UNCLE SAM'S SOLDIER BOYS

The Army Small in Numbers, but Composed of High Grade Material.

TO GET INTO THE RANKS

Applicants Subjected to Severer Ex aminations Than Those of Any Other Nation-Provision for Retired Privates.

It seems to be the general belief, perhaps because the United States army is small in number, that its file is made up of rather inferior men. Probably this idea was always Certainly it is today entirely unfounded, for the very good reason that the standard by which applicants for enlistment are measured is higher in the United States than in any other country in the world and the boys who wear the blue are as fine specimens of healthy and intelligent manhood as were ever mustered under a flag.

When the industrial conditions are such that every man who wishes to work can feet sure of steady and well paid employment the inducement to enlist is not so great as It is during seasons of business depression. For three years past, however, work has been hard to get, and in consequence the ranks of the army are today practically filled and recruiting officers have been instructed to take no applicants but those of exceptional physical and mental qualifications. A man, there fore, who can at this time pass muster need not feel apprehensive as to his health. who expresses a desire to enlis are shown the questions he must answer and the examination he must undergo, before he files a formal application, and this unofficial preliminary scrutiny usually suffices to drive away doubts of their own soundness. Notwithstanding this, not more than 5 per cent of those who formally apply are accepted and

Sworn into the service.
Only unmarried men between 21 and 30 years of age are now accepted, and most men are at their best physically during that period of life. That only 5 per cent pass the examinations indicates one of two things either that the applicants are a poor lot or that the scrutiny is very severe. Unques-tionably the latter is the true explanation, and the writer makes this statement after careful examination of the facts. The applicants are of a very good average and the rejection of 95 per cent of their number is due to the strict enforcement of the army regulations as to enlistments. HOW MEN GET INTO THE ARMY.

When a man wants to enlist, he usually has a talk with a sergeant or other non-commissioned officer, and this veteran of the ranks finds out in short order whether it is worth the applicant's while to file an application. If there be a chance for him he is told to fill out a blank in which he inserts quite complete information about himself, such as date and place of birth, nativity and residence of parents, height, weight, chest measurement, expiration and inspiration of lungs, nature of sickness suf-fered in the past, habits as to the use of status as to imprisonment or ar rests, attendance at school, and so on. Then he must supply two references—preferably those of clergymen, school teachers or public officers. These references, by the way, must be genuine, as they are invariably investigated before the applicant is accepted.

It is interesting to note just here, that though army officers, as a rule, hold army changing in tolerably near scheme, they have chaplains in tolerably poor esteem, they have a high regard for the cloth generally and prefer that an applicant should be recommended by a dominie rather than by any

The applicant is allowed to state whether he wishes to go into the foot or the mounted service and his desires are generally re-spected. For infantry a man must not be service and his desires are generally re-spected. For infantry a man must not be less than five feet four inches in height, and weigh not less than 128 pounds, nor more than 190 pounds. For cavalry the height must not be less than five feet four inches nor more than five feet ten inches, while the nor more than five feet ten inches, while the weight and chest measurements are as fol-For a man 5 feet 4 inches tall, weight

128 pounds, chest 32½ inches.

For a man 5 feet 5 inches tall, weight
130 pounds, chest 33 inches. For a man 5 feet 6 inches tall, weight 132 pounds, chest 33½ inches.
For a man 5 feet 7 inches tall, weight 134 pounds, chest 24 inches tall, weight 134 pounds, chest 34 inches.

134 pounds, chest 24 inches.

For a man 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight
141 pounds, chest 34 inches.

For a man 5 feet 9 inches tall, weight
148 pounds, chest 34½ inches.

For a man 5 feet 10 inches tall, weight
155 pounds, chest 35 inches.

If the regulations should be stretched so
as to let in a taller man than 5 feet 10, then
his size must increase in similar proper-

his size must increase in similar propor-tion to his height. For instance a man 6 feet 1 in height must weigh 176 pounds and have a chest measurement of 361/4 inches Indeed, there is no prejudice against tal Indeed, there is no prejudice against tall men, but they are scrutinized very carefully and must be symmetrical also. Captain Viven, who is in charge of the New York recruiting station, told the writer the other day of an applicant who had just been refused. He was a young man of what is vaguely known in this country of "gentle birth." He was well educated and accustomed to the usages of good society. He was an inch over 6 feet tall and as handsome a fellow as is often seen—clean cut was an inch over 6 feet tall and as handsome a fellow as is often seen—clean cut
in features and figure, alert in mind and
marner. This young fellow had an idea of
serving part of an enlistment and then
going up for examination for a commission.
He was in appearance just the kind of
fellow to delight the eye of an old soldier, and apparently without a blemish of
any sort. He passed the examination successfully in all respects save one—the surgeon was fearful that one of his eyes was
slightly affected by astigmatism. The young slightly affected by astigmatism. The young man was astonished and the surgeon was in doubt. The surgeon told him to return in a few days for another examination. Meantime the young man went to an oculist who certified that the astigmatism was alight and insignificant. It was, however, in the opinion of the surgeon and recruiting officer a fatal blemish and the young man had to forego his ambition.

RIGID PHYSICAL EXAMINATIONS. A man who has passed an examination for a life insurance policy, if he be of sensitive nature, is apt to feel that he has been turned inside out and all of his personal secrets placed on record. But such an examination is not a circumstance to that to which those imbitious to serve in the army must submit. If these examinations were merely nominal they would not be worthy of comment, but they are as rigid as veteran soldiers and sci-entific medical men can make them. When the applicant goes up for examination he is weighed, measured and described by a ser-geant, and a blank filled cut, which, when complete, reveals every possible thing about the applicant's physical structure and condition. He is scrutinized by the recruiting of-ficer, and then the applicant goes before the surgeon and is stripped that the medical man may verify the previous examination. This is done in the most minute way, and a cerifficate that is as exact as may be is given.

If he be accepted the recruit is sworn into
the service by the recruiting officer, and if
the enliatment be in New York he is sent
to David's 'sland, and from there to the

to David's 'sland, and from there to the command with which he is to serve.

Men are not enlisted specially for the artillery, but the most intelligent of those who go into the mounted forces are selected for this arm of the service when there are vacancies in it. The artillery, therefore, is composed of picked men and this accounts for the strikingly manly bearing of these soldiers whenever they are seen on parade. The most recent instances of the effect of discipline in good men was offered by the artillery in Chicago. A caisson blew up during the railroad riots, but there was no confusion save that caused immediately by the explosion, which killed several men and horses; a little later, in the same regiment, there was another explosion—but the men just after this emptied the caissons of ammunition as gaily as though the cartridges had been stuffed with harmless sawdust.

One of the questions asked of an applicant is: "Have you given a true name and not an assumed one?" A young fellow a little disgrunted with life on account of some trifling backset in bus'ness or in love is as likely

is: "Have you given a true name and not an assumed one?" A young fellow a little disgruntled with life on account of some trifling backset in bus nass or in love is as likely as not to conclude to bury himself in the army. Such a one is pretty scre to apply under an assumed name, thinking, poor devil, that service in the ranks would bring reproach upon his family name. This is not generally encouraged by the officers of the army, but sometimes, when there are really

serve incognite, his desire is respected, so well known that they can easily be tirguished from each other. A thief well set up Irishman who rose to be a cor-

well set up Irishman who rose to be a corporal during his first enlistment under the
name of Philip Sidney. When his term was
out his captain said to him:

"Sidney, it is none of my business, but,
just out of curiosity, I should like to know
what your real name is?" "Ah, captain," the
corporal answered, "I was afraid you would
penetrate me disguise. I did not like to use me full name while serving in the ranks, so I dropped me family name. Me full name, captain, is Philip Sidney de Montmorency." TERM OF SERVICE.

The term of service in the army is now three years, and the number of men about 20,000, and, therefore, it is necessary to seeare each year by enlistments and re-enlistments something like 7,000 men. About 1,000 of these are re-enl stments of men who become attached to the service or who acquire what might be called the army habit. The examination of a man who has served one enlistment or more and has a good record is naturally less severe than that given to a new recruit, for the man of experience may have acquired blemishes as incidents of h's service, and these, unless debilitating, are quite properly not counted against him.

The man of experience, too, is considered a much more valuable soldler than the novice. But the scheme of the statute under which recruiting is done, while it encourages re-enlistments, also provides for the probable return of discharged soldiers to civil life. Now, when a man is discharged he is not e-enlisted until three months after that time f he care for such a furlough, so that he can have a taste of civil life, and this period is counted as a part of his service. The idea f this is two-fold. A trained and experi-nced soldier is thought to be at once a beter citizen in time of peace and a more valua-de one in time of emergency when the available men of the country might have to be called to arms. But a man who serves more than two enlistments is very apt to stay in the army until disabled or retired. Provision is made for the retirement of soldlers after thirty years' service on three-fourths pay and three-fourths commutation for cioth-ing and subeistence, the allowance to be made on the basis of the pay that was received when the retirement occurred. Thus it will be seen that the government looks after the old soldiers with much considera-

A private receives \$13 a month for the first two years of enlistment and \$14 a month for the third year if he has served faithfully and the writer was informed by Captain Viven that a careful man could easily save \$300 dur-ing the three years. This would seem to be ing the three years. This would seem to be impossible, but it should be borne in mind that a soldier's clothing, quarters and food are supplied to him. Considering these facts, in connection with the advantages of the post schools, libraries, gymnasiums and canteens, a term of service in the United States army cannot be considered as other than a whole-some and beneficial experience. To those some and beneficial experience. To those who fret at restraint and who cannot submit hemselves to discipline, an army experience is likely to be very valuable unless the lawless soldier be driven to desertion. CONCERNING DESERTION.

"The desire to desert," said Captain Viven, "can be cured by death only. A man may serve two or six years, but if he is a deserter by nature he is sure to take unceremonious leave at the least expected

Captain Viven does not believe that raising the pay or improving the condition of the soldier has any effect upon the percent-age of desertions. Nothing save the in-ability to secure employment in civil life and the fear of punishment restrains the man who has conceived and cherished the idea. The fear of punishment, by the way is not at present very great, as the reward or apprehending a deserter has been reduced from \$60 to \$10 and the officer making the arrest must pay the expense of delivering the deserter to the nearest post out of this small reward. The indications are that offers of the line, however those of the staff may feel, think that to get rid of a man who s possessed of the desire to desert is a disfinct advantage and the somer such a one cuts and runs the better it is for the service. When deserters are caught, however, they are severely punished by imprisonment at hard labor, and a conviction takes from a

man the privileges of citizenship.

There are less than forty recruiting stations at present in the United States and these are scattered over the country from Boston to San Francisco. Last November about 250 recruits were secured and Boston supplied more than any other station, New York next, St. Louis next, then St. Paul, then Albany. For many years after the civil war the majority of the enlisted men were of foreign birth and many of them were or foreign birth and many of them were not even citizens. Now no man is eligible who is not a citizen or who has not made legal declaration to become a citizen and can speak, read and weite the English lan-guage. Indeed, the great majority of the recruits today are native born though many of them are of foreign parentage. There are post schools at which soldiers, who desire can acquire free of cost a fair English ucation. Not many enlist for the sake of this advantage, but very many young men, once in the service, take advantage of these schools and on account of the instruction re-ceived return to civil life much better equipped for self-support and the exercise f intelligent citizenship.

Never defer a vital matter. A cough shouldn't be neglected when Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure it at once.

TO TRACE STOLEN JEWELS.

Descriptive Record of Expensive Jewelry Kept by Dealers. All large jewelry houses, says the New York Sun, keep a detailed description of the nore valuable articles in their stock, so that, if lost or stolen before or after purchase, they may be traced with some chance of success. Jewelry left for repairs or resetting is also minutely described on its reception, so that the owner may get back the same article and not some substitute. Diamonds and other precious stones are weighed and the exact shade of color noted. The loca-tion of every flaw is particularly described and every peculiarity is put down. The setting of course, is recorded, often with a drawing of the design. The article is numbered or lettered, or otherwise designated, and the name of the workman to whom it is confided is recorded. All workmen are more or less under the surveillance of an overseer, so that except with his connivance no substitution of precious stones can be made. In fact, the entire shop would have to be in the conspiracy to insure the success of such substitution. It would be at once detected, too, unless stones of the same size, weight and color were substituted, which, of course, would wake the substituted profiless.

color were substituted, which, of course, would make the substitution profitless.

When an article which has passed through the hands of jewelers who keep accurate records of their stock and of the jewelry left with them for repairs is lost or stolen, after leaving their possession, the owner can at once get from them a description with which to seek the jewel's recovery. If the article has not been changed in any way, it will be once get from them a description with which to seek the jewel's recovery. If the article has not been changed in any way, it will be recognized as soon as seen, but there's the rub. Jewelry thieves, as a rule, at once remove all distinguishing marks on their plunder. The gold forming the setting of diamonds and other precious stones is melted up, and the stones disposed of with nothing to distinguish them from other stones of the same size and general appearance. Diamonds are nowadays cut in the same fashion with the eame number of facets, and thousands might be collected which, when removed from their settings, would look exactly alike, the small differences of color being imperceptible. They might also all be within one-sixty-fourth of a caret of the same weight, which is practically weighing the same. Jewelers may keep records as perfect as they can be made, but they cannot describe flawless diamonds which are not conspicuous for size so accurately that they can be identified when removed from the setting. That, at least, is the opinion of a leading jeweler whom the reporter interviewed on the sub-

good reasons why a man should desire to I speak of, being comparatively few, are all steals a big diamond, therefore, finds it difficult to realize as on a painting by an old

difficult to realize as on a painting by an old marter or a famous molern artist."

The jeweler who talked thus frankly told of an experience he had with a customer who brought an emerald valued at \$1,500 to be reset. When she had explained what she wanted done, she said:

"Now, can you guarantee that I will get this stone and no other back? Another, even if much more valuable, would not compensate me for its loss, for I value this perrate me for its loss, for I value this from associations more than for its intrin-

sic worth." sic worth."
"I cannot give you such a guarantee, madam," said the jeweler. "All I can do is to exercise precaution against its loss or any substitution, and to make good the money valuation in the event of one being "How long will it take to make the set-

ting?" "Two days."
"And will it be in the hands of a work-

man all that time?"
"Yes."
"What's to prevent his stealing it?" "He is within sight of the foreman."
"Oh! the foreman—you couldn't watch the

workman? "I could if you would pay me \$100 a day. That's the only way to insure absolutely the return of the emerald, as I cannot do the work myself. If the workman it was

given to was seized with a sudden tempta-tion, he might steal and secrete it before its loss was discovered, so that even if caught directly, as he probably would be, you would not be the gainer." you would not be the gainer."
"Well, I shan't leave it, then."
"As you please; but may I ask what you

stone in place of another another without al-most immediate detection. Exposure would follow so quickly that the culprit wold be at once arrested. The woman with the em-erald might safely have left it with the jeweler who refused to guarantee against what was really a most unlikely contingency, for not even a \$1,500 stone, even if it could be succedefully secreted after being stolen, yould be worth a long imprisonment.

Acts at once, never fails, One Minute Cough Cure. A remedy for asthma and that fever-ish condition which accompanies a severe cold. The only barmless remedy that proices immediate results.

WASHINGTON TO THE JEWS.

Letter Written by the President in the Year 1790. souvenir book of the Hebrew fair, held in New York a short time ago, appeared a facsimile of a letter addressed to the Hebrews of Newport by George Washington in 1790. The original is in the possession of

pressions of affection and esteem, I rejoice in the opportunity of assuring you that I shall always retain a grateful remembrance of the cordial welcome I experienced in my visit to Newport from all classes of citi-

"The reflection of the days of difficulty and danger which are past are rendered the more sweet from a consciousness that they are succeeded by days of uncommon prosperity and security. If we have wisdom to make the best use of the advantages with which we are now favored, we can not fail, under the just administration of a good govern-ment, to become a great and happy people. ment, to become a great and happy people.

"The citizens of the United States of America have a right to applaud themselves for having given to mankind examples of an enlarged and liberal policy worthy of imitation. All possess a like liberty of conscience and immunities of citizenship. It is now no more that toleration is spoken of as if it was by the indulgence of one class of people that another enloyed the exercise of their

was by the indulgence of one class of people that another enjoyed the exercise of their inherent natural rights. For, happily, the government of the United States, which gives to bigotry no sanction, to persecution no assistance, requires only that they who would live under its protection should demean themselves as good citizens in giving it on all occasions their effectual support. support. "It would be inconsistent with the franknees of my character not to avow that I am pleased with your favorable opinion of my

STATIONS AND STATE OF WEATHER.	p. m	us for day	ecipitation
Omaha, part cloudy	26	28]	.0
North Platte, clear	38	56	13
Hüron, cloudy	26	30	.0
Chicago, cloudy		20	
St. Louis, clear	- 38	4.0	.4
St. Faul, cloudy	16	18	.0
Davenport, cloudy	20	90	39
Kansas City, cloudy		26	.1
Helena, clear	48	50	.4
Havre, part cloudy	2		1,0
Sait Lake City, clear		94	10
Plemarck, clear		3.0	29
St. Vincent, cloudy	10	20	15
Cheyenne, clear	10	50	1.9
Williston, clear	19	34	145
Rapid City, clear	32	20	14
Galveston, clear	59	24	13
*Indicates trace of precipitation L A. WELSH,	Obs	erve	r.

WHENCE COMETH THE GOLD

Some Speculation as to the Probable Source of the Long Supply.

NEW YORK KEEPS IT AT A PREMIUM

Gotham Bankers Hold It High Enough to Make Importation Profitable-Congress Responsible for Dis-

trust Being Continued.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.-Henry Clews, head f the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writer of the situation in Wall street:

The financial affairs still move slowly in the rut of suspense. All waits on the issue of the treasury loan, without any one pretending to know what the issue in detail will be; though no question is raised as to the government in one way or another getting all it has asked for. Such surface symptoms as appear from day to day leave no doubt on that point. Since our advices of last week, there has been no aggravation of the recent partial stringency in money incident to preparations for taking up the \$20,000,000 installment of the loat. The reduction of the bank loans, for the week ending with the 17th inst. was less than \$4,000,000, which shows that the banks are not feeling it necessary to largely contract, nor does that disposition seem to increase as we near the awarding of the bids. It thus seems likely to turn out that the banks have already anticipated the effect of the withdrawals of cash to provide for the loan payments. writer of the situation in Wall street:

you would not be the gainer."

"Well, I shan't leave it, then."

"As you please; but may I ask what you do with the emerald at home? What's to prevent your servants stealing it?"

The emerald owner went away without answering the question, taking the emerald.

Going back to the system of describing jewelry, the jeweler who told this story said that it worked perfectly when the stelen ornaments where not altered by the thieves. The description not only enabled them to be traced, but enabled the owner to prove ownership when they were recovered. Against dishonest servants, who make it a practical proved of entire efficacy, but against professional thieves, who make it a practical they stell and the said was that one must possess a diamond worth a fortune, one with an easily distinguished flaw, to stand a good chance for recovering it if stolen.

Another jeweler, who is at the head of the diamond department of a large establishment, said that its system of describing the thieves.

One can be certain, however, that precious one can be certain, however, that precious for the stolen and afforded an almost certain menas of tracting ornaments which had been stolen and of identifying them when recovered. He diamont department of a large establishment care to go into details, for obvious reasons, and did not discuss the possibility of failure in tracing siclen jewelry due to the destruction of characteristic marks by the thieves.

One can be certain, however, that precious stones left for resetting with a jeweler who keeps an accurate descriptive record of his goods will be practically perfect, and afforded an almost certain menas of tracting ornaments which had been stolen and of identifying them when recovered. He did not care to go into details, for obvious reasons, and did not discuss the possibility of failure in tracing siclen jewelry due to the destruction of characteristic marks by the thieves.

One can be certain, however, that precious stones left for resetting with a jeweler who keeps an accurate descriptive r

PREMIUM BOUND TO HOLD. PREMIUM BOUND TO HOLD.

There is probably a good proportion of the gold still needing to be provided against the opening of the bids. Otherwise the premium on gold and on-legal tenders would hardly be maintained at \(\frac{1}{2} \) of 1 ber cent, the current rate. That premium, moreover, is calculated to defer a certain proportion of the preparations until near the close of the bids.

is calculated to defer a certain propertion of the preparations until near the close of the bids.

Though business on the stock exchange remains very duil, yet the tone in values is steady. No one thinks of taking long lines of stocks, nor do any considerable holders show any anxiety to sell. London is beginning to show a revival of interest in this market. The tone of feeling toward American interests is recovering. The distrusts arising out of the Venezuela dispute arrangadually disappearing in Europe and equally so on this side the Atlantic. Some further approaches on both sides may be needed to win back the trust of British bankers and investors, and it is possible that diplomatic formalities may involve some inevitable delays at this point, but there is no longer any serious doubt that defairs will gradually move toward an ameable settlement. Tals underlying feeling found a spootaneous expression during the week by a London purchase of 20,000 shares in one day.

ent situation lies in the trifling and indifferent attitude of congress, under condit ons
which are seriously unsettling the whole
business of the country. To financial distrust we are now having added an equally
serious distrust of the men to whom the
people have committed their all, only as it
seems to be used as instrumentalities for
personal partisan ambitions. The present
curse of this country is too much politics.
Our statesmen are openly vying with each
other to distinguish themselves by rash legislation for the purpose of becoming a presidential possibility with the unreflecting
masses. The senator who the other day
presented a resolution defining the Monroe
doctrine evidently thought he was making
an effective appeal to the "gallery." He
will scon discover that he has not reckoned
with the sober second thought of the people
at large, which above all demands peace,
and not foreign war, and last of all war
with Great Britain, the best customer for
our products, and the country that, more
than all others combined, lends us capital
to develop our enterprises. The party that
hereafter most distinguishes itself in the
promotion of peaceful relations with a country thus beneficially allied with us, instead
of widening the breich that now exists
will make the most successful appeal at the
next national election. A war sentiment
cannot possibly be made a popular flame in
this country on the slim pretext growing
out of the British Guiana and Venezuela
boundary dispute. It will take a stronger
violation of the Monroe doctrine than exists
in that case. Jingolsm can only be worked
advantageously for political fame when it
is based upon a justifiable international
grievance. It will be time enough to resort
to war talk when diplomacy has exhausted
itself, and not before.

POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

The prostitution of great national ques-

support.

"It would be inconsistent with the frank nees of my character not to aww that I am pleased with your faverant where for my administration and the children of the stock of Abraham who dwell in this land continue to merit and enjoy the good will of the other inhabitants, while every one shall sit in safety under his own vine and fig tree, and there shall be none to make him afraid. May the Father of all Mercles scutter light and not darkness in our path, and make us all, in our several vocations, useful bereath in His own due time of make him and not darkness in our path, and make us all, in our several vocations, useful bereath in His own due time of the country happy.

A. G. Bartley of Magic, Pa., writes: "I feel it a duty of mine to inform you and the public hat bewitt's Witch Hazel salve cured me of a very had case of eczema. It also cured my boy of a running sore an his lex.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Pair and Warmer with Winds Becoming Southerly.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Pair and warmer; with winds Becoming some and warmer; winds becoming southerly.

For South Dakota—Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

Local Record.

OFFICE OF THE WEATHER BUREAU, OMAHA, Jan. 23.—Omaha record of temperature and rainfall, compared with the corresponding day of past 98; 1856, 1894, 1896, 189 POLITICS AND PATRIOTISM.

-legislative, executive and judicial. They have a sparae and diffract functions of power, and resolveration for the good of the country ship di generally prevail among them. A serious clash between these three heads of the government is invariably attended with disastrous consequences to the welfare of the nation. The best president that the country can have is a good level-headed, all-around man. This requirer above all else horse sense backing, together with sufficient genuinal interests to be of cere rogard for the people. A man who fills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people. A man who lills that niche is the people and with the class that the country will always the people and with the class that the country will always the people and with the people and the people and with the people and with the people and with the people and the people and

tribution was slow. The manufacturers' position was very irregular, some being sold several months ahead and others being unable to secure acceptable oustness. Stocks are growing in some direction. Many Indian looms are still idle, but they are hopeful that the modified import duties will bring increased workable orders. Yarns were firm at 1-16c dearer, making the spinners' position worse on the week. The continent is doing well and the leading German mills are declaring big dividends.

was good. Further favorable dividend announcements caused a further sharp adnouncements caused a further sharp advance in home railroad securities, while the settlement of the Scoten strike helped the upward movement. Mines were inactive, awaiting developments in South Africa. Forsign securities were firm and Bulgarlans advanced on rumors that Russia woulf tappoint an agent at Sofia. Americaus were firm on the improved butlook, but business was restricted. The advances were: Reading firsts and Grand Trunk, 2 per cent; Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1½ per cent; Louisville & Nashville and Reading, 1½ per cent; Louisville & Nashville and Reading, 1½ per cent; Lake Shore, Wabash 6s and Denver preferred, ¾ per cent. Other advances were fractional, except Eric seconds, Pennsylvania and New York Central, which showed a slight decline.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKETS.

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Trading in wheat today was enormous. May wheat wound up 11/2c higher than it was selling for at the end of yesterday's session, and about 5c higher than it was a week ago. That it was all due to Armour's manipulation was the general opinion of the local crowd. The other markets were strong in sympathy with wheat; corn is up 1½c per bu. and oats 1c higher. Pork gained 27½c per bbl., lard 10c per 100 lbs. and ribs 12½c.

Poultry Packing and Supply company, quotes live poultry firm and wanted at: Hens and young torket good cocks. 2½c; turkey hens, 8½c; young turkey gobblers, 7½c; old Toms, 8¢; ducks, full-feathered, 7c; geese, 8c.
HAY-Upland, 15,50; midland, 15; lowland, 45,50; rye straw, 4½; color makes the price on hay; light bales sell the best. Only top grades bring top prices.

HROOM CORT - Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country, choice green lard 10c per 100 lbs. and ribs 123/2c.

oats ic higher. Pork gained 27½c per bbl., lard 10c per 100 lbs, and ribs 12½c.

It was a day of great excitement throughout the wheat crowd. Quick, nervous flashes of impatience marked the varied transactions and big traders stormed through the turmoil of the pit in their eagerness to seize the key of the enigma. It was sentiment apparently more than the news which gave the market the big buige. Cables were only a trifle better, the political situation abroad was more peaceful, there were no wheat clearances from New York, and only about 106,000 bu. in wheat and flour from both coasts. And in addition to this Argentise was said to have shipped 216,000 bu. during the week—the largest for a considerable time—and private cables were received announcing that the port of Odessa was opened and that wheat shipments would soon be resumed. The northwestern deliveries, 435 cars, were larger than a week ago, and the general primary deliveries also liberal. But all this could not repress the energy of the buils, and there was such wild buying that every short soon got on the run, and there was an exciting struggle to cover, while there was hardly any for sale except at what seemed to be fancy prices, but which they finally concluded to pay. Right at the start there was selling at from 63½c down to 63½c, but at the lower of those prices the offerings were confined to a few fives, for which there were twenty buyers for every one offered, and after a few preliminary plunges and recoverles between 63½c and 64c, the price took a shoot few preliminary plunges and recoveries be tween 63%c and 64c, the price took a shoo up to 65c, reaching there inside of the firs tween 63% and 5c, the price took a 8100t up to 65c, reaching there inside of the first forty minutes. The fact that the exports from both coasts for the week were 600,000 bu. larger than last week and another large decrease in the visible is expected exercised a powerful influence in starting the boom. Brokers generally credited the almost lightning-like barometric changes to Armour influence and many withdrew to view the lightning-like barometric changes to Armour influence, and many withdrew to view the smoke of battle from a quiet nook. The buil sentiment seems to be in the air, and needs but a little encouragement to keep it going. On the bulge some of the big buyers began to hesitate, but the crowd had got in line and the momentum still carried it upward. May opened at 63%c, sold at 63%c, up to 65%c off to 64%c, then up to 65%c and closed at 65%c.

Corn was fairly active, but all its strength clearly came from sympathy with wheat.

c'early came from sympathy with wheat. May opened uncharged at 29%c, sold at from 29%c to 29%c, and then talled on to the rise in wheat until it got up to 31c just as the marker was closing. rise in wheat until it got up to 31c just as the market was closing.

A very active market was reported for oats. The feeling was strong and prices followed the fluctuations of wheat and corn, closing a full cent higher. May opened unchanged at 20½c, sold up to 22c and closed at 21½c bld. July ranged from 20½c, sellers, to from 22c to 22½c, resting with sellers at from 22c to 22½c.

Frederick Phillips of New York. It reads as follows:

"Gentlemen—While I receive with much gatisfaction your address, replete with expension of the present situation lies in the trifling and indifferent attitude of congress, under conditions which are seriously unsettling the whole higher prices, it took the excitement and close to 22%c.

The most discouraging aspect of the present situation lies in the trifling and indifferent attitude of congress, under conditions which are seriously unsettling the whole higher prices, it took the excitement and close to 22%c.

BEEF—Good western steers, 400 to 600 lbs., 22 DRESSED MEATS.

BEEF—Good western steers, 400 to 600 lbs., and while there was a very light run of hogs, which of itself was suggestive of hogs. higher prices, it took the excitement and buige in wheat to give the shorts sufficient fright to drive them in. May pork opened 7½c up at from \$10.72½ to \$10.75, dropped to \$10.70 and then gradually worked up to \$10.95 and closed at \$10.92½. Lard for May rose from \$5.32½ and \$10.92½ and was bringing the top price at the close. May ribs ranged from \$5.32½ and \$5.25 to \$5.47½, closing at the latter point.

Estimated receipts Monday: Wheat, \$5 cars; corn, \$70 cars; oats, 210 cars; hogs, 28.000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High	Low.	Closs.	
heat, No. 2 an Peb May uly rn, No 2	6134 6334 6334	62 63 65 65	60% 60% 63% 63%	63 654 654	
day uly	29% 30% 31%	31 32 334	29% 30% 31%	285 303 32 334	
ts, No. 2 an ceb fay	20% 20%	22 221	20% 20%	195 195 215 22	
rk.perbbl	10 4714	10 67% 10 95	10 4254 10 6752	10 05 10 924	
an May	5 72% 5 97% 6 10	5 75 6 025 6 15	5 70 5 95 6 0714	6 024 6 15	
anday	5 35	5 20 5 47% 5 57%	5 03 5 3234 5 60	5 20 5 474 5 573	

\$5.37\chiefs.50.
WHISKY-Distillers' finished goods, per gal.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, \$5.75; granulated, \$5.12; standard "A." \$5.
POULTRY—Steady: turkeys, 9@12c; chickens, 7@85c; ducks, 11@12c.
The following were the receipts and shipments today: |Receipts.|Shipments Articles. 7,000 68.000

7,000 14,000 814,000 280,000 4,000 46,000 On the Projuce exchange to lay the butter market was steady; creamery, 142190; dairy, 10217c. Eggs. steady; fresh. 1516216c. Cheese, quiet: 54694c.

NEW YORK GENERAL MARKET. Closing Quotations on the Principal

Commodities and Staples, NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—FLOUR—Receipts, 23.— 500 bbls.; exports, 9.100 bbls; strong, with asking prices again advancing enough to shut out business, and only urgent needs were provided business, and only urgent needs were provided for today. Minnestoa patents, \$3.562.75; bakers, \$2.8063.00; city mill patents, \$4.506.75; bakers, \$1.8062.50; winter patents, \$3.6062.75; spring low grades, \$1.8062.50; winter straights, \$3.4063.50; winter extras, \$2.6562.00; winter, low grades, \$2.2042.60, Rye flour, quiet; superfine, \$2.2562.76; fluckwheat flour, dull; \$1.2061.25 for spot and to ar-

Buenca Ayres, dry, 2: lbs., 180; Texas, dry, 24 to 30 lbs., Sc; California, E: to 25 lbs., 14c. LEATHER Dull; heralock sole, Buenca Ayres, light to heavy weights, 21c. acids, 210,22c. WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 18927c; pulled,

several months ahead a others being unable to secure acceptable business. Stocks are growing in some directions. Many Indian looms are still idle, but they are hopeful that the modified import duties will bring increased workable orders. Yarns were firm at 1-16c dearer, making the spinners' position worse on the week. The continent is doing well and the leading German mills are declaring big dividends.

GOLD WILL LEAVE LONDON.

Prospects of the United States Getting Some This Week.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The prospect of gold going from here for the American loan caused a slight hardening in money rates, but the Bank of England has such an immense stock of gold that such exports are unlikely to cause a disturbance. The Stock exchange was still sensitive during the week to outside influences, but the tendency week to outside influences, but the tendency weights. 21c. Many weights, 21c. account the continuation of the co

MOLASSES Firm; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice, 29637c.
METALS-Pig iron, quiet; southern, \$11.756 12.75; northern, \$12.00913.50. Copper, dull; brokers, \$18.75; exchange, \$2.769.87js, Lend, steady; brokers, \$2.80; exchange, \$2.76148.05. Tin, quiet; straits, \$12.05613.10; plates, steady. Spelter, dull; domestic, \$4. COTTONSEED OIL-Dull; prime crude, 2462 2456; butter grades, 30631c; prime summer yellow, 2845c.

OMAHA GENERAL MARKET. Condition of Trade and Quotations

on Staple and Fancy Produce. EGGS-Strictly fresh stock, 12\613c. BUTTER-Fair to good stock, rolls, 11e; packng stock, tubs, b@10c; choice to fancy country. VEAL-Choice fat, 70 to 100 ths., are quoted at

VEAL—Choice fat, 70 to 100 lbs., are quoted at 6ffre; large and coarse, 4ffse.

CHEESE—Domestic brick, 11½c; Edam, per doz., 19.50; Club House, 1-lb. jars, per doz., 18.50; Limberger, fancy, per lb., 11½c; Requestri, ½lib. jars, per doz.; \$1.60; Young Americas, 11½c; Twins, fancy, 11c.

POULTRY—Dressed—Chickens, 6½ff7½c; ducks, choice, 9g/10c; turkeys, choice, 10ff12c; gerse, POULTRY, LIVE—C. Jacobson, of the Montana Poultry Packing and Supply company, quotes

BROOM CORT:-Extremely slow sale; new crop, delivered on track in country, choice green self-working carpet, per 1b., 24c; choice green, running to hurl, 24c; centrum, 14c; GAME-Jack snipe, 75e451.00; golden plover, \$1,25; Jack raibits, per doz., \$1.0971.40; small rabbits, 90e351.00; mallard ducks, \$1.0981.75; red-heads, \$2.75f2.00; mallard ducks, \$4.5062.5; red-heads, \$2.75f2.00; mallard ducks, \$1.7562.20; mixed ducks, \$1.7562.20; mixed ducks, \$1.7562.50; small geese, \$4.5065.00; brants, \$3.50; squirrels, per doz., \$067.50.

PIGEONS-Live, very slow; dead pigeons not wanted. VEGETABLES.

CAULIFLOWER-Per crate, \$2.75@3.00, or \$1.50 ©1.75 per dez.

CABBAGE—California stock, per lb., 2c.
POTATOES—Fancy native stock, 30c; from
store in smail lots, 20@35c; Colorado stock, 50c.
ONIONS—Per but, 25@40c.
REANS—Hand picked navy, per ou., \$1.50.
SWEET POTATOES—Choice stock, \$2.75 per
bbl. celery-California, per doz., No. 1, 90c; No.

CELERY—California, per doz., No. 1, 90c; No. 2, 75c; Kalamazoo, 35c.

LIMA BEANS—Per lb., 5c.

WATER CRESS—Per 16-qt. case, \$1.50@1.75.

MEXICAN STRAWBERRIES—None.
APPLES—Fancy New York, \$3.25@3.50; choice western, \$2.50@3.00; Utah appies, per box, \$1.50.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, \$8.75; Cape Cod, \$10; McFarlin's, \$10.

MALAGA GRAPES—Per 60-lb bbl., \$5.50@6.00; per 65 to 70-lbs, gross, \$7.00@7.50.

MALAGA GRAPES 17,0067,50.

per 65 to 70-lbs., gross, \$7,0067,50.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—California budded seedlings, régular sizes, \$3, 250 to 288 sizes, \$2,5062,75; navels, \$3,75; large gizes, \$5,25.

LEMONS—California, per box, \$3,5064,00; Mes-BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, \$2.00 @2.25: medium sleed bunches, \$1.76@2.00. MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OYSTERS—Mediums, loc; standards, 20c; extra
selects, 25c; Branca & Co. selects, 27c; New York
counts, 50c; standard bulk, per gal., \$1.10.

HONEY—Fancy white, per lb., 15c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, each, \$2.75.
gal. cans, per doz., \$12; ½-gal. cans, \$15.25; quart
cans, \$3.75.

CIDER—Pure juice, per half bbl., \$3; per bl., \$4.75. SAUER KRAUT-Per bbl., \$3.75; half bbl., \$2.25. SAUER KRAUT—Per bbl., \$3.75; half bbl., \$2.25; FIGS—New crop. California, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 10c; imported fancy, 30-lb. boxes, 15c; choice, 10-lb. boxes, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) (212c.

10-lb. boxes, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) (212c.

DATES—New Persian, \$0-lb. boxes, per lb., \$\frac{5}{2}\) (c) (and, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 9c; fards, 10-lb. boxes, per lb., 9c; loc.

MAPLE SUGAR—Choice, per lb., 9c; loc.

PHESERVES—Assorted, 20-lb. pails, each \$1.40.

COCOANUTS—Per 100, \$4.50; each, 5c.

NUTS—Almonds, California, per lb., medium size 10c; Tarragona almonds—ver b large, 12\(\frac{1}{2}\) (c) Cocoanuts—per lb., \$c: Engishe walnuts—per lb., fancy soft shell 12c; standare, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\) (lifetimer liberts, per lb., 10c: pecans, polished medium, 10c; large, 12c; peanuts, raw, 5\(\frac{1}{2}\) (c) rossied, 7g.

T\(\frac{1}{2}\) (c) lockory nuts, small, per bu., \$1.75; hickory nuts, large, per bu., \$1.50; black walnuts, per bbl., \$2.

cows and helfers, 31,4734c; good hindquarters cows and helfers, 67614c; cow rounds, 5c; cow chucks, 314c; steer chucks, 44714c; beef tender-loins, fresh, 20c; frozen, 17c; beef rolls, boneless, 514c; strioin butts, boneless, 814c; loin backs, 614c; cow ribs, No. 3, 647c; cow loins, No. 3, 744f advance in hog products is beginning to stimulation of beef. Prices rule as

feet cut off, as it is useless to pay freight on hem.

TALLOW AND GREASE—Tailow, No. 1, 2½c; inllow No. 2, 3c; grease, white A, 3½c; grease, white B, 3c; grease, yellow, 2½c; grease, dark, 2c; old butter, 2@2½c; becaswax, prime, 16@22c; rough fallow, 1½c.

HONES—In car lots weighed and delivered in Chicago: Dry buffalo, per ton, \$12.00@14.00; dry country, bleached, per ton, \$10.00@12.00; dry country, damp and meaty, per ton, \$5.00@38.00.

VOCIL—Unwashed, fine heavy, 6@7c; fine light, \$60c; quarter blood, 10@12c; seedy, burry and chaffy, \$60c; cotted and broken, coarse, 7@9c; cotted and broken, fine, 6@8c. Fleece washed—hedding, 15@18c; fine, 14@16c; tub washed, 15@ 18c; black, 8c; bucks, 6c; tag locks, 2@3c; dead pulled, 5@6c.

FURS. No. 1 No. 1 No. 1 2 2

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Black Cubs	600 8	50 6	4 00	5 00	2 00
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earlings	13 00	\$ 00	6 00	5 00	2 50
tack Montana	4.4	10.00	2.00	2,500	200
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OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Receipts of Poth Hogs and Cattle Light Even for Saturday.

CATTLE BROUGHT FULLY STEADY PRICES

On Good Reports from Other Markets and Brisk Demand from Packers Hogs Advanced 10 Cents.

SATURDAY, Jan. 25. Receipts for the days indicated are: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Horses, 1,012 1,173 2,690 1,901 1,303 1,349 The receipts for the week with compari-

Receipts this week Receipts last week.... Same week last year. Same week 1834... Same week 1833... CATTLE-It was a repetition of the usual Saturday's market, only that the receipts were lighter than customary. Only thirtynine loads, 844 head, were reported in the yards today as against 1,349 on Saturday of last week. With so few cattle on sale, there was not much upon which to base values; there were, in fact, hardly enough cattle to really make a market.

A few corn-fed steers offered changed hands at prices that were fully steady or a little stronger than yesterday. The cattle were all sold in good season.

Butchers' stock, such as cows and helfers,

were all sold in good season.

Butchers' stock, such as cows and helfers, brought good strong prices and everything shanged hands early.

As usual on a Saturday, there was very little doing in the stocker and feeder division, but what cattle sold brought about the same prices as yesterday.

The receipts of cattle during the past week were light, falling short of the previous week's record by over 1,000 head. As to the market there was not very much change, there being few fluctuations in values. The market, however, has not been of a very satisfactory character. While the demand has been fully equal to the supply, it has not been sufficiently urgint to make a very active market. However, the receipts of each day have generally been sold on the day of arrival, and the yards have been kept well cleared. Stockers and feeders have been in more liberal supply during the past week and the market is hardly so strong as it was a week ago. At the same time prices are high as compared with the way fat cattle are selling.

HOGS—The receipts of hogs were the lightest of any day since Meeday. In spite of the fact that it was a Saturday and that the purchases would have to be carried over until next week, the packens all wanted hegs and they wanted them badly enough to pay a good stiff advance. Reports from other markets were all favorable and that added to the strength of the market. The trade as a whole was 50 higher than yesterday and active at the advance, everything being sold out early. The popular price was 14, at which figure the bulk of the hogs sold, as against \$2.59 yesterday. A few loads sold at \$4.07%.

The week closed with the hog market at the highest point touched so far this season and yet only 10c higher than it opened. The hogs sold on Monday at 23.5674.55. with the bulk at the pile of the fact than it opened. The hogs sold on Monday at 23.5674.55. with the bulk at

The week closed with the hog market at the highest point touched so far this season and yet only 10c higher than it opened. The hogs sold on Monday at \$3.50,72.55, with the bulk at \$3.30, and on the following day reached \$3.95, and continued through Thursday which carried the market to the low point, \$3.85 for the bulk. During the balance of the week prices tended upward rapidly.

Hogs are now selling fully as high as they did a year ago and 600,70c higher than a month ago.

did a year ago and 60%70c higher than a month ago.

The buyen apparently want the hogs worse at the present higher prices than they did a month ago, when the market was much lower. The result is that the market has been active and very satisfactory to the selling interests. SHEEP—The fresh receipts were consigned direct to a local packer, but there were two double decks held over from yesterday, which sold at strong prices. The sheep market during the past week has gradually eased off, the decline for the week amountly, to from 15c to 25c. The demand for desirable muttons has been good all the week, and the arrivals of such have generally met with prompt sale. Good to choice matters, \$2.2563.25; fair to good stock sheep, \$1.7573.00; common to choice 40 to 100 lb, lambs, \$3.0094.50.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Receipts Though Small Were Equal to the Demand. CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—The receipts of cattle, though small, were equal to the demand, and slyc; strioin butts, beneless. 8½c; loin backs, 6½c; low ribs, No. 3, 6£7c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½£8 low ribs, No. 3, 6£7c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½£8 low ribs, No. 3, 6£7c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½£8 low ribs, No. 3, 6£7c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½£8 low ribs, No. 3, 6£7c; cow loins, No. 3, 7½£8 low ribs, 7½c; stews, 2c.

MUTTON—Dressed mutton, 6c; racks, 9c; legs, 7½c; saddles, 7½c; stews, 2c.

PORK—Dressed hogs, 4½c; pork loins, 6c; spare ribs, 5½c; pork shoulders, 4½c; pork trimmings, 4c; tenderloins, 13c; piss feet, cleaned, per doz., 35c.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 4c; No. 2 green hides, 3c; No. 1 green saited hides, 5½c; No. 2 green saited hides, 4½c; No. 1 green saited hides, 25 to 49 lbs, 5½c; No. 2 green saited hides, 5½c; No. 1 green saited hides, 25 to 49 lbs, 4½c; No. 1 green saited hides, 5½c; No. 1 dry flint hides, 5½6c; No. 1 dry saited hides, 6c; part cured hides, ½c per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; green saited shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 10; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 10; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint Kanass and Nebraska butcher wool petts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool petts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts, per lb, actual weight, 4£65c; dry flint Colorado Murrain wool pelts,

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—CATTLLE—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1.400 head; market dull and weak; Texas steers, \$2.4002.50; Texas cows, \$2.00 62.60; beef steers, \$2.2064.30; native cows, \$1.400 3.20; stockers and feeders, \$2.7062.76; bulls, \$2.00 63.10.

HOGS—Receipts, 3.300 head; shipments, 700 head; market 5615c higher; bulk of sales, \$4.0064.15; mixed, \$4.0064.15; lights, \$2.9064.15; Yorkers, \$3.564.10; packers, \$4.0064.15; mixed, \$4.0064.15; lights, \$2.9064.15; Yorkers, \$3.564.15; pigs, \$3.5564.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1.500 head; shipments, 500 head; market steady; lambs, \$3.8064.30; muttons, \$2.5063.60.

St. Louis Live Stock. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—CATLE—Receipts, 1,400 head; market steady; native beeves, 13.2564.75; cows and helfers, 12.00643.59; Texas steers, 12.50 644 09 for grass and fed; cows, 11.9563.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 2.800 head; market 5600 higher, Heavy, 14.0064.29; mixed, 13.8064.15; light, 13.9064.16.

SHEEP—Receipts, 500 head; market slow, Nalight, \$3.9964.15.
SHEEP-Receipts, 590 head; market slow. Native muttons. \$2.75@3.50; southern, \$2.25@3.25; lambs, \$3.25@4.50.

 Stock in Sight.
 6

 Record of receipts at the four principal markets for Saturday, January 25:
 25:

 Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Chicago
 844
 2,411
 232

 Chicago
 1,000
 8,500
 1,600
 1,600
 1,500

 Kansas City
 693
 2,900
 1,500
 50

 St, Louis
 1,409
 2,800
 50

Minneapolis Wheat Market. MINNEAPOLIS. Jan. 25.—WIFEAT—Strong: January, 58½c; May, 66½c; July, 62½c; No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 northern, 58½c; No. 2 northern, 57%c, No. 1 northern, 58%c; No. 2 north-FLOUIR—Advanced with wheat to \$3.20, as the lowest for first patents. It ranges up to \$3.50 for domestic; bakers, \$2.60; export bakers, \$2.00@ 2.40.

Toledo Grain Market. Toledo Grain Market.

Toledo, Jan. 25.—WHEAT—Higher; No. 2
cash and January, Tic; May, 75%c.
CORN—Active and higher; No. 2 mixed, 28%c;
No. 3 mixed, 28c; May, 31%c.
OATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 21c; May, 22%c.
CATS—Firm; No. 2 mixed, 21c; May, 22%c.
CLOVER SEED—Steady; prime cash, 34.37%;
March, 44.40.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,500 bu.; corn, 20,500 bu.;
clover seed 509 bags. clover seed, 590 bags.
SHIPMENTS-Plour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 10,000 bu.; corn, 15,000 bu.; clover seed, 184 bags.

Our Free Letter Reviewing the grain and stock markets, will be sent you daily on request, in the hope of deserving part of your business. Orders solicited for cash or on three to five point margins.

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