

Wouldn't That Freeze You?

THE change in temperature makes you look at your overcoat, eh? And it won't do--- well come up to our store and make your selection. We have all the novelties, Top Coats Box Coats, Regulan Coats, all sizes and styles and the prices are close, quick and reliable. Watch for our big advertisement. x x x

"The Hub," E. C. Petersen.

L. M. SHAW, P. es. C. F. KUEHNLE, Vice-Pres. C. L. VOSS, Cash

BANK OF DENISON.

General Banking Business Conducted.

Exchange Bought and Sold. Long and Short Time Loans at Lowest Rates.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Accounts of all Branches of Business Conducted.

Personal attention given to investments for local patrons. Business conducted in English or German

SHAW, KUEHNLE & BEARD, LAWYERS.

REAL ESTATE LOANS AT LOWEST RATES.

The First Early Evening Paper.
The plat of this Paper not being generally known, the Proprietors most respectfully take the Liberty of submitting the following Sketch of it to the perusal of the Public.

The Noon Gazette, will be regularly published every day at Twelve o'Clock and will contain all the actual news of the Nine Morning Papers, cautiously and faithfully selected from them. Every Species of Misinformation and Untruth will be guarded against with the utmost care, and the Communication of real authenticated Intelligence only will ever be the grand Object of this Print.

Besides the Advantage of having all the News of the Nine Morning Papers comprized in one, the Noon Gazette will contain a Postscript with every Article of important Intelligence that may arise on the Morning of its publication, so that as well as a universal Morning Paper, this Print will be found little, if at all, inferior to any Evening Publication.—From 'The Noon Gazette and Daily Register, 1780.

Some Ink and a Shirt.
I once remember having a noted London doctor out at sea for a little amateur fishing. He would like to see a loligo cuttle caught, he said. I warned him of what was likely to happen when gaffing was on, but he did not care. "Surely," he said, "I can dodge such gusswork as this must be for so short a time."

I felt dubious as to the result, seeing his white shirt was a prominent object through his having such an open vest. Finally a cuttle took the bait, and as I drew it toward us the doctor lost all thought of himself and his adornments in his admiration of the movements and the beautiful eyes of the creature when in an instant, as I gaffed it, the whole ink charge struck him in the throat and sadly blackened his white habiliments.—Contemporary Review.

Costly Violins.
The current value of Stradivarius violins in London is said to range from £80 to £800. In Stradivarius' own time one Cervetto of London received a commission of the master's instruments which he was commissioned to sell for £4 apiece. But he was obliged to send them back, as no Englishman at that time would buy them at any such figure. Stradivarius himself is said to have asked a price of 4 louis d'or for each of his violins.

Giving Them the Slip.
An impecunious man in Kansas City practically lives on bananas. When he eats them, he throws the peels just outside his office door. That's the way he gives his creditors the slip.—Kansas City Star.

Literary Note from the Century Co.
Minister Wu Ting Fang will present in the October Century "A Plea for Fair Treatment" in behalf of his fellow-countrymen. This is one of half a dozen articles in the same magazine, in which the Chinese question will be treated, directly or indirectly. Bishop Potter writes on "Chinese Traits and Western Blunders"—the first of a series of travel sketches and studies.

Under water.
Strange acquaintances are to be made under water. H. Phelps Whitmarsh, who for a time adopted the calling of pearl fisher in Australian waters, tells this story of meeting a submarine monster:

"It was a muddy day, and everything in consequence looked blurred and exaggerated. In the yellow distance I saw an immense dark object moving slowly toward me. As it came nearer I made out a central body with several great arms, or feelers, waving rhythmically. My heart was in my mouth. "I felt sure it was an octopus. Then, when I was about to stir up the mud at my feet to avoid being seen, I discovered that the enemy was nothing more than a fellow diver. The feelers I had imagined were his arms, legs and lines.

"A shadowy giant about 12 feet high, with huge hands and a head like a small barrel, was approaching. He walked slowly, his heavy boots raising the mud behind him like a cloud of dust, and his great central eye glinted darkly. Although I knew him to be a man, it was with difficulty that I refrained from taking to my heels. At sight of me he, too, was startled, but he quickly recovered, and we shook hands. Then we nodded, grinned, showed each other the state of our bags and parted."

A Jolly Funeral.
An Italian doctor named Louis Costurio, who died in the eighteenth century, left some curious instructions as to the manner of his burial. This gentleman, by his will, forbade his relations to weep at his funeral on pain of being disinherited and appointed him or her who should laugh the longest and loudest the principal heir and legatee. Not a stitch of black was to be displayed either in the house in which he should die or in the church in which he should be buried. They were both to be strewn with flowers and green boughs on the day of his funeral. Instead of the tolling of bells lively music was to accompany his body to the church, and 50 minstrels were to march with the clergy sounding their flutes, trombones and trumpets. The bier was to be carried by 12 marriageable girls clothed in green, to each of whom the testator bequeathed a sum of money for her dowry. Lastly, no one in the procession was to wear black. All these orders were absolutely carried into effect.—Household Words.

Straw Horseshoes.
Straw is put to strange uses in Japan. Most of the horses are shod with straw. Even the clumsiest of cart horses wear straw shoes. In their case the shoes are tied around the ankles with straw rope and are made of the ordinary rice straw, braided so that they form a sole for the foot about half an inch thick. These soles cost about a half penny per pair, and when they are worn out they are thrown away. Every cart has a stock of fresh new shoes tied to the horse or to the front of the cart, and in Japan it was formerly the custom to measure distance largely by the number of horseshoes it took to cover the distance. So many horseshoes made a day's journey, and the average shoe lasted for about eight miles of travel.

TOWNSHIP CAUCUSES.

UNION.
Union township republican caucus will be held at Green's Hall, Dow City, on Friday evening, Sept. 21st, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the county convention and nominating township officers.
Thos. Rae, Com.

DENISON.
The republicans of Denison township will meet in caucus at the court house on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock to select delegates to the county convention.
W. C. POLLOCK, Com.

PARADISE.
Paradise township republican caucus will be held at Center school house on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting delegates to the county convention and nominating township officers.
WM. H. RULE, Com.

HANOVER.
A caucus of the republicans voters of Hanover township will be held Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock in Center school house, to select delegates to the county convention and to place in nomination township officers and transact such other business as may come before the caucus.
C. F. ROTHE, Com.

STOCKHOLM.
The republicans of Stockholm township will hold a caucus at the Center school house on Friday, Sept. 21, at 4 o'clock p. m. to select delegates to the county convention and to nominate township officers.
Z. T. NIXON, Com.

WILLOW.
The republicans of Willow township will meet at Center school house Thursday evening, Sept. 20, at 8 o'clock to select delegates to attend the county convention at Denison Sept. 22, and to nominate a township ticket. A full attendance is earnestly desired.
F. R. SHIRTCLIFF, Com.

EAST BOYER.
The republicans of East Boyer township will meet in caucus at Center school house on Friday, Sept. 21st at 4 o'clock p. m. to select delegates to the county convention and to nominate township officers.
JAMES ROLLINS, Com.

OTTER CREEK.
The republicans of Otter Creek township will hold their caucus at Center school house at 8 o'clock on Friday evening, Sept. 21, to select delegates to the county convention.
C. F. SCHMIDT, Com.

GOODRICH.
The republicans of Goodrich township will meet in caucus at Center school house on Friday evening, Sept. 21st, at 5 o'clock to select delegates to the county convention.
J. C. PHILLIPS, Com.

WASHINGTON.
The republicans of Washington township will hold their caucus at Center school house on Friday evening, Sept. 21st, at 8 o'clock, to select delegates to the county convention.
O. M. BICKNELL, Com.

Denison City Caucuses.
FIRST WARD.
The republicans of the 1st ward will meet in the city hall on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock, to select delegates to the county convention and transact any business which may come before the caucus.
B. Y. NICHOLSON, Com.

SECOND WARD.
The second ward republicans will meet in caucus at the band room in the city hall on Friday evening, Sept. 21, at 8 o'clock for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the county convention held on Saturday, Sept. 22.
U. G. JOHNSON, Com.

THIRD WARD.
The republicans of the third ward will hold their caucus in the mayor's office on Friday evening at 8 o'clock to select delegates to the county convention.
W. T. WRIGHT, Com.

All who are interested in the organization of a McKinley club are requested to meet in the city hall on Friday evening immediately after the caucuses. Everybody come.

LOST—Bundle of dry goods and hand satchel containing certificate of deposit on First National Bank, \$1.05 in change. Was placed in wrong carriage on circus day. Finder return to Review office. MRS. ED. BURGESS.

TELLS OF HIS VOYAGE

Dr. Simpson's Description of His South African Trip.

VESSEL WAS ASHORE OFF HAYTI

Denison's Veterinarian Tells of his Trip to the Seat of War. Taking Mules to the British Army. Was Gone Four Months.

Leaving Denison on Tuesday afternoon, May 8th, I arrived at New Orleans on Thursday morning at 10:00 a. m., and reported to my employer at once, and everything being in readiness we drifted down the river to The Point where we remained until about 10 o'clock Friday, when a tug boat arrived with 65 muleteers aboard. After signing them on board we proceeded down the river and went out of the pass that evening at about seven o'clock. The weather was fine and I soon began to discard the heavy clothing which I had been wearing while in Denison. The Gulf by moonlight with its hundreds of boats of every description, moving in every direction with all their lights and with their whistles tooting, is indeed a beautiful sight to look upon.

Our ship, the Carinthia, had 1452 mules on board divided between decks as follows: 300 on the upper deck and the rest equally divided between the two lower decks, with plenty of funnels and wind-shutes to carry air to them. Feed was stored below the decks and water was carried in large deep tanks. The mules were feed and watered five times daily, it taking each muleteer about half an hour to tend his mules, about 35 in number.

We passed the west end of Cuba one evening, and on the morning of the 15th of May the vessel ran ashore about 150 feet from the beach off Point Gravois, Hayti. The night was extremely dark and it rained harder than I had ever seen it rain before. We could hear the breakers after the engines stopped, but owing to the rain and heavy mist it was some time before we could see them. Some of the men were quite badly frightened, and one fellow put on three life-preservers, which no doubt would have drowned him had he fallen overboard. Soon after striking, preparations were made to make everything secure for the night, but it was a hard night's work. The next morning the 21 officer went ashore and after traveling all day arrived at Aux Cayes and notified the English consul, who in turn notified the owners and the war department, and came to the wreck the next day on the Hamburg-American steamship Volensia. After several unsuccessful attempts to tow us off the rocks the vessel with the Consul on board left for Kingston, Jamaica, where the English Admiral ordered the cruiser Proserpine to come and help, and the steamer, Ready, to bring water, as most of the fresh water was pumped out soon after grounding so as to lighten the vessel. About 1,500 tons of coal were also thrown overboard.

The vessels towing pulled the Carinthia over to the right side and caused a list varying from 23 to 30 degrees which made it very uncomfortable in getting around, and was the cause of a great many mules being killed by getting down and trampled to death by the others. Each mule was allowed 10 gallons of water each day, but owing to the shortage we were compelled to cut the allowance down to two gallons per day. The short water allowance together with the intense heat and no fresh air caused a great many mules to die. We began pushing the mules overboard on the right side of the ship which was away from the land. The natives were around the ship in canoes, and as soon as a mule was overboard would capture him and lead him ashore. Some of the mules got away and swam out into the ocean and were drowned, while some others who tried to reach land without the aid of the natives, were dashed to death on the rocks, and quite a number were killed by the propellers of some of the other boats.

We finished unloading on the 25th and went ashore, the mules in the meantime having been taken across country to Aux Cayes and distributed among the farmers in bunches of from 10 to 100, who looked after them, we furnishing part of the feed, which was saved. The sick and injured mules were all placed on one farm a short distance from town.

I was in Hayti about a month and had a very pleasant time. Having an interpreter with me all the time I was shown over the city and had all the places of interest and note pointed out and explained to me. My interpreter informed me one day that he was a Jamaica colored gentleman, but I told him that all coons looked alike to me.

In loading onto the Montezuma, the vessel which came after the mules, the mules were put onto lighters in groups of ten each and towed off to the vessel which was about three miles out. We loaded 875 out of the 1452 mules, the balance having died on the way; they were valued at \$250 each. We left Aux Cayes on June 15th and next sighted St. Lucia, where we remained for two days to coal up. In this country the women do most of the work. St. Lucia is an English island and a very pretty place. We next sighted San Barbadoes then St. Helena and then Cape Town. We threw three mules overboard on July 3d, as I did not want American mules to die on an English ship on July 4th. During the entire trip we had very pleasant weather and I was sea sick only a few minutes.

We arrived at Cape Town on July 12 and left that night after receiving the halters to tie up with. There were about 400 mules on board with no halters and nearly all were without tie ropes. The natives in Hayti stole most of the halters and the mules also eating the ropes and part of their feed boxes. The night was very foggy and the steamer's whistle was blown every few minutes. When rounding the Cape of Good Hope the vessel rocked a great deal and when I awoke in the morning everything was piled up in the middle of the floor. We were two days going to East London, which is a city of 4,000 inhabitants and right up to date in manners and customs. From East London to Cape Town we took the railroad and it was the crookedest and roughest track I ever rode over. Owing to the scarcity of good timber for building purposes, the ties, telegraph and fence posts are made of iron and steel. The accommodations on the trains are nothing extra and are nothing compared with the excellent service of our own railroads.

The first night I was here it was pretty cold and I had to borrow some bedding from the guard in order to keep warm. I also had the pleasure of seeing three inches of snow on July 24, an unusual sight to the average American. I passed within plain sight of the battlefield of Stromberg where the fighting was so disastrous to the English. I met a party who explained the situation thoroughly. The freight cars are very small, holding only 6, 8 and 12 mules each. The mules were loaded into the cars and sent to the front at once. It took us 60 hours to cover the 900 odd miles.

When I arrived at Cape Town I went directly to the hotel and in to breakfast where I met an old schoolmate who had arrived a few days previous. We were together all the time while there and we also returned home together. Cape town is an up-to-date city of 50,000 normally, but a great many more at present. Everything is extremely high here. It is quite a pretty city lying just at the foot of the Table mountains which make a grand background to look at. The farmers in that country have a snap in some things. For instance, the government dig wells for them, but it does not keep the locust away. About all I saw in the way of live stock were sheep, goats and ostriches, which do not require much attention, consequently the farmers do not have much to do.

On the return trip we passed St. Helena, and by the aid of a glass could see the present home of Gen Croje and also the place where Napoleon was held a prisoner. We next passed Ascension Island on the coast of South America, Trinidad, Tobago, Jamaica, Big and Little Cayman and Cuba, arriving at New Orleans on Aug. 27th. When we ran into the waters of the Mississippi, which are easily distinguished from that of the gulf a few miles out, every American on board began to shout and sing, for the journey of 20,000 miles had been safely made and they were once more in their own native country. I was glad to get back to Denison which is a good enough country for me and where I am going to remain.

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IN MEMORY OF FRANK KELLER.

The following verses were handed us with a request that we publish them. They are written by a dear friend of the deceased.

Frankie sleeps from care and sorrow,
Pain and sin forever free;
Still we mourn when called to part with
One so fair and bright as he.

Little did we think last Sunday
As we talked with him so free,
That before Monday evening
He'd be in eternity.

But death's angel came that morning
And in gentle tones spoke he,
"Frankie, all your cares are over,
I have a home prepared for thee.

To that home I now will lead you,
It is far beyond the sky;
Where we'll hear sweet voices singing—
"Glory be to God on high."

Then he said "Farewell, brothers, sisters
And my friends both large and small,
And my dear and loving parents,
I must leave you one and all."

Parents dear, of course you'll miss him,
"You'll never again know Frankie's love,
But remember, God has called him
And some day you'll meet above.

Dear and loving sisters, brothers,
And his friends heart-broken too,
All will miss this noble Frankie,
Who has vanished from our view.

Farewell, farewell, beloved Frankie,
With bitter tears we'll lay you low,
To sleep through all the weary years,
No more life's tears and cares to know.

Sleep on, we need not break thy rest,
Nay, though we loved you, oh so well,
God's will be done, He knoweth best,
With him we leave thee, dear Frankie,
farewell.

WM. T. WRIGHT, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

DENISON, IOWA.

Office over Shaw & Kuehnle's Bank. Residence, two doors north of city hall.

Suicides and Crossroads.
It has been suggested that suicides were buried at crossroads because it was usual to erect a cross at such places. Those who were excluded from holy rites were buried there as the place next in sanctity to consecrated ground. It was an old superstition that the devil danced at crossroads and that the erection of a cross thereat would prevent such unseemly practices. From this or some other superstition, such as the fear that his ghost might walk the earth, arose the custom of driving a stake through the suicide's body.

These plausible theories have gained many advocates, but it is more likely that burial at crossroads was intended as a mark of indignity. The temples, or rather altars, of the heathen Teutons were mostly at the junction of crossroads. The place of execution was there, and criminals were sacrificed to the gods; hence suicides were buried at the crossroads to give as strong an impression as possible of heathen burial. Probably, too, the publicity of such a spot, which insured the fact that a great number of people would become directly aware of the degrading consequences of the crime, had a good deal to do with its selection.

A curious fact in this connection is to be found in Plato's Laws (book ix, chapter 12). The murderer of any of his near kin, after being put to death, was "cast out of the city, naked, in an appointed place where three roads meet, and let all the magistrates, in behalf of the whole state, carry each a stone and hurl it at the head of the dead body."

"Norma" and Liberty.
In an air in the opera of "Norma" the theatrical censor went so far as to cancel the word "liberta" (liberty) and substitute for it the word "lealtà" (loyalty). * * * Signor Ronconi, the famous baritone and a great public favorite, having, in the ardor of his role, forgotten the above mentioned emendation, was imprisoned for three days in order to refresh his memory.

Not long after, singing the line in the "Elisir d'Amore" describing how a peasant enlisted, "Vende la liberta, si fe soldato" (He sold his liberty to be a soldier), he waggishly altered it to "Vende la lealtà, si fe soldato." This variation in the text was received with lively applause by the public, who always warmly welcomed anything that savored of political opposition.

The next day the poor singer was summoned by the head of the police to receive a reprimand for having said that "loyalty could be sold," to which Ronconi replied by observing that a few days before he had been taught in a way he was not likely to forget that "lealtà" ought always to be substituted for "liberta."—Pietro Orsi's "Modi."

Pulpit and Pew.
In his "Lighter Moments" the late Bishop Walsham How tells of a lady, a great admirer of a certain preacher, who took Bishop Magee with her to hear him and asked him afterward what he thought of the sermon.
"It was very long," the bishop said.
"Yes," said the lady, "but there was a saint in the pew!"
The bishop rejoined:

LATEST NEWS OF TRADE.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.
Chicago, Sept. 17.—Unfavorable climatic conditions in the northwest furnished the bull motive today. October closing with a gain of 5c since Saturday. Corn closed 1/2c lower and oats a shade depressed. Provisions closed 2 1/2c higher. Closing prices:

Wheat—Sept., 79 1/2c; Oct., 77 1/2c; Nov., 78c.
Corn—Oct., 40 1/2c; Nov., 39 1/2c.
Oats—Sept., 21 1/2c; Oct., 21 1/2c; Nov., 22 1/2c.
Pork—Sept., \$11.95; Oct., \$12.02 1/2; Nov., \$11.32 1/2.
Lard—Sept., \$6.87 1/2; Oct., \$6.87 1/2; Nov., \$6.87 1/2.
Ribs—Sept., \$7.80; Oct., \$7.37 1/2; Nov., \$7.37 1/2.

Chicago Live Stock.
Chicago, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 22,000, including 4,000 westerns and 1,200 Texas; choice steady; medium and light slow to 10c lower; butchers' stock steady; westerns slow; Texans steady; natives, best on sale today, three carloads, at \$5.85; good prime steers, \$5.50@5.85; poor to medium, \$4.40@5.40; feeders, slow to 10c lower, \$3.90@4.45; mixed stockers, 10@15c lower, \$3.00@3.75; cows, \$2.80@4.50; heifers, \$3.00@5.25; canners, \$2.15@2.80; bulls, \$2.60@4.50; calves, \$4.00@5.75; calves, light, 1,200; best on sale today, five carloads, at \$4.50; Texas fed steers, \$4.40@5.15; Texas grass steers, \$3.50@4.30; Texas bulls, \$2.75@3.40; Hogs—Receipts, today, 33,000; tomorrow, 12,000; estimated left over, 4,500; active, generally steady to 1c higher; rough heavy shade lower; top, \$5.00; mixed and butchers, \$3.75@5.55; good to choice heavy, \$5.00@4.45; rough heavy, \$4.50@5.00; light, \$5.15@5.45; bulk of sales, \$5.40@5.55. Sheep—Receipts, 20,000; sheep and lambs, choice and feeders, steady to strong; poor to medium weak; shade lower; good to choice wethers, \$3.75@4.20; fair to choice mixed, \$3.25@3.75; western sheep, \$3.75@4.10; Texas sheep, \$2.50@3.30; native lambs, \$4.25@5.00; western lambs, \$5.00@5.50.

Kansas City Live Stock.
Kansas City, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,200; natives, 700 Texas, 1,200 calves; exports shade lower; wintered and straight grassers steady to shade higher; light supply of stockers and feeders that sold at higher prices; native steers, \$5.00@5.45; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@4.25; butcher cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.25; canners, \$2.50@3.00; fed westerns, \$3.75@5.45; wintered Texans, \$3.70@4.10; grass Texans, \$3.15@3.65; calves, \$4.50@6.00. Hogs—Receipts, 8,600; active, steady to 2 1/2c higher; heavy and mixed, \$5.10@5.25; light, \$5.10@5.25; pigs, \$4.50@5.00. Sheep—Receipts, 4,800; lambs strong to 10c higher; muttons steady; lambs, \$4.50@5.20; muttons, \$3.50@3.80; feeders, \$3.00@4.00; culls, \$2.50@3.00.

South Omaha Live Stock.
South Omaha, Sept. 17.—Cattle—Receipts, 7,000; slow, steady; native beef steers, \$4.40@5.75; western steers, \$4.00@4.30; Texas steers, \$3.25@4.25; cows and heifers, \$3.00@4.40; canners, \$1.75@2.75; stockers and feeders, \$3.00@4.75; calves, \$3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., \$2.00@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 2,900; strong to 10c higher; heavy, \$5.05@5.15; mixed, \$5.10@5.15; light, \$5.10@5.15; pigs, \$4.00@5.00; bulk of sales, \$5.10@5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 12,900; steady, active; western muttons, \$3.00@4.00; stock sheep, \$3.25@3.65; lambs, \$4.00@5.50.