

THE FRONTIER.

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O'REILLY, NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA.

LOUISVILLE is in the midst of quite a building boom.

The Volunteers of America have established barracks at Columbus.

Fremont contains over 300 unlicensed dogs, which the marshal proposes to exterminate unless the license is paid.

The board of supervisors of Nance county, appointed J. W. Whitney county treasurer, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Theodore Lenker.

Nellie Roeker, a young girl working at the Junction hotel, Norfolk, attempted to commit suicide by taking laudanum. Vigorous medical treatment saved her.

The supreme court has adjourned until June 1, and has not handed down a decision in the case of George W. Morgan, who was convicted in the district court of having killed Ida Gaskill.

Mrs. L. F. Dran, wife of a merchant tailor in Central City, attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine. Doctors succeeded in saving her. Domestic troubles was the cause of the attempt.

At Modale, Iowa, Sheriff Mencke in company with Deputy Sheriff Grebe of Douglas county, caught Fred Gordon, who stole a horse belonging to Dan C. Callahan of Omaha. He formerly worked for Callahan.

Word has been received from Wellington, Kan., that M. C. Mitchell, a well known stock buyer of Holdrege and proprietor of the Mitchell hotel at that place, was run over by the cars and died after a short time.

The bank of Johnston has had its doors closed by the state bank examiner. The bank has been known for some time to be in a weak condition, and as a consequence no deposits have been taken since Nov. 1, 1896.

Rev. John C. Galland, who has been in charge of the St. James Episcopal church in Fremont since last fall, presented his resignation at the last Sunday morning service. The announcement was a surprise to the congregation.

A Seward county farmer who fed about 1,400 head of sheep last winter told the editor of the Nebraska Farmer recently that he had realized 90 cents per bushel for all the corn fed to them. He has gone for more sheep for summer feeding.

John Jones, proprietor of a hotel at Scribner, was brought to Fremont to answer to the complaint filed by a girl employed at his hotel, charging him with being the father of her unborn child. He was bound over to the district court. Jones has a family.

Artisan and engine men running between Sidney and Cheyenne have received personal letters from the superintendent prohibiting them from making purchases of butter, eggs and other farm produce in Sidney and carrying it with them to Cheyenne.

A man named Hager, who lives a few miles from Bloomington, was cleaning his bicycle, and was trying to see how fast he could make the wheels go round. His hands caught in the spokes, cutting one finger off, breaking another and badly bruising the whole hand.

At a recent council meeting in Beatrice, a committee of five was appointed to confer with the Chicago capitalists who are asking for a bonus for a sugar cane syrup factory. It is proposed to use what is known as the Paddock pasture water plant for the new enterprise.

G. B. Sprick, Charles Jones and J. D. Reynolds, of Columbus, each lost a valuable dog last week by poison. One dog brought a bone and fell over while gnawing it. The symptoms showed that strychnine had been used. The dogs were all good blooded animals, the cure escaping.

WILHELM FISHER was arraigned in the district court of Otoe county for stealing a team of horses from a farmer near Nebraska City. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to six years in the penitentiary. He is 75 years old, decrepit and bent with age. He is said to have served several terms in the Kansas penitentiary for similar offenses.

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors of Butler county to receive and consider bids for the refunding of the Omaha and Republican Valley railroad 10 per cent. bonds issued in 1877, the bonds of Butler county to the amount of \$69,000, bearing 5 per cent. semi-annual interest, to run fifteen years with no option, were sold to Smith & Co., of Toledo, O., at par, plus \$10 premium.

THE Beatrice Chautauqua program will be placed in the hands of the people in a few days. The program is an exceptionally good one, comprising the best talent in different branches of the country affords. Rev. T. DeWitt Talma, gave lectures on Saturday, June 19, and preaches Sunday, the 20th. W. J. Bryan will lecture Saturday, June 26, and Rev. Sam Small will lecture the same evening and preach the day following.

A GIRL named Rogers, a domestic in the family of R. N. Day, a farmer living a mile south of Tekamah, was assaulted and raped by a tramp between 10 and 11 o'clock the other day. Miss Rogers and Mrs. Day were alone on the place and the former had started for an evening. As she was passing through some bushes the fellow sprang out upon her and after roughly choking her accomplished his purpose. The victim is twenty years of age, and the daughter of a farmer living near Craig. Her assailant is at large, but hampers her in his flight.

EXAMINATIONS of applicants for teachers' diplomas will be held June 9 and 10 at the state superintendent's office at the state house, and at the county superintendent's office at North Platte and the high school buildings at Omaha, Fremont, Hastings, Norfolk and Grand Island.

Word the Salvationists and the American Volunteers have established themselves at Columbus.

In the midst of a storm at Table Rock the military officer Miss Maggie Weston and Elva Layman was struck by lightning, killing their shop with them and small of brimstone. The horses were stunned.

SQUABBLE OVER PLATE GLASS.

EFFORTS TO REDUCE THE TARIFF RATE LOST.

MR. JONES HEARD FROM.

The Arkansas Senator Stirs Up a Lively Tilt—Profits of the Plate Glass Trust Aired—Senator Morgan Lets Go a Few Sharp Raps at Speaker Reed.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Senate resumed its work at noon today with its usual calm prevailing after the stormy events of yesterday. The tariff bill was taken up on motion of Mr. Aldrich and considered from the point reached yesterday, paragraph 100.

An agreement was reached striking out the provision that all fluted, rolled, ribbed or rough plate glass, when ground or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as finished cast polished plate glass unfinished.

On the paragraph as to unpolished cast polished plate glass, small size, Mr. Jones of Arkansas moved to reduce the rate from 8 cents to 5 cents per square foot. In this connection Mr. Jones declared that the increase of duty on all classes of plate glass was astounding. In one case, he said, the rate was increased 83 per cent above the high rate of the McKinley act, which, he asserted, had been repudiated by the people because of its high rates. This was an attempt to raise the price of mirrors in cheap furniture for poor people, while the large sized glass bought by people of wealth had its rates reduced. This was the peculiarity of the whole bill, as though the Senators in charge of the bill had in mind the old proverb: "To him who hath shall be given, and to him who hath not shall be taken away," etc.

When Mr. Jones referred to the enormous dividends declared by the plate glass trust, Mr. Platt of Connecticut stated that no dividends had been declared in the last three years. Mr. Vest of Missouri added that the entire plate glass trade, with a few trifling exceptions, was controlled by the combine which met annually at Pittsburg, to fix rates, etc. Mr. Jones presented a statement showing that the plate glass combination had made profits of about \$3,500,000 in twenty-two months, on a capital of \$2,000,000. Mr. Quay of Pennsylvania read a letter from the Pittsburg Plate Glass company, declaring that any statements that it was a trust combine in restraint of trade was untrue.

After a lengthy debate on the plate glass schedule the motion of Senator Jones of Arkansas to reduce the rate on rough plate glass from 8 to 5 cents, was defeated—yeas 21, nays 23.

Senator Quay made a motion in the Senate this afternoon to adjourn over Monday in honor of Decoration day. The motion was discussed at some length, a number of Republicans saying they thought the tariff bill should be pressed.

The Democrats supported the motion. Senator Morgan, discussing it, said he regretted that the Republican House of Representatives was compelled to meet Monday by the autocratic ruler of that body. He said the House of Representatives was compelled to follow the dictates of one man, and Congress was dishonoring itself by being subject to one man.

NO TAX ON POLICIES.

A Decision in Indiana Against the Taxing of Life Insurance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—Judge Allen of the Marion circuit court today granted the injunction asked for by John H. Holliday and others against the state board of tax commissioners and other taxing officers, restraining them from levying a tax on life insurance policies. The court holds that no law has ever been passed by the legislature authorizing the taxation of life insurance policies, and that the general law on taxation could not be construed to include them. The legislature had all taxing powers and it could not delegate such power, even if it chose to do so.

A Fireman's Monument.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Next Monday the firemen of Chicago will dedicate a monument to the firemen and citizens who met death in the cold storage building fire in the World's fair grounds July 10, 1893. In that conflagration fifteen men in all were either burned to death or so injured in jumping that they died soon afterwards.

River Falling at El Paso.

EL PASO, Texas, May 31.—The river fell several inches last night and the water in the flooded districts has fallen off. All the destitute and sick have been provided for and there is no suffering.

Decoration Day at Topeka.

TOPEKA, Kan., May 31.—Memorial Day was observed in Topeka by the usual floral decoration of graves of dead soldiers in the forenoon and a parade and speeches in the afternoon. Colonel J. H. Gilpatrick of Leavenworth delivered an address.

A Kansas Bank in Liquidation.

ST. PAUL, Kan., May 31.—The bank of Osage Mission of this city has gone into voluntary liquidation, and is paying off the depositors in full. The stringency of the late banking law is said to be the cause.

SECRETARY GAGE SPEAKS.

Addresses a Banquet at Cincinnati on the Tariff and Finance.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—The crowning event of the visit of the commercial clubs of St. Louis, Chicago and Boston was the banquet at the Clifton mansion of Alexander McDonald, who was host for the Cincinnati club. Lucien Wulsin, president of the Cincinnati club, opened the speaking with an address of welcome.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage was vociferously applauded as he rose to speak. He said, in beginning his remarks, that before coming he had called on the President and asked permission to say for the administration that there must be proper revenue raised, and there must be a sound system of currency established. The President said: "That is exactly what I want you to say." Mr. Gage continued:

"As to the great fabric now before Congress known as the tariff bill, I have nothing to say in detail. I want to bear testimony, however, to the good faith of those in both houses who have that measure in charge. They are fully conscious of their great responsibility and are working faithfully to discharge it. Nor do I think that the opponents of these measures are likely to oppose with willful and unjust obstructions the course of legislation. Protest there will be—more or less fencing for position must be expected, but having now come into contact with many of the representatives of the people in both houses of Congress, I deem it my duty to bear witness, so far as it may have value, to the honorable and patriotic motives that inspire the minds of the great majority, whether upon one side of the house or the other, and I prophesy an early result in the national councils to which this great committee question is now committed.

"I make these remarks, not to defend a body for which I hold no commission to speak, but to correct, in one direction if I may say, the operation of an injurious sentiment—a sentiment which is sowing its seeds in many directions. It is dividing classes, destroying unity and breeding hatred. The one word for that is 'distrust.' Faith and courage lead to conquest and victory. Distrust paralyzes and destroys.

"As to the financial question, to which I have already referred, I must content myself with few words. I am glad that they may be words of assurance. If any of you harbor the suspicion that the administration but just now installed into the responsibilities of high office, has forgotten, or is likely to forget, the mandate of the people whose vote in finances rang out loud and clear in November last, put that suspicion aside. It was unjust and unfounded. In good time and in proper order the affirmative evidences of my declaration will appear. The revival of industry is near, and with the establishment of a revenue law sufficient to bring into the treasury an amount adequate to meet the reasonable needs of our government, and with the establishment of our finances on a sound and enduring basis, nothing now foreseen can delay the recovery of past losses, and the inauguration of a new forward movement along the lines of material advancement and social progress."

FRENCH BIMETALLISTS.

National Bimetallist League Meets at Paris—Address by the Premier.

PARIS, May 31.—There were 400 delegates present today at the annual meeting of the National Bimetallist League. Deputy Fougere presided. M. Threy, secretary of the League, read the report. It set forth that the leading event of the year was the election of President McKinley, which gave great satisfaction to bimetallists. He dwelt upon the necessity of bringing the movement to a definite issue before the expiration of Mr. McKinley's term of office. The French government had done excellent work, which the international negotiations would reveal. It had persevered in seeking the co-operation of Great Britain because the latter's participation would disarm the worst opponents and give international bimetallism a permanent and solid basis. The report added:

"The English horizon is less dark than asserted. The presence of the American delegates in Paris may greatly hasten a solution of the question. France and America could easily come to an agreement if England was inclined to a serious effort in favor of silver, and Germany would follow her example. It is upon this that the question of international bimetallism, therefore, depends for its practical solution."

An elaborate banquet was given to the delegates to the National Bimetallist league at the Hotel Continental. Senator Wolcott, ex-Vice President Stevenson and General Paine, the American commissioners, occupied the seats of honor.

Premier Melline dwelt at some length upon the inconvenience caused by fluctuations in exchange and the importance of solving this problem. He said that France alone could not settle this question. The co-operation of other powers was necessary, but the United States had brought the matter before Europe in a decisive way by sending commissioners whose ability and knowledge of the subject enabled them to speak with authority. "France, under these circumstances," he said, in conclusion, "will support the efforts of the United States for a great cause."

Before resuming his seat the premier gave the toast, "The Union of France and the United States and the Health of the Most Worthy American Representatives."

M. Threy read a large number of telegrams of congratulation from foreign bimetallist leagues. None of the American commissioners spoke.

Kansas Woman Elected President.

DAYTON, O., May 31.—The Women's Home and Foreign Missionary society of the general synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church closed its sessions here yesterday. Mrs. A. G. Bond of Salina, Kan., was elected president.

RAILROAD DECISION.

COMMISSIONERS' RULES ARE NOT BINDING.

Iowa Supreme Court Renders an Important Decision—It is Favorable for the Shipper—Prospects for a Great Amount of Litigation.

Decides for the Shipper.

The supreme court has handed down an important railroad decision, holding that the maximum rates fixed by the commissioners are not necessarily to be assumed as reasonable, and that in the event unreasonable rates are charged, even if it be shown that they are the commissioners' rates, the shipper who is overcharged may recover damages in triple the amount of the overcharge. The case is of J. A. Harris & Co. against the C. H. & Q. railroad. Harris & Co. of Council Bluffs shipped large quantities of sand to Creston prior to July 20, 1893. On that date, the commissioners, after a hearing, decided that the old rate on sand, although it was the commissioners' rate, was excessive and prohibitive. A lower rate was put in and Harris & Co. sued to recover the difference between the old excessive rate and the new one. The lower court held that the rate being the commissioners' schedule there could be no recovery. The supreme court reverses this. It holds that the commissioners' rate are only prima facie reasonable, and that if it can be shown by evidence that the rates are in fact excessive and prohibitive of traffic the shipper may recover. Harris & Co. showed that the difference between the rate they paid and the reasonable rate established after the hearing was \$313.38. The supreme court declares that they are entitled to recover in three times this sum.

The importance of the case lies in the fact that it sustains the right of the shipper to recover for overcharges, even if the charges were given color by the fact that they were within the maximum fixed by the commissioners. It means that in all probability an immense amount of litigation will be commenced to recover for alleged overcharges. The commissioners say the decision merely sustains the action of the legislature in refusing to give the commissioners power to absolutely fix rates. The power to fix maximums was given instead. The federal supreme court decisions sustain the view of the Iowa court. Appeals from the rates may be taken in court, independent of the commissioners or their rates.

School Funds Increasing.

The semi-annual state school apportionment will be paid to the various counties within a few days. State Superintendent Jackson is now at work apportioning the amount between counties. The total amount available is \$263,236.03. There are 348,538 children of school age and the rate per pupil on which the apportionment is made is \$1.03. The total is higher than it has been for several years. Not since 1893 has the amount reached \$300,000. Interest on sales and leases on school lands are the principal sources from which the school apportionment is derived. The increased amount available at this time is considered tangible evidence that people are paying what they owe the state. Collections have been made by the proper officers without much trouble.

The apportionment for May, 1893, amounted to \$256,998, and the rate per pupil was 70 cents. In May, 1896, it was \$260,410, the rate per pupil being 74 cents. In December, 1896, it amounted to \$231,958, and the rate per pupil was 66 cents. The December apportionment for 1896 was reduced by the loss of \$24,000 which was in default state depositories.

War at the Seasons.

Des Moines dispatch to the Omaha Bee: The biggest family war ever turned loose in the state house is on. It began with a demand by Attorney General Remley for more commodious quarters. He wanted part of the rooms of the adjutant general. That officer announced that he had already too little room to manage a military campaign and protested. Then the attorney general concluded that the rooms of the agricultural society or railroad commissioners would answer, and the council ordered a hearing. All the officers were on hand and there was an all-day session, which developed into a state of open war. The council was convinced that the state house is not half big enough and that the state's business would have to stop if any of the officers were interfered with. The council's power to interfere with the assignment of offices was questioned and the matter was hung up until this could be determined. Things are so serious that one-half of the occupants of the capitol are not on speaking terms with the other half.

Kansas Man Comm to Sule de.

George Chain of Nortonville, Kansas, committed suicide at Highland inn, Creston, by shooting himself in the head. He came to the hotel from Atchison. He left a short notice giving the address of his father, N. F. Chain, Marlborough.

Judge Gets and a Jury at Osceola have been having a tussle with the case, State of Nebraska against Charles Swan, who was charged with stealing harness. He proved by Mrs. Curtis a complete alibi. Mrs. Curtis swearing that he was at her home at the time he was charged with taking the harness and as a result Mr. E. F. Curtis has filed a suit for divorce, charging adultery against Mrs. Curtis at that time and at divers other times and places.

Caught by His Footprints.

Mason City dispatch: The villain who twice attempted to wreck the Illinois Central flyer by placing obstructions across the rails, each time nearly accomplishing his purpose, has been run down by Sheriff Parker. He gives his name as Louis E. Hyde of Ely, Ia. It was a neat piece of detective work on the part of Parker, as his only clue was the tracks made by the man's shoes, the soles of which left peculiar marks in the earth. He is now in Floyd county jail awaiting the action of the September grand jury. He has confessed the crime.

NOT GUILTY.

So Says the Jury in the Case of Havemeyer.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—There was again the same crowd of distinguished persons at the Havemeyer trial this morning. When court opened District Attorney Davis entered upon his reply to the motion of the defense to order an acquittal, which Mr. Havemeyer's counsel argued yesterday. Mr. Davis took up the six propositions upon which the defense based the motion and met them in order, though not as laid down by the defense.

After the prosecution closed its argument the judge sustained the motion of the defense and the jury, in accordance with the instructions of the court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

It is understood by many that the acquittal of Mr. Havemeyer would cause the indictments against John E. Searles, secretary of the refining company, and Mr. Edwards and Mr. Shriver, the newspaper men, to be quashed. Mr. Davis, the district attorney, however, said that the verdict in this case would not affect the case of John E. Searles, whose trial will be proceeded with to-morrow. Mr. Davis said that Mr. Searles had directly refused to answer questions, and that his case was in no way parallel with that of Mr. Havemeyer's.

INVESTORS SWINDLED.

New Yorkers Caught for Much Money—Touched by a Promoter.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The many persons who were inveigled into all sorts of schemes by Dr. G. H. Griffin, who formerly had an office at No. 19 Broadway, are mourning the loss of their money and wondering what has become of the smooth-tongued promoter. Dr. Griffin left town suddenly a short time ago, and only now is the extent of his scheming coming to light. The companies which he organized are too numerous to mention. Among them were the Nansimo Coal Mining company of British Columbia, the Central Islip Land and Improvement company of Long Island, the Massapequa Land and Improvement company of Long Island, the West Asbury Water company and the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke company of West Virginia.

In addition to these corporate concerns he was interested in a syndicate which intended to build a railroad through the coal fields of New Brunswick, Canada. One of the first persons whom he interested in the railroad project was George Demetz. Mr. Demetz invested \$10,000 in the railroad, and later turned over to Dr. Griffin \$5,000 in addition. The road was never built.

Hardly had this deal been begun before Dr. Griffin announced himself as the owner of large and valuable coal properties in British Columbia and organized a company by the name of the Nansimo Coal Mining company, of British Columbia, under the laws of West Virginia. Stock was issued to the amount of \$3,000,000, and bonds amounting to \$1,500,000. Dr. Griffin was president of the company and several New Yorkers were interested financially in the scheme. The bonds and stocks were printed in Montreal, and the Western Loan and Trust company of Montreal registered the bonds of the company and guaranteed the interest on them, amounting to \$180,000 per year.

Dr. Griffin then went to London to dispose of them, but, meanwhile, the trust company investigated in British Columbia and cabled to London, which prevented his selling the bonds to investors there.

As president of the Panther Mountain Coal and Coke company of West Virginia Griffin received \$500,000 in bonds, which he was to dispose of in London. He found it difficult to sell the bonds and obtained a loan on them of something like \$50,000.

WHISKY-DRINKING WAGER.

Three Chicagoans Entered the Race—One Dead, Two Dying.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Yesterday afternoon in a saloon kept by Carl Schoepfer a number of men engaged in an argument as to who could drink the most whisky. Finally Jacob Conrad, Joseph Bolun and Carl Esteben began the contest. The saloonkeeper supplied the whisky in small beer glasses. Conrad was ahead on the number of glasses drank when he collapsed and fell to the floor. He was dragged into a room and left lying on the floor, while the other two drank on. They became unconscious in a short time and were left lying on the floor beside Conrad. Word was sent to the police, and when they reached the place Conrad was dead. Bolun dying and Esteben in a critical condition. The saloonkeeper was arrested, charged with manslaughter.

Agriculture for Alaska.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The secretary of agriculture has appointed a board, of which E. Killen of Oregon City, Ore., chairman of the board of regents of the Oregon agricultural college, and Botanist Evans of this city, are members, to go to Alaska to investigate the needs of an agricultural experiment station in that territory, and to secure data incident to the establishment of such an institution. The party will sail from Tacoma June 8.

Foreign Honors for Pullman.

CHICAGO, May 28.—George M. Pullman has received from Archduke Rainer two magnificent medals and a richly wrought diploma as testimonials of honor and merit in founding and building the most perfect town in the world. This distinction for the suburb came as the result of an exhibition in the International Hygienic and Pharmaceutical exposition in Prague, of which the archduke was promoter. Pullman won against the settlements created by Krupp, the gun man, Stumm, the great maker of steel, and Baron von Ringhofer.

Russia for Russians.

St. Petersburg, May 29.—An important and far-reaching law forbids the carrying of trade of sea in foreign vessels and under any but the Russian flag between all Russian ports of the Baltic and the Black sea and the Pacific coast. The law will not go into operation until 1900.

Ex-Senator Call After a Job.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Ex-Senator Call of Florida has made a formal application for appointment as a member of the Dawes Indian commission, and has the indorsement of a number of his former colleagues in the Senate.

GIRLS ON THE BLOCK.

Auctioned to Soldiers Under the Most Revolting Circumstances.

HAVANA, May 29.—Alicia of Cuban girls has been reported at a small town in Pinar del Rio, where there is a garrison with 400 troops. The soldiers seized a pacific camp recently, capturing eight men and fifteen girls and women. Seven of the girls, 15 to 20 years old, were put on the block and sold under the most revolting circumstances, and sold to the highest bidder, the soldiers sacrificing their arms and equipments to their more fortunate fellow soldiers for cash to purchase a girl. One of the sergeants acted as auctioneer.

Two of the prettiest girls, one 15, the other 17, were sold to one man, a mule driver. As he had no means some curiosity was expressed as for whom he was acting. It was discovered afterward that the girls were in the quarters of Colonel Jesus del Monte and Captain Arizor, the commanding officers of the place.

CALHOUN AT WORK.

The Havana papers have denounced this outrage, and say that the palace officials should put a stop to the practice.

It is stated among the American colony that United States Commissioner Calhoun has been informed of these and similar practices, and that, much to the worry of the Spanish officials, he is collecting evidence upon this subject. He has already been given sufficient evidence to prove the existence of many horrible practices on the part of the Spanish officers as regards their conduct toward the Cuban women. The atrocities perpetrated in Guanabacoa under Major Pondevilla, have been verified by him as strictly as possible.

BURNED BY GUERRILLAS.

Norma, near Santa Clara, was burned last week by the Spanish guerrillas because a Cuban detachment had passed through a few days previous. The guerrillas raided the place at night, roughly took the leading citizens out of their houses by brute force, compelling the women members to leave also, without giving them time to dress. They assembled them in the square and gave them ten minutes to pray before being shot. The houses were set on fire and the inhabitants prevented from rescuing any of their belongings. Afterward the commanding officer listened to the frenzied pleadings of the women and children and released most of the men. Four of the principal residents were shot, it being alleged that they carried information to the Cubans. The women were insulted, and several of them were assaulted by troops.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

Patents have been allowed but not yet issued as follows: To I. T. Evans of Clive for an improvement in his triple v-shaped drag harrow covered by his prior patents. The improvements facilitate the self-adjustment of the parts as required to operate advantageously in passing over uneven surfaces.

To Bessie Larson of Ruthven for an attachment to pole yokes to prevent the dangers incident to accidental separation of the yoke from the pole when the vehicle to which they are hitched is advancing. An undivided half has been assigned to Dr. G. Baldwin of the same place.

To the Rhoads and Carman Buggy Co. of Marshalltown, assignee of A. B. Arnold, for an improvement in four wheeled vehicles to keep the elliptic springs perpendicular and to prevent the lurching motions incident to the body or box and persons seated thereon when the carriage is advancing on a rough road or over obstructions in the way of the wheels.

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Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our service upon the same terms as Hawkeyes.

THOS. G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents. Des Moines, Ia., May 26, 1897.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Butter-Creamery separator, Eggs-Fresh, Spring Chickens, Hens-Per lb., Lemons-Choice Messina, Honey-Fancy white, Onions, per bu., Beans-Handpicked Navy, Potatoes-New, per bu., Apples-Choice per bu., etc.

SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Hogs-Light mixed, Hogs-Heavy weights, Beef Steers, Bulls, Wyoming Feeders, Milk and springers, Stags, Calves, Cows, Horses, Stockers and Feeders, Sheep-Western, Sheep-Eastern.

CHICAGO.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2 Spring, Corn-No. 2, Oats-No. 2, Cattle-Stockers and feeders.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with columns for commodity names and prices. Includes items like Wheat-No. 2, Corn-No. 2, Oats-No. 2, Cattle-Stockers and feeders.