

THE NORTHWESTERN.

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NEBRASKA.

Chadron is preparing to give the boys of Company H, Second Nebraska regiment, a royal welcome on their return to that city.

A. M. Treat, a prominent stockman of Chappelle, recently sold thirty head of his 2-year-old steers, grassers, at \$44 per head to a feeder near Gothenburg, Neb.

William Hindman of Ashland, who was thrown from his horse against a telephone pole, died from his injuries. He was going to a fire when the accident occurred.

An effort is being made to cut Knox county in half and name the extirpated portion Dewey, with Bloomfield as the county seat. The scheme meets with considerable opposition.

A Spanish machete is now on exhibition in West Point which was captured from the enemy by Corporal John Jacobs of Company C, Twelfth United States Infantry, a former West Point boy.

Miss Emma Steinhaus, a young woman who has been employed in the Hastings Tribune office setting type, dropped dead while on her way home from work. Death was caused from heart failure.

Platte county has made another good showing in the mortgage indebtedness record for the month of August, 1898, the releases on the farm real estate exceeding the amount of the filings by over \$5,000.

Prof. Robert E. Moritz, who has for five years been at the head of the department of mathematics of the college in Hastings, left for Lincoln. His place will be filled for the year by Mr. Hoffman, a student of the University of Chicago. Prof. Moritz goes to fill a position in the department of mathematics in the State university.

A man giving his name as William McVay was picked up on the Missouri track near Union, with both legs cut off near his body and a long knife in his side. He died without giving any details of the manner by which his injuries were received. A large jackknife with a blade open, covered with blood, was found in his pocket.

Mrs. George W. Hawley, wife of Rev. George W. Hawley, living about two miles north of Humboldt, died suddenly from the effects of a dose of strychnine taken by mistake for headache powder. Promptly summoned physicians used antidotes without result and she died in convulsions within an hour after taking the fatal dose. She leaves four children.

Charles G. Stevens of Sheridan county, who was sentenced to a term in the penitentiary for the crime of stealing four steers, has filed an appeal with the clerk of the supreme court in which the claim is set up that the verdict was not sustained by sufficient evidence, that the verdict was contrary to law and that the trial court erred in a number of particulars.

The war department, through the solicitation of Rawlins Post No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic of Beatrice, assisted by General Colby, has finally granted or donated to the post a big 8-inch siege gun used at Fortress Monroe during the civil war, also a number of 8-inch shells. The gun weighs nearly 9,000 pounds, and is awaiting shipment to Beatrice.

Official notice of the death of Joseph Grotte of Cuming has been received by his parents from the war department. He was in the terrible charge of the Twelfth infantry at El Caney and was shot through the body. He lingered for sixteen days after being shot. His remains now rest on Cuban soil, but will eventually be removed to Cumings county if his parents so desire.

During the performance of Buffalo Bill's Wild West show at Grand Island, as the cavalry company was rounding a curve and just going into action, rough ground caused a spill, and the heavy artillery wagon and horses and men fell in one heap. Herman Kanstein, Jerry Fields, Bob Hagerman and Wagners, members of the company, were badly stunned and bruised.

An unknown man was killed by an Elkhorn train just south of the bridge across the Platte river, five miles west of Fremont. He was found by some boys lying in some weeds alongside of the track horribly mangled. He lived about twenty minutes, refused to tell his name and was unable to tell how he was hurt. He was evidently a tramp, and it was thought he may have fallen from the trucks.

Harry Getchell pleaded guilty in a special session of district court at York to the charge of stealing a team of horses from J. W. Miller of that city last January. Upon promises to lead an honest life if he ever gets the chance Judge Bates gave him a sentence of eighteen months at hard labor in the penitentiary. Rose Hessler, the female accomplice, who has voluntarily made a confession of guilt, was given one year.

Some of the strongest arguments in favor of irrigation are hanging up in the office of the Nebraska Central Irrigation company in Columbus. Side by side are samples of corn from the same farm tagged "I was irrigated" and "I was not." The lesson is a very strong one and does more for irrigation in ten minutes than agitation would in that many years. It has done much in the way of diversified farming, as a trip through the irrigated ditches will show.

Governor Holcomb wired Congressman Stark calling attention to the increase of sickness in the Third regiment and asking him to confer with the war department relative to having the regiment removed to some northern camp.

A fast freight on the Union Pacific branch crashed into a buggy about twenty miles north of Columbus, killing both horses and demolishing the carriage. Mrs. Mary Lohals, aged sixty years, had her right clavicle fractured and two severe cuts in the face; Joe Schille, nine years old, frontal bone broken and two scapular wounds. He may die.

AGUINALDO AS A WARD BOSS

How the Dictator Proposes to Handle the Island Congress.

HE WILL BE THE WHOLE THING

Most of the Delegates Will Be Appointed by the Insurgent Leader—An American Officer of High Rank Says a Crisis Is at Hand.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Manila says: General Aguinaldo, in his capacity as president or dictator, in calling a meeting of the "Filipino Congress," has disclosed the fact that he has planned to have complete control of that body from the start. He will obtain control by appointing a majority of the representatives of various districts. This so-called congress is to meet in Malolos October 15, so that Aguinaldo will have ample time in which to choose the men who will uphold him in his dictatorship.

Aguinaldo provides in his decree, calling the congress to assemble, that Spaniards who have lived in the Philippine islands for ten years may exercise the right of suffrage in the selection of representatives.

In districts where no revolution has taken place, Aguinaldo will himself choose the representatives, and it is by this means that he will obtain full control. The revolution has been confined to the island of Luzon and a small section of Mindanao.

On these two islands only will a vote be taken in choosing representatives in the congress. The vote on the island of Mindanao will be confined to the small section where the natives have been in revolt. The insurgents will easily control the selection of representatives in these sections, so that the right of suffrage conferred upon Spaniards who have resided in the islands for ten years will have little or no bearing on the election.

Since Aguinaldo has conferred upon himself the authority to choose representatives from the districts where no revolt has taken place, there will be no possible chance for any move to wrest the leadership from him. So far as this congress is concerned his authority will be as absolute as that which Spain has exercised.

Santa Cruz, the last position held by the Spaniards on Manila bay, has been taken by the insurgents who have followed up their success by seeking vengeance upon some of the ex-priests of that section.

A story comes from Iba in the northern part of the island of Luzon that the cruel treatment of a Spanish bishop by rebel sympathizers. The prelate was compelled to disclose the hiding place of the money belonging to the church.

The insurgents are strongly fortifying Malolos, where Aguinaldo has temporarily established the capital of the rebel government. That the insurgent leader is bent upon mischief becomes daily more apparent. An American officer of high rank has informed me that a crisis in affairs here cannot now be delayed many days—a fact, which, he says, should be fully considered by the government at Washington.

CORBIN AND MILES.

The Generals Shake Hands in Washington With All Amiability.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Miles' meeting with Adjutant General Corbin yesterday afternoon was a surprise to those who saw it. Their greeting was of the most cordial and fraternal nature. They clasped each other's hands and General Miles placed his hand on General Corbin's shoulder in the most familiar manner. They exchanged the greetings of brother officers rather than of hated military rivals.

SNOW IN KANSAS.

Light Fall on the Rock Island From Goodland to Limon, Colo.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 12.—Snow is reported along the line of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific from Goodland Kan., west to Limon, Colo. The storm began with cold, drizzling rain which turned to snow during the night. The fall was not heavy, but it is very unusual at this time of year.

Chili and Argentine Yet Out.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Buenos Ayres says: Negotiations between the commissions appointed by Argentine and Chili to settle the boundary dispute have been suspended because the Chilean commission would not consent to the insertion of existing treaties in the reports which are to be presented to both governments and eventually to the arbitrator.

More Allowed for Burials.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Before leaving Washington Secretary Alger directed that an order be issued that, instead of the regular allowance of \$10 for the burial of a soldier, \$35 shall be allowed, and the remains transported home at the government's expense.

To Fix Alaska's Boundary.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Sept. 12.—It is said here that the Alaska boundary dispute, which is one of the subjects before the Quebec conference, will be referred to some independent tribunal for a decision, as the views of the commissioners on each side seem to be much apart.

He Was a French Essayist and Poet.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Stephane Mallarme, the well known essayist and poet, is dead.

SCHOFIELD AND GORDON.

President Asks Them to Investigate the Conduct of the War.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—President McKinley has tendered places on the proposed commission to investigate the war department, in relation to the conduct of the Hispano-American war, to Major General Schofield, former commanding general of the army, and to ex-Senator John B. Gordon of Georgia.

The question of investigating the administration of the war department and the appointment of commissioners to conduct the investigation was gone over. Whether the President will direct the investigation depends upon his ability to find men for the commission in whom there will be such universal approval that their verdict will be accepted in advance as a just determination of the subject. If such men can be found, then the President will name them and order the investigation; if they cannot be found, then the investigation will not occur.

VETERANS SCORE MR. EVANS.

G. A. R. Encampment Builds a Fire Under Him.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 12.—The work of the thirty-second annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was happily concluded late in the afternoon yesterday.

The resolutions referring to President McKinley and Secretary Alger was given precedent when it was decided to consider the report of the committee ad seriatim. The resolution referring to the President was first adopted by a unanimous rising vote in a scene of most enthusiastic demonstrations, and it reads as follows:

"Resolved, That the Grand Army of the Republic has watched with pride and satisfaction the wise, conservative, unselfish, patriotic and statesmanlike manner in which our honored comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, has met every demand which the recent trouble with Spain imposed upon our country; that his wisdom and prudence in his endeavors to preserve peace with honor, as well as the vigor and patriotic order with which our army and navy were equipped for the conflict, when the war became imminent, has been justly and deservedly approved and commended; and, rejoicing in the glorious termination of the conflict in which our country has been engaged, we hereby express our gratitude, not only to our distinguished comrade, the President, but also to the officers and men of the army and navy for their heroic conduct and sublime achievements for humanity and the glory of our flag and country."

As soon as the demonstration following the adoption of this resolution was over, the following was read and adopted by a unanimous vote, without discussion, and with another demonstration of approval:

"Resolved, That from knowledge formed of our experience as soldiers during four years of active service, we recognize the unflinching energy and patriotic devotion with which, as secretary of war, General Alger has borne the heavy responsibility and performed the important duties suddenly imposed by the recent war with Spain, creating and maintaining so large an army under such unfavorable conditions, the deeds of which not only shed lustre on the American soldier, but also challenge the admiration of the world."

The report of the committee on pensions in part is as follows:

"Resolved, That in view of the repeated complaints of the unfair construction of the pension law and of the making and enforcement of rules which are in violation of the law and inimical to the interests of applicants, impels this encampment to call upon Comrade William McKinley, President of the United States, to exercise his authority and to see that the law is executed in a spirit of fairness, justice and liberality."

Resolved, That all rules which tend to hinder and embarrass the award of honest pension claims should be repealed, and we ask the President that he use his authority to cause those whose duty it is to execute the laws to so perform their duty as to do justice to the soldiers and administer the law so as not to obstruct the responsibility and performance of their duties within the limits of the law, and which are only calculated to hinder and obstruct in the effort to obtain lawful pensions."

Resolved, That the rule of the pension office by which a widow is debarred from pension if she has an income of \$100 per year is unjust, and we ask the President that the order be abrogated and the minimum income debarment from pensions be fixed at not less than \$200 per annum. In this connection we desire to inform the President that very early in his administration it was announced by a high official in the pension office that the widow's limit would be raised to \$200, but it never materialized."

Resolved, That we ask for the re-establishing of order 161, which was enforced under the Harrison regime. This order, in simple terms, took cognizance in rating a man's pension at all the disabilities he suffered under. It was abrogated by the last administration, and it was held that to be entitled to the lowest rate of \$6 per month a comrade must have one disability which is rated at that amount if he has three disabilities rated at \$1 each he gets no pension at all. This iniquitous rule is maintained up to this hour, and we submit it is not such treatment as we had a right to expect from Comrade William McKinley."

ATTEMPT TO KILL A QUEEN.

Wilhelmina Shot at by an English Anarchist.

BERLIN, Sept. 12.—The Lokal Anzeiger says that a fortnight ago an attempt was made to assassinate Queen Wilhelmina, near Amersfort, province of Utrecht, on the road between Castle Soostdyt and Baar.

A man emerged from behind a tree and fired a revolver at her majesty. The bullet missed the queen, but ploughed the cheek of a lady in attendance. The would-be assassin was arrested. He is supposed to be an English anarchist.

The strictest secrecy has been maintained hitherto as to the affair in order not to disturb the enjoyment of the enthronement festivities.

Comes Over to Wed a Negro.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Because she wants to marry a colored man a Scotch lassie journeyed 3,000 miles across the seas on the Allan state line steamship, Morgan, which has arrived from Glasgow. She is Margaret Wood, 25 years old.

Kansas Officer Is Acquitted.

CAMP MEADE, Pa., Sept. 12.—Lieutenant Guy Morgan of the Twenty-second Kansas, who was tried by court-martial on a charge of desecrating the graves Confederate soldiers in the South, has been acquitted.

BLANCO MUST GET OUT SOON

The President Will Not Brook Any Delay in Cuba.

SPANIARDS HATE TO QUIT.

Civil and Military Authority Will Be Exercised by the American Commissioners as Last as the Island Comes Under Their Control

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Recent dispatches from Havana showing an unmistakable intention upon the part of the Spanish authorities to avoid a relinquishment of power if possible until a decision is reached by the peace commission have again aroused interest in the policy of the administration. It is stated upon the highest authority that the President has no intention of allowing General Blanco and his associates in Havana to evade the terms of the protocol, and that the commission which sailed from New York Monday had full instructions to demand an immediate arrangement for the evacuation of the island with a promise of sufficient force to compel compliance.

The commissioners have received full instructions as to how they are to proceed with the government of such portions of the island as are first evacuated by the Spaniards, with a view to an ultimate extension of their authority over the whole of Cuba. It now appears that they were clothed with much greater power than was needed to arrange for the evacuation of the island merely, and are prepared to execute both civil and military authority over the entire territory as fast as the Spanish troops are withdrawn.

The commissioners are fully prepared to deal with all the parliamentary questions of government that must arise as soon as the evacuation begins. It will be necessary at once to make arrangements for the maintenance of municipal governments in the various cities and towns, and also to provide for the continuance of the courts of justice under the changed conditions until a new and more perfect system can be devised. One of the difficulties with which it is anticipated the commissioners will have to deal will be in defining the exact distinction between the military and the civil authorities and arranging both so as to avoid friction in the exercise of jurisdiction.

With the landing of an army in Cuba there will probably be appointed a military governor, but the governor's duty will, it is expected, be supervisory to a large extent, and much of the actual work of government must be conducted by the civil authorities. Inasmuch as the work of evacuation will probably proceed slowly and as it is necessary that the authority of the United States should be established just as fast as that of Spain is withdrawn, it is thought by those who have given attention to the subject that the commission has probably been authorized to make all necessary appointments of civil officers until it is possible, after the evacuation has been completed, to establish a uniform and improved system of government throughout the island.

When the military occupation of Cuba will begin has not been definitely determined, but it is said to be the intention of the administration to have an army in readiness to meet the demands of the commissioners. It is thought that an army will be sent to Cuba not later than the middle of October.

A DEWEY DISPATCH BOAT LOST

The Wingfoot, Chartered at Hong Kong, Is Now Long Overdue and Unreported.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The steamer Coptic, which arrived from the Orient to-day, brings the news from Hong Kong that the American steamer Wingfoot, Captain Sherman, is supposed to have gone down with all hands. During the war United States Consul General Wildman chartered the Wingfoot to carry dispatches to Admiral Dewey at Manila. The little vessel met with several mishaps, and was obliged to return to port. Since her last departure from Manila she has not been heard from.

ESTERHAZY APPEARS IN PARIS.

The Report That He Had Fled or Committed Suicide Denied in Person.

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Count Esterhazy set at rest all rumors of his suicide or flight yesterday by appearing last night in a cafe where he declared to his friends that he was neither a Zola nor a Judas.

Death Ends Their Vacation.

QUEBEC, Sept. 12.—Carl Smith, who wrote the "Fired at Random" column in the Chicago Record, and Louis Sass, sporting editor on the same paper, were drowned in the heavy rapids of the Grande Discharge by the upsetting of their birch bark canoes. They were on a holiday tour.

Mausser or Krag-Jorgensen?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Flagler, chief of ordnance, has appointed a board of ordnance officers to examine into the efficiency of modern army guns as shown by the war. It is the especial object of this board to determine the relative merits of the Springfield 45-caliber rifle used by the volunteers and the 33-caliber Krag-Jorgensen in use by the regular army. They will also carefully inquire into the efficiency of the Mauser rifle used by the Spanish, and the field and siege guns with which General Shafter bombarded Santiago.

MILES TELLS ARMY'S NEEDS.

Says There Should Be One Soldier for Each 1,000 Population.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—General Miles came to the war department at 10 o'clock yesterday and spent a short time in his room at army headquarters. Speaking of the future of the army, General Miles said that there was a number of matters which required careful and deliberate consideration with respect to the army organization, and that undoubtedly steps in that direction would be taken as soon as practicable. The acquisition of territory obviously made it necessary that there should be a larger army, and the experience of the war had demonstrated the necessity of establishing a standard and having the troops thoroughly trained to the military service. It was desirable, he said, that the army should be organized on the basis of one soldier to every certain number of inhabitants. It was recognized by military authorities, even before the close of the war of the rebellion, that the establishment of a standard was desirable, but from time to time the army had been reduced, until it had reached a number disproportionately small to the size of the country and its population. He thought that one soldier to every 1,000 population probably would be found to be the right ratio for the standard, and that the army standard being adopted, would increase according to the recognized needs of the government in an exact ratio to the increase of the population.

He said that it was just as necessary that soldiers should have proper training as it was to train men to build houses, or to have a man skilled in his profession to perform any professional service. It was essential that an army should be composed of soldiers trained to their profession, commanded by efficient officers in every grade and controlled strictly according to military principles. That military operations should be directed by military men, he said, was too obvious to need to be stated.

NEW NAME FOR ISLANDS.

Will Be Known as Territory of Hawaii Hereafter.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 12.—The steamer Coptic, from Yokohama and Hong Kong, via Honolulu, brings the following advices from the latter city, under date of September 2:

It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the annexation commission has decided to recommend to Congress.

The form of the government will be modeled on that of existing territories. There will be no more further departures from this form than local conditions and national political considerations makes necessary. The ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred. There will be no District of Columbia or Alaska form of government proposed. Local self-government will be given through the extension of municipal idea. The islands will be divided into municipal districts, having control, under restrictions and limitations, of purely local affairs. Honolulu, for instance, will be a municipal district, embracing the whole of the island of Oahu.

UTAH REPUBLICANS.

State Convention Strongly Indorses McKinley and Declares for Free Silver.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Sept. 12.—The Republican state convention was called to order in the opera house yesterday by W. K. Walton, chairman of the state committee. Joseph Bagley of Ogden was chosen temporary chairman and ex-United States Senator Arthur Brown permanent chairman. The resolutions committee then reported and the report was adopted almost unanimously. They indorse President McKinley and declare for free silver.

ILLNESS IN PORTO RICO.

More Than 25 Per Cent of the United States Troops Are Unfit for Duty.

PONCE, Porto Rico, Sept. 12.—Illness among the United States troops here is increasing. There are now more than 25 per cent of the men unfit for duty. Within a radius of a few miles from Ponce there are 1,000 soldiers in hospitals. In some commands, there are 30 per cent of the men down with fever, principally typhoid fever.

A WOMAN'S CRIME.

Double Tragedy in the Oxford Hotel at Denver—Motive Not Apparent.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 12.—W. H. Lawrence, of Cleveland, O., was shot and probably mortally wounded in a room at the Oxford hotel yesterday afternoon by a woman who is known here only as Florence Richardson. The woman then shot herself in the heart, dying almost instantly.

To Import Negro Miners.

PANA, Ill., Sept. 12.—George V. Penwell, president of the Penwell Mining company, gave notice to-day that he would open his mine Monday, but would pay only 25 cents per ton, the price that the non-union negroes are being paid at the Springdale mine. He said: "I prefer white miners if they will desert the union; otherwise I must operate the mine with negroes and foreign labor."

General Clay Divorced.

RICHMOND, Ky., Sept. 12.—General Cassius M. Clay, the sage of White Hall, has been granted a divorce from his girl-wife, Dora Richardson Clay, by Judge Scott of the Madison county circuit court. The decree restores the defendant to her maiden name.

Silver Force Selects Sadler.

RENO, Nev., Sept. 12.—The silver party convention reassembled at 10 o'clock yesterday. Francis G. Newlands was nominated for congress and R. Sadler for governor.

A TUMULT IN THE CORTES.

Weyler Accuses the Government of Incompetency.

MADRID, Sept. 9.—The chamber has followed the senate in discussing the late war behind closed doors. This action has caused the greatest sensation.

Immediately after the meeting, Senor Salmeron, the Republican leader, moved that an investigation be made into the responsibility of Senor Sagasta's government in connection with the declaration of war, the negotiations for peace and the violation of the constitution by the suspension of the guarantees.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, quickly asked that the deliberations be conducted behind closed doors, and the president pronounced favorably on the request. Thereupon the Republicans vehemently protested and, amid an indescribable confusion, the doorkeepers cleared the galleries of spectators, the deputies in the meantime shouting uproariously.

The senate session also was a stormy one, Generals Weyler, Dominguez, Azcarraga, Polavieja and Rivera attending.

General Weyler reminded the senate of how Count D'Almeida had greeted the returning soldiers, ignoring the officers. He declared that this was a reflection upon the officers' efficiency.

"The mistakes made in Cuba are not to be blamed upon the army," he said, "but upon the politicians at the head of the government."

The latter, he declared, were responsible for not sending supplies to the armies in Cuba and Porto Rico, and, indeed, for completely abandoning them.

Count D'Almeida, replying to General Weyler's strictures, said: "I addressed my greetings to those who have been martyrs for their country—to the Spanish soldiers, because they deserved such greetings. I did not address the generals, for they showed themselves incapable of leading soldiers to battle or of showing them how to fall worthily on the field."

Marshal Primo De Riveras shouted: "That is not true," and General Weyler and others joined in the protest. Count D'Almeida, addressing General Riveras, replied: "I am not afraid of such cries, or of epaulets, or of the decorations that will have to be torn off the breasts of several officers. The sashes of some generals should be torn off and put around their necks." A great uproar ensued.

General Polavieja, former captain general of the Philippine islands, has issued a manifesto in which he says that, while he was never a politician, he "cannot any longer hearken to the sorrows of my country without protesting."

The general, asserting that he has received numerous calls to place himself at the head of a neutral party, said: "The parties which have hitherto governed Spain are rotten, and the principal cause of the country's troubles."

Therefore, according to General Polavieja, political reorganization is absolutely necessary, "as is also the truth concerning our finances, so that the state's creditors may know the measures Spain has proposed in order to meet her engagements." In conclusion, the general advocates "the decentralization of the government; without, however, impairing national unity."

General Correa, minister of war, has prohibited the publication of General Polavieja's manifesto.

Gray Will Not Serve.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—The fifth member of the Spanish-American peace commission has not yet been selected. It is practically certain now that Senator George Gray, of Delaware, will not serve as a member of the commission.

Ten-Year-Old Boy a Suicide.

SEDALIA, Mo., Sept. 9.—Henry Winter, a 10-year-old boy, committed suicide at his home on Washington avenue yesterday afternoon by strychnine poisoning. Parental restraint caused the act.

If every man would fight as he talks the earth would very soon be depopulated.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA.	
Butter—Creamery separator	16 a 18
Butter—Choice fancy country	30 a 32
Eggs—Fresh, per doz	12 a 15
Spring Chickens—Per pound	10 a 11
Lemons—Per box	6.75 a 7.00
Oranges—Per bushel	4.00 a 5.00
Apples—Per barrel	2.75 a 3.00
Honey—Choice, per pound	14 a 15
Onions—Per bushel	2.75 a 3.25
Beans—Hand-picked new	1.25 a 1.30
Potatoes—Per bushel new	30 a 40
Hay—Upland per ton	5.00 a 5.50
SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.	
Hogs—Choice light	3.55 a 3.70
Hogs—Heavy weights	3.55 a 3.61
Beef steers	4.40 a 5.00
Culls—Western ranges	2.50 a 3.50
Stags	3.00 a 3.25
Cows	5.00 a 6.75
Western feeders	2.75 a 3.25
Cows	2.01 a 2.91
Heifers	3.25 a 4.10
Stockers and feeders	3.10 a 4.75
Sheep—Muttons	2.75 a 4.40
Sheep—Native mixed	3.40 a 4.00
CHICAGO.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	61 a 61 1/2
Corn—No. 2	34 1/2 a 35
Oats—Per bushel	29 a 29 1/2
Barley—No. 2	38 a 43
Rye—No. 2	43 a 43
Timothy seed, per bu.	2.75 a 2.90
Pork—Per cw.	8.40 a 8.45
Lard—Per 100 pounds	4.72 a 5.75 1/2
Cattle—Native ranges	2.85 a 4.40
Cattle—Native beef steers	3.71 a 4.50
Hogs—Mixed	3.70 a 3.85
Sheep—Lamb	4.85 a 5.00
Sheep—Western ranges	4.20 a 4.40
NEW YORK MARKET.	
Wheat—No. 2, red winter	65 a 65 1/2
Corn—No. 2	34 1/2 a 35
Oats—No. 2	25 a 25 1/2
Pork—Per cw.	9 a 9 1/2
Lard—Per 100 pounds	5.00 a 5.20
KANSAS CITY.	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	68 a 68 1/2
Corn—No. 2	27 a 28 1/2
Oats—No. 2	23 a 24
Sheep—Muttons	3.75 a 4.20
Hogs—Mixed	3.60 a 4.10
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	3.50 a 5.50