

NEBRASKA.

Hunters along the Platte in Adams county are finding plenty of game.

The late county institute of teachers at Weeping Water was the best ever held.

The Fairmont schools have been temporarily closed on account of diphtheria.

Over \$1,000 has been subscribed toward building a Presbyterian church at Bancroft.

Telephone companies has been incorporated at Pawnee City, Tecumseh and at Litchfield.

J. W. Hiles owns a section of land near Gothenburg, 540 acres of which he has seeded to wheat.

Cuming county will not hold a fair, but has appropriated \$500 for an exhibit at the Trans-Mississippi exposition.

The Lutherans of Albion are building a church, and the Free Methodists are trying to raise funds for a like purpose.

Diphtheria in a malignant form exists in and about Haskins. The latest death is that of the school teacher, Samuel G. Braun, aged twenty-two.

The Butte Gazette announces positively that a railroad will be built from Atkinson to that town and that it will be in operation by the first of next July.

The ferry boat at Decatur, which was sunk by the high winds, has been raised after several days of hard labor and is again making trips across the "Old Muddy."

Governor Holcomb has made the formal appointment of R. E. Lee Herdman as fire and police commissioner for the city of Omaha for the term of four years.

Washington county has donated \$200 toward the erection of a monument to the old soldiers at Blair. The city gave \$50 and \$750 was raised by private subscription.

The state Sunday school association have set apart Sunday, May 1, as a Sunday school day to be especially observed to promote the interests of Sunday school workers.

The city marshal of Valentine commands people to clean up their premises and arrests all who fail to obey the ordinance requiring them to hearken when he speaks.

Laura Brankman, aged 8 years, was burned to death near Syracuse. She was in a field where cornstalks were being burned and her clothing caught fire and before assistance arrived she had received injuries from which she died.

M. Swanson living near Oakland lost his barn, granaries and sheds, together with 1,600 bushels of grain and a lot of farm machinery, by fire. The live stock and about 200 bushels of oats were all that were saved. No insurance.

J. S. Prince, who for three months has been held in the county jail at Beatrice, awaiting trial on charge of burglarizing the bank of Adams on the night of October 21, last, was last week released from custody and the case against him dismissed.

Claude Tolls, a young man of McCook Junction, while digging on the banks of the Blue in the Blue River for fish bait dug up a counterfeit outfit and a large quantity of coin. He unearthed three dies for manufacturing quarters and found eighty quarters.

While engaged in fighting fire near Ansley, Mrs. John Tyler, the wife of a farmer, was so severely burned that she died. Her husband did not miss her for some time and finally found her almost dead lying in a small canon. Her clothing had evidently caught from the burning grass.

John McGowan of Holt county was on a load of hay when the wagon tipped over in about two and a half feet of water. He had been under the load two hours when rescued and was still alive, but soon expired. The effort to keep his head above water was prolonged beyond physical endurance.

Mr. Nunn, an attorney of St. Paul, and a young man by the name of Simmons were arrested at Fullerton for a violation of the Gondring game law. The complaint charged the defendants with having constructed a blind in the bed of the Loup river with intent to wound, kill and destroy geese, with using decoys.

George Hoffman, living in the east part of Cozad, while adjusting a large gear of a windmill used for grinding purposes, was caught in the shafting and instantly killed. A set screw on a revolving shaft caught in a handkerchief around the unfortunate man's neck, breaking it. He leaves a wife and three small children in destitute circumstances.

Gen. Clarkson of Omaha sent this to Gov. Holcomb: "Should circumstances arise by which the government of the United States should call upon our state for troops for war purposes, I beg to tender my services. A strong constitution, vigorous health and four years' field experience give me the right to believe I could be of much service, as my long residence in this city would enable me to raise a regiment here in a few days. Deploring war at this time and fully realizing its horrors, yet I am prepared to place myself at my country's service at a moment's notice."

Petitions are being circulated in Nemaha county praying the commissioners to call a special election in May for the purpose of voting \$60,000 bonds for the erection of a court house.

As an evidence that the farmers of Nebraska are meeting their obligations promptly and are renewing only a very small per cent of their paper, the McCormick harvester machine company filed fifty-nine chattel releases in the county clerk's office at Columbus the other day. The total amount released was \$3,174.25, and came from their Council Bluffs office.

A WEEK OF BIG EVENTS

The Next Few Days Expected to Be Memorable in Both Houses of Congress.

SOME ACTION ON CUBA IS CERTAIN

Members Not Yet Decided as to the Form of Resolution to Be Debated.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Upon the presumption that Spain's offer of an armistice to the Cuban insurgents will make no change in the plans of the administration, and that the president's message will go to congress today, congress will on this week make history. In anticipation of the stirring scenes every congressman has been besieged by hundreds of friends for admission to the reserved galleries, and the general multitude which must take its chance in the public galleries, on the principle that first come first served. It is likely that some of them will camp out on the marble steps all night, so intense is the desire to be present when the message is read. The public generally regards the message as the prologue to a drama which will end in war before the curtain goes down.

After the message is read it will probably be referred to the committee on foreign relations without debate. Such is the program to which both sides have practically assented, with the tacit understanding that the committee will report on Tuesday, on which day the committee will be expected to act. Any statement to frustrate this part of the program will of necessity prove abortive.

With the gravity of the situation confronting them, members on both sides have been sobered and seem impressed with the idea that things should proceed in regular and orderly way.

It seems almost certain now that there will be a conflict, both in the committee and in the house, as to the nature of the resolutions upon which the house will be called upon to act. Individual views vary greatly from those who desire a direct declaration of war on the basis that the blowing up of the Maine was a hostile act, and a few who are opposed to any action whatever.

But the real contest will be between those who desire to follow what is now generally accepted as the president's recommendation, armed intervention, and those who desire the recognition of the Cuban republic.

The democrats, both of the committee and the house, have taken an unequivocal position for the recognition of independence, although there is a difference of opinion as to whether intervention should follow. A majority of the republicans of the committee have within a few days declared themselves in favor of intervention. Two of them, while they do not favor recognition of the existing republic, have earnestly advocated a declaration to the effect that Spain's dominion over the island cease, leaving to the future the question of the actual government of the island.

But in the desire of the republicans of both houses to secure harmony of action, some of the advocates of independence have about come to the conclusion that the difference between armed intervention and recognition is more technical than substantial, as unless the island should be annexed, to which they are opposed, a republican form of government for the island must follow.

It seems probable that the existing differences may at least to some extent be adjudged, and whether all the republicans agree to a resolution declaring for intervention or not, such a resolution will be reported.

It seems equally certain that a resolution for independence, possibly coupled with intervention, will be presented by the minority. No definite arrangements have yet been made as to the debate, but there seems to be no demand for prolonged time. Mr. Bailey of the minority thinks two days ought to suffice, and some of the republicans think our action would be strengthened if there were no debate at all. Two days seems to be the general opinion as to the length of the debate.

There probably will be considerable pressure for time for brief speeches. Many members desire to bury their hatchets in the painted war post. But there is solid ground for indifference as the character of the resolutions, and the question as to the possible liability of the United States for the Spanish bonds based on the Cuban revenues in the event of intervention without recognition will be thoroughly discussed.

The week in the senate will probably be given entirely to the Cuban question. The president's message is counted on soon after assembling today. It will be referred promptly to the committee on foreign relations, and the present understanding is that the report will be made from the committee before Tuesday.

The report may result in the development of radical differences in the committee. There is a decidedly strong disposition on the part of many senators who are not members of the committee to have the senate as a body take up the subject of shaping the committee's report contemporaneously with the committee, and it is not improbable that a secret session of the senate may be held with this purpose in view.

The purpose of this movement, as has been frequently stated, is to secure an approach as near to harmony in the senate as possible, and it is believed this can be accomplished by having the senate agree on the form of the resolution before it comes up for action.

The present tendency in the senate is to confine the congressional fulmination to a declaration for armed intervention, leaving the recognition of independence to come later, and it now appears probable that the foreign relations committee will report in favor of this course, though not without some dissent.

If the meeting of the committee to be held before the message is submitted should decide that a report can come from the committee, and a way suggested to secure harmonious action in the senate there probably will be no occasion for the discussion of the form of the resolution before the taking up of the real question at issue.

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INSULT BEARERS OF RELIEF.

Spanish Soldiers and Populace Jeer at Charitable Americans.

KANSAS CITY, April 11.—The Star prints the following from its New Orleans correspondent: If any evidence were needed to support Consul General Lee's demand that time be given for the removal of Americans from Cuba, it is supplied by the report that comes from Port Eads. There has entered into quarantine the ship Ulstein, which recently took to Matanzas, Cuba, a great cargo of supplies for the starving reconcentrados. The cargo was made up of food, medicine and clothing valued at \$25,000, and was collected by the Kansas City Star in a week. A member of the Star's staff who went to Matanzas on the ship reports partly as follows:

The dock at Matanzas was crowded with people awaiting the coming of the Ulstein. The crowd was one of rage and gaudiness, which represented the starving reconcentrados, and the gold lace and showy uniforms of the sneering Spanish officers and soldiers. Through this crowd the little party from the Ulstein passed. The reconcentrados pointed to their mouths to signify their hunger. The party was followed by hundreds of ragged men, women and children of the street, showing another starving crowd. Consul Brice's office was full of clamoring people. The street was crowded. Two clerks were busy writing ration tickets. At 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon the first lighters began loading. An effort was made to have the unloading continued through the night, but the Spanish authorities would not consent.

It was afterward learned that there was a rumor that several thousand rifles for the insurgents were concealed in the hold. As the magnitude of the relief supply was realized by the Spanish merchants a great deal of feeling was exhibited against the Americans. On Sunday two Cubans came to Consul Brice's office and told him that there was much talk against the Americans who came with the ship. The Spanish had expected fifty tons of supplies instead of 700 tons.

Later in the day others came to the consul's office and said Monday had been chosen to assassinate the Americans, and that the attack was to be made under the leadership of the civil guards, the most formidable body of soldiers in Cuba. They reported that the consul's office was to be stoned, and advised that the United States representative should be sent on shipboard. So many reports of this character had been circulated that this was given little credence by Consul Brice, who advised that no fear be shown.

During Sunday the unloading of the boat proceeded rapidly, and Sunday afternoon the hauling of the cargo to the two large warehouses engaged began at once. The hauling was continued late into the night, until the two warehouses were crowded with the provisions. During Sunday Consul Brice gave out ration tickets until 14,000 had been given out. It rained hard all Sunday, but the crowd before the consul's office did not decrease, nor did the consul or his clerks cease in their labors. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon Consul Brice brought a lot of bread with several relief money and distributed several hundred leaves in front of the theater. It was fought for by a crowd of 1,000 or more.

In the meantime Consul Brice had given a great deal of the great west's money in 20 and 40-cent pieces to needy women. Sunday evening the feeling against the American intensifies. Insults were offered them everywhere. Spanish soldiers crowded them off the sidewalks. They were hissed at, spat at, and whistled to as if dogs. That night they walked to a hotel by a narrow street, making a good American bluff, followed by a mob who cursed them. Each Monday morning they were awakened by a crowd under their window talking about them. They walked by the hotel to the consul's office, insulted on every side. Before the consulate stood the usual great crowd of reconcentrados awaiting the distribution of supplies. It was a pitiful sight; one of such gaunt misery as can be seen nowhere else in the world.

Opinions Differ at Madrid.

MADRID, April 11.—(New York World Cablegram.)—Tonight the press publishes very contradictory opinions concerning the decision of the government which was communicated officially late this afternoon by the minister of the state to General Woodford. The ministerial papers, Correo and Correspondencia, defend the conduct of the government in measured terms and explain that it would have been unwise not to listen to the pope and the powers and expressing the hope that the action will lead to peace very soon. The Herald, though liberal, bitterly criticizes the concession which the Carlists and republicans attack sparingly and call them friends of Rome and of Wever also. On the whole, however, the majority of the Spaniards fully expect the outcome of the papal powers diplomatic activity. Financial circles are much pleased. All funds and securities rose sharply.

Only a Spanish Trick.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 11.—Senator Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, when asked today what he thought of the Spanish armistice, said: "It is only a Spanish trick. They want to put us before the American people in the attitude of being unreasonable. But we do not believe the American people will so consider us, for we think they know it is merely a last effort to force some kind of a Spanish home rule on us. We have fought three years for independence; we know this is a Spanish trick and will not give in now."

Why is a deaf and dumb man seldom credited with being truthful?

SPAIN MUST LEAVE CUBA

Called Down by a Number of Great Nations Acting Unitedly and Harmoniously.

INFORM SPAIN WHAT SHE MUST DO

The Only Way to Avoid War is to Give Way to United States Demands.

Madrid, April 9.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The ambassadors of five great European powers—France, Russia, Italy, Germany and Austria—have diplomatically informed the government of Spain that a war with the United States can only be avoided in their judgment by Spain yielding.

I state bluntly what the ambassadors of Europe have said to the Spanish ministry within twenty-four hours. They advised extreme concessions to the United States. They appealed to Spain's pride, noble self-sacrifice and self-interest. They meant that she must abandon Cuba.

The ambassadors of the same powers called upon President McKinley in Washington yesterday in the interests of peace as a matter of form. There was possibly no expectation, no hope, that the United States would concede one inch from its one vital demand—that Spain must give up Cuba. But the powers may have felt as they were about to use coercion in Madrid it would be diplomatic to make a demonstration in Washington at the same time.

There are reasons to believe that the powers have made extraordinary propositions to Spain. They have said in effect that if she should make such concessions to the United States as they believed to be necessary, the powers of Europe would guarantee her against war, both external and internal. The powers would delegate to one of their own number—Austria—whose throne is so closely allied to that of Spain by ties of blood, the duty of defending Spain against any internal foe that might arise, as a menace to the dynasty, as a result of yielding to the demands of the United States.

In plain English, this means that Austrian troops would, if necessary, be sent to Spain to maintain order and to suppress war. The Austrian troops would have behind them the allied moral and physical forces of Europe.

The intervention of the powers in favor of peace at Washington was received in Spain with much satisfaction in official circles and at court. Strong hopes are now entertained that such influences, coupled with the official mediation of the pope may yet avert war. The council of ministers has decided to make a courteous and conciliatory reply to the last communication of the pope.

As to the press, a majority seem satisfied with the new developments in the crisis. They take it for granted, however, that Spanish territory rights in Cuba must be respected even if concessions are made on other points. Some radical papers express the fear that the powers care more for the preservation of peace than for the rights of Spain. There is much curiosity to know the course President McKinley is likely to adopt Monday.

I have consulted the leaders of the Carlisle party, who say: "The marquis Carrolo has tendered Sagasta the co-operation of the Carlisle in case war breaks out. The defense of territory against foreigners is a matter of which no Spanish party will take up arms sooner than we. This action on the part of the chief representative of Don Carlos in Spain does not imply any renunciation of our hopes and aspirations, and above all it does not imply that we ever can be led to accept any foreign dictation or surrender of our territorial rights in the colonies. We perfectly understand and respect papal mediation. We considered Pope Leo to be too much a friend to Spain to suppose that for a moment in the interests of peace he would ask her to do anything detrimental to her honor and dignity."

The extraordinary council of ministers late last evening excited much curiosity, the tone of the ministerial press and impressions in political circles creating the belief that fresh efforts were being made by the vatican and several European powers in the interest of peace, both at Madrid and at Washington. Correo goes so far as to say that nothing decisive is probable until after Easter. During holy week no house is held on Thursday and Friday, but the brokers met at the clubs, where funds were quoted at 54 1/2 in sympathy with Paris quotations.

A BIG BOND ISSUE IS LIKELY

Inauguration of War Will Necessitate a Large Loan.

NEW YORK, April 9.—J. Pierpont Morgan has had important New York bankers in conference at his office touching national financial affairs. A big prospective bond issue was discussed. After the meeting a member of Morgan's firm hurried to Washington, ostensibly in the interest of the bond project. This move may prove of vast immediate importance. That a government loan must soon be negotiated is fully realized, and the suggestion that it be made a popular loan met with general approval.

J. Harsen Rhodes of the Greenwich Savings, when asked his opinion, wanted to know "what security the government was going to give." A dispatch from Philadelphia quoting C. R. Lewis, a banker, said that city would probably take \$25,000,000. Isadore Newman, a banker, interviewed at New Orleans, thought \$20,000,000 of government at 3 per cent. \$50 bonds could be disposed of at par in that city. Judge Runge, a Galveston financier, said such a loan would be popular there.

J. J. Mitchell of the Illinois Trust and Savings bank at Chicago, is quoted as saying: "If the loan was \$200,000,000 and issued in bonds ranging from \$50 to \$500, they would be rapidly snapped up at par. I don't think a popular loan netting under 3 per cent. would go. When a country is confronted with war such bonds could be sold very quickly, for the people would be inflamed by sentiments of patriotism as well as by the knowledge that such bonds could not fail to be good investments. I should say Chicago would take \$15,000,000 of such bonds."

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NO HOPE OF AVERTING WAR.

This is the Opinion Arrived at by the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Pending the actual culmination of the diplomatic developments now rapidly approaching a head, the administration is steadily and consistently avoiding all possible outward evidence of the crisis. The Cuban message will be placed before congress next Monday, unless some radical and unexpected event should happen to change the firmly fixed intention of the president, and meantime the removal of the American citizens from Cuba will continue and General Woodford will arrange his affairs so as to leave Madrid at a moment's notice.

At the White House, save for frequent conferences, there is no sign of a crisis, and on the day fixed for the transmission to congress of a message that is expected to lead to war, probably 8,000 or 10,000 American youths will be enjoying themselves on the twenty-acre plot of ground surrounding the executive mansion. Despite the grave situation at this time all arrangements are going ahead for the Easter egg-rolling on the White House grounds with the Marine band as an adjunct to the festivities.

The president shows somewhat the effect of the great strain upon him, but on the whole bears up wonderfully. Last night he succeeded in retiring at 11 o'clock. Today he was up bright and early and enjoyed a hearty breakfast. Mrs. McKinley refrained from her usual drive, but sent out her party of about ten young women guests on a sight-seeing tour. Up to 9 o'clock there had been no caller of note at the White House.

There was a conspicuous absence of distinguished visitors to confer with the president in the early hours. Apparently it was realized that the government of the United States had fixed its course and that efforts to influence the executive were out of the question, so senators and representatives were far less pressing. Even Assistant Secretary Day did not make his appearance until comparatively late in the day. All this outward calm contrasted strongly with the rush of the past month.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, a member of the foreign relations committee, and Representative Fenton of Ohio, and Brucker of Michigan, formed the forenoon contingent of congressional arrivals to see the president. It was the regular cabinet day, and knowledge of this fact helped to keep away the crowd and make the quietest forenoon at the executive mansion for many days. The members of the cabinet even were a little slow in assembling. Postmaster General Gary the first to come and Secretary Bliss followed, the others came at brief intervals until all had gathered about the long table in the cabinet room. Prior to the meeting, cabinet members stated that there had been no material developments in the situation, and that the work of preparation is steadily going ahead.

The cabinet meeting occupied a little more than an hour and a half. It was mainly devoted to an informal discussion of the situation. The president's demeanor was grave throughout and the proceedings indicated that there was no expectation on the part of the administration that war would be averted. It can be positively stated that there was no fresh developments in the situation brought to the attention of the cabinet nor any dispatches or communications of any sort placed before it. The joint note of the powers was considered, but that it will have practically no effect on the situation as it now exists was plainly evident.

Consul General Lee, it was reiterated, would surely leave Havana Saturday, according to the cabled instructions. Just when General Woodford is expected to vacate his post is not ascertainable and may not have been decided. Owing to the incomplete formulation of policy and the absence of an over-night development, the entire meeting was devoted to discussion, including the safety of Americans and the fruitless last session of the Spanish cabinet.

Secretary Long was one of the last to leave and carried numerous papers on matters of detail for consideration.

MESSAGE MUST COME IN MONDAY.

One Hundred Republicans Pledged to Wait No Longer.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The steering committee of the house conference, appointed last Wednesday to canvass the situation and ascertain how many republicans will, if the president's message does not go to congress next Monday, join with the democrats to secure action upon a resolution declaring for Cuban independence and armed intervention, will meet at the capitol at 2 o'clock. Mr. Lorimer of Illinois, one of the active spirits in the movement and a member of the steering committee, says that over 100 of the house republicans have already agreed to act with them.

It is confidently stated, however, that they will not be obliged to join with the democrats to overrule the speaker in order to secure action. "I am satisfied," said he, "that once we show the speaker that we have a majority of the republicans, he will not stand in the way. The speaker has not, up to this time, believed that a majority of his party desired to act, but once evidence of that fact is presented to him, I have the strongest reasons for believing he will bow to the will of the majority."

Charley: "My papa is the kindest man in the world, I bet. He says he'd give a very dollar he's got to make me happy." Willie: "My papa's better'n that. He never blows about the things he done when he was a boy." —Chicago Daily News.

MYSTERY SURROUNDS MINISTERS.

Vague Hints of Some Important Matters to Consider.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Representative Lorimer of Illinois is authority for the statement that General Lee will make some startling disclosures before the senate committee on foreign relations when he arrives here regarding the conspiracy to blow up the Maine. It was announced yesterday that General Lee would be called before the committee, but the nature of the testimony expected from him was not disclosed.

It is understood that General Lee is to supply the missing link in the testimony," said he. "My information is that Captain Sigbee is in possession of the facts, but does not feel at liberty to give them until the person who gave them to him releases him from the secrecy imposed. That person, I understand, is General Lee."

The ministers at yesterday's cabinet council considered General Woodford's withdrawal note, the collective action of the powers, the warlike preparations and, it is alleged, something else, which has not yet transpired.

The greatest curiosity is felt regarding this unknown subject, but rigid silence is maintained regarding it. It is supposed not to concern another note from General Woodford. His communications yesterday were limited to his withdrawal note. It is also said the unknown subject of deliberation was not a Spanish note to the United States, as it is asserted Spain is neither sending nor intending to send one. Finally it is asserted that it was not the collective action of the powers which formed the subject for deliberation.

Spain being, according to the official points of view, a spectator and not an agent in the negotiations, it is intimated that the secret matter refers to something officially formulated by the pope. The Imperial German note from the presentation of President McKinley's message to congress is a good sign, but it adds: "Nobody is under any illusions respecting the American policy. If peaceful prospects predominate they do so for reasons beyond Yankee control." The Imperial also says it considers the action of the powers in offering their "good offices" as being favorable to Spain.

It is said that the information that General Lee is expected to testify to relates to the extinguishment of the electric lights in Havana at the instant of the blowing up of the Maine. Electric experts have said that if this light went out in Havana at the time of the explosion it would be conclusive evidence that the mine under the Maine must have been fired from a shore electrical connection. Captain Sigbee, before the foreign relations committee, said that he had information that the lights had gone out, but did not think it advisable to give the name of his informant while he was in Cuba. His informant is said to be General Lee.

A cabinet minister in an interview on the present situation is quoted as saying: "All the ministers have made their individual opinions and are working unanimously in the interests of the country. It is entirely useless to attempt to arrange a compromise in the face of the attitude of America, which has decided to seek a rupture at any cost. The Spanish government would weaken itself by concessions antagonistic to public sentiment. Neither the country nor the government desires war, but the government must save Spain's honor. If President McKinley succeeds in withstanding congress it will certainly be an indication, favorable to peace. If he does not succeed, it will be because he has lost control of the situation, in which case the Spanish concessions are absolutely useless."

Bates for War Risks.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Rates for "war risks" stiffened today. Several steamships on the Pacific were covered, but one company refused to write a war clause on cotton stored in a warehouse upon the wharf in Havana. West Indian shipments are still being covered at good rates. Risks upon vessels bound for Cuba are the most difficult to cover. President Haven of the Atlantic Mutual insurance company said that he had advanced his rates since 8:30, believing the situation to be less favorable today. A few "war risks" were written upon residences along the sea coasts. The rate varied from 1/2 to 1 per cent, according to the exposure. Statement by Lee.

Why does a young man always go to an old barber for his first shave?

LIVESTOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

Table with multiple columns listing market prices for various commodities like Butter, Eggs, Game, Hogs, Cattle, etc. across different markets like Chicago, South Omaha, and New York.