

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—York county contains but one saloon.

—York will do the Fourth of July in good style.

—Niobrara expects to have another brewery in a short time.

—A recent frost did some damage in the vicinity of Long Pine.

—The Hessian fly is doing damage in some of the wheat fields.

—The Methodist general conference will be held in Omaha in 1892.

—Ex-President Hayes will be at the Beatrice Chautauqua on July 4.

—Marshall Field, of Chicago, has a ranch of 9,000 acres in Stanton county.

—Rev. Lipe is soon to give up his parish in West Point and remove to Illinois.

—There is talk of starting an independent morning daily newspaper in Beatrice.

—The Nebraska state dental association meeting for 1892 will be held at Fremont.

—The city clerk of Dakota City has been enjoined from issuing permits to druggists to sell liquor.

—A flouring mill with a capacity of seventy-five barrels per day, is to be erected in Tobias this year.

—The sugar industry in this state seems to be getting along all right, even if the bounty was removed.

—The Hardy buildings which were recently destroyed by fire will be replaced with substantial brick ones.

—There is a great demand for tenement houses in Nebraska City, the supply not being near equal to the demand.

—Wallace L. Clark, one of Fremont's foremost business men, died last week after an illness of a few hours.

—The Sons of Veterans News will make its first appearance in Hastings June 1. Adna H. Bowen, jr., will be the editor.

—The undertakers of Thayer and Clay counties have formed themselves into "The Blue Valley Undertakers' Association."

—Willis Hoibrock of Scribner fell into the river and escaped from drowning by being pulled out by a larger companion.

—Traveling men were given a reception at the Bostwick hotel, Hastings, on the 29th, at which there was a large attendance.

—The board of public lands and buildings will soon begin advertising for bids for erecting the new building at the Hastings hospital.

—The state will pay a reward of \$200 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Mrs. Cowles at Central City some time ago.

—The state's sportsmen's association of Nebraska will hold its seventh annual session at Lincoln beginning June 3 and lasting three days.

—Three horse fanciers are in the Chadron jail. They belong to the gangs that have been operating in Dawes county for some time.

—Rome Miller of Norfolk signifies his willingness to donate property worth about \$12,000 toward securing an opera house for that city.

—George C. Miller vs. Peter Zehr, an action involving about \$30, has been carried from a justice's shop in Furnas county all the way to the supreme court.

—The state relief commission has several thousand dollars on hand for emergencies. It will take the clerks a month or two yet to copy receipts and make up the records.

—The Modern Woodmen of York have decided to hold a grand picnic near that city on Thursday, June 25, to which all the Woodmen camps in the county will be invited.

—The State Bank of Dunbar has filed a preliminary statement with the banking board announcing its intention of commencing business June 4, with a capital stock of \$5,100.

—The Knights of Pythias of Falls City and surrounding towns held a picnic which was a great success. Representatives were present from Lincoln, Auburn, Stella and Verdun.

—Henry Ingalls and a party of Denver capitalists will commence the erection of a \$10,000 hominy mill in Hastings at once, and propose to have the same in operation by September.

—Petitions signed by 2,000 persons remonstrated against the governor exercising executive clemency in the cases of Furst and Shepherd, who are sentenced to be hanged in Fremont on June 5.

—Antoine Steinauer, an old bachelor, living ten miles west of Pawnee City, on the Rock Island road, was killed by the cars. He was very old, and while tramping along the track was run over.

—The mayor of York has issued an address to the policemen asking for their resignations July 15. This move is made on the ground that the city's financial condition will no longer warrant retaining them.

—The water works company at Wahoo is putting up a large tank on the hill south of the Swede college. The tank is to be set fifty-two feet above the ground and will hold 14,500 barrels of water, to be used in case of fire.

—Two stallions got into a fight at the Geneva fair ground stables and two bulldogs sailed in to separate them. One of the dogs was killed and the other got hold of a stallion's nose and held on until the other stallion could be driven away.

—The pension department has notified Abe Sherman of Tecumseh that his application for back pension has been granted and that an extra \$2 per month had been allowed since 1882.

—The severe storm at Alma resulted in the inundation of the city to a depth of from two to three feet. The west wall of the Simms block gave way under the pressure and is a total wreck.

—Luke Mines of North Bend met with an accident a few days ago, the outcome of which may be termed lucky. He was assisting in driving a tire onto a wheel with a hatchet, when the blade flew off, one corner striking him on the cheek bone and the other on the eyebrow, making a bad wound.

—Maud, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Williams, of Government precinct, Hayes county, in order to be doing something, started a free school near her home and at present has twelve scholars, all of whom speak very highly and are well pleased with their little teacher.

—A negro who gave his name as Pres Higgins was arrested in a Central City restaurant while eating by Sheriff Crites. Higgins answers the description of Eli Creighton, wanted in Blaine county for having had a hand in the cattle stealing and shooting affair at Brewster on the 22d inst.

—According to the Hemingford Guide, a bachelor homesteader of Box Butte county has gone into the weather prophet business and recently prophesied that there would be twelve frosts between May 7 and August 6, the exact dates being May 10, 20, 30 and 31; June 16, 22, 26 and 28; July 16; August 3, 4 and 5.

—The Advocate, of Tilden, says: Mr. B. Whitner, whose farm is situated a few miles west of town, showed us a fine specimen of alfalfa Saturday, which was cut the ninth of May and measured eighteen inches. This we consider a very large growth this early in the season and with no more favorable season than we have had this year.

—Notwithstanding the hard times prevalent in the east as well as in Nebraska, President Warren succeeded in obtaining sufficient funds for the running expenses of the Neigh college for the current year. The future is full of promise, and it is confidently hoped by its friends that the experimental stage of the institution is fully passed.

—Bernard Kock, a farmer residing fifteen miles northwest of Hartington, was shot at with a revolver five times by a neighbor named Dreyas. One ball grazed his cheek, two went through his hat and two missed him. The shooting is the outcome of a quarrel of long standing. They are both Germans and live on joining farms.

—Joseph McCulloff, aged about thirty-five, was taken into custody at Lincoln as an insane man. He has a mania for eating, and when locked up tackled a board. He formerly lived in Chase county. It is said that an employer named McGillin robbed him of 320 acres of land and five years' wages, which unsettled his mind.

—Last week sod was broken for the erection of the paint factory at the ochre mines near Indianola. It will have a capacity of grinding twenty tons of ochre per day and will be in operation in less than six months. Indianola has furnished all the bonus asked of the Garner, Brown & Friend paint company of Chicago, which has the affair in hand.

—John Schaffer and Archibald Goddard, government inspector of steamboats, arrived in Omaha Tuesday afternoon after having examined all steamboats on the Missouri river from St. Louis to Sioux City. The last boat to undergo their inspection was the tug Liberty, owned by E. E. French, of Omaha. They found in all twenty-two boats, most of which were in good condition.

—Ex-Governor Butler's funeral near Pawnee City last week attracted the largest attendance of sympathizing friends of any ever held in southern Nebraska. The funeral procession was more than one and a half miles long, and it was estimated there were over three thousand people at the cemetery. The services at the house were simple and impressive, being conducted by Rev. O. H. Devry of the Christian church.

—Adjutant General Cole has issued special order No. 1, ordering Captain M. Finch, commanding company F, Second regiment, to call an election of his company for the purpose of electing a second lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieutenant E. H. Holden, who has been honorably discharged from the service. This company is located at Hay Springs.

—The farmers of Lincoln county have been troubled considerably by scab on potatoes, generally supposed to be the work of worms. A farmer has said this can be prevented by planting potatoes on new ground every year, or ground that has not been used for potatoes for several years. Never plant two successive crops on the same ground, as the decaying tops and roots of the plants appear to breed the worms, and they infest the ground for fully two seasons after the crop has been grown.

—Following is the programme for the meeting of the National association and Nebraska association of expert judges of swine, to be held at Lincoln, June 2-5, 1891: Address of welcome—J. V. Wolf, Lincoln, Neb. Response—D. P. McCracken, Paxton, Ill. Unfinished business. Reception of new members. President's Address—James Hankinson, Maroa, Ill. Score card practice on Essex and Jersey Red. Election of officers of national association. Score card practice on Berkshire and Poland-China. Report of secretary and treasurer. Score card practice on Chester White and Yorkshire.

AGAIN A FREE INDIAN

PLENTY HORSES ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF MURDER.

The Accused Congratulated by Ladies and Others on His Escape from Punishment—A Sensation in the Nebraska Metropolis—Arrest of a Trio of Doctors Charged With Murder—A Medical Institute That is Indebtedly Had Repute—The Sisseton Reservation.

Plenty Horses Again Free.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 29.—Plenty Horses is a free man and will today leave for the reservation, proud of the distinction of having deliberately murdered one of the bravest officers in the United States army, Lieutenant Edward Casey.

The last day of the trial was fraught with exciting events. The defense first aroused the indignation of the court by giving the reason why Living Bear, father of Plenty Horses, had not been brought to the court, although a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. It seems the deputy entrusted with the warrant slipped a cog in his moral conduct when he reached Sioux City and lost two days in his reckoning of time. The court announced that the matter would be thoroughly sifted. Following this came the attempted suicide of White Moon, a Cheyenne witness for the prosecution. White Moon was with Casey when Plenty Horses fired the fatal shot, and the defense introduced testimony questioning the reliability of White Moon's testimony. Some one explained to the Cheyenne the consequence of perjury and he brooded over the matter until he took a jack-knife and stabbed himself in the base of the neck on the left side. When found the blade, about three inches long, was still sticking in the wound. Physicians were called and he is now on a fair way to recovery.

Judge Shiras delivered the charge to the jurors instructing them to bring in a verdict of not guilty. He explained that Judge Edgerton disagreed with him on the proposition of instructing for an acquittal, but the instructions to be given, however, were to be considered those of the court. The charge was quite lengthy. He declared that in his opinion actual war existed at the time of Casey's death.

Immediately upon adjournment Plenty Horses was surrounded by ladies and other spectators, who shook hands with him for some time, after which Attorney Powers with beaming face led his still silent and undemonstrative client to his hotel, where Plenty Horses spent some hours' time in writing autographs for bystanders.

The testimony given by Capt. Baldwin aide Gen. Miles, was an important feature in establishment of the fact of war. He came with all the official papers of the war department bearing upon the circumstances previous to and at the time of Casey's death, and although the documents had only been offered by the defense and the admission not been decided upon by the court, the captain's own testimony was of the same character.

Omaha Doctors Charged With Murder.

OMAHA, May 29.—At 1:30 o'clock this morning the patrol wagon laden with officers quietly left the police station and drove to the residence of Dr. J. A. Williams, of the Omaha Medical Institute. A ring at the door bell was answered by Mrs. Williams. Detective Haze and Sergeant Ormsby stated that they had come to arrest Dr. Williams. The officers were admitted and the doctor was immediately taken into custody. After leaving Dr. Williams at the station the wagon drove to the Omaha Medical Institute on Ninth street and placed Dr. Isaac Sinclair and President A. T. McLaughlin under arrest.

All the parties were booked at the station and charged with murder. The facts are:

In February last Miss Isabella Beaver, a young lady living at Plattsmouth, Neb., was brought to Omaha to have a criminal operation performed by the faculty of the institute. Miss Beaver died at the institute on the second day of her illness, February 8. Dr. Sinclair signed the death certificate, stating the cause of death as the ambias embias. The remains were taken to Plattsmouth for burial. Last evening Detective Haze and Coroner Harrigan procured an engine and made a flying trip to Plattsmouth. With the aid of a couple of laborers the grave was opened, the body taken out and an investigation made by Dr. Harrigan. The investigation showed that Miss Beaver died from the effects of a criminal operation performed at the institute by the doctors named.

It is claimed that the institute people told the unfortunate woman that a criminal operation was absolutely necessary to save her life. Upon that statement, which she believed to be true, Miss Beaver consented to be placed under the knife. She died from the effects of the operation, and on account of the cause stated in the death certificate no investigation was ever made.

When arrested Dr. Williams manifested no surprise, going quietly with the officers. Drs. Sinclair and McLaughlin were dragged from their beds and were exceedingly loth to accompany the officers. None of the party would speak without making any explanation or defense.

The Sisseton Reservation.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—South Dakota will not be able this year to select the lands in the Sisseton military reservation as a part of the lands which the state is entitled to under the cr-

abling act. Senator Pettigrew worked a bill through the last congress turning these lands over to the state, but it is discovered that there is no money to survey them and the state will have to wait until after the next congress meets before it takes the 80,000 acres in this military reservation. The buildings go to the militia of the state.

Died While Serving the Lord.

DETROIT, Mich., May 30.—In the Presbyterian general assembly yesterday the debate on Dr. Briggs was resumed and Judge S. R. Breckenridge of St. Louis, member of the committee on theological seminaries and one of the most eminent lawyers in the south, stated the points in the case. Years ago, he said, the Union seminary was independent, but in 1885 it became Presbyterian, and of course the assembly controlled the appointments. "If we don't vote now," he said, "we never can. Dr. Logan's amendment for deferring action is practicable. We view the transfer from one chair to another the same as an appointment. We can do nothing wisely except disapprove. I think it is wise not to assign reasons. A judge sometimes cannot give all the reasons for his decisions on the bench. But without assigning reasons it does seem to me that the mind of the church for some months past has been anxious that we should relieve it." His last words were: "Now, gentlemen, I feel that I have discharged my duty and wish to be excused from further speaking." Retching for a glass of water he threw up his hands and fell, striking his head heavily on the floor.

After the judge had been carried to the ante-room the debate was arrested, and when, a few moments afterwards, physicians in the audience who hurried to his aid pronounced him dead, the assembly voted to do no further business, and instead of a banquet in the rink this evening they held a prayer meeting in Fort street church.

A committee consisting of President Patton, Rev. Hayes, C. E. Dickey, H. P. Smith and elders J. J. Cook and E. C. Humphrey, to which Rev. Vermilya, a delegate from the Reformed church, was added, was appointed to make suitable arrangements in view of the occurrence. President Patton asked to be excused because of fatigue.

Military View of Plenty Horses' Defense.

CHICAGO, May 30.—Inquiry at the military headquarters in this city concerning the trial of Plenty Horses for the killing of Lieutenant Casey elicited the following statement:

The facts of the case are that, if there was a condition of hostilities prevailing, it existed during the latter part of December and January while information was being sent to the hostilities that the only safe road was to return to the agency and surrender. Orders were given to the troops to press them on all sides and force them back to the agency. Lieutenant Casey was in no sense a spy, although in civilized warfare his capture might perhaps have been justifiable. He was not in the enemy's camp or in any way disguised. He wore the uniform of the United States army officer in the execution of his duties as such. He was reconnoitering the country and grounds and portions of the enemy's camp, and was killed by one of the hostile Indians. In a war between civilized nations the manner of his killing would probably be considered by what is known as a military commission. The hostile Indian who killed him was arrested on an order issued by General Miles long before any civil indictment was found against him or before it was safe for any sheriff or U. S. marshal to go through that country with a posse of civil officers. He was sent to Fort Mead and placed in the guard house by a military escort, in order that he might be subject to a civil tribunal for them to determine the important question of justification or non-justification of his taking the life of Lieut. Casey. He was not withheld for the time by Gen. Miles, but by order of the war department. The first question for a court to decide would be whether the Indians in a starving condition and under treaties violated, can make war against the United States.

Secondly, when in a condition of hostility as to their immunity from trial for taking the life of an officer in the discharge of his duty. The prosecution in the trial of Plenty Horses asked for information as to the status of affairs existing at that time and received all the information that the military could give them. The defense also asked for information and received it in the same way, and the whole matter has been left for a judge and twelve intelligent jurymen to execute the law and afford justice to all concerned. A warm friendship existed between Gen. Miles and the murdered officer, and Gen. Miles once offered him a position on his staff, which was reluctantly declined for reasons that were understood and approved by the former.

Light for World's Fair Work.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Contractors on all the big buildings at the world's fair can work twenty-four hours if they so elect. Chief Barrett went to the exposition grounds and made the preliminary inspection necessary to enable him to string electric lights all over the grounds at once.

"We intend to put up so many lights that work can go ahead in the night just as well as in the day. Then we will properly light the streets and roadways leading into the park, so that in the event of fire the department could get in and begin work promptly."

Had to Have Two Graves.

NEW YORK, May 27.—When Margaret Mulhoney used to wobble through the east side streets every body stared at her. Margaret was 55 years old and weighed 650 pounds. Her husband was dead and she at one time lived with an only daughter. She had a falling out with her child and went to live with a cousin. Three months ago her flesh was accumulating at such a pace that she was unable to move about. Heart disease set in and on Saturday Mrs. Mulhoney died. The undertaker found it impossible to put the huge body on ice, so it was embalmed. The funeral took place yesterday. A crowd had gathered in the street, expecting serious difficulty in getting the body out of the house, and they were not disappointed. An ordinary coffin is 16 inches wide and 13 inches high. A plain cloth covered box 31 inches wide and 20 inches high inclosed the corpse. The hallway being 48 inches wide the box had to be tipped

A CONGRESSMAN DEAD

REPRESENTATIVE HOUCK TAKES ARSENIC THROUGH MISTAKE.

A Self-Educated and Distinguished Public Servant Who is Greatly Mourned—First News of the Charleston at Last Arrives—Some Talk About the New Party—Death of New York's Largest Woman—A Yellow Fever Scourge Prevailing in Brazil.

Yellow Jack in Brazil.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—The steamship Elvaston, Captain Steele, of the Maryland line, Baltimore and Brazil, arrived in this port this evening on her first trip from Santos. The captain and crew report a terrible yellow fever scourge as prevailing in Brazil at the time of their departure from Santos—April 26. Hundreds are reported as dead and lying in and near the port from which the vessel sailed, while statements from other localities suffering and loss of life. Soon after leaving Santos the captain and crew of the Elvaston were prostrated by the fever and the ship was hoisted to ten days until other engineers and help could be secured. Second Officer Howe and Fireman Wardle died of the disease soon after sailing. The remainder of the crew recovered, but tonight said they would not return to Brazil.

Funds for the New States.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Only one of the four new states admitted at one time has availed itself of the privilege of drawing from the treasury 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. All states now admitted to the union are entitled to this money. Dakotas and Montana, although entitled to draw for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have not availed themselves of this money. Washington drew about \$25,000 the other day. This was because the governor and other state officers were pressing for this fund. No effort has been made by the proper accounting officers to ascertain what the Dakotas and Montana would be entitled to and it is intended to allow the matter to stand until the present fiscal year can be included with the previous year. This will delay any payment until about six or eight months from now, as the reports from all the land offices must be received and compiled before a statement can be forwarded to the treasury department. If the state officers make a demand for this money and properly press their claims they will get the money that is now due them, although the clerks who will be obliged to make out the account will no doubt complain about the work that it will cause. They do not care to be pushed about such matters.

Examination and Assay Waived.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The secretary of the treasury has concluded the consideration of the examination and assay at El Paso of ores containing lead and which are destined for other ports of entry or delivery, at which there are smelting works. The collector at El Paso is authorized to forward such ores under warehouse and transportation bonds, the examination, weighing any assay to be waived at that port and to be made at the port of destination. Bonds will be taken in the usual form, the penalty being fixed at double the estimated duty. In estimating the duty the entire production will be regarded as lead ore. The merchandise must be forwarded to destination in sealed cars and by duty bonded routes.

South Dakota's Exhibit.

YANKTON, S. D., May 30.—The world's fair convention adjourned yesterday after adopting a plan for raising funds for an exhibit in Chicago in 1893. The management of the whole matter has been left to a commission of eighteen men, selected with reference to their financial prominence and business ability. The plan adopted is to have the commission communicate with every member of the late legislature and see if they will consent to attend a special session, pledged to vote for an appropriation of \$50,000. If they will, the governor will call an early session. If the legislators fail to consent, the commission will try to raise \$100,000 by private subscriptions.

He Talks of the Third Party.

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—Railroad Commissioner H. A. Taylor, in a letter to the State Journal of this city, says of the people's party inaugurated at Cincinnati: "The convention at Cincinnati had no rightful claim to be called a national convention. In it we find men who have prominence neither in political or business circles. The men of brain, of integrity and statesmanship, the men who have organized and controlled our great financial enterprises, who have enacted our laws and devoted lives of fidelity to all legitimate public interests, have not raised their voices in the clamor of discontent which comes from the Cincinnati convention. I cannot believe that any considerable number of the leading men of the great political parties of the country will be found in the ranks of the new party. It will be made up largely of, perhaps, well-meaning, but misguided men, who will be used as tools by those having nothing to lose and everything to gain through discontent and disintegration."

Had to Have Two Graves.

NEW YORK, May 27.—When Margaret Mulhoney used to wobble through the east side streets every body stared at her. Margaret was 55 years old and weighed 650 pounds. Her husband was dead and she at one time lived with an only daughter. She had a falling out with her child and went to live with a cousin. Three months ago her flesh was accumulating at such a pace that she was unable to move about. Heart disease set in and on Saturday Mrs. Mulhoney died. The undertaker found it impossible to put the huge body on ice, so it was embalmed. The funeral took place yesterday. A crowd had gathered in the street, expecting serious difficulty in getting the body out of the house, and they were not disappointed. An ordinary coffin is 16 inches wide and 13 inches high. A plain cloth covered box 31 inches wide and 20 inches high inclosed the corpse. The hallway being 48 inches wide the box had to be tipped

sideways, while twelve brawny men strained every muscle to carry it out of the hallway. The task lasted 20 minutes. No hearse was big enough to accommodate the coffin and an undertaker's wagon carried the body to Calvary cemetery, followed by five carriages of mourners. A grave is ordinarily dug 24 inches wide. Ground had been bought for two graves, giving a width of 48 inches. Seventeen of the cemetery employes lowered the coffin into the double grave.

Yellow Jack in Brazil.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 27.—The steamship Elvaston, Captain Steele, of the Maryland line, Baltimore and Brazil, arrived in this port this evening on her first trip from Santos. The captain and crew report a terrible yellow fever scourge as prevailing in Brazil at the time of their departure from Santos—April 26. Hundreds are reported as dead and lying in and near the port from which the vessel sailed, while statements from other localities suffering and loss of life. Soon after leaving Santos the captain and crew of the Elvaston were prostrated by the fever and the ship was hoisted to ten days until other engineers and help could be secured. Second Officer Howe and Fireman Wardle died of the disease soon after sailing. The remainder of the crew recovered, but tonight said they would not return to Brazil.

Funds for the New States.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Only one of the four new states admitted at one time has availed itself of the privilege of drawing from the treasury 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale of public lands. All states now admitted to the union are entitled to this money. Dakotas and Montana, although entitled to draw for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, have not availed themselves of this money. Washington drew about \$25,000 the other day. This was because the governor and other state officers were pressing for this fund. No effort has been made by the proper accounting officers to ascertain what the Dakotas and Montana would be entitled to and it is intended to allow the matter to stand until the present fiscal year can be included with the previous year. This will delay any payment until about six or eight months from now, as the reports from all the land offices must be received and compiled before a statement can be forwarded to the treasury department. If the state officers make a demand for this money and properly press their claims they will get the money that is now due them, although the clerks who will be obliged to make out the account will no doubt complain about the work that it will cause. They do not care to be pushed about such matters.

Examination and Assay Waived.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The secretary of the treasury has concluded the consideration of the examination and assay at El Paso of ores containing lead and which are destined for other ports of entry or delivery, at which there are smelting works. The collector at El Paso is authorized to forward such ores under warehouse and transportation bonds, the examination, weighing any assay to be waived at that port and to be made at the port of destination. Bonds will be taken in the usual form, the penalty being fixed at double the estimated duty. In estimating the duty the entire production will be regarded as lead ore. The merchandise must be forwarded to destination in sealed cars and by duty bonded routes.

South Dakota's Exhibit.

YANKTON, S. D., May 30.—The world's fair convention adjourned yesterday after adopting a plan for raising funds for an exhibit in Chicago in 1893. The management of the whole matter has been left to a commission of eighteen men, selected with reference to their financial prominence and business ability. The plan adopted is to have the commission communicate with every member of the late legislature and see if they will consent to attend a special session, pledged to vote for an appropriation of \$50,000. If they will, the governor will call an early session. If the legislators fail to consent, the commission will try to raise \$100,000 by private subscriptions.

He Talks of the Third Party.

MADISON, Wis., May 27.—Railroad Commissioner H. A. Taylor, in a letter to the State Journal of this city, says of the people's party inaugurated at Cincinnati: "The convention at Cincinnati had no rightful claim to be called a national convention. In it we find men who have prominence neither in political or business circles. The men of brain, of integrity and statesmanship, the men who have organized and controlled our great financial enterprises, who have enacted our laws and devoted lives of fidelity to all legitimate public interests, have not raised their voices in the clamor of discontent which comes from the Cincinnati convention. I cannot believe that any considerable number of the leading men of the great political parties of the country will be found in the ranks of the new party. It will be made up largely of, perhaps, well-meaning, but misguided men, who will be used as tools by those having nothing to lose and everything to gain through discontent and disintegration."

Had to Have Two Graves.

NEW YORK, May 27.—When Margaret Mulhoney used to wobble through the east side streets every body stared at her. Margaret was 55 years old and weighed 650 pounds. Her husband was dead and she at one time lived with an only daughter. She had a falling out with her child and went to live with a cousin. Three months ago her flesh was accumulating at such a pace that she was unable to move about. Heart disease set in and on Saturday Mrs. Mulhoney died. The undertaker found it impossible to put the huge body on ice, so it was embalmed. The funeral took place yesterday. A crowd had gathered in the street, expecting serious difficulty in getting the body out of the house, and they were not disappointed. An ordinary coffin is 16 inches wide and 13 inches high. A plain cloth covered box 31 inches wide and 20 inches high inclosed the corpse. The hallway being 48 inches wide the box had to be tipped

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCT MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Kansas City.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Hops, etc. in different cities.