UNSEEN HANDS AT THE LEVER

A Guarlian Spirit Rides with a Locomotive Engineer.

THREE MARVELOUS ESCAPES RECORDED

A Queer, Un athomable Feeling, Irresistible in Force, Signals Danger Ahead and Shuts the Throttle-Thrilling Instances Related.

"Is it premonition or predestination? Or can it be admonition or forewarning!"

There must be about that dashing, dangerous life of the Iccomotive engineer some charm that protects them, for amid the maximum of risk there is the minimum of mortality. There is reported by them more narrow escapes than by mortal man off the field of battle. The man himself who has ridden the iron horse many years and faced many dangers generally believes that he is guided by a hand of destiny, that an invisiple something protects him.

In September, 1893, I was traveling on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, between Washington and Chicago-going to Sloux Falls, S. D., to the first constitutional convention, which proved the preliminary invitation to statehood for that territory. The weather was cool, crisp, dry and clear. There was a late moon. The sun set with an autumn glow-blood red, surrounded by a bright yellow sheen, resembling the goblin placques of the monk painters at Moscow. I retired to my berth in the sleeping car late. The wheels beneath me rang out clear and steellike. It was that fast-flying vestibute of that fast road, and every sixty seconds we were at least a mile nearer Chicago.

Unlike many persons who, apon awaking on the train and finding that they have narrowly missed a terrible catastrophe, declare that they felt a premonition and could not sleep well, I was soon dreaming of the convention, the contests over statutory laws in constitutions, and the struggle which would follow in congress when these people asked for the confirmation of their work. Finally I felt a chill and awoke. The train was standing still. I thought we must be at a station and would soon be on the way again. So I turned over, drew the blankets about me, and would have dropped back into the reveries of the abstract self had I not heard a woman in a berth ahead of me ask in distressful tones:
"I wonder what the matter can be? We

have been here these two hours!"

Then men began to appear in the aisles, half dressed and made inquiry. It was pitch dark mside. I raised the curtain to my window. It was neither light nor dark outside. I could see the tint of the sun just peaking out in the east—casting but the slightest suggestion that the orb of day was on hand. To the south further the moon was hustling away out of sight, as if trying to not be seen by his rival of the day. It was the dispelling of that darkness before dawn, a contest between the monarch of night and the ruler of the day,

Animated Interrogations,

There were voices along the track outside and hearing the word "accident," I hastily dressed and soon found myself in the throng of passengers, moving toward the head o the train. It was now more light than dark The shades of night had passed away. was chilly, but not coid. One buttoned his coat about his neck and shivered. Few words were spoken by the passengers, whom there were 100 out now. No o knew what was the matter. There was an awe over the crowd. We feared some one had been killed—we knew not how. But death is solemn, even with one we know not, and anywhere, under all circumstances. As we passed the locomotive and heard threatening escape of steam and

saw the fireman oiling his great horse I This train will have to back to the next station. Yes, we must be late in Chicago, and you may miss your afternoon connection west. But it can't be nelped. You ought to be glad to get away at any time with your

Two hundred feet farther ahead we saw sitting on a rail of the track a man, alone with his head sunk in his hands, apparently asleep. We waited toward him. He never moved as we surrounded him, never took his hands down. He was either asleep or weeping, we thought.

were now about an hour and a quarter east of Chicago, guaging the distance by our fast running. The track upon which we stood was probably sixty feet above the country immediately surrounding. Ahead there was a trestle work of wood 150 yards in length. At the end of it we could now see through the light of the day-dawn a watchman's shanty, a little building which re-sembled a handcar house. There was no life in view except that which was brought by the train. The surroundings were quiet, save the crowing of the barnfowl around the distant farm houses. It was a strange scene an inexplicable wait, solitary in its gloomi ness. So far no explanation had been mad of our stop. No one had said where we were, why we had stopped, how long we would be there, when we would start, or for what we were waiting.

The Meaning of It.

Finally the crowd moved fforwards beyond the high grading to the point where the trestle work began. When we had reached the apex of the earth and stepped upon the frame work all was revealed.

In the middle of the immense trestie work

and at the bottom of the dry ravine which was spanned there was a mass of fire coals. For a distance of 300 feet in length and six or eight feet in height above the ground all had burned away. The fire had spent its force, It could not burn upward nor back-ward nor forward. Iron work above and masonry upon either side had stopped the progress of the fire. The result was a long line of live coals on the ground far, far below the track's surface, and two threads of steel rails above which sagged probably two feet. The rails held together the frame work below and were kept from pressing down the entire structure by being bolted together. A thousand pounds of weight in the center of the trestle work would have crushed the whole to the ground far beneath Had the train dashed upon this structure it would have been precipitated in its entirety a distance of sixty feet, and it is improbabl that a single life upon it would have been

A terrible shudder ran through the men women who looked down into the chasm and contemplated the danger from which they had escaped. Intuitively we all turned to the solitary man with his face buried in his hands and sitting on the track in front of the locomotive. He seemed to have never stirred during all of our talk and the tim we had emerged from the train, but as we approached him he dropped his hands, and learing up said "Good morning," while his ghastly face gave out no expression. We now saw that this man was the engineer. for he was dressed in the regulation over-alls and blue duck jumper. He was prob-ably 58 years old, of medium height, and had scraggly red beard which was sprinkled with white, and came half way down his breast. He had not been asieep. He had not been weeping. The engineer had evi-dently been in deep meditation, a sort of a trance. He was an honest-looking man, ovi practical in every act, and full of human nature.

That Strange Feeling.

As he looked about at the anxious crowd of passengers and saw their eagerness for information, the engineer said:
"You want to know what we are doing here, why we are waiting, what we are going to do and how I came to stop this train, don't you? Well, I have again been delivered from death and destruction by that strange feeling. Let me see, it is now after 4 o'clock, nearly half-past. We have hear hear they two hours. been here nearly two hours. A short time after the train pulled out of the last stopping after the train pulled out of the last stopping place that strange feeling, which has saved more than one train for me, gave warning. I felt uneasy, and it was with a benumbed hand that I opened the throttle and made her snort along at fifty-eight seconds a mile. The moon had becouded or beginning the track shead of me so that I could not see a hundred feet ahead. Probably you men and women do not know it, but a headlight on a women do not know it, but a headlight on a moonlight night dims rather than clears the

way. The glimmer of the moonlight against the light of the engine confuses the cyesight till there is no use of trying to see anything

When we had come within three miles of this cut I was impelled to stop. I could see nothing ahead of me, nor could I hear anything ominous. Something told me I must not run over that trestlework. At first I be-lieved that there might be a man on the track. I feared that the watchman whose business it is to go over this bridge every half-hour had fairen asleep upon his oeat, and I would knock the life out of him. I bent my ear to the ground, but as the train rushed along at lifty-five seconds I could hear nothing except now and then the crow of a rooster as we passed a farm house. Yes, can hear a rooster crow above the din of the train, for I am used to the rattle. A mile from here I put my head out of the cab and, shading my eyes, tried to discern whatever there might be in the way. The impulse to shut off the stem now became irresistible. Two or three times I pushed the throttle; then I thought how foolish I must be, and pulled it on again. There was nothing ahead, so far as I could see, although the shimmer between the moonlight and the headlight made it impossible for me to see any distance ahead. Finally I thought I saw a man running in the middle of the track. He appeared to be waving his hat, and I shut the throttle off.
"This train will run a long distance on its

own momentum. It seemed to me that for a half mile the speed never slackened. Then it began to slow up almost as rapidly as if I had applied the brakes. It suddenly came to a standstill with a jerk.

Not Dead but Sleeping.

"There, we have done it," I said to the fireman. We have run over some one. I thought as much away back yonder.' My heart was in my mouth, for I was certain that we had run over the watchman.
"We both got out of the engine and, I going upon one side and the fireman upon the other, we walked clear back past the train, looking under the wheels for a body,

and along the grading, but we found noth-ing, no trace of any damage.

"It must be ahead of us, said I, as we walked ahead. The engine was within sixty feet of this trestlework! "Great God! See the fire! I said, almost palsied. The fire-man was speechless. We both stood for some moments in contemplation. Presently the fireman said: 'Well, what are you going to do about it?'

"I finally gathered myself together enough to say, 'Run back a little.' I could not think of leaving the train so near the object that might have dashed us to perdi-tion. When the fireman had run the train back a little I whistled for the watchman, but there came no response. I first thought I would go down through the ravine and awaken him. But, instead, I sat down here to plan my way out, and have never moved By the way, where is the watch min?" and suiting the action to the question the engi-

neer arose. Climbing into the cab the grizzly-bearded engineer pulled the rope, and the whistle gave a fierce shrick. There were a few seconds of solemn quiet. Then as every eye looked in the direction of the watchman's hut across the chasm we saw the door and the old man appear. As he looked about and sniffed the crisp Indiana air, not realizing the situation, we saw him throw up his hands and fairly scream with astonishment and remorse. He saw the standing train and viewed the long lines of fire which had destroyed the lower structure of the trestle work! He had been asleep!

Fortunately the fireman had been less shocked than the engineer, as he had not been volted by the mysterious impulse which had sayed the train of human freight from destruction, and he had taken the precaution to not only send a flagman to the rear, but another back to a telegraph station, where a message had been sent to Chicago for a transfer train. While we were waiting for the train to take us from the fire to Chicago the engineer entered the throng, and seating himself upon the end of a cross-tie, said:

The Unseen Guardian.

"I am not surprised at this deliverance. Twice have I before felt this power which guided my hand and saved the lives in my care. A few years ago I was running on the short line between Columbus and Sandusky, in Ohio. It was a pitch dark night in the middle of the summer. That portion of the state is threaded by many little rivers and streams, which are spanned by the oldfashioned covered wooden bridges. It was after midnight. My headlight cut a vista in the blackness which seemed like a long golden swath, and I could have seen a man on the track a full mile. We were speeding through wheat fields, little bits of woodland and flashing through flag stations like lightning. I was hanging out of my cab window, looking at the pebbles which toyed around the wheels from the swirl of the drivers, every now of the drivers, every now
then furtively glancing ahead
was still, not a leaf rusThe warm summer air fanned All my face and made me drowsy. Suddenly something seized me with action, and I dropped back into the seat and clutched the throttle viciously. Something said to me that there was trouble ahead, that I must stop. I looked far in the distance, but saw nothing. The fireman was craning his neck forward and peering ahead. I know I never guided my hand, but it pushed to close the throttle. There was a feeling throughout my body akin to the mild thrill which follows the application of a battery. My heart fluttered and I felt a weakness at my throat. The fireman looked at me sharply

as the train slowed.
"I could not speak for the moment as the train ran into the entrance of a long, covered bridge. It spanned a very deep little river and stood upon masonry thirty-five feet in height. As the train stopped I sprang to the ground and walked ahead. The fireman stepped out on the approach to the cab, and cried: 'What is the matter?' 'I saw a ghost, was my reply, as I waiked through the bridge, examining the track and the framework for the cause of my warning. At the farther end I found a rail from which the spikes had been drawn fully twelve or fif-teen feet. The end of the rail had been deftly drawn aside six inches, and stones wedged in to hold it firmly out of place. The embankment on the side was over fifty feet in height, and had I not stopped the train we would have all been dashed to destruc tion. One could not have seen the work of the villain an hundred feet distant in broad daylight, even if he had been looking

Another Instance. "Another time this impulse has seized me and saved my human freight," continued the grizzly old engineer. "It was a few years afterward. I was running into Toledo, and had the ni, ht express. I had just spent a brief New Years holiday with my family, and my affections were wrought up. It was a terribly stormy night. Twelve inches of snow covered the earth, and more of it was falling. The wind howled through the trees and fairly shook the train. Great the trees and fairly shook the train. Great flakes of snow filled the air and leed the window panes. It was a dangerous night on the rail. But it was that kind of night when steam comes easy and great speed is possiole for a locomotive. The blinding snow made it difficult to see any distance ahead. never stopped that train except on orders, and we dustical through namiets and villages with lightning speed. As I strained my eyes uselessly endeavoring to penetrate the gloom ahead my mind ran back to my family, and I meditated on the responsibility which a locomotice engineer carries. Somehow I felt that on this night I would be dashed to deces. It is not true that a man gets used to danger and becomes oblivious of it. The more a thinking man sees of danger the more he thinks of it.

I had been ordered to not stop at one of the large towns where I had been used to receiving orders, and it made a strange feeling come over me as I approached it, with the knowledge that I could not stop there. A mile from the place I blew the whistle, and as its e-nees died away it seemed to me that an invisible person en-tered the cab and whispered in my ear the sumple words, "Stop! there is danger ahead." I shook off the spell with a shrug of the shoulders. As I approached the station it selzed me again. I felt that there must have been some mistake in my last orders, and that the intention was for me to receive orders here. With a hump and a jerk I brought the train to a full stop, but it was some distance ahead of the station. Just as opened the throttle to move down to the station the impulse closed it I sprang from the engine and started to walk ahead and tound that within sixty feet there stood half upon the main track a box car loaded with steel rails! It had blown from the siding.

Had I not stopped the moment I did the less of life could not have been estimated. "I have often wondered," said the engineer in conclusion, "is it premonition or pre-destination? Or can it be admonition or

PERRY S. HEATH.

ofrewarning!"

CAL'FORNIA'S GREAT SHOW

Informal Opening of the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco.

THOUSANDS OVERRUN THE GROUNDS

Brilliant and Auspicious Inauguration of the Exposition-Workmen Still Busy Preparing for the Visitors-The Ticket Takers Were Worried.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 .- After a Christmas week of cold, cloudy weather, which closed with a slight rainfall last night. New Year's day opened clear and pleasant in San Francisco. It is a double holiday here owing to the fact that the California Midwinter International exposition opened this morning, though the opening is purely informal, the dedicatory exercises having been postponed until the main buildings are completed and the exhibits are in place. There were no formal exercises today, and the only special features were concerts by the Mid-winter Fair band and the unveiling of Sir Francis Drake's monument, the "Prayer-

book Cross."

Besides the music and the monument dedleation, visitors today had 160 acres to wander over and about seventy buildings and camps to inspect. There were thousands of people at the exposition grounds yesterday, and they saw for themselves how near completion the great enterprise is. The ex-hibitors were moving their displays into the main building. Booths and sections were being filled up in the great structures, and car after car was on the ground waiting to be relieved of its freight. Workmen were busy in different places putting finishing touches bere and there or decorating the buildings which had already been completed. On the grand court several hundred men were working, and in a very few days it will be transformed into a splendid semi-tropical garden, with wide leaved palms and flowers of courtless colors. Scores of wagons were depositing material which will form macadamized roads, and everywhere was the sound of the bustling activity, which means the

rapid completion of the exposition.

The people who visited the exposition grounds today were numbered by thousands. From an early hour every car going to Golden Gate park was crowded, and ticket takers at the grounds had difficulty in ad-mitting every person promptly. Much en-thusiasm was displayed, and there was every indication that the fair had opened auspiciously under the circumstances. Many flags and standards of the various nations of the world floated from the various build ings. The visitors were eager to see every-thing that was to be seen and the crowds remained on the grounds all day.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.

Record of 1893, with Some Comparisons and Reflections.

The record of embezzlements and other forms of defalcation in the United States reported during the year now closing foots up a total of \$19,929,092 in, sums of \$1,000 and upwards, says the Chicago Tribune. It does not include a large number in each of which the abstraction was less than \$1,000. This is two and a quarter times the corresponding aggregate of \$8,837,547 for 1892, but little more than that for 1891, the record of which year was swelled by several unusually important cases, prominent among them being the affairs of the Maverick bank of Boston. The total for 1890 was nearly the same as for 1892, and that of this year has been exceeded only once since 1878-namely, in 1884, the total for which was a little over \$22,000,000. These statistics do not include commercial failures in the ordinary sense of the term, many of which are not necessarily the consequences of moral wrong. The list is limited to the cases in which money belonging to others has been appropriated under conditions which imply moral obliquity, if they do not prove it. Hence the record of embezzlements is one of the pecuniary measures of crime. It gives an average of 30 cents per capita, or about \$1.50 for each family, on the supposition that the population of the United States is 67,000,000, and it t were divided up into domestic bunches of five persons.

The statistics of 1893 take account of about

fifteen cases of heavy bank wreckings. Among the defalcations there were two for over \$1,000,000 each, three for over \$500,000 and less than \$1,000,000, one four over \$700-000 and less than \$800,000, one four over \$600,000 and less than \$700,000, two for over \$500,000 and less than \$600,000, three ov-\$400,000 and less than \$500,000, two over \$300,000 and less than \$400,000, four over \$200,000 and less than \$300,000, and seven-teen over \$100,000 but less than \$200,000 New York contributed \$3,508,176 to the total that being the maximum, and Rhode Island \$12,820, the minimum. No defalcations amounting to as much as \$1,000 each are reported to have occurred in Florida. Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, South Caro lina, Oklahoma, or the District of Columbia. The figures correspond with the changing business conditions of the year. Thus the total for March was the smallest monthly record, being only \$545,441. There was then some apprehension, but little real embarrassment, fears for the integrity of the currency not being actively felt till April. The largest monthly total was the \$4,258,783 for August, that being the time when the gen eral shrinkage in values had become so pro nounced that it was impossible longer to conceal the facts of losses incurre through speculation with funds tha h. d not belonged to the person using them for that purpose. Doubtless if the facts were traced out it would be found that most of the defalcations resulted from that course of action. The man subsequently known as an embezzler lost his own mone; in speculation or the one step beyond that which is gambling, and then took the money of others confided to his care, hoping thereby to "make good" his previous losses. Probably in the great majority of cases there was what was supposed to be an honest intention to return the money, and when this was impossible because the ap propriated funds went the same way as the others, detection followed as a matter of course. The disgraceful end was all the more sure and speedy, owing to the fact that excitement incited to dissipation, which not only cost money, but unsettled the judgment and rendered the culprit less able to steer

clear of the rocks on which he ultimately suffered moral shipwreck. If this depiorable aggregate of vice be regarded as a parasitic growth on our modern civilization it should be remembered that the same modern conditions render possible the record of benevolences to public objects, in which respect the present far outstrips

In what may be called the world's moral departments some of the statistics have a hopeful look, so far as this country is con-The number of murders and homi cerned. cides of various kinds, amounting to 6,615, shows a slight falling off as compared with 1892, when there were 6,791, whereas for ten years previously they showed a steady in-crease. The record of suicides on the other hand is not so encouraging, as it numbers 4,436 as against 3,860 in 1892. For the last fifteen years indeed suicides in the United States have increased steadily and out of proportion to the increase of population. The enormous disproportion between males an females is shown by the fact that while 858 of the latter took their own lives there were 3,578 of the former, which opens up the question whether women are not braver than men in bearing the burdens of life. A curious feature of this record is the large number physicians who have committed self-murde as compared with clergymen and lawyers. During 1893 no less than fifty-three physi-cians have shuffed off their mortal coils by their own hands, while the number of cerrgy men and lawyers combined is only fifteen, and the record of physicians increases each year. Perhaps some one in the profession may state the cause and suggest a remedy. As the outcome of murders and other crimes 126 persons have been executed legally, as against 107 in 1892, and 200 have been lynched, as against 236 in 1892. The increase in legal and the decrease in illegal hangings would indicate nealthier conditions in the overs tions of justice, for it is the first time in fit-teen years that the record of lynching has shown a decrease. The statistics, as usual point to the south as the favorite locality of Judge Lynch and mob law. While seventeen have been lynched in the northern 183 have

been lynched in the southern states, and of these 183 no less than 154 were colored men. Notwithstanding these suggestive compari-sons there is room for hope that respect for law is increasing and that the popular senti ment of the country, joined to the efforts of some of the southern governors in securing legislation and penulties against mob law, is beginning to have some influence.

CRUEL MURDERER ARRESTED. Louis Snyder Taken Into Custody by the

Indianapolis Police, Indianapolis, Jan. 1 .- Louis Snyder, who so brutally muggered Mrs. Olive Cloud, a widow, who had been receiving his attentions for some time. Saturday night, and who escaped, was this morning, at 11:45, arrested at the home of his sister, Mrs. Mc-Naught, on East Ohio street. Detective Wilson had been watching the McNaught house for several hours, and he was convinced that Snyder was there in hiding. He went to the door and demanded Snyder's surrender. Snyder said that he was just going to the station house to give himself up. When the prisoner with the detective reaches the station, 2,000 people were massed in front of it, and Chief Powell of the police force asked Sheriff Emmets to place Snyder in the county jail, which the sheriff did, as it was feared that the crowd would take possession of the prisoner. Snyder says that he was drunk when he killed the Cloud woman. Found Errors in the Indictments.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—The United States grand jury will probably be ca'led together again in a few days to correct the errors in the indictments against Cashier Rexford and Director Pierce of the Indianapolis Na-The errors in the Rexford dictment, it is thought, are not material, but the errors in the Pierce indictment are of sufficient importance to vitiate the counts on which the government hoped to rest its strongest case. Frank M. Hayes, the rep-resentative of the comptroller of the curhoned to rest its rency, who read the indictment, has been informed of the errors. He is at Auburn, N Y., and is expected to return here in a few Gays. Counterfeiters Tools Discovered.

St. Joseph, Jan. 1 .- A woman this morn ing found part of a counterfeiting outfit in the storage yards of the Fulierton Lumber company. The articles found consisted of a complete set or plaster of paris molds for making coin of the denomination of a dollar, half-dollar and nickels. The outilt was turned over toofficers, who think it belonged to a gang which became alarmed by the ar est of Charles May and his wife for counter feiting some time ago. During the last twelve months this part of the state has been flooded with counterfeit money, and about a dozen persons have been arrested. Howard Closes His Argument.

JACKSON, Tenn., Jan. 1 .- Rev. Dr. Howard closed his argument this morning, he having consumed thirteen hours and a half in pleading in his own behalf. District Attorney Hawkins began speaking immediately upon the close of Dr. Howard's speech, and he will consume the remained of today's session. The case will be given to the jury to-morrow. The court room was crowded, and the arguments were given the closest atten-

Muchly Married. NEW YORK, Jan. 1 .- William H. Primm, who was quite popular with the members of the Young People's society of Plymouth church, has arrived in jail. He was brought from Fort Wayne, Ind., to stand trial on an indictment for bigamy. He has been three times married and can show but one divorce. Mysterious Death of a Family.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1 .- The Star's Independence, Kan., special says: G. W. Reed of the Long-Bell Lumber company was found dead in bed this morning, and his wife and children are in a dying condition. servant girl was also dead. The affair is a mystery.

THINK THE END IS NEAR Michigan Adventists Preparing for the

Final Judgement of the World. BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Jan. 1 .- [Special Telegram to Tag Beg. |- The Adventists here firmly believe that the last have come, and that short time this world will be no more. They believe that the prophecy is daily being filled. A watch meeting was held last night to raise money to educate the heathen and convert the unsaved. Over 3,000 people attended the meeting. The elders called upor those present to donate what they could of their worldly goods to assist in the conversion of the unsaved. Seventy nine gold watches were given, over 100 rings and other jewelry. One man gave house and lot valued at \$3,000. In all over \$25,000 was raised for the cause. The elders have advised those of the members that can, to sell out and go into the world to preach the Adventist doctrine dherents of the faith sold their homes at sacrifice and have left for different parts of the country to preach the doctrine of the Seventh Day Adventists.

PANNED OUT BADLY. Return of an American from a Prospecting

Trip Turough Africa. New York, Jan. L.-August Lalou, whose home is at San Francisco, arrived yesterday on the French liner La Bouregnot from a prospecting trip on the Zambesi river in Mashonaland and the Matabele country. Lalou says his journey proved unsuccessful and that he has had an uncomfortable timin South Africa. He found on his arrival that he had to obtain permission from the British South African company before prosecting, and that if successful he would have to pay over large amounts of money as royalties. The natives, he said, are very antigonistic, and are lighting continually.

They fear no power and no authority beyone

the South African company. They take constant pleasure in menacing the white people within their reach. Long Tramp of a Boy. Washington, Ind., Jan. 1 .- [Special Teleram to THE BEE. |-Reuben Owens, a 13ear-old boy, arrived here this morning, having walked all the way from Texas. He s on his way to Petersburg, this state. me time last summer, he says, a Rip Van-Winkle show struck that town and he was employed to work the drop curtain. The employed to work the drop curtain. show turned him adrift in Toxas three months ago, since which time he has been ramping his way homeward. He reached

Recommended His Dismissal. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1 .- The Call announces what purports to be a decision in he court martial at Mare island in the case of Passed Assistant Surgeon Ashbridge. was charged that the young surreon had forged the signature of Secretary of the Navy Herbert to telegraphic messages of instruction to Captain Howison. It is said that the court martial sustains the charges and findings forwarded to Washington and from the service.

Petersburg tonight.

Recollections . Youth. Indianapolis Journal: "Dis," said Dismal Dawson, after a long drink at the farmer's well, "reminds me of when I was a little

"Oh, you was raised on a farm, ch?" said the good woman.
"Naw, I wasn't raised on a farm. But what I mean is, dat it was de water I was t'inkin' of. I used to drink the stuff regular when I was a kid."

Chicago's Y. M. C. A. Building. CHICAGO, Jan. 1 .- The new Young Men's Christian association building, thirteen stories high and costing \$890,000, was for mally opened today. The building is lo cated on La Salle street, just south of Madi son street, and is the finest occupied by any Young Men's Christian association in Amer ica. The property is valued at \$1,500,000.

Broke a Leg.

By a fall on the sidewalk in front of 1046

Georgia avenue, John Towns, who is employed at that number sustained a fracture He was taken to the Presby terian hospital

Leaves from experience are useful at the turning point.

Opening Day of a New Year Finds a Light Supply on Hand.

INTEREST SEEWED GREATLY LACKING

Quality of the Offerings So Poor as to Not Be Able to Overcome the Indifference ot Buyers, and a Dull Trade Was the Result.

MONDAY, Jan. 1. The new week, month and year open out as the old closed with light receipts. There was very little change in the markets. Not over 1,400 cattle were received, but the offerings averaged up fair as to quality, The market was not far from steady with the firm close last week, but trading was slow, with prices inclined to weakness or all but the best grades. Buyers for local houses expect a pretty good run this week and, as their wants at present are not very urging, they took their own time about buying. What struck their fancy they bought at full Saturday's prices, but sellers experienced some difficulty in getting steady figures for the ordinary and inferior grades. Dealers were all desirous of getting through early, and although business was rather dull throughout, by noon it was practically over.
The market for cows was rather uneven,

but in the main prices averaged up about the same as on Saturday. Offerings were somewhat limited, but the demand was fair and the movement tolerably free. Calve and yearlings sold about like they did at the close of last week, and rough stock of all kinds was quotably unchanged.

Business in feeders was rather quiet

Neither fresh receipts nor regular dealers supplies were very extensive, and but rew country buyers put in an appearance. A far as it went the market was firm, with de strable fleshy stock a shade stronger. Good t choice feeders are quoted at from \$3 to \$3.60 fair to good at from \$2.70 to \$3, and lighter common grades at from \$2.70 down. Representative Sales.

> DRESSED BEEF. No. 24. 20. 83. 40. 21. 74. Av. 1326 1368 1148 1279 1146 1271

11340 161141	8 50 3 60	881445 11290	4 10
22 1076	8 60	39 1279 6 1186 31 1202 100 1349	4 10
45 1011	8 60	61186	4 15
19 1281	8 65	811202	4 15
13,1063	3 70	1001349	4 20
4 0000		Ws.	0.00
1 870	1 20	11030	2 25
1 900	1 20	20 870	0.95
1 1000	1 75	1 000	0 25
8 969	1 45	9 893	2 35
1 1120	1 90	6 888	9 85
2 950	1 90	8 1046	2 40
2 1175	2 00	10 912	2.45
1 950	2 00	15 978	2.50
2 885	2.00	34 1051	2 55
21225	2 00	11130	2 65
1 830	2 00	4,1030	2.70
7 1008	2 00	12 887	2.70
15 1065	2 05	3 910	2 70
9 1050	9 10	100 1349 WS. 1 1030 23 876 10 944 1 920 3 883 6 888 3 1046 10 912 15 978 34 1051 1 1130 4 1030 12 887 3 910 7 1097 22 959 1 1350 4 1260 7 1107 1 1150 10 823 24 985 34 1090 7 1081 2 1250	2 70
1 1040	2 15	1 1950	9 75
2 1050	2 15	4 1260	5 75
11040	2 15	71107	2 75
21060	2 15	11150	2 75
9 941	2 15	10 823	2 90
41005	2.20	24 985	2 90
1 970	2 25	341090	2 90
5 960	2 25	71081	3.00
15 976	2 25	21250	8 00
15 576	2 25		- 1
	LUNE AN	D HEIFERS.	
27 875		20200	
2 722	HEI	FERS. 10 348 2 715	2 22
9 456	2 00	10 348	2 15
2 355	2 10	2 715	2 60 3 00
2 570 3 606	9 15	10 348 2 715 2 805 19 858	8 00
J 000	2 10	10,,,,,, 000	5.00
	CAI	VES.	2 22 1
2 425	2 25	1 280	8.50
1 290	2 50	160	4 00
2 425 1 290 1 420 1 120	3 00	1 280 4 175 2 160	8 50
1 010	O OO	LLS.	0.45
910	2 00	11420	2 45
1 1580	2 10	1 1000	2 60
2 1205	2 15	1 1850	2 75
11400	2 15	1 1310	2 80
11416	2 40	11350	2 90
	03	1	1000
21360		1709001	
		ND FEEDERS.	1
0 407	O. SO	SD PEEDERS.	0.00
9 460	2 60	9 769	2 90
4 660	2 60	1 840	3 124
1 470	2 60	2 896	8 124
1 500	2 80	31180 9763 1840 2806 4832	8 12%
	Wester	n Cattle.	
	11 011 01		

Pr. No. 16 bulls...1260 1 80 51 fdrs.... 927 3 10 4 fdrs....1127 2 50 WYOMING. 6 clvs... 238 1 50 13 cows... 836 1 85 1 cow... 790 2 15 9 cows... 917 2 15 7 cows... 1125 2 15 1 fdr... 870 2 50 31 cows... 1039 2 60 7 fdrs... 964 3 00

Not Enough Hogs for a Market.

There was a very light supply of hogs nere today, hardly enough in fact to make a market. As a rule the quality of the offer-ings was very fair. Eastern markets were reported stronger, but as there were too few hogs here to supply the entire local demand and as prices here were too high Saturday buyers started in bidding \$5.05 and \$5.10 or a shade to 5e lower than Saturday. Very few hogs, however, sold at under \$5.10. The ar hogs, however, som at under \$5.10. The arrival of a good shipping order from Armour of Chicago soon braced the market up and the later trading was at full Saturday's prices, from \$5.10 to \$5.15 for fair to good hogs of all weights. The were practically cleared by 9 nearly everything, good, bad and indifferent going at \$5.10 and \$5.15. On Saturday the big bulk of the trading was also at \$5.10 and \$5.15. Last Monday was Christmas and no business was transacted. Representative

sales: sales:
No. Av. Sh. Pr.
12. 325 40 84 95
6 398 — 5 00
26 316 40 5 05
75 250 200 5 10
38. 303 200 5 10
20. 295 80 5 10
69. 252 40 5 10
85 214 240 5 10
85 214 240 5 10
5 254 — 5 10
61. 253 200 5 10
69. 271 80 5 10 Av. Sh. 256 160 \$5 274 160 \$5 294 120 \$6 318 160 \$1 287 80 \$1 290 120 \$362 80 292 80 310 160 178 80 83 120

There were no fresh receipts of sheep. Al local houses want some and desirable mut-tons and lambs will bring good firm follows prices. Quotations are as Fair to good natives, \$2.75(63.50; fair to good westerns, \$2.25(63.10; common and stock sheep, \$1.50m/2.25; good to choice 40 to Receipts and Disposition of Stock.

Sheep in Demand.

Official receipts and disposition of stock as shown by the books of the Union Stock Yurds company for the forty-eight hours ending at 50 cook p. m., January 1, 1803. RECEIPTS. CATTLE | HOGS SHEEP, HORSESA MES

Cars. | Head Cars. | Head Cars. | Head | Cars. | Head 59 1,382 23 1,393 DISPOSITION. CATTLE HOGS SHEEP maha Packing Co. The G. H. Hammond Swift & Co Phe Cudally Packing Co... Nelson Morris R. Becker & Degen P. D. Armour 503 ppers and feeders. . . 130 Total 1.382 1.512 .. St. Louis Live Stock Market.

St. Louis, Jan 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good native steers, \$4.0025.00; cows and head; shipments, none; market steady; fair to good native steers, \$4.0065.00; cows and heifers, \$1.75@2.60; extra heavy, \$3; fed Texas steers, \$5.0005.05; grass Texas steers, \$2.25%3.00; cows \$1.75%2.25.

Hous-Receipts, 3.200 head; shipments, none; market strong; top price, \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$5.0025.15.

Sherre-Receipts, 100 head; shipments, none; market firm, but sales, 12ht on meager supplies; mixed natives are worth \$2.25@3.00; muttons would bring \$5.0025.50.

Kansas City Live Stock Market. Kansas Cirv. Jan. 1.—Carrix—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 3,700 head; market stronger; Texas steers, 42,0002,50; Texas ows, 81,3062,50; shippers, 84,002,5,50; natives, \$1,502,3,40; butchers, \$3,252,4,15; stockers and feeders, \$2.00@3.50; bulls and mixed, \$1.60@

3.00.
Hous-Receipts, 1.300 head: shipments, 500 head: market steady to 5c higher; bulk, \$5.108,5.15; heavy, packing and mixed, \$4.902, 5.20; light, Yorkers and pigs, \$4.0025.20.
Suzer-Receipts, 900 head; shipments, none; market strong and active. Stock in Sight.

Receipts of live stock at the four principal western markets Monday, January 1: Chicago 2,200
Kansas City 2,200
St. Louis 1,000 1,800 2,200 Total 4,582 4,896

TIRED OF REVOLUTION. Statements as to Why Honduras Has De-

clared War on Mearagus. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 1.-General F. M. Aguirre of Honduras was among the arrivals here on Saturday's steamer from Central America. General Aguirre goes from here to Washington, thence to New Orleans, where, besid es directing his large business interests on the north coast of Honduras, he will remain as the accredited consul of Hondurns, Costa Rica and Guatemala. The general says, while war between

Honduras and Nicaragua is imminent, diplomats from different Central American governments are now making a patch-up between the two republics. He says, how between the two republics. He says, how-ever, that just prior to his leaving the con-gress of Honduras had passed an act authorizing President Vasquez to equip troops and declare war against Nica-ragua in his discretion. The cause of this, as explained by General Aguirre, is that the Nicaraguan government has permitted the revolutionary party of Honduras to equip itself in Nicaragua and march into Honduras. This has occurred five or six times during the past two years. five or six times during the past two years The Honduran government has spent \$3,000,-000 and has lost the lives of at least 1,000 men in quelling these revolutions. Besides this loss of money and life the republic has been injured because the frequent revolutions have prevented the development of its resources.

President Vasquez has decided this condiion of affairs must cease and if necessary to effect the desired end he will march his troops to the very capital of Nicaragua. The president has sent diplomatic agents to the heads of the Central American govern-ments announcing the facts, and further statements that he will equip an army and march into Nicaragua the first time he nears of Nicaraguan troops marching into his territory.

Situation in and Outlook for Rice. The following is taken from the monthly Rice circular, Messrs. Dan Talmage's Sons New York, December 30:

We have to report extreme duliness, incident to the holidays and stock-taking period, and while we look for more active conditions in the coming month, we have no great expectation that the trade will purchase to any large extent, as advices from friends in every quarter of the United States indicate that the policy of extreme conservatism will maintain until the financial, commercial and legislative conditions are more encourage

There is a great lack of confidence in the minds of many regarding the future course of the market, because of general conditions and because of depressing factors pertaining to our own article. The "general conditions" are unduly low prices in other food products which compete to a greater or less extent with rice, especially in hard times when the penuies count, such as potatoes beans, wheat, corn, outs and the products thereof; canned goods, beef, pork, etc., all of which are from 10 per cent to 30 per cent lower than at equal date last year. Addressing ourselves to the features peculiar to rice, we note the advance which occurred be-tween August and latter October of 30 per cent to 50 per cent, and which a lyance has been barely maintained until the present time. It was justifieds on the ground that the cyclone on the Atlantic coast had destroyed most of its crop, and contrary conditions in Louisiana indicated scarce one-half, with probability of only one-third the amount grown the preceding year. The former has proven true, but it is beginning to be manifest that the crop of Louisiana will turn out equal that of 1891-92, and this, together with the amount carried over, furnishes a sur for the current sezson nearly equal to that consumed last year. In so far as quotations are concerned, they are about one-fourth cent per pound lower than at the close of October, and all things considered, we can

but feel that they are fully up to, if not above normal value. There may be fluctuations of prices and a temporary hardening immediately after the 1st prox., but we are of opinion that the ist prox., but we are of opinion that the trade will serve their best interests through-out the senson by pursuing the hand-to mouth policy: (1) As the forward supply of domestic is ample for all requirements. (2) Sundwich Island rice now obtainable at equal price with the domestic. (3) Japan due by the middle of February, Patna in March, and (Rangoon) Java in April. All of the foreign will be of new crop, superior quality, and owing to the monetary depression in the far east, styles suitable for the requirements of the United States securable as the season progresses on equal or better terms than now offered in the domestic.

Mike Was Disfigured. As the result of an altercation and excessive drinking Red Mike, as he styles himself, received a severe blow in the abdomen at the hands of an Italian on South Thirteenth street yesterday afternoon. He also received several bruises apon his head and face, with a small gash on his nose. Mike says that the Italian used a brick as a The injured party was taken to the Presbyterian hospital.

Will Resign His Position. Kansas City, Jan. 1 .- Judge James Gibson of the circuit court of Jackson county is in Jefferson City today for the purpose of presenting his resignation to Governor Stone, to take effect January 9, 1894. The judge considers the salary of \$3,500 paid circuit judges inadequate, and will become a mem-ber of a law firm of this city.

Wool Growers to Meet. CANONSBURG, Pa., Jan. 1.-The annual neeting of the National Delaine Merino sheep Breeders association will be held in the opera house, this place, January 17, 1894. In connection with the meeting it is proposed to have a wool growers' convention to discuss the duty of wool growers in view of the present depressed condition of the wool growing industry.

Judge William Lawrence, president of the

National Wool Growers association; Major Pickler, member of congress from South Da-kota, and other speakers are expected. The wool growers of Washington and adjoining counties will also be present.

Kansas Pederation or Labor. LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. I .- A two days session of the State Federation of Labor was called to order at the Knights of Pythias hall in this city by the president. Only business of a routine nature came before the body during the afternoon. Vonight there was a ball for the delegates and members of the local trade union at Odd Fellows hall. The convention is the largest yet held by the state federation.

Which nature is constantly giving in the shape of boils, pimples, eruptions, ulcers, etc. These show that the blood is contaminated, and some assistance must be given to relieve the trouble. Is the remedy to force out these poissons, and enable you to

GET WELL. "I have had for years a humor in my blood, which made me dread to shave, as small boils or pimples would be cut, thus causing the shaving to

be a great annoyanes. After taking three bottles my face is all clear and smooth as it should be—appetite splendid, sleep well, and feel like running a foot all from the use of S. S. S.

CHAS, HEATON, 73 Laurel st. Phila.

Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed from Treatise on blood and skin diseases mailed from EVIFT SPECIFIC CO. Atlana. Oa





HIRSCHBERG'S H. HIRSUTIALING SABIL

SPECTACLES

brated Nonchangeable 5 Spectacle s and Eye

Glasses for

EYE GLASSES O Omaha, by MAX MEYER & BRO. CO., ONLY,



PATENTS C. No attorney's fee unt Write for Inventor's Guid



Man - Daveloped RENEWED THE GREAT LIFE CUPIDINE, WILL culars and testimentals, DAVOL MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 2076, San Fran-eisco, Cal.

SOUTH OMAHA.

Union Stock Yards Company, South Omaha. Best Cattle Ho and Shapp market in the wart

> COMMISSION HOUSES. Wood Brothers.

Live Stock Commission Merchants South Umaha-Telephone Hist. WALTER E. W. SO. | Managere Market reports by mail and wire cheerful urnished upon application.

Manufacturers & Jobbers Directory

BAGS & TWINES | TENTS, ETC. Bemis Omaha Bag Omaha Tent-Awaing COMPANY. COMPANY Importers and manufac-turers of flour sacks, buriage, twins. BOOTS AND SHOES.

Salesroom and Office -1107-1139-1111 Ho car I 4t Factory - 110-1121-1121 Howard St.
We are the ONLY Manufactures: of Boots and
Shoos in the state of Nobraska.
A general invitation is extended to all to inspect
our newfactory. Kirkendall, Jones & | Amer. Hand-Sewed

Morse-Coe Shoe Company.

COMPANY. Wholesale mfrs., agents Hoston Rubber Shoe Co., 1107-1104-1106 Harney Street. SHOE CO., boots, shoes and rubber goods, 1306 1319 Harney Street. DRY GOODS. M. E. Smith & Co. | Kilpatrick-Koch Dry Dry goods, notions, fur-nishing goods, corner lith and floward Sts. GOODS CO. Hith and Harner Streets.

FURNITURE. COAL. Omaha Upholstering Johnson Bros. COMPANY. Company. Upholstered furniture. WHOLESALE COATA 1008 Farnam Street, Omaha, New Wholesale only.

Rector & Wilhelmy Lobeck & Linn. COMPANY. Deale's in hardware in Corner 10th and Jackson HATS, ETC. W. A. L. Gibbon & Co Wholesale Hats caps, straw goods gloves, mittens, 1.11 and Harney Streets. COMMISSION. LUMBER. John A. Wakefield, Branch & Co. Imported American Port Produce. fruits of kee coment and Quincy white lima. kinds, oysters. STOVE REPAIR! LIQUORS.

HARDWARE.

Omana Stove Repail Frick & Herbert, Wholesale liquor dealers 1001 Farnam St. PAPER. OILS.

Standard Oil Co. Carpenter Paper Co Carry a full stock of printing wrapping and Bedned and lubricating writing papers, card

olis, axio grease, es