## WELCOMED THE NEW-YEAR Childs and the County, everything was made as cheerful as possible and the holiday was observed in a quiet manner.

Bidding Farewell to the Year that Has per's Young People for \$2.00 a year. Passed Away.

HOW THE DAY WAS OBSERVED IN THE CITY

In One Round of Pleasure the People of the Metropolis Joined Hands to Make the Advent of the New Year a Day to Be Remembered.

Just before midnight the man-about-town neighbor was still unsubdued. In five minutes more his disordered stilre was scattered in wildest confusion on trunks, carpet and first sight. Their literary and personal dresser, while the votary of Bacchanalian tastes ran in the same channels, and the aushrines was stretched in that profound slum-ber in which indignant nature seeks relaxa-professed to draw inspiration from her sotion from the excesses of the day. In the quarter of an hour that followed he lived a lifetime of revelry and song. In his exa lifetime of revelry and song. In his ex-cited dreams he was in a city where gut-this was accomplished that Stevenson would ters flowed with sparkling wine and golden come out to the Golden state and make goblets were suspended from every lamp post. Music, soft as the melody from a according to this program. When Sam Ostorne was told of the desire of his wife, he fairy's harp, floated in harmonious measures fairy's harp, floated in harmonious measures made no objection, but, like a model Ameri-from a hundred balconies and half drawn can husband, gave his wife all the aid in shades disclosed glimpses of such lovilness his power. The result was that she secured as tempted Paris to forget that he was her freedom. The tidings were sent to the Menelaus' guest.

There was a tumult in the street below. The slumberer stirred, and in a moment the scene had changed. He was in a gorgeous banquet hall, where voices were raised in his honor. His feet pressed the softest Axminster, and as the applause trembled on his ear he was touching glasses with Chauncey M. Depew, Then a wild, shrill whistle pierced the air. The slumberer awoke. It was followed by another and then another, until a thousand calliopes seemed to be screaming in his ears. He started from the bed, while appalling visions of midnight flames and awful danger succeeded the silvery vaporings of his dream. The incubus of his potations still weighted his brain as he snatched wildly at his cloth-ing. As he secured a shoe, two shots rang out from the alley. He reached for the other as a dozen more shots pierced the din and they were answered until visions of murders galore danced before his excited fancy A babel of shouts mingled with the fanonade as he grasped some of his valuables dashed frantically down the corridor The elevator had stopped, but he almost feldown the winding stairway until he reached

"Happy New Year," smiled the affable night clerk. He glanced at the big clock over the desk. It registered 12:05. "The h—l it is" said the rounder. He threw a dollar on the counter for the boys and wearily climbed five flights of stairs to the couch he had so abruptly quitted. And his golden visions came again no more.

At the Y. M. C. A. The reception at the Young Men's Christian association, from 4 until 10 o'clock p. m., was pre-eminent in point of public interest. Tables were spread in the large rooms on the second floor. An inviting array of refreshments, served by handsome women, greeted each visitor. A reception committee, con-sisting of members of the association ushered the callers and extended a cordial welcome. Over 2,000 persons availed themselves of the hospitality. A small Christ-mas tree stood near each table. Each guest was asked to leave his or her card upon one of the boughs of the small evergreens. It was a unique idea, and the effect was pleas-

The rooms were profusely decorated with smilax, flags and bunting. The names of the members of the committees, who dis-charged their various duties to the evident satisfaction of all, were published in The Bee yesterday.

the leadership of Franz Adelmann, was stationed in the reception room, and discoursed a number of musical favorities.

junior teams in the gymnasium at 4:30 o'clock. An athletic exhibition followed at 8 o'clock in the same place. At 9 o'clock picked teams, under the respective captaincy of Mr. Engler and Mr. Toy, also gave a display of their proficiency in basket ball. The game of basket ball was won by Captain Toy's team, by a score of 6 to 0.

At 8:45 o'clock Rev. S. Wright Butler pre-

sided at an entertainment in the auditorium Recent improvements have greatly benefited the acoustic faculties of the hali. Dr. Butler characteristic wit and eloquence extended a New Year's welcome to all.

met with enthusiastic approval, and consisted of a plano solo by Mrs. Edith Waggoner, selections by the T. K. quartet and Turner Zither club, club swinging by the gymnasium Sandows, with piano accompaniment; a clarinet solo by Franz Adelmann class drill, led by O. E. Engler; Alois Swo boda in muscular tests, and a recitation by

In addition to the ladies who were name as receiving there were the following: Mes-dames Will Rhoades, C. W. Cox, H. F. Roberson; Misses Bedford, Van Sieven, Cham-bers, Reese, Graves, Edith Tebitt, Frances Wilcox, Elizabeth Allan, Louise Harris. With the Woman's Clubs.

From 3 to 6 o'clock the Women's club gave the usual New Year's reception in its club rooms. Relat'ves and friends of the members were invited and during the hours of the reception the rooms were comfortably filled by guests. The occasion was of the usual democratic character that marks the affairs of the club and was thoroughly enable. The members laughed and chatted a manner entirely out of keeping with the character of the coming woman as she is usually pictured and toward whose develop-ment the club is working. Refreshments consisting of cake and ice cream, were served The young women of the Young Women's Christian association gave a New Year's reception to their friends from 4 to 6 o'clock and in the evening from 8 to 10 o'clock in their cosy club rooms in The Bee building. A large number of guests came in to enjoy a few minutes' social diversion. They were received by the members of the board of managers of the association, who showed them the comfortable quarters of the association. No regular form of entertainment was given, but throughout the reception the members amused the guests with musical selections. Dainty refreshments in the shape of cake and ice cream were among the acceptable portions of the affair.

At Hotels and Clubs. At the hotels, elaborate menu cards were prepared and an extra spread of epicurean delicacies were placed before the patrons.

There was a large number of strangers in the city at the various hostelries. At the Omaha club, many members dropped in to enjoy the palatial new quarters at Twentieth and Douglas streets.

The Commercial club was practically de-serted, but a few of the old guard occu-pled chairs in the reception room and availed

themselves of the standard literature within A few of the faithful had an informal

gathering under the massive antiers at the Elks' lodge rooms.

At the depot, there was comparatively lit tle through travel, but the local business en joyed a boom. Most of the trains were on time. Several railroad employes of the yards who were caught in the retrenchment wave loitered about with just a trifle of sarcasm on their faces when people wished them a appy New Year. The street car employes celebrated the day

by riding for revenue, and consoled them-selves with the old superstition that a man with a job on New Year's day would have the year round.
prisoners in the city and county jails given a holiday and served with more

liberal meals, with a few extras, but they had to amuse themselves in the best man-

INDUSTRIAL

ROMANCE OF A ROMANCER. The Courtship and Marriage of Robert Louis Stevenson

A San Francisco writer gives a very interesting sketch of the late Robert Louis Stevenson, devoting considerable space to the romance of his marriage. He says: "Stevenson first came here to get married. His bride he had met in France, when she was the wife of a Californian. When Stevenson was making that trip that bore fruit in his delightful book, "An Inland Voyage," he met in Paris Mrs. Samuel Osborne of San had completed the bibulous circles which Francisco. She came of Dutch parentage, he had traversed since early morning. With her maiden name being Van de Grifft, but unsteady steps he reached his hotel and caught the last elevator upstairs. As he industriously labored to find a receptacle for millionaire. She was a brilliant brunette, his night key snatches of "Sweet Marie" with the vivid coloring and many of the floated through the corridor and proclaimed tastes of a gypsy. Her husband had gone to the other lodgers that the spirit of their with her on a vacation, but he had been neighbor was still unsubdued. In five min-

ing with some friends at the French capital. She and Stevenson fell in love at ciety, and when she left for home it was understood that she was to get a divorce from her husband by means of the easy distant lover, and he prepared to come out into the west after his inammorata. Original in everything, he determined to take the trip in a novel fashion, so he engaged passage in the steerage of one of the great ocean lines, with the design of writing up

his experience. He secured plenty of ma-terial, for the voyage was rough, and he had a sorry time among the emigrants, who were herded together like sheep. This experience, however, didn't cure him, and he ok passage in an emigrant car, and crossed the plains in that fashion. This was worse than the steerage trip, as the people were packed closer, and the Journey, owing to the many delays and slow time, consumed two weeks "When Stevenson reached San Francisco

he was a sorry object. He had a hacking cough, spat blood, and had contracted a troublesome skin disease from herding with unclean emigran's. Foul air and poor food had reduced his strength, and he was a semi-invalid. He was received, however, with open arms. As soon as he was cleaned up, however, and a trifle recovered from the fatigue of a long journey, the wedding was held. The remarkable feature of it was that Sam Osborne was present, and gave away the bride, his ex-wife, with a heartiness that would have done credit to the most disinterested persons, while he capped the climax of his performances by introducing to the bride and groom a handsome and stylishly dressed young woman as his affianced wife. It takes Bohemianism to rise superior to such an American specimen of elective affinities as this, but the actors in this strange scene were equal to it. The marriage feast was very gay, and soon after

It was over Stevenson went with his bride to a deserted mining camp on Howell mountain, in Napa county, to recuperate his health. There he wrote the book which he called "The Silverado Squatters," which is one of his best things, although justice has never been done it by the reviewers because of their unfamiliarity with the scenes it de-scribes. Stevenson lived for several months at the deserted mining camp of Silverade, breathing in health with the balsam of the ine and the redwood. He was than finan dally reduced and he had no reputation in this country. His book on his California experiences went a-begging, and finally the Century editors published it in several in-

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

After Taking His name is Charles B. Hoffman and he lives at Butte, Mont. He was standing at the mouth of a mine when the lightning A game of basket ball was played by the struck the straw hat he was wearing, and it tore a hole in the hat and cut part of the

left him naked. Both his overalls and the shirt he was wearing presented the appearance of having passed through a sausage mill. Hoffman sent his picture to the New

accident. "I would like," he writes, "for some one o explain to me why I was not killed in-

He has been asking this question ever since the accident happened, but thus far he has not received a satisfactory answer. Nobody can tell him why he was not killed by the lightning. The bolt, he says, after passing through his hat, struck him on the shoulder and ran the full length of his body, burning the skin to a crisp on the sides and legs It also cut his left foot on the side and bot tom, breaking the bones of the foot. "My clothes were torn to pieces and thrown om my body," says Mr. Hoffman, "and my

shoes were torn from both feet." he was confined to the hospital for nine

When Hoffman's clothing was examined after the accident, it was seen that in many places the lightning had cut the cloth as neatly as if it had been done with a razor Some of the cuts were long and straight. The lightning took his clothes off quicker than he could have undressed himself, and it threw them in a pile on one side of the rack, with his shoes carefully deposited be side the pile. The c'othes even seemed to have been neatly folded until they were ex-amined and found to be a pile of rags.

Hoffman's "pants" had been yanked off dim without the formality of pulling them over his feet. This seemingly impossible task was accomplished by the lightning first cutting each leg open, and then it appeared to have taken them by the seat and dropped them on the coat, to finish the job

by depositing Mr. Hoffman's straw hat on top After it got through with Hoffman this remarkable streak of lightning ran along a metal track into the Glengary mine, at the nouth of which he had been working. to the end of the shaft, which is 400 feet below the surface of the ground, and then it ran along a "cross cut" 200 feet, where branched off and for sixty feet followed

There was several men at work at this oint, and all were more or less stunned. The bolt of lightning went into the earth when it reached the end of the "winze." Hoffman is now known in Butte as "the hu-man lightning rod."

Dreadful Panishment. Harper's Bazar: "Do you remember," ald Mr. Cawker to his wife, "that when the levely Miss Beeson jilted young Mr. Spudds, five years ago, to marry Mr. Dillingham, the rejected one swore a mighty oath to be re-

venged on his successful rival?"
"Yes, replied Mrs. Cawker, "I remember t well, but such threats never amount to 'In this case they did. Spudds has filled

fat the ancient grudge he bears Dilling-"He hasn't killed him, has he?"
"Oh no. His torture is more lingering than that, my dear."

"What has he done?"
"Dillingham told me of it himself, and I
must say that the scheme does Spudds credit in its ingenious cruelty."
"But tell me what it is."

"Well, after the wedding Spudds went and allied himself with a fashionable store in the city, and ever since then he has occupled his time in preparing the most percomprise the pick of the industrial popula-tion of England. The movement originated and has been worked entirely by men of this pied his time in preparing the most per-fectly irresistible descriptions of openings of all sorts, and sending special invitations to Mrs. Dillingham to attend them. The poor fellow tells me that he has two mortgages on his house now, and expects to go into ir-retrievable bankruptcy immediately after the next opening at Spudd's stere." class. In some places the stores almost mo nopolize the trade of the working class popu lation. Only those who want credit deal elsewhere. In towns where this is the case the ordinary tradesman seldom gets a working class cash customer. He has to rely on

Remarkable Growth and Success of the Movement in England.

SMALL BEGINNINGS, VAST RESULTS

The Jubilee of a Society Which Started with \$140 and Now Has a Capital of \$90,000,000-Seventeen Hundred Societies in the Country.

The working people of Rochdale, Lancasshire, England, have just celebrated the jubilee of the co-operative movement. It was done in a very quiet and sensible way, The principal feature was a donation of \$5,000 to the Rochdale Infirmary. This sum was voted to the hospital by the Equitable Pioneer society, the co-operative organization which was started in December, 1844, and the example and influence of which have, according to the New York Sun, wholly transformed retail trade in hundreds of towns in industrial England. The Pioneer society was established by some weavers, whose joint capital amounted to \$140. There are now in England more than 1,700 co-operative societies, with 1,300,000 members. Their aggregate capital amounts to \$90,000,000, the annual turnover to about \$250,000,000, and the profits to nearly \$23,500,000 a year. The movement began in a very small way.

The twenty-eight weavers who started it half a century ago had no idea that they were going to bring about a revolution in any department of English trade, or be the pioneers in a far reaching social movement. They were merely dissatisfied with the groceries they obtained at the ordinary stores and the prices they were compelled to pay for them. and they determined to supply themselves on a co-operative plan. Some of them were in debt, and with all of them a great effort was needed to save the little ready money which was necessary to start the new store. When each of them had contributed \$5 to the undertaking a start was made. One of the weavers went to Manchester and bought at wholesale rates barrels of flour, sugar, butter and oatmeal. Each of the twenty-eight subscribers bought his weekly supplies from the little store. He paid cash at the price current in the neighborhood, with the result that when a clearance had been made and a balance struck a good profit was shown on the turnover. The experiment was repeated, and with equal success, and before the co-operative idea had been tried many weeks it was found necessary to hire a room and give the store an established and permanent character. A room was taken for which a rent of \$50 was paid.

BECAME A PERMANENT BUSINESS. Up to this time the co-operators had met when the supplies from Manchester arrived and taken their shares away with them. When the permanent store was opened an-other plan was adopted. The store was open in the evenings only, and after the weavers had finished work at the factories they took turns in acting as salesmen. This plan was continued until business had de veloped to such an extent that it required the care of a permanent manager and two or three assistants. It was not long before this stage was reached. At the end of the second year the membership had increased from twenty-eight to seventy-four; the capital stood at \$900 and there was a profit for the year of \$160. This was in 1845. In 1846, \$360 was divided; in 1847, \$400; and since then the Rochdale society has gone on in-creasing in membership, capital and turnover urtil in 1894 it is in a position to vote \$5,000 to a hospital to celebrate its jubilee. From 1844 onward numerous towns and villages in the north of England followed the example of the people of Rochdale and established cooperative stores, and as they succeeded in their enterprises they went into new lines. At first business was confined to groceries Butchers' shops were next added, and later on the societies branched out into dry goods, shoes, tailoring and furniture, until now it is

possible to buy all the ordinary requisites of life at the stores of the existing societies. Until early in the '60s the managers of Experience of a Montana Man Before and each co-operative store bought goods at vholesale in what they regarded as the bes market and there was no national organiza-tion in which the societies were affiliated In 1864 the principle of co-operation was ap-plied to wholesale buying. The Co-operative Wholesale society was established and sinc then most of the societies have done their buying through this concern, which has its headquarters in Manchester and depots in all the large towns. This society was fully organized in 1865. In that year its turnover amounted to \$603,750; for 1893 the sales amounted to more than \$47,500,000, and now more than 1,000 societies, with \$25,000 mem bers, have subscribed to its capital. In 1844 the Rochdale weavers were able to carry the purchases for their store in a wheel-barrow. Last year the Co-operative Whole sale society had a fleet of seven ocean-going steamers of its own, exclusively used in bringing home its purchases from abroad. The society's agents are established in every country which has products to sell; and in the case of dried fruits and similar good: it often buys up the produce of an island or of an entire fruit-growing district. Among

British buyers it does the largest trade of al n the produce of the world. EVERYTHING SOLD FOR CASH. Although the co-operative societies have become so numerous and the volume of their rade is now so large, there has been practi-He became unconscious as soon as he was struck by the lightning, and did not revive for an hour and a half. When he regained his senses Hoffman was in great pain, and cally no change in the simple de-tails of organization and constitution adopted by the Rochdale pioneers a member of a co-operative society it is only necessary to subscribe \$5 to the society's share capital. The sum so invested gives the shareholder a voice in the management of the society, and entitles him to a dividend based on the amount of his purchases at the store The management is in the hands of a committee elected annually by the members, and to this committee is entrusted all responsipility. It appoints the paid manager and the salesmen, elects delegates to the wholesale society's meetings, and generally acts for a co-operative society, as a board of directors

does for a joint stock association.

It is open to anyone to make purchases at the stores. Prices are the same to mem-bers and non-members, and there is abso-lutely no credit. Trade at the co-operative stores differs from trade in ordinary stores in this, that for every penny spent at the co-operative stores checks are given to pur-chasers. At the end of a quarter a dividend is declared at so much in the pound on the purchases. Members then hand in their checks, and either draw the dividend or allow it to accrue to their credit. In the latter case interest is paid on the money, usually at the rate of 5 per cent, with a limit, however, on the sum which can be placed to the credit of any one member. Thus, if the dividend is at the rate of half a crown on the pound, a family whose trading for the quarter amounted to f12 will have 30 shillings standing to its credit. Nonmembers receive a dividend on their purchases, but not at the same rate as members. bers. Usually there is a difference of about 25 per cent in the dividends payable to mem-

rs and nonmembers. In connection with most of the co-operativ societies reading rooms are maintained which are free to members. There are also halls for social and educational purposes; in the smaller towns frequently these are the only halls so available. In many of the large towns the societies spend liberal sums on education. They organize free lectures, and often pay the fees of their members or the children of their members who care to attend the evening schools and technical classes. Although no credit is allowed at the stores, in times of exceptional distress the societies often make liberal grants to funds. Many of the more important societies have large and carefully selected libraries, and led the way in establishing lending libraries for the working classes long before the mu-nicipal councils embarked on this work. WORKING PEOPLE ITS SUPPORTERS.

Members of the co-operative societies are almost exclusively of the working classes and

cans in provincial England often remark on the comparatively shufil amount of adver-tising done by tradesmen. There is little of the spirited advertising which characterizes tradesmen in American cities. One reason for this is that

cities. One reason for this is that no amount of adventing would ever draw the working class rask trade to ordinary tradesmen doing business in a town where a co-operative society has a strong hold. Every penny a working class customer has to spend goes, if possible, to the co-operative store, to be represented in the pile of checks which he is a commendation for dividend day. which he is accumulating for dividend day. Members will often, walk a mile and pass a dozen good shops in order to make a 6-penny purchase at the society's store. As has been stated, the invariable rule is money down

on the counter for every purchase, and the shall carry the goods home, no matter what their weight or bulk? A map of England showing the location of the 1,700 co-operative stores would present some curious features. It would show that most of them are in the north and midlands. Here and there outside those sections

there are isolated societies; but these have usually been started by people from the north who have settled in fairly large numbers in these places. In all the railway centers, such as Crewe, Gloucester, Swindon, Peterborough and Doncaster, these societies exist, owing to the fact that in the first thirty years of the railway era the mechanics in the locomotive, car and wagon shops at these places were recruited largely from the north of England and brought the co-operative idea with them to their new settlements.

ment has never thrived among workingmen is London. If a map of the kind suggested were made the area comprised in the metropowere made the area comprised in the metropo-lis would be comparatively a blank, almost as much a blank as the purely agricultural counties of England. London working people are not too poor, but there is no neighborliness among them. In working class Lon-don the movement has been tried in only two or three districts, and there the measure

of success has been small. Industrial Notes.

Baltimore sends cetton duck to Japan. London is now trying an apparatus which, is claimed, will abate the sewer gas nusance by utilizing the gas.

Reports compiled by the Manufacturers Record show that the southern states this year produced more than one-third of the total corn crop of the United States.

A new project for the sanitation of the sewers of the City of Mexico, at a cost of about \$25,000, calls for the building of some twenty-five wind mills in different parts of the city to rotate paddle wheels in the sewers and quicken the current to one meter per second

The Paper World says that a large new sulphite wood pulp manufactory has just been completed at Forshaga, Sweden. The Flod-goist system has been adopted, the boiling taking place in rotary boilers, the largest of this construction which have hitherto been in use. The factory is being worked by six turbines, with an aggregate of 400 horsepower. Each turbine works a separate department. In Norway electrical treatment is being adopted in bleaching pulp. The pulp being placed in chloride solution, the electric current is turned on. From twenty to forty minutes suffices for the operation.

The process is patented. An extraordinary horseless carriage, which is not electric, but propelled by steam, is an innovation in France. It is built of tubes, which are incased in a light framework, and therefore, not seen. These tubes form the tank to supply the water direct to the cylinders, for there is no boller. The water is conducted into two little tubes with closed ends, over oil-lighted wicks no larger than those of a duplex lamp. These supply steam for the cylinders sufficient to propel a carriage for four persons at the rate of fifteen miles an hour over level ground, and three or four miles an hour up ordinary road grades. The wheels are fitted with bicycle spokes, and have solid rubber tires. A coachman sits in front before a pair of upright handles not unlike those of a bicycle, with which he steers. The first cost of these carriages is about \$1,000, but the kerosene wick is a cheap horse, and costs nothing to keep and little to make go.

No one who has taken Harper's Magazine gives it up willingly. Price, \$4.00 a year. FACTS ABOUT COUNTIES.

Imaginary Lines and Not Natural Bound-Few even of the New England states have made use of natural features for county boundaries. British kings set the fashlon in the new world of marking political divisions by imaginary lines, and the fashion, says the in states old and new. Its final development is found in the western states and territories, where nature's boundaries, mountain ranges and rivers are neglected for the sake of ties are as irregular in shape as any in the world, has not made use of natural land marks to any considerable extent. Vermont and New Hampshire have here and ther boundaries. Massachusetts and Connecticut have disregarded natural boundaries in great legree. Even the great Connecticut river flows across counties, and is a boundary line only between parts of Middlesex and New London counties in Connecticut. Rhode Island's chief county boundaries are imag-

Massachusetts has two island counties, Dukes and Nantucket. Island counties occur also in New York and Washington, but not elsewhere, though the larger part of Door county, Wisconsin, is an island in Lake Michigan. Washington's island county bears the name of Island and is surrounded by the waters of Puget sound. Maine's countles average nearly 500 square miles each in area, and there are several each of which is larger than the state of Rhode Island.

New York has few natural county bound aries, save in the lake regions and along the Hudson. New Jersey has artificial boundaries for many counties, but Pennsylvania has used mountains and rivers in many instances. Delaware has used small streams to bound her counties and even her townships, or hundreds, as they are called. Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia, having plenty streams and mountain ranges, use such natural features for county boundaries. Vir ginia's counties are unusually small in both area and population. Natural boundaries are usual in the Carolinas, Georgia and Ala bama, but Mississippi has many imaginary county lines, and her counties are notched way to suggest that they were made with a view to the production of one of those wooden puzzle maps that are held together by the notches. Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky have the character-istic rectangular county forms with many imaginary boundary lines, though creeks and rivers are used to some extent in Kentucky and Tennessee. Florida has boundary lines of each sort, and so has Texas, save in the northwest, where natural boundaries are almost entirely disregarded. Buchel county Texas, is a right-angled triangle, and perhaps the only one in the United States. The states of the middle west have paratively few natural county boundaries, and those immediately beyond the Missis-sippi almost disregard, landmarks in the choice of county lines, the counties being piled mathematically tier on tier. Even the great river Platte flows across Nebraski much of its way through counties.

The Rocky mountain states, unable to dis-regard the stern necessities of great rivers and almost impassable mountain ranges, have accepted these natural features as county lines, though the Missouri flows through one the North Dakota countles. Oregon and Washington have accepted mountain ranges and great rivers for county lines, and so has California, though in many cases imaginary

ing class cash customer. He has to rely on occurs for the place when a vacancy occurs on people of greater social pretensions. Amerithe police force."

SAUCH KRAUT—Choice white, per bbl., \$1.50; per ball bbl., \$2.50; mince MEAT—Fancy, in half bbls., per bb.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKETS

Cattle Receipts Extremely Light and Holiday Business Soon Over.

TRADING BRISK AT UNEVEN PRICES

The one place where the co-operative move- in the morning, and the trade was all over

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STOCKERS AND FEEDERS.

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HOGS—The receipts of hogs were somewhat larger than anticipated, and with the aid of rather unfavorable reports from other points buyers were enabled to bear the market about 5c. The average quality of the offerings was pretty fair, although there was nothing very choice. The market closed weak and dull at the decline. The top was \$4.45, as against \$4.55 on

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56, 199	4 20		225	80	4 35
78186	120 4 20	7	7246	40	4 35
82206	160 4 20	6	8 258		4 35
81192	4 27	7	2		4 37%
105192	120 4 23		298	80	4 40
85207	4 21		7227	120	4 40
9248	4 23	6	2292	80	4 45
84234	360 4 2			7222	12000
11/21/22/22		AND RO	UGH.		
1180	2 50	- 1	5128		3 30
1190	2 4	1	5 88		3 50
19 52	2 4	3	5 96		3 50
2185	2 7	. 6	104		3 50
40 81	3 2	3	2108		3 50
8 82	3 2	5 5	5128		3 80
21 90	3 2	110	0132		3 85
				EMPLY.	

SHEEP-A small bunch of common natives were received. The market was nominally steady. Fair to choice natives are quoted at \$2.2563.09, fair to good westerns at \$2.0662.09, ommon and stock sheep at \$1.00@2.00, hoice 40 to 100-lb, lambs at \$2.50@3.85.

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

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,100 head; shipments, 500 head. Market strong to 5c higher; Texas steers, \$2.0002.75; Texas cows, \$2.0002.75; beef steers, \$3.2062.50; native cows, \$1.0063.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.5062.55; bulls and mixed, \$1.5062.85.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,900 head; shipments, 1,000 head. Market 5610c higher; bulk of sales, \$4.15 69.45; heavy, \$4.1569.450; packers, \$4.0564.50; light, \$4.0064.30; Yorkers, \$4.0064.15; pigs, \$3.0062.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; shipments, none. Market steady and unchanged.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET.

Staple and Fancy Produce. BUTTER-Culled stock, 8c; common to fair, 5@10c; fair to good country, 19@12c; cho'ce to fancy, 14@16c; gathered creamery, 19@20c; separator creamery, 29@21c.

EGGS-Strictly fresh laid, 186:19c. LIVE POULTRY-Old hens, 6c; spring chickens, 6c; ducks, 6@7c; turkeys, 7@8c; heavy toms, Tic; geese, 6c.
DRESSED POULTRY-Chickens. DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, fair, 7671/2c; choice large, 71/45/5c; choice small, 72671/2c; turkeys, fair to good, \$49/5c; choice heavy, 19671/2c; turkeys, fair to good, \$67/5c; fancy, 96/10c; gesse, fair to good, 66/7c; fancy, 96/10c; gesse, fair to good, 66/7c; fancy, 96/10c; gesse, fair to good, 66/7c; fancy, 96/10c; GAME—Prairie chickens, per doz., 34.50; four call, per doz., 31.56/61/3c; grouse, per doz., \$1.56/61/3c; grouse, per doz., \$1.56/61/3c; grouse, per doz., \$1.56/61/3c; ducks, mixed, per doz., \$1.56/61/3c; canvashacks, 34.966/5.0c; mallards and red heads, \$2.56/2.7c; quall, \$1.50; deer saddes, 12/61/3c; antelope saddes, 12/61/3c; targe and coarse, 56/4c. CHEESE—Wisconsin full cream, Young A. 16/7c; however, \$1.5c; however, \$1.5c;

1. 15c.

HAY—Upland hay, \$9; midland, \$8.50; lowland, \$8.50; lowland, \$8.70; straw, \$6. Color makes the price on hay. Light shades sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

PIGEONS—Old birds, per doz., \$0c@\$1.00.

VEGETABLES. POTATOES-Western stock, car lots, & \$65c; nall lots, 65@70c. OLD BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, \$1.9032.00;

OLD BEANS—Hand-picked, navy, \$1.9032.00;
Lima beans, per 1b., 5/sc.
ONIONS—On orders, 6/sc.
CABBAGE—On orders, 1/sc.
CELERY—Per doz., 35/s/s/sc.
SWEET POTATOES—Home grown, \$2.75; Muscatne, \$1.006/3.25.
BEETS—Per bbl., \$2.
CARROTS—Per bbl., \$2.
CARROTS—Per bbl., \$2.
CAULIFLOWER—Per doz., \$2.75/\$2.00.
HORSERADISH—Per bbl., \$2.
PARSNIPS—Per bbl., \$2.
RUTABAGAS—Fer bbl., \$2.
PARSLEY—Per doz. bunches, 35c.
TURNIPS—Per bbl., \$2.
SPLIT PEAS—Per bb., \$2.
GREEN FEAS—Per bb., \$1.56.
GREEN FEAS—Per bb., \$1.56.
LETTUCE—Per doz., 55c.
LETTUCE—Per doz., 55c.
FRUITS.

FRUITS.

FRUITS.
QUINCES—California, per 56-lb. box, \$1.50 .
PEACHES—None.
PLUMS—California, none.
PLUMS—California, none.
PEUNES—None.
PEARS—Winter Nellis, \$2; Vicars, \$1.75.
APPLES—Good stock, per bbl., \$3; Genitons, \$2.75; eastern stock, \$3.50; greenings, \$3.506/3.73.
GRAPES—Concord, none; Malagas, per 65 to \$8-lb, bbls., gross, \$9.006/9.50.
CRANBERRIES—Jerseys, fancy, \$10.50 per bbl.
TROPICAL FRUITS.
The first carbad of oranges from Riverside.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

The first carioad of oranges from Riverside.

Cal., this year was shipped to San Francisco
for the holiday trade. The fruit was sold f. o.
b, at \$2.50 a box. This is later than usual for
the first shipments to be made, but it is said
there is a desire to hold the fruit until it is
riper.

Piper.
ORANGES—Floridas, per box, 150s, 176s, and 20bs, 12.75; 128s, 12.40g2.75.
TANGERINES—Floridas, per haif box, 12.25.
BANANAS—Choles stock, 12.00g2.50 per bunch, LEMONS—Malaga, 13.75; fancy, Florida, sizes 250 and 360, 14.00g4.25; new Messinas, sizes 260 and 360, 14.75g3.40.
PINEAPPLES—None.
MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

boundaries are used...

A single county of Montana is about as large as all the New England states together save Maine. Cherry county, Nebraska, is nearly as large as New Jersey, and one county in Arizona is nearly as large as Vermont and New Hampshire. One county in Wyoming exceeds by 200 square miles the area of Vermont, and any one of twenty far western counties is almost double the area of Delaware.

The Obtuse Outlander.

Indianapolis Journal: "You Americans," said the superior foreign gentleman, "will never know the full value of existence till you learn to appreciate the blessings of rest."

"We do already," replied the native. If you don't believe it just watch the scramble that occurs for the place when a vacancy occurs on the police force."

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—INL. Se; medium, per can, 16c; horseshoes, 12c; extra sandards, 16c; extra selects. Isc; company selects, 20c; New York Deck, 18c; Science, 18c; extra sandards, 16c; extra selects, Isc; company selects, 20c; New York Deck, 18c; New York Deck, 18c; New York, 18c; California, 18c; standard, 4 to 10-th. cans. per 1b., 19c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, per dog, 18c.

MUTS—Almonds, 15c; English wainuts, soft-shelled, 12c; standards, 16c; filteria, 18c; standards, 16c; filteria, 18c; standards, 16c; fallfornia, 18c; standards, 16c; fallf

Buc; 10-gal, kegs, 6c; condensed, per case of 3 doz, pkgs., \$2.50. FISH-Sunnab and perch doz, pisga, acgs, ec; condensed, per case of 3

FISH Sunfish and perch, &c; buffalo, 7c; croppic, 19c; cattleb, 12c; black bass, 29c.

CIDER—Pure Julce, per bbl., \$5.50; half bbl., \$3.

SHEEP PELITS—Green saited, each, 254990; green saited shearlings (short wooled early skine), each, 56415c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skine), each, 56415c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skine), No. 1, each, 5640c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skine), No. 2, each, 56; dry flint Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 166c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 466c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 466c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 466c.

TRADING BRISK AT UNEVEN PRICES

Dealers Made a Rush at the Slack Offerings and Cleaned the Pens Early—Hogs and Cleaned the Pens Early—Hogs Exactly Opposite Cattle in All Essentials.

TUESDAY, Jan. 1.

The receipts today were 700 cattle, 2,900 hogs, 49 sheep and 25 horses, as against 920 cattle, 2,828 hogs and 106 sheep yesterday. With only 19 fresh loads of cattle in the yards there was not room for the making of much of a market. As usual under such circumstances the trading was rushed through in a hurry and prices were unevenly higher. While some sellers thought they received from 10c to 10c more than yesterday, there were others who did not regard their sales as any better than yesterday. As high as \$4.65 was paid for some 1.237-ib, steers, but the bulk of the dressed beef steers went at from 32.55 to 34.15.

The five or six loads of cows and mixed stock offered were picked up in short order in the morning, and the trade was all over long before midday. Prices on desirable stock offered were picked up in short order in the morning, and the trade was all over long before midday. Prices on desirable stock offered were picked up in short order in the morning, and the trade was all over long before midday. Prices on desirable stock offered were picked up in short order in the morning, and the trade was all over long before midday. Prices on desirable stock were strong to be higher. The bulk of the dressed beef steers went at from 32.55 to 34.15.

The five or six loads of cows and mixed stock offered were picked up in short order in the morning, and the trade was all over long before midday. Prices on desirable stock were strong to be higher. The bulk of the cows in the yards sold at from 22.50 to 3.50 to 3

Boston Wool Market.

The tone is steady and buyers in need plies are paying about former rates. Pr plies are paying about former rates. Prices for leading descriptions are as follows; Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleeces X, 1967N; XX and above, 186189; Ohio, 189199; territory, Montana, fine and fine medium, 96/12c; No. 2 medium, Wyoming, Utah, Dakota, Nevada, Idaho and Colorado, fine and fine medium, 99/12c; No. 2 medium, 116/12c; Oregon wools, eastern fair, 96/10c; Australin wool, super, 346/44c; average, 376/38c.

London Money Market. LONDON, Jan. 1 .- BAR SILVER-27%d per oz. Financial Notes.

SECRET SOCIETY NOTES.

Dr. S. R. Patten, who is on the committee on laws of the Degree of Honor, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was in Lincoln last Friday night to attend a meeting of the committee. No business of importance was transacted.

George Crook tent, Sons of Veterans, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Captain, J. T. Yates; first lieutenant, I G Kuhn; second lieutenant, J. T. Festner; delegate-at-large, W. L. Salisbury; camp council, A. H. Roitzer, W. A. Gordon and William Gibson. The installation of officers will occur on January 7.

The officers who were elected to serve for the coming year in U. S. Grant post No. 110,

Grand Army of the Republic, are as follows: commander, Lafayette Anderson; junior vice commander, Charles Collins; chaplain, L. A. Harmon; surgeon, Dr. J. B. Ralph; quarter-master, R. S. Wilcox; officer of the day, Charles E. Burmester; adjutant, Dr. R. M. Stone; officer of the guard, Edwin Jackson; quartermastert sergeant, D. M. Haverly, St. Paul-Modern Woodmen of America: Venerable consul, Paul Schmidt; adviser, G. Kramer; clerk, F. W. Rincker; banker, G. E. Woodberry; escort, L. Larsen; watchman,

ager, H. L. Cook. Sutton-Ancient Order of United Workmen: Master workman, John Brown; fore-man, Gilbert Van Patten; overseer, Thomas Bauer; recorder, J. A. Davis; financier, J. D Dennis; receiver, N. S. Rolland; guide, C. F Meyer; insde guard, Henry Brownell; outside guard, William Nagel; medical exam-iners, Dr. J. M. Birkner, Dr. H. L. Vradenburg; trustee, Joseph Longstreth.
Wisner-Abe Lincoln camp, Modern Woodmen of America: Venerable consul, F. W.
West; adviser, F. J. Malchon; banker, W.
Armstrong; escort, F. C. Evans; watchman,

Ernest Schademann; sentry, A. Matthes; physician, H. Pritchard; delegate, A. R. Ole-son; alternate, S. S. Krake; manager, C. C. McNish; clerk, L. C. Kringel. Wilber-Modern Woodmen of America; Venerable consul, John Spirk; adviser, H. E. Christy; banker. F. F. Gay; clerk, W. H. Davis; escort, John Barton; sentry, J. W.

Wondra: watchman, Jim Shafranka delegate

to head camp, F. F. Gay; manager, for three years, N. B. Hayden; camp physician, Dr. York—York camp No. 455, Modern Wood-men of America: Venerable consul, A. G. Pruitt; adviser, D. H. White; banker, E. S. Franklin; clerk, B. A. Ward; escort, W. J. Keith; watchman, A. G. Chessman; sentry, Charles E. Bick; member of board of managers, for three years, J. D. White; delegate,

Nebraska City-Nebraska City camp No. 331. Modern Woodmen of America: Venerable consul. Frank Hayen; adviser, M. C. Berry; clerk, H. M. Boydston; banker, George W. Hawke; escort, H. Wilhoft; physician, C. Watson; manager, C. W. Hoge; watchman, C. Barnaby; sentinel, W. Roach; delegates, Frank Haven and H. M. Boydston.

To keep up with the times you cannot afford to be without Harper's Weekly. Only \$4.00

a year. Burns and Sutton.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the residence of Mrs. Jennic R. Burns, 597 South Twentieth street, last evening, when Rev T. E. Cramblet united in marriage Miss Ella L. Burns and Mr. Emery C. Sutton. The bride was attended by Miss Truland, and Mr. Jay Burns acted as best man. The and Mr. Jay Burns acted as best man. The house was artistically decorated with roses and maiden hair ferns. One of the most pleasant features of the evening was the wedding march, composed and rendered by Mr. Guy Burns, brother of the bride. Only the most-intimate friends of the contracting parties were present, being: Mrs. Annie E. Stockham, Misses Stockham, McCreery, Taylor, Truland, Jean Truland, Dragoo, Norton, Wheatley, Wortman, Will Stockham, Charles Stockham, Claude Stockham and Bunell.

LOOKING OVER THE BIG HORN

Mysterious Visit of a Party of Capitalists to Wyoming.

ARE LARGE BURLINGTON STOCKHOLDERS

Suggestion that Their Trip May Be Come nected with the Intention of the "Q" to Gain Control of the Short Line.

LANDER, Wyo., Jan. 1 .- (Special.)-H. Ackland, Captain Billingsley, D. E. Thompson, David Blair, A. M. Forbes and A. L. Day, a party of capitalists from Lincoln, Neb., and Chicago, arrived in Lander Saturday from the mines in the Atlantic district. They came west over the Union Pacific to Rawlins, where they procured a private conveyance. They spent two or three days inspecting the mines. Captain Billingsley is the owner of saveral valuable mines in the vicinity of South Pass.

Yesterday the party proceeded north and will put in two or three weeks looking over the Big Horn basin country. They will probably return east via the Burlington, taking the train at Sheridan.

All efforts to glean some information concerning their trip was futile. They refused to be interviewed, and in registering at the hotels they neglected to put down their place of residence. It is understood, however, that several of the gentlemen are large stockholders in the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad company, Mr. Thompson being one of the prominent officials of the company, It is the general impression that the

Burlington will build through the Big Horn basin country within the next twelve months, and the mysterious movements of the party of gentlemen mentioned lends color to the belief. The Burlington unquestionably has its eyes on the Pacific coast, and the segregation of the Oregon Short Line from the Union Pacific may ultimately result in the Burlington acquiring possession of that property. At any rate this company is liable to make some moves in the near future that will be a great surprise in railread

The Vanderbilt people are also casting about for an outlet to the Pacific coast. Northwestern has had a contract with the Union Pacific to handle all the latter's through business between Council Bluffs and Chicago, but if the Union Pacific loses the Short Line it will have but little Pacific coast business to turn over to any line, con-sequently the Northwestern seeks to make other arrangements. The present terminus of its line is Casper in the central part of Wyoming. Connection could be made with the Oregon Short Line by extending the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley line from Casper to Opal station in Unita county, a distance of about 400 miles. The preliminary survey for a greater part of the distance has already been made. The original inten-BERLIN, Jan. 1.—Exchange on London, eight days' sight, 20 marks 1312 pfg.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—Gold is quoted today at Buenos Ayres at 257; at Madrid, 12; at Lisbon, 23624; at St. Petersburg, 10; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 106.00; at Vienna, 103. prise, but would give the Vanderbilts one of the greatest trans-continental lines in the country.

FIGHT FOR SUPREMACY.

Union Pacific and Gould Interests Watchs ing a Texas Road. FORT WORTH, Jan. 1 .- General Dodge of New York, Receiver Trumbull of the Den-

ver, Texas & Gulf, and Receiver M. Jones of the Fort Worth & Denver City returned yesterday on a special car from New Mexico. They were accompanied on their journey, by Judge Green of the Sixty-eighh judicial district court of this city, under whose court will occur on January 7.

Omaha council No. 65, Royal League, has elected the following officers for 1895: Archon, J. S. Knox; vice archon, Dr. R. M. Stone; orator, E. C. Ryan; scribe, Alfred Thompson; collector, G. M. Winkelman; treasurer, R. S. Wilcox; prelate, H. S. Kreider; guide, M. Murphy; warder, J. Wallwork, Jr.; sentry, S. S. Senne; trustees, H. work, Jr.; sentry, S. S. Senne; trustees, H. Western country. It is understood that there is considerable more in the suit of the Mercantile company than the face of the document represented, and that there was an effort by the Gould interests on one side and the Union Pacific on the other, to ob-tain control of the Fort Worth & Denver City. The demand made in the suit of the Mercantile company that a receiver be ap-pointed for the property was looked upon as a direct attack upon the present receivers, and, although denials of this were made immediately after the suit was filed, the rumors of conflicting interests continue to circu-

It was also rumored that there would be a change in the present receivers, and if this was done, it would of course somewhat affrom here to the Texas line.

Eleven Months of Burlington Business. The following statement shows gross earnings, expenses, and net earnings of the Burlington system, including the B. & M. in Nebraska, for the eleven months ending November 30, 1894, compared with the cor-responding period in 1893;

Gross earnings 1894, 1893, Decrease, 259,034,522 355,649,252 36,405,730 Operating expenses 17,722,825 22,787,693 5,065,011 Net earnings 11,331,630 12,072,349 1,349,719 Fixed charges 8,800,000 9,051,689 251,659 Surplus 2,531,629 5,620,659 1,089,000

Cheyenne : hop Men Let Out. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Jan. 1.-Superintendent O'Hearne discharged eighty-five men from the Cheyenne shops this afternoon, leaving a force of 105 men in all depart-ments. The officials will make no change in the order for a decrease in the force un-til business picks up materially.

bout fashions for everybody, for \$4.00 a year. Emperor Visits Ambassador Runyon. BERLIN, Jan. 1.-Emperor William, after his New Year's reception, visited United States Ambassador Runyon.

Harper's Bazar gives correct information

BEFORE a most horrible blood disease, I had spent for dollars none of which did me any good. My finger nails came off, and my hair came out, leaving me perfectly baid. I then went to . HOT SPRINGS .

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment matted free to any address. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

## CORN

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"IT IS IGNORANCE THAT WASTES EFFORT." TRAINED SERVANTS USE SAPOLIO

IPTON'S TEAS

Best Grocers Sell The. 1,00,000 Packages Sold Weekly,