SIOUX COUNTY JOURNAL.

SIMMONS & PATTERSON, Publishers.

HARRISON, : : NEB

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—Bookwalter is a new town in Pawnee county.

—The new $10,000 school house at Syracuse is rapidly going up.

—There are fifty-one divorce cases on the Dawes county court docket.

—The railroad company is making great improvements at Emerson.

—Cheyenne county last week sent a trio of boys to the reform school.

—The Ogalalla roller mills have stored 25,000 bushels of wheat for future use.

—The village of Norden has made many substantial improvements the past year.

—Congressman Dorsey will leave for Washington about the 25th of the month.

—A statue of Abraham Lincoln adorns the dome of the new county court in Lincoln.

—Revival meetings are in progress at Kesterson and a number of conversions are reported.

—A number of Presbyterians at Palmer are agitating the matter of organizing a church.

—The new flouring mill just completed at Loomis is now running and ready for business.

—The Catholic fair at O'Neill netted $100 and the church property is now nearly out of debt.

—The B. & M. has decided to put on an additional passenger train between Lincoln and Falls City.

—Nebraska City may be considered a healthy town. Not a single death occurred there last month.

—Lieut. Gov. Meikeljohn announces that he will not be a candidate for attorney general next year.

—The Elkhorn will build a new depot at Washington to take the place of the one burned a few weeks ago.

—Henry Lufbourgh, of Dustin, was kicked in the head by a vicious horse and probably fatally injured.

—Tom Skunkhead, of Sheridan county, took his place in the penitentiary last week for seven years.

—Omaha papers are making mild war on the street car lines because they do not provide stoves in their carry-alls.

—In the United States court at Omaha Frank Norton was fined $25 and costs for sending obscene matter through the mails.

—Mrs. Wm. Martin, of Omaha, dropped dead the other day of heart disease. She leaves a husband and six children.

—A gentleman ninety years old purchased a ticket for some point in Wisconsin at the railroad office in Beatrice last week.

—Lincoln has a prospect of getting better mail service in the near future. There is room for improvement in all parts of the state.

—George Fossler, a state university student, aged 24, died in Lincoln last week. The malady resulted from having a tooth pulled.

At Omaha a colored man named Richard Harris was run over by the motor cars, receiving injuries that soon resulted in his death.

—Dodge county republicans elected all their officers except treasurer, clerk, sheriff, county judge, coroner, superintendent and surveyor.

—Boys under sixteen years of age found on the streets of Edgar after 8 o'clock are liable to arrest. A new calaboose will receive them.

—A corn crib and granary on the ranch of George Williams, seven miles from Norfolk, burned the other day, entailing a loss of $1,000.

—Fifty business men of Edgar met last week and organized a law and order league to protect themselves against the lawless youth of the town.

—Clyde Stone, son of a prominent Ulysses politician, has left for parts unknown. A few debts remain behind by which he will be remembered.

—The grading on the Kansas City & Beatrice railway has been completed and trains will be running into Beatrice over that road within thirty days.

—The Beatrice starch factory expects to get in operation in about two weeks. Delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of machinery from St. Louis.

—As Charles Weyant, of Highland, was working around a feed cooker he accidentally slipped and one foot went into the cooker and was badly scalded.

—At O'Neill a brakeman while on duty had his hand so badly crushed that his thumb and first finger had to be amputated.

—The ministerial association of the M. E. church of the York district closed a three days' session at David City last week. Twenty ministers were present.

—A woman of the town named Smith sought suicide in Lincoln by the use of poison, but she was rescued from the jaws of death by the timely arrival of a physician.

—The beet sugar factory is at last assured for Grand Island. One hundred thousan ddollars must be raised and about two-thirds of the amount has been promised.

—The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road and the Union Pacific are making negotiations whereby the former will probably run trains across the Union Pacific bridge into the latter's depot at Omaha.

—Clarence Harlas, of Western, in sliding from a haystack came in contact with a pitchfork, running it into his right lung about two inches. He is improving slowly.

—The Falls City public schools have started a savings bank for the benefit of the pupils. At the end of the school year each pupil gets a check for full amount of deposit.

—Omaha's city election occurs early in December and as a consequence there is much activity among politicians. Mayor Broach is a candidate for renomination.

—A drunken fellow named Henry Sharper picked up Frank Kurnish, a bootblack of Seward, and threw him into the street, breaking the little fellow's collar bone.

—Omaha anarchists commemorated the event of the hanging of five of them in Chicago two years ago. The meeting was slimly attended and a very tame affair throughout.

—Deputy Auditor of the Insurance Department Charles Allen is sending out blanks to all the companies doing business in the state, upon which they are required to file their annual statement.

—It is said there isn't a legal ballot box in Garfield county, and at the late election the votes were deposited in cigar boxes, pasteboard boxes, tin cans or any other receptacle that came handy.

—The next county convention of the Young People's Christian association of Franklin county will be held at Franklin on November 23d and 24th. All the associations in the county will be represented.

—At Dorchester, the eight-year-old son of David Melville amputated the index finger of his left hand while cutting off a chicken's head. This is the second case of the kind recorded within a few weeks.

While returning home from Exeter Pat Elwood of Liberty precinct received a compound comminuted fracture of the thigh, in consequence of the team which he was driving at the time running away.

—Secretary of State Ben R. Cowdry has appointed O. C. Bell, county clerk of Lancaster county, to the office of deputy secretary of state. Mr. Bell is in every way competent to perform the duties of the office.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dukehart of Wauneta narrowly escaped death from asphyxia last week. An impaired hard coal burner was the cause of the trouble, and an alarm clock was one of the life saving instruments.

—The commissioners of Otoe county are in receipt of a petition signed by some of the heaviest taxpayers in the county, asking an immediate investigation of the affairs of the clerk of the district court's office.

—The meeting recently held by the merchants of Burnet for the purpose of making arrangements to pay more than the market price for corn was successfully carried out, and hereafter the market price in that place will be 17 cents per bushel.

—Mrs. Henry Schmitz, residing five miles east of Alliance, Box Butte county, had the misfortune to break her ankle. She had gone to the barn yard to milk and was about to begin, when a frolicsome calf ran over her, dislocating her ankle and bruising her.

—Paul Thorne, the bartender who shot Jack Cross at Cut-off Lake island, near Omaha, was discharged by an Omaha justice on the grounds that the crime was committeed in Pottawatamie county, Iowa, and was out of a Nebraska justice's jurisdiction.

—At Plattsmouth the jury rendered a verdict for $2,000 in the case of Mrs. Schultz vs. Johnson, a suit for damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by the cars at Louisville some time since while intoxicated by liquor said to have been purchased at Johnson's saloon.

—Thomas N. Lowry, a Lincoln grain dealer, has sued the C., B. & Q. railroad company for $4,500 damage for alleged discrimination against him in rates, by failure and refusal to supply cars for his use, by failure to transport promptly for him, by overcharge on rates, by shortage on grain shipments.

—A Washington dispatch says the Nebraska delegation to the Baltimore Catholic congress who remained over night in Washington for the purpose of calling upon President Harrison were greatly disappointed, the chief executive having stepped out of town for a few days' duck hunting in Maryland and Virginia.

—Mrs. Madison, wife of Colonel Madison, who killed James Pridemore recently, walked the streets of Scotia with her two little children for two hours in the cold because no woman applied to would allow her to enter her door. They looked upon her, but had no pity. She was finally furnished shelter by the city marshal.

—A young son of Mr. Consbrook, living near Juniata, was probably fatally injured the other day. He "caught on" to the rear of a farmer's wagon and in some way his feet became entangled in one of the wheels. Before the horses could be stopped the little fellow had been twisted and mangled in a terrible manner. He was still alive at last accounts.

—L. H. Deuman, president of the Hall county agricultural society, and a pioneer, died last week. He left the city for his home near Alda about 1 o'clock, and two hours later his team stopped at his house and he was found lying in the carriage dead. He was one of Hall county's most prosperous farmers, and his popularity was attested to by his second election as president of the agricultural society.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

THE ANNUAL REPORT OF MAJOR-GENERAL SCHOFIELD.

Special Attention Paid to the Question of Desertions—Recommendation for Increased Reward for Their Capture—Our Sea Coast Defense—Proceedings Against Alien Labor—Needs of the State Militia.

The Report of Gen. Schofield.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16.—The annual report of Major General Schofield, commanding the army, has been made public. He pays special attention to the desertion question. He says: "The causes of misconduct, which lead to desertion from the army, are numerous; they have been sought for diligently for years, and many of them have been removed. Some of them are probably beyond the reach of any remedy. One of those is naturally the discontented disposition of men who are led by that feeling alone to seek a change from the monotony of bread winning in any civil pursuit by entering the supposed less arduous service of the United States. These men rarely desert when engaged in active campaign, however great the hardships or severe the discipline may be. It is the ordinary labor and routine of military duties which inspire them with discontent. These causes of desertion cannot be removed. A sufficient remedy may, perhaps, be found in the case of all worthy men who find, after a few months' trial, that they have mistaken their calling, by a more liberal exercise of the power to discharge soldiers upon their own application, than has ever heretofore prevailed. Great care in the recruiting service to prevent the enlistment of men of bad character and habits, may be found practicable. Measures having these ends in view have already been instituted. Also greater care in the treatment of recruits by officers and non-commissioned officers. The records of desertion from different organizations leave no room for doubt of the fact that the character of the commanding officer has much to do with the extent of this evil. In some instances it appears that captains are in the habit of leaving the care and discipline of their men to the first sergeant, or other non-commissioned officers, without that constant supervision and control, which the captain should support. In all such cases the captain should be promptly removed from a command which he seriously neglects. After all possible has been done to remove reasonable excuses for desertion it still remains true that the means now provided for the arrest and punishment of deserters are wholly inadequate. Only one in five is ever captured. This is not sufficient to deter men from committing crime. The remedy is to authorize the civil officers to arrest deserters, and increase the reward, so as to compensate them for their service.

He recommended that the five artillery regiments be organized into seven regiments; that the infantry regiments consist of three batalions, aggregating twelve companies, and that the enlisted strength of the army be increased to thirty thousand. Referring to the work of the board of ordnance and fortification he says: "The plans of the engineer department will provide all the land defenses necessary for the security of the great maritime ports of the country. In a few cases those land defenses will need to be supplemented by floating batteries or powerful harbor defense vessels, because the necessary foundation for guns does not exist on solid ground. Submarine mines and movable torpedoes will also play an important though secondary part of the general plans of defense. Provision should be made for necessary garrisons at the principal seaports." A table is given, showing the necessities of this work. The war garrisons of our seacoast defenses would be about 85,000 artillerymen and 1,305 guns of modern construction.

TO PROCEED AGAINST ALIEN LABOR.

As the result of several conferences between Attorney General Miller, Secretary Windom and Solicitor Hepburn, in regard to the case of twenty-five English glass blowers employed by Chambers, McKee & Co., of Jeanette, Pa., the first named to-day referred the case to the United States district attorney at Pittsburg, with instructions to proceed against the firm named and those officers of the local assembly of glass blowers instrumental in bringing the English laborers to this country, provided he is satisfied suits can be maintained against them under the provisions of the alien contract labor law.

NEEDS OF THE MILITIA.

Captain Taylor, who has been in charge of the appropriations for the purpose of providing arms, etc., and camp equipage for the national militia, in his annual report makes a plea for an increased appropriation. It was $200,000 in 1880 and has only been doubled once since, for providing for the needs of nearly ten times as many people as then. Captain Taylor recommends that it be increased to $1,000,000. Nebraska and a few other states have not made the returns required by law, and Captain Taylor recommends that after January 1, 1889, no issues of stores be made to any state which has not rendered returns.

Millions Distributed by Will.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—The will of the late John Crerar was admitted to probate yesterday in the county court, and in accordance with its terms, his friends, Colonel Huntington W. Jackson and Norman Williams, both of Chicago, were recognized as executors. The will disposes of $3,500,000 personal property, and real estate valued at $50,000. To a number of cousins he leaves sums ranging from $10,000 to $30,000. A large number of bequests, ranging in amounts from $10,000 to $50,000 each, are given to charities, hospitals, historical, scientific and literary societies, etc., and a number of friends. The will directs the executors to distribute his silverware, now at Tiffany's, New York, his books, pictures, and furniture among his friends, and disposes of some other minor belongings. The testator gives $100,000 to the Second Presbyterian church of Chicago, the same amount to the trustees of the church, the income to be used for mission work, and $25,000 to the Scotch Presbyterian church of New York city, this being the church in which the testator was baptized. One hundred thousand dollars for a colossal statute of Abraham Lincoln is also left. The remainder of the estate, estimated to be worth about $2,250,000, is set apart for the erection and maintenance of a public library in the city of Chicago to be known as the "John Crerar library."

The Catholic Congress.

BALTIMORE, November 14.—The resolutions adopted by the Catholic congress set forth that the Catholics claim to be acquainted with the laws and spirit of both the church and the country; declare that there is nothing antagonistic in them and continue:

"We repudiate the assertion that we need to lay aside devotion to our church to be true to our country or to oppose any institution of the nation to be good Catholics, but we cannot shut our eyes to the many things that threaten those institutions. Although wealth has greatly increased we find incipient pauperism and men, women and children without the advantages of education and religion. Remembering the distinction between paganism and Christianity, and those things that advance Christianity, we favor measures by which these are to be secured.

"We recognize education as one of the chief factors and recommend popular education with moral training for our youth. But as in the state schools no provision is made for religious training, we must continue our system so that the benefits of Christian education may be given to all the Catholic children in the United States."

The resolutions then inveigh against divorce as bringing ruin and disgrace upon the people and threatening the morality of the whole country. On societies the report holds that it is not sufficient for Catholics to shun bad societies, they ought to take part in good ones. Concert of action is necessary to accomplish aught and societies must not be formed on a race or nationality basis. The plan and form of St. Vincent de Paul society is recomended as a typical Catholic society. Extension of societies is recommended to relieve widows and orphans.

Another danger menacing the republic is the constant conflict between capital and labor, and it is with feelings of regret that the antagonism between labor and capital is witnessed, for it imperils society. "We condemn nihilism, socialism and communism, and we equally condemn the heartless greed of capitalists. The remedy for the trouble between labor and capital must be sought in the meditation of the church by its action on the individual conscience, and in such civil enactments as are necessary. The paramount right of labor to organize societies for its protection and benefit is recognized. The employment of very young minors is disapproved.

The Farmers' Congress.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—At the second day's session of the Farmers' congress Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, president of the Wool Growers' association, from the majority of the committee on resolutions reported a resolution demanding that in case of the continuation of the protective policy all farm products shall be as fully protected as any article of manufacture. Wilhite, of Missouri, offered a minority report pledging the farmers of the United States to a reduction of the tariff and to a change of duties from the necessaries to the luxuries of life, as far as possible. Both reports were laid over.

Hon. L. B. Coffin, of Iowa, delivered an address on railroads and protection to the farmer. Judge Lawrence read a paper on wool growing and mutton producing and urging protection for this interest. Judge Lawrence's address was followed by some adverse criticism.

Many speeches were delivered by the delegates from north and south, all advocating wool protection.

There is a prospect for a regular tariff debate to-morrow on the minority and majority report of the committee on resolutions. The voting is by congressional representation, and the delegation from Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Indiana are practically solid for Judge Lawrence's report. Ex-Congressman Wheeler, of Iowa, is opposed to it.

After a heated debate this evening, the resolution introduced by John Kelly, of Kansas, was adopted, that the action of the Chicago combine in refusing to testify before the senate committee was an insult to the people of the United States and should meet with united condemnation. The majority resolutions from the committee on resolutions previously referred to were adopted to-night by a vote of 171 to 106.

A Mysterious Epidemic.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—A report reached here that half the corps of cadets at West Point (upwards of 150) had reported at the hospital, ill from poisoning. It turns out that the illness occurred a few days ago; that it was not poisoning, but a trouble of the bowels, and that the attack was general with all connected with the mess hall, drivers, waiters and gardeners, each faring as badly as the cadets. Even those who had not tasted food at the mess were as badly affected as the others. The surgeon had his hands full of business for a time, but all recovered, and General Wilson, the superintendent, appointed a commission, consisting of Commandant Hawkins, the post surgeon, and W. F. Spurgin, who is in charge of the men, to investigate the cause.

The Bank Officers Must Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The supreme court of the United States has rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the supreme court of North Carolina in the case of Cross and White, the president and cashier respectively, of the State national bank of Raleigh, N. C. The crime with which they were charged and convicted in the state court was forgery of a promissory note and making of a false entry in the books of the bank for the purpose of deceiving the national bank examiners as to the financial condition of the bank. It was contended in behalf of Cross and White that their offense was cognizable in the federal and not in the state courts. The supreme court to-day decided against the convicted bank officers and they will suffer the penalty fixed by the Wake county court. Cross and White were sentenced to five years at hard work on the public roads of the county.

Dominick McCaffrey announces that he will challenge Sullivan to fight any number of rounds or to a finish.

FREE AND FAIR DIVY.

THOSE WHO WANT THEW "OLE EARTH WILL NOT GET IT.

The Sioux Reservation Must be Cleared That All Who Want Land May Have an Equal Chance—Proceedings of the Farmers' Congress—The World's Fair—Confession of "Black Bart," the Murderer.

Trouble at Fort Pierre.

PIERRE, S. D., Nov. 14.—The Fort Pierre Herald, which was received here last night, contains a strong and earnest appeal. He says: "We are in a deplorable condition," and goes on to state that a company of soldiers with bayonets in hand, together with a number of squaw men and a band of redskins, have arrived on the ground. The Herald was printed in the evening, and this news, coming in this fashion, is startling to the people in this city, who were unaware that matters had come to such a pass. It is undoubtedly the outcome of the recent rumors from the government headquarters of orders promulgated to put every settler off the reservation, as was the case in settling Oklahoma, preparatory to giving every one an equal chance to cross over when the proclamation is issued opening the land.

This is the policy of the government, as in Oklahoma, and the authorities will see that every settler has a chance with his fellow to get on first. Trouble has been expected on the mile square for weeks, and the people of Pierre are awaiting with intense anxiety for news from the other side. A big storm is blowing and no means of knowing the true state of affairs are at hand, but judging from the copy of the Herald which arrived just before the storm commenced, things are truly in a deplorable condition, with the prospect that the troops now there have instructions to put every man and his family off at once.

It is supposed that the immediate cause of the trouble was the quarrels between the citizens of Fort Pierre and intending settlers on one side and the squaw men on the other. These quarrels were becoming brutal and ruinous, and were caused by the avaricious greed of the squaw men and the intense hostility entertained by the settlers against them. The government authorities have become disgusted with the state of affairs and have judging from the article in the Herald, ordered the whole outfit to clear. It is probable that there will be some loss of life, as the squaw men are a dangerous class, and, being backed up by their dusky redskin wives, will fight a desperate battle, and the soldiers, too, will be loth to leave their homes, as many of them have lived on the reservation around Fort Pierre for many years suffering untold hardships in the hope that when the reservation was thrown open their pains and suffering would be rewarded, and to thus have to leave their homes and lands just at the time when they hoped for their reward, and especially at this time of the year, with no place to go and no means of subsistence, will have a tendency to make them desperate and bitter. In case they are all driven over this way the citizens of Pierre will do all in their power to provide food and shelter for them, although it is probable there is bound to be much suffering.

Want a World's Congress.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The committee called the world's congress committee for 1892, issued to-day an announcement in which they set forth that the crowning glory of the world's fair of 1892 should not be alone the exhibit then to be made of the industrial achievements and mechanical victories of man, but that something higher is demanded by the enlightened spirit of the present age. In connection with the world's fair they say that a congress of all peoples and all nations and tongues should be convened, the object being to bring about a real fraternity of nations and unite the enlightened people or the whole earth in a general co-operation for the attainment of the great end for which human society is organized. Among the great themes that such a congress would naturally consider are the following:

First—The ground of a national union of languages, literature, domestic life, religion, science and a civil institutions of the different peoples.

Second—Immigration and naturalization laws and proper international privileges of alien governments and their subjects or citizens.

Third—The most efficient and advisable means of preventing or decreasing pauperism, insanity and crime, and of increasing productive ability, prosperity and virtue throughout the world.

A number of other subjects to be placed before the proposed congress are also mentioned. The committee suggest a plan of action regardless of the location of the world's exposition.

Black Bart Confesses.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 16.—A special from Bessemer, Mich., says that Riemund Holzhay, "Black Bart," on trial for the murder of Banker Fleischbein, of Belleville, Ill., and for the robbery of the Gogebic stage, took the stand in his own defense to-day and made a confession.

He admitted that he robbed the Milwaukee & Northern train six months ago; that he held up a Wisconsin train at Cadott, Wis., a month later, and that he waylaid the Gogebic stage and shot Banker Fleischbein. Holzhay claimed that he several years ago was hurt by a fall from a horse, and since that time has been subject to "spells," during which he did not know what he was doing. He said it was during these "spells" that his various crimes were committed.

He had several of these spells since his capture, and probably had a dozen or more since he was injured. Holzhay said he remembered the day he was arrested and who arrested him. He could not tell why he held up the stage. Holzhay says he does not remember who was in the Gogebic stage. He did not remember seeing Fleishbein or the driver, and failed to identify the watch and pocketbook said to belong to Fleishbein. He claimed he had never seen Fleishbein's name on the pocketbook until his attention was directed to it by Howell.

The prosecuting attorney flustrated the prisoner somewhat when he said: "Why did you carry two guns, knowing you were liable to have one of these spells at any time and shoo... Holzhay seemed somewh... by the directness of the qu... replied:

"I carried the revolvers myself from wild animals in... and did not like to leave... where, as I might not find th...

Holzhay was the only wi... for the defense, and when i... cluded the defense rested.

The Pan-Americans Jour...

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—... journey of the international... tourists being practically e... the Associated press repr... yesterday sought from a num... egates an expression of t... Judge Alfonso, a delegate f... said his attention had been p... fixed upon the industries wh... the objects necessary to ra... cause there is a great deal... construction in his country. ... the commerce of this country ... will improve if American ... make known their production... lishing agencies in that con... increase of communication ... cheapening of the prices of t... tion will largely contribute to... result. He believes in the ... of a railroad through the tr... cas and thinks its advantages ... considerable.

Great embarrassment to t... from the complicated custom... of the United States and be... uniformity of customs regulat... the simplest basis should be e... The coming conference will ... powerfully to the union of t... can nations.

General Peraza, of Venezu... in the journey the delegates h... the practical solution of many ... cial problems between the ... countries. It is the conviction ... of the delegates that the main ... in developing mutual trade ... the lack of good communicati...

"The trip," said General ... "has proved this much—that ... vious opinions regarding la... languages as barriers to a perfe... standing between the American ... are discredited by the facts."

Minister Romero, of Mexico, ... resided for over twenty years i... ington and has traveled throug... country, spoke of the wonde... grew of the west, and had ... struck by the interest displaye... where in the subjects which ... ference will discuss. He think... deal has been gained by calling ... tention of the people of the ... States to the resources of th... countries of the hemisphere, a... the inter-continental railway ... is feasible and will before long ... dertaken.

Delegate Castellanos, of Sa... dor, said increased communica... commerce was absolutely neces... he should advocate subsidies, ... form standard of money is ... The international railway wou... pleasure be aided by his countr... opening of the Nicaragua canal ... a great boon to San Salvador ... other republics of the south.

Delegate Zelaya, of Hondur... he had been most impressed by ... traordinary energy of the peopl... United States, who never seem... of work and whose ambition t... knows no bounds. He thinks o... perity is largely due to the devel... of the iron industry and railwa... things in which he thinks the ... States unquestionably ahead of a... nations. He strongly favors an ... national railway.

Will Work for Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Resolutio... passed by the Illinois state b... agriculture to the effect that th... bers of the board, realizing ... sponsibility resting upon them, ... limited time for preparation f... world's fair, to be held in Chic... 1892, will, from this time forwa... vote their personal efforts and th... able means at their disposal in the... ury of the board, and by appropr... by the general assembly, to th... that an exhibit within the sco... duties of their department, that ... representative and entirely cre... to the intelligent enterprise and ... try of the people of the state, ... properly installed on the occas... ferred to.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MA...

Quotations from New York, Chicago, and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

WHEAT—No. 2	61 @
CORN—No. 2 mixed	17 @
OATS—Per bu	26 @
RYE	27 @
BARLEY	41 @
BUTTER—Creamery	22 @
BUTTER—Dairy	14
EGGS—Fresh	18 @
CHICKENS—Dressed, per lb	10 @
TURKEYS—Dressed, per lb	10 @
LEMONS—Choice, per box	6 00 @
ORANGES—Per box	4 50 @
ONIONS—Per bu	40 @
BEANS—Navies	2 00 @
WOOL—Fine, per lb	22 @
POTATOES—New	25 @
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR	6 00 @
APPLES, per bbl	1 25 @
HAY—per ton	4 00 @
HONEY	15 @
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 80 @
HOGS—Heavy weights	3 80 @
BEEVES—Choice steers	3 70 @

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—No. 2 red	83 @
CORN—No. 2	41 @
OATS—Mixed western	25 @
PORK	12 25 @
LARD	6 42 @

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Per bushel	79 @
CORN—Per bushel	32 @
OATS—Per bushel	19 @
PORK	9 50 @
LARD	5 90 @
HOGS—Packing and shipping	3 80 @
CATTLE—Stockers and feeders	1 75 @
SHEEP—Natives	2 75 @

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—No. 2 red cash	77 @
CORN—Per bushel	39 @
OATS—Per bushel	19 @
HOGS—Mixed packing	3 65 @
CATTLE—Feeders	200 @

SIOUX CITY.

CATTLE—Stockers and feeders	1 50 @
HOGS—Mixed	3 65 @

KANSAS CITY.

WHEAT—Per bu	62 @
CORN—Per bu	25 @
OATS—Per bu	16 @
CATTLE—Stockers and feeders	2 40 @
HOGS—Good to choice	3 75 @