

NEBRASKA NEWS.

J. H. Walker, of Adams county, had his hand badly crushed in a corn sheller.

A Grand Island man who insulted a lady on the street paid a fine of \$25 for his meanness.

The village of Dodge has outlawed the slot machines and suppressed the Sunday traffic in red liquor.

In Northwestern Nebraska several stockmen are vaccinating their cattle as a preventive for black leg.

Two thousand head of cattle were unloaded at Ewing in one week. They are to be wintered in that vicinity.

Mr. Strayer, of Martland, a small town six miles southwest of Geneva, had a hand torn off in a corn sheller.

A wedding was headed off at Cozard by the girl's mother, who appeared on the scene and carried the prospective bride home in triumph.

J. A. Hunter, a ranchman of Box Butte county, will answer in the federal court to the charge of fencing government land for private gain.

The South Omaha Live Stock exchange will have a large delegation at the national live stock growers' convention, which will be held in Denver, Jan. 25 to 28.

F. N. Merwin, secretary of the Nebraska Press association, announces postponement of the annual meeting at Lincoln from January 11 and 12 to January 25 and 26.

A child of Charles Snooks, living at Elm Creek, fell over a pan of hot coals running her hand and arm into the pan, burning her hand so that the skin and finger nails fell off.

Harry Haskell, wanted in Fort Madison, Ia., for forgery, is now in jail at Beaver City, awaiting the arrival of officers from Iowa. He was neatly captured by Sheriff Modin.

Miss Pearl Richardson, of Wisner, has been elected Cumulative county clerk of honor to Queen Polaris for the year ending Jan. 15. The ceremony will be held in Omaha from the 18th to the 22d of this month.

Times seem to be reasonably good on the frontier. The treasurer of Banner county sent out 125 notices to delinquent tax payers, and all but half dozen called and paid up all delinquencies.

Work on the creamery and cheese factory for Pender will begin at once. Some twelve or fifteen carpenters will be employed and the process of building and placing the machinery pushed with rapidity.

The post office at Arapahoe was again burglarized the other night, this being the second time within a year. About \$60 in money and postage stamps was secured. Mrs. Viekroy, a widow, was also robbed of \$15.

F. E. Ward, the county judge of Burt county, issued during the year 1897 ninety-nine marriage licenses. This is a record breaker for this county, as ninety is the largest number ever issued in a single year before in Burt county.

Regardless of the fact that the largest hay crop in the history of Kimball county was harvested last fall, a shortage is already in sight. This is due to the demand for feed by those who have brought cattle in to winter from the west and south.

Mrs. John Heath, of Wallace, died very suddenly. She went to bed apparently in the best of health, awaking her husband about 2 o'clock, telling him she felt bad and before medical aid could be had she was dead. She leaves four small children.

A complaint of insanity has been filed against James H. Gallien, ex-sheriff of Cumulative county, who attempted suicide a few days ago. Since the attempt Mr. Gallien has been confined in a jail by the authorities, fearing a repetition of the act.

A wedding was billed to take place at Nemaha the other day, but the groom failed to put in an appearance. A letter received some days later stated that the was called to the bedside of a sick brother in Kansas. The girl refuses to have anything more to do with him.

The store of Henry Williams, at Precept, Hitchcock county, burned to the ground with its entire contents. The building was nearly consumed when discovered. The postoffice was located in the store. All of the mail, stamps and a small sum of money were destroyed.

A requisition has been issued for the return of Otis Anselon from Kansas City to this state to answer the charge of burglary. Anselon has been identified as one of the burglars who recently looted the bank at Boonville, Howard county, at which time \$1,234.25 was carried away.

Christine Olson, the wife of Jens F. Olson, a carpenter, living in the southeast portion of Lincoln, committed suicide by hanging in a barn at the family residence. She had been mentally unsound for years, the maudlin exhibiting itself in moods of morbid depression of spirits.

Pat Rooney, a resident of Norfolk, has an ancient coin that has come down from father to son for 300 years, the coin having been dug up by the ancestors of the family in the bogs of Ireland three centuries ago. Pat received the coin from the hands of his father when he started for America in 1859. As near as can be deciphered the coin dates back to the fourteenth century.

A stranger in Grand Island, while taking a bath was robbed of \$15 that should have been in his inside pocket, but was tucked away in his vest.

There is a disease prevailing among feeding cattle of this part of the county, known as the "mad itch," says a Murray dispatch. Riley D. I, a farmer living four miles west of town, lost four head of fat steers. What the disease is a question. Mr. Williams, commission merchant, of South Omaha, from whom Mr. Dill bought his feeders, was telegraphed for and came down on the evening train. He was unable to determine the cause of the disease.

SENATORIAL CONTEST

FRIENDS OF HANNA STAKING MONEY ON HIM.

Offers of Even Dollars that He Will Be Re-elected Finds No Takers—Sentiment Seems to Be Drifting Toward the Senator—Big Crowds and Much Excitement an Evidence.

The Ohio Situation.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—The senatorial situation here has not changed. The conferences continue day and night, and the doubtful members are given no rest. But no such flops were announced today as those of the previous two days in favor of Hanna.

The workers of the senator say they now have enough votes. The Kurz workers say they can spare another vote or two and still defeat Hanna. But they insist that they have lost all of their doubtful men now and will stand to the last with at least eight republicans and sixty-five democratic members, against Hanna.

They even say that they expect to get Manuel, of Montgomery, and Griffith, of Union, back on their side again before Tuesday. It is also claimed by the opposition that while Senator Hanna's forces have been charging on their lines they have been successfully attacking his lines, and have promises from members on whom the senator has been depending.

The Hanna members claim two accessions today, but they will not give any names, as they did those of Representative Manuel Friday night and of Representative Griffith last night.

The opposition to Hanna has no betting yet in its favor. The bets, ranging from \$500 to \$5,000 for even money on Hanna's election, have remained posted in the Neil house for two days without takers, and there are other bets offered, among them being one of \$500 by Gen. Grosvenor upon Hanna's election. None of the bets are on the result of the first or any other ballot, but all are offered on the final result.

The militia and other organizations are arriving tonight to take part in the inauguration. In the morning parade there will be a marked absence of republican clubs. All the police of the city and many detectives will be on hand for both occasions. There have, in addition to the regular authorities, been over 100 sergeants-at-arms appointed for the mass convention in the afternoon, with ex-Chief of Police Alexis Keeler as chief sergeant-at-arms.

While the workers on both sides have been chasing doubtful members and holding secret conferences today, the general public has been agitated over the result tomorrow of the inauguration at noon and the Hanna mass meeting in the afternoon. Both sides today are arranging to avoid street collisions of any kind and trouble if possible. The mass meeting will not be called to order by Chairman George K. Nash of the state republican committee till 3 p. m., and those in charge of the inauguration of Governor Bushnell will seek to have the inauguration exercises over before the clubs begin to march to the Auditorium for the mass meeting.

The railroads have arranged to run the excursion trains for those coming to the mass meeting later in the day. The Hanna men are seeking to have as many here as possible in the afternoon and the opposition is equally energetic in rallying all they can in the different counties for the morning demonstration.

The Postal System Stenfalls. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Auditor Castle, of the postoffice department, has discovered irregularities in money order accounts which may result in a loss to the government of a considerable sum. They were brought to light as the outcome of a new system of checking accounts by postmasters, which went into effect the first of the year. The most important change was the abolishment of the coupon (which, under the old system, had been the only means of checking, the money order itself having been utilized as a voucher by the paying postmaster), and the checking of both sides of the postmaster's accounts by the money order itself. Several cases have already been detected in which orders were issued as high as \$80 and \$100, and were reported by the issuing postmaster as \$1 or \$2 each. How many such frauds were perpetrated during the three years in which the old system was in operation can only be guessed. An examination of 100,000-000 money orders issued in that time could be made, the auditor believes, by 100 men in a year, and if the rate of fraudulent orders just discovered continues, he thinks it might be well to do this. How much the government has lost will not be determined unless such an examination is made.

Business Failures in 1897. NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: "In failures, 1897, was not only the best year since 1892, but on the whole the best ever definitely known, with 13,522 failures in number, 11.5 per cent less than in 1896, and \$182,581,771 defaulted liabilities, 34 per cent less than in 1896. The year's banking failures counted for \$28,249,700, and the commercial failures were but 13,351, with liabilities of \$154,332,071. The average per failure was only \$11,559, the lowest ever known except in 1892. But even in that year the failures during the last half averaged liabilities of \$10,777 per failure, while in the last half of 1897 the average was only \$9,533.

Uniting the Methodist Church. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The conference of the clerical and lay delegates from both branches of the Methodist Episcopal church came to a close last night, the business being dispatched much sooner than expected. Bishop Merrill, representing the northern branch of the church, and Bishop Cranberry, of the southern, alternated in presiding over the conference. As a result of the sessions resolutions were adopted expressive of the views of the conference for united and harmonious action.

SENATOR TELLER TALKS.

He Discusses a Matter that is Personal to Himself.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—In the senate Mr. Teller, of Colorado, said he did not often give heed to the publications concerning himself or the convictions of those who believed as he believed upon the financial or other questions, but he felt that a statement recently published—and now going the rounds of the press—was a gratuitous insult to those who believed upon the financial question as he believed. The report, he said, was to the effect that the friends of silver were trying to bring about a rupture between the president and the secretary of the treasury. He declared that the Republican party was for the gold standard, and that there was no difference between McKinley and Gage on the subject. Mr. Teller then discussed at length the efforts that have been made to obtain an international agreement upon the silver question. He declared that every intelligent person knew when the message of the president was laid before congress on the 24th day of last July asking for a monetary commission there was no possibility of an international agreement. Mr. Teller quoted from Secretary Gage's statement before the house banking and currency committee, indicating that it was the desire of the secretary to commit the country to the gold standard. He referred in terms of high respect to the secretary personally and expressed his gratification that Mr. Gage had the courage of his convictions and was willing to stand squarely upon his opinions.

Mr. Chandler, of New Hampshire, interrupted to say that the president is not to be judged by what his secretary of the treasury may say upon any question. Mr. Chandler maintained that Teller was doing much to prevent the successful fruition of the efforts to bring about international bimetalism. He thought that such efforts as the Colorado senator were making were not only unfair, but unwise in view of his (Teller's) heretofore expressed desire to bring about international bimetalism.

"I should like to bring about international bimetalism," said Mr. Teller, "and I think I have done as much to bring it about as any man in this chamber, if I except the senator who sits in front of me (Allison). When he returned from Europe, however, without success, I felt that it was practically useless to proceed further in that direction." Incidentally Mr. Teller drifted into a discussion of the foreign relations of the United States. He maintained that the money power held the country so firmly within its grasp that the government was unable to take such action upon foreign relations as the people desired should be taken. He hoped that the time would soon come when we could say to a fifth rate power like Spain, "Take your hands off that beautiful island—an island which you have nearly depopulated,"—and say it, too, without fear of the opinion of the money power. Said he: "I attack the Republican party because it is the party of the gold standard. It hope to see it go down in 1900, and I pledge you that I shall do everything in my power to drag it down. Their policy is not such as is demanded by a great and free people. In conclusion Mr. Teller referred to what he said appears to be a purposed dismemberment of Ohio by the European powers. He declared that he would see to it, if he were in the position of president, that the powers of Europe should not partition that great empire without strong protest from this country. He believed that a word from the United States government to Russia, France and Germany, that they must keep their hands off our rights and privileges in China, and that the autonomy of the Chinese empire should remain as it had been for 4,000 years, would be sufficient to cause those great powers to stop in their course of rapacity.

Last Week in the Wheat Market. CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—The course of the wheat market for the first three days of last week was downward, the weakness extending late into Thursday's session. Up to that time a decline of exactly 3 cents had taken place in May. On Monday the price broke 1/2¢, due principally to the lower tone of cables and a heavy visible supply increase. Selling was not very pronounced, but support for the time being disappeared. This same apathy of buyers was again noticeable on Tuesday. Argentine wheat for the first time made its appearance on Tuesday, and foreigners were sellers at the seaboard against offerings from that country. The fact naturally had its effect upon local traders. There was a rally late in the day on the unexpectedly large demand for shipment to Europe. Figures purporting to show a large surplus in farmers' hands depressed the market Wednesday and quite heavy selling ensued, in which the Leiter interests were prominent. A feature of Wednesday and which proved a fruitful source of strength for the balance of the week was the improved cash demand for milling purposes. Inquiry for cash wheat was quite active Thursday and Friday, which, with heavy seaboard clearances made the market for the latter part of the week a decidedly strong one, and resulted in the recovery of all but 3/4¢ of a cent of the loss sustained. The market, too, had been rather over-sold, and the difficulty experienced by shorts in covering was quite a factor in the advance. The range of May was between 92 cents on Monday and 55 cents on Thursday. Saturday's close was at 19¢ cents, the closing figures a week ago being 92¢ cents.

Tenders a Place to Brewer. WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Ex-Representative Mark S. Brewer has been tendered a position as a member of the Civil Service commission. He has the matter under consideration, but his friends are of the opinion that he will accept. Mr. Brewer is a personal selection of the president. He was a colleague of Major McKinley when the latter was a member of the house, and was an original McKinley delegate in Michigan. He was a delegate-at-large at the St. Louis convention, having been chosen on a McKinley and gold standard.

EXECUTED ON TIME.

YOUNG DURRANT FINALLY ON THE GALLOWES.

The Supreme Court and the Governor Refused to Interfere—The Condemned Man Retains His Nerve and Dies Protesting His Innocence—Father Witnesses the Execution.

The Penalty Paid at Last.

SAN QUENTIN PRISON, Jan. 8.—Theodore Durrant was executed at 10:37 yesterday morning in the State penitentiary. At 10:34 o'clock the frail door that guards the threshold of the gallows room swung open and the little party conducting Theodore Durrant to the gallows entered. Father Lagan led, draped in cassock and surplice, and chanting the prayers for the dying. Durrant, his father, a friend, Warden Hale and the guards followed. The father and his friend left the party and walked around the gallows to the front, while the condemned man and his escort climbed the thirteen steps that led to the platform and the waiting trap.

At last Theodore Durrant stood upon the gallows. He gave no signs of weakening. His slight figure was as erect as though it had been his marriage morning. The broad leathern strap that bound his arms to his sides allowed his wrists some play and his fingers rested lightly in the strap. Five minutes later, when his body was swinging like a pendulum beneath the trap, the fingers, all blue and chilled looking, rested where he had placed them when he had left the cell.

Instantly upon arriving upon the gallows the rope was knotted about his neck. The murderer held his chin high in the air to make room for the stiff new line knotted in the peculiar fashion of the hangman. By an unusual privilege, the condemned man was permitted to wear a low collar, opening in front, and a white satin tie. His face was pale, but it was not the ashy paleness of terror. It was the face of a man, who, knowing that he has a momentous thing to do, is resolved to do it like a man. The rope about his neck, the hangman turned to get the blackcap, when the erect head turned and Durrant whispered a request to be allowed to speak. It was granted. Then, with his feet on the trap, the cord about his throat, tied fast to the crossbeam on the gallows, the holy water of his baptism he said these final words:

"I am an innocent man, innocent of every crime that has been charged against me. I bear no animosity toward those that have persecuted me, not even the press of San Francisco, which hounded me to the grave. If any man thinks I am going to spring a sensation—I am not, except it is a sensation that I am an innocent man brought to the grave by my persecutors. But I forgive them all. They will get their justice from the great God who is master of us all and there I also expect to get justice—that is, the justice of an innocent man. Whether or not the perpetrators of the crime of which I am charged are discovered, it will make no difference to me now, but I say this day will be a shame to the great State of California. I forgive everybody who has persecuted me, an innocent man, whose hands have never been stained with blood, and I go to meet my God with forgiveness for all men."

Durrant began to speak at 10:34 and ceased at 10:38. He delivered his few sentences, at times poorly constructed, full of repetitions and protestations of his innocence, in a low sing-song, growing slightly vehement as he declared that he was not guilty of the crime for which he had been sent to the gallows.

The guards, impatient for their task, for the suspense was harder on them than on the condemned, drew the sable cap over his head. As the descending cap covered his face there was no change in the expression of the man, who almost in the same instant was dead. Hardly was the cap adjusted when the trap was sprung. The body dropped, there was the sound of the tugging of the rope as it drew taut under the weight of the body, and that was all. A vibration of the body and the body hung at the end of the hemp quiet motionless.

The elder Durrant gazed steadily at the proceedings until that moment, then his head fell forward upon the shoulders of young Smythe, Duprey's clerk, and he buried his face and the expression of grief from the sight of men. The doctors gathered about the suspended body, listened for the respiration and watched the pulse. In just eleven minutes and twenty-eight seconds all action had ceased and the Durrant case was ended. The physicians detected no respiration after the drop. During the first second afterward the pulse resisted sixty-seven to sixty, during the seventh second thirty-six to sixty and in the tenth second thirty. The body, with the cap on, was placed in a black pine box. Later the cap was removed and the corpse was enclosed in a casket provided by the family.

Mrs. Durrant did not witness the execution. The prison officials were all enthusiastic in their praise of Durrant's nerve. It had been feared by them that in spite of his apparent bravado the condemned man would break down at the last moment and make a scene. At one time, several days ago, Durrant gave evidence of a collapse, but he managed to pull his nerve together once more and proudly declined all offers of stimulants to enable him to make a bold showing on the scaffold. The criminal was apparently proud of his race, and avowed that he "would die like a Durrant."

Congressman Grosvenor Returns. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—Congressman Grosvenor returned from Washington yesterday and immediately denied the published story that he had gone to Washington to see Judge Day or anybody else with reference to becoming a candidate for senator in place of Mr. Hanna.

With reference to the proposed germ-removal of Ohio congressional districts to throw Grosvenor into a heavy democratic district, he said he could win by over 1,000 if his district is changed as proposed.

CURRENCY REFORM.

Resolution Containing the Plans of the Monetary Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8.—Representative Overstreet (Ind.) has introduced in the house a comprehensive bill for carrying out the plan of the monetary commission for the reform of the currency. The bill was referred by Speaker Reed to the committee on banking, and Chairman Walker has arranged to give early hearings to Senator Edmunds, chairman of the commission, and, perhaps, other members. The bill embodies in executive form every feature of the recommendations of the commission.

The early portion relating to the maintenance of the gold standard, the creation of the bureau of issue and redemption, and the gradual retirement of the legal tender notes is embodied in the bill in almost the same language as in the report. The banking features are more elaborate, and carefully define the character of the guaranty fund for the protection of notes issued upon assets and the manner of redeeming notes of failed banks. The section dealing with the guaranty fund is as follows:

Section 2. That every national banking association shall at all times keep and have on deposit with the division of issue and redemption, for the purpose hereinafter specified, a sum in gold coin equal to 5 per cent of its outstanding circulation. The amounts so kept on deposit shall constitute a fund to be known as "the bank note guaranty fund," which fund shall be held for the following purpose and for no other, namely:

Whenever the comptroller of the currency shall have become satisfied by the report of the auditor and admission specified in section 2556, by the report provided for in section 5227 of the revised statutes of the United States, that any association has refused to pay its circulating notes on demand in lawful money, he shall direct the redemption of such notes from the bank notes guaranty fund aforesaid, and such notes shall thereupon be so redeemed. After the failure of any national banking association to redeem its notes shall have been thus ascertained, the bonds deposited with the treasurer of the United States shall be sold, as provided by law, and the proceeds of such sale shall be put into the bank note guaranty fund. The comptroller of the currency shall forthwith collect, for the benefit of the fund, from the assets of the bank and from stockholders thereof, according to their liability as declared by this act, such sums as with the bank's balance in the bank note guaranty fund shall equal the amount of money of its circulating notes outstanding. And for this purpose the United States shall, on behalf of the bank note guaranty fund, have a paramount lien upon all the assets of the association, and such funds shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

The next section of the bill provides that, whenever the comptroller of the currency shall ascertain what deficiency, if any, lies between the aggregate collections for the benefit of the bank note security fund, in the case of any failed bank, and the amount of its outstanding notes redeemed and to be redeemed from the said fund, he shall assess such deficiency upon all the national banks in proportion to their notes outstanding at the time of the failure of all such banks.

Sensational Senatorial Move. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 8.—The situation so far as votes are concerned remains unchanged. The air of the Kurtz democratic managers in their headquarters at the Great Southern, gives color to the statement that a sensational movement of some kind may be expected to effect the call for a republican state mass meeting here next Monday. The Kurtz party hope to agree by tomorrow night, as reported, upon a man for senator, but the indications are for a deadlock for a short time at least.

The latest phase of the case is that the two fusion republicans of Cincinnati will, as claimed, vote for Mr. Hanna, provided they cannot get their silver republican choice elected senator. In that event Mr. Hanna would still need some votes.

Another Embellisher to Do Time. LINCOLN, Jan. 8.—The supreme court has affirmed the judgment and sentence of the lower court in the case of Ezra Whitney, defendant, ex-treasurer of Harlan county, and J. B. Mills, who participated in the embezzlement, and received part of the money. The after word had been received that both Mills and Whitney were safely in the custody of officers here.

The lower court laid down the doctrine that a man who borrows money from a public official, knowing it to be the money of the public, is equally guilty with the official of the crime of embezzlement. It is this point, with its possible relation to other cases in Nebraska, which makes the present ruling of the supreme court of especial interest.

Must Have Been a Robber. ST. LOUIS, Jan. 8.—There is a mystery surrounding the death of the man supposed to be Charles Dayton, of New York, whose body was found under a railroad trestle in East St. Louis yesterday. At first it was supposed that he was one of the two robbers thrown from an outgoing train the night before, but no such evidence was given to the coroner's jury. Nothing definite could be learned about him.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Mr. Dawes, the comptroller of the currency, has appointed John B. Cunningham bank examiner for the district of Kansas.

Among those admitted to practice in the supreme court of the United States was Hon. William R. Morrison, who has been for so many years chairman of the interstate commerce commission, and who now resumes the practice of law, his term having expired.

Assistant Secretary Vandellip said that there need be no fear that the treasury will contribute to any stringency in the money market, and that if any occurred it would not result from redemption of outstanding currency. The treasury had conducted the Union Pacific settlement so as to avoid any tight money.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, will introduce the currency reform bill of the Indianapolis monetary commission, and it will be referred to the committee on banking and currency. It will then take its place with Secretary Gage's bill before the committee, which meets on January 12, to consider these and other official bills now pending.

A report was current some time ago that Pope Leo would send to Washington, on Jan. 1, a Polish archbishop, who would co-operate with the papal delegate in restoring peace in a number of disturbed Polish communities. Mgr. Szarek, who is in charge of the legation in the absence of Mgr. Martinelli, said that no credit had ever been attached to the report, and now that the Polish archbishop had not arrived with the new year the story was dismissed as an invention.

Representative Clark, of Iowa, has introduced a bill making a gold dollar the sole unit of value, directing every national bank to redeem its notes in dollars of such value, restricting the denominations of the treasury or national bank notes to \$10 or its multiples, those outstanding of less denominations being called in and standard silver dollars given in exchange, and certificates destroyed, while after July 1, 1900, the treasury is to refuse all such certificates as payment of public dues.

The following telegram has been received by the secretary of state from our minister to Spain: "Tobacco bando revoked. Leaf tobacco can be exported on paying a tax of 12 pesetas per 100 kilograms. All manufactured tobacco, except Picadura free of export duty. Santiago de Cuba excepted from the new order. Importation of tobacco from all ports into Cuba prohibited. New order takes effect Jan. 15." This message refers to the revocation of the embargo on exports of tobacco from Cuba.

The bill for the reform of the civil service law, which has been drawn up by a special committee of republican members of the house of representatives opposed to the system in its present form, makes sweeping changes in the present system, the most important of which is the establishment of a five years' tenure in office for those government employees who are brought within the terms of the bill. The measure limits the application of the civil service system to the departments at Washington and to such other localities where the total number of employees exceed twenty-five. All appointees are commissioned for five years, with the power of removal clearly regulated and vested in the appointing power. It is provided, however, that no removal shall be made for political or religious causes, and in case of removal the cause shall be specified and the papers made a record of the office. All persons now in the public service are to terminate their service five years from the time that the act takes effect. The measure recognizes the general eligibility of those persons for reappointment. It includes in the civil service postal clerks and letter carriers in offices having over ten employees, exclusive of subordinates. It limits the civil service regulations to clerks whose compensation is from \$900 to \$1,500 per year, and includes as clerks copyists, counters and draftsmen. It is pointed out that the essential idea of the foregoing bill is to take out of the civil service all responsible and important offices, limiting it only to clerks in Washington and certain large cities, and in these cases fixing a tenure of office of five years.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., OMAHA, CHICAGO) and various livestock/produce items (e.g., Butter, Eggs, Hogs, Cattle) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET, CHICAGO) and various livestock/produce items (e.g., Hogs, Cattle, Sheep) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., KANSAS CITY) and various livestock/produce items (e.g., Wheat, Corn, Hogs) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., NEW YORK MARKET) and various livestock/produce items (e.g., Wheat, Corn, Hogs) with their respective prices.

Table with columns for Market (e.g., KANSAS CITY) and various livestock/produce items (e.g., Wheat, Corn, Hogs) with their respective prices.