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FOR THE EAGLE.

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Germany's Determined Stand. Berlin dispatch: The emperor Wednesday summoned to Potsdam the chancellor, Admiral Knorr, commander-in-chief of the navy, and Admiral von Hollmann, chief of the admiralty, to concert military measures to be taken in the event of England's landing troops to occupy the Transvaal. The feeling is gaining ground that England intends to occupy the Transvaal as a guaranty for the observation of the convention of 1884. The emperor and the czar of Russia exchanged dispatches regarding the Kaiser's telegram to President Kruger and the resulting conflict with England, and Russia's co-operation with Germany is already assured. France will regulate her policy by that of Russia. The Transvaal representatives are attempting to obtain French support. Count von Hatfield has received instructions to intimate to Lord Salisbury that Germany will never permit the slightest lesion of the interests of the persons of German nationality.

HAWAII ANNEXATION.

Question Brought Up in Congress by Mr. Spaulding. The subject of annexation of the Hawaiian islands was brought in the House by Mr. Spaulding (Rep.) of Michigan in the form of a resolution. The resolution provided that the Sandwich Islands be erected into a new State to be called the State of Hawaii, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people through deputies in convention, with the consent of the existing government. Conditions were imposed that questions of boundary or complications with other governments be transmitted to the President, to be laid before Congress for its final action before Jan. 1, 1898. That all property pertaining to the public defense be ceded to the United States, but the State retain other property and the United States to be liable for none of its debts. The resolution proposes as an alternative that Hawaii be admitted as a State by treaty between the two governments, with one representative in Congress, and proposes an appropriation of \$100,000 for making the treaties. The resolution was read by unanimous consent and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

THE OREGON NEARLY READY.

Big Battleship Will Soon Be Prepared for Active Service. The battleship Oregon, being constructed at San Francisco, will soon be ready for sea. The last of the armor plates for the turrets have been shipped from the Bethlehem works in the east for the Union iron works, and according to the contract the vessel is to be completed within ninety days after the receipt of the plates. The armor for the turrets and barbets has long been put in position, and nearly all of the eight-inch and the smaller guns have been mounted. The four thirteen-inch guns that are to be protected by the armor plates are in place. One of the turrets was finished a few days ago, but the big weapons will not be placed in it until both turrets are ready; then all that remains to be done to the big ship is to complete that one turret, and it will only require a few days after the armor plates arrive to the work. The engines and other machinery of the vessel have been tested and found to be perfect, and the big battleship can now be made ready for service in a few days.

PLEA FOR STATEHOOD.

Convention of Oklahoma City Appoints Committee to Labor with Congress. The statehood convention which opened in Oklahoma City was more largely attended than any its predecessors. Representative citizens from every county in the territory, as well as from the Indian lands, responded to the roll-call. Gov. Renfrew was designated as temporary chairman. Speeches were made declaring that the time for action on the part of the people had come, and that only with statehood can the people of Oklahoma secure free homes and relief from existing wrongs. An influential committee was appointed to open headquarters in Washington for the purpose of securing an enabling act during the present session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. The committee was instructed to use every possible effort to that end, on the ground that unless action is taken at the present session it may be at least three years before the people of Oklahoma can enjoy the great boon of statehood.

For Two Revenue Cutters.

Senator Cullom introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the construction and equipment of two revenue cutters for service on the great lakes, the cost not to exceed \$200,000 for each vessel. Also a bill providing for the construction and equipment of two steam revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast, the cost of same not to exceed \$4,000 each.

Francis Fires Do Small Damage.

A courier arrived at Turon, Kan., from Iuka and the burned district, who says that nothing was burned but weeds and some personal property. The town of Iuka was saved by firing against it. So far no fatalities have been reported. The fire is out and no further apprehensions are felt.

Clergy a Unit in Protesting.

Drs. Parkhurst and Butler, New York divines, protest against the proposed bill in Newlin County, South Dakota. A Deadwood dispatch states that the fight was to obtain funds to build a church; letters of protest are pouring in from the clergy throughout the East.

Big Suit Dismissed.

In New York, Judge Lacombe granted a motion to dismiss the suit brought by the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad against the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for \$8,250,000.

All Marched Out.

At Columbus, O., the main part of the Franklin County Children's Home was damaged by fire to the amount of about \$25,000. The fire started from a main street. One hundred and thirty children were safely marched out. The fire originated near the top of the building.

DR. JAMESON SURRENDERS.

Remnant of His Forces Now Imprisoned at Johannesburg. A London dispatch says: The invading English army in Transvaal has been decisively defeated by the Boers. A score or more have been killed, many wounded, and Dr. Jameson is a prisoner at Johannesburg. One of the most impudent acts of aggression ever committed even by British arms has thus met with swift retribution. The details are meager of this ignominious finale of what was intended to be a brilliant piece of bravado, which success might justify but which failure would make a caution. All that is known is that the Government messengers, with dispatches from London ordering Dr. Jameson to retreat to the Chartered Company's territory, reached Dr. Jameson Wednesday morning. He pocketed the Queen's orders, told the messenger laconically that he would attend to them, gave the command to his troops to saddle, and marched, not on the back track, but on toward Johannesburg. A check in the afternoon he encountered the Boers at Krugersdorp, about thirty miles east of Johannesburg. There was hand fighting until sundown, and the British troops suffered severely. The famous man-in-ship of the Boers was no less deadly than in their gallant defense against the same enemy fifteen years ago. Twenty men, including three officers, were killed, and fifty prisoners were taken before Dr. Jameson surrendered. The messenger's facts are all the information the Government vouchsafes.

NEW PHASE OF VENEZUELAN ROW.

Granville Correspondence Attracts Attention in Great Britain. The dispatch to the London Daily Chronicle from its special commissioner at Washington, giving hitherto unpublished correspondence between the Governments of Great Britain and Venezuela during the period between November, 1840, when Robert Schomburgk was appointed to survey the western territory of Great Britain, and April, 1842, when Great Britain finally renounced the boundary posts which he had set at various points in that territory to form the so-called Schomburgk line, is attracting much attention here. The Chronicle calls it a "momentous dispatch" and heads it, "A New Phase in the Controversy; the Schomburgk Line Useless. Some Startling Dispatches." A foreign office official said that the correspondence quoted was correct "so far as it goes," and added: "But there is much which is unpublished, especially the letters of Senor Fortique (the Venezuelan minister to Great Britain at the time). These give a different light upon the whole matter. We might, for instance, take portions of Secretary Olney's document and transform it into a statement which would be entirely antagonistic to the American side of the question."

DEPRESSION AT THE END.

Many Failures Mark the Year 1895 in Trade. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly Review of Trade says: "The commercial failure during the complete year 1895 number 13,107, against 12,885 in 1894, but the aggregate of liabilities is slightly greater, \$173,100,000 against \$172,902,500, so that the average failure rate is \$13.12 against \$12.458 in 1894. The bright promise offered by a large decrease in the first quarter was followed by a small increase in the second and third quarters and a large one in that of the last quarter of the year. In that quarter also the deferred liabilities to each firm in business increased, and also the proportion of deferred liabilities to payments through clearing houses."

GREAT CRISIS ON.

Wildest Rumors Circulated Regarding the Transvaal. The greatest alarm existed in London Saturday, because no further news had arrived from the Transvaal. Forty-eight hours had elapsed since the confirmation of the report of the capture of Dr. Jameson and his invading force by the Boers. Then came a very significant message from the German Emperor to the president of the Transvaal republic, congratulating him upon the successful repulse of the British force. This aroused a storm of indignation in Great Britain, which was quickly succeeded by a feeling of apprehension over an unconfirmed rumor that an uprising had occurred at Johannesburg, and that the English were being driven out. It is believed a great crisis is on.

FIRE, RUIN AND DEATH.

Explosion of Fireworks in St. Louis Wrecks Three Buildings. With a detonation that was heard two miles the fireworks stock of Detwiler & Street, a Greenleaf building, exploded in the rear of 300 North 2d street, St. Louis, exploded Thursday afternoon. Four persons are dead, six missing, one fatally injured and thirty-two seriously hurt. Adjoining buildings were crushed like paper boxes, and in their fall carried scores of inmates down with the ruin. Windows were broken for blocks around, and the air was filled with powder smoke, sparks and flying debris. Two other explosions followed the first in rapid succession, completing the work of death and destruction. In addition a property loss of \$100,000 was entailed by fire.

Another New State.

The President on Saturday issued his proclamation in conformity with the act of Congress, stating that the people of Utah have complied with all of the requirements of the law providing for the admission of Utah to the Union, and declaring that the territory has passed out of existence and that Utah is admitted to the family of States. The people of Utah showed an intense interest in every step made at Washington, and Private Secretary Thurber was impugned to telegraph immediately to Salt Lake the first news of the signing of the proclamation, and to preserve as a valuable historical relic the pen with which President Cleveland affixed his signature to the document.

Big Firm Assigns.

The Solicitors' Loan and Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa., of which Richard W. Clay is president, made an assignment to Col. T. DeWitt Cuyler, one of the directors. The trouble came through the outside operations of J. R. Ritter, who has charge of the company's real estate department. He is said to have floated a series of drafts in the Tradesmen's National Bank for a New York man.

First Proposal of Leap Year.

William Lincoln and Miss Jane Metcalf were married Wednesday at Newport, Ky., by County Judge Bennett. The groom is 22 and the bride 18. The young people had attended a watch-night service. On the way home something was said about leap year. Miss Metcalf proposed marriage and Lincoln accepted.

Children Burned to Death.

Two children of Abram Leonard were burned to death six miles south of Dallas, Texas. Mr. and Mrs. Leonard were at church, a mile from their house, which caught fire from some unknown cause.

British Captain Lost at Sea.

The British steamer Ardie arrived at New York from Havana with her colors at half-mast in memory of her late commander, Captain Batchelor, who was washed overboard and lost at sea.

A more important issue than that over the Venezuelan boundary may be raised

soon between the United States and Great Britain if recent reports from Nicaragua shall be confirmed by later developments. The substance of these reports, sustained by important evidence, is that British interests are reaching out for the control of the Nicaragua Canal, and that the Government is being urged to annul the charter to the existing corporation. The reports of British intrigues in Nicaragua which have been sent to the State Department are likely to receive serious attention before the transmission of the report of the Nicaragua commission to Congress, and may give a sensational turn to the expected special message of the President on the subject. The United States, in case of controversy, might be obliged to take its stand upon broader grounds and to object to any interference in Central American affairs on the part of Great Britain as it might consider proper on its own behalf. If a British syndicate should persuade the Nicaraguan officials to annul their concessions to the American company and make new ones to a British company a question would be presented different from that presented in Venezuela, according to President Cleveland's definition of that question, in the particular that the United States might feel called upon to interfere, without regard to the attitude to the existing Government of the country affected.

WARSHIPS NEEDED AT HOME.

Story of a Proposed Naval Demonstration in Turkish Waters Denied. Considerable interest was manifested in Washington over the published reports of the probability of the mobilization of Admiral Bunsen's North Atlantic squadron, and possibly also some of the ships of the South Atlantic and Asiatic squadrons in Turkish waters as a measure to compel the ports to comply with the demands of the United States for indemnity for damages suffered by American citizens and for protection in the future of the country residing in the sultan's territory. The story found no credence among those well informed of the doings of the administration, and its improbability was pointed out. It can be stated positively on unquestioned authority that any statement that one or more of the squadrons mentioned have been ordered to Turkey is untrue. It is represented that even if such a step were necessary, the Government would not likely at this time hazard the absence from the Atlantic coast of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron, and thus leave the vast seaboard practically unprotected.

FOUR MEN KILLED.

Shocking Accident in the New Lake Fidler Coal Mine. While four workmen were being lowered into the new shaft of the Lake Fidler mine near Shamokin, Pa., the "billy," which balances the elevator and which weighs 1,000 pounds, fell upon them without warning. They were instantly killed, their bodies being crushed so horribly as to make them almost unrecognizable. The shaft bucket in which the four men met their sudden death was guided by big cross pieces and arms, known as the "billy." The wire rope passed through this "billy," and it is supposed that ice had formed on the rope. The bucket passed the ice in safety, but the "billy" was caught by it and the bucket had descended several hundred feet before the heavy weight caused the ice to give way and allowed the "billy" to fall upon the men. This colliery had been idle since Oct. 8, 1894, when the mine was set on fire by a careless workman and six lives were lost, four of the bodies not being recovered for nearly a year.

Looks Like a Mafia Murder.

At Grafton, near Leetonia, O., two Italian brothers, who slept together in the same bed, were awakened by three masked men, two of whom held one of the brothers while the third stabbed the other brother to death. Robbery does not seem to have been the motive for the crime, as several hundred dollars in the house was not touched. It is believed the deed was instigated by the Mafia. The three men escaped.

Justice Holds Court in Church.

At the close of regular services at Pemboro, W. Va., James Duty, a justice, ordered a constable to lock the church door and caused the arrest of three men who had disturbed the meeting. He then heard the testimony of witnesses and bound two of the prisoners over to the Grand Jury and sentenced the other to jail.

German and British Fight.

Disorders occurred in the east end of London Monday night, growing out of the fact that the German and Dutch sailors about the docks were hissed and insulted. The windows in the shops kept by German Jews were broken, and several German clubs were closed.

Forger Ward Pleads Not Guilty.

A. K. Ward, who stands indicted for forgery of paper aggregating nearly \$200,000, pleaded not guilty in the Memphis, Tenn., criminal court. Ward was remanded back to jail to await trial, the date of which has not yet been fixed.

The Powers to Mediate.

The Turkish Government has accepted the offer of the representatives of the powers to mediate between the ports and the insurgents of Zaitoun, who are surrounded by Turkish troops.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago-Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$5.00; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 2, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2, 17c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 33c to 35c; butter, choice creamery, 23c to 25c; eggs, fresh, 22c to 23c; potatoes, per bushel, 18c to 22c; broom corn, \$20 to \$45 per ton for poor to choice. Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 63c to 64c; corn, No. 1 white, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c. St. Louis-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 64c to 66c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 24c to 25c; oats, No. 2 white, 16c to 18c; rye, No. 2, 32c to 34c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 30c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 20c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 41c. Detroit-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 27c to 28c; oats, No. 2 white, 20c to 22c; rye, 37c to 38c. Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 red, 66c to 67c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 21c; rye, No. 2, 37c to 38c; clover seed, \$4.00 to \$4.50. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 spring, 57c to 58c; corn, No. 3, 25c to 26c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 20c; barley, No. 2, 32c to 33c; rye, No. 1, 35c to 37c; pork, mess, \$9.00 to \$9.50. Buffalo-Cattle, \$2.50 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.00; sheep, \$2.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 71c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 32c to 33c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 23c. New York-Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.25; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.50; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 65c to 66c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2 white, 25c to 26c; butter, creamery, 17c to 25c; eggs, West-ern, 22c to 26c.

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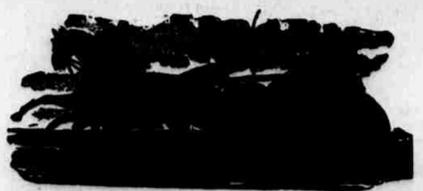
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