

OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA'S WATER SUPPLY.

Midwest Correspondence of the Omaha Republican: Some people have curious notions about the water supply in Nebraska, and especially on the divides in the central and western portions of the state. The water is obtained, usually, by boring a ten or twelve-inch well, from 75 to 200 feet. These are tamped up with hard pine, made expressly for the purpose; and at the bottom a sheet iron is fastened to prevent sand or clay from filling up the well. The usual price for boring wells is 15 cents per foot 100 feet, and 20 cents for every foot over 100 feet. A well of 100 feet would cost \$15, 200 feet \$35, besides the tubing and board of diggers. A well 100 feet, all ready for use, costs about \$30. There are generally from ten to twenty feet of water in the first use of a windlass or pump for drawing water, until they get a good deal of stock, when a windmill is attached and a large tank or cistern made to retain a large quantity of water, from these the water runs into troughs for stock, where fresh, pure water is furnished to stock at all seasons. Where much stock is kept larger wells are made, and run deeper so that water is supplied in abundance. A well fitted up with a windmill costs about \$150. But a well put down to the gravel never fails to furnish all that is required, and there is less complaint of falling wells in dry seasons in Nebraska than in any of the eastern states. The water is generally hard, but very pure, except in some places on river bottoms, where wells are shallow. There they are impregnated with alkali to some extent; but even then, where they are put down a proper depth the water is pure. There are not many running streams in the middle and western portions of the state, as east of the Missouri river, except in some of the more northern portions of the state, where the country is more undulating. In the portions where the land lies mostly level there are but few small streams affording water, yet there are many streams called "dry creeks" which serve a good purpose in carrying off the surplus water in times of rain. There is very little waste land where this feature of the country exists. Those people coming from Iowa, Wisconsin or Illinois, where the water lies on the surface, these deep wells strike a terror, yet experience teaches that water is supplied here at less cost than in those states. Every dry season they experience absorbs their supply, while here there is plenty. There, in many instances, their wells fill and run over in wet seasons, rendering the water unpleasant for drinking; but here they never increase in wet, nor diminish in dry seasons. So that the water supply of this whole state may be said to be ample, and as pure as in any other state where wells are to be depended on for supply.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

THE Kansas City, Wyandotte & Northwestern railroad officials signed the preliminary articles of incorporation at Wyomere last week, and will soon submit a proposition to the people of Wyomere and Blue Springs asking them to vote a bond of \$30,000, which will undoubtedly be accepted, and if so they will receive assurance that the road will be completed on or before January 1, 1885. The town of Creston, in Platt county, is making commendable headway. Among other improvements is a three-story grist mill, with a capacity of 100 bushels per day. CHRISTIAN MANGUS, who has a large brewery at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, will move the plant to Omaha, where prohibition will not molest him. The King Bridge company of Des Moines has the contract for building the bridge at Beatrice. The new postmaster at Omaha, speaking of the need of additional office help, says it seems impossible to convince the department at Washington that Omaha is more than a city of 50,000 inhabitants. They cannot be made to believe that the office in that city is doing the business of 100,000 resident patrons besides the thousands of strangers who are constantly in the city. Inspector King, who recently visited the office, has recommended four additional clerks and three or four additional carriers, and Postmaster Gallagher thinks they will be allowed. THE movement for providing ground and means for establishing a system of packing houses in Fremont has finally culminated in obtaining subscriptions to the extent of \$200,000. The Herald learns through Hon. G. W. E. Dorsey, who is the heaviest stockholder in Fremont, that the capital stock of the company will be fixed at \$1,000,000, and the buildings will be erected for slaughtering cattle as well as hogs, and that there are already three applicants for sites upon the ground for such purpose. The late session of the Nebraska Medical association, held at Omaha last week, was both pleasant and profitable. An Omaha saloon-keeper was unexpectedly summoned to leave the world one day last week. He died in his place of business after a short illness. Troubles of the heart carried him off. ERNEST WEISE, the Scribner rapist, attempted to escape the penalty of his crime through a flaw in the complaint, but the officers blocked his plans with a new complaint. He will be tried at the next term of the district court. THREE Indian chiefs of the Omaha tribe were in Lincoln the other day. Their names are Pa-la-nung-pa-shay, Pa-hung-mong and Ta-wa-hae-zin-ga, and with them was William Tymball, interpreter. The mission to the capital was for the purpose of consulting with Governor Thayer, whom they called "Big Medicine Chief," in regard to the state taxing their lands. They had a pleasant interview with the governor and made speeches, stating their fears of taxation. Governor Thayer assured them there was no cause for alarm, as their reservation lands did not come within the state's power of taxation. MAYOR BOYD, of Omaha, flatly refused a renomination. The drifting sand derailed two engines on the 30th ult., on the approach to the Blair bridge. They were thrown down the embankment and badly damaged. No one hurt.

Mrs. JENNIE R. HURLBOR, of Norfolk, has been appointed matron of the Norfolk insane asylum.

Knox county is out of debt, has a population of 10,000, 76 school districts, 3,170 school children, 3 graded schools, 11 churches and 5 newspapers.

MASTER WORKMAN POWDERLY, is announced, will soon be in Omaha and deliver an address.

A COMMITTEE has been examining the accounts of the Nebraska and Iowa insurance company and pronounces the company in sound condition.

QUITE a surprise was given the Rev. C. L. Smith, of Stella, on the event of his fiftieth birthday. About fifty of his friends gathered at his home and presented the reverend gentleman with many and valuable presents.

A COLLISION in the yards of the Nebraska Fuel company at Omaha damaged an engine and wrecked three cars belonging to the Union Pacific.

THE Briggs house, Chicago, will be the headquarters of the Nebraska teachers during the National Teachers' convention. A \$2 a day rate has been obtained.

Mrs. CLEVEN, Culbertson's postmistress, is erecting a handsome new building for use as a postoffice.

MATERIAL for the Hastings street railway is on the ground, and the work of construction will commence at an early day.

TWO colored soldiers of the Ninth cavalry were arrested at Fort Niobrara for the crime of rape upon a Mrs. Stephenson, who was traveling from Ainsworth to Chadron, accompanied by her two-year-old boy. She identified the scoundrels as they were drawn up in line by the commanding officer.

THE receipts for fees such as notary public, transfers and filing of articles of incorporation in the office of secretary of state, amount to \$640 since the 1st of January.

THE plans and specifications for the additional buildings of the Nebraska Industrial school at Kearney have been adopted and bids for their erection will be advertised for at an early day.

THE Old Fellows Lodge of Ainsworth and Long Pine held a joint celebration there in commemoration of the sixty-eighth anniversary of the organization of Old Fellowship.

A KEARNEY special says: Final action was taken to night in organizing a company to sink a well for natural gas in Kearney. In a short time cash stock was taken sufficient to sink the well 3,000 feet. Work will commence at once and proceed until the earth for 3,000 feet down is thoroughly investigated. The following constitute the board of directors: A. B. Boltin, B. H. Bicknell, E. C. Calkins, F. J. Switz and H. J. Allen. As soon as the machinery can be shipped there the work will proceed.

A PUBLIC sale of houses and lots took place at Lincoln last week. Good prices were obtained.

ABOUT 400 sewer laborers are on a strike in Lincoln for higher wages. There is nine miles of sewerage to be completed.

AMONG prisoners who took their places in the penitentiary last week were three committed for the crime of rape.

GRAND ISLAND coal dealers have raised on the price of that commodity \$1 a ton, the amount of increase of the railroad for hauling.

THE hot air heating process in the Hastings school is pronounced a failure.

DURING the months of March and April eight patients died in the insane asylum. In the same time three were discharged cured.

REPUBLICANS were for the most part successful in the election in Omaha last week.

Mrs. G. W. CLARK of the W. C. T. U. returned to Omaha last week from Lincoln, which city she visited with reference to the Home for Unfortunate Women, for which the last legislature appropriated \$15,000. She met a joint committee of the board of organized state charities, and W. C. T. U. and from these committees a committee consisting of Mrs. Orpha Dinsmoor, Mrs. Russell, of Tecumseh, Mrs. Woodward, of Seward, and Mrs. Clark, of Omaha, was selected to appear before the state board of public lands and buildings. The committee were advised by the latter that the board would receive offers of land for the proposed home, and further that both the W. C. T. U. and the organized board of state charities would be informed when the bids would be opened.

THE Knowlton Manufacturing company of Rockford, Ill., has brought suit in the United States circuit court against James Stevens, of Shelton, Neb., for \$2,508.92. The company manufactures and sells reapers and mowers, and the allegation of the petition is that Feb. 6, 1883, Stevens contracted to act as agent for it at Shelton. By the terms of agreement all notes received by him and turned over to the company that were not paid in six months were to be made good by him, either by cash or notes of responsible farmers. It is claimed that various notes for small sums, aggregating \$2,029, are long past due, and that Stevens refuses to make them good; also that he is indebted to them for reapers and mowers sold in the last year in the sum of \$497.92.

A COMPANY has been formed to improve and develop the seven springs near Long Pine.

THE Northern Relief association, Ancient Order of United Workmen, of Lincoln, has filed articles of incorporation in the office of the secretary of state. It provides for an indemnity not to exceed \$1,000, to be paid at the death of any member.

THE Northwestern Masonic Aid association has reported to the auditor of public accounts, in order to be exempt from the law passed by the last legislature for the taxation of insurance companies.

PLATSMOUTH is preparing for a grand celebration to commemorate completion of her water works system.

UNION PACIFIC surveyors have recently been at work south of Columbus, and the people are looking for railroad building to begin at an early day.

THE Union Pacific passenger depot at Columbus is at last completed and the ticket agent has moved therein.

THE new city officers of Norfolk have qualified and entered upon their duties.

A LARGE new iron bridge is about to be built at Beatrice.

In the matter of the complaint of the Hon. George W. McConaughy against the Union Pacific railroad company, charging inefficient mail and passenger service on the Stromburg branch, the company, in response to a letter from Judge Mason, secretary of the board of transportation, transmitting a copy of the complaint, the company says that the complaint will be duly investigated and an answer filed in a short time.

SAM JONES is soon to give another series of meetings in Omaha.

WEST POINT special: The appointment of Frank W. Wena, one of our most prominent real estate men, to the registration of the Niobrara land office, gives the greatest satisfaction to his friends in this city, who rejoice to see him thus honored. Frank, although a democrat, enjoys the respect and esteem of all our citizens, republicans and democrats alike, who, while rejoicing at his preferment, are sorry to lose him. His long residence here has proved his sterling worth and endeared him to our people, who one and all wish him every success in his new undertaking.

THE general impression which has existed among the stock-growers of Nebraska and Wyoming that the railroad rates to Omaha and Chicago, through the workings of the inter-state commerce law, would be raised from \$10 to \$25, is now stated, upon the authority of agents, to be erroneous. Col. J. H. Hooker, of Salt Lake, who has for several years been active in the west to market as many other agents, stated that he had been assured by Mr. Shelby, of the Union Pacific, and Mr. Morehouse, of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley, that there would be no raise on rates next fall.

ALBERT, the 8-year-old son of C. H. Young, of Columbus, while running along the side of an outward bound Albion train, fell with his right arm on the track. The wheels ground the flesh from the wrist to the elbow, but fortunately broke no bones.

DR. FRANK S. BILLINGS, director of the animal disease experiment station of Nebraska university, recently received an application from the agricultural college of New Hampshire, asking permission to print 20,000 copies of that portion of his recent address before the Nebraska State Agricultural society treating of hog cholera, for distribution in pamphlet form in that state.

A BEVY of friends of ex-Mayor John L. Means, of Grand Island, gave him a surprise party last Wednesday evening, upon which occasion, as a compliment and in consideration of his conduct while mayor, he was presented with a diamond ring. The presentation speech was made by W. H. Thompson, to which the ex-mayor neatly replied, evincing much emotion.

THE Adams County Agricultural board offer a special premium to the person who takes the greatest number of premiums according to the premium list.

THE Democrat, of Lincoln, estimates that 400 cars of lumber are shipped to that city monthly.

THE receipts of the Booth engagement at Lincoln amounted to nearly 9,000.

THE new directory of Lincoln shows an increase of 32 per cent in names over a year ago.

PREST, a circus man, who has been wintering in Falls City, has got together a good company and is about to start on the summer's tour.

At Loup City, in the case of the State of Nebraska vs. David Chapman, wherein the defendant was charged with obtaining \$45 from the Sherman County Bank, by false pretenses and in which it was shown that the bank charged \$5 interest for \$45 for three months, and further took a mortgage to secure the note, the jury on their first ballot found for defendant.

SO many new houses are springing up in Falls City that the papers of that town despair of keeping track of them.

WM. MASSIS, of Lancaster county, lost his watch in the cornfield about three months ago. He found the time-keeper the other day, and after winding it was found to keep as good time as formerly.

A FIRE in Omaha on Sunday last destroyed the supply house of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha railroad, entailing a loss of about \$4,000.

THE Lincoln Journal says: The four members of the Omaha tribe of Indians who are in the city on a mission to the governor, visited the penitentiary day before yesterday, and called upon their brother redman, Whitewater, who has been behind the bars a number of years for murder. The prisoner was allowed to receive his friends in the chapel, and for a time the guards enjoyed a picturesque scene. The five Indians sat in a circle, smoked their pipes and talked in their own grave and learned way until their time had expired. The visit was greatly appreciated by Whitewater.

MR. AND MRS. NELS C. NELSON, of Fremont, met with a severe runaway accident while returning from the funeral of their infant child. They were thrown out of the wagon, and Mrs. Nelson dangerously injured about the head.

THE carpenter shop of the Union Pacific, located near the river bridge in Omaha, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$4,000.

THE May term of the United States court opened in Omaha on Monday, the 2d.

THE MARSHAL NEX BONES. Third Creek (N. C.) special: Several prominent physicians of the Salisbury section, some time since, decided to exhume the remains of Peter S. Ney from their grave near this place for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are those of the famous Marshal Ney, of France. The gentleman who nursed Peter Ney, and was with him in death and at his burial, said to-day that Ney was perfectly conscious at the time of death, and that he talked about his wife, and children, and stated several times while on his death bed that he was Marshal Ney, and repeated it not an hour before his death. In dressing him for burial they found that he had been wounded on the thigh, neck, side and wrist, and had a large scar like a saber cut, on the head. When the grave was opened to-day nothing was found except a few of the largest bones, some coffin nails and a small remnant of one plank. The physicians in charge reported: "We found some of the bones only, and these in such a state of decay that we cannot state positively whether the skull has ever been trepanned or not." They made diligent search for the bullets said to have been lodged in the body, but found none. All the bones were returned to the grave."

THE RAILROAD INVESTIGATION.

It is Continued in New York by the Government Commissioners.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The examination of Special Counsel Artemus H. Holmes, of the Union Pacific railroad company, was continued before Commissioners Pattison, Anderson and Litter to-day. Mr. Anderson held in his hand the judgment roll in the matter of the hearing before Referee Ruggles on the application to have the Denver-Pacific stock released as security for mortgages on the Kansas Pacific of which witness related the story yesterday. Anderson asked if the witness knew who erased the answer to this question: "What were the net earnings of the Kansas Pacific last year?" The original answer was: "Not much, if anything." And over which erasure was written: "About half a million dollars!" Mr. Holmes knew nothing about this, but said the substituted answer was probably the correct one. Mr. Holmes thought Judge Dillon drew up the articles of consolidation of the Kansas Pacific and the Union Pacific and that it was prior to January 24, 1880, or prior to the time the 29,980 shares of the Denver Pacific stock passed from the ownership of the Kansas Pacific to the hands of the Union Pacific party, Messrs. Jay Gould, Russell Sage and others. The record states that Mr. Gould held and voted 79,414 shares, Mr. Ames 4,035, Sydney Dillon 61,181, Henry Villard any nor Mr. Holmes. Russell Sage had 9,974 shares, and these constituted the Union Pacific party. The shares were \$50 each, and 199,084 shares were represented in the agreement. These men were all directors of the Union Pacific. Mr. Holmes did not know how much profit there was in the pool, but thought not so much as \$20,000,000. Commissioner Pattison asked who got possession of \$10,000,000 of Kansas Pacific and \$4,000,000 of Denver Pacific stock, but Mr. Holmes said he thought they simply drifted back to their original owners. "Under the consolidation Gould or any other holder of Kansas Pacific stock exchanged two of their \$50 shares for one \$100 share of Union Pacific stock, their values being about the same in the market. At the time the relative status of the securities was fixed by the arbitration of all leading parties at a trifle greater than their market quotation, as an inducement to holders to put them into the pool as a good investment," explained Mr. Holmes. The schedule at which the various securities were admitted to the pool was as follows: Stock, 12 1/2 per cent.; floating debt, 50 per cent.; unsecured income bonds, 30 per cent.; subordinated income bonds, 20 per cent.; and second land grant bonds 50 per cent. "Is it not true," asked Anderson, "that Jay Gould, Sydney Dillon, Russell Sage, Frederick Ames, and others you have named, obtained credit by means of the pool of large amounts of Kansas Pacific stocks in subordinated bonds, unsecured bonds, second land grant bonds, Leavenworth Pacific stock, etc.?" Holmes—"Yes, in exchange for other securities." Holmes made the statement that the Union Pacific profited by the consolidation in that it got the benefit of all the handling, and thereby stopped the competition of the Kansas Pacific, and Gould thus controlled the dangerous weapon of a hostile rival. If the consolidation had not been made the Kansas Pacific would not have been worth ten cents on the dollar, and the Denver Pacific stocks would not have been worth more than its value as waste paper. To General Pattison, Holmes said he did not think the effect was to load the Union Pacific with two valueless roads, because the Kansas Pacific had been a good paying road ever since. It was true the Denver stock was worth \$3,000,000 the next day by the consummation of consolidation. After recess Judge J. F. Dillon, nephew of Sidney Dillon, who became an attorney for the Union Pacific in 1879, was called to the witness. He thought he prepared the article of consolidation of the roads under instructions. Beyond this fact nothing of interest was elicited in his testimony.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

CHICAGO, May 6.—At to-day's meeting of the transcontinental railway representatives the fact was made clear that, notwithstanding the willingness of the Canadian Pacific to enter the combination of overland roads, the prospect of such a combination being formed is not particularly promising. Granting differentials to the Canadian Pacific to induce it to join is raising unexpected obstacles. The Denver & Rio Grande, in connection with the Burlington & Missouri, insists that, being narrow gauge and having to change freight on through business, that it is also entitled to differentials. The Northern Pacific wants a slice of California business, and being a water route from Portland to San Francisco, it, too, wants to make lower rates than direct lines. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, on the other hand objects to giving differentials to any line, and will not subscribe to any such a programme. Although the plan of organization was submitted by the committee the difference of opinion on the question of rates delayed any progress toward its adoption. The general opinion to-night among the delegates to the meeting was that the present rates on certain articles will be modified and made so low that if the Canadian Pacific gets any of the business it will be forced to haul it at a loss.

THE COKE STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Telegrams from the coke region state that Laughlin & Co., Stewart Iron Co., Hogsette & Co., Percy Mining Company, and Everson & Co., have granted the demands of the strikers and resumed operations. Peter Wise, a prominent Knight of Labor in the coke regions, while in the city to-day, said that all preparation had been made for a long strike. It is proposed to appoint special agents to watch Castle Garden and other ports of entry to keep new men from coming to the coke regions. Despite the assertion that there are last year's stocks of coke on hand, the furnaces are preparing to close down. Orders have been given to blow out furnace "E" at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. Captain Jones, manager of the works, says that others will be closed down. He predicts that four weeks of the coke strike will shut every steel rail mill in the country.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATION.

LANSING, Mich., May 6.—The bill to adopt capital punishment for murder and rape was defeated in the State Senate by a vote of 19 to 13. A State constabulary to enforce the liquor laws was an important bill passed by the House this morning and given immediate effect.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Signs of the Times Hopeful, With No Dullness Anywhere.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—There is a possibility to-day that 150,000 coal miners and coke workers in Pennsylvania will go out on a strike in a few days. This will reduce the coal output about 125,000 tons per day, and the coke production 12,000 to 15,000 tons per day. The bituminous miners in the center of the state received a 20 per cent advance April 1, and this convinced the anthracite miners their turn would soon come. The signs of the times are everywhere hopeful. Business is not overwhelming business men everywhere, as it might, and it is well for the consuming interests of the country that it is not, because higher prices and speculative values would be precipitated. The store keepers, manufacturers, large and small, throughout the country, as well as the architects and builders are all very busy. There is no dullness. We may be thankful we have escaped a speculative craze, that would have added 10 per cent to all products, without corresponding advantages. An enormous amount of capital is going into all sorts of enterprises, rushing headlong in fact, but it cannot be said the investments are not wise. Over \$100,000,000 were listed on the New York exchange a few days ago by twelve companies. Upwards of \$300,000,000 will be invested in railroad building and \$200,000,000 on house building this season. About \$20,000,000 will be put into locomotives alone in 1887, and car work will exceed last year's record by 25 per cent. The agricultural interests are promising, and this is the foundation of the faith of railroad builders, investors, bankers and speculators. These interests want to elip some fleece from the industrial interests. During the past two weeks 93,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold in New York City. The trade movement is fair. Business has been disturbed in all lines in Boston, except in boots and shoes, which is and will continue to be extraordinarily active. At Philadelphia there is activity in wool, grain, lumber and petroleum. At Cincinnati, trade strikes are threatened, but business southward is good. At Chicago, a marked improvement has been made with the opening of lake navigation. Iron freight rates have been reduced. At St. Louis an improvement is working its way to the surface. There is a remarkable demand for agricultural implements throughout the West. Lumber and all kinds of building material are hurried forth to yards and builders as fast as the railroads can handle them. New rail rates are upsetting business calculations more or less in the northwest. Coal, iron, oils and lumber are active on the Pacific coast, and heavy transcontinental shipments have started in on account of the suspension of section 4.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

He Explains Regarding the Unfriendlyness of Gen. Rosser.

WASHINGTON, May 6.—General Sheridan, although unwilling to be drawn into any controversy, has freely expressed himself to friends as to the letter of General Rosser. To one of them he said: "Rosser has not forgotten the whaling I gave him in the Valley, and I am not surprised he loses his temper when he recalls it. When I was moving down the Valley I had an important object in view and did not care to be annoyed. Rosser was sent after me with a brigade, but I did not consider it worth while to give him much attention. General Torbert's division of cavalry formed the rear of my column, and I was confident he could take care of Rosser. Finally I was reported to me that Rosser had captured my pack train, and this made me mad. I galloped to the rear and found that the train had not been captured, although it had encountered Rosser and was coming in considerably scared and broken up. The following morning, early Torbert went after Rosser, whose brigade was struck with an impetuosity that caused it to scatter. We stripped the enemy of everything it had captured; all its guns except one, which subsequently fell into our hands, and all baggage, including the personal effects of Rosser. Custer got Rosser's uniform and occasionally wore it for the amusement of his command. Torbert pursued Rosser to Newmarket, a distance of about twenty-five miles. He did not trouble me further. This incident was doubtless humiliating to Rosser, because he was hailed as 'the savior of the valley,' some of his men wearing small laurel twigs in their hats as an indication of their purpose to clean us out. When Rosser again appeared in that vicinity the people advised him to substitute pumpkin vines for laurel, that plant being well known for its punning qualities. For these reasons, I suppose, General Rosser continues to feel unkindly toward me. He says that I have not atoned for my acts during the war. That is true. It never occurred to me that I was called upon to do so. I want to add that I don't propose to make a trip to Shenandoah Valley the coming summer and have not thought of so doing. I visited the valley last summer and was hospitably received by the people, none of whom exhibited any of the bitterness of feeling that is exhibited in General Rosser's letter. I understand Rosser is now living in the valley, and as he intends to become a candidate for Congress, his letter was doubtless written for effect in this coming political campaign."

A POWERFUL MAGISTRATE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6.—John J. Cornelson, who assaulted and cowhided Judge Reid, causing him to commit suicide, and who was sentenced to jail for three years, was released on a writ of habeas corpus by Magistrate Stofer to-day. The affair has created a sensation, inasmuch as his release amounts to the magistrate's court overruling a decision of the Court of Appeals. Magistrate Stofer decides that the old common law of England and Virginia, upon which the imprisonment of Cornelson was predicated, does not enter into the statutes of Kentucky, and consequently the imprisonment was illegal. Lawyers say that Stofer has placed himself in contempt of the Court of Appeals. Cornelson is on the streets attending to business.

A PARISIAN MOB.

Paris special: Wagner's opera, "Lohengrin," the performance of which was postponed owing to the Schmebels affair, was presented to-night to a crowded audience who warmly applauded the singers and the opera itself. Outside the opera house, however, there were manifestations of hostility, beginning with boots and groans at the mention of Wagner's name, and increasing to a perfect bedlam about 10 o'clock, at which hour the police, seeing the "Marseillaise." The crowd became augmented to such proportions at this hour that the streets were entirely blocked and the police were obliged to charge upon the mob and clear them. The crowd returned, however, and renewed its demonstrations, but a heavy rain succeeded to disperse most of them. Many remained until the close of the performance, and hissed the audience as they were leaving the theatre. Several prominent Parisians were among the auditors, including MM. Dumas and Floquet.

BROTHERS' CASE DISMISSED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4.—In the Fotheringham express robbery case this morning, during the testimony of Conductor Spigule, it was shown that the robbery was not committed in this city, whereupon the defense moved that the case be thrown out of court. Judge Normie expressed the opinion that as the robbery did not occur in this city, his court had no jurisdiction, and he dismissed the case.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA. WHEAT—No. 2..... 55 @ 55 1/2 BARLEY—No. 2..... 43 @ 43 1/2 RYE—No. 2..... 23 @ 23 1/2 CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 22 @ 22 1/2 OATS—No. 2..... 22 @ 22 1/2 BUTTER—Creamery..... 25 @ 25 BUTTER—Choice country..... 18 @ 20 EGGS—Fresh..... 9 @ 10 CHICKENS—Live per doz..... 3 25 @ 3 50 LEBMONS—Choice, per box..... 4 50 @ 5 00 ORANGES—Per box..... 3 50 @ 4 00 BEANS—Navy, per bushel..... 1 50 @ 1 60 ONIONS—Per barrel..... 4 50 @ 5 00 POTATOES—Per bushel..... 65 @ 75 WOOD—Pine, per cord..... 16 @ 18 SEEDS—Timothy..... 1 30 @ 1 40 SEEDS—Blue Grass..... 4 80 @ 5 00 HOGS—Mixed packing..... 4 25 @ 4 40 BEEVES—Choice steers..... 3 50 @ 4 00 SHEEP—Fair to choice..... 3 50 @ 4 00

NEW YORK. WHEAT—No. 2 red..... 94 1/2 @ 95 WHEAT—Ungraded red..... 85 @ 95 1/2 CORN—No. 2..... 49 1/2 @ 50 OATS—Mixed western..... 25 @ 26 1/2 RICE..... 16 @ 17 1/2 LARD..... 7 25 @ 7 50

CHICAGO. WHEAT—Per bushel..... 81 1/2 @ 83 CORN—Per bushel..... 37 1/2 @ 38 OATS—Per bushel..... 26 1/2 @ 27 PORK..... 22 @ 23 50 LARD..... 6 87 1/2 @ 6 90 HOGS—Packing & shipping..... 5 30 @ 5 50 CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 75 @ 4 40 SHEEP—Natives..... 3 50 @ 4 90

ST. LOUIS. WHEAT—No. 2 red cash..... 82 @ 82 1/2 CORN—Per bushel..... 34 1/2 @ 35 OATS—Per bushel..... 27 1/2 @ 28 HOGS—Mixed packing..... 5 30 @ 5 40 CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 20 @ 3 10 SHEEP—Common to choice..... 3 75 @ 4 25

KANSAS CITY. WHEAT—Per bushel..... 68 @ 68 1/2 CORN—Per bushel..... 32 @ 32 1/2 OATS—Per bushel..... 27 @ 27 1/2 CATTLE—Feeders..... 3 00 @ 3 90 HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 80 @ 5 20 SHEEP—Common to good..... 2 75 @ 3 50

THE STATE OF TRADE.

Signs of the Times Hopeful, With No Dullness Anywhere.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.—There is a possibility to-day that 150,000 coal miners and coke workers in Pennsylvania will go out on a strike in a few days. This will reduce the coal output about 125,000 tons per day, and the coke production 12,000 to 15,000 tons per day. The bituminous miners in the center of the state received a 20 per cent advance April 1, and this convinced the anthracite miners their turn would soon come. The signs of the times are everywhere hopeful. Business is not overwhelming business men everywhere, as it might, and it is well for the consuming interests of the country that it is not, because higher prices and speculative values would be precipitated. The store keepers, manufacturers, large and small, throughout the country, as well as the architects and builders are all very busy. There is no dullness. We may be thankful we have escaped a speculative craze, that would have added 10 per cent to all products, without corresponding advantages. An enormous amount of capital is going into all sorts of enterprises, rushing headlong in fact, but it cannot be said the investments are not wise. Over \$100,000,000 were listed on the New York exchange a few days ago by twelve companies. Upwards of \$300,000,000 will be invested in railroad building and \$200,000,000 on house building this season. About \$20,000,000 will be put into locomotives alone in 1887, and car work will exceed last year's record by 25 per cent. The agricultural interests are promising, and this is the foundation of the faith of railroad builders, investors, bankers and speculators. These interests want to elip some fleece from the industrial interests. During the past two weeks 93,000,000 bushels of wheat were sold in New York City. The trade movement is fair. Business has been disturbed in all lines in Boston, except in boots and shoes, which is and will continue to be extraordinarily active. At Philadelphia there is activity in wool, grain, lumber and petroleum. At Cincinnati, trade strikes are threatened, but business southward is good. At Chicago, a marked improvement has been made with the opening of lake navigation. Iron freight rates have been reduced. At St. Louis an improvement is working its way to the surface. There is a remarkable demand for agricultural implements throughout the West. Lumber and all kinds of building material are hurried forth to yards and builders as fast as the railroads can handle them. New rail rates are upsetting business calculations more or less in the northwest. Coal, iron, oils and lumber are active on the Pacific coast, and heavy transcontinental shipments have started in on account of the suspension of section 4.

DIFFERENTIAL RATES.

CHICAGO, May 6.—At to-day's meeting of the transcontinental railway representatives the fact was made clear that, notwithstanding the willingness of the Canadian Pacific to enter the combination of overland roads, the prospect of such a combination being formed is not particularly promising. Granting differentials to the Canadian Pacific to induce it to join is raising unexpected obstacles. The Denver & Rio Grande, in connection with the Burlington & Missouri, insists that, being narrow gauge and having to change freight on through business, that it is also entitled to differentials. The Northern Pacific wants a slice of California business, and being a water route from Portland to San Francisco, it, too, wants to make lower rates than direct lines. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, on the other hand objects to giving differentials to any line, and will not subscribe to any such a programme. Although the plan of organization was submitted by the committee the difference of opinion on the question of rates delayed any progress toward its adoption. The general opinion to-night among the delegates to the meeting was that the present rates on certain articles will be modified and made so low that if the Canadian Pacific gets any of the business it will be forced to haul it at a loss.

THE COKE STRIKE.

PITTSBURG, May 6.—Telegrams from the coke region state that Laughlin & Co., Stewart Iron Co., Hogsette & Co., Percy Mining Company, and Everson & Co., have granted the demands of the strikers and resumed operations. Peter Wise, a prominent Knight of Labor in the coke regions, while in the city to-day, said that all preparation had been made for a long strike. It is proposed to appoint special agents to watch Castle Garden and other ports of entry to keep new men from coming to the coke regions. Despite the assertion that there are last year's stocks of coke on hand, the furnaces are preparing to close down. Orders have been given to blow out furnace "E" at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works. Captain Jones, manager of the works, says that others will be closed down. He predicts that four weeks of the coke strike will shut every steel rail mill in the country.

MICHIGAN LEGISLATION.

LANSING, Mich., May 6.—The bill to adopt capital punishment for murder and rape was defeated in the State Senate by a vote of 19 to 13. A State constabulary to enforce the liquor laws was an important bill passed by the House this morning and given immediate effect.