

THE FRONTIER.

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O'NEILL, NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the bank at Hickman.

There is a probability that Schuyler will have a chicory factory soon.

The Furnas school board will not furnish any more school supplies.

Tecumseh is having a series of revival meetings that are well attended.

A family of five children were taken sick with diphtheria at Gordon. Three have died.

Lagrippe has a hold on about two-thirds of the people of Benkelman at the present writing.

The Craig creamery, some time ago sold at sheriff's sale, will commence operations in a few days.

The break in the Burwell irrigating ditch is reported to be repaired in time to be ready when spring comes.

Theodore Foss of Sterling was chopping wood when the ax glanced and went half way through his foot.

Most Nebraska towns report that the ice harvest has been completed and dealers have secured all they want.

The Blair collar factory is behind on its orders for goods and more men will be put to work if the present rush continues.

Judge Crawford of Scribner won a \$50 suit of clothes from Hon. Nick Fritz a wager that McKinley would receive a majority of the popular vote.

Katie Stawieze, an 8-year-old girl, was run over and killed by the cars at South Omaha. Death was instantaneous, a part of the skull having been removed.

C. Green, a contractor on the Elk-horn road at Chadron, at the point of a gun, compelled Fred Thomas to give up some letters written to the latter by Green's wife.

John Wright, a school teacher near Howe, was found unconscious in the school house from an attack of paralysis. He was removed to Auburn, where he is now recovering.

Sheriff Kavanaugh of Platte county has offered a \$50 reward for the arrest and conviction of the person who stole a horse and buggy from the premises of Daniel Owens, a farmer living about ten miles west of Columbus.

A Cornsiller at Seward owned by the Vergin brothers is making a record for itself. One of the brothers lost an arm by getting it in the wheels, and a few days later another brother lost three fingers in the same manner.

J. H. Pope's barn near Silver Creek was entirely destroyed by fire. Eight head of valuable registered horses, several tons of hay and a quantity of grain were also consumed. Loss about \$2,000, partly covered by insurance.

The directors of the Table Rock Chautauqua have decided to hold the second annual meeting of that institution from June 30 to July 7. A program is being prepared that will excel all similar meetings of the kind in the state.

Judge Greene closed his last term of court in Kearney last week and then sent in his resignation to the governor, to take effect on the 15th. The new judge will have to be appointed at once, in order to hold the term of court in Loup City.

Rev. Isaac Irwin, a pioneer of Johnson county, died last week, aged 80. Mr. Irwin came to the county in 1860 and homesteaded a farm. He was a Baptist preacher of the old school and spent many years of his life in the uplifting of mankind.

O. R. Faine of Adams county shipped several head of fine fat cattle to Omaha. While at the scales weighing them one frisky steer caught him on its horns and tossed him up in a lively fashion for a short time, but he was not injured seriously.

Burglars again entered the post-office at Exeter the other night. The safe was blown open, but the robbers were frightened away before they could effect an entrance to the steel chest, where the cash, stamps and money orders were.

Philip Smith, who has just been appointed to a cadetship at West Point, is a typical Juniata boy. He has grown up in that city and is now teaching in the Juniata public school. He will take his examination for the cadetship at Leavenworth, Kan.

A Boston (Mass.) dispatch says: C. Victor Hart of Lincoln, Neb., was found on Charles street in an unconscious condition from the effects of a dose of Carbolic acid, evidently taken with suicidal intent. At a late hour he had not regained consciousness.

Two Indian boys, aged 14 and 16, came to Late Yeastons, in Burt county last week, tired and worn out. They ran away from the Indian school and walked all the way to Mr. Yeaton's. The boys said they were homesick and began to cry, saying they were so tired they could go no further. Mr. Yeaton kept them all night and took them up to the reservation next day.

A pathetic case representing the facility of belated justice occurred at Hubble. Louis Keiser, an old soldier, has been for the past fifteen years a hapless paralytic, his sole attendant being his wife, whose care and fidelity were unsurpassed. Some time ago he applied for a pension. Congressman Eilers, who personally visited Mr. Keiser, indorsed his application and last week wired the veteran that his bill, allowing \$75 per month, had passed the senate, and only awaited the signature of the president. Mr. Keiser died the day following the receipt of the good news.

The citizens of Hemingford and Box Butte county are looking forward for a prosperous year. Several fine business blocks will be constructed within the next six months. Several families have moved to the town in the past ten days and others are preparing to do so.

Evangelist Cole of Chicago has been holding a great revival at Holdrege. Nearly three hundred have professed faith in things spiritual.

Articles of incorporation of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund life association of Omaha were filed with the secretary of state. It is a mutual company and without capital stock.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

COUNTED IN THE PRESENCE OF BOTH HOUSES.

McKinley and Hobart Chosen by the People and Confirmed by Congress—271 for the Republican Ticket, 170 for Bryan, 149 for Sewall and 27 for Watson—Scenes of the Joint Session.

The Electoral Count Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The first public exercises in connection with the incoming administration occurred at the capitol to-day when the two houses of congress in joint session counted the electoral vote of the various states and heard Vice President Stevenson formally announce the election of William McKinley as President and Garrett A. Hobart as Vice President.

Shortly before 1 o'clock the members of the Senate left their chamber at the north side of the capitol and walked across to the House. Their approach was heralded by Colonel Richard J. Bright, sergeant-at-arms, who announced "The Senate of the United States." Then they filed in, preceded by Mr. Cox, clerk of the Senate, and Vice President Stevenson and took their seats in the first four rows to the right of the speaker's desk, which had been vacated for that purpose. The members of the House remained standing while the Senators took their places. The assistant of Mr. Cox carried the red cherry steel clasped box in which the returns of the forty-nine states were deposited.

Vice President Stevenson, who by law presided over the joint session, took his place by the side of Speaker Reed and then the tellers, Messrs. Lodge of Massachusetts and Blackburn of Kentucky on behalf of the Senate, and Grosvenor of Ohio and Richardson of Tennessee on behalf of the House, ascended to the clerk's desk immediately below the Speaker's table and prepared to count the vote.

Vice President Stevenson assumed the gavel and announced the purpose of the joint session and then unlocked the cherry box and broke the seal on the returns of each state as it was reached.

The formal certificate of Alabama was read in full by Mr. Blackburn, after which the reading of the long certificates was dispensed with on motion of Senator Sherman, the tellers simply announcing the results after ascertaining by inspection that they were in due form. It fell to the lot of Mr. Blackburn to announce first that the thirteen votes of Alabama had been cast for Bryan and Sewall. Mr. Lodge then announced eight votes of Arkansas for Bryan, five for Sewall and three for Watson. Mr. Grosvenor announced California's vote, eight for McKinley and one for Bryan. Mr. Richardson's first announcement was the four votes of Colorado for Bryan and Sewall. So the announcements progressed in alternation.

South Carolina's vote was counted without interruption. Representative Murray, who had talked of challenging the vote had left the Republican side and was in the rear row of the Democratic side. He made no attempt to interrupt the vote, which was recorded for Bryan in accordance with the returns.

At 1:40 o'clock the Vice President stated that the count had closed and directed the tellers to announce the result. There was a computation by the tellers.

Then Mr. Lodge announced: "The state of the vote for President and Vice President of the United States, as found by the tellers is: 'Whole number of electors, 447; of which a majority is 224. William McKinley of Ohio received 271 for President and William J. Bryan of Nebraska has received 176 votes. The state of the vote for Vice President is: Garrett A. Hobart has received 171 electoral votes, Arthur Sewall 149 and Thomas E. Watson 27 votes."

Mr. Lodge handed the result to the Vice President and Mr. Stevenson arose and repeated the detailed vote, adding the constitutional announcement that William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart were elected President and Vice President respectively for the term beginning March 4. This closed the proceedings, which lasted only fifty minutes and had been devoid of incident or applause. The Senators marched back to their chamber and the House adjourned.

TWO MEN DIE TOGETHER

Scotts, Neb., Merchants Asphyxiated Themselves in a Hotel.

GRAND ISLAND, Neb., Feb. 11.—Two well dressed men arrived here from the East yesterday and went to the best hotel in the city. Only one registered, saying he would go for both.

About noon the two men were found in their room dead. All the gas jets in the room were open full, and one jet, placed very high up, and of which no possible use could have been made for lighting purposes, was also open. To-day the two men were identified as Hugh Palin and Charles Lehman, merchants at Scotts.

Europe's Peace Disturbed.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—Public officials here and on the continent regard the situation in Crete as serious and as threatening the peace of the whole of Europe. In the event of a collision between Turkey and Greece it is doubtful whether the neutrality of the power could be maintained. The papers everywhere urge the powers to bring pressure to bear on Greece in order to prevent further aggravation of Turkey.

TROOPS IN A COURT ROOM.

Fifty Soldiers from Louisville Prevent Violence to a Negro Brute.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 11.—William Leback arrived here to day with fifty state troops from Louisville, and was brought into court to answer for criminal assault on Mrs. J. D. Clark. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the maximum in the penitentiary—the seven years penalty. The husband was in court and armed, but he did not get a chance to use his weapon. The trial and conviction lasted just one hour.

CUBANS NOT PACIFIED.

General Weyler's Recent Statements Shows to Be Wide of the Mark.

HAVANA, Feb. 11.—The various reports and statements of Captain General Weyler announcing the pacification of the province of Pinar del Rio and the almost complete disappearance of the insurgents in that part of the island are far from being borne out by facts. As a matter of fact, the insurgent forces in Pinar del Rio seem better off, more thoroughly equipped and disciplined than at any previous stage of the campaign.

In the neighborhood of Catalina and Las Cuevas are the insurgent leaders Varona Rivero and Luis Perez, with about 1,200 men, well armed and having plenty of ammunition, though poorly clad.

In the zone of Jaucua and Mula is the insurgent leader Lazo, with some 600 men. Lazo is wounded in both arms. In the districts of Bayas, Rio del Medio, Manganacos, Pena Blanca and Pan de Azucar, are various groups of insurgents with a total of over 500 men under Vidal Ducasl.

The friends of the insurgents intimate that a big surprise is being prepared for Captain General Weyler when he tries to return to Havana.

All the rumors published about prominent home rulers and former leaders of the ten years' war being engaged in treating for peace are entirely without foundation, and are only inspired by the Diario de la Marina and perhaps reproduced by some of the correspondents here.

The Spaniards here, it cannot be denied, are heartily sick of the war, expecting only those who are without money or property, and who actually make a better living out of the revolution than they ever did before or could hope to do again if peace is proclaimed. Then there is another class anxious for the war to continue—those who hope to better themselves considerably should the insurgents triumph.

ARBITRATION DEBATE.

Senators Morgan and Bacon Offer Important Amendments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The most important developments concerning the consideration of the arbitration treaty by the Senate's executive session yesterday were the offers of an amendment by Senator Morgan of Alabama, providing for the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the speech by the same Senator in favor of this proposition. Senator Morgan declared the conditions which called for the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had long since passed away. It was no longer binding on either nation, nor was it of any use or value to this nation, though it might be of importance to Great Britain in case the Nicaragua canal was constructed. With the treaty now under consideration, he said, no doubt the question of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty in effect would have to be submitted to arbitration.

While the old treaty was obsolete and disregarded, yet it was still used as a menace and bugaboo to the United States whenever the construction of the Nicaragua canal was advocated. Great Britain, declared Senator Morgan, had violated the treaty and abrogated it by occupying a portion of the territory of Honduras. Great Britain would use the treaty of arbitration to her advantage, and the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would be used in the same way unless it was declared to be void. There was no better occasion for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty than by so providing in this arbitration treaty, said Mr. Morgan.

Another important amendment was offered by Senator Bacon of Georgia. It provided for a modification of article 8 so as to relieve the southern states from any obligations that might arise under the bonds issued in the reconstruction days. The amendment was the result of a conference among the southern senators, who concluded the article as it now stands might render it possible to make these bonds, when held by subjects of Great Britain, the subject of arbitration. Mr. Bacon sought an opportunity to address the Senate on the amendment, but was prevented by the fact that Senator Morgan held the floor all day.

Reed's Extra Session Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Speaker Reed, it is said, will forestall legislation other than the tariff at the extra session by appointing two committees—those on ways and means and on mileage—and reserving the appointment of other committees until the regular session. While the action is unprecedented, the members say it would be legal, as Congress has frequently gone on for weeks before the speaker announced the committees.

Talmage Approves of the Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 11.—The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage was in the city yesterday. When asked for an expression on the Bradley-Martin bill, Dr. Talmage said: "I think that when factory during the manufacture of this lot was \$15,000; the same land in barley required only \$300 for labor. Beet culture, however, cannot be learned in a single season. It is high farming, intensive horticulture, like the market near our great cities, which is the result of fifty years' experience. Under the best management it takes from two to four seasons for the farmers in any locality to learn how to grow beets to the best advantage. Until this is done, the sugar factory is not assured of an abundant supply of beets of proper quality. Meanwhile the immense investment is at risk—from \$300,000 upward in each factory—and at best the factories can only run 100 or 150 days each year. Experience in this country has demonstrated that where the industry has survived this first stage it has in every case become well established, to the satisfaction and profit of the farmer, laborers, railroads and capitalists interested in the business.

The Postal Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The postoffice appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1897, completed by the House committee on postoffices and postroads, carries \$95,611,711 or \$3,040,150 more than for the current year and \$1,903,631 less than the estimate of the postmaster general. There is an increase in the allowance for the free delivery service, which is \$12,595,000 in this bill.

Bloodhounds for Every Sheriff.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—In the house Cox of Oregon introduced a bill to compel every sheriff to keep two bloodhounds to be used in tracking fugitives. They are to be permanent appendages of the sheriff's office, and when a sheriff goes out of office his bloodhounds are to go to his successor in office.

Munkasy's Magician.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Vienna confirms the report that Sir Michael Munkasy, the celebrated artist, is hopelessly insane.

\$100,000,000 A YEAR.

REPUBLICANS WILL ADD TO THE FARMERS' EARNINGS.

Their Plans for Substantial Aid in the Beet Sugar Industry in the United States—Will Soon Bring Promised Prosperity.

A round hundred millions is the sum which republicans propose to add to the earnings of the farmers of the United States, in a single item, if they succeed in carrying out the plans urged upon the ways and means committee at Washington last week. The way this is to be accomplished is by giving such encouragement to the beet sugar industry as to make it practicable for them to produce all the sugar for which this country now sends abroad \$100,000,000 annually. This question was argued by men who have not a dollar of personal interest in the beet sugar industry, but are moved by their belief that it is practicable to so manage beet sugar culture by tariff or bounty, or both, as to bring this result. It was evident that the republican members of the committee were greatly impressed with the facts presented, and are likely to give generous encouragement to this industry in framing the next tariff bill. One of the speakers, Mr. Herbert Myrick of New York, showed in his address that it now requires every pound of the wheat and flour exported by the United States during the past fiscal year to pay for the sugar imported. The total value of all live and dressed beef, beef products and lard exported during the past year barely equalled the amount paid for imported sugar. Our immense import trade in cotton represents in value only twice as much as our import of sugar. Our vast export of tobacco must be magnified thrice to counterbalance sugar imports. The barley, oats and rye, fruits and nuts, hops, vegetable oils, oleomargarine, butter and cheese, pork and hams that were exported last year all put together represent in value only two-thirds of the sugar imported. It is an economic crime to compel American farmers to raise staples in competition with the cheap-land-and-labor countries, with which to pay for imported sugar, besides standing the freight and commission both ways. No wonder agriculture is depressed, for not only are American farmers deprived of the home market for \$100,000,000 worth of goods annually, but imports of other products that can be grown within our borders average \$120,000,000 per year more—wool, hides, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, breadstuffs, dairy produce, fruits and nuts, hops, hay, oil, rice, flaxseed, bristles, bark, sumach, chicory, eggs, hair, etc. Add imports of manufactures of hides, wool and cotton, most of which could be made in this country from domestic produce, and we have a total of nearly \$300,000,000 a year, of which American farmers could, should and must, have a larger share without necessarily curtailing their exports of farm products.

Mr. Myrick stated that practical experience and scientific tests have shown that sugar beets can be grown from the Hudson river to the Pacific and from the Carolinas to the lakes as rich in saccharine content as those of Europe, which now furnishes so large a proportion of sugar to the world and makes it entirely from beets. The people, he said, want factories established to afford a market for these sugar beets, which they are willing to furnish at from \$4 to \$5 per ton. At these prices the crop is a new and profitable one. Every acre devoted to it will by so much reduce the competition in other branches of farming.

An acre of corn at the west, yielding forty bushels of grain worth 15 cents per bushel, will buy something more than 100 pounds of granulated sugar at the grocery store. That same acre of land devoted to sugar beets will produce from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of refined sugar, like the finest white sugar you can buy. The corn, under such conditions, returns about \$6 per acre for all the labor and capital invested in that crop. Sugar beets yield \$25 to \$50 per acre; while they require far more labor they pay for it and leave a profit of \$10 to \$25 per acre, which is handsome compared to the meager returns from corn, wheat, oats, etc. The labor item is of vast importance. In Californian experience, for every man who gets a job on a grain crop forty-one are employed to raise beets. The labor on 225 acres of beets yielding 6,082 tons (including \$3,500 pay-roll at factory during the manufacture of this lot) was \$15,000; the same land in barley required only \$300 for labor.

Beet culture, however, cannot be learned in a single season. It is high farming, intensive horticulture, like the market near our great cities, which is the result of fifty years' experience. Under the best management it takes from two to four seasons for the farmers in any locality to learn how to grow beets to the best advantage. Until this is done, the sugar factory is not assured of an abundant supply of beets of proper quality. Meanwhile the immense investment is at risk—from \$300,000 upward in each factory—and at best the factories can only run 100 or 150 days each year. Experience in this country has demonstrated that where the industry has survived this first stage it has in every case become well established, to the satisfaction and profit of the farmer, laborers, railroads and capitalists interested in the business.

Europe is now sending us nearly 100 times as much beet sugar as she did fifteen or seventeen years ago. She has developed her beet sugar industry by a liberal system of direct subsidies, high protection and export bounties, until the European beet sugar industry has practically ruined the cane sugar industry of the tropics and monopolized

the sugar markets of the world.

To complete the destruction of the American sugar industry, or at least to prevent the further development of the beet sugar business in this country, Germany has recently increased its export bounties. And France is about to follow suit. This enables their sugar to be sold in the United States below the cost of production in this country. What is needed is a reasonable specific duty on all imported sugar, with an additional discrimination duty from countries having an export bounty, equal to that bounty. Then, with such aid as the various states and localities interested may offer to secure sugar factories, the beet sugar industry could be put on its feet in this country within a few years. Mr. Myrick added that, during the past sixty days farmers' organizations have been founded in several hundred counties to advance their interests in raising sugar beets, in securing factories to work up the crop, to obtain needed legislation to develop the industry, and to protect it against the trust. It is now proposed to unite these and hundreds of new organizations in a national sugar-beet growers' society.

Business and Finance.

Holiday week—between Christmas and the first day of the new year—is always a quiet one in trade circles. The financial world is preparing for the payment of dividends and interest on Jan. 1, and naturally no new financial enterprises are begun. But the Christmas trade, taking the country over, was good—even better than was expected. While the tendency was toward the buying of less costly grades of goods, the volume of the holiday traffic was so large as to be a surprise, for business men have grown pessimistic in the three years since the panic of 1893, and were not disposed to expect anything satisfactory.

The bank troubles in Chicago, precipitated by the failure of the National Bank of Illinois, did not have any serious results. This was because the failure was not the result of general conditions, which are recognized as sound, but because of individual mismanagement of the worst sort. The stability of the general run of the banks of the country is shown by the fact that the failure produced no ill effects save to institutions which were connected with the ill-starred bank.

The real abundance of funds is markedly shown in New York by the ease of the money market. While preparations are going actively forward for the January payment of interest and dividends, the interest rate shows but little appreciation. In New York time money was liberally offered last week, and the demand was not eager, as borrowers appear to have made their contracts freely earlier in the month.

Won't Pay to Hear Him.

Cincinnati special: William J. Bryan stopped here an hour to-day on his way from his lecture at Atlanta. While saying that his lecture was a success, it is understood that he does not look with favor on his lecture engagement, and may ask to be relieved. He remarked to a close friend that he had made a mistake in undertaking to deliver a series of non-partisan lectures.

A dispatch from Atlanta says: It is probable that Bryan's lecture tour will be abandoned. He delivered the first of a series of fifty lectures, for which he was to receive \$50,000, here Wednesday night. While the Grand opera house was filled to the doors, and the audience numbered 4,700 people, the receipts are said to have been only \$1,534. Deducing the \$1,000 paid to Mr. Bryan and the expenses paid for hire of the theater, printing, lighting, etc., the margin of profit left to Mr. Bryan's manager would not be sufficient to encourage him to continue the series.

V. E. McBee announces that he has transferred to an Eastern syndicate or club his interest in the Bryan lecture contract. He says that some time ago he received an offer which meant a handsome premium on his contract, but he would do nothing without Mr. Bryan's full indorsement. This he received, and the transfer is announced. It is generally believed, however, that either the Seaboard Air line people did not like their general superintendent figuring in outside schemes, or that this is an advance indication that the lecture course is to be abandoned. Bryan's friends say he is not enthusiastic over the lecture idea and would like to get out of it. If Mr. Bryan's tour is abandoned, it will not be the first instance of a political celebrity failing to turn his prominence to financial account. A few months ago Senator Hill entered upon an extended course of lectures. It came to an end after four appearances. The receipts were not sufficient to pay the lecturer and compensate his managers for the outlay and risk.

Raises Worms for a Living.

In Hancock county, Maine, there's a man who earns a lot of spare cash by the culture of worms—plain, everyday angle-worms. He has a plot of land fixed up for the purpose, and he plants the crop and waters it and looks after it as one would potatoes or parsnips. The most of his worms go to the fish hatcheries at Green lake, where they are heartily appreciated as edible by the trout and salmon.

A Genius.

Talk of successful men! Look at McDivies. When he came to the city ten years ago there were several thousand men here who had from \$5 to \$5,000 apiece in their pockets, and McDivies didn't have 50 cents in his pocket. Well, sir, all the money that those other men had is now in McDivies' possession. That's what I call genius, sir, yes, sir, genius.—Boston Transcript.

CORBETT AND GOV. SADLER

The Pugilist and the Governor of Nevada Meet.

RENO, Nev., Feb. 12.—Pugilist Corbett passed through Reno, Nev., last night on his way to San Francisco, and Governor Sadler of the Sage Brush state was one of the first to clamber aboard the train for presentation to Corbett. He shook Corbett by the hand heartily.

"I am pleased to meet you, Mr. Corbett," said His Excellency, making a critical survey of Corbett's towering figure and broad shoulders.

"And I am pleased to meet you," replied Corbett. "You proved by signing that glove contest measure and giving the people what they wanted that there was no hypocrisy about you. It needed some convictions with the strength of his convictions to break the ice in matters of this kind. It is to be hoped that your example will be followed and that there will be less hypocrisy about things of this kind in the future."

AGAINST TRUSTS.

The Illinois Appellate Court Renders a Decision of Much Interest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The appellate court has affirmed the decree of the superior court of Cook county removing the Farmers' Loan and Trust company from the position of co-trustee of the Lake Street Elevated railroad first mortgage.

The decision holds that an outside trust company must deposit \$200,000 with the state auditor in the same manner as Illinois trust companies are compelled to do, and failure to do that makes them liable to removal. The eastern trust companies are not likely to comply with this ruling. They declare that if they should deposit \$200,000 with the state auditor of Illinois half the other states in the union would pass legislation compelling them to make similar deposits, and that would be impracticable.

CANAL BILL ABANDONED.

Senator Morgan Will Try to Bring It Up During the Extra Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Morgan, the champion of the Nicaragua canal bill, announced in the Senate yesterday his abandonment of that measure for the present session of Congress, and, thereupon, it was displaced by the bankruptcy bill. He gave notice that he would renew his advocacy of the bill at an early day of the coming extra session.

The bankruptcy bill succeeded to the advantageous position of "unfinished business," but the debate went over until to-day. The agricultural appropriation bill was taken up late in the day and passed at \$3,255,500. It led to lively debate, in which Secretary Morton was sharply criticised by Senators Vest, Chandler, Tillman and others.

Wanted Permission to Carry a Gun.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Nettie Cravens, who alleges that she is the contract widow of ex-Senator James G. Fair, complained at police headquarters that she is being harassed by private detectives and that she is in constant fear of a murderous attack upon her. She asked permission to carry a pistol, but the police commissioners declined to grant her request.

Colored Lad Sues a Congressman.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Henry Jarvis, a colored bell boy who was arrested some time ago, tried and acquitted on the charge brought by Representative Boatner of Louisiana, of robbing him of \$25, has sued the congressman for \$30,000. The boy claims his good name and reputation and standing in the community has been injured.

To Dispense With Sherman.

CANTON, Ohio, Feb. 12.—According to a private dispatch from Washington, received yesterday by a local follower of Foraker, President-elect McKinley has decided to dispense with Senator Sherman as prospective secretary of state to save the party in this state from disruption and the state offices from the Democrats.

Pennsylvania Capital Removal.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—Senator Thomas of Philadelphia introduced a bill to remove the state capital to Philadelphia, provided that Philadelphia shall file a legal agreement on the part of the city to furnish the state the necessary site for the capitol and public buildings.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.		
Butter—Creamery separator...	18	@ 20
Butter—Choice family country...	13	@ 14
Eggs—Fresh...	22	@ 23
Spring Chickens—Dressed...	5	@ 6
Turkeys...	10	@ 11
Geese and Ducks...	7	@ 8
Cranberries—per bu...	6	@ 7
Lemons—Choice Messina...	3	@ 3.50
Honey—Fancy white...	13	@ 14
Onions, per bu...	75	@ 1.00
Beans—Hand-picked Navy...	1.25	@ 1.35
Potatoes...	25	@ 30
Sweet Potatoes per bu...	1.75	@ 2.00
Oranges, per box...	3.00	@ 3.50
Hay—Upland, per ton...	4.00	@ 5.00
Apples, per bu...	1.50	@ 2.00

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.		
Hogs—Light mixed...	3.25	@ 3.40
Hogs—Heavy weights...	3.20	