

TURKEY FOR THE SOLDIER

Sunshine in the Camp of the Third Nebraska Regiment.

A sumptuous Thanksgiving dinner with plenty of turkey and all essential concomitants—the boys very grateful for the treat.

Savannah (Ga.) dispatch to the Omaha World-Herald: There was more sunshine in the camp of the Third Nebraska regiment today than there has been in a long time. It was in the eyes of the men, in the smiles of the ladies who served them with all sorts of delicacies, and in the hearts of both officers and men who spoke in emphatic terms of the gratitude they felt over the hospitality that was shown them.

There was just snap enough in the atmosphere to make the boys "turn to" with a will, and never was a hearty dinner more enjoyed. Each company had its special table set up at the end of the company street. Around these tables were set pine trees, palms and other shrubbery, completely enclosing the men who were seated from sixty to eighty at each table. The center of each table was raised the United States flag, some of the companies using their silken colors presented them before they left home.

Major J. H. McClay had turned over to the ladies of Savannah the \$300 sent him through the World-Herald for the purchase of turkeys and other delicacies, and many pounds of turkeys did they provide. There were turkeys, cakes, fruits of all kinds, salads, coffee, chocolate and all imaginable Thanksgiving delicacies, and for each company, there were ten Savannah ladies to serve them to the privates and non-commissioned officers.

The regimental bakery was turned over to the men for the day, and in this their turkeys were cooked. There was not a feature looking to the comfort of the men for the day that was overlooked either by the officers or by the ladies who provided them with many delicacies in addition to what were purchased with the money sent from home.

Photographs were taken of the company table while the men were eating dinner, and doubtless many of them will be sent to Nebraska.

"I wish the colonel of the regiment could be here to see how the men are enjoying the day," Major McClay remarked. "I don't see how you can say enough in praise of this southern hospitality. Really not a dinner, but a banquet, with all the concomitants. When the roll was called not a man was found missing, and the picture you see is one that will remain in memory for years to come."

Captain George L. Ahelond, of company B, Captain Barple, of company C, and Captain Schwarz, of company A, who were standing by, all voiced the sentiment of Major McClay. The officers spent the day entirely in the interest of their men, and stood around the tables while the dinner was in progress, which means, in fact, the greater part of the afternoon.

Over some of the company tables there were interesting designs and devices. Particularly noticeable was one over the table of Company G, commanded now by Lieutenant Hugh Nelson, in the absence of sick leave of the captain. Worked out in gilt and evergreen letters was the motto of Nebraska, "Equality before the law." Large wreaths upon which appeared the word, "Welcome," in evergreens and moss were found over many of the tables, and flowers and decorations of all kinds were seen in profusion.

Through the kindness of home people and the hospitality of Savannah the Third Nebraska has saved more than a whole day's ration and about \$500 will go to the credit of the regiment.

Last night all of the commissioned officers of the regiment paid a social call on Brigadier General Lloyd Wheaton, a well-known soldier of the regular army, in whose brigade the Nebraska regiment is now located. They had quite a long talk with them, and though not given to compliments, General Wheaton congratulated the Nebraska regiment warmly upon the handsome appearance of its camp.

At the conclusion of the dinners given the men, one of the commissioned officers of each company made a short talk, in which hearty thanks were given the ladies, followed by three cheers given with a hearty good will.

The Nebraskans received their supplies of the new Krag-Jorgensen guns yesterday and they were used on the parade ground today. The officers will begin tomorrow the work of instruction in the handling of these weapons.

A Mule on the Cowcatcher.

Grand Island dispatch: Just as the engine of the St. Joseph passenger train arriving here at 8:20 approached the bridge over the middle channel of the Platte river last night he and his fireman felt the engine strike something, but they kept on coming until they reached Martin Schimmer lake. The engine was here observed to be raising considerable dust, and Engineer Watson and Fireman Bishop stopped the train to discover the cause of the dust and the slight jarring occasionally felt. They found a mule mixed up with the locomotive and so were compelled to stop the animal in two before being able to deposit the remains by the roadside.

Omaha's Valuation.

Tax Commissioner Sackett has completed the books for the assessment of all but ordinary personal taxes, as follows:

Lands	2,271,329	2,273,825
City lots	12,532,830	12,551,150
Additions	14,321,429	13,938,995
Railroads	132,384	245,935
Omaha Belt L.	61,300
Telephone	3,268	3,090
Palace car com.	1,230	940
Insurance com.	146,459	127,957
Banks	886,987	858,491
Totals	\$39,358,174	\$38,950,339

Figures on the Nebraska Election.

Official returns tabulated in the office of the secretary of state shows that the fusionist governor-elect received 2,721 votes more than Judge M. L. Hayward, republican. Mr. Hayward leads the republican ticket with 92,982 votes, while Mr. Poynter leads the fusion ticket with 95,703.

In point of number of votes received the republican candidates come in this order: Hayward, 92,982; Poynter, fusionist, 95,693; Muir, prohibitionist, 1,724; H. S. Aley, socialist labor, 248.

Lieutenant-governor: Murphy, republican, 92,150; Gilbert, fusionist, 94,859; Lowrie, populist, 1,778; Kerrigan, socialist labor, 254.

Secretary of state: Duras, republican, 92,359; Porter, fusionist, 94,408; Lawson, populist, 1,749; Dilworth, liberty party, 144; Bernine, socialist labor, 229.

Auditor: Mathews, republican, 91,539; Cornell, fusionist, 94,674; Crowell, populist, 1,710; Johnson, labor, 166; Conway, socialist labor, 240.

Treasurer: Mortenson, republican, 91,623; Meserve, fusionist, 95,040; Burch, prohibitionist, 1,699; Luth, labor, 1,138; Kissel, socialist labor, 239.

Superintendent Public Instruction: Saylor, republican, 91,791; Jackson, fusionist, 94,595; Mrs. Upton, prohibitionist, 1,615; Ellen Utter, labor, 151; Ifftig, socialist labor, 226.

Attorney General: Jackson, republican, 91,694; Smyth, fusionist, 94,295; Wolfenbarger, prohibitionist, 1,805; Odell, labor, 145; Baker, socialist labor, 249.

Land Commissioner: Williams, republican, 91,471; Wolfe, fusionist, 94,503; Blain, prohibitionist, 1,450; Kelley, labor, 143; Herman, socialist labor, 275.

CONGRESSMEN.

The official vote on congressmen is as follows:

First District: E. J. Burkett, republican, 16,960; James Manahan, fusionist, 14,466; Fred Herman, socialist labor, 50.

Second District: David Mercet, republican, 11,951; G. W. Hitchcock, fusionist, 11,023.

Third District: W. T. Norris, republican, 17,333; J. S. Robinson, fusionist, 18,722.

Fourth District: E. J. Hinshaw, republican, 18,377; W. L. Stark, fusionist, 18,904.

Fifth District: C. E. Adams, republican, 15,487; R. D. Sutherland, fusionist, 16,354; James Arms, labor, 27.

Sixth District: Norris Brown, republican, 13,401; W. L. Greene, fusionist, 15,415.

Exposition Property Transferred.

The deal for the transfer of the exposition property to P. E. Iler and those who are associated with him in the new exposition enterprise, says the Omaha Bee, was completed at the exposition offices in the Merchants' National Bank building yesterday afternoon, when President Wattles handed Mr. Iler a bill of sale signed by himself and Secretary Wakefield and said: "Gentlemen, the property is yours." At the same time an agreement signed by Mr. Iler and Joseph Hayden to protect the old association from any damages arising from failure to carry out existing contracts with property owners, releases from several of the principal property owners and checks aggregating \$17,500 were deposited with the exposition officials.

This was at the end of an extended conference, which largely related to the manner in which the exposition association should be protected in its relations with the property owners. It was finally decided to accept the written agreement as a substitute for a bond and the formal turning over of the bill of sale followed. Mr. Iler and his associates became the actual owners of the property, and the members of the executive committee were plainly relieved, as they parted with a goodly portion of the responsibility that still remained on their shoulders.

Mr. Iler's first remark after receiving the property was to suggest that the present force of the Department of Buildings and Grounds should be reduced to the most economical point possible. In reply to a question he stated that the first step will now be to raise the remainder of the \$100,000 deemed necessary to float the enterprise.

In the reorganization of the National guard, says a Lincoln dispatch, the old companies of the Second regiment are responding more freely than was expected, and the indication now is that every one of the companies will go back into the guard, and that the officers will be practically the same as those taken south with the regiment. In some localities there are nearly double the number of applicants necessary to fill the companies, but it is probable that the strict physical examination which will be demanded will shut out many of the applicants. The reason given for the popular anxiety to get into the National guard will no longer be referred to as "tin soldiers." It is believed by those who take an interest in such matters that the experience of the men who went into camp at Chickamauga will be of great benefit to the reorganized regiment, and will make it much superior to the old regiment as it stood before the war.

Every man is supposed to know his own business, but it is often hard to convince his friends that he does.

SPAIN TO WAIT TILL MONDAY

Will Take All the Time Possible to Answer America's Demands.

DELAYING THE INEVITABLE.

A Hope That Our Commissioners Mean \$50,000,000 When They Say \$20,000,000—to Bargain With the Canaries and the Carolines as a Last Effort.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—It is now known that Spain will exhaust her time limit, which expires Monday, before replying to the American offer regarding the Philippine islands. In the meanwhile the Spaniards are canvassing the entire field and exhausting every resource to postpone the inevitable.

As called on Wednesday, they could not accept the American proposition as final without asking if it were really an ultimatum. That applied to the time limit. Now, the Spaniards apparently doubt the fixedness of the amount the Americans offered for the Philippines and they sent a communication to the American commissioners today asking if the latter would accept a counter proposal by Spain to cede the Philippines for \$100,000,000. Spain imagines the Americans might be willing to lop off the great island of Mindanao from the Philippines and pay Spain \$10,000,000 for what would remain, instead of \$20,000,000 now offered for the entire archipelago.

Spain will learn in response to such inquiry that Americans employ the word ultimatum to signify ultimate conditions.

However strenuously Spain may seek to increase her money advantage for the cession of the Philippines, she will finally be compelled to know that the United States offer means \$20,000,000, no more and no less, and that the whole archipelago must pass to the United States for that sum.

Spain, before giving up or turning away, will also propose some alternative bargain of the Carolines or the Canary islands, to be held in the possession of the United States, in addition to the Philippine islands, on condition that Spain be permitted to retain her sovereignty in the Philippines. In other words, Spain would cede certain territory in the Carolines and Canaries and the control of the Philippines by the United States, under a nominal Spanish sovereignty, and, as a further inducement, propose that the United States shall pay Spain no money on account of the Philippine islands.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—The Correspondencia comments upon the attitude of "the Americans insisting upon a renewal of the protocol of 1877, thanks to which they, without warning, conspired against Spain in Cuba." It adds: "The Americans will next plot against Spain in the Canary and Balearic islands without Spain being able to punish them."

A PEACE HINT FROM SAGASTA.

All indications in Madrid point to Spain's acceptance.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—After visiting the queen regent to-day in order to console with her majesty upon the death of her husband, King Alfonso XIII, who died November 25, 1885, the ministers met in council. They were occupied exclusively with the consideration of the peace question. Eventually the ministers unanimously approved the instructions to Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission, drawn up by the foreign and colonial ministers, which will be telegraphed to Paris to-night.

While the cabinet ministers were most reserved regarding the instructions sent to the Spanish commissioners, it is believed the Philippine question will be settled on Monday.

The premier, Senor Sagasta, was asked if Monday's session would see the close of the Paris conference and the signature of the treaty of peace. He replied: "Who knows? Maybe a fresh incident will arise or further consultations or exchanges of views will be necessary."

TO TAKE COLUMBUS' ASHES.

Spaniards Will Leave Havana With the Discoverer Early Next Month.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Eight light draft gunboats, used during the insurrection for patrolling the shores and the rivers, are drydocked preparatory to sending them home or selling them. The Alfonso XIII, the Nueva Espana and the Diego Velasquez, now at different ports of Cuba, will come to Havana harbor to await here the coming of the auxiliary cruisers Metero and Rapido, which will arrive December 10.

Columbus' ashes will be placed aboard the Rapido, and about December 8 the fleet will proceed to Spain. The monument was taken away some days ago.

The first stop will be made at Martinique, where the ships will be coaled and where honor will be paid by the French to Columbus' memory. The same thing will be done at the Cape Verde islands, and the fleet will then proceed to Cadiz as usual.

Highlanders Will Not Quit.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—The highlanders show contempt for the proclamation of the Chinese consul general, bidding them desert in their murderous feud. The consul's proclamation has been torn from the bulletin board in front of the consulate and in its place a placard referring to the consul in uncompromising terms was posted. The placard was quickly removed by the attaches of the consulate.

THE WORLD'S GOLD COINAGE.

The Record for 1897 the Largest Ever Made.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In his annual report Mr. George F. Roberts, director of the mint, says:

The most important events of the fiscal year in the world of government finance have been the consummation of the long planned resumption of specie payments by Russia in gold, the reorganization of the monetary system of Japan with gold as the standard, and the refusal of the government of India to co-operate with the government of the United States and France in an effort to establish bimetallism by international agreement.

The gold coinage of the world in 1897 was the largest recorded, amounting in value to \$437,719,142, against \$195,899,517 in 1896. Of the former sum \$146,622,194 was a recoinage and approximately \$291,097,148, a net addition to the stock of gold coins. The principal coinage was by the United States, Great Britain, Russia, Germany, Austro-Hungary, France and Japan. The extraordinary coinage of the year is accounted for by the preparations of Russia, Austro-Hungary and Japan for their monetary reform. In the case of Russia, particularly, gold, which has been accumulating for years, much of it in bars, was passed through the mints to prepare it for circulation. The completion of Russia's plans of monetary reform and the opening to the uses of commerce of her great gold reserve, systematically gathered year by year until it is the greatest single hoard of treasure the world ever saw, is in itself a most notable event.

NEGRO TROOPS RIOTOUS.

Waylay and Shoot White Soldiers at Camp Aniston, Ala.

ANNISTON, Ala., Nov. 25.—Members of the Third Alabama, the negro regiment, with murder in their hearts, caused the greatest excitement last night that this town has ever known. Shortly after dark, Private Gildhardt, of Company B, Second Arkansas, while returning to camp from town, was shot in the head by a negro soldier who also stabbed him in the back. Gildhardt was taken to the regimental hospital.

A little later a member of the Fourth Kentucky is reported to have been shot on Walnut street by negro soldiers, who lay in a gully shooting at the white men who passed. Firing was heard in Liberia, the negro quarter of the city, which is not far from Walnut street, and a squad of the provost guard went to investigate. As it turned the corner of Fifteenth and Pine streets, a large crowd of negro soldiers, without warning, opened fire upon the guard with Springfields, the gun in use in the regiment.

The guard returned the fire, but had few cartridges and soon had to retreat. When reinforcements and ammunition were secured, the negroes had disappeared. In the engagement, George Dodson, Third Tennessee, was shot in the arm, and Private Graham, Third Tennessee, in the stomach. If any of the negroes were shot it is not known, as no dead or wounded has been found. Two members of the provost guard are missing.

A negro soldier was dangerously beaten up by some white soldiers on Tenth street, and this incident is supposed to have caused the riotous actions on the part of the negroes, who are said to have slipped out of the camp through the guard lines.

Later—One negro soldier has just been brought in dead and another fatally injured.

Negroes Not Wanted in Santiago.

SANTIAGO, Nov. 25.—El Porvenir prints a two column article with reference to the intention of a colored preacher at Topeka, Kan., to bring thirty families of negroes and establish a town in the highlands above Santiago which shall be known as Topeka. El Porvenir demands that the people boycott the Yankee negroes, asserting that they are frequently guilty of horrible crimes, and that the Southern states, anxious to be rid of their colored population, will endeavor to send them to Cuba. The paper maintains that the Cubans have a right to regulate immigration into the island; that they object to the negroes and that they will not have them.

Faure Don't Miners' Clothes.

PARIS, Nov. 26.—With a view of averting a strike of miners at Lens, in the Department of Pas de Calais, President Faure, accompanied by his suite, made a personal visit to the town, where he donned miners' clothes and descended into the pit. The president conversed with the men and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he said he desired to bring to the workers proof of the government's solicitude for them. M. Faure received an ovation from the miners.

Kansas 13, Missouri 0.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 26.—The Missouri Tigers went down to defeat yesterday before the Jayhawkers from the University of Kansas by a score of 13 to 0. It was a terrible day for football. The gridiron was frozen as stiff as a board and over this surface there was a coating of snow which made any attempt at intricate plays out of the question, and a cold wind was blowing.

To Crush Out All Anarchy.

ROME, Nov. 26.—The anti-anarchist conference was opened yesterday afternoon in the Corsini palace by Vice Admiral Canavaro, minister of foreign affairs. All the European nations were represented. In an address of welcome to the delegates on behalf of King Humbert, Admiral Canavaro said he recognized the difficulties before the conference, but the universal recognition of the necessity for common action against the anarchists precluded a happy issue. Admiral Canavaro was elected president.

GOOD ISLANDS OVERLOOKED

Americans Should Have Taken the Carolines and Pelew Group.

WERE URGED TO SEIZE THEM.

The President Did Not Agree With the Naval War Board—Guam Has Turned Out to Be an Undesirable Possession for Uncle Sam.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—There is reason to believe that the administration would be willing to purchase from Spain not only the Philippines and Uaian Island, but all of the Carolines and the Pelew group. Much regret is felt in political circles, particularly among naval men, at the failure of the President to insert in the peace protocol a provision regarding the Caroline and Pelew islands similar to that relating to the Philippines. It is no longer a secret that during the war the naval war board and Commander R. B. Bradford, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy department, strenuously urged upon Secretary Long and the President the seizure of the Carolines. In fact, one of the monitors sent to Manila was selected by the board for this duty, but the President failed to approve the proposition. Behind the proposition to buy Uaian Island lies the hope in some quarters that Spain will make a counter proposition for the cession of the entire group and the Pelew islands for an increased compensation.

The occupation of Guam by this government was based upon the belief that it had a magnificent harbor and would be an excellent stopping place between Honolulu and Manila. The American commissioners have now learned that the harbor is exposed to monsoons, that it is shallow and that the island is subject to earthquakes.

In the Carolines most of the islands have excellent harbors, well sheltered. They are heavily wooded and supplied with fresh water, and earthquakes are unknown. In addition they would, if acquired by the United States, be the outposts for the Philippines. They extend in a belt along the ninth degree of latitude and are only 300 miles to the southward of Guam and 850 miles from the Philippines. The Pelews are about 600 miles from Mindanao.

The belief prevails here that the Germans will bring pressure to bear upon Spain to prevent her from selling the Carolines to the United States. Such action would undoubtedly be looked upon as cause for a breach of friendship.

WHERE WERE THE OFFICERS?

The Seventy-First New York's Captains Are Asking Pointed Questions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The captains of the Seventy-first New York regiment met Wednesday night. With the exception of Captain Peafferty, the only officer of the regiment to distinguish himself, all were present. They met to discuss the charges of cowardice against their regiment. Major Clinton Smith called the meeting to order. His first invitation for an expression from the meeting was responded to by an unexpected demand for his resignation.

"Where were you when the charge up San Juan hill was ordered?" one captain cried.

"Judging from some of the stories I have heard it would seem to be the general impression that I was in command of the Seventy-first regiment, when I was only second in command and utterly powerless to give an order except when directed to do so by my superior officers," protested Major Smith. "Now, I want to say that whatever orders I got I obeyed promptly, but I could not obey any orders I did not get."

"Colonel Downs says that he was on the firing line all day," began Captain Goldsborough. He was interrupted by shouts of "Not so!" and "Downs is a liar!"

Personal insult followed the questioning and the meeting broke up in disorder. It is felt that the regiment cannot be re-organized as militia.

RAILROADS SEIZE KANSAS COAL

Operators Say They Are Robbed of Their Customers.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 26.—Coal operators in this district claim that during the last week or ten days railroad companies have confiscated many cars of coal shipped to customers by mine companies here. The operators claim that this seizure practically drives them out of the market. There has been a shortage of empty coal cars, and operators have had trouble in filling even a portion of their orders. After cars leave here the coal is seized by the railroads for their use, and the customers of the coal companies have been left unsupplied. Some of the railroad companies are in the coal business, supplying a portion of the commercial coal in Kansas, and it is claimed by local operators that the railway salesmen go to the patrons whose coal has failed to reach them and suggest that they buy coal from a company that can furnish it promptly and without fail.

A Missouri Woman Killed by a Train.

CENTERVIEW, Mo., Nov. 26.—Mrs. Charles Eppright was killed and Miss Melville injured by a Missouri Pacific passenger train, which struck a buggy the two occupied last night.

The Iowa and Oregon Off Uraguay.

MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 25.—The United States battleships Iowa and Oregon and the collier Galita have arrived here to resupply and take on board supplies of provisions.

FOR A TERRITORIAL FORM.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The commission appointed by the President to recommend a form of government for the Hawaiian islands as a part of the United States met in Senator Cullom's committee room at the capitol for the first time since leaving Honolulu, Senators Cullom and Morgan, Representative Hitt and Judge Frear being present.

The commission will recommend a regular territorial form of government with a governor, a delegate in Congress and a legislature. The legislature will be elected by the qualified voters of the islands, but there will be property and educational qualifications imposed upon those who vote for members of the upper house of the legislature. The franchise will not be extended to the Japanese or Chinese in the islands, but the Portuguese who become citizens will not be excluded under the restrictions imposed.

The commission will present full details of the value of the property acquired, of the income of the tariff taxes and other important facts bearing upon the government of the islands. They estimate that the property secured by the United States will amount to more than \$10,000,000. The public lands alone are believed to be worth about \$5,000,000.

SOCOTRA NOT LEASED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—An official denial is given to the story coming from Vienna, via London, to the effect that the United States government has been negotiating with the British government for the lease of the island of Socotra, off the eastern extremity of Africa and near the southern entrance to the Red sea. So far as can be gathered, not only has our government made no overture in that direction, but it has never even given consideration to the advisability of acquiring a coaling station in that quarter of the world. Still, now that the suggestion has been given publicity, officers are not wanting to come forward in advocacy of some such proposition.

A THANKSGIVING BANQUET.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The American University Club gave its Thanksgiving banquet at the Hotel Continental. The dining room was decorated with the stars and stripes and the French tricolor.

In the absence of Mr. Whitelaw Reid, due to indisposition, General Horace Porter, the United States ambassador, presided. Covers were laid for 100, and the company included all the members of the United States peace commission except Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the members of the United States embassy and consulate and representatives of the American colony in Paris, M. Bartholdi and several other Frenchmen.

No Use for Progressive Men.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: "An imperial decree has been issued dismissing Tsai, the taotai of Shanghai, who is a progressive man and in sympathy with foreigners. The British and American consuls have asked their respective legations at Peking to endeavor to secure his retention in office until the question of the extension of the foreign settlement here has been arranged."

Asks for Larger Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The commissioner of internal revenue in his annual report recommends that the war revenue law be amended so as to allow a discount of 3 per cent to purchasers of \$100 or more, instead of 1 per cent as is now provided. Unless such action is taken, the commissioner says, a very large increase in the number of stamp deputies will be necessary.

Got Three Years in the Pen.

MILAN, Mo., Nov. 25.—The trial of the state against Charles and Henry Wilson, who assaulted Postmaster Ellison at Pollock a year ago, crushing his skull with a rock until his brains oozed out, causing a total paralysis of the right side, ended in a verdict of guilty and three years in the penitentiary.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA.		
Butter—Creamery separator	20	2 21
Butter—Choice fancy country	14	1 15
Eggs—Fresh, per doz.	18	1 19
Spring Chickens—Per pound	5 1/2	6
Turkeys, live	9	1 11
Geese, live	6	7
Prairie Chickens	3 50	5 00
Pigeons—Live, per doz.	75	1 00
Lemons—Per box	2 75	1 00
Oranges—Per box	2 75	1 00
Cruciferous—Wisconsin, per box	1 50	1 70
Apples—Per barrel	14	15
Honey—Choice, per pound	33	49
Onions—Per bushel	35	40
Beans—Hand-picked navy	1 25	1 50
Potatoes—Per bushel, new	33	49
Hay—English, per ton	5 00	5 50
SOUTH OMAHA.		
Hogs—Choice light	3 35	4 20
Hogs—Heavy weights	2 70	4 10
Beef steers	2 30	4 10
Bulls	2 30	4 00
Stags	2 30	4 00
Cattle—Live	2 75	4 00
Cows	2 85	4 25
Hoppers	2 75	4 50
Sheep—Muttons	2 30	4 00
Sheep—Westers	4 15	4 25
CHICAGO.		
Wheat—No. 2 spring	76	4 64 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	54	4 24 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	28	4 39 1/2
Barley—No. 2	35	4 47
Rye	30	4 30
Timothy hay, per ton	18	4 20
Port—Per cwt.	7 75	4 61 1/2
Lard—Per 100 pounds	2 05	4 50
Chicago—Western, live	4 05	4 18
Cattle—Native leaf steers	5 20	4 25
Pigs—Mixed	4 30	4 75
Sheep—1 lambs	4 25	4 70
Sheep—Western ranges	4 00	4 50

NEW YORK MARKET.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter	76	4 70 1/2
Corn—		