closed at \$8.80; options sales, none; November closed at \$8.00, nominal; January closed at \$8.20, nominal. Pork dull; new mess, \$17.00% 17.75; extra prime, \$14.00%14.50; extra prime family, \$18.00%19.00.
Sugar-Raw, market quiet and firm; refining, 2%c; centrifugals, 96 test, \$1sc; sales, none; refined, steady and unchanged; noutid A, 44.24, 15-16c; slandard A, 47-16%45c; confectioners A, 47-16%45c; city losf, 5% 5, 3-16c; crushed, 5%5, 3-16c; powdered, 4, 13-16%5c.
Buttern-Firm; western dairy, 184422c;

GDC.

BUTTER—Firm: western dairy, 1844@22c; western creamery, 22@274c; western factory, 17@194c; Elgins, 274c.
CHEESE—Steady; state, large, 9@114c; small fancy, 104@124c.
Edgs—Steady; western fresh, 24@254c; receipts, 4,721 pkgs.

Tallow—Firm; city, (\$2 per pkg.) 5 1-16 @554c.

TALLOW-Firm; city, (\$2 per pkg.) 5 1-16
(55%c. Cottonseed OH.—Steady; prime crude, 81c; prime yellow, 37658c;
Petholicum-Firm; United closed at 75%c; Washington, bbis., \$5.65; Washington, bulk, \$1c; refined, New York, \$5.15; Philadelphia, \$1c; refined, New York, \$5.15; Philadelphia, \$1.10; Philadelphia, bulk, \$2.60.

Hosin-Steady; strained, common to good \$1.306.1.32½;

TURPENTINE—Steady at 30%30%c.
Rice-Steady; domestic, fair to extra, 3%c; Japan, 4%45-9c.
Molasses—Steady; New Orleans, good to choice, 366641c.

Union Stock Yards Company, choice, 36@41c.
Pio Inon-Market dull; American, \$12.00@
14.50. COPPER—Lake, \$9.65. LEAD—Market caster; domestic, \$3.35. TIN—Quiet; Straits, \$20.60. SPELTER—Quiet at \$3.70. COMMISSION HOUSES.

Minneapolis Wheat Market. MINNEAPOLIS. Nov. 18.— Wheat opened. December, 57c; May, 62%c; receipts 382 cars; shipments, 58 cars. There was early a disposition to buy, which soon changed to selling and the market again closed lower. Receipts of wheat in the interior from

farm granaries were not large in the sense that they were large before Nevember I. Then they exceeded in some instances any previous season. The demand continued for each wheat and the laterprenium above December still continued: December closed at oute: May, 52c, Track clesed; No. 1 hard, 604c; No. 1 northern, 584c; No. 2 northern, 574c.

Flour is dull and weaker; shipments, 33,013 bbis; Brat patents, \$3,3053,55; second patents, \$3,0063,30; fancy and export bakers, \$1,502,1.80; low grades in bags, \$1,1051,25. The added dully output of mills grinding today will probably aggregate 20,300 bbis. Feed is dull at unchanged prices; bran, \$8,756,900; shorts, \$9,006,0,50; ship neats, 1,060 tons.

New York Dry Goods Market. New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Nov. 18.—The result of the week shows, in looking back, very little of the important interest bearing on any line of goods during the week. Colored goods are neglected, Print cloths continue firm. Ginghams and woven fabrics are in slightly improved demand, but dress goods are stagmant in almost all lines. The demand for foreign dry goods has been rather fair, taking the week all through, but not important in any line.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Monotony Remains the Chief Feature of the Cattle Trade at this Point. SATURDAY, NOV. 18. Receipts of both cattle and hogs show a

considerable increase over last week and a year ago, but sheep receipts have fallen off sharply. The figures are as follows: Receipts this week..... 24,542 24,889 2,601

Receipts last week. 18,244 20,802 6,824 Same week last year ... 20,244 24,303 1,884 There has been a good deal of monotony about the cattle market the past week. Supplies have been liberal and of the same general characteristics from day to day Really desirable beef steers continue hard to get, and, as the demand for them has been very active, they always sold early in the day at good strong prices. The market, however, has been surfeited

with common stock. Fine weather has enabled western cattlemen to clean up their marketable cattle in gool shape and for hat reason a large proportio n of the offerings have been direct from the range. Then the inexperienced or thriftiess feeders are beginning to send in their warmed up, short fed and half fat stock. These cattle look all right in the country after they have been fed a few weeks, but they always show up bad in the yards here alongside of good cattle, and killers say they make the poorest kind of beef. As a result prices have been very unsatisfactory on the under grades, although prices are hardly quotably iower than a week ago. Another circumstance that makes trade dull and prices weak for common cattle just now is that the markets are now full of poultry and game, which, with oysters, takes the place of beef to a great extent.

While receipts have been liberal enough here, there has been a big falling off in supplies at Chicago, and the killers there bave been compelled to draw on western markets for supplies. So long as this state of affairs keeps up prices are not liable to go down very much. It is a remarkable but gratifying circumstance that Chicago is thus com-pelled to help build up rival western mar-kets in order to maintain her own supremacy. Showed No New Features.

The market today presented no new

features. Receipts were fairly liberal and the offerings included a fair showing of very desirable beef steers, both natives and west erns. Good stuff was in active demand and strong. Some very choice cornfed native beeves brought \$5.35 and \$5.65, while good to choice westerns brought from \$3.80 to \$4.30. The under grades of both native and range cattle sold indifferently, but at fully steady figures and the close found practically everything out of first hands.

The cow market was active and firmer on the better grades, for which the de-mand was very urgent, both from local and eastern killers, but the common and canning grades were slow sale and rather weak. Good to choice cows and heifers sold readily at from \$2.55 up to \$3.25, while com-mon to very fair stuff went at from \$1.50 to \$2.25. Calves were steady at from \$1.50 to \$5 for common large to choice yeal stock and rough stock was not quotably changed, common to very good buils, oxen and stags sell-ing freely at from \$1.75 to \$2.65. Feeders Close Flat.

The feeder market started out all right this week, but flattened out very badly toward the close. The demand fell off and yard traders sought to hold up the market for a few days by buying up the fresh receipts at good figures. The demand failed to improve, however, and the close of the week found the pens full of stock and feeding cattle, which the owners would be glad to get rid of at prices all of 30c to 50c lower than a week ago. The decline has been heaviest on the light stockers that were selling so high ten days ago, but all grades have shared in the general demoralization. The feeling is very weak, but present low prices will in all probability attract buyers next week and the trade pick up somewhat Good to choice feeders are quoted at from

\$2.85 to \$3.30, fair to good at \$2.50 to \$2.80, with inferior to fair grades at \$2 to \$2.40. Break in Hog Prices.

The week has witnessed a hig break in hog values. Receipts have not been exceptionally heavy nor are prospects favor able for any immediate increase. It looks as if packers had become tired of the load they were carrying, and in the absence of any speculative or consumptive demand for the deferred futures of provisions had concluded to bring hog prices down to the basis on which provisions were selling, regardless of the matter of receipts. untion is full of perplexities, and the absence of any speculative interest is beginning to make itself felt. The Cincinnati Price Current says of the week's developments:

rent says of the week's developments:

The movement of hogs is enlarging moderately, but still short of corresponding time last year. Returns and estimates for the week indicate the total packing in the west as 240,000, compared with 205,000 the preceding week and 300,000 for corresponding period last year. The total from November 1 is approximately 445,000 hogs, compared with 525,000 a year ago. Prices of hogs have had some tendency to lower values, but not to the extent which packers have hoped for, and some of the larger winter concerns still remain out of the market, while others are operating on a restricted sale. The position of values is not regarded as a safe one, and unless there is a decided further reduction in prices of hogs it is likely that many houses accustomed to operating in the winter season will continue to wait or not open at ali. It is not so much the fear of an excessive number of hogs during the winter months as the apprehension that

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the colargement in the spring and summe months will be equal to producing profitable markets for the surplus winter product which must necessarily be carried forward.

Took a Breathing Spell. After declining steadily for a week the

and under the influence of light receipts and a little better inquiry from shippers and speculators the decline was at least tem porarily checked. There were less than 3,000 hogs on sale, and buyers all started out to get their droves still lower again today. Sellers took heart, however, from the slightly improved conflitions, and while prices averaged about 10c lower than the general market Friday, they were a shade better than on Friday's verweak close. The range of prices was very narrow. A load of choice 270-lb, butche hoes topped the market at \$5.30 and a few rough packing loads sold down around \$5.15. For fair to good hors of all weights it was practically a \$5.20 and \$5.25 market, the bulk of the hogs roing at those figures, as against from \$5.20 to \$5.35 on Friday and from \$5.70 to \$5.75 on last Saturday. The market closed strong, but just 50c lower than a week ago, 90c lower than a month ago and 40c lower than

Demand for Sheep Stronger.

one year ago.

There was a fair supply of sheep on sale and with a good demand the market was active and prices stronger. With greatly re-duced supplies at all the leading markets the situation has improved considerably durin the past week and prices are quotably all c 25c higher than a week ago. Fair to good no Lives, \$2.50(a)3.50; fair to good westerns, \$2.2 (a)3.25; common and stock sheep, \$1.50(a)2.25 good to choice 40 to 100-1b, lambs, \$2,5064-25

Receipts and Disposition o 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., November 18, 1893: RECEIPTS.

CATTLE. | HOGS. | SHEEP, HOUSES & MLS.

Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. | Head 141 3.014 50 2.000 5 969 DISPOSITION. BUYERS. CATTLE. ROGS, SHEEP The Omaha Packing Co... The G. H. Hammond Co... $^{020}_{1.147}_{\stackrel{0.05}{0.05}}_{375}$ 1,300 380 165 216 Wissenath Shippers and feeders Left over. 1,530 3.080 2.002 970

Stock in Sight. Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, November 18: Cattle. 3,914 4,000 4,600 1,700 Chicago Kansas City..... St. Louis.... Kansus City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY. Nov. 18.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,600 head; shipments, 3,800 head; best cattle were firm, others steady; Texas steers, \$2.05@3.50; shipping steers, \$4.00@5.15; Texas and native cows, \$1.10@3.30; butchers stock, \$3.00@4.15; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 Hogs—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 600 head; matket strong; buik, \$5,3025,40; heavy, packing and mixed, \$5,1025,50; lights, Yorkers and pigs, \$4,9025,50.

SHEEP-Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 300 head; market unchanged. St. Louis Live Stock Market. St. Louis, Nov. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,700 head; shipments, 600 head; market active; fair to good native steers, \$3.50@4.75; Texas and Indian steers, \$2.50@3.25; cows, \$1.40@

Hous—Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 400 head; market 10c higher; light, \$5.30 25.50; mixed, \$5.15\(\overlightarrow\)5.15\(\overlightarrow market steady; native mixed, fair to good, \$3.00@3.75; common stuff, \$1.50@2.50.

WHY PEOPLE WORRY.

Its Cause Clearly Explained and the Hest Way of Avoiding It Revealed. "The past summer and early fall have been

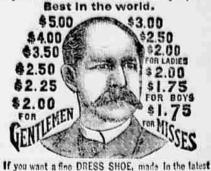
periods of worry, of care and exhausted vital-ity caused by the strains incident to bus ness," The speaker was a prominent man. Continuing, he said: "This has naturally caused men to become run down, nerveless and really unable to properly attend to be a ness. Hut the is not all. Man's wortles become a woman's worr es because of her superior intultive powers and sympathy with everything that concerns her husband, her brothers or her lover. All these things cause great exclans report a state of weakness which has not been known before for years "It is true that our financial troubles are

largely over, but the system needs building up to the condition and tone of six months ago. It is evident that this can only be done by the careful and systematic use of some pure, beath-imparting, ito-giving stimutent, and this can be found only in that grand preparation which has stood the test of a score of

years, Duffy's Pore Malt Whiskey, years, Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey."

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