

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The Tribune says there is a movement on foot, and it seems to be gaining good headway, in the interests of Mrs. Anna McPherson for postmistress for Fremont. She is the widow of a soldier who died soon after the war from the effects of wounds received in that bloody struggle.

Mrs. Eliza Owens from near Bloomington was before the examining board on the charge of insanity. The board decided that she is insane. She will probably be sent to Lincoln.

The Nebraska legislature will stand as follows: Senate, republicans, twenty-seven; democrats, six. House, republicans, seventy-seven, democrats, twenty-one, independent, one.

The Madison Reporter says the county must have a better jail, the little 10x13, made of pine lumber, having almost become useless. The sheriff, it says, cannot be expected to guard all the prisoners day and night, in order to keep them, besides some one is liable to be frozen during the winter in such a place.

A fatal accident occurred in the Burlington & Missouri yards at Plattsmouth last week, the victim being Charles Bubb, a boy of 16, who, while crossing the track near the depot, stepped to play with his dog, when several freight cars were backed down unperceived by the boy, and which striking him from behind broke his arm and dragged him several yards, when the wheels ran over his left, completely crushing it. Physicians dressed the limb, but the poor boy died in a few hours after the accident.

Herman Wachendorf, of Talmage, charged by the village board with selling liquor without a license, had his trial at Nebraska City before County Judge Mape, and was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500.

Fremont is to vote bonds to the amount of \$35,000 to erect two new school houses.

The South Omaha Drovers' Journal says arrangements have been completed whereby all shipments of live stock in and out of Omaha and South Omaha will be made on the standard scale of 100 pounds in weight.

Dug McGuire, one of the noted Quinlan gang of burglars, was found guilty of breaking into and carrying away from the Star clothing house of Crete, goods to the amount of about \$800. Judge Morris sentenced him to serve six years at hard labor in the penitentiary. This is McGuire's second trip to the pen.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Nebraska State board of agriculture will be held at the state university chapel in Lincoln, commencing January 5, 1890.

A passenger left his pocketbook, containing \$190, in one of the Burlington cars at Lincoln. The car was left at Lincoln while the owner of the pocketbook went on to Omaha. A telegram was sent to him that the missing articles had been found, with all the contents intact. By his orders \$10 was given to Peter Nelson, the honest finder.

It seems from the report of the meat inspector that Lincoln people eat \$1,000 beavers every thirty days.

The next meeting of the Nebraska state historical society has been fixed for January 7th and 8th. It will be held, as usual, in the chapel of the state university. The exercises promise to be more than commonly interesting. Papers will be presented by Prof. H. W. Caldwell, of the state university, Royal Buck and others. Prof. Caldwell's paper, it is said, will treat of certain features of our state university work, as compared with that of other states.

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Brownville has been infested for some time with a gang of footpads. A prominent citizen, Mr. T. A. Bailey, was held up on the street by three men and relieved of \$50 in cash, and notes to the amount of \$800.

A man named Daniel Graves, who has been passing himself off at Plattsmouth as a Pinkerton detective, skipped out the other day, leaving the landlord of the Riddle house in the lurch for about \$85 of a board bill. He was subsequently nabbed at Omaha.

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Fifty head of hogs sold from the Se-lene county poor farm brought \$800.

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Two Omaha physicians, or alleged physicians, have been bound over at Nelson, Nebraska, to answer the charge of having obtained money under false pretenses.

The Dairyman's Association at Gibbon passed congratulatory resolutions on the election of W. D. Board, an honorary member of the association, as governor of Wisconsin.

Governor Thayer dined on a one-pound brook trout Christmas, captured at Bazile mills. The stream was stocked with brook fry in 1884.

The Grand Island Independent says the pleasant weather has thus far this winter effected a saving of 50 percent in coal bills to the citizens of that city.

Organized labor in Omaha is making a move in the direction of ballot reform. One or two meetings have been held, and others are to take place at an early day. Trades and labor organizations are interested in the work and will endeavor to push it to successful issue. They will demand by Nebraska the adoption of the Australian system of conducting elections or some other plan whereby the purity of the ballot box can be maintained.

The traveling public and business men of Crete are rejoicing over the fact that the Burlington & Missouri officials have decided to have Nos. 1 and 2, commonly called the "flyer," stop regularly at Crete on and after January 1. This is but justice to the citizens, who have heretofore felt somewhat aggrieved at the railroad people for their action.

M. C. Frank, editor of the York Republican, met with an accident at Plum Creek last week that cost him his right hand. He arrived on the west bound train and had been sitting in a cramped position, so that one of his legs had become numb. When he stepped off the car his leg refused to carry him and he fell just as the train was moving from the water tank to the cow shed. In falling he threw his right hand forward to protect himself and the wheels of the coach passed over it, necessitating amputation.

THE FEMALE ANARCHIST WILL NOT DOWN.

She Leads in a Meeting That Passes Denunciatory Resolutions.

Chicago dispatch: Anarchist Parsons, the dark-skinned widow, to-day made good her boast that she would speak in Chicago in spite of the police. It was in Waverly hall, one square from Mayor Roche's office, and is the same place which was closed against her one week ago. Four hundred people were crowded into the poky little auditorium, and scores of others choked up the entrance and stood upon the chairs. The meeting was one called by the socialistic labor party "to transact business and for the promotion of socialistic doctrines." The proceedings opened with the introduction of a resolution condemning the police for their recent "lawless" interference with public meetings. The resolution was unanimously adopted. "Tommy" Morgan, a socialist, was the first speaker. He said the employment of force by workingmen was futile. It appealed to the lowest instincts of mankind and was wrong from the moral, intellectual and practical standpoint. Its impracticability had been demonstrated in this city by the Haymarket and its results. The hanged anarchists was proof enough that force was impracticable.

The meeting was then open to any one who wanted to talk ten minutes. Mrs. Parsons rose. The crowd cheered when it saw her familiar face. "I should like very much some of these days to answer the assertions Mr. Morgan has made against those who are dead," said she, "but the ukase has gone forth from Roche and Lord Bonfield, that I am never to make another speech in Chicago, and that I am forever to be deprived of that right under the constitution. But I cannot sit here quietly and hear it said that those who are dead and silent in their tombs had anything to do with the throwing of the Haymarket bomb, though in the war against the tyrants, all things are justifiable. Those who say anything else are curs. They were miserable curs who on last Sunday night allowed themselves to be driven away from this hall by the police."

Mrs. Parsons then read what purported to be an extract from the speech of Thomas Jefferson, in which occurred the following words: "God forbid that our country should be for twenty years without a rebellion." "Did Parsons or Spies ever utter anything more revolutionary than that?" said Mrs. Parsons. "I has been said that dead martyrs are no good, but their memory is dear to us, and a perpetual inspiration, because they died before they would ask pardon for deeds they did not do. When liberty shall be crowned with immortality, the brightest names in her crown will be those of Parsons, Spies, Fischer and Engel, who died for her. [Cheers.] I am for peace on principle. If you see two rival armies approaching each other and take a poll of the men, you will find that nine-tenths of them are for peace, but they are borne on by irresistible forces to the conflict. Before we can have peace in a society like our own, rivers of blood will have to run." [Applause.] The chairman interrupted Mrs. Parsons and said that her ten minutes had expired. A number of denunciations were present but made no attempt to interfere. After a number of other speeches, some in a decidedly fiery vein, the hall was cleared and a private meeting held by prominent members of the socialistic labor party. When the conference ended it was announced that arrangements had been made to continue the meetings every Sunday afternoon.

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A SECOND DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Steamer John H. Hanna Burns to the Water's Edge.

Plaquemine (La.) dispatch: The steamer John H. Hanna, loaded with cotton, from Ousecitta, burned here early this morning. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The number of people who perished is not yet known. It was just before Christmas day was being ushered in that the fine steamer was coming down the river. Several of the passengers were seated in the cabin having a merry time, and with no thought of the impending catastrophe. Many of the crew and passengers were asleep when the fire broke out and spread with indescribable rapidity. The details of the sufferings and death of some of the passengers are harrowing in the extreme.

Clerk Powell was up stairs at the time, and when he saw the flames he heroically ran through the smoke which filled the cabin and tried to arouse the sleeping people. He kicked at the doors and in a short time almost everybody was awake. Then confusion worse confounded appeared, and the frantic people ran to the different exits to make their escape, but the boat was piled high with cotton and the passage ways were filled with smoke.

As soon as the smoke and flames began to start up the sides of the boat Capt. Jolles, the pilot, swung the boat for the shore. A full head of steam was on and the boat soon ran into the bank. Before she did so, however, she was doomed. All her timber was furiously burning.

When the steamer struck the bank she bounded away again and swung around and drifted down the stream as she burned. Then Capt. Jolles jumped out over the cotton bales and, springing into the river, swam ashore. The sight was a weird one viewed from the bank and the town was aroused. Floating cotton, charred timber and other debris filled the river and many people were struggling in the water for their lives. Some of them were able to swim ashore but most of them were so badly burned or thoroughly exhausted that they struggled but a few moments and then sank to rise no more.

Plaque mine was not slumbering when the fire broke out, and when the discovery was made that the Hanna was burning, almost the entire town flocked to the river bank and watched the vessel burn. The struggling unfortunate who reached the shore were taken care of, and doctors and others came to their assistance and tried to alleviate their sufferings. The City and Central hotels and private houses threw open their doors to the ill-fated people, and fed and clothed them until this morning. The survivors telegraphed accounts of the disaster to their homes.

No one saw Clerk Powell, who displayed much heroism in waking up the passengers, after he had rapped at the doors, and it is quite positive he was burned to death, and went down with the steamer. No attempt was made to save any of the steamer's books and papers and everything, together with the clothes of the crew and passengers, was lost. The boat burned rapidly after she reached the bank, and in a very short time after the alarm was given she had burned to the water's level and nothing was left of the Hanna, but the floating timber and burning cotton.

None of the men could say what was the origin of the fire. The general impression, however, is that some careless smoker threw a cigarette among the cotton bales and thereby caused the disaster. The death of John Crawford, the carpenter, was a sad one. He was in the upper portion of the boat, struggling to get near the front end. The flames were twisting and sweeping all about him. He tried to reach the bow, but dropped and burned to death before the eyes of the people who were not able to render him any help.

A special from Plaque mine gives the following account of the death of Capt. Holmes: The brave captain met the most awful death. He remained at his post of duty till every chance to save the lives of the passengers was gone. Then he attempted to swim to the shore, but it happened to be boggy, and he was seen to make frantic endeavors to extricate himself without avail. The burning boat was fast nearing him, and while he was on his knees in the mud, he put his hands up to protect his back from the intense heat. It was an awful moment for those on shore, who were making every endeavor to relieve him with skiffs and with ropes from the bank.

One man went out to him and placed a box between him and the flames to protect him from the increasing heat. "Never mind me, I'll be dead in a few minutes anyway."

He was finally freed from his terrible situation by tying a rope around his body and dragging him on shore, but too late. He died about half an hour after being rescued.

Latest reports place the number known to be lost by the Hanna disaster at five whites and sixteen colored.

Murdered by the Minister.

Macon (Ga.) dispatch: At a country church in Coffee county a few days ago a man who was disturbing public worship was killed by the preacher in charge of the church. There had been considerable trouble about the retention of the pastor, who was voted in for another year. One of the members most bitterly opposed to the pastor approached the pulpit where the reverend gentleman was sitting and engaged in conversation with him. They became very much excited, and finally the member began to strike the minister, accompanying his blows with vile epithets and also spitting in the minister's face. The minister drew a knife and stabbed his assailant repeatedly. Women screamed and men looked aghast, while the unfortunate man fell down by the pulpit and died. The friends of the minister hurried him away, and it is reported that he fled the country.

A Conflict of Authority.

A special from Avon, Tex., says Sheriff White, who refused to jail Gen. Stanley and his aid, was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Stuart for contempt of court, and his trial is now in progress. United States Attorney Kleberg is expected here to-night or to-morrow to institute proceedings against Stuart.

Will S. Hayes, the well-known song writer, is traveling through Kentucky, selling pianos. His name is an introduction to every house and he is said to be doing a rushing business.

HOSTILE TO THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The President's Position in Regard to the Measure—Miscellaneous Washington Notes.

Washington special: The president has given notice that he will veto the river and harbor bill. Representative Craine, of Texas, went up to call on him to-day, with a party of people from Galveston who are interested in the improvement of the harbor of that city, and were told very plainly that if they expected any legislation in that direction they would do well to bring it to the white house as a separate measure and not as a part of the usual river and harbor bill. "You mean, then, to veto the bill?" asked Mr. Craine. "All such questions," replied the president, "are more easily answered when the time comes for their executive consideration. I merely remarked that if I were interested in such a measure and wanted to secure it, without probability of failure, I would not trust it to the river and harbor bill."

THE TERRITORIAL Muddle.

Congressman Springer, chairman of the committee on territories, who has been the most bitter opponent of the bill for the division of Dakota, up to the present session, now expresses the belief that the bill will go through after the recess, and he further says that he does not believe there will be any organized opposition to a division among the people of the territory. Mr. Springer also says that, in his opinion, the bill to create the territory of Oklahoma will be passed at once. Against the latter measure there is, however, a great deal of earnest opposition. The bill in its present shape is very objectionable to such men as General Hooker of Alabama, Barnes of Georgia, and Payson of Illinois and a host of others. They are determined that it shall not go through the house without important amendments, and these amendments, all in the interests of the settlers, Springer proposes shall not be adopted. Owing to the persistency with which the chairman of the committee on territories presses this bill in the shape in which it came from the committee, there is a growing belief that there is something not altogether right with it, and those who oppose it at first are still vigorous and determined in their opposition. If they persist it will probably result in the defeat of all the territorial bills at this session, in spite of the assurance of the chairman of the committee that the Dakota question will be settled.

GOFF'S ELECTION.

A special dispatch to the Evening Star from its correspondent at the capital of West Virginia says: "The concession by the democrats of the election of Hon. Nathan Goff is virtually admitted by the announcement here to-day that Judge Flemming has completed his notice of contest and will serve it in a few days. The republicans have been expecting this, and while not totally unprepared, have done little toward collecting material for a reply. The contest will be made before the legislature, which is democratic by one majority. Every republican member has been urged to let nothing prevent his being on hand at the organization of the legislature, as the absence of one or more democrats would throw the control of the organization, settlement of the gubernatorial contest, and the election of a United States senator into republican hands." Senator Kenna is here looking after affairs. Ex-Senator Davis, who for awhile loomed up as a possible and dangerous opponent to Kenna, has lost his prestige in consequence of the importance his name has received in the alleged movement on the part of General Harrison to break up the solid south, and in his personal intimacy with General Harrison, S. B. Elkins, Mr. Blaine, and other prominent republican leaders.

OREGON SWAMP LANDS.

The secretary of the interior to-day rendered a decision in the case of the State of Oregon vs. the United States, which involved about 90,800 acres of land in the Lake View land district, comprising what is known as the swamp land list number five. It appears from the records that these lands inured to the state swamp lands under the act of September 28, 1850, as extended by the act of March 12, 1860. Prior to certification the greater part of these lands were sold by the state to various parties in large bodies. Upon reports of special agents of the department, certification was finally made. Subsequent investigation showed that the reports of two or three agents were false, and that a large part of the lands described in these reports as swamps were really high and dry. The secretary orders the certification set aside, and directs the commissioner of the general land office to prepare another list of which shall contain lands only known to be swamp. Such lands as are found to be not swamp are ordered to be restored to the public domain, subject to any rights which may have been attached to them under the law.

The Health of Congressman Laird.

Washington special: Nothing further has been heard from the bedside of Congressman Laird, but his friends here believe that he is quite as ill as the worst reports make him out to be. The trouble with Mr. Laird is that he has not the requisite physical stamina to get well. He is of that peculiar temperament which cannot stand pain or discomfort. To all outward appearances he is the picture of health, but just before the session closed he was worn out by the worries of the campaign conducted at long range. The worry was followed by a severe nervous prostration. It is from the latter difficulty that his present trouble arises. When he left Washington for Nebraska he wore a troubled air, which he seemed utterly unable to shake off. Throughout the campaign he allowed every trifling to ruffle him, and it is said there were weeks during the last days of the canvass, when he did not sleep ten consecutive minutes. It is thought now that the strain he has forced himself to bear, without the slightest necessity therefor, has worn out his wonderful strength, and his brain has given way from sheer inability on the part of his health. There is a chance that the delirium accompanying the fever may serve to aid him, through the oblivion which it will produce.

A Newburyport woman has sent \$1 to the restaurant at the Boston and Albany station to pay for an orange she stole in 1846, when a little girl with her mother.

THEY PREFER COMMERCIAL UNION.

Washington special: Congressmen whose districts are on the borders of Canada are naturally interested in the annexation question. The majority of them, however, do not regard the proposition with favor.

"All that part of the Dominion west and north of Minnesota," said Representative Nelson of Minnesota, "is already practically annexed to St. Paul and Minneapolis commercially. Lower Canada is so far away that the people there are almost bound to come to us to trade. Annexation, however, I do not consider at all practical. The resolution which has been introduced in the house is nothing but buncombe. The building of the Canadian Pacific railroad destroyed the last chance of annexation by binding the provinces altogether. Be binding the provinces altogether, and fore they were very much separated, and their isolation might have caused some of them to desire to come into the union. The Canadian Pacific has now strung them all together like beads on a string. Neither party in Canada dares to favor annexation, and the less said about it in annexation, and the less said about it in the United States the better for the annexation of the cause. While annexation would be a good thing for the Canadians do not desire it. If annexation comes, in my opinion, it must come either through war or inexorable commercial necessity."

DINGLEY EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

"I regard the proposition to annex Canada as being 'all in the air,' so to speak," was Representative Dingley's remark. "Seven-eighths of the Canadians are opposed to it, and the less said about it in the United States the better. If annexation is desired the proposition must come from the Canadians. The difference between the two parties there is once between the liberals advocate commercial union while the Tories oppose it."

Neither party dare favor annexation. The reciprocity treaty has always been one-sided. It allows Canada to send in, free, such articles as fish, lumber, etc., that we want, and allows to send them nothing that we don't need ourselves."

MR. STEVENSON'S VIEW.

"My district," said Mr. Stevenson of Wisconsin, "is a harbor one, being on Lake Superior, but the people there, so far as I am informed, take very little interest in the question. The inhabitants of Minnesota and Dakota, and those interested in the fisheries question in the east, I think would be most benefited by annexation. Mr. Farquhar of Buffalo, is enthusiastic over the subject and thinks it will come as soon as Sir John McDonald goes out of power. 'The people of the United States,' said he, 'do not know what a great acquisition Canada would be to this country. The Canadians are a hardy and thrifty people and good dominion contains half as much good arable land as the United States. Annexation would be a great benefit to Buffalo in opening her business to the north. Leading Canadian business men are in favor of it too and that the people appreciate the advantages that a United States citizenship confers is shown by the number of young men who emigrate to this country and become naturalized.'"

THE CABINET CRANKS.

The Post this morning has the following: "Somewhat of a stir among politicians was caused by the receipt of a private dispatch from the west last night, which stated that there were good reasons to believe that the president elect has under consideration the name of Congressman McKinley, of Ohio, for the position of secretary of the treasury. It is assumed that Mr. McKinley's name was suggested by Senator Sherman, and that the senator prefers to remain in the senate, because his own appointment to the cabinet would open the way for one of the liveliest scoundrels that has ever been known in politics. A general rearrangement of the cabinet slots upon which Mr. Sherman's name stood as secretary of state, will now have to be made, and it is not at all probable that Ohio will be honored with two places in the cabinet."

HARRISON SEIZES QUARTERS.

Quarters have been engaged at the Arlington hotel for General Harrison and party prior to the inauguration ceremonies next March. There will be in the party General Harrison and wife, Russell Harrison and wife, J. R. McKee, wife and two children; ex-Senator Saunders and wife of Nebraska, the parents of Mrs. Russell Harrison; E. W. Halford, private secretary, wife and daughter.

On the morning of the inauguration they will go to Willard's hotel, on Pennsylvania avenue, and occupy a parlor on the second floor, where they will view the procession as it forms.

Fatal Rumpus About a Goose.

Sioux City special: A serious riot occurred this morning near Tripp, Dak., between the Russian Mennonites and Americans. A public sale was held at a farm of a Russian named Sink, and a farmer named Merchant purchased a dozen chickens. He tied them in pairs and put them in his wagon, and when ready to go home found that two had been stolen. He complained to Sink, who told him to take something else of equal value. He caught a goose and started home, but was soon overtaken by a party of eight Russians, who claimed the goose as their property. A wrangle ensued that attracted others to the scene, and soon a general fight began, in which about twenty men were engaged, with the Russians as aggressors. Two brothers, named Johnson, who were passing, came to the assistance of the Americans, who were outnumbered two to one, and drawing knives the Johnson boys rushed among the Russians, but found the force too strong. A Russian named Witt Mayer was stabbed, and he in turn split Charles Johnson's head open with a neckyoke, inflicting fatal injuries. George Johnson had his right arm broken above the elbow by a blow from a neckyoke, and three Russians were cut, but none fatally. When the Americans found that the crowd was to big for them they withdrew and the wounded Russians were taken care of by their friends, and because of their clanish customs no particulars are obtainable from them. The affair has created intense excitement in the vicinity, where most of the settlers are Russians who live in abject poverty and have as little as possible to do with the Americans. Officers are at work and will arrest the guilty parties as soon as sufficient evidence can be secured.

TO BE REMEMBERED.

Washington special: Organized movements of naval officers in appointment of Thomas, if possible, very popular among service, and as a committee on naval officers representatives, but they think that the care of the department.

There will be a meeting in Washington next, composed of the Catholic church of the object is to church among the Gibbons is to be.

The officials of the bank, of the counter notes which have passed through the bank, of the counter notes which have passed through the bank, of the counter notes which have passed through the bank.

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AMERICAN HISTORY.

The fifth annual American Historical Society is now in session at the University of Pennsylvania. The society is composed of the most distinguished historians of the country, and its proceedings are of great interest.

Wilson, an attorney by profession, is now in the city, and is expected to remain here for some time.

One of the most talented in this country, J. C. Smith, is now in New York.

Wheat—No. 2...
Corn—No. 2...
Oats—No. 2...
Butter—Choice...
Eggs—Fresh...
Turkeys...
Lemons—Choice...
Oranges—Per bushel...
Potatoes—Per bushel...
Apples—Per bushel...
Beans—Navajo...
Cabbages—Per bushel...
Tomatoes...
Wool—Flea...
Honey...
Cropped feed...
Hay—Baled...
Flax seed...
Hogs—Mixed...
Hogs—Heavy...
Drovers—Choice...

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