

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

A NEBRASKA BOY ON TOP.—News has just been received, says the Omaha Bee, that Clarence Whistler, the noted athlete, who made his debut in Omaha as a wrestler while employed in the smelting works, has scored another victory which places him in the front rank in the annals of wrestling and crowns him with the title of champion of the world.

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THE Catholic society at Wayne will have a fair December 15 to 18, for the purpose of raising funds to complete payments on the church buildings.

THE Burlington & Missouri has surveyors out on the extension from Ashland, and as soon as a route is selected will push the construction of the road.

THE hardware store of McElhinney & Fullerton, at Lyons, was burglarized of a lot of goods and a considerable amount of money and negotiable papers.

A GOOD many Nebraska farmers will house their stock this winter for the first time. There has been an unusual amount of building in the rural districts.

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THE Flail says the surveyors are still northwest, making their preliminary survey for North Bend's new road. That place will boom when she gets the new line.

THE Pound case, in the district court at Lincoln, resulted in the jury rendering a verdict of manslaughter and recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the court.

A CASE of destitution discovered in Omaha the other day was a woman with nine children, only one of whom was old enough to earn anything. She was sent to the poor house.

OKDALE is having a regular boom in every branch of business as well as growth of the town.

It is estimated that about \$85,000 in improvements have been made in Friend the past year.

HASTINGS' new hotel—the Bostwick—was formally opened last week with a grand ball and banquet.

A FARMER near Fremont has 3,650 head of sheep which he will winter fatten for eastern markets.

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J. A. McMANNAGAL, a fireman between Hastings and McCook, had his collar bone broken and his shoulder badly crushed while coupling his engine to a train in the yards in the former place.

dismisses the case of Mat Zimmermann out of the supreme court of the United States. comes up on the 30th of this month. Attorney General Leese is not certain whether he will go on to argue the motion, but he has secured assistance so that it will be attended to whether he is there or not.

The suit of the widow of the late F. Trute of Johnson county, who died from exposure in consequence of intoxication, against the saloon keepers who sold him the liquor terminated at Auburn last week. It was transferred to Nemaha county on change of venue. The jury returned a verdict of \$1,200 and costs in favor of the plaintiff.

JUDGE HAWES is advised that the state of Nebraska has been allowed \$21,765.90 for claims for money expended in suppressing Indian hostilities at the time Nebraska was a territory. Judge Hawes, says the Omaha Bee, has been prosecuting this claim before the war department and is very much pleased at his final success.

THE Lincoln Journal is happy to assure those who feared that the saline land sale would be a failure that it went off pretty well. The average price paid was \$12.65 per acre for land entirely unimproved. The amount of \$20,000 was raised in a few minutes, and there will be lots of saline lands left after the provisions of the bill are carried out.

THE elevator at Arlington has been destroyed by fire. The cause of the conflagration is unknown, but as the mill has been running constantly of late it is supposed to have originated from a "hot box." A large amount of grain was stored in the elevator at the time, only a small portion of which was saved. Mr. Roberts, the owner, estimates his loss at \$20,000, and has no insurance.

A BLOOMINGTON special to the Omaha Bee says: Charles Douglass has absconded from north of Bloomington, leaving several mortgages unpaid. William A. Cole loses \$85 on chattel securities which Douglass has run out of the country and sold, and a bank at Republican City loses \$200. Douglass gave a bill of sale to parties in Kirkwood on a span of mules and a wagon which did not belong to him.

Mr. NOOT, of Boone county, while working in a well on his place near losing his life. He had reached a depth of 160 feet, when he began to experience a difficulty in breathing, and gave the signal to be drawn up. When about fifteen feet from the bottom he became insensible from the foul air and fell back. Parties who came to the rescue, after trying various experiments succeeded in getting a rope fastened to Mr. Noot, whereby he was drawn to the surface, having been insensible in the well about three and a half hours, and remaining unconscious some thirty minutes after being drawn out.

SEVERAL changes in names of stations on the line of the Nebraska division of the Union Pacific have been announced from the superintendent's office. The changes and the order read as follows: Oteo Agency, upon Lincoln district, 119 miles west of Valley, changed to Barneston, to agree with the postoffice at that point. Clear Creek, upon Lincoln district, 7 miles west of Valley, changed to Yutan, to agree with name of postoffice at that point. Antelope, on Fourth district 451.3 miles west of Omaha, changed to Kimball, to agree with name of postoffice at that point. Alkali, on Third district, 322.4 miles west of Omaha, changed to Paxton, to agree with name of postoffice at that point.

THE U. S. court, in session at Omaha, says the Beatrice Express, has disposed of the Oteo land cases from Gage county. L. E. Wheeler, W. H. Ashby, H. W. Parker, and N. K. Griggs were charged with hindering sales of United States lands. Wheeler and Ashby were found guilty and fined \$300; the others were not tried by agreement.

IN the case of F. M. Barnes for hindering the sale of United States lands by combination and unfair management, the jury was drawn to try and found him not guilty. In the case against Barnes for agreeing not to bid at public sales of land, a \$300 fine was inflicted. L. E. Wheeler, N. K. Griggs, W. H. Ashby and H. W. Parker, charged with conspiracy to defraud the government, were found not guilty.

MANY of our readers, says the Beatrice Express, will learn with sorrow of the misfortune that has befallen the family of J. R. Nelson, of DeWitt, who was one of the earlier residents of Beatrice. Mr. Nelson, his wife and two children went upon a visit last week to friends near Elwood, this state. Last Wednesday his eldest child, a boy 5 years old, wandered from the children with whom he was playing, and although an immediate and careful search was made, nothing has since been heard of him, further than that his tracks were discovered Friday night in the snow, about three miles north of where he started. A heavy storm set in the night the child was lost, and the country in that vicinity is very wild. It is hardly supposed that the child will be found alive. LATER—The child was found dead one mile and a half from where it was last seen.

By the Governor of Nebraska. By the governor of Nebraska: The president of the United States has named as a day of national thanksgiving, Thursday, the 26th day of November, and in harmony therewith I James W. Dawes, governor of the state of Nebraska, do hereby recommend to the people of this state a due and proper observance of the day appointed, and that it be held in the fullest sense as a time for general thanksgiving and prayer to Almighty God for his continued mercies. As a state we have shared in an especial degree the blessings and bounties with which an indulgent Providence has favored us as a nation.

At such a time as this the spirit of benevolence should be active and far-reaching. Kind charity should assert her claims, remembering—with our abundance—that "The charities that soothe, and bless, and heal, are scattered at the feet of men like flowers."

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska. JAMES W. DAWES.

Done at Lincoln this 10th day of November, in the year of our Lord 1885, of this state the nineteenth, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and tenth.

By the Governor: EDWARD P. ROGGER, Secretary of State

It is said that Sarah Bernhardt's recent increase in weight is due to the fact that her debts begin to be a burden on her mind.

Mrs. Lew Wallace uses for a paper weight a turquoise from the Santa Fe mines, which is said to be one of the finest in the world.

PAYS THE DEATH PENALTY.

Louis Riel, Leader of the Northwestern Rebellion, Suffers Death on the Gallows.

Louis David Riel was executed on the scaffold at the barracks of the mounted police force, near Regina, for high treason against the Queen of Great Britain, at 8:23 a. m. Nov. 16th.

Riel had been confined in the room of the mounted police barracks, whose headquarters is located on the open prairie, three miles west of the city, ever since the conclusion of his trial in July. The trial and sentence occurred in Regina, which is the capital of the vast territory stretching north as far as Alaska, west to British Columbia, and known as the Northwest Territory.

The Territorial Council meets here and it is likewise the official residence of the Resident Lieutenant-Governor and other high appointive Dominion officers. The leader of the Matis or Half-breeds in the two revolts against the authority of the Canadian government has been kept under the closest surveillance by a force of mounted police, stationed at Regina. The latter were a very showy body of mounted troops, wearing scarlet jackets, blue trousers and fur caps of British dragoons, ever since the denial of the Imperial Council of Great Britain to grant an appeal on behalf of Riel, to overturn the verdict rendered against him, to make his espionage more strict than ever both to guard against the escape of their state prisoners and to prevent any attempt at rescue which might be made by his countrymen in Canada or over the American border.

Ninety men were told off for this duty and even this number was increased, videttes occupying commanding points a mile from the barracks and a double cordon about the camp proper. The prison of Riel is a long, wood structure, one story in height, with a long standing roof and small windows under the eaves, grated with iron. The two cell-rooms of the guard occupied rooms in the front portion of the building, while six sentinels paced up and down continuously outside the structure, and another sentinel paced in front of the cell of the condemned half breed and the precautions extended so far that an officer of the guard was compelled to visit and certify that he had visited the prison each quarter hour. Never was a captive more jealously guarded and possibly never was a captive, during the full portion of his imprisonment, less in need of watching in his outward deportment.

A scaffold had been erected within the contracted enclosure immediately in the rear of the guard house and the only view of which was through a window immediately under the rafters. The last sacrament was taken by the condemned man within the guard house proper, and near the opening which led to the scaffold. He responded to the Latin prayers with a full, clear voice, while on bended knees. When the moment came for him to rise and have his hands and arms pinioned, he kept looking up, slowly repeating his prayers. He then walked through the contracted opening and down the narrow stairway with his face turned away from the few civilians and soldiers who stood about the opening. When he was about to take his place on the trap, the deputy sheriff asked if he had anything to say. He turned to his confessor, Pere Andre, and inquired: "Shall I not say a few words?" "No," last sacrifice responded the priest, "make this your last and you will be rewarded." Riel turned and remarked, "I have nothing more to say." There was some delay in adjusting the noose, but Riel did not remark upon it, and as the white cap closed over him he was to be heard distinctly praying. During the night Pere Andre urged upon him not to attempt an address upon the scaffold, and suggested that a reprieve might still be on the way, but this idea Riel repelled. He said he knew his hour had come; that he was not only prepared but could not have any other way, as nothing but the alternative of prison life awaited him, and to him death was preferable. During the night he addressed a letter to his mother and sister, which touched upon the affection he bore them. He addressed a codicil to his will specifying that he desired his body to be laid beside his father's in St. Boniface cemetery at Winnipeg, which request was carried out. Pere Andre going there with his remains within a few days. His body was interred underneath the scaffold. He prayed almost continuously during the night, employing the written prayers of the church, and he again varied *extempore* in both French and English. He directed a prayer to his friends in the United States, where he declared the most of them were, and again for his friends in Quebec. He prayed for his lawyers, speaking of their efforts in going to England in his behalf. The attending father said it was his duty to pray for his enemies. He replied: "That's so," and once began to pray in English for the Premier of Canada, but in his obligation he asked that the government might soon be relieved from his rule. He partook of a light repast at 11 o'clock, and ate no breakfast, which caused him to show at one time some signs of faintness, but he afterwards completely recovered from this, and displayed no effort in mounting the ladder which led to the attic of the guard house on his way to the scaffold. There was barely a quiver as the drop fell, and his death was pronounced as an easy one. During the early hours of the morning he gathered up all the papers which covered his desk, embodying the supposed visions he had seen and his prophesying, and asked the privilege from the officers of the guard to destroy them. This was allowed, and gathering them together, he carried them to the open stove and thrust them in, watching until the flames devoured them.

It would be difficult at this time to gauge public feeling clearly in the Northwest as to Riel. The expressed views are almost entirely unfavorable to him, and the half-breeds are usually silent upon the subject. The majority of the resident population believed he deserved death, and this is undoubtedly the case in Manitoba. Where he was tried there was some expression of sympathy for him at the time, declaring that he was right in his demands, as they have nearly all since been granted to the half-breeds. The execution of Riel is to be followed at St. Louis by the hanging of ten Indian chiefs for atrocities committed during the recent rebellion, and in each case for murder committed. This will close the book of criminal proceedings growing out of the Northwest rebellion, as the other persons convicted were for prison sentences, all of which are now being served out. The executioner of Riel was a man named Jack Henderson, who was a captive of Riel in the rebellion of 1870.

Heir to a Fortune of \$7,500,000. Charles H. Barker, single, twenty-eight years of age, who has resided at Newburyport, Mass., for a year past, has been notified that he has fallen heir to a fortune of \$7,500,000. The property was left by young Barker's aunt, Mrs. Mary Ann Thurburn, of London, daughter of William Barker, Sr., formerly a teacher of foreign languages in Harvard College. Mr. Barker died a few years ago leaving six children, all of whom are now alive. The estate will be settled at once.

Cowboys hope to cook their Thanksgiving turkeys on their own cattle range.

CALIFORNIA'S DEAD EX-SENATOR.

His Successful Financial Career—Dying Declarations in Regard to Sarah Althea Hill.

Ex-senator Sharon died in San Francisco, Nov. 13, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

William Sharon was an Ohioan by birth. He first saw the light at Smithfield, Jan. 3, 1821. His parents owned a farm, and his early days were passed on it. He was studious as a boy, entered Athens college in 1842, and made a respectable showing. He studied law with the late secretary Stanton, but failed to get on harmoniously with that irascible and arbitrary gentleman. In 1845 he went to St. Louis and was admitted to the bar, but falling health forced him reluctantly to abandon his profession, and he set up as a country store-keeper at Carrollton, Ill., where he was found at the outbreak of the gold fever in 1850. He was one of the first to start across the plains. Reaching Sacramento he opened a store, but accumulated money so slowly that a year later he started for San Francisco, as he said years afterward, "to change his luck."

He opened a real-estate office. This he ran with fluctuating results for fourteen years, when he made the acquaintance of the then fortunate William C. Ralston, Ralston lived at Virginia City, Nevada, and was manager of the bank of San Francisco, and was at the zenith of his fame, and was accumulating wealth hand over hand by advancing money on loans on mining stock. Ralston needed a sharp shrewd man at the mines to send him confidential information. He found in Sharon the very man he wanted. This was the first step toward Sharon's colossal fortune.

Sharon was among the first to hear of the rich find in the Crown Point and Belcher mines. He succeeded in containing control of a large sum of money belonging to the bank of San Francisco, and when the owners of the mine discovered their bonanza, they took Sharon into their confidence because they hadn't money enough to open up that bonanza.

John P. Jones, who has made and lost more fortunes than any other man on the Pacific coast, was the mine's manager when the bonanza was discovered. One day, in the forenoon of 1873, the wildest excitement broke forth in San Francisco, when it was first publicly known that the Crown Point and Belcher had turned out rich. At the same time the rich body of ore in the Raymond and Ely mines was also discovered. From an aggregate value of \$17,000,000 in January the silver mines listed on the San Francisco market ran up to \$81,000,000 in May, a gain of \$64,000,000 in four months. Sharon was one of the few who sold out at the top of the market. He cleared within those five months over \$15,000,000 in hard cash, became manager of the branch of "the bank," as it was called, and at once took rank with the San Francisco millionaires, such as Charles Crocker, C. P. Huntington, Mark Hopkins, Leland Stanford, the railway kings of the Pacific coast, and with J. C. Flood, W. S. O'Brien, John W. Mackay, Senator Fair and Lucky Baldwin.

The following document may be regarded as the dying declaration of Senator Sharon as to his relations with Miss Hill:

CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO, ss. William Sharon, being duly sworn, says: I realize that I am very ill and that my death may occur at any moment. I am exceedingly weak in body and suffer great physical pain, but my mind is perfectly clear.

In this condition I declare I never proposed or offered marriage to Sarah Althea Hill at any time or in any form of language. I never married her at any time by consent or otherwise. The alleged contract of marriage in her possession purporting to be dated Aug. 25, 1880, and signed by me, is a forgery. I never signed it or any other document of that nature or import. I never addressed her as my wife in any communication; and the letter produced by Miss Hill, which so addresses her, so far as the word "wife" is concerned, one and all, are willful forgeries. Her declarations under oath that I ever married her, evidenced the pretended marriage contract, or wrote her the dear wife letters, or any or either of them, are all singular and willful perjuries.

I have resented her false claims to wifehood as a duty I owe to myself, my family and society. I have never, for a moment, entertained the thought or wish to make any compromise with her. I have directed those upon whom representation of me or my estate devolves to contest her pretensions in every legal and proper manner.

I believe and solemnly declare that I am the victim of a conspiracy to extort money. I have never entertained the thought of yielding to it, and while I live I never will, nor will those who succeed to my estate if they respect my wishes and oft-repeated instructions.

WILLIAM SHARON. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1885.

A. STORREY J. COFFEY, Notary Public. Witnesses: J. D. Fry, James W. Robinson, J. McNulty, M. D.

THEY NEED THE TIMBER. The People of Montana Protest Against a Recent Decision. Butte (Montana) dispatch: The recent rulings of Landa Commissioner Sparks relative to the cutting of timber on the public domain by miners and mining companies threatens to paralyze the entire mining industry. It practically compels the mills and smelters to shut down. The prominent mining men of the territory have telegraphed Secretary Lamar asking him to suspend the operation of the rules until they can be heard. Petitions are being signed in every camp for the abrogation of the rules. A petition started this morning has already several thousand signatures. The petitioners represent that there are 20,000 people in Butte and Anaconda dependent upon the mines, that \$750,000 is monthly paid out for labor salaries; that the value of the metal produced from the mines of Butte for 1885 will be \$15,000,000; that the business of the camp gives the Union Pacific one-tenth of its gross business; that there are now in operation in the vicinity of Butte eight quartz mills, having in the aggregate 250 stamps and six smelting and concentrating works, with a capacity in all of about 1,000 tons per day. In addition to these are the smelting and concentrating works of Anaconda, supplied by Butte ore. These works are the largest in the United States, and perhaps in the world. They have a daily capacity of 700 tons, and it is expected to double their size. Other smelting and concentrating works are now in process of construction about Butte. Much of the richest Butte ore is shipped out of the territory without any treatment here. The Butte ore is low grade, and can only be treated by smelting or concentration. To operate the mines, mills and smelters, as well as to erect the dwellings and business houses for a community, large amounts of timber are required. The mines must be timbered, the mills and smelters be built, and wood for fuel must be had to run them. The timber which is used for these purposes is taken from the public timber

lands. There is no other available source of supply. The lands where timber is found in this country, are in the mountains. They have, as a general rule, no value except for the timber upon them or persons who use it, or to confirm the right of the mineral in them. The timber cut for mining and the like purpose is not exported. It is used in the territory to build up and sustain the main industry of the country, to develop the resources, increase its population, and augment the bullion supply of the world. To such regulations as would prevent or punish any wanton or unnecessary waste or destruction of growing timber, no one could object; but to prohibit the cutting of timber in this territory, where there are no means provided by the laws of the United States for acquiring title to timber lands or to confirm the right of persons who use it, or the lands which they claim, would be utterly destructive to the whole mining industry. A delegation of mining men will be sent to Washington to present the petitions and discuss the subject.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the National Capital. The president has appointed Wm. F. Harrister to be postmaster at Philadelphia, vice H. S. Huldecker, suspended. He has also appointed John M. Campbell to be surveyor general of customs for the port of Philadelphia, and Richard Harbuckle to be collector of customs for the district of Erie, Pa.

COMMISSIONER ATKINS has received the following dispatch from Captain Lee, acting general at Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency in Indian territory: "All of the cattle of the cattle companies have been removed from the reservation. Thousands of cattle have been turned loose in Oklahoma to graze. One hundred and twenty boomers have been arrested and brought to Fort Reno within the past ten days and troops are still out."

The secretary of the interior and Assistant Secretary Jenks heard arguments in the case of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company vs. Guilford and Miller, an appeal from the decision of the commissioner of the land office. The matter at issue is of great interest to railroad managers, as it involves the right of withdrawal on the part of the government of lands for indemnity purposes. The commissioner decided that such withdrawals were illegal.

Inspector General Davis, in his annual report, recommends the assembling of all field batteries for a school of theoretical and practical instruction. The purchase of cavalry horses the past year has been attended with delay and difficulty, suitable horses not being easily obtained. It is suggested that a cavalry school be established for thorough instruction in this art. He says it would be advantageous for the government to have a stud for breeding and to limit the extent, the horses to be of the best strain, shape and vigor, which should be the standard of a cavalry horse. This would encourage farmers to breed a like class of horses.

The President has called on the state department for a full statement of our relations with Germany and Austria in regard to the treatment of naturalized citizens of the United States in those countries. It is understood, says the dispatch, that the president is determined that the United States shall remain no longer inactive upon this question. In the event of Germany ignoring our protests, it is believed that a severance of all diplomatic relations with these countries would rapidly bring about a crisis.

Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy, submits estimates for \$30,000 for the support of the Bureau during the next fiscal year.

The old naval retiring board has been dissolved and a new one formed, composed of Rear Admiral John L. Worden and Capt. A. V. Weaver, medical directors, Thomas J. Turner, Wm. T. Hord and Capt. Richard Wm. Zade.

The President has designated Capt. S. W. Mills, of the 5th Artillery to accompany Lieutenant Col. Lazelle to India as representatives of the United States army, to witness the maneuvers of the British army in India.

The chief of the secret service division in his annual report, recommends legislation to prohibit the making of dies or moulds for making fac similes for business purposes of United States coins, and another for the legislation to extend the powers of the service so as to include the authority to act in all cases of fraud against the government.

Gov. Edmund C. Ross, of New Mexico, in his annual report, dwells upon the fact that immigration into the territory is restricted by fear as to the validity of land titles there. He recites how Spanish and Mexican grants have been made to cover tracts vastly larger than originally intended and great quantities of land had been fraudulently entered through forgery and perjury. He recommends that Congress appoint a commission to quiet titles. Indian territorial troubles are treated at length.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for OMAHA and NEW YORK, listing various commodities like WHEAT, BARLEY, RYE, CORN, BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, POTATOES, LEMONS, HANANAS, ORANGES, BEANS, POTATOES, GREEN APPLES, SEEDS, BLUE GRASS, HAY, HOGS, BEEVES, and SHEEP with their respective prices.

Table with columns for CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS, listing various commodities like WHEAT, FLOUR, HAY, HOGS, and SHEEP with their respective prices.

Table with columns for KANSAS CITY, listing various commodities like WHEAT, CORN, OATS, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP with their respective prices.