

Chicago Markets. WHEAT—October 1 01 1/2 c. Decem- ber, 01 04; May, 81 08. CORN—October 50 1/2; December, 50 1/2; May, 53 1/2. OATS—October 42; December, 42; May, 45 1/2. RICE—Firm, No. 2, 67 1/2; No. 1, 68 1/2. BARK—Firm, No. 2, cash, 78 1/2. FLAX—Firm, No. 1, 41 1/2. PRIME-TIMOTHY—Easy, \$1 1/2. WHISKEY—Steady; \$1 1/4. SUGAR—Market weak, cash, 12 1/2; January, 12 1/2; May, 12 1/2. LARD—Easy, cash, 36 1/2; Jan- uary, 36 1/2; May, 36 1/2. BULK MEATS—Short ribs, 35 1/2; Shoulders, 35 1/2; Cuts, 35 1/2. BUTTER—Easy, Creamery, 10 1/2; Dairy, 10 1/2. EGGS—Firm, Full cream ched- der, 18 1/2; Bata, 18 1/2; Young Americans, 18 1/2. EGGS—Firm, Fresh, 19 1/2. TALLOW—Steady, No. 1, solid packed, 4 1/2; No. 2, 4 1/2; c. 4 1/2. HIDES—Easy, No. 1 heavy and light green salted, 6 1/2; salted bull, 6; green salted, 5 1/2; dry flint, 5 1/2; dry salted hides, 7; dry calf, 5 1/2; deacons, 35; green hides 4 1/2. WOOL—Slow.

FATAL WRECK.

Cars Came Down and Crashed into the Engine.

Engineer Casey Caught Between the Tender and Boiler. SCENE OF THE WRECK. BRADFORD, Pa., Oct. 27.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning near Beach Tree Junction, Pa., on the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, engine 82 was pulling a heavy coal train up a steep grade. The train broke in two, the forward part being carried over the summit of the hill and then down to Beach Tree, a distance of two miles. This section of the train was sidetracked and Engineer Casey steamed back after the other section. When half way up the hill the cars he was after came down the grade and crashed into the engine. The tender and cab were wrecked and Casey was caught between the tender and boiler. His left leg was ground to a pulp. Fireman Fitzpatrick and Conductor Crawford escaped by jumping. Brakeman Laird, who was riding on the engine, was caught and terribly mangled about the body. Casey died of his injuries. Laird lingered until 4 o'clock this afternoon before death relieved him.

Scene at St. John's Harbor.

Dr. Jones, N. B., Nov. 1.—The widest storm for four years struck St. John's harbor yesterday. It was from the southwest, therefore the shipping was protected by the breakwater. The velocity of the wind was forty-four miles an hour, with occasional gusts of greater violence. Serious damage has been done to the breakwater when the storm was at its height and hundreds were watching the waves breaking over the railway track at Union street. A terrible wind blast lifted Fred Munde, aged 13, from the wharf into the sea. Fred Young, aged 17, who worked in a factory near by, plunged in to rescue Munde and held him up for twenty minutes, when the line to the life buoy parted and both drifted out into Courtney bay. Munde sank but Young held on for almost an hour in the raging sea, in sight of thousands who could not help him. Finally he threw up his arms and went down. Both bodies were recovered when the tide went down.

Genuine Case of Leprosy.

LESTER, Pa., Nov. 1.—A genuine case of leprosy has been discovered here, and there is consequently much excitement. Dr. Evans received a call from a Swede named John Anderson last week, and not being able to diagnose the case to his own satisfaction he sent the man to the university hospital, Philadelphia. There the doctors pronounced the case as one of leprosy. Anderson will be sent to the county almshouse at Lima, Pa., where he will be confined in a separate building until death relieves him of the loathsome disease.

A Thing of the Past.

CHICAGO, Nov. 1.—A prominent member of the local telegraphic brotherhood said yesterday that at the meeting on Wednesday night the order agreed to surrender their charter in accession to the demands of the Western Union telegraph company. "We could not stand the pressure," said this gentleman, "and especially after St. Louis and St. Paul had surrendered." The Chicago brotherhood, which numbered between 200 and 300, is now a thing of the past.

Will be Met by Delegates.

DUBLIN, Nov. 1.—The Express states that Mr. Bator, upon his arrival in this city, will be met by Delegates appointed by the convention of Landlords, who will urge him to change the proposed Irish land purchase bill providing for the appointment of a judge of a high court of justice as the head of the land commission. They will also ask that the power of the local authorities to interfere with the land purchases be limited.

Fire at Troy.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 1.—At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered burning fiercely in the large frame building No. 147, Third avenue, West Troy. Four families, who occupied the building were sleeping within, and they were only awakened in time to escape death in the flames. The building was completely gutted before the fire could be checked, although the alarm was sounded promptly and the fire department responded quickly. The building was owned by Solomon Wickes. The amount of insurance or the estimate of the loss has not yet been ascertained.

Report of the Trade of the Bahamas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—United States Consul Meyer at Nassau, has sent a report to the department of state on the trade and commerce of the Bahamas. A statement is given showing that there has been a slow but steady decrease in the volume of trade. There has been a small increase in imports. The volume in 1888, while the value of the imports was \$75,000 less. The exports show that out of the total trade of the Bahamas with foreign countries, amounting to \$1,490,353, the United States in 1888 secured \$1,134,357, or nearly 75 per cent.

Without Poll Books.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 1.—Secretary Noble has received a telegram from Governor Stebbins of Oklahoma, stating that several counties in the territory were without poll books and other paraphernalia necessary for the election of a congressional delegate on Nov. 4. The matter was referred to the assistant comptroller of the treasury, who decided these articles should be purchased out of the contingent fund of the territory. It is now only \$2,300, which must suffice until the end of the fiscal year.

Killed His Mistress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—Edward Emmons shot and killed Mrs. Kate Owens in her apartments on Staten Island last night. He then placed the revolver to his temple and fired. The wound he received is not believed to be fatal as the bullet struck the skull and glanced off. Mrs. Owens was a handsome brunette about 25 years of age and had been living with Emmons about six years. A short time ago they quarreled and parted. Emmons called on the woman last night and upon her refusal to again live with him he fired five shots at her, three of which took effect and caused her death.

Man Suffering in Oklahoma.

TOWNS, Kan., Oct. 27.—F. Warner, a farmer living in the western part of Oklahoma, near Reno, arrived in Topeka yesterday. He had been sent out by his neighboring neighbors to collect and for them. Warner says that the soldiers had no supplies, that their arms were rusted and that they were without clothing and had no means of getting any. Much suffering and starvation will come upon the people of Oklahoma unless they are relieved. Warner says that the soldiers are being sent to the land on which their horses are kept.

NEBRASKA.

Minden is going to have a large new Catholic church. Mr. Olmstead, residing near Red Cloud, raised 1,200 bushels of potatoes from thirteen acres of ground this year. Mrs. Blair, of Weeping Water has secured, in district court a judgement against the Missouri Pacific railway for \$7,500. Contractor Canfield, of Eagle has a gun costing \$175, which was presented to him by William F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill.

Thomas Groves, residing near Elk Creek, Johnson county, sold to T. T. Aritz, of that town 9,000 bushels of corn at 40 cents a bushel. Lurah Anderson, of Burlington shelled and delivered last week to N. A. Duffy & Co., 3,500 bushels of old corn, for which he received 40 cents a bushel.

Tuesday night Nebraska City is going to hold an indignation meeting over the interference of the C. P. & Q. in the building of a wagon bridge near that town. The new bridge over the Platte river at Shelton has greatly increased the trade at that place. The securing of the bridge is due to the efforts of Uncle Henry Fieldgrove, the gentleman from Buffalo, as he was familiarly known in the last legislature.

The Methodists of Douglas are having a great revival. Fifty-one have been added to the church and still the good work goes on. At Hastings 150 was added to the church and now Junata adds twenty-five, and the revival is just in its glory. Surely this must be a revival year for Methodism. See Palmyra reports seventy-five conversions also.

St. Mary's Catholic parish at Norfolk has been divided, and the new parish, including the towns of Pierce, Craighead and Verdigris, have been placed in the charge of Father Vrank as pastor. Father Walsh, pastor of St. Mary's, has been given an assistant in the person of Father Havelberg, who will remain there permanently hereafter.

Through their attorney, John C. Watson, the citizens of Nebraska City have commenced proceedings against the packing house company to compel them to disgorge the \$10,000 bonus given the company to locate there. When the company was organized they secured the bonus and now the packing house has been idle for over a year.

This is the season of the year when the politician farms with his mouth. N. H. Hake of Spring Ranch, near Norfolk, is feeding 300 head of cattle.

Charles H. Dickey, the Fremont forger, has been caught and is now in jail in default of bail.

The North Platte flouring mill runs twenty-four hours a day in order to supply its patrons.

E. A. Ains of Homer, Dodge county, has returned from Wyoming with 5,000 sheep and 150 goats.

Wenzel Hobs of Stanton county, has finished making his corn and it yields sixty five bushels to the acre.

George Farnival, who murdered five people on Horse creek near Fullerton, a few years ago, has been captured at Ellsville, Miss.

The state poultry show at Omaha, November 23 to 30, will be the best held in the west.

A Hayes Center paper says that Grandpa Chaviler, an old soldier who had never left place the other day, was too old ex-soldier living before his demise.

The Nysted creamery at St. Paul, together with a large stock of butter and cheese, was burned up the other day. The building was valued at \$1,000 and the stock at \$1,200.

Allen, the son of Colonel Wilson of Plattsmouth, got hold of a bottle of medicine the other day and swallowed a large dose of it. A physician was called and he had hard work to save the boy from dying.

Joseph Cibulka of Stanton county has a large fish pond well stocked with German carp two years old. This year he has enlarged the pond, feeling confident that he will soon be amply repaid for all his outlay of money.

John Ernst was arrested at Humphry the other day for stealing a horse the 14th inst. from C. P. Puett, residing north of Fremont. The horse was found five miles out in the country and he had walked to Humphrey. He had \$18 in cash when arrested.

Frank Crick, a thirteen-year-old boy of North Platte, has been missing from his home since Tuesday, Sept. 30. He is of light complexion, has light hair and weighs about ninety pounds. It is supposed that he was induced to leave by impostors. Any information as to his whereabouts will be thankfully received by his father, Thomas Crick, North Platte, Neb.

Thomas Damsman, the former section foreman on the B. & M. at Greenwood, having a husband of trouble. His laughter was killed by the fly while Damsman was working for the company at Greenwood; he resigned his position and went to the company, finally compensated for \$1,000. A few days ago he was arrested at Weeping Water for obtaining money under false pretenses and taken to Lincoln, where he paid the \$1,000. He is now suing the Missouri Pacific for \$10,000 for permanent injury received at the hands of that company.

KANSAS IN BRIEF.

The regents of the state university are mad because the contractors did not put the foundation down to bed rock as they agreed to. A funny thing about the Kansas election is that not one member of any party has as yet "conceded" to the opposition of a single county in the state. Kansans always keep their nerve with them till the last moment.

About 30,000 columns of literature is being wasted each day in Kansas because none of the political speakers take stenographers with them. It is claimed that the fellows who want something in Kansas can easily be distinguished this year by observing whether or not they are making a kick on the ticket.

A man who lived in a tent at Leavenworth kept a sign hanging in front of the entrance upon which was inscribed "Malice toward all men." For the first time in a good many years there is no inter-party fighting going on in Douglas county.

Large gold finds are reported from Oklahoma every few days. They used to send out the same kind of reports from the flint hills gypsum mountains of southern Kansas when that country was as new as Oklahoma is now.

A report was circulated among the neighbors that a farmer who lives near Emporia had a bucket of gold that he carried out and secreted at daylight every morning, but when a watch was set for him it was discovered that he was taking care of his potato crop for fear the fellows who didn't raise any this year would come in and steal them.

The Wichita Eagle says that political speakers should never drink water while talking. Well, have any of the Kansas politicians been accused of that this year?

A Great Place For Jokers.

In Russia the most absurd superstitions are rampant at the present time. Prophets of evil appear in almost every providence and city. Quite recently such a prophet, announcing the destruction of Odessa, appeared in the theater of that place and came near creating a panic.

In Saipookhov, in the government of Moscow, a similar, but more characteristic incident occurred. An official announcement was placed on the street corners. The common people of that godly place are unable to read. They requested a man who looked like a priest to decipher for them the contents of the bill. He unhesitatingly and positively declared that it contained the warning that the city of Serpoukhov would be swallowed in the ground.

In less than an hour the news spread throughout the place, and the people abandoned their work and began streaming into the fields in large crowds. All the factories were deserted by the laborers. It took some time before the frightened crowds were restored to reason and to their regular pursuits; but the originator of the trouble could not be found.

So, also, false prophets, wizards, clairvoyants and mystics of this kind have made their appearance in Kharkov, Kurak and Kiev. Happily, in all instances, serious trouble has been averted by the prompt interference of the authorities.

Should be Able to Manage It.

Sue—He seems a very methodical man. I suppose he understands his business thoroughly. He—Yes. She—By the way, what is his business? He—He has none.—Knock.

An interesting fact ascertained by government observers is that at the extremities of Long Island sound the tide begins to flow inward near the bottom an hour and a half before it begins to flow in the same direction at the surface of the water.

It Came to Stay.

The men who invented the "hitch" in the English language for the people of England not only gave them something to last 200 years, but perhaps for 1,000. Instead of regulating the language to the regions of obscurity its use is growing and becoming more popular every year.—Detroit Free Press.

It Means Nothing.

When England sends a cruiser or a fleet of them to Vancouver it means nothing, and when the United States sends a real able bodied man-of-war toward Behring sea it means nothing. The chief difference between diplomacy and lying is that the former is honorable and the latter disgraceful.—Detroit Free Press.

Presented for Evidence.

Jonahy, who alluded to a lot of soaring owls as a "sight of stars," spoke of the resemblance between a hammer and a barometer in that with either a man could slide to destruction faster than by walking down.—American Gross.

The Prisoner's Story.

Frank, Oct. 28.—The prisoner of this city was put on a train yesterday, but his departure has been delayed by a number of circumstances. It is expected that he will be in St. Paul by the 30th.

FASHION NOTES.

Whether the fact that the queen of Roumania has ordered several Irish poplin dresses will tend to popularize these fabrics no one can tell as yet. Her Majesty of England has always had a fondness for them, a fondness which she has gratified at every opportunity. Princess Beatrice always had several in her wardrobe before she became Mrs. Hattenburg, and yet in spite of royal favor this material, durable as it is, has been very well let alone by the greater world of women. The reason probably has been that it has not been a material that would adapt to ease of draperies. Now it could be used to good advantage, since it will be well shown in the straight lines of the present fashion, and will take most readily the handsome trimmings that come for ornamenting the bodices of the gowns of the period.

There is one thing to be said in favor of these beautiful goods, they can never be cheapened and vulgarized and the women who possess a dress of this fabric may have the pleasant assurance that she is well dressed always and that she will never look vulgar. Some of the finest poplins that are being made this year are brocaded with a second color. This is said by those who have had the privilege of seeing the goods to give the effect of a peculiar richness.

For evening and ball gowns there are some superb fabrics of this character. For instance there is a white poplin covered with scroll like ground-work in red silk and scattered over with leaves of the Virginia creeper in its autumnal glory of crimson and yellow. Another, a warm cream color a bestrew with golden ostrich feathers; while a poplin, which is nothing less than regal, is in a dazzling white brocade, interwoven with strands of silver. These three designs were among those selected by the last royal patron of the poplins. For dinner dresses there are many pretty damask poplins, some with a flowered pattern, others bestrew with shamrock leaves. These are in all the attractive shades of turquoise blue, sea water green, ripe corn yellow and old rose. In England, ladies who find that the modern black silks do not wear, are turning their attention to poplins, as with the new fine waves, they look every whit as good; better, indeed, than the cheaper qualities of black silk, fall in more artistic folds and wear a great deal longer.

Among the new shades that are spoken as appearing in the poplins that are presented this season are fawn blue azala, blonde—golden lawn color, that is said to be very brown, and brown, a grayish blue.

American women seem to have an utterly inexplicable prejudice against this fabric, and that is a pity, too, for when one considers its artistic beauty and its wearing qualities, it certainly should be selected on the ground of economy. Not only is it good wearing, but it is a handsome wearing fabric, showing its quality up to the last minute in which it is in wear, and preserving its beauty of appearance as well.

It should be made one of the standard fabrics, like cashmere and camel's hair cloth. And this, not because royalty has smiled upon it, but for the inherent value and beauty of the fabric itself.

It would seem as though fashion were on the eve of some radical change, although no one can tell just what it will be. If one were talking about the money market he would say it was "fluctuating." There seems to be no quite settled or secure. For instance, a lady writing from Paris in a private letter to a friend says: "The evening dresses here are perfectly unlike those of a few months back; the sleeves are very broad instead of high, which gives great width to the shoulders but tends to render the appearance of the waist quite small. Cloth is to be extensively worn during the winter, trimmed with fur. The new colors is 'Zolferino,' the tint of the trouser worn by some of the soldiers engaged in the Franco-Prussian war. Thistles and bluebells are the flowers of the season, and many of the bodices are crossed by a ribbon in the hand, bell fashion, or as the French call it, "Santor." Ruches still appear in the items of dresses, but the Hildeau style is never. An excellent example of that exhibited by one of the leading firms, was a pink silk draped with black Russian net, covered with losengers in black velvet. This, at the foot, was caught up in festoons, as you see some of the fashionable window blinds. Another black and pink and the bodice differently trimmed with horizontal bands of galloon. One of the most lovely of the evening gowns was a lilac brocade, the front draped with ruffles in shades of the same tint, but embroidered all over in silk with tiny flowers.

The bodice had the silk arranged to cross over the shoulders, while on the shoulder was a large fan of white ruffles. The dress was lined in the back, where were long loops, opening to show the outline of the same material. A green velvet skirt, made perfectly plain, had a belt of green, an obligatory wearing belt under the arms, and the sleeves on the upper portion were outlined. Trains are made with new success for those who wish to be in the fashion, but the new shades of the season are the most striking feature of the season.

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