

OVER THE STATE.

NEBRASKA NEWS AND NOTES.

The state press association convenes at Beatrice on January 29 and 30.

STANLEY, the African explorer, is to be in Omaha December 24th and deliver a lecture.

ADAM PRETLEG, a prominent citizen of Plattsmouth, died at his home Saturday, aged fifty-six years.

GEORGE W. HALE of Mitchell was kicked by a vicious pony near Gering, and had two ribs broken.

TRANNE BILLUPS, a girl 24 years old, of Hay Springs, Neb., committed suicide in Omaha the other day.

The Butler county court house is under roof, and it will be pushed to completion. It will cost \$50,000.

It is said that the headquarters of the Missouri Pacific railway, now in St. Louis, will be removed to Omaha.

S. H. H. CLARK, the new general manager of the Union Pacific, began railroading by running a gravel train.

The mains for the waterworks at Crawford are being rapidly laid and the system will be in working order shortly.

It is said there will be a good many saloons less in Omaha the coming year. The brewers will refuse to "put up" as they have in the past.

The third annual meeting of the association of superintendents and principals of graded schools will be held at Lincoln December 29 and 30.

ALLISON H. GILCHRIST, proprietor of the Nebraska City creamery, took first prize for butter, awarded by the Illinois state board of agriculture.

TWO MEN held up Joe Houghton, a policeman in South Omaha, and slugged him. He is in a very precarious condition. He does not know who did the deed.

The pontoons of both the Short Line and the wagon bridge between Sioux City and Covington have gone out. The Short Line trains now cross on the high bridge.

J. B. GIETZEN, manager of the Columbus lumber company, was thrown from a buggy by a runaway horse and was so severely injured that his recovery is doubtful.

In the district court at Nebraska City James Martin and Terry Finney were sentenced to two years and eighteen months, respectively, in the penitentiary for burglary.

CATTLE are dying of corn-stalk disease at the rate of five a day in Pleasant Valley township, Dodge county. Plenty of water and green food mixed will prevent the disease.

MORLIN NERBECK, of Omaha, was killed by being hit by an engine on the Missouri Pacific in that city a few days ago. He was hurt internally and lived but two hours after the accident.

CATTLE belonging to farmers in Pleasant Valley township in Dodge county are dying from some unknown cause. The rate of mortality has been as high as five head a day with some of the farmers.

The resignation of F. B. Tiffany, one of the judges of the Ninth judicial district, was received by Gov. Thayer the other day and he has appointed Edward M. Coffin of Ord as judge to succeed Tiffany.

FORD R. SMITH, late of the clerical force at the packing house of Swift & Co., at South Omaha, committed suicide last week by taking morphine. Illness and despondency seem to have driven him to the act.

W. J. FLANNIGAN, lately a postal clerk running between Lincoln and Crawford, was arrested in Lincoln and brought to Omaha, charged with refusing to turn over the records, etc., in his possession to his successor.

M. P. WEBSTER, who resides about fifteen miles east of Gering, was thrown from a horse and had his collar bone fractured in two places besides sustaining serious internal injuries. He is fifty-nine years old.

ANOTHER decided step in the onward march of Christian work in Omaha was celebrated last Sunday by the dedication of the First United Presbyterian church. It is a fine structure and there is but little indebtedness upon it.

The December distribution of the temporary state school fund amounts to \$505,004.97. This is next to the largest distribution in the history of the state. The largest was in June, 1880, and amounted to \$317,619.26. The distribution one year ago amounted to \$282,425.21.

MARTIN BARKER, the Lyons barber, who, while drunk, shot a fellow named Lewis in the arm, was found guilty of assault with intent to commit great bodily injury, and was sentenced to five years confinement in the state penitentiary.

DAVE PAYTON, colored, was arrested by Detective Jim Leary in Hanover precinct, Gage county, on a charge of being implicated in stealing a mule from W. H. Bryant in Beatrice about a year and a half ago. Payton was lodged in the county jail.

The sixth annual convention of the Nebraska dairymen's association will be held at Pawnee City, Neb., December 16, 17 and 18. A very interesting programme has been prepared, and there is every indication that the meeting will be largely attended.

J. C. WATKINS, a switchman employed in the B. & M. yards at Lincoln, met his death in a sudden manner the other day. While running on top of the cars, his foot slipped and he plunged headlong from the car to the track. He was a heavy man and his head struck with great force against a rail, breaking his neck. Death was instantaneous. He leaves a wife and three children.

SO GREAT has been the growth of the Fremont normal school and business college that at a meeting of directors it was decided to put a large wing, three stories high, on the north of the present building, and to put up another dormitory with eighty rooms.

ALPHONSE MARION, secretary of the Percheron and Arabian importing horse company at Fremont, has returned to France to reside. Mr. Marion was married a short time ago in France, and at his wife's request he goes back to make a permanent home.

A FARMER named Sam Snow, from near Hamburg, had a narrow escape from death while crossing the river at Nebraska City with a load of wood. The wagon became detached from the team and went to the bottom of the river, and he only escaped with great difficulty.

BURGLARS entered the clothing store of P. G. Shanstron at St. Paul and secured about \$100 worth of goods. The safe of A. Jacobson was partially drilled open, but left unfinished. The saloon of X. Piaccki was opened and about \$10 in cash from the till and some liquors were taken.

CLARA B. SHUMWAY, Banner county's superintendent of public instruction, and George B. Luft, the leading merchant of the thriving young city of Ashford, were joined in matrimony last week. Both parties are so widely and favorably known that their union causes an unusual stir in the county.

The first anniversary of the murder of Carl Pulsifer at Crowell was celebrated in Fremont last week by the filing of two damage suits arising out of the matter aggregating \$20,000, the plaintiff being Herman Diers, who was arrested and for a time imprisoned on suspicion of being implicated in the murder.

T. J. POINTER, aged twenty-eight years, was found dead on the banks of Cedar creek, one mile north of Rockford, Gage county. The verdict of the jury was that the deceased came to his death from heart disease. Pointer's home was in Rockford. He leaves a wife and young child in indigent circumstances.

GENERAL WEBSTER FLANAGAN of Texas has induced Governor Thayer to pardon Charley Richards, who has been suffering imprisonment for attempted murder. Charley Richards is a Texas cowboy about sixty-five years old, and some four years ago became embroiled in a quarrel at Benkleman and shot a man.

A DESTRUCTIVE fire in Ponca burned four buildings—Pletches grocery store, Mrs. Addise's store, Dr. Porter's office and a small shop adjoining Mrs. Addison's store on the west. The fire originated in the back part of Pletches grocery store, and when discovered was so far advanced that nothing could be saved from the building.

P. BONNELL of Superior has received a dispatch from his superintendent at White Pine, Col., that the "Silver Cord" mine, which Mr. Bonnell purchased a few months ago, has developed a heavy pay streak of ore that yields from 150 to 1,000 ounces of silver per ton. Mr. Bonnell's friends are congratulating him upon his rich strike.

A FARMER in Sarpy county sold his farm and was paid \$200 down. A second man came along and offered him nearly twice the amount. Farmer went to first man and offered him \$500 to trade back. Traded. Started to hunt second purchaser but never found him. The two fellows were off together laughing how they worked the old coddler.

WHILE a large number of skaters were disporting themselves on the ice on Indian creek at Beatrice the ice gave way and precipitated quite a number into the water. There were about sixty on the ice at the time, all succeeding in getting out safely except two, who very narrowly escaped drowning. They were finally rescued with the aid of long poles, after much difficulty.

SWAN JOHNSON, a farmer living northeast of Holdrege, met with a serious and fatal accident. While waiting at the Farmers' elevator with a load of wheat Mr. Johnson's team was frightened by the cars. He attempted to hold the horses by the bits, but they broke away, throwing him to the ground under the wagon, both legs being crushed and severe internal injuries sustained.

The state board of printing met last week at the office of the secretary of state and awarded the printing of the coming house and senate bills and the biennial reports of the incoming state officials. Pace, Williams & North, of Lincoln, received the bills and treasurer's report; the State Journal company the auditor's report, and the rest of the plums fell into the hands of the Festner printing company of Omaha.

NOTICE was served on John H. Powers, who has contested the election of Hon. James E. Boyd, to the effect that the latter will proceed to take testimony on the 15th instant in Omaha in the contest cases. The official notice was received in Lincoln by Mr. Harwood, by whom it was served upon Mr. Powers. The notice sets forth that the contestant (Powers) intends to consume the whole time of the committee allowed by law with his witnesses, so as not to give an opportunity to the contestants to be heard.

In the still hours of night the Callaway postoffice was moved to the railroad addition, nearly half a mile from the business center of the town. The railroad addition is but a few months old, and the town site speculators in charge have made strenuous efforts to secure the removal of business men from the present business street. These efforts have been failures, and the town has grown faster this summer than ever before in its history. The secret removal has created great indignation against Postmaster Mair and the railroad company.

A SENATORIAL TILT

IN WHICH A NUMBER OF MEMBERS TAKE A HAND.

A Rather Warm Discussion Growing Out of the Resolution Offered by Senator Dolph Regarding Elective Franchise Privileges—The Frank Apportionment Bill Favorably Acted Upon by the House Committee—A Recommendation for the Vacant Union Pacific Directorship.

Senators Indulge in Slurs.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the yesterday number of unimportant bills were reported from committees and placed on the calendar, after which Mr. Plumb's resolution, fixing the hour for daily meetings, was taken up. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Dolph, instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire and report whether the right to vote at any election for presidential electors, members of congress, legislatures or officers is denied to any male citizen of any state or is abridged except for participation in the rebellion or other crime, was taken up. Mr. Dolph said he particularly wanted the committee to give attention to whether some states had not provided in their constitutions or laws such voting qualifications as were not permitted by the fourteenth amendment to the constitution without an abridgement of congressional representation. He said the constitution recently adopted in Mississippi did impose such qualifications and the representation of that state should be abridged. He sent to the clerk's desk and had read the recent inaugural message of Governor Tillman of South Carolina, which, he said, was an official declaration that the great mass of the colored men of the south were fit to exercise the elective franchise; that the white people of the south were in control of the state governments and proposed to maintain control at all hazards. The propositions showed clearly, Mr. Dolph said, that the colored people of the south would not be permitted to vote as long as they voted the republican ticket or where their voting would secure republican control.

Mr. Vest moved an amendment instructing the committee to inquire further, whether by any state legislation any citizen of the United States was denied the right to work on public improvement by reason of their color. He read a clause from a recent statute of the Oregon republican legislature authorizing the building of bridges and providing that none but white laborers should be employed on the works. It might be, Mr. Vest said, that the provision was intended to exclude Chinese labor, but the language of the statute excluded Mongolian, Indian and negro. Democratic states had never denied the negro the right to earn his bread by his honest labor.

Mr. Dolph replied, and in the further discussion an allusion to Tillman's message brought out a declaration from Mr. Butler that he was perfectly willing to stand by that message. Mr. Dolph said he was informed that Mr. Butler himself had threatened the colored men in his employ that he would discharge them if they voted the republican ticket.

Mr. Butler replied that whoever made that statement was guilty of a deliberate and willful falsehood. Mr. Hoar arose and said he had made the statement, having read with in twenty-four hours in a public document the testimony of the senator from South Carolina before a committee, in which he said he had told the colored people on his plantation that he should dismiss them if they voted the republican ticket.

Mr. Butler—Then the remark I made applies of course to the senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. Hoar replied that he was not to be deterred from saying what he had to say either by the manner or behavior of Mr. Butler.

The Reapportionment Bill.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The apportionment bill, based upon a representation of 356 members of the house of representatives, originally proposed by Mr. Frank of Missouri, has been favorably acted upon by the house committee on census.

Dunell subsequently reported the bill to the house. The report notes the charges and says that from the population of the United States the committee subtracted the population of the District of Columbia, Oklahoma and Utah. The remainder was 61,908,906. With this number the different ratios were obtained by taking as the divisor any proposed number. Each number was taken from 332 to 375. Trials were made until a number was found which would give a ratio which in application would secure each state against any loss in membership and in no instance leave a major fraction. This number was found to be 356. The ratio was 173,901. The number of members obtained on an even division was 339. The additional 17 needed to make 356 was secured by giving another member to each of the states having left to it a major fraction. These states are: Alabama, California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, Vermont, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The Union Pacific Directorship.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The meeting of the Nebraska delegation to recommend a successor to the late Judge James W. Savage as government director of the Union Pacific railroad company was the longest and most exciting of any heretofore held. The names of nine candidates were consid-

ered, viz: Frank Murphy, J. W. Paddock, George L. Miller, Henry W. Yates, Hugh G. Clark and J. N. H. Patrick of Omaha, and W. H. Munger of Fremont, J. E. North of Columbus and R. S. Bibb of Beatrice. Very positive preferences were expressed for the different candidates by the several members of the delegation and disagreements were developed which it seemed almost impossible to harmonize. The members of the delegation named their first, second, third and fourth choices, and after protracted balloting and consideration it was found that the easiest candidate to harmonize on was Major J. W. Paddock of Omaha. He was finally unanimously chosen and his name was accordingly presented in a strong letter of recommendation to the president, subject to the prior recommendation of J. H. McColl, whose name was again very vigorously urged as the first choice of Nebraska if a republican should be considered.

A Denial from Secretary Rusk.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—The attention of Secretary Rusk was called this evening to a dispatch from Chicago in which it was asserted that he had been interviewed and had expressed himself in very vigorous terms against the so-called reaper trust, and had said that he knew that such a trust existed, because he had been offered stock in the concern. Mr. Rusk says the whole story, so far as it connects his name with it, is untrue, and what would be called "a fake" in a newspaper office. "I have been interviewed on no subject relating to politics either in a near or remote way since the election," said the secretary, "and I have persistently refused to express any opinions on any political subject. As to the merits of the question, I do not believe that American agricultural implement manufacturers are unable to dispose of their products abroad at lower prices than they receive at home. The story that I have been offered stock in the concern is equally false with the others."

WASHINGTON NEWS AND NOTES.—Senator Stanford intends to make another speech in favor of his farm loan project.

Congressman Dorsey recommended the appointment of Melvern Shay to be postmaster at Mentonville, Antelope county, Nebraska.

The Nebraska delegation expect to present the name of a democrat from their state for appointment to the Union Pacific directorship, made vacant by the death of Judge Savage of Omaha.

Representative Gear and Senators Allison and Wilson say there can be no doubt of the adoption of the bill introduced by the former giving \$10,000, a year's salary, to the widow of the late Associate Justice Miller.

Senator Casey will soon introduce a resolution calling upon the secretary of agriculture to furnish information relative to the expenditure of money appropriated last summer for investigation into the practicability of artesian wells for irrigation in the Dakotas, Nebraska and other states contiguous.

Twenty-eight senators and many members of the house have joined in a petition to the president for the appointment of Moses P. Handy of Philadelphia, for several years and now a newspaper correspondent here, as consul general to Egypt, now vacant. It is believed that he will receive the appointment.

The house committee on rules has not yet filed a programme for the consideration of public building bills, in which there are thirty-three on the calendar, among them the following: Beatrice, Neb., \$100,000; St. Joseph, Mo., \$100,000; Fort Dodge, Ia., and Sioux City, S. D., \$100,000 each.

President Harrison will have an opportunity to appoint another high officer in the army, the death of Surgeon General Baxter creating another vacancy. President Harrison has already had the appointment of fourteen general officers in the army, and the number of retirements which will take place within a few months will make his record for army appointments the largest of any since the war. The president adopted the rule of seniority and sticks to it in every instance except possibly where there are cases personal to a ranking officer making an exception advisable.

Invalid Pensions.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Morrill, chairman of the house committee on invalid pensions, received a note from the pension commissioner, who has just concluded examining the claims, recorded under the new act, showing 471,946 original invalid claims, 55,323 original widow's claims and 298,330 claims filed by old claimants. This gives only about 227,000 new claims filed under the late law. Morrill regards this statement as evidence that the expenditure for pensions under the new act will be much less than anticipated.

Just and Economical.—(From "Farm, Field, and Stockman.")

"The action of the recent convention of the F. M. B. A. of Illinois, endorsing the Paddock Pure Food Bill, representing the ideas of 80,000 practical farmers, will have great weight with the next Congress. An immense meeting at St. Louis recently also endorsed the Paddock Pure Food Bill. This shows that the farmers are waking up.

There is no question but that the breadth and scope of the Paddock Bill, put it far ahead of any similar measure which Congress has yet discussed, and removes the objectionable feature of class legislation, to which the Conger Lard Bill is open.

It makes no difference whether the Bill favors farmer or laborer, banker or manufacturer. If it favored one class to the exclusion of the other, it should not receive the approbation of the people. Another thing which commends the Paddock Bill to the farmer is the economy of its working. Instead of an army of revenue officials which the Conger Bill calls for, the inspection of food is put where it belongs, in the Agricultural Department.

There is a practical common sense ring to all the requirements of the Bill which points to the fact that it originated in the Farmers' Alliance, of Nebraska, and not in a Boston millionaire lard manufacturer's office, such as is said to have fathered the Conger Bill."

BILLS IN CONGRESS.

NEW MEASURES INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES.

A Bill to Amend the Present Silver Law—Disposition of Public Building Measures—Discussion of the Elections Bill in the Senate—Provision for Free Coinage of Silver—Other Important Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

CONGRESSIONAL.—In the senate on the 8th Senator Dawes read portions of a letter written by Mr. Lee, a census Indian agent from the Pine Ridge agency, to the interior department, going to show that there is no lack of food among the Sioux. Senator Gorman presented a large number of petitions, principally from the state of New York, protesting against the passage of the elections bill. He said that they had been prepared under the lead of the New York Star. Senator Jones of Arkansas offered a resolution, which went over until tomorrow, calling on the attorney general for information as to the supervisors of election appointed for the First and Second congressional districts of Arkansas for the congressional election of November 4 last. The sums of money paid out are called for in connection with the election, or with the proceedings that have taken place since the election, etc. The elections bill was then discussed until the hour of adjournment. In the house a bill was passed prohibiting the granting of licenses within one mile of the soldiers' home, District of Columbia. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were also passed. Mr. McKinley reported from the ways and means committee and the house passed the bill providing for a rebate of tobacco in stock equal to the reduction made in the revenue tax by the last tariff bill. Mr. McKinley merely stated that the bill was similar to the provision of the tariff bill (section 30), which had been omitted in the enrolling of that measure; and on the declaration by Mr. Mills of Texas that it was "all right," no opposition was made to its passage. Mr. Bartine of Nevada asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill for the recoinage of defaced subsidiary silver coin, making such coin a legal tender to the amount of \$20 and providing that it shall constitute part of the legal reserve of national banks. Mr. Cannon of Illinois objected, and the house at 5 o'clock adjourned.

In the senate on the 9th Senator Plumb introduced a bill for the retirement of national bank notes and providing for the free coinage of silver. In presenting the bill he said that if the election bill was not disposed of in a short time he would move that it be temporarily laid aside that the silver question might be considered. He said it was the paramount duty of congress to legislate for the relief of the financial distress of the country. The senate concurred in the house amendment reducing the amount of the proposed appropriation for a public building at Nebraska City from \$100,000 to \$80,000. In the house the credentials of T. J. Geary as representative-elect of California to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. J. Dehaven were presented, and Mr. Geary took the oath of office. The fortifications bill and the bill making a deficiency appropriation for public binding was reported and referred. The resolution looking to the removal of the remains of General Grant to Arlington was taken up and debated. The resolution was defeated, yeas 62, nays 154. The house then proceeded under the special order to the disposition of public building measures previously reported from the committee of the whole. The following bills for the erection of public buildings were passed with a limitation of cost as stated: Bar Harbor, Me., \$75,000; Mankato Minn., \$50,000; Meridian, Miss., \$50,000; Youngstown, O., \$75,000; Camden, Ark., \$25,000; Sioux Falls, S. D., \$150,000; St. Albans, Vt., \$40,000; Stockton, Cal., \$75,000; Norfolk, Va., \$150,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$60,000; Davenport, Ia., \$100,000; Rockland, Ill., \$75,000; Reidsville, N. C., \$25,000; South Bend, Ind., \$75,000; Fargo, N. D., \$50,000; Newburg, N. Y., \$100,000; Madison, Ind., \$50,000; Pueblo, Col., \$150,000; Sioux City, Ia., \$250,000; Lima, O., \$60,000; Portland, Ore., \$100,000; Haverhill, Mass., \$75,000; Charleston, S. C., increase, \$50,000; Bloomington, Ill., \$100,000; Lewiston, Me., \$75,000; Kansas City, Mo., \$1,200,000; Taunton, Mass., \$75,000; Racine, Wis., \$100,000; Savannah, Ga., \$250,000; Pawtucket, R. I., \$55,000; Akron, O., \$100,000; Rome, Ga., \$50,000; Rockford, Ill., \$100,000; Fort Dodge, Ia., \$75,000; Sheboygan, Wis., \$50,000.

In the senate on the 10th Senator Farwell introduced a bill to amend section 1 of the present silver law so as to direct the secretary to purchase all the silver bullion that may be offered at the market price thereof, not exceeding \$1 for 37.125 grains of pure silver and to issue payment for it in United States treasury notes. After the introduction of a number of bills the house bill to authorize the payment of a drawback or rebate on tobacco (to correct an omission of the tariff bill) was passed. The senate then resumed consideration of the elections bill, and Mr. George spoke four hours in opposition to it. The floor was then taken by Wilson of Iowa. In the house J. W. Hathaway was elected postmaster on the motion of Mr. Henderson of Illinois. On motion of Mr. Mason of Illinois the senate bill was passed for the relief of Paymaster Bash, United States army. Mr. McKinley stated that he had been directed by the com-

mittee on ways and means to report a resolution for the distribution of the president's annual message and upon his motion the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole for its consideration. In response to a question by Hooker, McKinley stated that so much of the message as referred to the election bill was assigned to a select committee on the election of president, vice president, and members of congress. On motion of Mr. Perkins the house again went into committee of the whole on bills reported from the committee on Indian affairs. One bill concerning the mission to the Indians in California was considered. The committee rose, the bill passed, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 11th the bill appropriating \$200,000 to provide and equip a steam vessel for boarding purposes at Chicago, Ill., was passed. The election bill was then taken up and Mr. Wilson of Iowa addressed the senate in its advocacy. The question which confronted congress was one of duty. In several states not only the right of the individual citizen had been outraged, but the equality of states in the matter of representation had been denied. Thus Mississippi and South Carolina, with a vote of 191,119, sent fourteen members to the house of representatives, while Iowa, with a voting population of 293,355, sent but eleven members. The people of the country could not believe that the people of Mississippi and South Carolina were as free to use the ballot as the people of Iowa. Nor would the people be content until absolute safety was assured in the use of the ballot, nor until fairness and good faith was shown in the counting of the same in each state. The country must do right, that every citizen, be he white or colored, shall cast his vote as is his right and have it counted as it is cast. If congress obeyed the dictates of duty it would establish peace throughout the republic. If it refused it would but involve the country in the perils of retributive justice, which was ever the ally of the oppressed. In the house the bill was passed amending section 5515 of the revised statutes to provide a penalty for any person having the custody of ballots and returns after an election had been held who shall alter such returns or erase the name of any candidate for representative or delegate in congress from any ballots in his custody or in any way alter or deface the same with intent to affect the result of such election. The bill was then taken up to amend the anti-polygamy law by providing that personal property formerly belonging to the Mormon church, which is now in the hands of a receiver, shall be placed in the common school fund territory. Without completing its consideration the house laid it aside as unfinished business and went into committee of the whole on bills from the public land committee.

Mexican Lottery Circulars.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—It is stated at the postoffice department that mails sent from Mexico into the United States recently have been burdened with circulars of Mexican lotteries enclosed in sealed envelopes, the corners of which are clipped, and the postage paid at the rate of one cent, which is permissible under the Mexican postal laws. Under the laws of the United States the inclosure of such circulars in a sealed envelope would require them to be held for postage, and refused admission to the mail as printed matter. The postmaster general has been in correspondence with the director general of posts of Mexico on this subject, and it has been agreed that the circulars referred to shall no longer be carried in the mails or delivered to addresses in this country.

Murdered an Indian.—DENVER, Col., Dec. 11.—A Durango, Col., special says: Saturday night Thomas Franklin quarreled with Indians in a saloon at Armago, N. M. He struck both Indians over the head with a billiard cue, killing one and seriously injuring the other. Yesterday the Apaches came to Armago intent upon having Franklin's scalp, but he was secreted by the sheriff. Great excitement prevails, as the Indians declare they want justice. The town people, however, have armed themselves and if the Indians should attempt to take Franklin out of the town there will be trouble.

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

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery..... 22 @ 25  
Butter—Dairy..... 14 @ 18  
Eggs—Per bush..... 11 @ 15  
Eggs—Per lb., new comb..... 25 @ 24  
Honey, per lb., new comb..... 17 @ 18  
Chickens—dressed..... 7 @ 8  
Turkeys—dressed..... 10 @ 12  
Geese—dressed..... 10 @ 11  
Ducks—Live, per dozen..... 1.50 @ 2.00  
Oranges..... 4 @ 4.50  
Lemons..... 7.50 @ 8.00  
Onions—Per bush..... 1.35 @ 1.50  
Beans—Navies..... 2 @ 2.25  
Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb..... 14 @ 15  
Potatoes..... 85 @ 90  
Apples—Per bush..... 3 @ 3.50  
Hay—Per ton..... 8 @ 9  
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3.20 @ 3.40  
Hogs—Heavy weights..... 3.10 @ 3.30  
Beaves—Choice skins..... 3.35 @ 3.75  
Sheep—Natives..... 2 @ 2.40

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red..... 1.20 @ 1.25  
Corn—No. 2..... 52 @ 52 1/2  
Oats—Mixed western..... 52 @ 57 1/2  
Pork..... 10.75 @ 12.00  
Lard..... 6.00 @ 6.10

CHICAGO.

Wheat—Per bushel..... 80 @ 80 1/2  
Corn—Per bushel..... 42 @ 42 1/2  
Eggs—Per bushel..... 43 @ 43 1/2  
Pork..... 8 1/2 @ 10 1/2  
Lard..... 5.90 @ 5.50  
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3.40 @ 3.50  
Cattle—Stockers..... 1.00 @ 2.00  
Sheep—Natives..... 1.25 @ 2.00

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—Cash..... 92 @ 92 1/2  
Corn—Per bushel..... 52 @ 52 1/2  
Oats—Per bushel..... 45 @ 45 1/2  
Hogs—Mixed packing..... 3.20 @ 3.50  
Cattle—Feeders..... 2.00 @ 3.10

SIoux CITY.

Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 3.00 @ 3.50  
Hogs—Mixed..... 3.00 @ 3.50

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2..... 82 @ 83 1/2  
Corn—No. 2..... 48 @ 48 1/2  
Oats—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2  
Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2.00 @ 3.10  
Hogs—Mixed..... 3.00 @ 3.70