CONFIDENCE IS RESTORED

Republican Ascendancy to Large Extent Responsible.

PROVIDENCE, TOO, HAS BEEN PROPITIOUS

Administration's Declaration for Sound Money, with Abundant Crops, Brings On an Era of Good Feeling.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—Henry Clews, head of the banking house of Henry Clews & Co., writes of the situation in Wall street:

The year that closes with this issue of our weekly letter has been, in some respects, one of the red letter periods of our commercial and financial interests. It followed three successive years of almost unprecedented depression and disturbance of confidence consequent upon the imperfect position of our monetary basis. The national election had defeated the silver faction, but by a majority which did not suffice to immediately restore confidence. When the Republican party came into power with the President elected in the favor of sound money and the passage of a tariff calculated to remedy the effects of the Wilson act, a wave of revived confidence swept over the whole country; and, from midsummer to the end of the year, there had been a continuous revival of business. Providence, too, has been propitious to our welfare. At a time, when the failure of the cereal crops was general throughout Europe our harvest was abundant, and we have been able to export at high prices unprecedented quantities of wheat and corn. At the beginning of the revival of business, stores of consumption were blocked by large accumulations of unmarketed products, most of which have since been disposed of, at some recovery in prices, thereby preparing the way for a profitable increase of production during the coming year.

Simultaneously with this recovery in the home markets we have been favored with an extraordinary increase in our export trade; the shipments of merchandise for the first eleven months of the year having amounted to $764,000,000, against $655,000,000 in 1896, $702,000,000 in 1895, $702,000,000 in 1894 and $727,000,000 in 1893. This large increase in the export trade has been favorable to the foreign gold movement, our net exports of the metal during the eleven months having been but $65,000,000. These figures, however, do not fully represent the actual course of the foreign trade balance for we have imported from other countries certainly not less than $50,000,000 (market value) of our securities and have at times been lenders to Europe to the extent of $25,000,000 to $50,000,000, as a means of preventing importations of gold when we had no use for it and when London, Berlin and Paris could ill afford to spare it. How such operations became needful will appear from the fact that, for the eleven months, our exports of merchandise and of gross bullion exceeded our imports by $52,000,000.

It is not to be inferred that the large increase in our exports is mainly the effect of the unusual shipments of breadstuffs. There has also been an extraordinary addition to our exports of manufactures. Under the pressure of more hard times our industries have been enabled to so far reduce the costs of production—without at the same time putting down wages—that our ability to compete with other countries has opened to us a much increased area of foreign markets. Indeed the signs of the times have afforded clear indications that at last we have attained an economy in production which will open new markets to us corresponding to the rapid increase in our industrial plant and the rising ratio of the population which must be dependent on manufactures. We may reasonably expect that this expansion of the exports of manufactures will prove to be but its beginnings and that this branch of trade will next year exceed that of 1897. Just as the year closes events have happened in eastern Asia which foreshadow the early opening of the vast empire of China to the marketing of manufactured products from this country, impelled toward manufacturing by a natural drift of its rapidly increasing population, this is a most welcome foreshadowing of an extension of our trading relations with the world's greatest empire. It is to be hoped that our government will exercise the utmost vigilance in guarding American interests pending the struggle among the European powers to gain control of the best positions for forwarding their aggressive purposes. We desire no foreign territory, but we cannot afford that military governments shall be permitted to invade our established treaty rights or divide up China at their pleasure or set up a selfish policy of excluding others from the best markets of the empire. This is a matter upon which the attitude of the United States should be well understood and openly declared without delay.

The transportation of our large crops and the increased movement in merchandise during the last half of the year have naturally brought large benefits to the railroad interests. During the first eleven months of the year 124 roads show an increase in gross earnings from $633,000,000 in 1896 to $681,000,000 last year, most of the gain having occurred within the second half of the latter period. The net earnings exhibit a still better ratio of improvement. For the ten months ending October 31 the net earnings of 118 roads were $185,000,000, compared with $158,000,000 in 1896, showing an increase of 11.32 per cent. The effect of this sudden recovery, together with the conclusive evidence it afforded that the general trade of the country was undergoing a thorough recuperation, became apparent in an active speculation in securities, the effect of which upon prices is shown in the following comparison of the quotations for leading stocks on the 15th of June (with the highest figures reached during the culmination of the rise):

	June 15 1897.	Highest Prices 1897.	Advance.
Atchison & Topeka preferred	12½	35½	23
Canadian Pacific	61½	81¾	20¼
Canada Southern	56½	62	11½
Central of New Jersey	83	103½	20½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	71	92¼	21¼
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	77½	102	24½
Chicago & Northwestern	100	132½	32½
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	69⅝	97¼	27⅝
Omaha	34¾	85	50¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	23½	41½	18
Delaware & Hudson	109	123	14
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	151	164	13
Denver & Rio Grande	9¾	14¾	4¾
Illinois Central	97	116¾	19¾
Lake Erie & Western	14½	22½	8
Lake Shore	150	181	31
Louisville & Nashville	49¼	64	14¾
Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	31½	42	10½
Missouri Pacific	17½	43¾	27¼
New York Central	101	115½	14½
Norfolk & Western preferred	20¾	45¾	25
St. Paul & Duluth	22	30	8
Southern Pacific	15¼	23¼	8
Western Union Telegraph	83	98⅞	15⅞
American Sugar	125	157½	34½

The great rise here shown was followed by a fall of 10 to 12 points, and the year closes with a range of values averaging 5 to 8 points below the highest values of the six months of the recovery.

The year closes with a most gratifying improvement in every department of industry, trade and finance, as compared with the conditions existing at its opening. The recovery does not consist so much in realized profits as in the bettered conditions of confidence and credit in the reduction of surplus stocks of goods and the healthier relation between supply and demand in the markets at large. The year, however, has not been without its additions to the accumulated wealth of the nation. This is very evident from the large amount of idle capital now seeking employment and the prevailing low rate of interest, as well as from the fact that many millions of our floating capital are now finding temporary employment in Europe—a state of things almost new in the history of our foreign financial relations.

These, in brief, are the achievements of the last six months of recuperation from the efforts mainly of the disturbance of confidence in our monetary system which broke out in 1893. The results are less important as accomplished facts than for what they foreshadow. We see in them only the beginnings of an era of great industrial revival and expansion. During the five years that our material interests have been in a condition of collapse, we have made an addition of 5,000,000 to our population, most of which must be regarded as going to the increase of our productive capacity—to swell the production of our manufactures rather than of agricultural produce. Within this period we have been subjected to a necessity for diminishing the costs of production which, together with the new productive inventions, has enabled us to adapt ourselves to the constantly declining tendency of prices; and conspicuous facts clearly demonstrate that, in certain important industries, we have already reached a position where we can compete successfully in the foreign markets with the foremost industrial nations of the world. This is no transient accident of extraordinary times, no outcome of a necessity to unload surplus stocks regardless of price; it is the consequence of our having gained a position in advance of other nations in those conditions which conduce to cheapness and excellence of production. This is an achievement of stupendous importance. For as already said, we have reached a point in our national development at which nearly our entire large increase of population must go into industries other than agricultural, and that makes it imperative that we be able to compete with other countries in the all-controlling factor of price. It is in the highest degree gratifying that we seem to be reaching that position without the intervention of a great industrial crash, which too easily might have proved an inevitable step in the transaction. It now only remains that we find a breadth of new markets sufficient for our enlarging surplus of manufactures. Most opportunely, the drift of political events is placing that essential desideratum within our reach. The events of each successive day are making it more certain that the 400,000,000 of Chinese population are to be placed within reach of the industrial nations. This fact means that 1898 is to be a year distinguished in history as the opening of a great new commercial era. For us, it remains that we see to it that no opportunities are lost through our supineness for gaining our due share in this prospective new commerce.

Apart from these new prospects, the outlook for 1898 is full of promise. It may be safely expected to turn out to be a realization of an expansion of business for which the recovery of 1897 has but served to prepare the way. A document just issued by the "clearing house committee" of New York, which includes many of the foremost merchants of this city, states that "1898 promises to be one of the most active business years in the history of this city," which expresses the general expectation of men of business at this center.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 2.—There is the usual money pressure that comes with the end of the year. About £10,000,000 has been borrowed from the Bank of England and this borrowing has resulted in a certain ease in the market. It is believed, however, to be only temporary.

On the stock exchange business last week was small, but the tone was firm and the feeling as to the future confident. Consols have risen sharply and are about ¼ of a point higher. Home railways are better all round, many stocks being from ½ to 1 point higher on the belief that the government will soon admit that to be relaxed rail be invested therein. American securities were in fair demand and the market was sanguine, with but few changes. Pennsylvania railway shares have risen 1 point and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe 1 point; Milwaukee & St. Paul declined ¼ of a point, and Louisville & Nashville ⅛ of a point. Grand Trunk shares improved on the November traffic returns.

Argentine railway shares were bought freely. Central Argentine rose 1½ points, Buenos Ayres & Rosario 1 point and Buenos Ayres Great Southern ½ point. Argentine funds also were in good demand, the 1886 issue having risen 1 point and the funding loan 1½ points. A large business was done in Uruguayans, especially in the 5 per cents, which have risen 1¼ points. Spanish securities dropped ¼ point. Chinese bonds continue to be sold. Anglo-American Telegraph company's shares are in good demand, the preferred shares having increased 2½ points.

GIVEN A MUNIFICENT REWARD.

Saves a Train and a Score of Lives and Gets a Free Ride.

Undaunted courage and endurance in the snow, with the mercury at zero, last Thursday afternoon on the part of Pat Bonnett, a miner and carpenter in straitened circumstances, was no doubt the means of saving scores of lives and an entire passenger train on the Denver & Rio Grande railroad. It was train No. 4, the Atlantic Coast express, which was so disastrously wrecked at Newcastle a few weeks before.

Pat was thrown out of work in Victor a week ago, relates the Denver Times, and went to Buena Vista, hoping to get work with a railroad construction crew. But he was disappointed and, being financially embarrassed, set out afoot for the Leadville mines. When about twelve miles from Buena Vista he stepped aside to allow a freight train to pass. The jar of the passing cars was perhaps the cause of a huge bowlder being loosened on the high bank, about fifty feet above the tracks. The lone traveler soon came upon the bowlder. It weighed fully 1,200 pounds and was lodged between rails "B" and "C" on the rail used for narrow gauge trains only and the outside rail nearest to it. It was on a sharp curve around a bluff, and on the outer side of the track runs the Arkansas river, twenty feet below. Pat tried without avail to move the rock. He could not budge it.

The cold December blast went through his scant clothing, which, although neat and clean, were not well adapted for such weather. But Pat resolved to stay on the spot and flag the first train. After half an hour he succeeded in starting a fire on the outside of the track among some bowlders. No sooner was he getting thoroughly thawed out than he heard the rumbling of the passenger and express in the west. The wind was in the east and the heavy cars were almost upon him before Pat heard them. He ran at breakneck speed, following the track around a bluff and waving his hat frantically. To be sure he was seen he continued within a few feet of the engine before he stepped aside.

Engineer Amberson, one of the oldest on the road, was quick to see the warning, and in an instant had put on the air brakes and reversed the engine. The grade rendered stopping difficult, but the engineer laid back on the reverse lever as if he were trying to hold a runaway horse. Sometimes a sudden reversal when a great momentum has been attained causes the rocket that holds the lever to break. For this reason the muscular engineer threw all his strength against the lever.

It looked as if the train could not be stopped. The pilot of the engine came up to within a few yards of the huge bowlder, and still the brakes had not gotten in their work. But Providence seemed to be guarding the many lives endangered, and when the pilot was within fifteen feet of the obstruction the train came to a halt.

At first it was suspected that the man who had flagged the train was a scheming hobo who wanted a ride, but the light snow vindicated him of this. It would have been almost impossible to scale the steep bank, and again, there were no tracks. The track of the bowlder was plainly visible, showing where it had rolled until it struck a firmly fastened rock, and then bounced clear of the ditch and to the roadbed, becoming wedged between the rails. It was rounded on the edges, but the combined strength of three men was required to roll it off the track.

The heart of Conductor Roberts went out to the hero, and all that could be done for him was offered. He was brought to Salina where Superintendent Ridgway gladly gave him a pass to his destination. It was all Pat asked for, and he was happy.

So sharp was the curve where the train stopped that but one or two of the passengers could see far enough ahead to ascertain the cause of the sudden stop, and they were well up ahead. The news was kept from the others and the easy-going lounger in the smokers, the merry bridal couple from Leadville in the parlor car and all others were carried to their divers destinations ignorant of the fact that they came to within a few feet of being hurled down a twenty-foot embankment into an icy river. Pat Bennett was warmly congratulated and thanked for his nervy deed by the few who knew it. To these he told his story.

He had come to Colorado three months before from southern Texas and obtained employment in a mine at Victor, where he has a married sister. Leaving there on account of reduction to the corps of miners, he started for Leadville, as has been told.

The train consisted of a baggage car, one combination mail and express and five crowded passenger cars.

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS

Survivors of Late War Remembered by the General Government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—(Special.)—Pensions have been issued as follows:

Issue of Dec. 15:

Nebraska: Original—Joachim Subbe, Falls City, $; John H. Rice, Wymore, $6; Livingston L. Wagers, Fort Calhoun, $6. Supplemental—Nicholas Ogler, Wallace, $4; William H. Coleman, Omaha, 4; Aaron Pool, Aurelmo, $2. Increase—Allen M. Mudge, Amherst, $6 to $10; Rollin G. Robinson, Cortland, $6 to $12.

Iowa: Original—Nelson S. Wade, Carroll, $6. Increase—Joseph Wolford, Des Moines, $6 to $8. Reissue—William Harmon, Keokuk, $8. Reissue and increase—De Witt C. Clark, Lemars, $8 to $12. Original widows, etc.—Jane Wardell, Independence, $12; Clara M. Hardy, Luana, $8; Elizabeth Jones, Numa, $8.

Colorado: Original widow, etc.—Laura A. Turbie, Denver, $8.

South Dakota: Increase—James McCallen, Viborg, $6 to $8.

Montana: Original—Greenberry Washington, Helena, $8.

The Discipline of the Day.

Detroit Journal: "And who of you is ready to give up his life to duty?"

For a moment there was silence; only a moment.

Then a voice replied, "I am ready," and a conscript stood forth from the ranks.

He was pale but calm.

"Tell my parents that I died like a soldier," he bade them, and went resolutely over to be disciplined by the captain.

Arnold's Bromo Celery cures headaches, 10c, 25c and 50c. All druggists.

OMAHA LIVE STOCK MARKET

Year Begins With Little to Mark the Day in Business.

HOLIDAY RULES AT LOCAL YARDS

Handful of Cattle Sells Readily at Steady Prices—Hogs Go Higher, Gaining 10 Cents on Some Sales.

SOUTH OMAHA, Jan. 1.—Receipts for the days indicated were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
January 1	597	2,235	2,129	23
December 31	523	5,916	1,016	....
December 30	902	7,071	1,584	....
December 29	995	5,508	3,931	....
December 28	1,570	5,843	2,141	....
December 27	1,016	2,789	561	....
December 24	812	5,049	1,019	....
December 23	751	10,312	1,263	....
December 22	1,049	11,825	1,150	3
December 21	1,119	9,778	1,561	....
December 20	811	4,235	1,113	34
December 18	694	7,982	1,343	17
December 17	1,871	4,974	2,625	....
December 16	2,270	6,817	2,969	....
December 15	2,424	5,131	1,889	80

Receipts for the week with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts this week	6,196	28,942	11,285
Receipts last week	4,602	30,090	6,196
Same week last year	8,662	28,090	11,314
Same week 1896	6,972	14,296	3,426
Same week 1895	5,308	21,178	1,437
Same week 1894	13,571	23,379	7,250
Same week 1893	14,928	26,535	2,887

The official number of cars of stock brought in today by each road was:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sh'p.	H'r's.
Missouri Pacific	..	1	..	..
Union Pacific	7	6	9	1
F. E. & M. V.	3	6	..	..
C., St. P., M. & O.	5	2	..	..
B. & M. R.	2	7	..	..
C., R. I. & Q.	2	7	..	..
C., R. I. & P., east	1	4	..	..
C., R. I. & P., west	..	1	..	..
Total	24	34	9	1

The disposition of the day's receipts was as follows, each buyer purchasing the number of head indicated:

Buyers.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
G. H. Hammond Co.	49	719	969
Swift and Company	122	797	97
Cudahy Packing Co.	249	575	82
Livingston & Shafer	2	....	851
Chicago P. P. Co., Neb. City	328	....	....
Other buyers	14	....	....
Total	436	2,210	1,745

CATTLE—As has been the case all the week, there were not cattle enough here to make a real test of the market. There is really nothing to say regarding the cattle trade that has not been fully pointed out already this week.

The few cattle here changed hands in good season at prices not much different from yesterday. The demand continues very moderate, and it is still very apparent to the most casual observer that anything like a liberal run would almost surely be followed by lower prices.

HOGS—Receipts of hogs were extremely light and the yards presented a decidedly holiday appearance. There was nothing the matter with the market, however, as prices were a big 5c and in some cases 10c higher than yesterday. Heavy hogs averaging 200 pounds and upward sold at $3.37½@3.45, with the great bulk at $3.40, while yesterday the range was $3.30@3.40, with the bulk at $3.32½@3.35.

Mixed and light hogs sold at $3.40@3.50, as against $3.37½@3.45 yesterday.

The average of all the sales was 6½c higher than yesterday, 15c higher than a month ago and 25c higher than a year ago. The hogs sold today the highest in January 4 since 1894, when the average price was $3.42½. The highest for the first of the year for twelve years back was 1896, when hogs sold on an average at $6.60.

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were fair and the market steady to strong.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 30,000 head; left over, 3,000 head; market active, mostly 10c higher than yesterday's closing; light, $3.40@3.60; mixed packers, $3.45@3.65; heavy, $3.35@3.65; rough, $3.35@3.40.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200 head; market nominally unchanged; beeves, $3.00@5.25; cows and heifers, $2.00@4.30; Texas steers, $3.30@4.25; stockers and feeders, $4.25@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 5,000 head; mostly sold to arrive; market strong; natives, $3.00@4.75; westerns, $3.60@4.70; lambs, $3.75@5.85.

Official Yesterday—Hogs: Receipts, 21,260 head; shipments, 7,018 head. Cattle: Receipts, 2,927 head; shipments, 1,754 head. Sheep: Receipts, 7,418 head; shipments, 1,579 head.

Estimated receipts of hogs Monday, 20,000.

Kansas City Live Stock Market.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; market unchanged; only retail trade. Texas steers, $3.25@4.35; Texas cows, $2.50@3.20; native steers, $3.00@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.00@4.25; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.50; bulls, $2.00@2.75.

HOGS—Receipts, 6,000 head; market strong, 5 higher; closed weak; bulk of sales, $3.47½@3.55; heavies, $3.50@3.60; packers, $3.40@3.47½; mixed, $3.35@3.57½; lights, $3.35@3.52½; Yorkers, $3.40@3.55; pigs, $3.00@3.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000 head; market strong; lambs, $4.50@5.50; muttons, $3.75@4.50.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, 100 head; market steady for natives, with Texans steady to strong; fair to fancy shipping steers, $4.25@5.25; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4.75@5.35; steers under 1,100 lbs., $4.00@5.10; stockers and feeders, $2.30@4.25; cows and heifers, $2.25@4.25; Texas and Indian steers, $3.20@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.00@3.65.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,100 head; market 10c higher; light, $3.25@3.50; mixed, $3.40@3.55; heavy, $3.50@3.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100 head; market steady; native mutton, $3.50@4.50; culls and bucks, $2.00@3.25; stockers, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $5.00@5.60.

Indianapolis Live Stock.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 1.—CATTLE—Receipts, light; shipments, none; good to prime steers, $4.75@5.05; good to choice steers, $4.30@4.60; common to good steers, $2.75@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000 head; shipments, 1,500 head; market active and generally 5c higher and closed quiet with the advance; good to choice medium and heavy, $3.37½@3.65; mixed, $3.30@3.37½; common lights, $3.30@3.35.

SHEEP—Receipts, light; shipments, none; market steady; good to choice lambs, $5.00@5.15; common lambs, $4.25@5.15; common sheep, $2.25@3.75.

Stock in Sight.

Record of receipts of live stock at the four principal markets for January 1:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Omaha	597	2,235	2,129
Chicago	200	30,000	5,000
Kansas City	100	6,000	1,000
St. Louis	100	1,100	100
Totals	997	39,035	8,229

OMAHA GENERAL MARKETS.

Condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Fancy Produce.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 19@20c.

BUTTER—Common to fair, 10@13c; choice to fancy, 14@15c; separator creamery, 21c; gathered creamery, 18@19c.

VEAL—Choice fat, 80 to 120 lbs., quoted at 8c; large and coarse, 6@7c.

DRESSED POULTRY—Chickens, 5@6c; turkeys, 9@10c; geese, 7c; ducks, 6c.

GAME—Small rabbits, per doz., 50c; large, per doz., 75c@$1.50; prairie chickens, $3; quail, $4.00; squirrels, 60@65c.

PIGEONS—Live, 75c; dead pigeons not wanted.

HAY—Upland, $6.50; midland, $5.50; lowland, $5.00; rye straw, $4; color makes the price on hay; light bulky sell the best; only top grades bring top prices.

VEGETABLES

QUINCES—California, per box, $1.25.

CELERY—Good stock, large, 40c; small, 25@30c.

ONIONS—Per bu., 60@65c.

BEANS—Hand-picked navy, per bu., $1.75@1.80.

SWEET POTATOES—Per bu., $2.50.

CABBAGE—Good stock, per lb., 1½c.

POTATOES—Home grown, 50@55c; western stock, 60c.

FRUITS

CALIFORNIA STRAWBERRIES—Per pt., 25c.

APPLES—Winter stock, $1.00; California Bellflower, boxes, $1.50; Colorado Jonathans, boxes, $1.75; Oregon boxes, $1.25.

CRANBERRIES—Jerseys, per bbl., $7.00@7.25; Wisconsin Bell and Bugle, $7.50; Wisconsin Bell and Cherry, $6.50.

GRAPES—Malagas, 5-lb. baskets, 75@125c; Malagas, $5.00@6.00.

TROPICAL FRUITS.

ORANGES—Mexican, per box, $3.25@3.50; California navels, $3.50.

LEMONS—Messinas, $3.00@4.00; California, 300, $2.75@2.50; 360, $3.00.

BANANAS—Choice large stock, per bunch, $2.00@2.25; medium size bunches, $1.75@2.00.

MISCELLANEOUS

NUTS—Almonds, per lb., large size, 12½@12c; small, 11c; Brazils, per lb., 8@9c; English walnuts, per lb., fancy soft shell, 11c; standards, 9@10c; filberts, per lb., 9c; pecans, polished, 9@10c; Spanish peanuts, per lb., extra large, 6c; large hickory nuts, $1.00@1.10 per bu.; small, $1.25@1.35 per bu.; cocoanuts, per doz., $4.50; peanuts, raw, 4@5½c; roasted, 6@6½c.

FIGS—Imported fancy, 3 crown, 14-lb. boxes, 12c; 5 crown, 46-lb. boxes, 14@15c; 2-lb. boxes, 22@25c per box; California, 10-lb. box, $1.00.

HONEY—Choice white, 12c; Colorado amber, 10@11c.

KRAUT—Per bbl., $4.00; half bbl., $2.25@2.35.

MAPLE SYRUP—Five-gal. cans, each, $2.75; gal. cans, per doz., $12.00; half-gal. cans, $6.25; quart cans, $3.50.

DATES—Hallowee, 60 to 70-lb. boxes, 6c; Sair, 50-lb. boxes, 5c; Fard, 75-lb. boxes, 5c.

CIDER—Per half bbl., $3.00; bbls., $5.25.

FRESH MEATS.

DRESSED BEEF—Good native steers, 6½c; good forequarters steers, 5½c; good hindquarters steers, 8½c; western steers, 5⅝c; Texas steers, 5½c; fancy heifers, 6c; good heifers, 5½c; good forequarters heifers, 5c; good hindquarters heifers, 8c; good cows, 5½c; fair cows, 5½c; cow forequarters, 4½c; cow hindquarters, 7½c.

BEEF CUTS—Hanging tenderloins, 8½c; ribs, No. 1, 11c; ribs, No. 2, 8c; ribs, No. 3, 6c; steer rounds, 7c; cow rounds, 6½c; cow rumps, shank off, 8c; cow rounds, shank and rump off, 8½c; trimmings, 4½c; beef shanks, 3c; brains, per doz., 25c; sweetbreads, per lb., 12½c; sweetbreads (calves), per lb., 40c; kidneys, per doz., 35c; ox tails, each, 3c; livers, per lb., 3c; hearts, per lb., 3c; tongues, per lb., 12½c; calf livers, each, 25c; calves, whole carcass or sides, 9c; calf head and feet, scalded, per set, 75c; tenderloins, fresh, 18c; tenderloins, frozen, 15c; boneless strips, fresh, 10½c; boneless strips, frozen, 9½c; strip loins, fresh, 9½c; strip loins, frozen, 7c; ribs, boneless, 8½c; rolls, standard cuts, 8½c; skirion butts, boneless, 9½c; shoulder clods, boneless, 9½c; rump butts, boneless, 8½c; No. 1 chucks, 5½c; No. 2 chucks, 5c; No. 3 chucks, 4½c; boneless chucks, 5½c; ox chucks, 3½c; steer plates, 4c; dankes, 4c; jolls, 4c; No. 1 hams, 9½c; No. 2 hams, 8c; No. 3 hams, 7c; short loins, market style, 12c; short loins, hotel style, 8c; short loins, cow loin ends, 8c; steer loin ends, 8c.

MUTTON—Fancy lambs, 8½c per lb; lambs, 7½c; sheep, 6½c; market racks, long, 8c; hotel racks, short, 11c; loins, 8½c; saddles, 8½c; legs, 8c; lamb legs, 10c; breasts and stews, 3½c; tongues, each, 5c; forequarters, 5½c.

PORK—Dressed pigs, 6c per lb.; dressed hogs, 4½c; tenderloins, 11c; loins, short, 8½c, long, 8c; spare ribs, 4c; ham sausage butts, 5½c; Boston butts 6c; shoulders, rough, 4½c; shoulders, skinned, 5c; trimmings, 4c; leaf lard, not rendered, 5c; heads, cleaned, 4c; snouts and ears, 3c; backbones, 2½c; slip bones, 2½c; cheek meat, 1c; neck bones, 2c; pigs' tails, 3c; plucks, each 5c; chitterlings, 5c; hearts, per doz., 25c; stomachs, each 3c; tongues, each 5c; kidneys, per doz., 10c; brains, per doz., 15c; pigs' feet, per doz., 25c; livers, each 3c; hog rinds, 3c; blade bones, 1c.

HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—No. 1 green hides, 5c; No. 2 green hides, 4c; No. 1 salted hides, 5½c; No. 2 green salted hides, 4½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 12 lbs., 10c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 lbs., 8c.

SHEEP PELTS—Green salted, each, 15@75c; green salted shearlings (short wooled early skins), each, 10c; dry shearlings (short wooled early skins), No. 1, each, 5c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 6@8c; dry flint, Kansas and Nebraska murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 3@4c; dry flint Colorado butcher wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 4@5c; dry flint Colorado murrain wool pelts, per lb., actual weight, 2@3c.

TALLOW, GREASE, ETC.—Tallow, No. 1, 2½c; tallow, No. 2, 2¼c; rough tallow, 1½c; white grease, 2½@2¾c; yellow and brown grease, 1½@2¼c.

FURS—Bear (black or brown), $5.00@20.00; otter, $1.50@3.00; mink, 15@60c; beaver, $1.00@6.00; skunk, 15c, 25c, 35c; muskrat, 3c, 5c, 7c; raccoon, 15@50c; red fox, 25@$1.25; grey fox, 25@90c; wolf (timber), 25c@$2.00; wolf (prairie coyote), 10@50c; wildcat, 10@75c; badger, 20@40c; silver fox, $20.00@75.00.

HORSE HIDES—Each, $1.00@2.25.

Cotton Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 1.—Secretary Hester's Cotton exchange statement covers the monthly movement for December 31. The total for December was 1,974,446 bales, against 1,596,291 bales last year. The amount of the crop brought into sight for the four months from September to December inclusive is 7,036,787 bales, against 6,256,741 bales last year. The movement from September 1 to December 31, including total receipts at all United States delivery ports, 5,559,278 bales, against 4,958,899 bales last year; total overland movement by railroads across the Mississippi, Ohio and Potomac rivers, 682,905 bales, against 561,242 bales last year; southern mill takings exclusive of quantity consumed at southern outports, 457,307 bales, against 446,301 bales last year; interior stocks in excess of those held at the commencement of the season, 500,079 bales, against 437,750 bales last year.

Northern spinners took during December 392,884 bales, against 273,182 bales last year, increasing their total for the four months to 1,576,388 bales, against 1,096,998 bales last year. Foreign exports for the first four months of the season have been 3,767,906 bales, showing an increase over last year of 224,125 bales. Stock at the seaboard and the twenty-nine leading southern interior markets on December 31 were 1,582,138 bales, against 1,406,556 bales the same date last year. Includingports and interior towns, the total stock was 2,082,217 bales, against 1,844,306 bales for the same week last year.

Secretary Hester's weekly statement places the total visible supply of cotton at 4,271,062 bales, against 4,146,425 bales last week and 4,214,733 bales last year. Of the former amount 4,059,062 bales is American cotton.

London Wool Shipments.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—The arrivals of wool during the week for the first series of sales of this year are as follows: New South Wales, 19,963 bales; Queensland, 14,139 bales; Victoria, 17,258 bales; South Australia, 7,684 bales; West Australia, 15,926 bales; Tasmania, 98 bales; New Zealand, 12,237 bales, Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 31,627 bales, making a total of 167,860 bales, including 38,500 bales sent direct. The imports for the week aggregated 18,659 bales, including: New South Wales, 1,240 bales; Melbourne, 1,748 bales; Queensland, 1,651 bales; South Australia, 377 bales; West Australia, 154 bales; New Zealand, 4,362 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 7,721 bales; Russia, 1,181 bales; Buenos Ayres, 2,798, and elsewhere, 666 bales. There will be a sale of sheepskins on January 13.

Louisville Live Stock.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,773 head; market steady; tops, $3.55; light shippers, $3.00@3.30.

SHEEP—Market steady; best fat, $3.40@3.60; lambs, $4.50@4.75.

Experiments with Fuel Oil.

The results of experiments lately carried on at the brick works near Newburg, on the Hudson, in substituting fuel oil for wood or coal in the operation of burning are reported as being very satisfactory. The fuel oil in question—the product left after crude petroleum has been refined—has been used for some time past as fuel for engines and furnaces, but its adaptability for the peculiar necessities involved in the operation of burning pottery or bricks is of quite recent development. A forced draught of air is mentioned as one of the important factors in carrying out this system, as by such an arrangement the heat from the burner can be directed at a uniform temperature toward any part of the arch of the kiln. An explanation of the details of this system shows, in brief, that the oil runs from a tank in pipes around the base of the kiln and feeds directly into a burner in the arch in the interior and from an air reservoir on top of the kiln a forced air draught "feeds in" with the oil at the burner. As already referred to in the mechanism of this system, the simple turning of a valve enables the heat to be regulated at any or all points within the arch.

But the Dog Would Not Keep Still.

A dog caused some commotion at a prominent east side church Sunday evening, relates the Columbus (O.) Journal. He sneaked into the church and kept fairly quiet until the bass soloist was singing a beautiful selection, "Wait Thou Still." But the dog did not heed the injunction of the singer. He barked right out in meeting and some of the audience smiled. Just as the singer concluded his song, the dog gave forth one sharp, vigorous bark, as if of approval. The singer did not show any signs of interruption, but it certainly was somewhat trying to his nerves to sing while this dog was walking up and down the aisle. The preacher saw the dog before he barked, and so ludicrous was the situation that the preacher could not refrain from laughing. The dog was hustled out of church, but not until he had entered a protest in the shape of barks and growls.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Picture Moldings.
Mirrors, Frames, Backing and Artists' Materials.

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Rees Printing Co.
LITHOGRAPHING, PRINTING AND BOOK BINDING.
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M'f'rs and Jobbers of Foot Wear
WESTERN AGENTS FOR
The Joseph Banigan Rubber Co.

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Omaha, Neb.

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Salesrooms 1102-1104-1106 Harney Street.

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WHOLESALE
RUBBER GOODS
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Boots, Shoes, Rubbers,
AT WHOLESALE.
Office and Salesroom 1119-21-23 Howard St.

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Wholesale Shoe Manufacturers
Western Agents Goodyear Glove Rubbers
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BAGS
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Molasses, Sorghum, etc., Preserves and Jellies.
Also tin cans and Japanned ware.

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The American Chicory Co.
Growers and manufacturers of all forms of Chicory Omaha-Fremont-O'Neil.

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Boilers, Engines, Feed Cookers, Wood Pulleys, Shafting, Belting, Butter Packages of all kinds.
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M. E. Smith & Co.
Importers and Jobbers of
Dry Goods, Furnishing Goods
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J. C. RICHARDSON, Prest.
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E. E. Bruce & Co.
Druggists and Stationers,