Oost of Equipping a First Class Vessel of

OUTFITTED TO FAT FEN OR KILL

War

A LUXURIOUS LAYOUT FOR FIGHTERS

A Fortune in Furnishings and Fodder and a Snug Sum Required for Salaries-Some Interesting Details.

The rapid increase in Uncle Sam's navy suggests the inquiry: "What is the cost of outfitting and maintaining a firstclass war vessel?" The country is familiar with the first cost of acquiring a moderately respectable navy, but the expense does not end there. It is but the beginning. A mint of money is repaired in furnishings. To prepare one for a long-cruise is as costly a job as equipping a first-class hotel. Here is a floating fortress, as long as two city blocks, with all modern conveniences and complete restaurant facilities, lighted throughout by electricity a gigantic fighting machine and military parracks combined. Her steel walls bristling with gans, shelter a small army of men. The New York, for example, has a crew numbering 455, besides forty marines and forty-four oflicers. To feed them all for a twelvemonth, at the government's rate of allowance, costs \$60,000.

On going into commission such a ship must be furnished throughout, from the kitches, which is as complete as that of a great city hostelry, to the captain's cabin. She carries a large stock of stationery, hardware and apothecaries goods, and is provided with tools for all orts of trades. Everything conceivable that may be needed for purposes of war and peace is supplied, because on the high sens no shops or factories are accessible. Usually the vessel is provisioned for only three months, because there is no room to stow more. The rations are purchased by the navy department and comprise such necessaries as hard bread, cornmeal, caimeal, hominy, flour, salt pork, beans, peas, rice, pre-

served meats, butter, coffee and tea. Every man in the navy, from the last boy shipped up to the admiral, has an allowance of 30 cents a day for rations, which he may draw either in food or in money. The paymaster of the ship has charge of all the provisions, which are dealt out by his "yeoman," who is in turn assisted by the Jack o' Dust. The person last named attends to opening the barrels and packages. Coffee and sugar are served out once in ten days, flour every four days and meats daily While in port fresh provisions are furnished, each man receiving one pound of fresh bread, one and one-quarter pounds of fresh meat, and one pound of fresh vegetables per diem. These take the place of the ordinary ration, only tea and coffee being provided in addition. The allowance is at all times so liberal that the enlisted men cannot possibly consume the whole of it, so they take part of it in eash, which they utilize in ways presently to be described.

Housekeeping Aboard Ship,

The methods of housekeeping on board of a ship of war are very interesting. All of the officers and men are divided up into little clubs, each of which has its cook and manages its own affairs. These clubs are called "messes." There is the captain's mess, the wardroom mess, the junior officers' mess, the warrant officers' mess, the petty officers' mess and the men's messes. Every officers' mess has a caterer, who is elected periodically from its own membership. Members are compelled by the naval regulations to serve in this capacity when called on, though no one can be obliged to hold the place more than two consecutive months. It is a post of responsibility, the incumbent having to direct the purchase of provisions, to keep accounts and to pay all bills. Some men like the task and may retain it for a long time together, if the mess is

The captain, because there is only one of him, must cater for himself. messes by himself in his cabin and eats in lonely state, save when he chooses to invite officers to dine with him. If the vessel is a flagship he may mess with the admiral or not, just as he chooses. The admiral has his own cabin, of course. The captain has his own steward private cook, and two cabin boys. admiral has a like staff of servants, with perhaps an extra boy. It must be understood that the boys on a war vessel are enlisted men at least 21 years old.

The wardroom mess has its own cook and steward. On the New York it comprises twenty officers and has six boys in addition. The juniors' mess on the same vessel-embracing ensigns, midship-men, etc.-has a cook, steward and four The warrant officers' mess is composed of the sail maker, gunner, carpen ter and boatswain; it has a cook, steward and one boy. The same provision of service is made for the master at arms' mess, including the petty officers of the first-class-namely, the master at arms, quartermaster, paymaster's yeoman and apothecary. The messes of the warrant officers and petty officers above mentioned are conducted just like those of the higher officers, drawing their rations in the shape of money and buying their own provender.

Messes of the Jackles.

The men are divided up into messes of twelve usually. Each such club elects its own caterer and chooses one of its members for cook, with the approval of the executive officer. The most important requirement for this culinary is ability to make bread. Good breadmakers are in great demand for such positions on board ship. The mess cook receives from the mess wages equal to the money equivalent of from one to two rations monthly-that is to say from \$9.30 to \$15.60 per month. This salary is so much in addition to his pay from the government and renders the office very desirable. The incumbent draws rations from the paymaster and prepares them for the table. But because the allowance is greater than is needed he takes only eight rations in food and the remaining four in money. The cash thus obtained goes to form whal is called the mess fund, to which each man usually adds about \$2 monthly. The mess fund pays the cook and provides all luxuries, such as sweets, condensed milk and many other good things that can be purchased when in port.

The messes are organizations of a military character. All of them are under the direction of the executive officer of the ship. That personage, always the senior line officer on board, presides at the wardroom mess: other members of that cating club occupy places at the table in the order of their rank. Line officers sit on the starboard side and staff officers on the port side. But the caterer protem sits at the foot of the table. Though in ordinary matters informal, strict etiquet governs all essentials in the mess. The executive officer has authority to put a stop to any dispute or offensive conver-

A description of the management of the wardroom mess will serve, with few modifications, for all the officers' messes. The caterer buys the provisions. He ge s them on shore when the ship is in

port. Except when compelled to do so, he does not purchase from the vessel's stores, but draws the rations for the mess in cash. However, he does usually obtain from the paymaster what he needs | there is now \$10,000,000 worth of stores in the way of cooking butter, cooking and supplies in the hands of the sugar, rice, beans, pork and canned general storekeeper at the Brooklyn meats, paying for them in money, be-cause these articles as dispensed by cause these articles as dispense Uncle Sam are just as good of their kind as can be got, and are furnished at about cost. Members of the mess pay their bills monthly to the enterer. The cost of board to each officer in the wardroom is usually about \$30 a month. It is somewhat less on the Asiatic station, the markets in that part of the world being cheaper. There is a balance left over in the caterer's hands, which goes to make up the mess fund. This fund in the wardroom will sometimes amount to as much as \$1,000. It provides for the replenishment of erockery, for entertaining by the mess while in port, and

for all sorts of unusual expenses. Every man in the navy from the admiral down to the Jack o' Dust must supply his own bed clothes and mess furniture, such as crockery, etc. each officer a mattress and pillow are allowed, and to each sailor a hammeck. Until recently the government has furnished nothing in the way of tableware except for the captain, who is provided with enough things of the kind to set up a good-sized household, including a dozen of everything. Within the last two months, however, all silver-plated ware required for the ward room has been allowed by the bureau of equipment. To start a ward room mess requires an investment of \$50 to \$75 for each officer. At the end of a cruise all of the china, linen, etc., is sold for what it will bring-usually about 10 per cent of the original cost. The proceeds are divided among the officers who owned the property.

It is usual in an officers mess to establish what is termed a wine mess. For this it is necessary to obtain the eaptain's permission. It is a joint stock company, the purpose of which is to furnish drinkables. For example, there are twenty gentlemen in the ward room mess of the New York. Fifteen of them oin in a wine mess, each paying \$20 for a share. From their number they elect a wine cateror, who buys the bottled goods and sells them to the officers at ost, with a small percentage added to over breakage and loss. A gale of wind on more than one occasion has been known to wipe out a wine mess. Those who do not belong to the wine mess are permitted ordinarily to purchase wine from the wine cateror at prices 10 per cent above the regular rates. Only wines and malt liquors are allowed to be served. No spirits are permitted on board, except in the medicine chest. Officers, however, do commonly have a small private stock of whisky or brandy. and the infringement of the regulations in this regard is winked at. But a sailor who smuggles intoxicants into sale dry rotting of the boys growing up the ship is liable to thirty days in in the Irish towns and villages, merely

durance vile on bread and water.
The kitchen of a ship of war is under great. The culinary department is on a considerable scale. In addition to the ordinary ship's kitchen or galley, the New York has three ranges—one for the their studies or work, and at their beds third for the ward room mess. In the rious mess cooks serve merely as assist-

boxes from the paymaster's storeroom, and such refuse are sold by the executive officer, the proceeds going to make crew, extra music for the band, etc. mischievous and dangerous class. The slush or grease used formerly to be a perquisite of the ship's cook, and the paratively little waste in this shape. Just as smoke is said to be a symptom of imperfect combustion, so slush is a symptom of imperfect cooking.

Servants Militant.

The reoder may have been struck by the great number of servants required on a ship of war. It should be explained that their menial functions are only a minor part of their business. They all have military duty to perform, forming a portion of the lighting force of their sating fortress. They take part in drills and bear arms in the infantry battalion. Every man on board of such a vessel is a fighter and has his station for that purpose. The cooks and even the paymaster's clerk are fighting men. drills, which imitate martial actions. the servants mostly perform such work as the handling of powder and torpedoes. However, they are not obliged to go aloft, to keep watch, or to row boats. The powder is stored below in a room called the magazine. For the great guns it is in bags, each of which single charge and is packed in a water-tight copper cylinder. The cylinders are placed on racks. The cartridges for rapid-five guns and small arms are stowed in wooden boxes in the shell coom. In this room the empty steel shells are kept, all ready for loading. The loads for them, with fuses attached. are in the magazines, each one in a copper cylinder. If the ship takes fire the magazine can be flooded with water at a moment's notice. The cylinders being water-tight the powder will not suffer any injury. Salutes are fired with a six-pounder rapid-fire gun usually. Blank charges ready prepared for the purpose in metal cases and without projectiles are employed. The only man entitled to a salute of twenty-one guns, which is the maximum, is President Cleveland. The next highest honor in that way is seventeen guns, accorded to an admiral. Twenty-one rounds is the national salute, fired to celebrate Independence day or other such occasions. Salutes cost about 75 cents a shot.

Mental Provender. A ship of war always has a library of 400 or 500 volumes, comprising histories, travels, narratives of adventures by sea. lographies of naval heroes, and naval text books, it contains no novels. Washing for the officers is done ashore when practicable, otherwise by the boys, who are glad to make a little extra money in this way. In every respect the house-keeping on board of such a vessel is perfection. Absolute cleanliness and neatness are insisted on. All the water used on board is distilled from sea water by special apparatus provided for the pur Such apparatus is furnished even on sailing vessels in the navy, so that upplies of water from the shore or from ain are no longer depended on. Among the hospital stores of the ship, for the use of the sick, such luxuries are kept

n steck as cocoa, extract of beef, extract of clams, chicken soup, mutton broth, randy, whisky, wine, port and sherry. When a new ship is about to go into commission a book is made up at the Navy department in Washington containing lists of all the articles of every kind with which she is furnished, even to the food. Such of these things as have to be manufactured are ordered from the navy yards, where they can be made most conveniently and are for-warded to the yard where the vessel lies. Finally the book is sent to the

general storekeeper at the Brooklyn navy yard. The storekeeper goes over the book, sets aside such of the goods required as he has in his possession, and makes requisition upon the various de-partments in the yard for whatever else

he requires.
It should be understood that every bureau of the Navy department has a branch at each yard and on board of every ship in the service, so that it may be said to ramify everywhere. The yard departments referred to furnish whatever is wanted in the way of equipments what not, and on the day that the ship goes into commission the storekeeper has had everything placed on board of her except the medicines. These come direct from the naval laboratory at New York.

The joints and muscles are so lubricated by Hood's Sarsaparilla that all rheumatism ind stiffness soon disappears. Get only

TWO IRISH PICTURES.

The Bane of 1:1th Villages-Erin's Loss or

Gain. Westminster Review: Much of the old joyousness of the Irish has vanished. The old stories and legends are rarely told now; polities and trade absorb al the conversation. The narrative of bygone glories and sorrows, of St. Patrie's and Brian, of the great O'Neil, and of the Geraldines, and '98 and the famine. have given place to United Ireland, the nation, and the vulgarities of Mick Me-Quade.

The cross-roads are deserted where formerly in the long summer evenings the boys and girls gathered to dance to the fiddle's never tiring music. You may still see the girls mirking the cows in the crofts, morning and night, but you hear no more the plaintive ballad and come-all-ye to make the dhrimin dhu let her milk down easily. To the nonpolitician it seems as if this were due to the all-pervading political taint. It appears to him the plan of campaign has banished the "good people," the rise and fall of the butter market put the milking song out of tune, and discontent made the heart too heavy for the heels to be light. To the less sentimental observer the signs are of brighter omen.

If the people have less of the old care less gayety, they are grown steadier. If they are discontented, it is not mere grumbling shiftlessness. They want something higher than they have, and that, with the power of saving money, is what brings men and nations to the top of the tree.

Fortnightly Review: It is the wholethrough contact with this ever-swelling army of loafers and vagabonds, which he direction of the ship's cook, whose | makes one ask, with a sinking heart, unctions are like those of a chef in a | what hope there is of the new generagreat hotel. He is an important man in | tion. We are still raising many good his way, and his responsibilities are boys in spite of this contaminated enviadmiral, another for the captain, and a | in good time. It is our curse that these exceptions will not remain in their magalley all the cooking is done for the | turity to help us combat the national other officers and for the men. The va- evil. They will sail off for America or the Antipodes, weakening steadily the ants. They prepare the meats, soups, minority which strives to better mat-breads, etc., for the fire, and the ship's ters. As things go now, this alwaysshrinking minority cannot much longer All waste grease, empty barrels and keep up a decent show of resistance.

It is a significant fact that the Irishup what is called the "slush fund." This | man returned from America or Austramoney provides reading matter for the | lia is one of the worst elements in this suppose this is logical enough; if he had not had the seeds of worthlesssale of it added largely to his pay, but mess in him, he would have taken improved methods of cookery allow comand remained there. I could name from personal acquaintance a dozen small towns and villages where the homecoming of a single sophisticated loafer or ruffian from foreign parts has wrought the whole difference between a tolerably quiet and well ordered community and a place visibly going, with loud turbulence and vicious abandon, straight

to the devil. It is a part of the irony of our fate that this returned blatherskite or miscreant should take a wild and absorbing interest in local politics. If he has learned nothing good abroad he has at least acquired a shrewd acquaintance with the tricks and machinery of the "caucus and he knows how to but himself on the town council of Galway, or make himself a poor law guardian in a smaller place, in the teeth of all the soberer elements of the electorate. There is a certain vigor and unholy activity about the fellow, a kind of brass imitation of the golden resourcefulness he has seen abroad, which makes him the natural ringleader of the slower and more timid stay-at home loafers, and he gathers them up and propels them along as a force for confusion, waste and wrong. which no one knows how to stand up

We could not improve the quality if we paid double the price. DcWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is the best salve that experience can produce, or that money can buy.

ATHRILLING RIDE.

Lively Chase and Capture of a Runaway Locomotive.

"The liveliest time I ever experienced was in chasing a runaway engine," said an old railroad man to the Cincinnati Commercial. "I was an engineer on the Northern Pacific & Lake Superior line at the time," he continued, "and pulled a fast freight between Michigamme and Menomonee. We stopped at a little station called Maple Ridge one afternoon, as usual, for water, but had to wait awhile for an engine which was taking water at the time. The fireman was on the tender guiding the spout from the tank and the engineer stepped down from the cab to do some olling. The engine was ready to go out on a passenger train and had a high pressure steam on. Suddenly there was a rush of steam, the smoke belched from the stack and the locomotive gave a leap forward, as a horse would if prodded with a sharp stick. The fireman was thrown off and the engineer jumped aside to see the engine start down the track at an alarming rate o

"We knew instantly what had hap pened. The pressure of steam had been so great as to blow the throttle open and let the steam into the cylinders full force. She was now running away, and we knew that she would go on at that alarming rate of speed until the fire died out under her boiler or she collided with some obstacle. What to do was evident. The runaway must be caught and every second lost was valuable probably lives depended on it. The operator had seen the engine start, and was already! pounding desperately on his key to clear the track and notify the superintendent. Uncoupling our engine, pulled the throttle open, the fireman shoveled in the coal, and we started in We had enough water in our pursuit. tank to last for some time, and trusting in Providence to bring us out safely, we commandant of that yard, with orders to began the fastest ride I ever ex-

perienced. The guaway had about two minutes the start offus, and for the first few mites, at least, would gain on us. Our hope lay in keeping pace with her for some distance; and then gradually closing up the gap between us. If we passed the first few stations safely, it was quite probable that the track would

be clear for us after that.

"Campbell was the first station and we whizzed by at a rate of speed which made the station appear like a little streak of brown." Five miles had been covered and we felt sure we were hold ing our own in the exciting race. miles further we sped by the little town of Beaver, and Perkins, which is one mile further, seemed to be a part of the same place, and thus the race continued. As we proceeded we saw crowds of people gathered about the stations, who cheered us as we passed, but their cheers scarcely reached our ears above the thundering of the locomotive. After we reached Narenta, thirtythree miles from Maple Ridge, began to expect some trace of the fugitive. We did not let un on our speed, and as there were one sharp curves, we had a view of the track for a mile ahead. Finally, from behind a patch of timber, we sighted her bowling along at a very sharp rate, but I knew we were gaining on her fast. A piece of up grade was ahead, and we now felt that our

prey was in our grasp. "Gradually we draw up behind the runaway until not more than 100 yards were between us. Both engines were going at a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, and I called to the fireman to take the throttle. Then I climbed down on to the pilot and waited for us to come up, When we touched there was a jar and I bad a good opportunity to climb on board. Crawling over the coal into the cab, I shut off the steam, and the runaway engine was a captive again."

DeWitt's Witch Hazer saive cares piles.

LAUNDERING THE STOMACH.

A Doctor's New Plan for an Internal Bath, "There is nothing new under the

New York has just discovered that a man can have his stomach washed and purified. Boston doctors have been doing laundry work for dyspepties for many years, says the Globe. The time may be at hand when all will send their digestive organs to their medical advisers as regularly as they carry their shirts to the Chinamen. No starching, no ironing; simply a cleansing. No check system will be in vogue, corsequently there will be no danger of getting your stomach in "hock." Your washee washee artist will never neglect his business, allured away by fantan, nor will he be deported if he fails to register and have his photograph taken.

The operation consists of nothing more nor less than thrusting a small rubber tube down your esophagus into your stomach, and pouring in through the tube a quart of warm water, which is afterward siphoned out in much the same way that the farmer empties the contents of one eider barrel into another. The average human stomach holds a quart, although bibulous persons often do not recognize this limit. Therefore a quart of warm' water constitutes a "dose," and four doses are given to the patient at each treatment. The water is allowed to remain in the stomach for a brief space, during which a gentle rising movement goes on, nature lending the doctor a helping hand, as she invariably does when she agrees with him. The apparatus required for the treatment consists of a small rubber tube six feet in length, a rubber funnel, a receiving basin, a pitcher, a gallon of water and a skillful physician.

Den't try the trick alone, for you would in all probability run the tabe into your windpipe instead of into your esophagus. One of the delights of this scheme is that the patient feels hungry when he has ridden himself of the quart of Cochituate. It will never be popular with boarding house keepers. Dr. Edson of New York, who has nine-

teeen laundry patients, says that the physician who does not run a stomach laundry inside of a year will be far behind the times.

we had known this twenty-four months ago," he adds, "Mr. Blaine and other prominent men now dead would be

Now it would appear from this statement that here was a really remarkable medical discovery, and a brand new one at that. But listen to what Dr. Burnham of the Massachusetts general hospital has to remark: 'Why, we have always rinsed out

"That was taught away back when I was a medical student in the medical schools.

"Yes," glancing at the story from New York and the accompanying pictures, "I should think that the apparatus here described was very similar to the one which we have used in this hospital for

"The treatment has worked well, but cannot be used in all cases, because in certain diseases it would be dangerous to insert a rubber tube in the esopha-The doctor smiled, and the interview ended. Other reputable physicians of the city stated that they knew nothing about the new laundry system imported from Paris.

But to return to Dr. Edson and his experiments. He says that it is not in-tended that you should only have your stomach washed when you have dyspepsia. The hope is to prevent dyspepsis as well as cure it. A person should have his stomach washed every two months or so, just as he has a dentist attend to his teeth at intervals. Perhaps it will not be long before a man meeting a friend on the street will hear "I am in a hurry, old man. feel all out of sorts. I am going to have my stomach laundered."

Thoughtful, but Discreet. Washington Star: "Well, sir," said Nero to the musical critic of the Rome Daily Herald on the morning after the famous lire, "did you write a piece for

our paper about my concert last night?"

T did," replied the critic. "I suppose you were conscientious in your criticism," Nero went on, with a dangerous gleam in his eye. sometimes better, you know, to mingle caution with conscience, you know. I realize that,

"What did you say?" "I simply remarked that your performance was very warmly received. Holiday Butes.

Cheap rates between points within 200 miles have been authorized by the F. E. & M. V. and S. C. & P. R. Rys. for the holidays. Tickets on sale De-cember 23, 24, 25, 30, 31, 1893, and January 1st 1894, all tickets good returning up to an including January 3rd, 1894. Do not miss this opportunity to visit the old folks or your friends.

J. R. BUCHANAN, General Passenger Agent, Omana.

Boliday Rallroad Rates. The usual reduced rates in effect for Christmas and New Years, via "THE NORTHWESTERN LINE." Trains leave Omaha at almost any

hour you wish. City ticket office, No. 1401 Farnam street.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Week Shows a Falling Off in Quantity and Quality of Receipts.

SOMEWHAT STRONGER FEELING PREVAILS Cattle Close the Week with a Good Ad-

vance but Uncertain-Hogs Still Afford Cause for Much Anxious Speculation.

Receipts of all kinds have been light this week. This is usually the case during the week immediately preceding the holidays, but receipts have even been lighter than for the corresponding week last year. The figures are as follows:

During the early part of the week, with fairly liberal supplies, the market was dull. dragging and lower. The demand was entirely local and decidedly limited. Then, too, the generally inferior quality of the offerings had a most depressing sinfluence, and the trade altogether was about as mean as it ever gets. Buyers would condescend to take the fair to good cattle at very low prices. but it was hard to get them to look at common and infector stuff. This condition of the market resulted in shutting off receipts to some extent and since then prices have been on the mend and a better feeling is noticeable in all branches of the trade. Up to Wednesday there was all of a 25c drop in beef cattle values, but this decline has been practically regained during the past two r three days, so that the market closes about the same as a week ago.

Supplies Were Scarce.

There were hardly enough fresh cattle recived today to make a market. Only fortyour loads, less than 1,200 head, were reported in, a shortage, compared with last Saturday, of nearly a thousand head, and a shortage for the week, compared with last, of nearly 7,000 head. Conditions were favorable for a good market, had there been any good cattle here, but the offerings were almost entirely butchers' stock and feeders. There was a very fair demand from all the local dressed beef houses, and prices were nominally stronger-all of a quarter stronger than Wednesday, but the meager offerings furnished an insufficent test of the strength of trade. A few odd bunches of poor to fair warmed up native cattle changed hands at from \$2.75 to \$3.35 and a string of pretty de cent western cattle brought \$3.40. The feel ing was firm and everything sold in good

The cow market experienced much the same fluctuations that were roted in the market for fat cattle, weak the forepart of the week and strong and active later. were pretty close to thirty loads of cows and mixed stock included in the fresh re ceipts, and with everyone after them trade was brisk and prices ruled anywhere from strong to a dime higher than Friday. Extreme sales of poor to prime cows and heifers were at from \$1.30 to \$3.60, with the bulk of the fair to good buteners' stock selling at from \$2.10 to \$2.50. Calves at from \$1.75 to \$4.50 were fully steady and the same was true of rough stock erally, sales being at from \$1.40 to \$2.90. There has been very little life to the feeder market all week and no strength at all. Offerings have not been at all excessive, but neither has the demand. Two weeks ago feeders were selling 25c to 40c higher than at present. Business today was particularly dull and weak on account of the two succeeding holidays, Sunday and Christmas, but prices were practically unchanged. Good to choice feeders are quoted at from \$3 to \$3.30, fair to good at from \$1.50 to \$2.80,

and common and stockers at from \$2 to \$2.50 Peculiar Hog Trade. Hog and cattle values had a good deal in

common this week. For the first four days the market steadily weakened, but on Fri-day and Saturday light receipts and sharp shipping competition gave the market boom and prices advanced all of 25c in th Nothing new has come to the two days. surface and the unnatural spread in prices between hogs and hog products continues to keen the market for both unsettled. Th Price Current remarks:

Price Current remarks:

In the provision trade the demand either speculative or for distribution has not enlarged, and in fact, has been of a quiet nature throughout the week, with an almost steady, but gradual tendency to lower values. In view of current prices of leading articles of product, it is anomalous that values of hogs should not be lowered more than has been the case. By what means prices of hogs are so well sustained is not very clear, but that they are relatively higher than product, and have been so for a considerable time, seems quite apparent. parent.

Receipts were comparatively light, less than half as many as were here on last Saturday, and a shortage for the week, compared with last, of about 7,000 nogs. The quality was fair, nothing extra. It has fallen off considerably this week, aithough the average weight 200 pounds, is about the same as last week. same as last week.
From the sellers' standpoint the market

was a very satisfactory one. Reports from eastern markets were rather favorable. offerings were rather meager and, while there was a fair local demand, Armour of Chicago was again a lib-eral buyer, taking 1,504 hogs, or nearly one-half of the entire receipts. Prices aver-aged all of 10c higher than Friday, and business was active at the advance from start to butcher weights brought \$5.05, and ther were scattering sales of underweight stuff and rough packers down around \$4.80 and \$4.90, but the big bulk of the fair to good hogs of all weights sold at \$4.95 and \$5, with the latter by far the more popular figure. O Friday the hogs sold largely at \$1.85 and \$4.95 and on last Saturday the trading was mostly at \$4.90 and \$4.95.

Sheep Trade Stendy,

Sheep supplies were fair and the quality nothing extra. There was a moderate in-quiry for good muttons and lambs, but the Fair to good natives, \$2.750c3.50; fair to good westerns, \$2,250¢3.40; c mn stock sheep, \$1.500¢2.25; good to c to 100-lb, lambs, \$2.50@4.50.

Chicago Live Stock Market,

Chicago Live Stock Market,
Chicago, Bec. 23.—The receipts of cattle
were estimated at 500 head, making 46,051
head for the week. This is 17,000 head less
than arrived last week, and 7,600 head less
than ayear ago. For the expired part of this
month there is a decrease of 42,000 head. The
demand, as on the preceding days of the week,
was very small, and therefore no one was seriously put out by the meager proportions of
today's supply. Not much choice and canners
stock was offered, and so far as shipping steers
were concerned the market existed in mane
only. There will be no trading Monday.
Sellers of hogs had another good day. They
secured an additional advance of 10°, and did
it easily. The market is now from the to 25c
higher than a week ago, today's trading being
at from \$5.10 to \$5.35 for averages of aver 300
lbs., and at from \$5.10 to \$5.40 for lighter

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 manufraturing firms will offer and sell to retall 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 imita-tions and simulations of "CARTER'S LIT-TLE 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 thebest principle."

weights. Trade was brisk while the supply lasted, shippers being the principal buyers. Everything was out of sellers bands before 10 o clock and the close was firm. Recripts were about 11,000 head, making 127 602 for the week as against 175,150 for last week and 175,450 a year age. Since Navember 1 the receipts have been about 92,600, or 30,000 loss than for the same time last year.

About 18,000 head of sheen arrived today, and for the week 52,600. The marked was defined. The yards held about 10,000 head, and it would have been impossible to empty them at any price that sellers could name. Buyers were filled and did not want another boof. Mutions are nominal at from \$2.00 to \$1.40 for good to choice. Sales of lumbs were at lower figures ranging from \$2.00 head, calves, 150 head, hogs, 11,000 head; sheep, 1,000 head. The Evening Journal reports.

CATTLE—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 1,500 head, a fair business for a saturday; pens cleared; sales, \$4.000,350 for good to extra sterrs, and others, \$1.750,44.00.

Hogs—Receipts, 11,000 head; shipments, 0,000 head; market active and a trifle higher all around; rough, \$4.000,00; faixed and packers, \$5.100,200, prime heavy and butchers weights, \$5.200,535; fight, \$5.25,36.30.

Shiere and Lambs Receipts, 1,000 head;

Receipts and thisposition of Stock-

Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yar is company for the twenty-four hours ending at 5 o clock p. m., becomber 23, 1803; CATTLE BOILS SHEEP HORSESAMES

Cars. Head Cars. Head Cars. Head. Cars. Bead. 44 3.170 52 (1230 0 1.087 DISPOSITION DISPOSITION CATTLE | HOUS SHEEP,

Armour R. Becker & Degen Lobinan Shippers and feeders. 1.178 3.396 1.088 Stock in Signi. Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Saturday, December 23:
 South Omaha
 Cattle
 Hors
 Sheep

 Chicago
 1.176
 3.238
 1.087

 Chicago
 800
 12.000
 1.000

 Kansas City
 1,000
 3,800
 100

 St. Louis
 300
 1,000
 200

Total..... 3:876 20,038 2,387 New York Dry Goods Market. New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, Dec. 23.—The day before the holiday, the end of the year and of the week, all conspired to make a dull trade in any line of dry goods boday. In nearly all branches the market was almost as good as closed. Staple cotton goods were quiet. Drint cloths are quiet at &, sellers maintaining quite a steady front at these figures. Printed fabrics continued dull with mechanic sentenced dull with mechanics. steady front at these agures. Frinted marks continued dull, with perhaps some of the upper grades of goods doing better than the more expensive. In ginghams and wash fabries buyers are venturing only a little way ahead. Woolen goods are flat. The lobning trade, as expected, was almost at a standstill, and the lobeling seconds.

Coffee Market.

Coffee Market.

New York, Dec. 23.—Coffee. Ontions opened dull at an advance of 5 points on March and 15 points on September, others unchanged, and ruled quiet, but firm: closed steady at 5 to 15 points not advance; sales, 6,250 bags, including: January, \$16.35; February, \$16.50; March, \$15.30; May, \$15.75; July, \$15.30; September, \$15.10; December, \$17.40217.45. Spot coffee, Rio, quiet; No. 7, \$18.25218.374; Julid, quiet and steady; Cordova, \$20.0022, 20.25; Sales, 750; bags, HAMBURG, Dec. 23.—Quiet and me hanged to \$4 ptg lower.

HAVRE, Dec. 23.—Dall and "aflower, London, Dec. 23.—Quiet.

Oil Murkets. Pittsburg, Dec. 23.—National transit cor-tilicates opened at 79; closed at 79; high-est, 79; lowest, 79; no sales. DANGER JUST AHEAD.

A Prominent Professor Speaks About the Threatening Things Abroad at This Time of the Year.

"It is surprising how many people are suffering today from so-called coughs, colds and

professor connected with one of the leading New York hospitals. Continuing, he said: people, but it is an advanced form of our old enemy, the grip. People feel out of sorts, sneed, have pains in the touscles and bones, have no appetite, lose all interest in the world and wonder what is the matter. It is the grip; "Now, all such symptoms need to have

prompt treatment. The attack must be met productions, \$5.100,0.20; prime heavy and butchers weights, \$5.20,0.23; fight, \$5.252, and butchers weights, \$5.20,0.35; fight, \$5.252, and the prime heavy and butchers weights, \$5.20,0.35; fight, \$5.252, and \$5.20, surer axis Lamba Receipts, \$1.000 head; shipments, none; market slew and unchanged; top sleep, \$2.750.4.25; top lauds, \$3.750.4.25; and tot of 3.000 good western exes, averaging as lost of 3.000 good western exes, averaging as for the ordinary kind, but something has seen executed Duffy's Fore Mall Whiskey, which is acknowledged today by characters. women who are suffering with the first symp-toms of grip, or olse grip in its advanced states. For all such people we offer a word of advice: which is to take the best means to overcome these troubles and do not permit any dealer to swerve you from your purpose to have that which has proven itself by years of use to be the best and purest stimulant in the world.

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THE IRON BANK. Stockholders' Meeting.

Union Land company: Notice is hereby tven that the annual meeting of the stock-olders of the Union Land company for the lection of five directors and such other husiness as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of John M. Thurston, Union Pacific building, Chanha, Neb., upon Monday, the 8th day of January, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. Boston, December 10, 1893. ALEX MILLAR, So

SOUTH OMAHA.

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South Cumha-Telephone 1157. -JOHN D. DADLIMAN, Managery Market reports by mail and wire cheerful

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which I am acquainted. I hope the day is not for distant when mothers will consider the real interest of their children, and use Castoria in stead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by foreing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves." DR. J. F. KINCHELOE,

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