in Carribean Waters.

PANAMA CANAL A FACTOR IN THE PLAN

Inhabitants of the Island Classed as Prize Ditch Diggers Because Immune to Deadly Fevers of the Topics.

(Copyright, 1902, by T. Jenkins Hains.) The decision of the Navy department to hold the winter maneuvers of the Atlantic and European fleets in Caribbean waters, with Kingston as a possible coaling base, cannot but have a decided effect upon the relations between Jamaica and the United States. The beautiful tropical fruit garden with its peculiar inhabitants will play an important part in the events of the near future, and a naval demonstration of a friendly nature will surely leave a favorable impression upon the native mind.

The harbor of Kingston is naturally one of the strongest in existence from the strategist's point of view. The water is good and it is protected from the heavy "southerlies," making a safe and comfortable anchorage for a fleet. Its formstion enables it to be fortified easily, and its position will at once mark it as the key to the Caribbean sea. But it is English, and therefore not available for landing troops or fortifying for the war game.

Our own coaling station, which it has been decided upon by the Navy department to develop, is situated off the eastern end of Porto Rico, upon the little island of Culebra. Here, of course, the greater part of the sham fighting and searching for enemies will take place.

The successful culmination of the canal negotiations will mean a great deal to the native Jamaican. Being of West African extraction and having been exposed to peculiar vicissitudes of tropical climate, the native islander, who is, of course, black, has developed into a tropical immune. That is, he is about as impervious to climatic diseases as a human being can be, and it is for this reason principally that he will be the power employed to dig the great trench. It has been pretty well decided to use as many native Jamaicans and Cogman islanders as can be induced to leave their fruit growing and accept the sound money of Uncle Sam. The state of feeling in Jamacian politics has lately been strongly American. Among the overtaxed planters, whose burdens have not been light, the feeling for freedom has burst out occasionally, and there has been some strong pro-American politics devel-

The Jamaican, A Lover of Ships,

It is out of the question for a revolution to grow, even among the most dissatisfied of the heavily taxed fruit planters, for the island is one of the best protected and policed in the world. Still, in the event of the Panama route being chosen complications might arise from an exodus of the fruit growing negro.

Being a free man, like his brother in the states, the Jamaican may work where he pleases. There is no law to bind him to the plantation, as in the case of the imported East Indian "coolle," who is practically a slave to the English Jamaican, and a heavy draft on these men cannot but have its effect upon the affairs of the island.

A natural born sailor, the Jamaican takes to the water and ships instinctively. He is large of bone and usually quite slender, being a long limbed, muscular fellow, who can work to advantage either upon a in regard to cleanliness. The fruit, which vessel's deck or upon her spars, and the should be the principal diet, is of many His language is the hybrid developed by having the English language pronounced by a negro who has a leaning toward Spanish and an acquaintanceship with his cousin over in Cuba. A truly tropical production and well suited to a class who look upon work as an evil.

The appearance of the beautiful white ships of the American squadrons will be the signal for the black mountaineers to gather in force at the seashore. If the fruit company's ships attract hundreds, men-o'-war will attract thousands, and it would take very little persuasion at this period to get the entire population to

emigrate in a body.

There will be probably very little feeling shown by outward signs, for the Jamaican is a dignified person, especially in the presence of strangers. He has a dignified regard, also, for a uniform. All along the hot, white streets of the island villages the white helmets and blouses of the guards have created a feeling of respect for order such as is not seen anywhere in the states. Big black men, standing as straight as rifle barrels. patrol the streets at all hours, and although they are courteous and affable at all times, they permit no boisterous behavior. All this seems strange to the foreigner, who, knowing the negro disporition, looks for an enthusiastic outburst. Behind it is the strict discipline of the Jamaica regiment officered by Englishmen.

Famous Bartlett Deep.

Being an English port of entry, Kingston can serve only for a coaling station, but there are no shoals to be dreaded along the shore, and some of the fleet maneuvers may be held within plain sight from the hilltops, except such formations

as require many miles of sea room. To the westward of the island is the deepest part of the waters of the northern hemisphere, the famous Bartlett Deep, where it is thousands of feet to the coze below. Along the northern coast a battleship may run close enough to the shore for the men aboard to hold intercourse with the natives. The rocky slopes fall quickly from a plateau or shelving beach to many hundred fathoms. So steep is the coast line that ships which have been run ashore upon the rocks have slid off fruit garden will seem more hopeful of within a few days and disappeared completely, leaving not a trace of their whereabouts in the blue depths. And all along between the island and Cuba is a

Beer

A great success. You will like it if you try it.

A DASH OF JAMAICA GINGER clear sea swept by the northeast trade for a part of the year.

As for the business interests ashore they may be said to be almost as much Significance of American Naval Maneuvers American as English. The fruit companies control about all the banana land, and an American concern alone has more than 80,000 acres under cultivation. The enormous number of bunches of this favorite fruit shipped is astonishing. Vessels may fly the English flag and the ubiquitous Scandanavian may be seen at any of the banana ports, but the fruit goes mostly to the United States to be absorbed throughout the country.

Nearly all the northern ports of Ja-

maica are useless for harbors. They open narrowly and suddenly, with plenty of coral reefs to make them difficult of navigation, and those of the less protected variety are simply ugly anchorages at which a large vessel cannot lie without being moored both tow and stern. Their

existence is due to the banana trade. The entire population engaged in the fruit trade is black. Not an ordinary black, but a real deep Congo tinge such as is found on the west coast of Africa, and it is only among the clerks, shippers and office men one finds the color lightening a little, Shoes are almost unknown, and a tourist who lately entered a house of the better kind found a pair of corsets carefully rolled up and tied with a ribbon, and set upon a table in the parlor. They were exhibited as a strange freak of American and English fashions.

Jamaican Movals Laz.

As might be supposed, the morals of these primitive people in regard to sex are not conventional. Marriage is considered an evil. The woman has to work as hard as the man, and she finds herself handicapped under the English law when tled to a lazy buck, who sits around and allows her to support him. It works better when she can give him a shift when he gets tired, and take up with some more energetic fellow, who can support herself and children. This puts a premium upon thrift. The worthless man cannot even have a home to shelter him. In spite of these peculiarities of temperament, there is sel-Missionaries have looked upon this condition as almost hopeless, but the people thrive and are happy, and while the East Indian coolie looks down with scorn upon the great black man, the latter helds the coolie in disdain as a mere pigmy of the a perfectly level stretch of sand, totally human race, and one whose epinion is not devoid of vegetation of any kind, but this worth considering. They seldom if ever | would by no means be a description of the mix, coolies living on the plantations or in villages of their own.

To these black people the demonstration of the naval force in their waters will be leys from five to fifteen miles in width are a revelation. Brought up to believe that England alone has sea power, the battleships and cruisers will give them to under stand that protection may be had under the striped ensign. Accustomed as they are to English ships of war, they cannot fail to be impressed by the magnificent conception of what one of our party fitly vessels of the heavier class flying the termed the "upness and downness" of these American flag. They will be more willing desert chains, and of the difficulties to be to trust themselves with the Yankes on the

isthmus. When it is understood that of all the 20,000 Chinese who were shipped to work on the canal under the French system, very few remain, and that there is a well known saying that every tie in the Panama roadbed could have been built of human bones from lives sacrificed upon the work, the important part these islanders will play in the canal's future may be understood.

To the naval officer who has never been ashore on the island of Jamaica the place will be a revelation of beauty. This, of course, lies in the scenery and not in the productions of man. The towns are like most of those seen in the American tropics and are simply picturesque and differ from those along the Caribbean coast principally no worse for it. The dyspeptic may eat of appearance. the papiae, the peculiar melon containing vegetable pepsin which, somehow, digests itself, and he may eat until he can swallow no more. He will be all the more pleased with himself afterwards, and this at a very small cost, the fruit selling from two to three for a shilling. It is impossible to send the fruit north, and he must content himself with a mere glimpse of paradise going out under the trees where the peculiar melon grows, hanging like a great pear to tempt him to renounce his birth-

right and become a native. Jamaica itself is not more than usually unhealthy. In fact, it is just the opposite but some of the outlying islands are not exactly health resorts. It is probably due to this circumstance that the islanders became popular for contractors' outfits Being an English speaking race also aids materially, for there are not many island negroes capable of valuable work who have a "working" acquaintance

with the language.

The heavy drafts must be made or these people for the work along the lower levels of the Panama cut. At Colon the climate may be withstood by a white man for many years, but upon the Chagres river and along the swampy districts the fever is deadly. Yellow fever is bad enough, but the peculiar variety developed in the waters of this eickly stream i even worse, for men who have recovered from its flerce heat will often remain as yellow as the rind of a dried lemon for years afterwards. The Colombian negro apparently cannot stand the climate, although he is much more impervious than the Chinaman or American black man. It has been found that the Jamaican is the only human creature who can safely risk the exposure, and even among these islanders the death rate

must not be expected to remain small. Long, lean, muscular and lazy, the Jamaican, with his musical speech, will be the man behind the shovel when the ditch is started under American direction. It will do him good to see the white ships that he loves come slowly in behind the land at Kingston, It will awaken dreams of future wealth, and his . tax-ridder unburdening itself with the aid of the good American silver. He will look forward to the days when he may sit at ease under his luxuriant bread fruit trees and smoke the pipe of peace and plenty, with his favorite beverage, the most delicious drink known to man, at his side. Then under the gentle stimulus of rum and kola hampagne, the visions of the great white ships will flit before him-the huge essels winding up the Port Royal channel

be protected while taking an important part in the world's work. The ships of the heavier class which will take part in the maneuvers are the battleships Kearsarge, Iowa, Illinois, Massachusetts and Alabama, five of the most powerful ships affoat. Besides these, there are eleven cruisers and gunboats in ommission already in the European. South Atlantic and North Atlantic fleets. Rear Admiral Sumper will command the ittacking fleet, which will be composed of Rear Admiral Crowninshield's squadron and his own, whose rendezvous is the Gulf of Para. They will undertake a search bered. More than a hundred miles to the

into Kingston to show him how he could

Boomers Boosting Death Valley as a Region of Unbounded Wealth.

HARD AND HOT ROAD TO TRAVEL

Sketch of the Valley of the Shadow Penned by Government Survey. ors-An Excellent Locality

to Keep Away From.

The mysterious impulse which induces empt the grim reaper to action in the hunt assistance, as record proves. It works for its name every hour of the twenty-four and panamist range, forming the western wall every day and night of the year. If not kindly disposed to those who enter, Death valley is generous to the heirs of its victims. Funeral expenses are unnecessary.

What is mortal dries up and blows away. It is well known that the valley of the shadow contains much mineral wealth. Most of the borax now in use came from it. So also do stories of fabulous riches in gold, silver, lead and copper, and these stories are so framed as to excite cupidity and promote a stampede. Now a stampede to that sinister locality would be a godsend to outfitters and hotels and the remnants of mushroom towns reared by the comers in 1897.

What the Country Looks Like.

Boom descriptions of Death valley are of glowing character, well calculated to gloss over the reputation of the locality. Just what fortune hunters go against there dom much quarrelling over domestic rights. Is accurately detailed by government surveyors who explored the region. What these surveyors observed and experienced contrasts sharply with boom stories and is

here given in substance: The popular idea of a desert is that it is country through which we were now traveling, though it is as much a desert as the Sahara or Atscama. A succession of valseparated by ranges of jagged and extremely broken hills or mountains, from a few hundred to several thousand feet in height. A person accustomed to the mountains of the Appalachian system, and those of the east generally, can have but little surmounted in crossing them. Some of these, notably the Panamint, Timber, Inyo and Grapevine ranges, reach tremendous heights and are impassable, except by pack

The characteristic feature of all the mountains of this region, however, is their brilliant and varied coloring. They may be steep, rugged, barren and generally useless, but they are never monotonous. Within a few miles of each other can be seen mountains of half a dozen different shades of color. One peak will be composed of black volcanic rock and the one next to it may be a gaudy yellow. The lower part of a cliff may be blood red and defined bands of strikingly different colors. variation and a person may indulge in a Funeral range and gives these otherwise dozen different kinds at one meal and be respectable mountains a very cheap chromo

Hard Road to Travel.

Everywhere and in the most unexpected places are the canyons, deep and gloomy defiles, with, in most cases, absolutely perpendicular eides. As the only way to cross one of these mountain ranges is to ascend a canyon to its head and go over the "backbone" to the head of a canyon on the other side, following it down to the valley, it can be seen that these gorges are one of the most important considerations for a person who would go from one valley to another without making a detour of maybe 100 miles.

On entering one of these valleys from the side one crosses first a considerable stretch of tableland sloping gently toward the lowest part. This is composed of smooth, rounded rocks, packed tightly together as if cemented. Here and there are deep gullies torn out by the torrents of water that sweep down from the mountain canyons after the cloudbursts common to all desert regions. Leaving this rocky mesa, one crosses a comparatively narrow strip of loose, deep sand mixed with gravel and small stones, and beyond this, forming a bed of the valley, a wide stretch of a soft, doughy mixture of salt, sand and soil. or in some cases pure sait. These alkaline marshes forming the beds of the valley are snow white and in the bright glare of the sunlight have the appearance of water,

making a most effective mirage. After crossing Granite range the descent to the valley began and the route lay for miles through a magnificent grove of yuccas. Valley after valley and many ranges of hills were left behind. The fact that we could carry only three days' supply o water made it absolutely necessary reach a spring within that time, so that several hours of each night were consumed in travel. When the darkness became so thick that further progress was impossible the panting horses were unhitched and doled out their pitiful allowance of water grain and baied hay, while the men, hungry enough to cat anything, regaled themselves on bacon, hardtack and coffee, and, rolling up in their blankets, lay down on the sand to sleep until daybreak. In the morning, even before it was light enough to see, everything was astir. Horses were fed and hitched to the wagons and the cook again distributed his collection of in-

digestible bric-a-brac. Each day was like its predecessor, except that as we progressed the grades became steeper and the horses were more easily fatigued. In the evening we reached Grante spring, the first water seen in three days, and it was well that we did, as all the barrels and casks were by this time empty, and another day of work without water would have proved a most severe

trial for the horses. This spring was found to contain about two barrels of excellent water in a hole ten feet deep, which had been dug by the borax freighters years before. Here the horses drank their fill, and the men were allowed to wash their hands and faces.

One long day's march now lay between un

and the rendezvous at Lone Willow spring,

and this was accomplished next day. Brown's peak rose about 6,000 feet above our camp, and, though very steep, can be climbed without serious difficulty. The view from its summit is one long to be remem-

STRANGEST ELDORADO OF ALL white salt, sixty miles long and officen Distant View of the Valley.

But the sight that interested us most was far to the northeast. Lying lower than any of the other valleys, nestling down between precipitous red and brown mountains, half hidden in dim gray haze, was the shining white of the alkali marshes and the yellow sand dunes of the bottom of the Valley of

Death.

The horses and mules were driven in, the wagons reloaded and the barrels refilled with water for the last long pull before reaching the valley. The first two days were spent in aurmounting the low divide above the "wash of the Amagorsa," and then began the steep descent into Death men to undergo great physical hardship and valley, down a long and tortuous stretch treacherous, doughy. or gold is spreading over California like ground," past the brine pit called Mesquit a plague, Nome and the Klondike have well and the graves of the borax freightbeen punctured and their highways as ers who perished here from thirst, until usual marked by wrecked hopes and human the evening of the 21st, when we went bones. The magnet in California, if re- into camp at Bennett's well, in the bottom ports are to be believed, is Death valley, a of Death valley, below the level of the sinister hele in southern California which sea. It was a weird, uncanny sort of place, does not need the services of a fool killer in thorough keeping with the stories of illto fatten adjacent cemeteries. It needs no fated wagon train and the lost prospectors. Immediately west of our camp was the

> of the valley, and extending its entire length north and south. Telescope peak, as seen from this point is one of the world's finest mountain views, rising more than 11,000 feet above the beholder, a tremendous mass of black, red and brown, unobstructed by intervening foot hills or mountains. Looking east across the valley, the view lies over the field of salt and alkali, level as a floor along the edges, but broken into humnocks in the middle. On the further side, rising almost perpendicularly, is the rugged mass of the Funeral range.

Death Valley proper, that part of the depression extending from Mesquit valley on the north to the "wash of the Amaron the south, is about forty-five miles long and fifteen broad. Mesquit valley is nothing more than an extension of Death valley and has all the characteristics of the latter place, from which it is separated by only a low range of sand hills. It is oval in form, about thirty by fifteen miles in extent and has a slightly higher altitude than Death valley.

In both valleys there are considerable clumps of mesquit (Prosopis julifiora), several kinds of greasewood and, as a matter of course, the inevitable creosote bush; but, besides these, there is little vegetation. Animal life is not abundant. Mice, moles, horned toads, limards, a few insects and fewer birds constitute about all the living creatures.

The Stillness of Death.

There is little or no wind and over the whole region hangs an awful and most impressive silence. Day after day and month after month a fierce sun beats down from a cloudless sky, making these valleys veritable furnaces of dry heat. The atmosphere is apparently totally devoid of moisture, and this, in addition to the intense heat of the summer season, is the cause of a constant longing for water which cannot be satisfied by drinking a reasonable amount. Every member of our party carried a gallon canteen on the horn of his saddle, and no one ventured any distance from camp without taking with him this supply of water.

In such conditions of heat and dryness there is, of course, rapid evaporation. The body of a horse or man will not decompose, but becomes dried up or desiccated, and finally crumbles to dust. It is the above fact that has been the foundation for a lot of arrant nonsense about the mummithe upper part gray or brown, while in fied remains of human being being scattered many cases the strata form large and well all over the bed of the valley. A corpse does become, in a certain sense, mummi-The most notable example of this display fied, but not for all time. Several years ago is to be seen in the northern part of the in the month of June, an employe of the borax company perished from thirst in the southern part of the valley, and his body, which was not discovered until the following September, was at that time in a good state of preservation. This man's grave is the first one south of Bennett's well.

After a stay of a few days at this place the party was again divided, one-half going to Furnace Creek, in the northern part of

the valley, and the other to a water hole, facitiously named "Saratoga Spring," on the lower Amargosa. Furnace Creek lies on the east side of the valley, about ten miles from its northern extremity. It is not a creek at all, as one would surmise from its name, but a small ditch of warm water fed by a powerful hot spring in the Funeral range. This place was the scene of the former operations of the borax company and this ditch, nearly a mile long, was dug to conduct the water to its prop-

This so-called river, the Amargosa, is one of the freaks of nature so common in this region. In some unknown spot in the outhwestern portion of Nevada a number of mineral hot springs unite to form a little stream, which sneaks off toward the south, winding and twisting about among salt marshes and sand dunes, crossing the line between California and Nevada in half dozen places, here and there disappearing from sight only to reappear a little larger a few miles further on, until more than eighty miles from its source it makes a bold sweep around the southern end of the Funeral range, and is lost for the last time among the salt marshes of Death Valley. Such is that strangest and most unaccountable of rivers, the Amargosa. Its waters are inconceivably vile, holding in solution large quantities of salt and sods, and are worse than useless, being rank, deadly very dirty soap suds.

In a few places along the Amargosa are fresh water springs and considerable quantities of salt grass, the most notable being Resting Spring and Ash Meadows.

Foreign Financial.

Foreign Financial.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Money was in strong demand today and discounts were firmer. Business on the Stock exchange chiefly centered on the settlement. The attendance was small. The market was depressed at first, but the feeling grew-more cheerful on the announcement that there was no change in the Bank of England's rate of discount and owing to the salisfactory termination of the settlement. Consols we.k. ened, but subsequently recovered. Home rails were duil. Americans were heavy, below parity and hesitating as a result of the holiday in New York, and operators were indifferent; but later they hardened somewhat and closed quiet. Bar gold, 7% 104-64. American eagles, 768-524. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.59; Madrid, 38.57; Lisoon, 26. The Bank of England's rate of discount was unchanged today at 4 per cent.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—Prices on the bourse today made a strong recovery, owing to numerous purchases in various departments and influential support. Kaffirs were in brisk demand and rose substantially in response to London advices. Foreigners were active. At the close prices were very firm. The private rate of discount was nonrinally 3 per cent. Three per cent rentes, 291 12/4c for the account. Exchange on London, 251 14c for checks.

1. FRLIN, Nov. 27.—Prices opened weak on the Lourse today, owing to unsatisfactory advices from the western bourses. Caradan Pacifics declined sharoly. Locals were tairly maintained. Toward the close the market was generally better on rore encorraging advices from London Exchange on London, 250 40 per cent.

Wool Market.

bered. More than a hundred miles to the problem and work up the Caribbean to attack the supposed American fleet under Rear Admiral Higginson.

The scale of these maneuvers will be of a most comprehensive sort and eclipse anything that has yet been attempted in the way of mimic marine warfare. When the final battle has taken place between the opposing forces, Admiral George Dewey will assume command of combined forces.

More than a hundred miles to the west, rising above all the desert mountains, is the snow-white main chain of the Sierra at the wool auction sales today numbered lagged to the successful at the wool auction sales today numbered lagged to the source for mous peaks. To the north rises the huge broken mass of the Panamint range surmounted by Telescope peak, lifting its great square cap more than two miles above the surrounding valleys. Between the Panamint and Argus ranges is to be seen the entire length of Panamint valley, a strip of snow-

many. Cape of Good Hope and Natal stock was in good demand. Americans took a tail: New South Wales, 2,300 bales; scoured, Stadells Figd; greasy, Stadells Itad. Queensland, 1,300 bales; scoured, is Haddle lot; greasy, 95,604d. Victoria, 2,200 bales; scoured, 84,661s Sd; greasy, 34d. South Australia, 100 bales; greasy, 54,605d. New Zealand, 6,300 bales; greasy, 54,605d. New Zealand, 6,300 bales; greasy, 54,605d. New Zealand, 6,300 bales; scoured, 5d@is 4d; greasy, 34,601s 14d. Cape of Good Hope and Natul, 700 bales; scoured, 1s 3d@is 6d; greasy, 54,601d.

WHOLESALE MARKETS

condition of Trade and Quotations on Staple and Pancy Produce.

EGGS-Candled stock, 22c. LIVE POULTRY-Hens, 7c; old roosters, 4c; turkeys, 116124c; ducks, 869c; gcese, 869c; spring chickens, per lb., 8469c. DRESSED POULTRY — Hens, 106104c; SG9c; spring chickens, per lb., \$\frac{8}{2}69c.

DRESSED POULTRY — Hens, 10\(2016\frac{1}{2}c.

young chickens, 11\(2011\frac{1}{2}c.

ducks and geese, 10\(2012c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 16\(2018\frac{1}{2}c.

chickens, 20\(2012c.

BUTTER—Packing stock, 16\(2018\frac{1}{2}c.

chickens, 20\(2012c.

FRESH CAUGHT FISH—Trout, 2c.

per loc, 5c; buffaio, dressed, 7c; sunfish, 3c; bluefins, 3c; whitefish, 10c; salmon, 16c; haddock, 11c; codfish, 12c; redsnapper, 19c; lobsters boiled, per lb., 20c; lobsters, green, per lb., 28c; builheads, 10c; caffish, 14c; black bass, 20c; hallbut, 11c.

corn, 42c.

CORN—34c; new corn, 42c.

OATS—22c.

WHEAT—No. 2 hard, 65c.
RYE—No. 2, 42c.
BRAN—Per ton, \$13.50.
HAY—Prices quoted by Omaha Wholesale Hay Dealers' association: Choice No. 1 upland, \$8.50; No. 1 medium, \$8.90; No. 1 coarse, \$7.50. Rye strak, \$6.00. These prices are for hay of good color and quality. Demand, fair; receipts, light.

OYSTERS—Standards, per can, 28c; extra selects, per can, 35c; New York counts, per can, 42c; bulk, extra selects, per gal., \$1.30.

VEGETABLES.

NEW CELERY—Kalamazoo, per doz., 25c; Utah, per doz., 45c; California, per doz., for stalks weighing from 1 to 1½ ibs., each, 45g; 75c.

POTATOES—New per bu. 187740.

POTATOES—New, per bu., \$5640c. SWEET POTATOES—Kansas, per bbl. TURNIPS Per bu., 30c; Canada ruta-

TURNIPS—Per bu., 30c; Canada rutabagas, per lb., 1c.

BEETS—Per basket, 40c.

CUCUMBERS—Hothouse, per doz., \$1.50.

WAX BEANS—Per bu. box, \$3; string beans, per bu. box, \$1.50.

CABAGE—Home grown, new, 1c.

ONIONS—New home grown, in sacks, per bu., 503,60c; Spanish, per crate, \$1.60.

NAVY BEANS—Per bu., \$2.60.

TOMATOES — New California, per 4-basket crate, \$2.75.

CALIFLOWER—California, per crate, \$2.75.

\$2.75.

PEARS—Fall varieties, per box, \$2; Klefers, per bbi., \$3.75; Colorado, per box, \$2.25.

APPLES—Cooking, per bbi., \$2.25; eating, \$2.50; Jonathans, \$3.75; New York stock, \$3.25, GRAPES—Catawbas, per basket, 15¢; Malagas, per keg, \$6.00, \$7.00.

CRANBERRIES—Wisconsin, per bbl., \$9; Bell and Bugles, \$10; per box, \$3.25.

BANANAS—Per bunch, according to size, \$2.00, \$2.50. \$2,00@2.50, LEMONS—California fancy, \$4.00@4.50 choice, \$3.75.

ORANGES—Florida Brights, \$3.75; California Navels, \$4.00@4.50.

DATES—Persian, in 70-lb. boxes, per lb., 5c; per case of 30-lb. pkgs., \$2.25.

FIGS—California, per 10-lb. cartons, \$1; Turkish, per 35-lb. box. 14@18c.

GRAPE FRUIT—Florida, \$6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HONEY—New Utah, per 24-frame case, \$3.75.

HONEY—New Utah, per 24-frame case, \$3.75.
CIDER—New York, \$4.50; per ½-bbl., \$2.75.
SAUERKRAUT—Wisconsin, per ½-bbl., \$2.75.
HIDES—No. 1 green, 7c; No. 2 green, 6c; No. 1 saited, 8½c; No. 2 saited, 7½c; No. 1 veal calf, 8 to 13½ ibs., 8½c; No. 2 veal calf, 12 to 15 ibs., 6c; dry hides, 8½12c; sheep pelts, 25@75c; horse hides, \$1.50@2.50.
POPCORN—Per ib., 2c; shelled, 4c.
NUTS—Walnuts, No. 1 soft shell, per ib., 12c; hard shell, per ib., 12c; hard shell, per ib., 12c; silberts, per ib., 12c; almonds, soft shell, per ib., 16c; hard shell, per ib., 16c; hard shell, per ib., 15c; pecans, large, per ib., 12c; almonds, soft shell, per ib., 18c; cocoanuts, per doz., 50c; chestnuts, per ib., 13c; cocoanuts, per doz., 50c; cocoanuts, per ib., 8½c; loasted peanuts, per lb., 7c; black walnuts, per lb., \$1; hickory nuts, per bu., \$1.50; cocoanuts, per 100, 4k.
OLD METALS, ETC.—A. B. Alpirn quotes the following prices: Iron, country, mixed, per ton, \$11; iron, stove plate, per ton, \$3.50; copper, per ib., 8½c; brass, heavy, per ib., 8½c; brass, heavy, per ib., 8½c; crass, light, per lb., 6½c; lead, per ib., 8½c; rubber, per lb., 6½c.

Liverpool Grain and Provisions. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—WHEAT—Spot, firm; No. 2 red western, winter, 5s 10d; No. 1 northern, spring, no stock; No. 1 California, 6s 7½d. Futures, quiet; December, 5s 11d; March, 6s ½d. May, 6s ¾d. CORN—Spot, quiet; American mixed, 5s 6d. Futures, quiet; January, 4s 5d; March, 4s 234d. 45 25 d. FLOUR-St. Louis fancy winter, quiet,

London Stock Market.

LONDON, Nov. 27Closing quotation	100
Consols for money 9250 New Work of	
do pfd	2378
Baltimore & Ohio 1905, Rand Mines	100
Chesapeake & Ohio 16% do lat pfd	44
Chicago G. W 26 do 2d pfd	26.54
The second secon	2012
	9434
An dat and	331,
do let ptd 65% United States Steel	2414
Illinois Cantral 10 ptd.	6514
Louisville & Nash 126% do pfd	25%
Missourt, K. & T 284	4312
BAR SILVER-Weak at 21 11-164	
AND THE COLLECTION OF STATE AND ADDRESS OF STATE	40.000

MONEY-3%04 per cent. The rate of dis-sunt in the open market for both short and hree-months bills is 3%04 per cent.

Cotton Market.

Cotton Market,

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 27.—CCTTON—Spot, quiet; prices unchanged; American middiing, 5.44d. The sales of the day were \$.000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export, and included \$.000 American. Receipts, 2,000 bales, all American, Futures opened steady and closed dull; American middling g. o. c.: December, 4.47d; December and January, 4.4594.48d; January and February, 4.4494.46d; February and March, 4.4494.45d; March and April, 4.4494.45d; April and May, 4.4494.45d; May and June, 4.4494.45d; June and July, 4.4494.45d; July and August, 4.4494.45d.

0il Market. LONDON, Nov. 27 .- OIL-Linseed, 22s

The Point of View.

Boston Transcript: Mrs. Brown-I hate to make complaint of my neighbors' children, Mrs. Greene, but your boy has been behaving disgracefully. He has been throwing stones at my front door and ringing the Mrs. Greene-My boy has been away from

town all day. It happens that it was your own son who did the things you complain Mrs. Brown-Was it, indeed? Johnny's

such a playful fellow! He's so full of life, Losing Caste.

Chicago Tribune: "What's the trouble Henry?" asked his wife. "Wasn't the ma-

jority as large as you expected?" "I'm not thinking about the election Jess," gloomily replied the stateman whose admiring constitutents had returned him to congress for another term. "You remember there is a brand of 5-cent cigars named for me? Well, they're selling them two for 5 cents now.

To Investigate Murder.

TELLURIDE, Colo., Nov. 27.-Judge Theron Stevens has issued an order requiring the sheriff to subpoence a grand jury to investigate the murder of Arthur L. Collins, general manager of the Smuggler

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1902-03

Big Articles By Big Men

From Week to Week in the

TWENTIETH CENTURY FARMER

The American Parmer—the World's Greatest Food Producer - An

article to appear shortly from the pen of Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson, who has already contributed to The Twentieth Century Farmer. No one else could discuss this subject in a practical manner as well as Secretary Wilson. Waste of the Farm-What is wasted on American farms each

year would feed a great nation. What this waste is and how it should be lessened, if not stopped, will be pointed out by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Joseph H. Brigham. Do you know any one in position to give you better advice than Mr. Brigham?

What the Postoffice Does for the Farmer-By First Assistant Postmaster General Robert J. Wynne. All farmers use the postoffice, but few realize how much they are dependent upon it. It will be a treat to have Mr. Wynne, who is right at the top and on the inside, describe the relations of the Postoffice department and its farm patrons.

Birds as insect Destroyers-By Lawrence Bruner, professor of entomology, University of Nebraska. Prof. Bruner has an international reputation as a specialist in the insect world.

Rural Free Delivery-Has become a great factor in farm life. The service has been built up under the direction of Superintendent A. W. Machen of the free delivery division at Washington, who will tell our readers all abouts its origin, scope, achievements and possibilities.

Agriculture at the St. Louis World's Fair-By Frederick W. Tavlor, in charge, as director of the entire division of agriculture at this great expesition. Mr. Taylor will describe the scheme of agricultural exhibits and give first-hand information as to plans and progress.' He will be remembered for his fine work at the Omaha and Buffalo expositions.

Should Farmers Keep Bees?—By Eugene Secor, General Manager of the National Bee Keepers' association, will present a lucid explanation of both the profits and pleasures of bee keeping as an adjunct to agricultural pursuits.

Good Roads-An Important Aid to the Farmer-By General Martin Dodge, in charge for the national government of the work for good roads. This paper will deal specially with the experimental road building carried on by the department, illustrated from photographs of the work in progress.

FLOUR—St. Louis fancy winter, quiet, 8s 3d.

HOPS—At London (Pacific coast), firm, £6 15sg £7.

PEAS—Canadian, steady, 6g7d.
PROVISIONS—Beef, strong; extra India mess, 116s. Pork, strong; prime mess, western, 9s. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 19s. gailet, 55s 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 2s to 34 lbs., quilet, 55s; long clear middles, light, 2s to 34 lbs., dull, 58s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 56s; clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., steady, 56s; clear beliles, 14 to 16 lbs., quilt, 65s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., steady, 56s; clear beliles, 14 to 16 lbs., quilt, 65s, dull, 55s; clear beliles, 14 to 16 lbs., quilt, 65s 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs., dull, 51s. Lard, straig, prime western, in tierces, 60s; An. rican refined, in palls, steady, 60s 6d.

An. rican refined, in palls, steady, 60s 6d.
An. rican finest colored, 59s.

TALLOW—Firm; prime city, 29s 6d; Aug-tralian, in London, 34s 3d.

London Stock Market

Farm Weeds—Useful and Injurious—By Lyster H. Dewey, assistment of the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Dewey has prepared all of the bulletins of the department on farm weeds—a branch of plant life in which he has specialized and on which he is the authority.

Reminiscences of Pioneer Farming in the West—A series of autobiographical papers by ex-Governor Robert W. Furnas, secretary of the Nebraska State Board of Agriculture. Identified with progressive agriculture since territorial days, no one can write more instructively of his personal days, no one can write more instructively of his personal observations.

> Alfalfa as a Forage Plant-By F. D. Coburn, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. Coburn of Kansas is the most widely known of any American agricultural authority. A paper from his pen commends itself without explanation.

> Possibilities of One Section of Land-A remarkable series of articles by C. S. Harrison, president Nebraska Forestry and Park association, narrating in fascinating style his own experience in developing to fullest cultivation a square mile of rich Nebraska land. The materials for this great work have now been gathered specially for The Twentieth Century Farmer, although it covers a period of more than a generation and has been in contemplation many years.

> Improvement of Cereals -- A series of articles by T. L. Lyon, professor of agriculture in the University of Nebraska, giving the results of recent experiments and explaining the objects sought and how far they have already been attained. As an authority on this subject Prof. Lyon stands in the front rank.

Development of Agriculture in Wyoming---By B. C. Buffum, director of the Wyoming Experiment station. A retrospect and an inventory of farming in a new state, where new methods are producing marvelous results.

Irrigation-By L. S. Carpenter, director of the Colorado Experiment station, who has made a profound study of the subject in all its aspects.

The Soy Bean as a Forage Crop-By J. T. Willard, director of the Kansas Experiment station. A popular exposition of scientific experiments sure to prove of incalculable value to western farmers and stock raisers.

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