

ABOUT NEBRASKA.

The Vote in Nebraska.
Following are official footings of the table of votes cast at the recent election in the state of Nebraska:

GOVERNOR.	
Thayer	108,000
McNichols	82,736
Biglow	9,511
Butler	3,841
Thayer's plurality	25,264

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.	
McNichols	108,000
Folsom	80,736
Dale	9,723
Potter	4,285
McNichols's plurality	27,264

SECRETARY OF STATE.	
Laws	107,100
Hilde	81,498
Hopper	9,779
Henthorn	4,198
Laws's plurality	25,602

TREASURER.	
Hill	108,187
Fatterson	80,585
Fewart	9,731
Nash	4,440
Hill's plurality	27,602

AUDITOR.	
Benton	108,100
Porter	80,736
Hells	9,529
Alley	4,234
Benton's plurality	27,364

ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Leese	102,951
Munge	85,944
Barnd	9,340
Knob	4,143
Leese's plurality	17,007

COMMISSIONER.	
Steeb	108,040
Jensen	80,707
Roberts	9,619
Wright	4,421
Steeb's plurality	27,333

STATE SUPERINTENDENT.	
Leese	108,140
Thraher	80,446
Hilton	9,532
Wood	4,404
Leese's plurality	27,694

CONGRESS FIRST DISTRICT.	
Connell	32,926
Morton	29,519
Graham	2,962
Edgerton	4,550
Connell's plurality	3,407

SECOND DISTRICT.	
Laird	30,950
Hastings	21,201
Scott	4,128
Robt	1,715
Laird's plurality	9,753

THIRD DISTRICT.	
Dorsey	42,188
Wetherby	31,114
Willing	2,925
Jones	1,457
Dorsey's plurality	11,074

STATE JOTTINGS IN BRIEF.

—Rev. T. B. Hilton, pastor of the M. E. church at Fremont, has been granted leave of absence for several weeks for the purpose of soliciting subscribers to the stock or lots on the newly purchased camp ground of the North Nebraska conference. The grounds comprise sixty acres, which is planted into parks, avenues and cottage lots, the latter being offered for sale at \$50 each.

—A destructive fire swept over Holt county, south of O'Neill, a few days ago, in which an immense amount of hay was consumed. Mr. Blabon's hired man was arrested for setting the fire and has been sent to jail. Mr. Elwood, on Dry creek, has sued Mr. Blabon for \$1,000, on the charge that he allowed it to be done. Mr. A. J. Potter lost 300 tons of hay, and Mr. John Drake about the same amount. A school house was burned. Mr. McCarty lost his stable and four horses. Mr. William Ryan lost a stable and three horses and one large cow barn.

—The increase in sickness and deaths in Grand Island will, the Independent thinks, ere long persuade the people of that city that a system of sewerage is an absolute necessity.

—Robert Taggart, treasurer of Otoe county, sports a handsome silk tie, presented him by an overly sanguine democrat who bet the same way he voted.

—Judge Groff, at Omaha last week, fined a "sassy Swede" \$100 for contempt of court.

—It is proposed to build at least twenty cottages on the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home grounds at Lincoln next year.

—Last week burglars broke into A. Bergstrand's tailor shop, at Fairmont, and took therefrom clothing to the value of \$100. No clue has been discovered.

—Work on the Broken Bow water works is progressing with vigor. The system is expected to be ready for use by January 1st.

—A child at Omaha had its mouth badly burned by an attempt to drink contaminated lye.

—The pavers in Fremont are working nights and Sundays to get out of the way of cold weather.

—Several farmers about South Fork and Chambers are feeding quite extensively, and they are busy now in building their corrals and sheds for the winter. The sides of the sheds are built of sod and the roofs are latched with heavy wire over a few rafters, and covered with shrubby and stashed hay.

—The farmers of Holt county, says a correspondent, are becoming reconciled to their big losses, occasioned by the last winter's blizzard. Several talked strongly of pulling up and going elsewhere, but only a few have left. Mr. John Kellar lost over \$50 head of cattle, and Mr. Adams and several others nearly as many.

—At South Omaha last week, the Armory, Ochsley company killed 8,545 hogs and 1,814 cattle; the Omaha Packing company 7,897 hogs; Swift & Co., 1,985 cattle, 987 sheep and 198 calves, and Hammond & Co., 850 sheep, 2,994 hogs and 1,393 cattle.

—The city marshal of Lincoln has received from the police department of Chicago a description and photograph of a Frenchman named Charles C. Kerdin, who is wanted there for the embezzlement of \$10,000. Five hundred dollars reward is offered for the arrest of Mr. Kerdin.

—Over 200,000 votes was cast in Nebraska at the late election.

—About thirty-five thousand dollars was expended in building church edifices in Omaha and its vicinity.

—Mrs. Anna M. Beckler, of Fremont, was subject of \$25 of the Burlington

—The Thanksgiving turkey is fattening all along the line.

—It is expected that the walks and the rearrangement of the capitol grounds will be completed by the time the legislature meets. So will the capitol building itself.

—J. W. Bostwick, a prominent farmer living about twenty miles south of North Platte, is reported as having shot himself while standing on the edge of a well, his body falling into it. No cause was assigned.

—State Superintendent Lane is busy preparing his biennial report to the legislature.

—The enrollment in the state normal school at Peru is 850, being larger than at any previous time. The institution is doing a grand work.

—Crete is now getting coal for \$9.40 a ton, a reduction from \$11.50. Coming of the Missouri Pacific worked the change.

—A correspondent writes that marriageable young ladies are evidently in great demand at Clarks, judging from the fact that a certain young lady received three proposals in one week.

—An electric light plant is one of the possibilities of Madison in the near future.

—One of the boldest attempts to transact business with a doubtful check was tried at Madison a few days ago. John A. Wishard, of Missouri, shipped some seventy-five head of cattle from New Mexico to that place, where he has a ranch. His father had charge of the stock and on its arrival offered Agent Fink, of the Union Pacific a check for the freight, \$135. Fink refused to accept the check, whereupon Wishard drove the cattle off to the ranch. An officer appeared on the scene in a few hours and the cattle were brought back to the depot where they are at present awaiting the payment of the freight.

—Articles of incorporation have been filed of a railway company to build and equip a road from the right bank of the Missouri river, opposite Yankton, Dak., in the county of Cedar, this state, through Knox and Pierce counties to Norfolk, Madison county, and the capital stock authorized for the purpose is \$250,000, divided into 2,500 shares of \$100 each.

—Plans for the new Sisters' academy in Hastings have been completed. The building will cover a ground space of 190x99, will be three stories and basement, and cost \$60,000. Pressed brick and stone will be the materials used.

—Suits has been instituted in the district court of Douglas county against the Union Pacific railroad for \$12,000 damages. The case is that of Sophie Christineach, by her next friend. For cause of action the plaintiff sets up that in May, 1887, the defendants constructed a piece of the side track near the plaintiffs house upon which side track defendants allowed cars to stand from day to day. The place grew to be a favorable place for children to play, and among them the plaintiff, at that time 3-years of age. While she was playing under the cars one day an engine coupled on and without warning started the train. She was run over and lost her hand and foot.

—The county commissioners of Douglas county anticipate that at least 1,200 people will require aid this winter.

—Quite a social event occurred last week at Wood River, being the marriage of S. A. Sherred and Miss Cora Sieh, daughter of the landlady of the Wood River hotel. An elegant banquet was served in the hotel dining room, the tables being a model of artistic arrangement and loaded with savory viands from the culinary department. The presents received were numerous, costly and very appropriate.

—A fire at Bennett destroyed about one-fourth of the business property of the village. Loss \$10,000 to \$12,000, \$1,500 covered by insurance. The following buildings were destroyed: Maria B. Brown, store; Simpson & Larkin, store and insurance office; John L. Wheeler, store; H. G. Bills, Commercial hotel; James H. Harper, harness shop and Bank of Bennett; Lancaster Union printing office; Charles Mitchell, harness shop; N. E. Newman, millinery; E. D. Piper, restaurant. The origin of the fire is unknown, but appearances indicate incendiarism.

—The visit here this week, says the Fairbury Gazette, of several officials of the C. & N. railway has given rise to various rumors of work being soon begun on various improvements here which have been contemplated for some time, but we are unable to obtain any information warranting the conclusion that any thing will be done before spring. It has been settled for some time that a considerable addition would be made to the round house and that some repair shops would be built. A new passenger depot to accommodate the business from both branches is also under contemplation.

—A tragedy occurred in the Paxton hotel at Omaha on the 17th, when Henry W. King, an Omaha clothing merchant, was shot dead by a woman claiming to be his wife. King, according to his story, had deserted her and married again without first obtaining a divorce. The murderess is in jail.

—Three thousand dollars has been guaranteed as a starter for an opera house in Wayne.

—The Congregationalists, Presbyterians and Methodists of Stockham hold regular services. The first named have a church building of their own and the Methodists are making efforts towards getting a home.

—The trade bureau of Fremont has issued a neat pamphlet, entitled "Fremont Illustrated," filled with facts about the live interests of that thriving little city and adjacent territory. The pamphlet contains fifteen illustrations showing the principal cattle feeding barns and farms, the packing house and other points of interest.

—The Minden roller mills have been sold by Humphrey & Bird to Messrs. Rogers & Sprague for \$15,000.

—The Congregationalists of Burwell have bought a lot and will build a church in the spring.

—The annual report of the state railroad commission, issued on the 5th, shows an increase in the mileage of the roads of South Carolina of 1,000 miles during the past year, and the total mileage of 10,000 miles.

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—Brown county's new court house will probably be dedicated by a banquet of huge dimensions.

—Dave Lee, of Omaha, was burned to death in a fire of his own starting.

—Jesse Wallingford, of Lodge county, has a record of one hundred bushels of corn hunked in ten hours.

—The "powers that be" at Stockham are building a calaboose.

—A great many farmers throughout the country have finished hunking their corn and now defy the elements. The weather has been very propitious for the work.

—Hon. John C. Watson, first representative-elect from Otoe county, has commenced work on a bill he intends to present at the opening of the next legislature, for the suppression or regulation of trusts.

—Frank Spellman and Joseph Smith, two Omaha tinner, while working on a building fell a distance of thirty-eight feet and were seriously if not fatally hurt.

—A degraded character known in Plattsmouth as "Jack" Murray died in the jail in that city while talking to his fellow prisoners and standing with his hands firmly gripped on the cage bars. He had been drinking to excess for about the last two weeks and has been threatened with delirium tremens several times.

—The North Nebraska normal college, at Madison, which has entered upon its second college year, has a good attendance, notwithstanding that this fall many have been unable to attend for want of funds, who otherwise would.

—The Reporter says there never was a town made as much improvement without any help from its citizens in two years as Madison has in the last two.

—The Odd Fellows of Juniata conferred the degree of Rebecca on a number of ladies last week, and are making arrangements to institute a Rebecca degree lodge there soon after the birth of the New Year.

—The assessed valuation of Dodge county is over \$3,000,000.

—The Beatrice Express is informed that over \$30,000 was paid out for flax seed in Gage county this fall. The average price being \$1 per bushel. The price reached \$1.28 before the season closed.

—John Gold attempted to drown himself by jumping from the new Council Bluffs and Omaha bridge the other day. The watchman of the structure frustrated his designs. John was deeply smitten on a French courtesan and she took him for a better looking man. Hence his desire to shuffle off.

—Fairbury is negotiating for the establishment of a flax seed mill.

WILL RESUME WORK IN WASHINGTON.

The Senate Investigating Committee Adjourns Until December 5th.

At a meeting of the senate investigating committee at St. Louis, Senators Plumb and Cullom were not present, the latter having gone home on account of illness.

William Peters, of Allegheny City, Pa., who was the first witness, stated that he had been a butcher in Pittsburg for the past thirty years. He was asked what effect the dressed beef trade had on that market, and said that it had depressed it. The butchers were told by the Armours that if they did not handle it they would establish shops in that vicinity, which they did. The dressed beef people also sold lard for 8 cents, which could not be made and sold for 12 cents. The witness said that the cattle trade had fallen off a great deal in Allegheny. After obtaining control, the dressed beef companies closed their shops and the butchers are now selling their goods.

Jefferson Reynolds, of Las Vegas, N. M., the next witness, said that when he was in New York and Hartford he found that butchers were paying as much and more for their cattle as three years ago. The witness said he informed them that stock raisers were not getting 50 per cent of what they got two years ago.

At the conclusion of Reynolds' testimony Senator Manderson said he thought that as only a minority of the committee were present it would not be advisable to continue the examination, and as the investigation could be taken up more advantageously when congress met in Washington, he would move that an adjournment be taken until December 5th, and that the committee reconvene at the capitol. An adjournment was then taken.

After adjournment of the senate committee investigating the cattle question, Senator Vest said to an Associated Press reporter:

"Congress convenes one week from Monday, and some of the senators have private affairs that need attention. So we will take a recess for a week and resume work in Washington. We shall hold sessions from day to day till congress adjourns, and if we are not finished by that time we will hold sessions during the recess. We intended to go to Chicago and Kansas City, but the time is too short." The adjournment to Washington will increase the cost enormously.

The Last Census Volume Issued.

The last volume of the report in the tenth census has just been issued. It completes the set of twenty-two quarto volumes, aggregating 19,803 pages. In addition there are two volumes of the compendium of the census. The cost of the work, exclusive of the printing, engraving and binding, was \$4,538,850, which is 66 cents per capita of the population of the country on June 1, 1890. The appropriation for printing, engraving and binding amounted to \$1,015,116.49. In addition to the statistics of population, manufacture and agriculture, there were special reports, among the most valuable of which were those on newspapers, social statistics of cities, wages, taxation, public indebtedness, mining industries and cotton production.

South Carolina Reforms.

The annual report of the state railroad commission, issued on the 5th, shows an increase in the mileage of the roads of South Carolina of 1,000 miles during the past year, and the total mileage of 10,000 miles.

PROTECTION OF CATTLE FROM DISEASE.

Report of the Committee to Investigate Contagion of Texas Fever.

The annual meeting of the National Cattle Growers' association began in Chicago on the 20th. After electing W. A. Towers, of Kansas City, chairman, the association was welcomed to Chicago by Mayor Roche. In a paper read by Hines, of Michigan, a member of the committee appointed to investigate contagion of Texas fever, it was recommended that the association instruct its legislative committee to ask congress to enact that all railroads shall transport southern cattle from one state to another between the first day of March and the first day of December of each year only in cars or compartments that are labeled and branded in plain and distinct characters. "For transportation of cattle south of the thirty-sixth parallel of north latitude only," and that they shall be yarded and fed only in yards distinct and apart from northern cattle, and that are branded and lettered similar to the cars and compartments, and that no native or northern cattle be admitted in these cars, compartments or pens between the first day of March and the first day of December of each year, unless the same shall have been thoroughly disinfected and the warning placards removed. The committee also recommended the enactment of uniform legislation by the various states regulating the transportation of cattle and their care in stock yards. After several other papers had been read a recess was taken.

The afternoon session was opened by Dr. E. D. Salmon, superintendent of the bureau of animal industry, who, in the course of his report, said that 274,255 head of cattle had been inspected in the search of pleuro-pneumonia during 30, 1888, to \$2,093,562.72. The stock of gold and silver increased from \$1,007,513,901 to \$1,092,391,690, mostly in gold.

The increase in the volume of paper circulation was \$80,434,400, resulting from an increase of \$110,319,955 in the amount of certificates and a falling off of \$26,885,554 in the total of notes and fractional currency.

Some attention has been given to the question of the probable loss or destruction of paper currency, but without any very definite result. A table is given showing the course of redemption on the first issues of legal tender notes. Until the notes are collected in by the government, or some other course brings them to the treasury, the loss from destruction must be more or less a matter of conjecture. The most careful estimate from the data at hand places it at 1 per cent or less, according to the denomination. This is supported by the history of the earlier paper issues of the government.

Certificates of deposit amounting to \$24,110,000 were issued for United States notes, and \$18,465,000 were redeemed, leaving \$14,645,000 outstanding. The treasurer attributes the decrease in the use of these certificates since 1886 to a change in the manner of redeeming them, the holders now receiving the same notes that were deposited, instead of new notes, as formerly.

The volume of gold certificates outstanding increased \$20,536,333, reaching \$143,923,150, the highest point yet noted at the end of any fiscal year. Taking into account the decrease of the amount in the treasury, the total increase of circulation was \$29,901,143. The coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to \$32,484,673, making the total coinage \$29,424,790. The increase of the net distribution was only \$29,156. Owing to the scarcity of one and two dollar notes, and the demand for the movement of crops, nearly \$3,000,000 were drawn into circulation between May and November, 1887, but when the notes were again to be had the dollars came back to the treasury as fast as they had gone out. The treasurer is of the opinion that the people have all of these coins they want, or are willing to take, and recommends that if the purchases of silver are to continue bullion be put into form by heavy bars or ingots, arguing that the present supply of dollars will be sufficient for any demand there is likely to be for them, and that any increase of certificate circulation could be based with perfect safety on the uncoined metals. The new silver vault in the treasury building having a capacity of \$1,000,000,000, and said to be the largest treasury vault in the world, is being filled at the rate of half a million a day. It will hold the total coinage of three years, but at the end of that period still further storage room will probably have to be provided, unless the coinage is suspended.

The amount of fractional silver coin in the treasury has not changed much since the first accumulation after redemption of specie payments. Of a little more than \$26,000,000 held June 30, 1886, \$20,500,000 was in half dollars, and only \$5,500,000 in other pieces. The treasurer points out that this proportion, which does not vary much from year to year, is excessive, and that something like \$15,000,000 in fifty-cent pieces that are not needed for circulation will doubtless have to be carried by the treasury until they are recoined into other denominations or absorbed by the growth of business. The minor coin in the treasury, amounting to \$12,920, is reported to be in good condition, and not in excess of what is needed. The treasurer states that the gold in the treasury is in good condition with the exception of a little. Many of the silver half dollars are much worn, some being quite smooth, and that it has been impossible to recoin these because the loss would have been too great in proportion to the new coinage, mostly dimes, which it was necessary to produce. The decrease in the amount of deductions on account of mutilations from the face value of currency redeemed, and in the number of counterfeit notes and coins rejected, show a gratifying improvement in the condition of the circulation in this respect.

At the close of the year the treasury held \$178,312,600 of United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and \$56,185,000 to secure public moneys held in depository banks. There was a decrease during the year of \$12,604,000 in the amount of the former, and an increase of \$29,648,500 in the amount of the latter. There was \$38,713,511 of public money held by banks, an increase of \$35,895,638. The semi-annual duty collected from national banks amounted to \$1,815,197, making an aggregate of \$136,333,808 since 1864. The net proceeds of the national bank notes redeemed during the year was \$25,564,753. The redemptions were \$11,000,000 greater than those of the preceding year, in the face of a reduction of \$2,000,000 in two years in the amount outstanding, and greater in proportion to the amount of the issue than of any year since the issue of

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

Condition of the Treasury at the Close of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1888.

The treasurer of the United States, Hon. James W. Hyatt, has submitted to Secretary Fairchild his annual report of the operations of the treasury. The net revenues of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were \$379,266,074, and the net expenditures \$267,792,481, the surplus receipts available for the reduction of the public debt being \$111,473,593, an increase of \$7,870,176 over one year before. As compared with 1887, the revenues were \$7,862,797 greater and the expenditures \$7,378 less. The treasury balance increased during the year from \$99,234,379 to \$129,804,242, and the total assets, including certificates of deposit in cash, from \$622,394,284 to \$764,729,525. The net change of \$90,579,863 in the balance was produced by an increase of \$37,526,468 in the assets and a decrease of \$23,053,394 in the liabilities. The silver balance fell off more than \$27,000,000. The principal increase of assets was in United States notes and deposits in national banks, and the principal decrease of liabilities in the public debt and funds for the redemption of national bank notes. There was a net decrease of \$74,888,920 during the fiscal year in the principal of the interest-bearing debt.

The total purchase of bonds for the sinking fund and out of the surplus revenues was \$71,464,300, the net premium paid, exclusive of accrued interest, being \$8,270,842. The gold and silver coin and bullion in the country, and all kinds of notes outstanding June 30, 1887, amounted to \$1,925,259,882, and on June 30, 1888, to \$2,093,562,72. The stock of gold and silver increased from \$1,007,513,901 to \$1,092,391,690, mostly in gold.

The increase in the volume of paper circulation was \$80,434,400, resulting from an increase of \$110,319,955 in the amount of certificates and a falling off of \$26,885,554 in the total of notes and fractional currency.

Some attention has been given to the question of the probable loss or destruction of paper currency, but without any very definite result. A table is given showing the course of redemption on the first issues of legal tender notes. Until the notes are collected in by the government, or some other course brings them to the treasury, the loss from destruction must be more or less a matter of conjecture. The most careful estimate from the data at hand places it at 1 per cent or less, according to the denomination. This is supported by the history of the earlier paper issues of the government.

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DISCUSSION OF

A Nebraska Man

A Washington special bill to create the conference of agriculture, which probably be passed in session, and General Bland happens, have an adherer to select. Weston says that ex-Governor Nebraska, will be excellent man for the department is raised to cabinet place or allowed is now, an independent to the fact that the west, and that Nebraska recognized with an seems likely that the be selected.

The bureau of agriculture department is now work of collecting matters pertaining to development of the Mississippi river, and the recognized meness of the ex-Governor Colonel Smitler to Mr. Furnas. It may he will not care to be

Lycourus Dalton, master of the home been less sanguine of cess than any of his was seen and said show as to the point the house in the Mr. Dalton replied: democratic candidate that the republicans bers and the democ more and the dem the indications are defeated. I have ocratic majority of and Mr. Dalton, and that there will be so close, however, it may be that the turn the scale—do not feel confident that I votes in my poss through the country that I could give working majority. There are so many sides, selected by a few votes in each triets would entire plexion of the his views are conservative expresses the correct and he still figures in jority. He does the election of a dem North Carolina distri in California, frea in West Virginia.

A Panic Rained

A Chicago dispatch who had mingled through, mostly who were in on a street retail dry the "Boston" this cry of "fire." In the front door rush floors above rushing cupants of the street, most of shrieking, was wedged together. In the mad rush was hither and thither being knocked down windows of the street through which the in all directions, turned in and the on hand, but it was no fire in the sense of the engineer's sion. Several were beneath the crowd Mrs. R. D. Durney avenue, who was had her pocketbook the lady clerks in store. The pickp were carried to a store. The pickp are stock.

For the past week have been making field of J. C. Smith west of Fremont, killed in an accident started in pursuit of

THE MARKET

WHEAT—No. 2...
CORN—No. 2 mixed...
OATS—No. 2...
RYE...
BUTTER—Creamery...
BUTTER—Choice...
EGGS—Fresh...
CHICKENS—per doz...
LEMONS—Choice...
ORANGES—Per doz...
POTATOES—New...
TURNIPS—Per bin...
APPLES—Per bin...
BEANS—Navajo...
CARROTS—Per bin...
TOMATOES...
WOOL—Fine...
HONEY...
CHOPPED FEED...
HAY—Baled...
FLAX SEED—Per ton...
HOES—Mixed packing...
HOES—Heavy...
BEETTES—Choice...

WHEAT—No. 2...
CORN—No. 2 mixed...
OATS—No. 2...
RYE...
BUTTER—Creamery...
BUTTER—Choice...
EGGS—Fresh...
CHICKENS—per doz...
LEMONS—Choice...
ORANGES—Per doz...
POTATOES—New...
TURNIPS—Per bin...
APPLES—Per bin...
BEANS—Navajo...
CARROTS—Per bin...
TOMATOES...
WOOL—Fine...
HONEY...
CHOPPED FEED...
HAY—Baled...
FLAX SEED—Per ton...
HOES—Mixed packing...
HOES—Heavy...
BEETTES—Choice...

WHEAT—No. 2...
CORN—No.