## OVER THE STATE.

BEATRICE has a champion egg eater. Jack Robinson, a colored man, the other day consumed on a wager two en raw eggs in less than five min-

REV. Boyn of Valley went to Mon-mouth, Ill., to attend the reunion of brothers and sisters at the old home, in honor of the golden wedding of their parents, who are still living.

JOHN SINGPIEL of Bancroft does not complain of Nebraska. He came here a poor man, and sold his farm the other day for \$13,120. He will retire from the cornfield and live on the interest of his money.

young men, lost their lives by drowning while skating near Salem. Both young men were highly respected in the community. . SAM McCorL and Wade Sherley, two

O'DILLON GAGNON, a farmer living five miles southeast of Campbell, while returning from Red Cloud ran into a ditch and tipped the wagon over, the box falling on his head, killing him in-

A MEETING of the managers of the state board of agriculture is called for the Millard hotel, Omaha, December 12, at 7 p. m., to wind up the year's reports and prepare for the annual meeting in January. A LARGE and enthusias Uc mass meet-

ing was held at the county court house in North Platte for the purpose of peti-tioning congress to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. Resolu-tions to that effect were unanimously

A GRAND musical festival and circus, A GRAND musical festival and circus, given for the benefit of the Associated Charities, will be held at Omaha on December 11th and 12th. Half rates will be given on all railroads in eastern Nebraska and western Iowa, good to return until the 15th.

The city board of Stockville met and appointed Dr Case to go to Curtis and investigate the rumor that smallpox existed in that place. He returned and reported that the rumor was true. Next morning the board enforced a arantine against Cartia

A sap misfortune has befallen the family of John Kimmerly of Pierce county. Mrs. Kimmerly became very much excited over religious matters, which soon developed into a case of insanity, and she was taken to the Norfolk asylum, where she died.

A Washington dispatch says that ex-Senator Paddock had a conference with Senator Smith in reference to extending the time of payment for the Otoe and Missouri lands in Southern Nebraska, and also relative to the rebate to be allowed purchasers of these lands. Nothing definite was agreed upon, however, and another conference will be held soon.

A most interesting case has just been finished in the district court at Chadron before Judge Bartow, wherein Dr. J. I. Lease, a prominent citizen and a leader of the atraight democracy, was used by a young man whom he had hit over the head with a cane on account of alleged slander preferred against him, for \$1,000. The jury was out only a few hours, and returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

THE case of Rev. Cole, pastor of the Congregational church of Grand Island against the Western Union Telegraph company for \$1,995 damages, was concluded last week, the jury bringing in a verdict awarding plaintiff \$50 and costs. Rev. Cole's cause for action was the failure of the defendant company to deliver to him a message announcing his mother's death, he not becoming aware of the latter fact until after the

CARL JOHNSON, one of the prominent Scandinavian farmers of Polk county, living about seven miles northwest of Occeols, met with a severe accident. He had come to town to trade and as he was driving near the Kilbourne floaring mill the workmen blew the acon, whistle, scaring the team of mules. They ran away, throwing Mr. Johnson out. He was bruised up badly and it is feared may be injured inter-nally.

A music dealer in Chadron has sent a A MUSIC dealer in Chadron has sent a vielin to a man living at Pine Ridge agency who bears the longest name on record in that part of the state at least. His asses is Irish Francis Maycock The-Rising-Sun-And-Moon. His postoffice address is a close second and is Medicine Root Creek, Kyle postoffice, Pine Ridge agency, Shannon county, South Dakota. He is a white man and not an Indian as his name would seem to indicate.

REPORTS received at the office of the coretary of state show that the Grand secretary of state show that the Grand sland sugar factory there was made out of the beets, on which the state is tharged with a bounty, 2,106,075 bounds of granulated and 433,425 bounds of yellow sugar. The factory seit paying 25 per ton on beets on the irst of December, so that there is no claim attaching for bounty on what is now being turned out, and the figures of output only include what was made while the bounty price, \$3, was paid.

WASHINGTON DISPATCH: In looking up a pension case Representative Mer-

Washington Dispatch: In looking up a pension case Representative Mercer made a discovery of interest to many old Nebraska soldiers, being the present whereabouts of a number of men who served in company D. First Nebraska cavalry. The list is as follows: Captain Jon C. Potts, Kingman, Ariz.; Sergeant George H. Ellis, Watkins, M. Y.; Corporal Joshua A. Burson, Seymour, Ind.; Privates Walter J. Hardin, Fort Worth, Tex.; George Abernathy, Ellk Creek, Neb.; Richard Birk, Los Angeles, Cal., and John Stevens, Lyan, Mass.

George Kirskell, of Dodge county,

GEOGGE KISSKLL, of Dodge county, arraigned on the charge of incest with his daughter, was discharged, the evilence not being convincing.

REV. JOHN HEWITT, rector of the hurch of the Holy Trinity of Lincoln, has been called to St. Paul's Episcopal hurch in Columbus, O.

J. C. Thomas, formerly known as the rm of Thomas & Ira, who has been oing business in Niobrara for about n years, keeping a drug and gro-store, was closed up by creditors.

C. D. Van Houn of North Loup was budly injured by the antica of a seking brenche that he died in a few

Hon. W. A. McKeighan, ex-member of congress from the Fifth Nebraska district, died at Hastings. Mr. McKelghan had been seriously ill since his attendance at the Trans-Mississippi congress at Omaha some two weeks ago. His disease took a desperate turn and for several days the end has been patiently awaited. He was a sufferer from dropsy, complicated with heart and lung trouble. His funeral was held at Red Cloud.

William Arthur McKeighan of Red Cloud was born of Irish parents in Cumberland county, New Jersey, Jan-uary 19, 1842; removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1848, where he lived on a farm and attended common school; enlisted in the Eleventh regiment, Illinois cavalry. September, 1861; at the close of the war settled on a farm near Pontiac, Ill; took an active part in organizing the farmers' association; was elected vice president for the Eighth congressional district; removed to Nebraska in 1880, and settled on a farm near Red Cloud; took an interest in organizing the alliance; was elected county judge of Webster county in 1885; in 1886 was democratic candidate for congress against Hon. James K. Laird and was defeated; was again nominated for congress by the alliance of the independent party; was endorsed by the democratic convention, and elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-second and re-elected to the Fifty-third congress as an independent, defeating William E. Andrews, republican; renominated for the Fifty-fourth congress and was defeated by Hon. William E. Andrews.

Thurston's Railroad Bill. Senator Thurston's bill for the reorganization of the Union Pacific, says a Washington dispatch, made familiar through the press during the month, was introduced on Thursday in the senate and referred to the committee on Pacific railroads. Senator Thurson Pacific railroads. Senator Thurston will devote a large portion of his attention to pushing this measure to an early consideration by the senate, and has strong hopes of being able to secure its passage during the present congress. While Senator Thurston has resigned his solicitorship of the Union Pacific railway, he takes not an unnatural interest in the road, and will be Pacific railway, he takes not an unnatural interest in the road, and will be looked upon as the chief promotor in Washington of subjects relating to its interests. Mr. Thurston's private secretary, Mr. E. C. Snyder, will prove an able ally to him in literary work connected with the road. Mr. Snyder has already printed several interviews with Nebraska's junior senator upon the Union Pacific and is expected to do good work in explaining intricate details connected with the bill and in bringing them properly before the public.

Gold Finds in Nebraska.

Hebron dispatch: The report comes from Friendenson, a postoffice seven miles up the little Blue river, that gold has been discovered there. A Degner has been using sand from the river to do some plastering and has thrown what he did not use where the poultry could run in it. He killed a duck and in the gizzard was found a piece of gold about the size of a grain of corn. It was polished bright and was worn

Shelby dispatch: What is supposed to be the fountain head of the Milford gold fields was discovered yesterday on the farm of R. J. Cook, five miles southeast of town. While digging sand on the banks of the Blue river Cook no-ticed small particles of glittering metal. It was examined by himself and some neighbors, who renewed the digging with exultant spirits. The news of the discovery spread and at nightfall a large crowd had gathered. The sand is black and is being worked six feet

The State vs. Ex-Treasurer Hill. After the first jury trial of the case of the state against ex-Treasurer Hill there was left of the \$15,000 legislative appropriation \$8,709.19. From the itemized account in the governor's office it is learned that of this sum \$2,279.24 has been drawn, leaving a balance of \$6,429.95. There are a few small items yet to be drawn against this amount. The amount of \$2,279.24 is made up of the following items: E. Wakely, \$500; G. M. Lambertson, \$250; clerk of the supreme court, \$261.05; jury expenses, stenographic work, etc., \$1,268.19. The contract between ex-Governor Crounse and Judge Wakeley provides that the latter is to receive \$3,000 for carrying the case to the supreme court, and \$5. the case to the supreme court, and \$5,-000 should be recover an amount from the bondsmen equaling \$100,000, and the same proportion of \$2,000 for any sum under \$100,000 recovered.

An Irrigation Map. The state irrigation board will, with in a few weeks, issue a map which will show by suitably colored lines the exact

show by suitably colored lines the exact location and length of every irrigating ditch in the state. The map recently issued by the state board of transportation, on which the railroads and streams of the state are laid down, will be used as the basis of the new map.

The valleys of the Platte, Republican, Niobrara, Elkhorn, Loup and most of the smaller streams will show a network of mains and latterals which will astonish those who have not kept track of the amount of work which has been done in the irrigation section. State of the amount of work which has been done in the irrigation section. State Engineer and Secretary Howell has called in the services of Alexander Schlegel of the land commissioner's of-fice to make the drawings for the map.

Heavy Loss of a Farmer by Fire. WILSONVILLE dispatch: A barn be longing to William Campbell, five miles south of here burned last night, together with eight head of horses and mules, thirty head of hogs, six tons of hay and several sets of harness, the damage amounting to \$2,000.

Table Rock correspondence of the State Journal. Can timber be grown State Journal. Can timber be grown in Nebraska? This question was brought to my mind quite forcibly today as I saw three or four loads of saw logs being brought to the saw mill near here and on inquiry of Lee Fisher, now owner of the place, learned that they were planted on the place in 1870, two miles west, on land formerly owned by William R Bull. They were planted by him. There were three of the logs to each of the three teams. They were cottonwood and would measure in dicottonwood and would measure in di-ameter from sixteen inches to twentyfour and were grown on the bottom ground of a small creek.

## MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

## ENGLAND WARNED TO KEEP HANDS OFF VENEZUELA.

AMERICA'S FIRM POLICY.

The Principles Involved in the Venezu elan Dispute Declared of the Gravest National Importance-An Independent Commission to Investigate All Matters in Dispute Is Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- Soon after both houses of Congress met to-day, the President sent, by Executive Clerk Pruden, the expected message in regard to the British-Venezuelan complication. It was at once read in both houses, as follows:

To the Congress: In my annual message, addressed to the Congress on the 3d inst., I called attention to the pending boundary controversy be-tween Great Britain and the Republic of Venezuela, and recited the substance of a representation made by this government to Her Britannic Majesty's government suggesting reasons why such dispute should be submitted to arbitration for settlement and inquiring whether it would be so submitted.

The answer of the British government, which was then awaited, has since been received and, together with the dispatch to which it is a reply, is hereto appended.

hereto appended.

Such reply is embodied in two communications addressed by the British prime minister to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British ambassador at this capital. It will be seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively the seen that the seen that one of these communications is devoted exclusively the seen that the clusively to observations on the Mon-roe doctrine and claims that in the roe doctrine and claims that in the present instance a new and strange extension and development of this doctrine is insisted on by the United States, that the reasons justifying an appeal to the doctrine enunciated by President Munroe are generally inapplicable "to the state of things in which we live at the present day" and especially inapplicable to a controversy involving the boundary line between Great Britain and Venezuela.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UPHELD. Without attempting extended arguments in reply to these positions, it may not be amiss to suggest that the doctrine upon which we stand is strong and sound, because its enforcement is important to our peace and safety as a nation and is essential to the integrity of our free institutions and the tranquil maintenance of our distinctive form of government. It was intended to apply to every stage of our national life and cannot become obsolete while our republic endures. If the balance our republic endures. If the balance of power is justly a cause for jealous anxiety among the governments of the old world and a subject for our absolute non-interference, none the less is an observance of the Monroe doctrine of sital capara to any people and their of vital concern to our people and their

Assuming, therefore, that we may properly insist upon this doctrine without regard to "the state of things in which we live," or any changed conditions here or elsewhere, it is not parent why its application may not be invoked in the present controversy.

If a European power, by an extension of its boundaries, takes possession of the territory of one of our neighboring republics against its will and in derogation of its rights, it is difficult to see why, to that extent, such European power does not thereby attempt to extend its system of government to that portion of this continent which is thus taken. This is the precise action which President Monroe declared to be "dangerous to our peace and safety," and it can make no difference whether the European system is extended by an advance of frontier

CLEARLY INTERNATIONAL LAW. It has been suggested in the British reply that we should not seek to apply the Monroe doctrine to the present dispute, because it does not embody any principle of international law which "is founded on the general consent of nations," and that "no statesman, however eminent, and no nation, however powerful, are com-petent to insert into the code of international law a novel principle which was never recognized before, and which has not since been accepted by the government or any other country. Practically the principle for which we contend has peculiar, if not exclusive, relation to the United States. It may words to the code of international law, but since, in international counsels every nation is entitled to the rights belonging to it, if the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justife claim is belonging to the contract of the ment of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justife claim is belonging to the contract of the ment of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justife claim is belonging to the ment of the Monroe doctrine is something we may justife claim. thing we may justly claim it has its place in the code of international law as certainly and as securely as it has if it were specifically mentioned, and when the United States is a suitor before the high tribunal that administers international law the question to be determined is whether or not we present claims which the justice of that code of law can find to be right and valid.

CONCESSIONS MADE BY ENGLAND. The Monroe doctrine finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced. Of course this government is entirely confident that under the sanction of this doctrine we have clear rights and undoubted claims. Nor is rights and undoubted claims. Nor is established policy with which the this ignored by the British reply. The honor and welfare of this country are prime minister, while not admitting that the Monroe doctrine is applicable to present conditions, states: "In declaring that the United States would resist any such enterprise if it was contemplated. President Monroe adopted a policy which received the entire symathy of the English Government of that date." He further declares: Mr. Bayard is directed to read the

"Though the language of President Monroe is directed to the attainment of objects which most Englishmen would agree to be salutary, it is impossible to admit that they have been inscribed by any adequate authority in the code of international law." Again he says: "They (Her Majesty's government) finally concur with the view which President Monroe apparently enter-tained, that any disturbance of the existing territorial distribution in that hemisphere by any fresh acquisitions on the part of any European state, would be a highly inexpedient change."

ENGLAND DECLINES ARBITRATION. In the belief that the doctrine for which we contend was clear and definite, that it was founded upon substantial considerations and involved our safety and welfare, that it was fully applicable to our present condi-tions and to the state of the world's progress, and that it was directly re-lated to the pending controversy and without any conviction as to the final merits of the dispute, but anxious to learn in a satisfactory and conclusive manner whether Great Britan sought manner whether Great Britian sought under a claim of boundary to extend her possessions on this continent with-out right, or whether she merely sought possession of territory fairly included within her lines of ownership, this government proposed to the government of Great Britain a resort to arbitration as the proper means of settling the ques-tion, to the end that a vexations boundary dispute between the two contestants might be determined and our exact standing and relation in respect to the controversy might be made clear. It will be seen from the cor-respondence herewith submitted that this proposition has been declined by the British government upon grounds, which, under the circumstances, seem to me to be far from satisfactory. It is deeply disappointing that such an appeal actuated by the most friendly feelings toward both nations directly concerned, addressed to the sense of justice and to the magnanimity of one of the great powers of the world and touching its relations to one compara-tively weak and small, should have

tively weak and small, should have produced no better results.

The course to be pursued by this government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly.

BOUNDARY INQUIRY AND FIRMNESS. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissable by Venezuela, though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States. Assuming, however, that the attitude of Vene-zuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should of course be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available avidence records and facts in superstantial. evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that Congress make adequate appro-priation for the expenses of a commis-sion to be appointed by the Executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted, it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power as a willful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any lands or the exercise of government jurisdiction over any territory which, after investigation, we have determined of right belonging to Venezuela.

NO SUFINE SUBMISSION TO WRONG. In making these commendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a greyious thing to contemplate the two great English speaking people of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity which a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submis-sion to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self respect and honor, beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness.

GROVER CLEVELAND. Executive Mansion, Dec. 17, 1895.

## OLNEY'S DECLARATIONS.

The Contentions of the United States

Set Forth by the Secretary. Accompanying the President's men age in regard to the Venzuela complication is the correspondence on the subject. It starts with Secretary Olney's note reopening the negotiations with Great Britain, looking to the arbitration of the boundary dispute. This bears date of July 20 last and is addressed to Mr. Bayard.

The duty of America is summed up as follows: "In these circumstances, the duty of the President appears to him unmistakable and imperative. Great Britain's assertion of title to the disputed territory, combined with her refusal to have that title investigated, being a substantial appropriation of the territory to her own use, not to protest and give warning that the transaction will be regarded as injurious to the interests of the people of the United Stated as well as oppres-sive in itself, would be to ignore an closely identified. While the meas ures necessary or proper for the vindi-cation of that policy are to be determined by another branch of the gov-ernment, it is clearly for the Execu-tive to leave nothing undone which

communication to Lord Salisbury and ask a definite decision regarding arbi-

SALISBURY'S REPLY.

The Monroe Doctrine's Applicability Denied-What Great Britain Has Done. Lord Salisbury, the British premier, answers Secretary Olney in two notes, both dated July 26.

The first is devoted entirely to a re ply to that portion of the note relating to the Monroe doctrine, which he says has never before been made the subject of a written communication by the United States to another government, although it has largely influenced American foreign relations. Lord Salisbury expressly declines to be understood as accepting the Monroe doctrine.

Lord Salisbury's second note, dated also July 26, deals entirely with the boundary dispute on its merits. He enters into an elaborate history of the British claim, founded on the Dutch cession, tells how the celebrated Schomburg line was run, dwells on many concessions of the discontinuous concessions. many concessions offered by Great Britain to Venezuela to reach an ar-rangement and suggests that the Venezuelan inistence upon the arbitration of the whole territory would be paralleled by a refusal of Great Britain to arbitrate the Alaskan boundary line, unless half of Alaska were thrown into arbitration.

#### APPLAUSE IN THE SENATE. The President's Message Receives an Un-

usual Demonstration of Approval. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.-When the President's message reached the Senate, Mr. Morgan, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, examined it and then moved to go into executive session.

At 1 o'clock the Senate resumed its legislative session and the message of the President was laid before the the President was laid before the body. The executive session, it was explained officially, had been devoted to the consideration of nominations.

As the reading of the message closed there was a hearty hand-clapping from all quarters of the chamber, Mr. Chandler of New Hampshire leading in the demonstration on the Republican side. It was an improve that

lican side. It was an innovatian to the usual decorum of the senate, where the senators seldom, if ever, give vent to their feelings by applause. Veterans of the senate say that it was the most spontaneous demonstration in their recollection.

The message and accompanying documents were referred to the committee on foreign relations, and then at 1:15 o'clock the senate adjourned.

Result of the Butte Explosion.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 18 .- The first of about a score of damage suits, aggregating in claims nearly \$400,000. against the Kenyon-Connell Commercial Company, growing out of the great dynamite explosion of January 15, by which sixty-eight men were killed, and nearly 100 others injured, was begun in the District court to-day

National Democratic Convention. CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 18.—There was a meeting of business men yesterday for the purpose of outlining a plan by which to secure the national Democratic convention for this city. A fund was raised to send a committee to Washington, and M. E. Ingalls, Ollie P. Butterfield and Captain C. M Holloway were named.

Invents a Pocket Typewriter. ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 18.-A resident pocket typewriter, no larger than a watch, or which a speed can be attained much faster than a person can write by hand. A local stock company is being formed to manufacture the new machine and place it on the

Charged With Embezzlement Holden, Mo., Dec. 18.—Maurice Funkstein, a clerk in A. Goldwasser's clothing store, was arrested for the embezzlement of \$105. The store was closed by creditors. Funkstein's relatives at Kansas City furnished \$500, and he is at liberty.

Mrs. Kennedy's 103d Birthday. CASSVILLE, Mo., Dec. 18 .- The 103d birthday of Mrs. Lucinda Kennedy of King Prairie, was celebrated vesterday at the resid ace of her daughterin-law, Mrs. B. T. Eagle, by 100 rela-tives and friends.

Apache Chief Eskiminzin Dead. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The Bureau of Indian Affairs was notified to-day of the death of Eskiminzin, one of the most noted chiefs of the Apaches at the San Carlos Reservation, Ariz.

## NEWS IN BRIEF.

Senator Jones of Arkansas announces that he is a candidate for re-election. Captain J. A. Robins, who was injured in the church fire at Little Rock Utah's Constitution has been pre-

sented to President Cleveland for his Jeff Tautman, who nearly murdered Thomas Craigg at Ethel, Mo., was captured.

William Reed, a 14-year-old Ten-nessee boy was convicted of criminal

The situation on the island of Crete between the Turks and Christians has become serious. King Prempeh of Ashantee whipped a tribe that refused to support him

against the British. Tom O'Rouke is anxious to match Walcott against Lavigne for lightweight championship.

Captain E. J. Comeaux was stabbed in the abdomen by Engineer J. W. Roberts at New Orleans. Editor Hearsey apologized to Con-

gressman Boatner, and there will be no duel fought at New Orleans. Mrs. McCelland Richardson, sister-

in-law of General Cassius M. Clay, was burned to death at Valley View, Ky. Secretary Olney is said to have sent another letter to England denying English claims to Venezuelan terri-

Congressman Hall is trying to pro-cure a pardeu for Dr. Williams of Clifton. Mo., convicted of illegally selling whisky.

#### LIQUOR STATISTICS.

One Drinking Place for Every Minety-

Three Men in the Country. . WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 .- There are 208,388 retail liquor dealers in the United States holding licenses from the commissioner of internal revenue and 4,555 wholesale liquor dealers. There are 10,486 others who deal only in malt liquors at retail and 5,655 who sell only malt liquors by wholesale, making a total of 229,084. In addition to these there are 1,440 rectifiers and 1,771 brewers, making a grand total of 232,295 persons or firms who hold licenses from the government of the United States to make and sell intoxicating drinks.

Assuming the population of the United States to be 65,000,000, this gives an average of one liquor dealer to every 280 men, women and children. Assuming again that two-thirds of the population are women and children and temperance people who do not patronize saloons, it will be seen that there is one drinking place for an average of ninety-three men in the country. This is a good text for temperance advocates.

perance advocates.

The largest number of saloon licenses issued in any one state was 41,-176 in New York. Illinois has the second place with 17,853, Ohio 15,817, Pennsylvania, 14,113 and California 12,722. Among the prohibition states Iowa seems to have the most prosperous liquor traffic. She has 10 rectifiers, 18 breweries, 76 wholesale liquor dealers, 4,631 retail liquor dealers, 318 wholesale dealers in malt liquors, 160 retail dealers in malt liquors only, making a total of 5,213 engaged in the liquor business. Kansas comes next with 2,580 persons and firms engaged in making and selling liquor, including 1 rectifier, 2 brewers, 13 wholesale and 2,225 retail liquor deal-ers,59 wholesale and 270 retail dealers

in beer.
It is a curious fact that there are 635 more persons and firms engaged in the liquor business in the prohibition State of Iowa than in Kentucky, where the manufacture of whisky is considered a fine art and its consump-

tion an accomplishment.
Alaska, Indian territory, North Da-Alaska, Indian territory, North Da-kota and Vermont are the only States and territories without wholesale liquor dealers. Alaska, Florida, In-dian territory, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, Vermont and Wyom-ing have no breweries.

Detroit's Chief Magistrate Suffers Incomvenience for the Public's Good.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 16.—Mayor Pingree got a free ride yesterday morning through refusing to pay his fare on a Citizens' Company's car, unless the conductor should sell him six tickets for a quarter. Last night he repeated the experiment twice and was put off each time. The conductor who allowed the mayor to ride free has been temporarily suspended.

The mayor intends to make a test

case of the question, although there is no ordinance requiring the company to sell six tickets for a quarter.

The Chinese Back in Port Arthur. " London, Dec. 16 .- A special dispatch from Shanghai says that several Russian warships watched the formal reentry of the Chinese into Port Arthur. It is believed here that China, as a reward for Russia's intervention in her favor with Japan after the war, will permit the Russian Pacific fleet to winter in Kian-Chu bay.

Warner and Reed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.-Politicians are discussing with considerable vigor of this city has secured a patent on a pocket typewriter, no larger than a publican national convention going to St. Louis. The latest suggestion on the subject of presidential candidates is this ticket: Reed of Maine, president; Warner of Missouri, vice president dent.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St.

Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.
OMAHA.
Butter-Creamery separator 19 21 Butter-Fair to good country. 19 20 1 ggs-Fresh
rgs-Fresh   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 1846   18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18 0 18
Prairie chickens - Por doz 5 50 6 6 00 Geese - Per b 7 6 8
Lemons     4 50       Oranges     4 50       Apples     4 50       Apples     4 50       Sweet potatoes     4 50       Sweet potatoes     4 50       Potatoes     4 50       Beans     4 50
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, bu 1 65 @ 1 75 Cranberries—(ape Cod, pr.bbi 8 00 @ 9 00 Hay—Upland, per ton 6 50 @ 7 00
Broom Corn—Green, per b 2 6 24 Hogs—Mixed packing 8 60 6 8 65 Hogs—Heavy Weights 8 65 2 3 70
Beet 85-500 kers and feeders. 2 25 @ 3 30     Beet 8 5teers
Calves. 2 00 0 5 00 Oxen 2 90 4 3 90 Cows 1 50 0 3 00
Heifers
CLICACO.
Wheat—No. 2, spring 5840 794 Corn—Per bu 2540 253 Oats—Per bu 77 0 174
Lard
Hogs—Averages
Wheat-No. 2, red winter 70 6 70%
Pork— 10 75 @13 10 Lard— 6 50 @ 6 00
ST. LOUIS.
Wheat—No. 2 red, cash
Cattle—Native steers 300 64 75
KANSAS CITY

# Wheat—No. 2 hard 58% 59 Corn—No. 2 22 32 Cats—No. 2 17 417 Cattle—Stockers and feeders 2 4) 3 55 Hogs—Mixed Packers 3 30 43 45 Sheep—Lambs 3 2 4 0 3 5 NEWS IN BRIEF.

KANSAS CITY.

-No. 2 hard...

Contracts for new mail pouches were awarded to a man named Quinn of Cincinnati. Secretary Herbert will ask congress

to give him authority to award con-tracts for six new battleships. Fire destroyed the Montrose hotel at Montrose, Mo.

Joseph Jeffries is in jail at Colum-ia, Mo., on a charge of murdering his father.

South Dakota Methodists are to give a bull fight to raise money to build a church.