## NEBRASKA.

South OMAHA has been divided into four election districts.

THE national good roads convention will be held in Omaha next year.

A NEW Methodist church has been dedicated at Chambers, Holt county. REV. H. C. HARMON of Nebraska City has accepted a call at Lead City,

THE business men of Hastings are contemplating holding a series of carnivals this fall.

MERRICK county voters will this fall settle the question whether the county shall issue bonds to build a new jail. THE state banking board has re-

ceived the articles of incorporation of the State bank of Liberty, Gage county. JAMES CONAUGHY of Sidney sold his wool clip this year for 14 cents per pound. Nine months ago the same

grade of wool brought but 7 cents. CHARLES MENTOR, an old settler in South Omaha, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a ball from a 38-caliber revolver.

WARD HOPKINS says that he is of the opinion that Dixon county has a better corn crop than it has had for the past ten years. He has a good opportunity

The Burlington & Missouri depot at Blue Hill caug'it fire and would have burned to the ground but for the quick work of the fire department. The loss will be small.

THE directors of the Dawson county fair association report that all the pre-minus and purses have been paid in full and that there is a small surplus in the treasury.

THE Richardson county Sunday school association will meet at Salem. commencing on Thursday, October 14, at 4:30 and closing on Saturday, Octo-

THE county commissioners of Douglas county will submit a proposition to vote \$100,000 in bonds to enable the county to participate in the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

THERE was stolen from James Creasman at Syracuse a horse, cart and harness. The cart broke down and the thief called on Judge James W. Eaton and took a covered buggy worth \$75.

CHOLKRA is bad in Otis and Valley, in Hamilton county. Tom Fagan lost 100 head of hogs, Hans Gibson 130 and E. Henderson 105, Flick, just over in York county, lost twenty in two days.

THOMAS HURLEY of Chadron, a brakeman on the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad, slipped and fell beneath the cars at Douglas, Wyo., sustaining injuries from which he died

THE Ponea fair association is not only able to pay all premiums in full this year, but to finish paying the pre-miums of a year ago. After all such indebtedness is wiped out there will still be some money left in the treas-

THERE have been more cattle shipped into Osceola during the last week than in any other week since the organization of the county. About fifty car-loads have arrived and the farmers have bought them up quickly to feed

ALL the roads in the central ger committee have been notified by Commissioner Donald to cancel all seckers' excursions and rates to the territory south of the Ohio river and east of the Mississippi river after

S. W. W. Wilson, of Columbus, who ccidentally shot himself with his own gun, died from the effects of wounds. He belonged to Uniform rank Knights of Pythias, and was a member of the Maccabees, carrying about \$5,000 in these two orders.

IDA C. HELD asks the court for an injunction restraining her husband, Julius Held, from meddling or interfering with her in the management of a small hardware business located at Platte Center. The petition is filed supplementary to an action for divorce.

August Droil. of McCook has just completed the delivery of a large contract of wheat. Off of seventy acres of land he threshed out 2,583 bushels of wheat. This is a yield of almost thirty-seven bushels per acre. This at the lowest market price even of this fall realized more than the market price of the land is per acre. The wheat averaged sixty-two pounds to the bushel.

THE barn on the farm of L. E. Walworth, six miles south of Loup City, burned to the ground. Insurance, 32,500. The 4-year-old daughter of A. P. Palsen, the tenant, perished in the flames. Mr. Palsen also lost four hames. Mr. Palsen also lost four head of fine work horses, wagons, har-ness and nearly all of his farm imple-ments. The cause of the fire is not known. The trunk of the child was all that was found, the head and limbs ing burned off.

The sale of the Union Pacific rail-ray under foreclosure will be held (ovember 2. That has been settled November 2. That has been settled hovember 2. That has been settled hally. The government, representatives of which expressed some doubt as to whether its interests were sufficiently protected without further proceedings and held up the sale, which was originally proposed to be held the latter part of this menth, is agreeable to the original terms and this date and the sale has been thus arranged. The sale will take place in Omaha.

While Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Cate of Melson were out driving, their team took fright at a brass band playing near the street and ran away, throwing the occupants of the buggy to the ground. Their t-weeks-old baby had its leg broken and was bruised about the head. It will, however, recover.

CHARLES WERNER, who lives south of ling, was unceremoniously butted ough a wire fence by a young buil.

Willie Haumenstein of St. Edwith the hameastein of St. Edd, who was employed in the lumyard of A. Powell & Co., was
king about the yard a pile of
rds about ten feet irigh fell on him,
sking both bones of his right leg
was the knee and ankle.

THAT IS WHAT IS SAID OF EUROPE.

Russia Making Great Progress -- Germany's Soldiers the Best Drilled and Showlest - Good Words for France's Troops - America Must Prepare.

General Miles' Observations Abroad. LONDON, Oct. 4 .- General Nelson A. Miles, Mrs. Miles and aide de camp. Captain Maus, sailed for the United States on the American line steamer St. Louis to-day, having been in Europe since May on a tour of military observation. The general has inspected everything of military interest from the armies of the great powers in field action down to "balloons and bicycles," as he remarked. He has looked over fortifications, barracks, camps and ordnance works of all

In an interview before he sailed, General Miles said: "When I left Washington the war between Turkey and Greece had assumed such propor tions that it looked as though the neighboring provinces would be drawn into it, and possibly one or two of the great powers of Europe. No one realized at that time that Greece had assumed hostilities when she was wholly unprepared for war, nor did anyone anticipate that Turkey would in fortyfive days mobilize a great army of 600, 000 men. When I arrived at Constantinople an armistice had been declared and war was practically over, although the armies have remained in hostile attitudes and it has taken three months to agree upon conditions of peace for a war that had been fought in five weeks.

EUROPE A GREAT ARMED CAMP.

"I have seen all the great armies of Europe except the Spanish army and if Spain should declare war against the United States I may possibly have an opportunity of seeing that. Of something over 3,000,000 men under orms, I have seen nearly 400,000 in barracks and in garrison and in field maneuvers, besides nearly 100,000 men engaged in the construction of war

"What I have seen does not indicate that the millenium is at hand, when swords will be beaten into ploughshares.' There never was another time in the history of the world when such energy, ingenuity and wealth have been devoted to war purposes. The resources and industries of many peoples are largely devoted to maintain-ing large standing armies and formidable navies.

AMERICA MUST BE IN TRIM. "Fortunate are the people of the United States that they are walled in by two great oceans, yet this fact would not warrant them in any other policy than keeping a reasonable percentage of the population fully equipped and instructed in modern appliances and methods of war.

"It so happened that important events occurring in Europe this year have contributed to my opportunity for observation, giving me chances to see the best of the arm cs of all the great powers. The celebration of Queen Victoria's sixty years of reign brought together 50,000 of her army and 38,000 m on of her navy. The field maneuvers in Russia were conducted on a large scale and were exceedingly interesting. Russia for hundreds of years has been a great military nation. Her people have been accustomed to war and her population is so numerous and she is so located geographically as to be practically independent of the other powers of the world. Though her government has been autocratic and her people far behind the age in enlightenment-only 8 per cent of the population being able to read-the rays of intellectual enlightenment are penetrating that vast region and there is a great future for Russia

# RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

"What the headlight of the locomotive has done for our Western country in the last generation is now to some extent being done for that country through a construction of the railroad across Siberia, one of the greatest enterprises of modern times Remarkably enough, it is being built under the direction of a self-made Russian prince, who served his apprenticeship in the machine shops of Philadelphia, but like Peter the Great has become master of his trade and is now con tributing immensely to the material welfare of Russia. The flussian army is composed of strong, hardy men and its officers are highly educated and

"Germany is one vast military camp. It is geographically in such a position that it is compelled to maintain a great military force. On one side is Austria, that they have overrun and France that has been conquered and a part of her territory taken away, by fighting her when she was at a great disad-vantage. On the other side stands the great Russian bear and between these two Germany finds it necessary to keep her powder dry. The German army is kept under rigid discipline, it is well drilled, makes the finest appearance on parade, but its fighting qualities are no better than the Eng-lish, Russian or French armies.

# THE FRENCH ARMY.

"I saw part of the French maneny ers near St. Quentin. The French army is not spectacular in appear ance, yet it has a solidity and carnestness of purpose which indicate that it is well equipped for war. Its uniforms are not so handsome as those of the German army, but are serviceable. while its officers are skillfut and in-tensely in earnest. There were 70,000 well equipped, well disciplined troops and the review by the president was

A GREAT ARMED CAMP the reviewing stand in a little more TURN ON THE WATER. than two hours' time, and the entire body of cavalry, 19,000 strong, charged across the field in one solid mass and halted but a few yards from the presi-dent in almost perfect line and splendid order."

#### POWER OF THIS COUNTRY.

To the question as to whether the United States, under its present military policy, would be able to cope with a European power, General Miles replied: "In any population, it is estimated, one man out of five is capable of bearing arms. That would give us an army of 12,000,000. Our people are strong physically and generally intelligent and well informed. Besides that, each citizen is a sovereign and personally interested in the welfare of his government and serves voluntarily without being forced into service by a military despotism. We have many thousands of men still living who have seen more war, participated in more battles, than any man in Europe. But it is another thing to equip an army with modern appliances for the defense of a coast where we would have to use high power guns and mod-ern projectiles, which it takes years to construct, while small arms are not to be made in a few days or even weeks. Modern rifles are different from the squirrel guns, which our revolutionary fathers went to war. The range of modern arms is very great and projectiles weigh 700 pounds to a ton of steel. The rapidity of the rapid fire machine guns, the Maxim and Gatling, is 400 to 600 shots a minute. Although these are American inventions these are largely used in the European serv-

## THE UNION PACIFIC.

All Arrangements Completed for the

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 .-- Ex-Governor Hoadley, counsel for the United States in the matter of the Union Pacific foreclosure sale, spent several hours to-day in conference with Attorney General McKenna, arranging the details of the sale, November 1, and the subsequent transfer of the government's interest in the property to the highest bidder.

So far as can be learned the reorganization committee will be the only bidder at the sale and in all probability the transfer will be consummated by the payment of the purchase price

December 1 or very soon thereafter. Treasury officials recognize the fact that the withdrawal from circulation of \$45,000,000 in cash at one time might have a very serious effect on the money market, and in consequence are devising a plan by which the force of the shock may be reduced to the minimum. No determination of the question has yet been reached, but it seems probable that at least \$30,000,000 of the amount may be placed on deposit with government depository banks until January 1, when it will be needed for the redemption of the 6 per cent subsidy bonds maturing on that date. The remainder of the purchase money, it is thought, may be safely transferred to the treasury.

# CHECK IN THE BOOM

Business Record Not Quite So Encouraging This Week.

-Bradstreet's says: "General trade is marked by increased activity in wool, hides, iron and steel and their manufactured products, but business in the quarantined districts remains at a standstill, and at all except a few Northwestern distributing centers, in spring wheat states, where business is relatively more active, there is a check to the demand for dry goods, hats and clothing. Favorable reports come from a region extending from Knoxville to St. Paul and from Omaha to Milwaukee. The tendency is to increase estimates of the wheat crops and increase the probable yield of cotton. The prices movement shows a long list of unchanged quotations this week. Potatoes have reacted from the extremely high prices at the West and cotton is off further. Lead is lower, as are corn, oats and flour, in sympathy with wheat, which dropped 3 cents on Bradstreet's reported increase of nearly 10,000,000 in the world's visible stocks."

# PAYS \$4,000 FOR HUSBAND

St. Louis Woman Gives Cash for Conductor Truitt.

ST. Louis, Mo., Oct. 4.-John A. Truitt, a conductor on the Northern Central Electric street car line, was sold yesterday by his wife for \$4,000 to a woman who declares that she loves the man more than his wife does. The deal was the sequel to the following remarkable statement made to Mrs. Truitt by Mrs. Stephens, who lives in this city with her father:

"Mrs Truitt, I love your husband and I want him. I have traveled the world over and he is the first man I ever loved. I will give you \$4,000 cash for him if you will give him up. Truitt, who is the father of four children, seems to agree to the deal. It is stated that last Tuesday Mrs. Truitt, knowing that her husband loved another, attempted to take her life by swallowing a big dose of morphine.

# NEW PACING RECORD.

Star Pointer Travels the Fastest Mile

Ever Made in a Race SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 4.-In a race that was witnessed by at least 65,000 people. Star Pointer, on the Illinois state fair grounds, yesterday afternoon, not only maintained his reputation as the king of pacers by beating Joe Patchen, but he also lowered the world's pacing record in a race by half a second, making the mile in 2:00%, the record in a race having been 2:01, which Star Pointer made ou Saturday. one of the finest displays I have ever september 18, at Indianapolis, when to the amendments was not following witnessed. The army of 10,000 passed be defeated Joe Patchen.

NEBRASKA SOIL IS ALL RIGHT WHEN WET.

A Great and Growing Question That the National Irrigation Congress Will Discuss-The First Day's Meeting-Gov. Holcomb's Address -What Other speakers Said.

#### National Irrigation Congress.

The sixth annual session of the national irrigation congress met in Lincoln on the 28th of September. It was called to order by President C. B. Booth of Los Angeles, California.

The call of the congress was read by National Secretary Heintz, after which Governor Holcomb was introduced for

an address of welcome Governor Holcomb said that the matter of irrigation was of vast impor-tance to the people of Nebraska and the entire western country, and he was glad to welcome the representatives of the irrigation interests of the country to the state. He promised them a pleasant stay and royal entertainment in the capital city. He made extended reference to the products of Nebraska, calling attention to the immense crops of wheat and corn and to the sugar and chicory factories. He said the matter of irrigation a few years ago was only mentioned in whispers, now the matter of irrigation is attracting widespread attention. The theory that the rainfall was growing heavier in the semi-arid regions had been exploded, and the people were looking forwrad more and more to plans for furnishing artificial watering plants. He cordially invited delegates to visit the state capitol "over which he had the honor to preside," and promised that "no extra guards would be sta-tioned about the building." Chancellor MacLean of the universi-

ty also made a happy speech of wel-come, calling attention in particular to the university and its high place among the educational institutions of the United States. He desired that the delegates would spare time to visit the state farm and view the experimental station, irrigation plant and other features of this important addition to the

university work.
On behalf of the congress Judge J. S. Emery of Lawrence, Lan., with an international reputation as an authority on irrigational subjects, responded to the addresses of welcome by the governor and chancellor. His speech was a happy mixture of humor and an exposition of the question which called the congress together. So deep and abiding was his faith in irrigation for soil culture, said Judge Emery, that he with other Kansans had come to regard that method of farm moisture as the natural one, rainfall as a secondary element. He congratulated the University of Nebraska on being one of the first, if not the first, educational institutions in the country to take up the study of the irrigation subject. virgin soil was the source of all wealth and when the people learned to so regard it and by scientific means aided nature in supplying the deficient moisture it would mean regeneration not only of the west, but of the sisterhood of states.

In reference to the adoption of agriculture as one of the branches of learning, he said that when the people went back to original conditions and got their living more from the land, the wave of unrest that is now disturbing the land would pass away. "When our young men and girls get married and start anew the race of life, we want them to go back and get their living from the soil, instead of going to Chicago to be somebody's hired

Judge Emory F. Best, assistant commissioner of the general land office at Washington, also made a response to the address of welcome. He said that from what he had heard of Lincoln he had got the impression that it was a city of orators. He had once heard a Lincoln man make a speech, and, on account of his eloquence, he "almost believed what the orator said."
Prof. Elwood Mead, state engineer

of Wyoming was introduced. In re-ferring to Governor Holcomb's address of welcome he said he agreed to what had been said about Nebraska corn, but wanted to raise some exceptions to "her cattle on a thousand hills." Many of those hills were over across the bor-

der in Wyoming.

The following were appointed as the ommittee on credentials: A. L. Kellogg, Colorado; George Leis, Kansas; Dr. S. B. Young, Utah; G. M. Knox, Illinois; D. W. Ross, Idaho; H. E.

Heath, Nebraska.

President Booth delivered his annual address, in which he reviewed the history of irrigation in ancient times, and told of its progress in this country. He believed that the prosperity and adversity of the great west would run parallel with the care or neglect of the irrigation systems. Already in the states of Kansas and Nebraska there were many instances where during drouth seasons five-acre tracts under irrigation had saved whole farms from

being swept into the vortex of debt. E. R. Moses of Great Bend, Kan. chairman of the national executive committee, read a paper on the irriga-tion problems. He reviewed the irrigation bill now pending in congress, and advocated the forming of the irrigrtion congress into a thorough business organization, which would aid in bringing about legislation to reclaim

Had Money to Burn. "Come up and have something, boys! I've got money to burn!" "Oh, er-lend me a ten, old fellow,

"I said I had money to burn."

Claims it Was Invalid.

During the progress of a hearing on an application for the release of Henry Bluehowitz from the asylum for the insane one of the attorneys, R. J. Greene, dug into the history of the statute providing for the qualifications of the superintendent of the asylum, and unearthed an interesting piece of information. This is that the amendinformation. This is that the amendment to the statute made in 1873 providing that the superintendent shall riding that the superintendent "be a graduate of a regular medical college" is invalid, because the rule which the courts have laid down as

## IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Others Address the Assembly.

At the National irrigation congress

in Lincoln, among others who made addresses was Mrs. Booth-Tucker of the Salvation army, who spoke on the colonization scheme. She apologized for the absence of her husband, whom she said was detained in Colorado on business connected with the Salvation army colonization scheme. She ac-knowledged her inability to handle the question in its technical terms, but she would give a short sketch of the plan to help the poor of the country by col-onization in districts available to irrigation. She gave a description of the poverty and pitiable condition of the poor of the old country and especially of India, and said that America is indeed fortunate in comparison with the old world. But the poor of the cities of this country also need help. A review of the work of the Salvation army among the poor of the cities followed. She said that the colonization scheme was to put the people that are out of work upon the land that is out of use, and thus furnish them with work and homes, taking due care in the selection of the colonists from among those who are willing to work. The further pur-pose is to loan them machinery, and, where necessary, small amounts of money, until they are able to make their own way and, in the end, own their own homes. The first colony would probably be in Colorado, although the army had received offers of though the army had received offers of money from twenty-three different states, in tracts in some cases as large as 100,000 acres.

A small experimental colony had al-

ready been started at San Francisco, at which 300 people were employed and satisfied to join the permanent colony. It was the experience of the army people that the poor would work if given an opportunity. The question of discipline was not hard to solve. They had no trouble in that direction. At one place they had 150 ex-convicts at work and they were quiet and industrious. The proportion of really worthless people was small. The speaker was confident that the colonies would succeed in a financial way, and promised that before the sword was laid down a colony would be established in Nebraska.

"Agricultural Problems of the Arid Regions," by Dr. Clarke Capen of Chi-cago. He related some of the experiences of a company that is carrying on irrigation experiments in Illinois. That company had found that by adding water to supplement the rainfall so that the annual water supply should reach thirty inches brought about the best results and that this supplementary irrigation would be a success in his state. It was his belief that in the territory west of the Missouri river what the farmer needed was to learn how to properly handle his land crops in order to make it the most productive and prosperous country in the world. There should not be total dependence on the rainfall, as experience had shown that it was too irregular for sure crops every year, and the idea of causing rainfall would not succeed, be-cause to bring rain there must first be moisture in the air. Dr. Capen also advocated the extensive use of silos by the farmers in the semi-arid region, as a means of utilizing crops and of equal-izing the supply of stock fed from year

to year. Hon. W. J. Bryan made a ten minates address. He was glad to talk to the irrigation people, although the irrigation people, although the subject was a new one to him. All he knew of the question was from observation during the last four years. He had noticed that the matter of irrigation was being taken up in Illin well as in the west. It would be good idea for each farmer to water four or five acres of land, even in the territory where there was considered to be an abundant rainfall. The matter of regulation of the use of water was an important question. It should be so that when a man buys irrigated land he also buys water, so that he is sure that his right to that water might not be cut off. The system of irriga-tion would increase the number of small holders of land and would enable the farmer to make a living on a small farm. This thickening of the population would enable farmers to their schools and trading points nearer at hand. He believed that the holding of this congress at Lincoln would awaken the interest of our home people in the suject of irrigation and would stimulate many of them to investigate, or engage in the enterprise.

Three Children Burned to Death. The farm house of A. L. Gordon, eight miles north of Alma, was consumed by fire, destroying the entire contents and ending the lives of his three small children, aged 7, 9 and 11,

the eldest being a girl.

The mother of the children died two vears ago, since which time the father and little ones have lived together in the house. After putting the children to bed Mr. Gordon went to the barn to look after a sick horse. Returning to the house in about twenty minutes he found the interior a mass of flames. He made a desperate effort to save the children, rushing into the burning structure, only to be driven out by the intense heat. He was unable to reach any of them. The little ones were asleep at the time the father left the house. The supposition is that the explosion of a lamp which was left burning in the house was the cause of the fire. The father grew frantic over the ghastly affair and is in a very critical condition from the effects of inhaling the flames in an effort to save the children from their sad fate.

Explosives in England. More than 10,000 persons are engaged in the manufacture of explosives in England. Last year forty persons in the business were killed and 167 injured by accidents.

The following estimated yield of staple crops in Burt county shows a staple crops in Burt county shows a prosperous condition of agriculture in that county: Wheat, 340,614 bushels; corn, 3,130,170 bushels; oats, 1,090,790 bushels; barley, 59,700 bushels; rye, 29,220 bushels; hay, 68,767 tons. The value of this grain at present prices shows a gain in the county over the prices that prevailed at the same time. prices that prevailed at the same time in 1896 of \$397,533. Add to this the increased value of live stock in the farmers' hands and it shows an increase in value of agricultural products amounting to over \$800,000.

#### Deserts the Silver Cause.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 2.-John W. Caldwell of Russellville, for several years a member of Congress and probably one of the most consistent advovates of the free coinage of silver in Kentucky, has deserted the Chicago piatform and will henceforth vote the ticket represented by the gold Democrats. In a letter to the Courier-Journal Mr. Caldwell fully states his position. He maintains that he is still theoretically a silver man, but he asserts with positiveness that the silver issue is dead.

#### Drew a Pistol in Court.

LARNED, Kan., Oct. 2. - In the Pawnee county district court here vesterday, during the trial of a suit against a divorced woman about a cow, G. Polk Cline, representing the plaintiff, rescrted to personalities against the opposing lawyer, T. S. Haun, and was called a liar by Haun, when he drew a revolver and would have shot Haun but for Judge Andrews' prompness in having the court room cleared and the men led away.

### Big Steel Works for Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Oct. 2.-The Colorado Fuel and Iron company will build an addition to the plant at Pueblo, to cost \$500,000, for the purpose of manufacturing structural, sheet and bar steel. President Osgood and General Manager Kebler are now in the East for the purpose of completing arrangements. The new plant will be in operation next spring.

### OWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

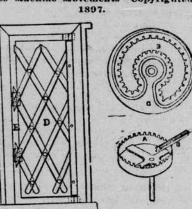
DES MOINES, Sept. 29.—During the current week applications for United States letters patent have been allowed to Iowa inventors as follows: To Peter J. Quirk, of Des Moines, for an apparatus for weighing and dumping coal. This machine is constructed to receive a quantity of coal as it is dumped from the mine elevator, to automatically weigh the coal thus received and held, to indicate the weight upon a suitable dial, and to provide simple, convenient and easily operated means whereby the coal thus held and weighed may be discharged into a car or a wagon. To Matthew Kehoe, of Cushing, for a two-horse evener, the object of which as described, the object of which as described. cribed in his specification is "to relieve the single trees pivotally con-nected with the ends of the double tree from tortional strain, and to the dangers and accidents incident to the ordinary manner of connecting and using double trees and single trees on a two-horse evener.' To Burton A. Walrath, of Lehigh, on a mechanical movement. This inven-tion is designed for use in governing the motion of an engine as it is imparted to other machinery, and is so constructed that the motion of the driven shaft may be reversed or held stationary while the driving shaft of the engine is continually rotated in the same direction.

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ing, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. THOMAS G. and J. RALPH ORWIG.

Sues' Machine Movements-Copyrighted.

Solicitors of Patents.



We herewith show a sketch of a fanous invention which netted the inventor a fortune, the device being the now well known and universally used lazy-tong gate. The patent expired some time ago, and every one may now use this device. We further show an internal grooved mangle wheel, by means of which an irregular movement is imparted to a small pinion. The remaining figure shows a crown and pin-ion through which a variable speed may be imparted to the crown gear by virtue of the shaft being eccentrically secured thereto. Inventors and manufacturers desiring free information as to patents may obtain the same in ad-dressing Sues & Co., patent experts and lawyers, Bee Building, Omaha, Nebraska.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

Quotations From New York, Chicage, St.

Louis, Omana and 13188	LL.	1161			
OMAHA.					
Butter-Creamery separator		18	@	20	
Butter-Choice fancy country		10	64	14	
Eggs-Fresh		12	60	13	
Spring Chickens-Per lb		7	64	75	ź
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SOUTH OMAHA STOCK I	MARI	CET.
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Western Feeders	3 30	60 8 2
Jows	1 50	63 3 9
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CHICAGO.		902

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KANSAS OITY. Wheat—No. 2, spring 82 63
Corn—No. 2 25 64
Oats—No. 2 10 66
Cattle—Stockers and Feeders 2 50 64
Hogs—Mixed 8 80 64
Sheep—Muttons 2 60 64