

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE
F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.
McCOOK, NEB.
OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES.
At the recent election Omaha cast 21,458 votes.

LINCOLN'S annual charity ball will take place on Thanksgiving eve.

It is reported that the Omaha Republican is to be resurrected as a four page morning sheet.

OUT OF 130 engines ordered last May for autumn delivery the Union Pacific thus far has received but thirty-one.

THREE THOUSAND barrels of apples have been shipped from Rulo this year. The average price per barrel was \$3.

TOWNSHIP organization was defeated in Madison county by a large majority, every precinct in the county voting it down.

EXCAVATIONS have been made at Olysses for ten new brick blocks to take the place of the buildings recently destroyed by fire.

THE telegraph line between Beatrice and Lincoln for the Rock Island branch is being put in. A large gang of men are at work.

MARY CAMPBELL, the 9-year-old daughter of William Campbell of York, has gone insane and will be taken to the hospital at Lincoln.

It is reported that Mr. Galligher of Hayes township, York county, went to the election, voted and dropped dead as he reached home.

THE board of supervisors of Dodge county have offered a reward of \$250 for the detection of incendiaries who have been burning bridges in Pleasant Valley township.

THE special election held in Beatrice to vote upon the issue of \$15,000 bonds for the construction of a new system of storm sewers resulted in favor of the bonds by a fair majority.

EDWARD MILLS, a Union Pacific switchman, fell from the platform of a car in the yards at Cheyenne and was instantly killed, his head being severed completely from his body.

JOHNNY RAITT of Chester precinct, Saunders county, is reported to have husked eighty bushels of corn per day for the past three weeks and getting the last load unloaded each day before sundown.

B. K. WEST, town treasurer at Pauline, Adams county, was arrested on a warrant issued from the county court. West is a supposed defaulter in the sum of \$900. He was also a merchant at Pauline.

THE winter supply of potatoes for the Douglas county jail were being received and stored away last week. It consists of about seven hundred bushels, which Sheriff Boyd bought at 90 cents per bushel.

THE election of Judge Bates, county judge of York county, to the district bench, will necessitate the calling of another election to fill the vacancy made, as Mr. Bates' unexpired term will exceed one year.

THE case of the state vs. David Rogers, charged with shooting Ross Moore in May last with intent to kill, has been continued over the term of the district court of Pierce county on account of defendant's sickness.

LAFE HOLLAND was bound over to the district court of Otoe county in the sum of \$500, in default of which he went to jail. Holland tried to start in the hide and leather business by stealing hides from local butchers.

A NEW Methodist Episcopal church was dedicated at Jamestown, Dodge county, last Sunday. Rev. P. S. Merrill of Omaha, and Rev. Eggleston of Hooper, assisted the Rev. Mr. Crooks, pastor of the church, in the service.

SEVERAL hundred acres of hemp were raised southeast of Fremont this season and a mill has been put in to beat it into tow and save a great deal of heavy hauling of the straw to Fremont, where the tow will be made into cordage.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was caused in Nebraska City by the expulsion of fourteen boys from the high school by Superintendent Ostrum. The boys are charged with playing football against orders. The case will be taken before the board of education.

THE great interest about the state house, says a Lincoln dispatch, centers around a broad table in the office of the secretary of state where the official returns are being tabulated as they come in. Some few changes from the telegraphic reports are noticed.

TWO LITTLE boys, not over ten years of age, were taken to the police station in Kearney the other day on the charge of stealing. They were kept in prison awhile as a punishment, despite the pleadings of their parents, and then released with a reprimand.

THE whisky trust is again after Mr. Woolsey of the Nebraska City distillery. It was Woolsey's intention to open the distillery soon, but it has been learned that the trust has an agent in Washington trying to induce the department not to issue the necessary permit.

COLONEL L. N. STEWART, the pontoon bridge man, was in Nebraska City last week and is anxious to put in a new bridge there. The old one, he says, is not good enough for a progressive city and that is the reason he sold it to Atchison parties. He has a new scheme, and is rustling subscriptions to carry it out.

LEE HART, a plasterer of Beatrice, was badly hurt by being kicked in the stomach by his horse. The animal had got loose and wandered out in the outskirts of the city, where Hart overtook it when the accident occurred. He was knocked insensible, and lay out on the prairie unconscious for two or three hours before being discovered.

WILLIAM E. ROBERTS, a well-known stoneman of Lincoln, died in his bed last week of heart disease. After supper the previous night he spent a jolly evening with his family, retiring between 10 and 11 o'clock. Next morning when his wife tried to wake him she found him dead.

At a special election held last week Wilber precinct voted \$6,000 bonds in aid of the Kentucky distillery company, which proposes to put in a plant and operate a sour mash distillery with a capacity of 200 bushels of grain per day, the vote standing 294 for and 190 against in a total vote of 483.

LINCOLN special: The prohibitionists here declare their intention of having a recount of the votes on the prohibition amendment. Dech and Burrows also declare their intention of making a contest in the legislature that will result in the rejection of a sufficient number of counties to elect Powers.

THOMAS PRIEST is a wise and prosperous man among his friends at Raymond, Neb., but when he comes into South Omaha with a shipment of stock and with the proceeds thereof in his pocket and attempts to buck the tiger he is a dismal failure, and the other night wound up poorer by \$35 and an overcoat.

HERMAN V. LYLE, one of Hebron's prominent business men, dropped dead at the breakfast table at the Hebron house the other morning. The previous night when he retired he was in good spirits, and next morning he was uncomplaining. He chatted with his fellow boarders until the moment of his death. Heart disease carried him away.

JAMES GALLAGHAN, a Union Pacific fireman, while attempting to jump on a passing engine in the yards in Ogden, Utah, fell under the wheels and both his legs were crushed. He was taken to the Union hospital, where the right leg was amputated just below the knee. The left will also be cut off above the ankle. It is not thought he can live.

A LARGE frame building near the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley freight depot in Fremont, part of the Fremont cannery company, was almost completely destroyed by fire the other night. It was used for preparing vegetables for the canning process proper and as a storehouse, and has not been used since the close of the canning season a month ago.

FORT ROBINSON special: The coroner, assistant district attorney and prosecuting attorney had the body of the late Private Rufus Tate, Ninth cavalry, who was shot by Coker on the 5th inst., exhumed. The jury found that it was a case of deliberate murder. A girl named Jesse Miller told the coroner that Coker was wanted in Kentucky for a similar crime.

J. M. SMITH and wife of North Bend were going to Fremont and while crossing the track at Ames the horse took fright, and kicking himself from the buggy, ran about two miles and was caught. The horse's heels struck both Mr. and Mrs. Smith in the face, cutting them severely. As Mr. Smith is very feeble the injury and the excitement almost prostrated him.

At the State Woman's Suffrage convention, held in Fremont last week, it was decided to make a strong effort to bring the question of equal suffrage before the coming legislature. A plan of campaign was formulated with that end in view. It was resolved to petition the legislature with thousands of names asking that a municipal suffrage amendment to the constitution be submitted to a vote of the people.

A CASE growing out of a disagreement as to who was entitled to the reward offered by Frank Pulsifer for the arrest of his brother's murderers, has just been decided by County Judge Hunter at Fremont. Three of the men who assisted in the search and arrest of Shephard and Furst thought they were entitled to the whole amount, \$500, but the judge divided it equally among the eleven who did the work.

THE Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway company opened a fine new depot at Claramont last week, with an ample side track and stock yards, and George H. Woods as agent. He will also represent the Western Union telegraph company and the Wells, Fargo express company. F. H. Peavey & Co. have located an elevator there and Shumway & Everett have located a large lumber yard.

THE tenth annual meeting of the Nebraska Woman's Suffrage association opened in Fremont last week for a five days' session. Among the noted suffragists present were Susan B. Anthony, Julia B. Nelson, M. Isabelle Bond, Clara B. Colby and others. Miss Anthony spoke to a large audience and pleaded for universal suffrage with the same fervency and eloquence which have characterized her utterances in behalf of her sex during the last half century.

WHILE engaged in cleaning a well on the farm of Albert Harman, south of Nebraska City, W. W. Vaughn had a narrow escape from instant death. He was at the bottom of the well, about forty feet below the surface, when the bucket fell from the top, striking him squarely on the head and shoulders. He was at once taken out, when it was discovered that beyond several bad gashes in his head he was uninjured. His injuries, while painful, are not considered serious.

THE Rock Island's line from Omaha to Lincoln will soon be completed and in operation. New stations on the line are as follows: Richfield, Sary county, fifteen miles from Omaha; South Bend, Cass county, twenty-seven miles from Omaha; Murdock, Cass county, thirty-three miles from Omaha; Kenwood, Cass, adjoining the Lancaster county line, forty miles from Omaha; Prairie Home, Lancaster county, forty-seven miles from Omaha; and Havelock, Lancaster county, fifty-three miles from Omaha.

A FAMOUS PHYSICIAN
HE EXPLAINS THE USE AND OBJECT OF HIS REMEDY.

What the Great Discovery Will Do For Tuberculosis Within a Few Hours When Properly Applied—Where the Curative Lymph Can be Obtained—Gould Gets Hold of the Union Pacific—Commodore Dewey's Report.

Prof. Koch's Great Discovery.
BERLIN, Nov. 15.—Prof. Koch, in his letter upon his newly discovered consumption remedy, says: "The lymph is usually injected near the loins. Human beings are more susceptible to its influence than guinea pigs. Two cubic centimeters of the substance affected a guinea pig but slightly, while twenty-five one-thousandths of a cubic centimeter produced a marked effect upon a healthy man. The lowest limit of effective strength is one one-hundredth of a cubic centimeter. This quantity in a healthy body produces but slight reaction or none at all. This is also true of its application to personal suffering from other than tuberculous affections. But with tuberculous subjects it produces a general and a local reaction, the general reaction consisting of a febrile attack, the temperature rising to 39 or 41 centigrade, with coughing, irritation, exhaustion, sometimes nausea and vomiting, and there is sometimes an eruption resembling that of measles on the chest and neck. The attacks begin four or five hours after the injection, and last twelve or fifteen hours. Afterward the patient feels better than before the injection. The local reaction is best observed in cases of lupus. Within a few hours after the injection the lupus sores swell and redden. This effect increases during the period of fever until the lupus tissue assumes a dark brown tint and a necrotic condition. After the fever departs the swelling decreases, and possibly vanishes. In two or three days the lupus centers become covered with scales, which fall off in two or three weeks. The local reaction in the lungs it is impossible to observe, apart from increased expectoration and cough. The symptoms described always follow in tuberculosis when a hundredth part of a cubic centimeter is injected. This treatment, therefore, will afford an indispensable auxiliary to diagnosis. Prof. Koch believes that the remedy will cure incipient consumption. Whether the cure will be final is as yet not fully proved.

The remedy does not kill bacilli, but tubercular tissue. It does not affect dead tissue, but only living. Therefore the tubercular tissue killed by the remedy must be removed. Every effort must be made to accomplish this by surgery. When this is impossible and secretion can only proceed by the self help of the organism, the threatened living tissue must at the same time be protected by continual applications of the remedy to guard against the entrance of the parasites. The fact that the remedy kills only tubercular tissue, explains the possibility of applying rapidly increased doses.

At the outset, when there is much living tubercular tissue, a small portion of the remedy suffices to produce a strong reaction. Each injection kills a certain quantity of tissue. It naturally results that increased doses are necessary to obtain the same degree of reaction. When patients treated with increased doses experience no greater reaction than unaffected persons, it can be assumed that all the tissue open to reaction is dead. In cases of lupus a hundredth of a centimeter should be injected, and after the reaction has taken its full course a second injection should be made, and so on. Consumptives are more susceptible, and the first dose should be only a thousandth of a cubic centimeter, the dose being increased by one thousandths until they gradually reach a hundredth and upward, though consumptives still comparatively strong may reach the increased doses more quickly and with correspondingly more favorable results. Patients treated in the early stage of consumption are entirely freed from morbid symptoms sometimes within four or six weeks. Consumptives with large cavities in their lungs will probably experience the benefit of the new remedy only in exceptional instances, though most are temporarily improved. Prof. Koch holds that the treatment should be applied only in suitable institutions. He emphasizes the importance of early treatment, as it is only in the incipient stages that the remedy is fully effective.

The professor says he is yet unprepared to indicate the source from which the curative matter is obtained or to explain the method of its preparation, his experimental work not yet being complete. The curative lymph can, however, be obtained from Dr. Libertz of Lueneburg strasse, Berlin. The Lymph is described as consisting of a brownish transparent liquid. When taken into the stomach it has no effect. It must be applied subcutaneously by means of a valveless syringe. When diluted with water to the necessary degree for use the lymph is liable to decay, and then attenuations should be sterilized by heat.

The Union Pacific is Gould's.
CHICAGO, Nov. 15.—The Railway Press Bureau says: The first piece of news in Chicago on the recent stock deals was learned yesterday in the receipt of a telegram by a prominent railroad official here from Jay Gould. It simply said he had carried his point with the Union Pacific. This being interpreted by the official, means that Gould has a controlling interest in the

Union Pacific and that it is the last of a series of deals which will result in the actual or practical consolidation of the Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Missouri Pacific and Alton. The latter could only be controlled by buying the entire holdings of the 180 stockholders, but their relation is almost a family one and as Vice President McMullen, one of the acknowledged leaders in railroading, has been in New York for six months, he could easily have arranged a deal by correspondence. There is no question of the understanding between the Southern Pacific and Union Pacific, it being consummated two months ago, with the Atchison as a third party, by the pooling of transcontinental freight. The Union Pacific would not join the pool at the time, and its purchase by Jay Gould and his friends is the result. There is no possible demoralizing factor in a transcontinental pool on business to California and the south.

Time Is Money.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—Commodore Dewey, chief of the bureau of equipment of the navy, in his annual report, referring to telegraphing on time from the naval observatory, says the notable incident of the past year was the concerted attack made upon this system by various observatories throughout the country, the object being to break up the system in order that time which is now furnished without cost from the naval observatory, may be distributed and charged for at these minor observatories as a means of contributing to their maintenance.

A Model Garrison.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Senator Manderson hopes to get sufficient appropriations to make Fort Omaha a model garrison, and comes to Washington this early for the purpose of taking charge of matters of direct interest to his constituents. He was at the treasury department in the interest of the Nebraska distillery case, as it was desired to open that institution for business. He says they represent to him that they have 1,500 head of cattle tied up for feeding and they are prevented from opening by the pretended claim of ownership made by individuals connected with the whisky trust, which closed down the establishment and kept it closed. The supreme court of Nebraska set aside this sale to the trust as against public policy and declared it void. It also dissolved the old corporation and forfeited its charter. Then a new company was organized, and now that it is about to open individuals connected with the whisky trust claim ownership by reason of a transfer of the stock of the old company. The commissioner of internal revenue will be asked to decide the ownership before he can permit the opening.

Deeds Not Words.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.—Upon the recommendation of General Miles orders were issued by the war department directing the troops stationed at Fort Meade, Niobrara, Robinson, Laramie and other points in the vicinity of the threatened Indian outbreak to take the field at once. Lieutenant Colonel Summer of the Eighth cavalry has been ordered to report to General Miles at Chicago, the purpose being to place the former in command of the column ordered into the field. There will be a repetition of the scene enacted several years ago when the late General Sheridan massed a large force of United States troops near Fort Reno, Indian Territory, and thus prevented a threatened outbreak. The war department now proposes to make a similar demonstration against the northern Indians and spends no time in useless parleying with them.

Gen. Grant's Remains.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The friends of Mrs. Grant expect her to visit Washington during the winter for the purpose of conferring concerning the effort that is being made to secure the removal of General Grant's remains to Arlington. It is no longer a secret that Mrs. Grant desires the change to be made, and she expressed her regret that the house committee on library did not force the issue before the adjournment of the last session. The senate had taken action and the house might have done so had the subject been forced upon its attention. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania, who had the matter in charge, is a gentleman of more dignity than push and he was trampled out of sight by less courteous members. It is Mrs. Grant's wish to see the work of constructing a monument over her husband's grave well advanced if not completed while she lives, and for that reason she favors congressional action, as the only guarantee for the proper memorial to the life and service of her husband. The New York delegation in congress is determined to resist every effort that is made to secure the removal of the remains, but they will not succeed. It is very plain, however, that unless something is done at the approaching session of congress the body will be allowed to remain in New York.

The Burlington Won't Yield.
CHICAGO, Nov. 17.—A vote of the members of the Western Freight association showed every road except the Burlington ready to back down and accept the terms of the Union Pacific. The question as to whether action could be taken without the unanimous consent of all the lines was referred to the chairman. The Burlington people say that even if the Union Pacific succeeds in forcing new divisions on its Omaha connections, it (the Burlington) will continue to exchange traffic on the old basis.

IN AFRIC'S JUNGLES.
EVENTS BEFALLING MR. STANLEY'S REAR GUARD.

Full Text of the Affidavit Made by Assad Farran—A Revolting Story of the Cannibalistic Orgies of Jameson—Political Complexion of the Coming Legislature in Nebraska—The Alliance in Control—Arrival of the Wild West Indians.

Jameson's Horrible Crimes.
LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Times publishes the full text of the affidavit made by Assad Farran, the Syrian interpreter, in regard to the events befalling Stanley's rear guard. It explained that he was obliged in London to contradict his previous statements for certain reasons, especially because the committee did not desire that he should reveal the disgraceful story. Assad described how Major Bartlett after Stanley had left Yam Buva decided on account of the scarcity of food to employ the armed Sudanese to attack neighboring villages but found them deserted. Regarding the Jameson affair at Ribakaba, the affidavit states that Jameson expressed to Tippoo Tib's interpreter his curiosity to witness cannibalism. After some consultation Jameson purchased a slave girl aged 10 years, for which he paid six handkerchiefs. Jameson's servant explained to the cannibals that the girl was a present from a white man, who desired to see her eaten. The girl was tied to a tree while the natives sharpened their knives. Then one of them stabbed the girl twice in the abdomen. She had made no outcry, but knew what was happening, and looked to the right and left seeking help. When stabbed she fell dead. The natives cut the body to pieces, some taking the arms, others the legs, breast and other portions and directed them to their tents. Others took the entrails to the river and washed them before eating them. Jameson in the meantime was making rough sketches. Then Assad and the other witnesses returned to the chief's house and Jameson went to his tent and finished the sketches in water colors. There were six sketches very neatly done. The first represented the girl led to the tree, the second showed the stabbing scene, with the blood gushing out, the third depicted the dissection of the body. In the fourth a man was shown with a leg in one hand and a knife in the other, the fifth represented a man with a native ax in hand, and the head and breast in the other. The sixth showed a man with the entrails.

Assad relates how Bartlett was in the habit of daily ordering men to receive from twenty-five to 100 lashes for various offenses. He describes the arrival of and negotiations with Tippoo Tib. There were numerous cases of thefts of food. The guilty persons were punished by 100 or more lashes, their flesh being badly lacerated. In one case Bartlett ordered the whipping stopped, but it was resumed after a few days and inflicted 150 more lashes. This man was then compelled to walk ten hours daily in the sun while heavily chained. He continued this for two months, when the wounds became putrid and were infected with maggots. The major then relieved the man from duty for a week, and Bonny gave him medicine, but the man was at once ordered to resume the march. He managed to escape, but was recaptured four days later, and was shot despite Jameson's protest. Assad relates many instances of Bartlett's violence and cruelty.

How Nebraska's Legislature Will Stand.
The following have been elected members of the legislature. The straight republicans are marked "R," the democrats "D" and the alliance "A."
SENATE.
1. L. H. Wheeler, 16. Geo. N. Smith, a.
2. Chas. Williams, a. 17. T. E. Colter, a.
3. John Mattes, d. 18. N. S. Michener, a.
4. S. H. Thomas, r. 19. Sid. Schram, d.
5. William Sanders, r. 20. R. E. Moore, r.
6. Warren Switzler, d. 21. G. W. Eggleston, r.
7. John C. Shea, d. 22. G. F. Collins, a.
8. Christofferson, d. 23. Ed. Wilson, a.
9. W. B. Beck, a. 24. O. H. Scott, d.
10. H. P. Shumway, r. 25. C. A. Warner, r.
11. W. A. Poynter, a. 26. Valentine Horn, a.
12. M. Brown, d. 27. William Dysart, a.
13. G. F. Kelpel, d. 28. Jacob Hill, a.
14. J. C. Van Housden, d. 29. H. L. Randall, a.
15. J. Day, a. 30. J. N. Koutze, a.
16. H. G. Stewart, a. 31. J. K. Stevens, a.
17. William Taylor, a.

HOUSE.
1. E. Werner, r. 1. J. C. F. McKesson, r.
2. Cyrus Jones, r. 2. Charles Severing, r.
3. H. Vandevanter, r. 3. James Smith, a.
4. C. A. Shappell, r. 4. S. J. Herman, a.
5. M. Gifford, r. 5. J. Williams, r.
6. Church Howe, r. 6. J. W. Faxon, r.
7. John Starnes, a. 7. H. Albert, r.
8. F. H. Mead, d. 8. E. Arnold, a.
9. John H. Paulman, r. 9. H. Clapp, r.
10. William Flamme, d. 10. F. Decker, d.
11. W. R. Ames, d. 11. J. O. Crumb, d.
12. Frank E. White, d. 12. R. Dolson, a.
13. W. B. Shryock, d. 13. A. D. Stevens, a.
14. John C. Watson, r. 14. G. F. Stewart, a.
15. H. M. Hinkle, d. 15. M. Genette, a.
16. N. P. Nelson, d. 16. O. Bredson, a.
17. W. A. Gardner, d. 17. H. Porter, a.
18. George Bertrand, d. 18. F. Newbury, a.
19. W. S. Feiler, d. 19. J. T. Vorhes, a.
20. J. H. Huse, d. 20. S. M. Elder, r.
21. J. C. Brennan, d. 21. L. Reynolds, a.
22. Patrick Ford, d. 22. G. Felton, a.
23. J. Breen, d. 23. A. Riley, a.
24. G. F. Sternsford, d. 24. W. Waldron, a.
25. Hans Lemp, d. 25. C. H. Wilson, d.
26. J. F. Jones, a. 26. H. Schlotfeldt, d.
27. W. S. Frost, r. 27. E. J. Hall, d.
28. F. Kischelberger, a. 28. H. C. Parker, a.
29. N. P. Nelson, d. 29. Hennich, a.
30. Joseph Shipley, d. 30. H. R. Henry, a.
31. J. H. Mead, d. 31. J. P. Muller, a.
32. John G. Matheson, d. 32. J. W. Steele, a.
33. P. F. Rohan, a. 33. J. R. Fee, r.
34. J. M. Alden, r. 34. E. L. Heath, r.
35. H. C. Bartholomew, a. 35. C. Purcell, a.
36. W. A. McCutchen, a. 36. C. D. Johnson, a.
37. William Schelp, a. 37. A. Dickson, a.
38. Henry Stevens, a. 38. J. Stebbins, a.
39. Francis Dunn, a. 39. D. Niles, a.
40. James N. Gaffin, a. 40. Scott, a.
41. Peter B. Olson, a. 41. E. Krick, a.
42. W. H. Taylor, a. 42. T. J. Williams, a.
43. John J. Gillilan, r. 43. S. Fulton, a.
44. H. E. Ritchie, d. 44. E. Soderman, a.
45. Simon Johnson, d. 45. J. Stebbins, a.
46. John J. Gillilan, r. 46. A. C. Madie, a.
47. R. H. Oakley, r. 47. S. G. Goldard, a.
48. A. J. Cornish, r. 48. R. Riggles, a.

The Wild West.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 14.—The

steamer Belgenland, having on board Mayor Bourke and thirty-nine Sioux Indians of the Ogalalla tribe, who have been in Europe the last two years with the Cody-Salisbury Wild West show, arrived here yesterday morning. General O'Beirne, assistant emigrant commissioner at New York, and Herbert Welch, secretary of the Indian rights association of Philadelphia, were present for the purpose of taking the statements of the Indians, in regard to the ill treatment they received in Europe. The Indians looked well and bore no exterior marks of ill treatment. At the interview between Mayor Bourke and Welch, the former said that he was going to take the Indians to Washington this afternoon and he was willing for Welch to make his investigation there.

McKinley Talks.
CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 12.—Congressman McKinley arrived in Chicago yesterday and is stopping at his sister's house to rest after his hard campaign. He talked freely to a Press reporter tonight on the results of the election, and referring to the new tariff law said in part if it had much to do with the republican losses it is because of the law itself, not because of the misunderstanding of its provisions among the people and the studios efforts of the free traders at home and abroad to misrepresent it. The alleged making up of prices was the most telling agency of deception. The law was less than a month old when the elections occurred. Its effect could not be shown by actual experience. The hoodlum place of the law was not a reproduction of the law we have.

Weather and Signal Service.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The annual report of the chief signal officer, General Greeley, says there has been decided improvements in the condition and efficiency of the army as regards signal practice. The most important event in connection with the work of the signal corps has been the unprecedentedly successful establishment and maintenance of an elaborate system of heliograph signally in the department of Arizona, longer distances being attained than ever before. Referring to the weather branch of the service General Greeley says the duties devolved personally on the forecast officer permit less than one-quarter of a minute on an average in which to decide, formulate and express a forecast for a state or district regarding any meteorological element, such as the weather, temperature and wind. Rarely can a minute be given to predictions for any particular state or district. Notwithstanding all the difficulties there were only fourteen occasions last year on which severe cold waves were not predicted, 98 per cent of all the important cold waves being predicted.

Speaking of tornadoes, General Greeley says it appears from the data on hand that in no state may a tornado be expected oftener than on an average of once in two years and that the area over which total destruction can be expected is exceedingly small, even in states most liable to these violent storms. General Greeley believes this a matter of great importance and desires to impress upon the people at large how small are the chances of personal injury or loss of property in this connection. In conclusion, he says tornadoes are not so destructive of life as thunder storms.

Corporal Tanner has made more than \$197,000 in fees since he became a pension agent only a few months ago.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.
Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and elsewhere.

OMAHA.
Wheat—No. 2..... 84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—No. 2 mixed..... 42 @ 42 1/2
Oats—Per bushel..... 31 @ 31 1/2
Barley..... 69 @ 69 1/2
Rye..... 44 @ 44 1/2
Butter—Creamery..... 21 @ 21 1/2
Butter—Dairy..... 18 @ 18 1/2
Milk—Per 100 lbs..... 9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Eggs—Fresh..... 19 @ 19 1/2
Honey, per lb., new, comb..... 17 @ 17 1/2
Chicken—per doz..... 1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Turkey—Dressed..... 4 00 @ 4 50
Geese—Dressed..... 19 @ 19 1/2
Ducks—Live, per dozen..... 2 50 @ 3 00
Oranges..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Onions—Per bushel..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Beans—Navies..... 2 25 @ 2 75
Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb..... 14 @ 15
Potatoes..... 85 @ 90
Apples—Per bushel..... 3 25 @ 4 25
Hay—Per ton..... 7 00 @ 10 00
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3 00 @ 4 00
Hogs—Heavy weights..... 3 00 @ 4 15
Beef—Choice steers..... 3 75 @ 4 15
Sheep—Natives..... 2 25 @ 4 25

ST. LOUIS.
Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1 04 @ 1 04 1/2
Corn—No. 2..... 42 @ 42 1/2
Oats—Mixed western..... 31 @ 31 1/2
Rye..... 44 @ 44 1/2
Lard..... 6 07 @ 6 50

CHICAGO.
Wheat—Per bushel..... 84 @ 84 1/2
Corn—Per bushel..... 42 @ 42 1/2
Oats—Per bushel..... 31 @ 31 1/2
Rye..... 44 @ 44 1/2
Pork..... 9 75 @ 10 19
Lard..... 6 15 @ 6 25
Hogs—Packing and shipping..... 3 25 @ 4 10
Cattle—Rangers..... 3 00 @ 3 00
Sheep—Natives..... 2 25 @ 4 25

SIoux CITY.
Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 00 @ 3 00
Hogs—Mixed..... 3 75 @ 3 95

KANSAS CITY.
Wheat—No. 2..... 83 @ 83 1/2
Corn—No. 2..... 41 @ 41 1/2
Oats—No. 2..... 30 @ 30 1/2
Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 1 60 @ 2 80
Hogs—Mixed..... 3 00 @ 3 25