INCUBATING A FEW IDEAS

Tom Jones Starts a Train of Thought in Cheyenne Bob's Pate.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES PROMPT REPLIES

Soulful Sentiments of a "Chicken Crank" Conveyed to a Brother in Distress_Advice Gentin.

Among a number of letters which I found in my mail this morning was one from a man I had never seen, never heard of, and instead of telling them to the police. Here is the letter:

instead of telling them to the police. Here is the letter:

ROKOMO, Ind., Oct. 42, 1896—Mr. —, Omaha, Neb.: Dear Sir—I am 25 years old, and married. Am in the retail shoe business that makes me about \$1,000 a year, but would much rather have outside work if I can make as much money. Have been a "chieken crank" in a small way for about three years, keeping mostly lake Brahmas, with first-class success. I have \$5,000 invested in the shoe ousness, which I can get out at any time I want to. Can I, with that amount of capital, fair jurgment, business ability, etc., make \$1,000 or more a year? Or, would you advise me to stay where I am? I can buy ten acres at the edge of town for \$1,000. My Idea has been to keep 1,000 laying hens of a laying variety, expecting them to net me \$500 a year. Also, build an incubator and brooder house, and turn off from 500 to 1,000 broilers each spring. Also, same number of ducks as broilers. I think one man and myself can do all the work, and put up most of the buildings. Do you regard the plan as visionary or practical? Are my estimates too high, and have I got my ideas too large? Can two men do all the work, and put want? If you regard the plan as practical, when would be the best time to buy the place? I want no lost time, for until I begin to get revenue (which must be within six months), I will, of course, buy the pince? I want he lost time, not until I begin to get revenue (which must be within six months), I will, of course, have to live off my capitar, Please answer as soon as possible, as I mean business. Yours very truly,

THOMAS JONES.

As my better half has gone down town to look over the latest bargain counters and select a new nutmeg grater, and the chil-dren are all engaged in making mud pies for Eunday, I will take my typewriter on my lap long enough to answer my friend's letter and give him something to think over in I before laying in a supply of hard coal for the winter

The chicken business, Mr. Jones, is a good deal like the "wheel craze," for when either one hits a fellow fair and square he doubles up like a pug dog's tail, and nothing but a dose of sulphur or stick of brimstone will bring him to his senses in time for his meals

My friend says he is 26 years old and why he did not say how many children he had and what Sunday school they attended. This information is absolutely necessary, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith and an honest count.
Mr. Jones evidently makes a mistake when he says he is in the shoe business, with \$5,000 invested, which nets him only \$1,000 a year. If that is all he can make each year from the amount he has invested. and in the shap business, too, he should either close the shop, give the shoes away and move to Omaha, or else fail in business and start over again. The shoe men in Omaha, as a rule, can give him a few pointers about his business and still have enough left to keep open Saturday nights.

We prefers "outside work," if he can take as much money as he now does. If he will get a hustle on himself and get here before the election is over I might be able to use my influence and secure hir a position where he would have all the "outside work" he craves, and if he really desired it, he might be permitted to put his bed on the roof and sleep there at night, which would give him a good chance to become better acquainted with our cli-

One thing which I admire in my new-found friend is that he is honest enough to admit he has been a "chicken crank" in a small way, which seldom occurs, even in isolated People who get the fever generally break out all over, as in cases of small pox and the seven-year itch, and nothing short of a little bitter experience will afford re

The Kokomo gentleman says he has \$5,000 invested in the shoe business, which he can get out at any time. This, if nothing else, would indicate that he was a very shrewd business man, for not one man in Omaha can make that statement and pull out even, even now or later in the winter If Mr. Jones can do this in the shoes busi-ness, and we have it in black and white that he can, it is more than he can do after he invests that amount in poultry, dead or He wishes to know if he can make \$1,000

and a fair amount of business ability honestly think he could, provided he bought wheat when it was worth at 56 cents per bushel and had the nerve to dispose of it when worth \$1.52 per bushel. I have heard of men who claimed in their circulars and catalogues to have more than doubled their money in the poultry business the first year, but when I came to look them up and wanted them to sign an affidavit to that effect they always flunked, admitting that they made their money by betting on the horse that came in first in the race and that they didn't know a Buff Cochin from a sca-

DEPENDS ON CIRCUMSTANCES. "Would you advise me to stay where I am?" I certainly would, if you have a mother-in-law and like her better than you do your wife. If, on the other hand, you like your wife best and your mother-in-law insists on your staying where she can keep an eye on you and see that you behave yourself tell her "I don't think," and secure tickets for Nebraska at once, being careful to purchase a Pullman ticket for yourself and a second class ticket for your wife, the

latter being the chespest.
"I can buy ten acres at the edge of town for a \$1.000." Good; that's cheaper than you can get it near Omaha, and as freight rates are real low, you might purchase the ten acres in Kokomo and bring it out with you, marking on your bill of lading, "Jones pays the freight."

My idea has been to keep 1,000 hens of a laying variety, expecting them to net me \$800 a year." This is exactly what I expected when I had the fever, but I soon found that I had the hens on the wrong nexts and my adjusted to the wrong heats and my adjusted to keep 1,000 hens of them to heat a laying variety expected. nests, and my calculations were all knocked in the head, numbered among the "has

Jones can certainly find a market for all the broilers he calculates to turn out each spring, as any of the packing houses in South Omaha could dispose of that numin South Omaha could dispose of that number any day before breakfast and still not have half enough to fill their orders. They would, no doubt, he pleased to see Mr. Jones locate in Omaha and assist in filling a "long felt want," but I am inclined to think the gentleman from Kokomo uses a large base-burner, when he says he calculates to turn out from 500 to 1,000 broilers from "an incubator and brooder house."

He thinks one man and himself ought to

"an incubator and brooder house."

He thinks one man and himself ought to be able to do all the work. So they can, providing the work is not hard and is evenly divided up. It may be well to state that two men are always better than one at a job of this kind, for when one gets tired and wants to lie under a tree and take a nau, the other can keep the files off.

Mr. Jones wants to know whether I think his plan is visionary or practical. That

his plan is visionary or practical. That Mr. Jones, depends entirely on two things. That If I was engaged in selling incubators, pouliry supplies, etc., I'd say your plan was certainly practical, as I also would it I had a pouliry farm I wanted to rent or give away, but if asked to embark in the

I got my ideas too large?" Your estimates are about right, so far as the figures are concerned, but you are on the wrong train for Omaha when you imagine you can in-vest \$5,000 in the chicken business and get one-half of it back. You might be able to do that in the shoe business, but you can't do it in the poultry business, no matter whether you use incubators or rely upon the old hen. My advice may not be worth

much, but it won't spoll as long as you keep it around the house. 'Is \$5,000 enough capital to buy place and all?" That all depends upon how much money you have. If that is the extent of your pile, it is sufficient, but if you can manage to borrow a few hundred from your mother-in-law, you might as well let it all go at once and not be bothered walking the floor night after night asking your wife where the paregoric bottle is and when the next train starts for Indiana.

"Are ten acres enough for what I want?" That all depends upon what you want the wouldn't know if I were to hear him speakling at a political gathering. My friend had
evidently seen my name mentioned as a
"chicken crank," and concluded I was the
proper person to burden with his troubles,

chickens, less space would answer.

COMFORTS OF FARM LIFE. Now that I have answered your questions, Mr. Jones, would you object to my giving you what your mother-in-law would call a "lecture?" Did you ever stop to call a "lecture?" Did you ever stop to think how you or your wife would like living on a farm, for you must understand that ing on a farm, for you must understand that a chicken ranch cannot be successfully operated in a large city. Some people, like spring lambs, are built for farms, while others are what might be called "not mates." Some people get the blues quicker than others; they go into things pell-mell, like a flock of sheep through a cyclone, and the contract that the street which it do not look upon but one side, which, it is almost unnecessary to say, is the "other side." Such men are apt to make a failure no matter what the nature of the business may be. Some men are naturally lazy shiftless and easily fall victims to that "tired feeling." but, of course, there are exceptions and you may or may not be on the list. When a man leaves the city and moves into the country he makes sacrifices. and many of them. Before he takes the step he is not apt to stop and think that his new home will deprive him of going to the theater, concerts, going on excursions and a host of attractions peculiar to He must remain at home and his wife cannot gad about or go shopping every pleasant afternoon. His work is liable to be continued an hour or two after supper and he may have little time to read the paper or "attend lodge" before it is time to go to bed. Probably the man would enjoy the change, but what about the wife? She might not be satisfied with her new associates, living, perhaps, miles away. Many a man's chances have been spoiled by discontented wife and—vice versa. A good wife will take an interest in her husband's welfare and see that he gets up and starts the kitchen fire in the morning as soon as the alarm

clock begins to cackle, while again others have wives who will surprise the husband by getting up, cooking breakfast and having hot water for him to wash in, long be fore he knows the sun is an hour high. I good wife always helps to make the home There are thousands of people today who cheerful and attractive, and very few when have had their weather eye peeled or teeth keeping house for the first time omit the punctured by venturing into the chicken bus-iness under the impression that the business can be managed without an experienced ally found stowed away some place in the hen can successfully manage a large poultry plant.

MUST BE MISTAKEN.

MUST and that any man that can set a garret. Some wives never allow a cloud to enter their home, being all sunshine and smiles, no matter if her shoes do pinch a little and her next door neighbor has a bonnet which is the living image of the is married, but I am at a loss to understand one she sent to Council Bluffs for. Livin in the country has some advantages after all. There you can obtain fresh milk, eggs butter, cheese, fruit and vegetables of al kinds, and if your mother-in-law wants to show you where you have made mistakes and how mean you have been to her loving and affectionate daughter, you can answer her back without your neighbor hearing what is being said, for in the country he could hardly publish you in the papers th next morning as a "brute before the world." If these advantages are worth five thousand a year, then by all means pack up and movto Nebraska. The country is young and handsome, and we will all stop work lone enough to give you a "western welcome." When your train starts send a postal card to CHEYENNE BOB.

> PENSIONS TO WESTERN VETERANS. Survivors of the Rebellion Remen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.-(Special.)-Pen-sions granted, issue of October 9, were Original-Andrew H. Drain Lincoln, Lancaster, Restoration and re ssde-Legrand Boyington Lewis, Douglas. Original widows, etc.-Minors of David J. Kazebeer, Lincoln, Lancaster, Iowa: Original-Frank walker; Sigour-ney, Keokuk. Relesue-Frank Parrish, Clarinda, Page; Fred Hill, Lime Springs, Howard, Original widows, etc.—Polly L. Vrooman, Sheldon, O'Brien; Edith Vore, Des Moines, Polk ooman, Sheldon, O'Brien, Landon, ooman, Sheldon, O'Brien, Landon, ooman, Sheldon, O'Brien, Landon, ooman, Colorado: Original—Egbert Johnson, Colorado: Original—Egbert H. Young, Grand anetlon, Mesa; Richard M. Wattles, Cripdle Creek, El Paso.

North Dakota: Reissue—Andrew A. For-North Dakota: Barnes.

lissue of October 10, were: Nebraska: Original-William H. Fullhart unning, Blaine; Charles Johnson, Wahoo

Colorado: Original—James B. Savits, Pit-kin, Gunnison: George W. Barron, Colo-rado City, El Paso, Original widow, (spe-cial, October 15)—Emilie L. Ho-kinson

rado City, El Paso, Original widow, (special, October 15)—Emille L. Hockinson Denver, Arapahoe,
Iowa: Original—Jacob W. Mailett, Guthrie Center, Guthrie; George W. Schofield, Wapello, Louisa; Noah H. Pratt, Waukon, Allamakee, Restoration and reissue, (special, October 14), Ezckiel Sampson (deceased), Lockridge, Jefferson, Reissue and increase—David G. Burleson, Clarinda, Page, Original widow—Catharine Dien, McGregor, Clayton,
Issue of October 12, were:
Nebraska; Increase—Hernard Maís, Bellwood, Butler, Restoration and increase—William H. Wade, Trenton, Hitchcock, Restoration and reissue, (special, October 15)—Charles B. Noble, Plattsmouth, Cass, Original widows, etc.—Minor of Jessie M. Mathews, Elmwood, Cass,
Iowa: Additional—William H. McHenry (deceased), Nora Springs, Froyd, Restoration and reissue—Clysses B. Kinsey (deceased), Dana, Greene, Increase—Albion Cummings, Mason City, Cerro Gordo; John Jellison, Prole, Warren, Original widows, etc.—Florence E. Eddy, Wesley, Kossuth, Iminors of Jonathan R. Day, Centerville, Acpanoose; Mary E. Leighton, Oskaloosa, Mahaska; Phebe Jane McHenry, Nora Springs, Floyd; Aletta Webster, Depew, Palo Alto. Springs F Palo Alto.

They are so little you nardly know you are taking them. They cause no griping, yet they act quickly and most thoroughly, Such are the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Small in size, great in results.

Denths of a Day. MOBERLY, Mo., Oct. 25.—James Harvey. aged 56, traveling passenger and ticket agent for the Wabash, and one of the widely known railroad men in the west, is dead here of apoplexy, having succumbed to that disease while apparently in the best of health. He was here on business for his company.

for his company.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—General Morton C. Hunter died this morning of paralysis. He was the most honored citizen of Bloomington, and was distinguished both in civil and military life. He was the hero of Enodgrass Hill and saved the day at Chickapanya. The forces. day at Chickamauga. The funeral

the hero of Snodgrass Hill and saved the day at Chickamauga. The funeral will occur Tuesday.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Oct. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—William Herold, one of the pioneers of this state, died suddenly this morning at his home in this city.

Mr. Herold has been a remarkably healthy man all his life, and looked in perfect health up to the day of his death. He arose as usual this morning, but at 19 o'clock said he felt unwell, and laid down on his bed. Physicians were sent for, but the old gentleman expired before one could arrive. The doctor pronounced the cause of death neuralgia of the heart. Deceased was a native of Saxony, Germany, was 65 years old, and had been a resident of this city since 1855. He has been in business in this city since 1857, having amassed a fortune. Deceased leaves a widow and two sons, Henry and James, and two daughters, Mrs. Hager of Holyoke, Colo, and Miss Dora, of this city. The funeral will be held Tuesday afternaon, under the auspicen of the Masonic order, of which deceased was a member of the Knight Templar degree.

business with you, letting my children wait business with you, letting my children wait por clothing until the returns came in, I portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 25.—Willis would unhesitatingly affirm that the scheme garret.

"Are my estimates too high, and have

TRADE REVIVAL PROSPECTS

Investors Preparing to Take Many Securities When Bryan is Defeated.

GOLD HAS COME TO STAY IN AMERICA

Future Conditions Regulated on the Theory that the United States Will Have a Safe Currency System for All Time.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

Business in the securities market has shown much strength of tone, during the past week, and prices have made a net advance of 2 to 3 points; but the upward tendency has been held in check by the singularly uniform disposition in all branches of business to defer operations until the result of the election is declared. In Wall street operations, this disposition is strengthened by the still high rates of interest on time loans, and by the unwillingness of the banks to make advances until the vote of November 3 shows conclusively what are to be the future conditions. Indeed, this policy of resolute prudence among the banks explains much of the postponement in the mercantile business at large. The period of postponement is, however, now very brief, and, when the relief does come, its effect will be all the more striking and influential for not having been frittered away by over-speculative anticipation.

From such information as is accessible to the higher ranks of finance, the defeat of free silver at the election is regarded as certain beyond question; and while, for the reasons above alluded to, this conclusion does not materially stimulate buying, yet it makes holders generally unwilling to sell and keeps the bears timid and

clusion does not materially stimulate buying, yet it makes holders generally unwilling to sell and keeps the bears timid and
cautious. There are, however, influences
unconnected with politics which are really
affecting prices favorably; among which
the most prominent are the continued large
importations of gold, the extraordinary
position of wheat, and the firmness of our
securities in London, in spite of the severe
pressure upon the Bank of England and
the uneasings on the Paris bourse.

CONFIDENCE IN AMERICANS.

CONFIDENCE IN AMERICANS. It is a very remarkable expression of the growth of foreign confidence in our investments that, at the very crists of our difficulties, and while in London domestic and foreign securities and even consols are declining. Americans steadily advance with the successive rises on our home marand foreign securities and even consols are declining, Americanas steadily advance with the successive rises on our home market. There was a slight exception to this rule upon Thursday's advance in the Bank of England's rate of interest from 3 to 4 per cent; but prices between London and New York were soon readjusted, without any observable selling by the former to the latter. The arrangements of the week for importing gold have carried the influx, since the beginning of the movement, up to \$70,000,000. For the moment, there is a lull in the import engagements, the consequence partly of this week's large operations having sharply thinned the supply of bills, and partly of the fact that the rise in the Bank of England rate calls for a concession on sterling exchange, which, under this reduction in the supply of bills, is not promptly forthcoming. There is, however, no abatement in the large exports of produce, and considerable foreign orders for sliver buillion are being received, while importers are buying virtually no bills, so that, in a few days, the rate of sterling may be expected to return to the point admitting of imports of gold.

LONDON 18 UNEASY.

London appears to be uneasy under the present state of the foreign exchange.

LONDON IS UNEASY.

London appears to be uneasy under the present state of the foreign exchanges, and suggests that "something must be done to stop the flow of gold to the United States." It is not, however, very easy to see what that "something" may be. If England and India and Australia, to say nothing of other countries afflicted with short crops, must continue to buy our wheat and maize, and if they have to pay 20 cents more for their wheat than the price of two months ago—both of which seem to be inevitable—and if we continue the large current contraction of our imports which at present is the actual drift—then England may find her trade balance with the United States in such a shape as to compel her to remit still further considerable amounts of gold to this country. Under ordinary circumstances, she might, in such a trade situation as now exists, find relief in forcing a return of our securities; but the British holders of our investments fust now appear unusually unwilling to part with them; and ten days hence an event may be expected to happen in this country that will cause an important efflux of our securities to London. Clearly, therefore, England is likely to find further Important shipments of gold to this country inevitable; and the "something" which she needs to do must be done with some financial metropolis other than New York.

Press opinion at London shows some incredulity about the entire bona fides of the \$70,000,000 export of gold to the United States. It assumes that large sums have been imported by Wall street houses at a loss, in the hope of selling the metal to hoarders at a premium; and hence the hope is expressed that, instead of more gold coming this way some of what we have received may some be flowing back.

SMALL LOSS IN THE DEAL.

Gold has been, in some comparatively

SMALL LOSS IN THE DEAL

These guesses will prove deceptive.

SMALL LOSS IN THE DEAL.

Gold has been, in some comparatively unimportant amounts, imported with the hope of selling it to a few timid persons disturbed by the political outlook; but the intervals have been few and very brief when such operations have been made below the even par of exchange. It is probably quite safe to say that, of the large sum imported, not over \$2,000,000 or \$3,000,000 has shown a loss to the importer-irrespective of any premium on resales.

Much as the London financial press has had to say in criticism of our defective monetary status and projects, it would not be surprising if, in the event of a great election victory for money reform, the same critics would still find reasons for dissatisfaction, though of a different kind. I say nothing of the orbitons very freely expressed by London financiers that, in the event of our escaping the silver perliand making safe provision for our legal tender notes. American securities would be in extraordinary demand. That is an opinion, which may or may not be justified by the event. But it is more than an opinion that already arrangements pave been concluded, contingent upon Mr. Mc-Kinley's election by an ample majority for London participating to very large amounts in new American enterprises of great importance. Those best acquainted with the relations between our architects of kreat financial undertakings and those of London are the men most sanguine about the extent of the financial revival which will naturally follow the rehabilitation of the American monetary system. Such an outcome would, of course, be a violent shock to the London penmen who assume the function of censors of finance.

STOCK BEARS FAIL TO SCORE.

List Dealt in Resists Their Rushes Most Elastically. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The bear crowd has hammered all the week industriously but their only accomplishment has been to get whipped. They have attacked practically every stock dealt in. Not one has gene down. Railway earnings do not de-crease as they have predicted, and no crease as they have predicted, and no other prophesied distress has materialized. People who own stocks have declined to be scared into selling out, while rich men not lately figuring in the security markets have come in openly as buyers. It resulted in a sharp advance in every conspicuous quarter. Most stress was laid by bear campaigners upon the prospect of smashes from a tight money market. But money has shown no new tightness.

Covering the situation, both as to the lean and steck market and as to general trade conditions, an authoritative statement was made today by J. Edward Simmons, president of the New York clearing house. His words are inspiring. He says:

"At this period of the year our money market ordinarily is easy. We are entitled usually at this time to an inflow of funds from the south and the west. Crops being harvested, me, 'd and paid for the New York banks bear to get back in large volume moneys advanced for the accommodation of the farmers and their customers.

"Such an inflow this year may be re-

volume moneys advanced for the accommodation of the farmers and their customers.

"Such an inflow this year may be restricted a little because some prudent people living in the hotbed of free silverism are influenced to some extent by their environments, and are on that account servative, and hesitate to release with their usual promptness the funds we have sent them. This is true equally in the west and in the south. Especially is it true where repudiation doctrines are rampant—where the mob element seems to prevail Consequent uson this spasmodic condition—a condition which, thank heaven, is rare—the flow of currency is not this season quite normal.

"But the restricted inflow from the west and the south is offset, to our great encouragement by the tremendous tide of foreign gold rushing this way. The unprecedented export demand for American farm products, emphasized as it is by engarements of freight room far into next spring, warrants the belief that the gold we have so far received is but preliminary to further and bigger gold shipments to come. The consequence of this cannot be overstated. The United States has become the creditor of the whole world.

"Bo far as I can see, so far as can be

learned from any trustworthy source with which I can get connection, there is nowhere in the American business situation

which I can get ripinection, there is nowhere in the Antorican business situation any substantial reason for uneasiness.

The only pretense of Wall street agitators who hope to profit by distrust and disarranged condificus is that we may have in these last days of our national campaign such a sudden and sensational tightening in the money market as will precipitate trouble.

These professional worriers can spare themselves all authation on this print. With but haif a dozen business days intervening before election we are going to have none of the ruin which they prophety only because they hope for the saidhey worry about the banks. The baying are all right. They worry about the sovernment treasury. The government treasury is all right. They worry about business men and business enterprises. The business world is all right. They worry for their own speculative gain. Their facts are Tables.

"Underlying conditions are showing themselves clearly. It isn't difficult to figure out the encouraging tendency of the factors and the influences at work. All our markets reflect the real status of affairs. Everywhere there is strength and confidence. In many quarters there is buoyancy. Nowhere is there a staple declining or a business interest suffering any new embarrassment. On all sides, instead of distrust we have hopeful anticipation. Encouragement is in the air.

"We only wait election day to make a new start in national prosperity. Old enterprises are preparing to extend; new enterprises prepared to begin. Every fact that comes to the surface is tonic. Every clear-sighted way.

terprises are preparing to extend; new en-terprises prepared to begin. Every fact that comes to the surface is tonic. Every clear-sighted man has courage." Assurances of this kind tell the tale of how the most powerful interests in Wall street feel and are situated. Rich men are buying securities preliminary to an election boom. There is an abundance of proof of this.

this.

Chicago does not seem to be taking any particular interest in this fact at the moment. Wheat's ups and downs give an ample reason for this doubtless. The coming week promises profits to early purchasers.

H. ALLAWAY.

CHICAGO GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Features of the Trading and Closing Prices on Saturday. CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The wheat market got back into the 60s today under semidemoralization of holders, who were non-plussed this morning at finding Liverpool opening cables showing a decline of 212d in the face of our advance yesterday. The market was extremely nervous all through the session, but with a steady downward tendency. About the only support given to prices was by holders of puts and the few lucky ones who stood short over night. December wheat at one time showed a loss of 4c from yesterday's close, but recovered %c near the end of an advance at Paris equal to from 2c to 2c per bushel. Corn and oats were comparatively firm on a big cash demand, showing declines at the close of from 4c to 3c and 4c respectively. Provisions were firm, closing about unchanged on hog receipts of 15,000 head and big cash transactions in products. few lucky ones who stood short over night.

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head and big cash transactions in products.

The price prevailing at the close of yesterday's session was 75c for December wheat. The first transactions this morning were at from 70% down to 70c. A sale or two in the confusion of the start was made at 69%c, and very little at that moment brought over 70c, but in the course of the next half hour's business there was a gradual advance to 70%c. Besides the discouragement of the decline at Liverpool the heavy movement of spring wheat in the northwest again held up its hands for recognition, and some eyes turned to its contemplation that had previously been steadily looking in the direction of India, in the northwest again held up its hands for recognition, and some eyes turned to its contemplation that had previously been steadily looking in the direction of India, Australia and Africa, away over the matters of more immediate concern which were daily occurring. Minneapons and Duluth reported receipts of Liss cars, compared with SE Saturday of the week before and Lil6 the corresponding day of last year. The week's receipts at those places numbered 7.548 carloads, against 6.661 the previous week and 7.890 a year ago. The Argentine shipments for the week as officially reported were double those of the week before, but were still only 95.000 bu. New York reported that English houses were free selfers of wheat there at the opening, but that numerous buying orders from the continent were executed at the same time. Very many well informed men thought the Liverpool decline was engineered from hers by lending elevator interests to lessen the strain upon them for margins on their bedges. December, after holding steady for a time around 70%c declined regularly to 6%c. Then followed a rally to 6%c, with a reaction to 6%c at the close on continental cables indicating big advances at Paris, Berlin and Antwerp.

The corn market was remarkably firm considering the waskness in wheat. May started at from 27%c to 27%c, sold at from 27%c to 27%c, recovered to 28%c and closed at that after numerous ups and downs between that price and 28c. The outward movement of corn was immense; about 724,000 bu, were shipped from here in the last twenty-four hours and 28c7,6000 bu, from the seaboard to Europe for the week. Onts, like corn, closed a shade lower, but when compared with the weakness in wheat were relatively firm. A good demand existed for shorts, also from the outside. The latter part of the session was of a rather different nature and prices fell off, but railled again before the close and showed but a small loss. May opened at 21%c, sold up to 21%c, went off to 21%c and was offered at 21%c at the close, showing a decline of

the close, showing a decline of %c since yesterday.

Provisions were not affected to any extent by the market in the wheat pit. The offerings of the hog products were quite inconsiderable and while no one bid for much there was no trouble in placing the small offerings. The business was notable for nothing but its quiet firmness. The run of hogs was 16,000 head. January pork opened at from \$5.50 to \$7.55, rose to \$7.55, and closed as it did yesterday at \$7.57, Lard and ribs each pursued a similar course, closing in the end at the same price as on the day before.

Estimated receipts for Monday are: Wheat, 220 cars; corn, \$99 cars; oats, 408 cars; hogs, 40,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Art cles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
ent,No.2	6734684	68%	6614	6754
Dec	70@70% 74%@75	70% 75%	69 734	69% 74%
n.No. 2. Det	22%	2814	2236	2392314
day	27%@%	24% 24%	2796634	2496m34 2834
Dec	17% 184 21%	17% 18% 21%	174 1836 2136	174 184 213
rk.perbbi Dec	7 00 7 80	7 95	7 80	7 00 7 87%
anort Ribs	4 22%	4 30 4 52%	4 22% 4 40	4 25 4 4734
Dec	3 87%	3 92%	3 85	3 60 3 8714

at \$3.7074.15, in wood; winter patents, \$3.506 2.50; straights, \$3.2066.20; spring specials, \$3.806 4.00; spring patents, \$3.5063.80; straights, \$3.606 2.20; bakers, \$2.5062.20; WHEAT—No. 2 spring, 674c; No. 3 spring, \$32634c; No. 2 red, 70%6713c, CORN—No. 2,23%6224c; No. 2 yellow, 23%6 234c. 34c. OATS-No. 2, 174,618c; No. 2 white, 264,c; No. 1 white, 174,6194,c. RYE-No. 2, 34c. | BARLEY-No. 2, 27637c; No. 3, nominal; No. 4,

BARLEY-No. 2, 774350; No. 3, nominal; No. 4, nominal.

FLAXSEED-No. 1, 171671450;

FIMOTHY SERD-Prime, 12,50.

PROVISIONS-Mess pork, per bbl., 27,0997, 10.

Lard, per 100 1bs., 24,55. Short ribs sides (lcose), 12,6632,55. Dry sifted shoulders (boxed), 24,003

4.25. Short clear sides (boxed), 23,575, POULTRY-Steady: 1 turkeys, springs, 86360; chickens, spring, 66546; ducks, 74-6650.

WHISKY-Distillers, finished goods, per gal., 11,18.

The following were the receipts and shipments today: Articles. On the Produce exchange to law the butter market was steady: creamery, 12310c; dairy, 1317c. Eggs, firm; fresh, 174c. Cheese, steady; badble.

ket was 17c. Egg 3 has 0 hg c. Manchester Market Cheerful.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 25.—The market has been more cheerful, with a larger business both for cloth and yarns. Madras took wide cloths, Kurrachee took narrow widths and Bombay and Calcutta various kinds, the smart rise in exchange helping. China placed fair orders. The Levant and Ezypt continue moderate purchasers. South America showed a less brisk demand. The home trade was fair in flannel but was slow in staple goods and for colored goods was poor. Yarns keep steadily moving with the cotton stocks. There has been a light lusiness in all departments, aided by cotton offerings c. a. f. appreciably below the Liverpool parity. both for cloth and yarns. Madras took

Toledo Grain. TOLEDO, Oct. 21—WHEAT—Lewer, but active; No. 2 cash, 17c; December, 784c; CORN—Active, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 28c, OATS—Dull, but steady; No. 2 mixed, 18c, RYE—Dull, but steady; No. 2 cash, 27c, CLOVER SEED—Dull and unchanged; prime October, 18.25 asked.

Minneapolis Wheat. MINNEAPOLIS. Oct. 24.—WHEAT—October closed at 66c; December, 68c; May, 721cc. On track: No. 1 hard, 68c; No. 1 northern, 64%c; No. 2 northern, 62%c; receipts, 65 cars.

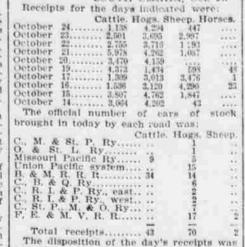
OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

ustomary Light Run of Cattle Finds No Change in Conditions.

TRADE IS STEADY AND FEATURELESS

Slump in Stocker and Feeder Prices the Only Noteworthy Event of the Week Hogs Inevenly Higher.

SOUTH OMAHA, Oct. 21.



The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the num-

ber of head indicated: Buyers.
Omaha Packing Co....
G. H. Hammond Co....
Swift & Co....
Cudahy Packing Co....
Cudahy Packing Co....
Huston & Co....
Cudahy Brok Co. K. C...
Cudahy Brok Co. K. C... Cattle, Hogs, Sheep 268 935 Other buyers

Total Total 1.234 4,840 443 CATTLE—The usual light receipts of a Saturday were reported in the yards today, and of the number here 221 head were con signed direct to packers, so that the actual number of cattle on sale was small. There were a few cattle of every kind excepting right good ones on sale, but not enough of any one kind to create much interest in

were a few cattle of every kind excepting right good ones on sale, but not enough of any one kind to create much interest in the market.

In the way of killing cattle there were a few loads of western steers, but no cornfed natives, and only six or seven loads of cows and helfers. The market was without special feature of interest and values were not materially changed. Buyers seemed to want the cattle, and the yards were soon cleared.

The stockers and feeders were slow, as usual on the last day of the week, and the feeling was easier.

While the receipts of cattle the past week have been fairly liberal, desirable beeves have been fairly liberal deven, a load or two a day being about the extent of the supply. Values on really good beeves have held up very well owing to the scarcity, but the common grades have been in larger supply and the market has eased off somewhat.

Cows and helfers have been good sellers all the seal-defers.

eased off somewhat.

Cows and heffers have been good sellers all the week, and at prices that have ruled just about steady.

Owing to large receipts and a sudden drop in country demand stockers and feeders have experienced a decided decline in values. Prices at the close of the week could safely be quoted 209/22c lower than the week before. Scarcity of money and the inability of sellers to discount their cattle paper are the apparent causes for the sudden dropping off in the country demand and thus indirectly responsible for the decline in the market.

Hogs—Hogs sold rather unevenly today, the market opening strong with light and medium weight hogs selling in some cases as much as 2c higher. Hogs averaging 225 ths., soid up to \$3.45, and as high as \$3.40 was paid for 290-th weights.

The market on heavy hogs opened all right, but weights soon after, and a good many loads sold 5c lower. The bottom price was the same as yesterday, but whereas quite a number of toads sold yesterday at \$3.25 and a few up to \$3.30, there were very few today at \$3.25, and nothing as heavy as 226 lbs. at \$1.30. The great bulk of all the heavy hogs sold at \$3.20, as against \$3.2052.32 years day.

The hogs were all sold early and the market closed strong, there being hardly enough hogs in the yards to fill all orders. The market as a whole averaged a shade lower than yesterday.

The hog market of the past week has been of a fairly satisfactory character. The receipts ased off somewhat. Cows and helfers have been good sellers ill the week, and at prices that have ruled

as a whole averaged a shade lower than yesterday.

The hog market of the past week has been of a fairly satisfactory character. The receipts have been liberal and the demand good, each day's arrivals meeting with ready sale at ruling prices. The market has not shown very much change as regards values, the difference in the average of the prices paid amounting to hardly more than a shade from one day to the next Tuesday was the high point of the week, but it was only 5c higher than Wednesday, which was the low day.

SHEED—The demand for muttons was good and the market was strong.

and the market was strong. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

There Was Not Enough Cattle to Make a Market.
CHICAGO, Oct. 24 - There were not enough 600 head, mostly Texans, being received. The week shows a decline of life in choice and 20 to 35c in other grades. Comparatively little trad-ing has been done much above \$4.5s, and the bulk of the cattle crossed the scales at from

bulk of the cattle crossed the scales at from 13.50 to \$4.50, with a good many sales at from 33.50 to \$4.50, with a good many sales at from 33.50 to \$4.50, with a good many sales at from 33.50 to \$4.50, Texas grass cattle have weakened slightly on receipts of about 6,000 head, as compared with 6.800 head last week.

In hogs the demand was active. Fair purchases made by shippers, together with diminished receipts, resulted in the development of a stronger feeling, and prices were strong today and like to 20 higher than a week ago. Sales ranged from 33.25 to \$4.50, and heavy, medium and lightweights sold close together.

In sheep only about 500 head arrived today. The market closed quiet at from \$1.50 to \$3.50 for inferior to prime sheep, and at from \$2.50 to \$4.50 for lambs. Few sheep sold above \$3.50, and not many lambs are choice chough to go over \$4.25.

Receipts: Cattle 600 head: hows 16.000 head. Receipts: Cattle, 600 head; hogs, 16,000 head;

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City Live Stock.

Kansas City. Oct. 24.—Cattle.—Receipts.
500 head: shipments. 5,660 head. Market unchanged; only retail trade.

HOGS—Receipts. 3,000 head; shipments. 600
head. Market steady to strong and active; bulk
of sales, 12,263,35; heavy 81,2093,30; packers
and mixed, 31,2563,35; lights, 33,2093,3,35; Yorkcrs. 13,269,3,40; pigs. 81,2093,35.

SHEEP—Receipts. 1,360 head; shipments, 1,400
head. Market steady; lambs, 12,2563,25; muttons,
\$1,0092,75.

Stock in Sight. Total 2,538 26,299 2,747

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 260 head. Market steady.

HOGS-Receipts, 3,606 head. Market 5c higher; Yorkers, \$3,4063,50; packers, \$3,2062,45; heavies, \$3,6662,56.

SHEEP—Receipts, 260 head. Market steady. PLETHORA OF MONEY IN LONDON.

Advance in the Bank Rate Not Met by Outside Quotations.
LONDON, Oct. 25.—The advance in the bank rate has not led to an advance in outside quotations because there was an

bank rate has not led to an advance in outside quotations because there was an ample supply of available funds. The pichora has been increased during the week by the release of face 80 of Japanese in a few days. There is however, some indication that the bank is bornown indication that the bank is been increased in a few days. There is however, some indication that the bank is being in the sistent of a few days. There is however, some indication that the bank is been increased in a few of size of the state of the state of the state of a few of size of the state of the st

clife preferred of is per cent. The foreign markets showed hardly any movement.

London Grain Review. LONDON, Oct. 25.—Sowing was in active progress during the week, but dry weather is needed. In the market for wheat early in the week, there was extraordinary activity in white and spring American. High freights were checked by offers of Russian and Danubian from shippers. Re-sellers made profits in the decline, which ensued on the American weakness, but which has since railied, and is now firm and showing an advancing tendency. In the market opinion is hopeful that a targe proportion of the advance will be retained. California wheat, prompt delivery, was quarted at 33s. Hard. Duluth, old. November and December delivery, was quoted at 32s 3d. Plott was firm; American laskers was quoted at 24s 8d. Maize was tirmer fold mixed. American steamer, was quoted at 18s 9d. Barley was firm and inactive. Gats were steady; American clipped oats, November and December delivery, re-arliers, were quoted at 14s 9d. s needed. In the market for wheat early

were quoted at 14a 9d.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL **AMENDMENTS**

The following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, as hereinafter set forth in full, are submitted to the electors of the State of Nebraska, to be voted upon at the general election to be held Tuesday, November 3, A. D. 1896;

A joint resolution proposing to amend sections two (5), four (4), and five (5), of educational funds of the state. article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to number of judges of the supreme court and their term of office.

of once.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:
Section 1. That section (wo (2) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as fol-

Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:
Section 2. The supreme court shall until
otherwise provided by law, consist of five
(5) judges, a majority of whom shall be
necessary to form a quorum or to pronounce a decision. It shall have original
jurisdiction in cases relating to revenue,
civil cases in which the state shall be a
party, mandamus, quo warranto, habeas
corpus, and such appellate jurisdiction, as
may be provided by law.
Section 2. That section four (t) of article
six (6) of the Constitution of the state of
Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

six (6) of the Constitution of the state of Nebraska, be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 4. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office, except as hereinafter provided, shall be for a period of not less than five (5) years as the legislature may prescribe.

Section 3. That section five (6) of article six (6 of the Constitution of the State of Nebra a, be amended to read as follows:

Sectia 5. At the first general election to be held in the year 1896, there shall be elected two judges of the supreme court one of whom shall be elected for a term of two (2) years, one for the term of four (4) years, and at each general election thereafter, there shall be elected one judge of the supreme court whose terms have not expired at the time of holding the general election of 1896, shall continue to hold their office for the remainder of the term for which they were respectively commissioned.

A joint resolution proposing an amend-

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section thirteen (13) of article six of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of supreme and district court judges.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

relating to compensation of the officers of the executive department.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section twenty-four (24) of article five (5) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 24. The officers of the executive department of the state government shall receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the term for which they shall not receive to their own use any fees, costs, interests, upon public mencys in their hands or under their control, perquisites of office or other compensation, and all fees that may hereafter be payable by law for services performed by an officer provided for in the state treasury. The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, establish the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring, the salaries of the officers named in this article. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concurring the salaries.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1825. Approved March 29, A. D. 1825.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to judicial power.

to judicial power.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section one (1) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. The judicial power of this state shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, county courts, justices of the peace, police magistrates, and in such other courts inferior to the supreme court as may be created by law in which two-thirds of the members elected to each house concur.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1805. A joint resolution proposing to amend sec tion eleven (11) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relating to increase in number of supreme and district court judges.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section cleven (ii) of arti-cle six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as fol-lows:

of Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 11. The legislature, whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein, may, in or after the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven and not oftener than once in every four years, increase the number of judges of supreme and district courts, and the judicial districts of the state. Such districts shall be formed of compact territory, and bounded by county lines; and such increase, or any change in the boundaries of a district, shall not vacate the office of any judge.

Approved March 36, A. D., 1835.

of public lands and buildings, and three of public lands and buildings, and three railroad commissioners, each of whom, except the said railroad commissioners, shall hold his office for a term of two years, from the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January, after his election, and until his successor is elected and qualified. Each railroad commissioner shall hold his office for a term of three years, beginning on the first Thursday after the first Tuesday in January after his election, and until his uscessor is elected and qualified; Provided, however. That at the first general election held after the adoption of this amendment there shall be elected three railroad commissioners, one for the period of one year, one for the period of three years. The governor, secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer shall reside at the capitol during their term of office; they shall keep the public records, books and papers there, and shall perform such duties as may be required by law.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing to amend secion twenty-six (26) of article five (5) of the oustitution of the State of Nebraska, limitng the number of executive state officers. Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-siature of the State of Nebraska: Section 1. That section twenty-six (26) of rticle five (5) of the Constitution of the tate of Nebraska be amended to read as ollows:

State of vertices to defect the second of the members elected to each house thereof: thereof:
Provided, That any office created by an act of the legislature may be abolished by the legislature, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring.

Approved March 30, A. D., 1855.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, providing for the investment of the permanent

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section nine (9) of article eight (8) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folof Nebraska be amended to read as follows:
Section 9. All funds belonging to the state for educational purposes, the interest and income whereof only are to be used, shall be deemed trust funds held by the state, and the state shall supply all losses thereof that may in any manner secrue, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished, and shall not be invested or loaned except on United States or state securities, or registered county bonds or registered county bonds or registered school district bonds of this state, and such funds, with the interest and income thereof are hereby solemnly pledged for the purposes for which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

which they are granted and set apart, and shall not be transferred to any other fund for other uses;

Provided, The board created by section 1 of this article is empowered to sell from time to time any of the securities belonging to the permanent school fund and invest the proceeds arising therefrom in any of the securities enumerated in this section bearing a higher tate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investion bearing a higher tate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investion bearing a higher tate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investion bearing a higher tate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investion bearing a higher tate of interest, whenever an opportunity for better investion to bearing a higher tate of an appropriation by the legislature and secured by the lay of a tax for its payment, shall be presented to the state treasurer for paying the highest of the state and the amount due on such warrant from moneys in his hands belonging to the permanent school fund of the state, and he shall hold said warrant as an investment of said permanent school fund.

Approved March 29, A. D., 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska by adding a new section to article twelve (12) of said constitution, to be numbered section two (2), relative to the merging of the government of cities of the metropolitan class and the government of

district court judges.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That section thirteen (13) of article six (6) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 13. The judges of the supreme and district courts shall receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, payable quarterly.

The legislature shall at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, three-fifths of the members elected to each house concurring, establish their compensation. The compensation so established shall not be changed oftener than once in four years, and in no event unless two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature concur therein.

Approved March 26, A. D. 1835.

metropolitan class and the government of the counties wherein such cities are located.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the amended by adding to said article a new applied to be numbered section two (2), to read as follows:

Section 2. The government of any city of the metropolitan class and the government of a metablish depends of the section of the State of Nebraska:

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the amended by adding to said article a new applied by adding to said article an new applied by adding to said article an ewe applied by adding to said article an execution of the State of Nebraska.

Section 1. That article twelve (12) of the ca Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, prescribing the manner in which votes shall be cast.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Leg-islature of the State of Nebraska: Section I. That section six (6) of article seven (7) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska be amended to read as folows: Section 6. All votes shall be by ballot, such other method as may be prescribed by law, provided the secrecy of voting be preserved Approved March 29, A. D., 1885.

A joint resolution proposing to amend section two (2) of article fourteen (14) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, relative to donations to works of internal improvement and manufactories.

Be it resolved and enacted by the Legis-lature of the State of Nebraska; Section 1. That section two (2) of article fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

fourteen (4) of the Constitution of the State of Nebraska, be amended to read as follows:

Section 2. No city, county, town, precinct, municipality, or other subdivision of the state, shall ever make donations to any works of internal improvement, or manufactory, unless a proposition so to do shall have been first submitted to the qualified electors and ratified by a two-thirds vote at an election by authority of law; Provided, That such donations of a county with the donations of such subdivisions in the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent of the aggregate shall not exceed ten per cent indebtedness five per cent, in addition to such ten per cent and no bonds or evidences of indebtedness so issued shall be valid unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate signed by the secretary and auditor of state, showing that the same is issued pursuant to law.

Approved March 29, A. D. 1895.

I. J. A. Piper, secretary of state of the state of Nebraska, do hereby certify that the foregoing proposed amendments to the Constitution of the State of Nebraska are true and correct copies of the original enrolled and engrossed bills, as passed by the Twenty-fourth session of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, as appears from said original bills on file in this office, and that all and each of said proposed amendments are submitted to the qualified voters of the state of Nebraska for their adoption or rejection at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the 3d day of November, A. D., 1896.

In testimony whereof, I have thereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln, this 17th day of July, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-six, of the Independence of the United States the One Hundred and Twenty-first, and of this state the Thirtieth.

J. A. PIPER, Seal.) Secretary of State. Aug 1 DtoNov3-morn only.

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