

M'COOK TRIBUNE.

F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.

McCOOK, NEBRASKA

NEBRASKA.

In four hours two inches of rain fell at Webber.

Dakota City has once again gone dry, as District Judge Evans has decided that the license granted in May to J. C. Riddle was illegal.

Teakamah has found that her school moneys can be raised without the necessity of granting a saloon license or a particularly burdensome tax levy.

James Ellison, a married man about thirty years old, was arrested at Benkelman charged with the crime of rape committed in Boulder county, Colorado. There was a young girl with him. His parents, three brothers and a sister live in Nebraska.

William Hensley (Indian) and wife of Winnebago agency met with a misfortune at Thurston, a little town four miles north of Pender, by having their team of ponies killed and the spring wagon to which they were hitched, completely demolished by a freight train.

Frank W. Schroeder, the Ithaca postmaster who joined the army and has gone to Manila, left his bondsman to settle about \$1,000 on notes and accounts. His uncle, Henry Schroeder, has paid the bills, saving the other bondsmen. Alex Robb has been appointed postmaster.

The department store of the Nebraska City Mercantile company was closed upon a bill of sale for \$12,431.74 to W. T. Kemper of Kansas City. Distress warrants for the taxes of 1897, amounting to \$500, were issued on behalf of the city and county and were levied upon the stock.

Sheriff Smith returned to Ord from Omaha, bringing Dick Hill, a man who broke into Berner Bros' hardware store last fall and took a quantity of guns and other stuff. For months the sheriff has been hunting him quietly and at last got him. Omaha officers consider Hill a dangerous man.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment of a creamery separator station at Hemingford. The plant will be owned by residents of Hemingford and vicinity and will be operated by the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln. Work will be commenced on the building immediately and the plant will be in operation by July. The plant will cost \$1,750.

About sixty-three members of company M, Third regiment Nebraska volunteer infantry, met in O'Neill and elected the following officers: Captain, R. F. Cross; first lieutenant, Charles E. Hall; second lieutenant, J. W. Wirtz. This company is composed of residents of Holt county from the towns of O'Neill, Atkinson and Stuart and have upon the rolls 117 names.

The commissioners of Otoe county have arrived at the conclusion that there is altogether too much personal tax standing delinquent in Nebraska City and vicinity and have appointed Z. T. Wright as special tax collector and he has been instructed to collect all such delinquent personal taxes, and after ten days' notice if a person does not pay, the county treasurer has been instructed to issue distress warrants.

County Treasurer Pischel of Niobrara has a big snake factory. He saw a very long snake swimming in Niobrara river that had a head nearly as large as a man's. He and two others are taking daily rides to the locality hoping to see it again and endeavor to capture it alive. A party has been out to see its marks in the sand and bring back wonderful tales of its locomotion. This is one of the effects of running a wide open town.

A Washington correspondent writes: While the drought in California has very seriously affected all agricultural products including the sugar beet, reports from Nebraska state that the sugar beet crop in our state is likely to be larger than ever before in the history of Nebraska. Henry T. Oxnard, in speaking yesterday of the subject, said that letters received from the agriculturists indicated that the beet sugar factories at Grand Island and Norfolk would have an ample supply of beets this year and that the average saccharine strength of the beet would in all likelihood be larger. Mr. Oxnard thinks that the future of beet raising in Nebraska is to be an increasingly bright one.

When Bishop Bonacum and Father Quinn arrived Saturday, says a Mead dispatch, the citizens knew there would be trouble next morning. While Father Turgeon was saying mass at Estena the bishop and Father Quinn broke into the Mead church and took away all the vestments and other things generally used in saying mass. When Father Turgeon arrived he found everything gone and for once no mass was said in the little church. Many of the members threatened the bishop and every minute he remained at the church he was in danger of being assaulted. While there he placed a new lock on the door, but at noon when he was gone, the members put in another and securely fastened the windows. Just before the bishop left for Lincoln he went to the church and as he entered the gate, over a dozen members followed and when his key refused to work he attempted to force the door, but was prevented. He left the yard very much dissatisfied with the day's work.

In the district court at Hastings Judge Beall sentenced to the penitentiary for one year Charles Russell, a young negro, charged with house-breaking. The prisoner made the plea that hunger had compelled him to commit the crime.

The skimming station, built at Grant by the Beatrice Creamery company of Lincoln, was opened with a large celebration, which was participated in by more than have been in Grant for many days before. A special train was run from Holyoke, bringing a large number of people and the Holyoke band to assist in the exercises.

THEY TALK FOR PEACE NOW.

The Spaniards Begin to Realize at Last Their Desperate Situation.

SEEM TO BE LOSING HOPE.

A Strong Commercial Body Pleads for the Cessation of the Destructive One-Sided Struggle—Is Published in a Semi-Official Paper.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says:

An allocation to the government by the powerful council general of Catalonia, which represents the mercantile intelligence of Spain, calling for peace, has created a deep impression here, all the more on account of the logical and practical reasonings with which the council advocates a cessation of hostilities.

It states that although the council considers America's conduct unqualifiedly unjust, yet that does not justify Spain in continuing an unequal combat, which is bound to result in overwhelming ruin. "It is better," it says, "to submit to an amputation, painful though it be, than to carry on a terrible war with its thousands of disasters. The matter will not be any more glorious after we have been ruined and the blood of thousands of our soldiers shed." The allocation ends with a call for immediate peace.

The endless objections raised in the cortes to the taxation necessary for the continuation of the war are met by the governmental organ, El Dia. It says: "The country neither asks for nor wants war. It understands neither its origin nor its issue, and on that account shows neither enthusiasm of any kind nor on that account does it respond by its attitude to the responsibilities which the situation imposes upon the government. It refuses sacrifices which would willingly be accepted under other circumstances. With such a sentiment existing it is impossible to ask the government to prolong a war for which the country does not seem inclined to provide the necessary resources. Without money we cannot have war."

The Epoca, whose seriousness is above question, says: "In our opinion El Dia reflects with thorough exactitude the position of the government. The Epoca cannot understand how the government can vacillate as to which course to take. It says: "There can be little doubt, according to the consensus of matured opinions, which have been gathered, that peace at the present moment, when the entire world gives full recognition to Spanish valor and bravery, is highly opportune under the circumstances, which may not be so good again."

MADRID, June 20.—There is considerable comment here to-day over a long conference which has just taken place between the British ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry Drummond-Wolf, and the Spanish minister for war, General Correa.

The newspapers of this city to-day publish the text of a manifesto from the inhabitants of Catalonia, of which Barcelona is the capital, in favor of peace between Spain and the United States.

LONDON, June 20.—Under the heading: "Is the Bank of Spain Solvent?" the London Statist lengthily discusses Spain's condition, saying: "Upon the bank's ability to finance the government depends the continuation and duration of the war. Practically the Spanish government is now reduced to the expedient of using the printing press to meet its war outlays and the longer that printing press is in operation and the more notes are issued the greater will be the depreciation of the value of the paper peseta. If the war lasts much longer we may see the paper peseta, which is now at a discount of 50 per cent, depreciate as did the assignat of France at the close of the last century. The formal suspension of specie payments cannot long be delayed. Indeed the suspension has practically occurred."

The Statist then presents an array of figures showing the exact position of the bank, with a note circulation of \$263,000,000 without any coin reserve available for its redemption, and further pointing out that such note circulation may be increased to \$500,000,000. Finally, the Statist says that in three years the Spanish and Cuban governments have borrowed \$200,000,000 from the Bank of Spain.

COMET ON SCHEDULE TIME.

The Liek 36-Inch Refractor Discovered the Star in the Predicted Place.

LICK OBSERVATORY, Cal., June 20.—Wolf's periodic comet was found at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Professor W. I. Huffer with the 36-inch telescope. It was close to its predicted place and was found instantly. No attempt has been made here lately to observe it. The measurement of its position was obtained. The comet was seen without difficulty with the 36-inch refractor, but it would probably be quite faint with smaller telescopes. The comet was first discovered by Max Wolf of Heidelberg, in 1884, and was rediscovered by Spitalier in Vienna in 1894. Its period is about seven years.

A Place for Gridley's Son.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The House committee on naval affairs has agreed to report favorably to the House a bill authorizing the President to appoint five more cadets at large this year to the naval academy at Annapolis. The object of the bill is to provide for suitable recognition of distinguished services in the navy, especially for John Vincent Gridley, a son of Captain Gridley, the late commander of the cruiser Olympia.

No man ever sees his faults through a magnifying glass.

MILES' REASON FOR DELAY.

Lack of Mail and Railway Facilities Caused Confusion.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Major General Miles arrived in Washington yesterday, after having directed the departure of the first army of invasion to Cuba.

General Miles' attention was directed to reports coming from Tampa of great confusion and delay in preparing the expedition and getting it off for Cuba.

"Yes," said he, "there were causes contributing to this delay. In the first place the postoffice service at those points of army concentration is very deficient. They have the same facilities, and no more, as the local towns have when normal conditions exist. When 20,000 to 25,000 men are added to the population of the small towns, and all of the men are sending and receiving letters from their friends and relatives at home, besides the large amount of official business carried on, the local postoffice facilities are entirely inadequate. That has been one of the troubles at Tampa, Chickamauga and other places, and as a result the official communication to and from the war department, on which depend the regularity of movement of many kinds of stores, has been seriously delayed."

"Then, in gathering the munitions of war for an army, it was necessary to have the service of a great number of trains, loaded with stores, crowding the meager railway lines far beyond their usual capacity. However, this is being straightened out now, and almost all of it has been overcome."

General Miles was asked for the communications between himself and Garcia, and, glancing over them, he gave the general purport.

"In my communication to him I asked him to move as large a force as possible to the vicinity of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and to co-operate with our army and navy on their arrival, which I hoped would be in a few days: He was to drive in and harass the Spanish troops near Santiago de Cuba threatening and attacking them at all points, and preventing any reinforcements from reaching that point. Pending the arrival of our troops he was to seize any positions east or west of Santiago, or both, which could be used to advantage by our artillery."

"He replied that he would regard my wishes and suggestions as orders, and would immediately adopt measures to concentrate his forces as indicated."

"All his subordinates are ordered to assist in the disembarking of the United States troops and to place themselves under orders. General Garcia said he believed it possible for the artillery to be taken as I had suggested. He sent a force at once to prevent aid and reinforcements going to Santiago de Cuba. The energy of his course is shown by the reports of the last few days, for I see that General Rabi and his men have taken a strong position just west of Santiago. While there were unavoidable delays at Tampa, very annoying to myself and others, I, at least, had the consolation of knowing that every day enabled the Cubans to make their march across the country and get positions which would be of the greatest value to our troops when they landed."

When General Miles was asked if he expected an early fight, he answered laconically:

"That's what they've gone for."

AUGUSTI'S FAMILY SEIZED.

Insurgents in Manila Will Capture the General Next.

MADRID, June 20.—The following dispatch from Manila, signed by Captain General Augusti, and dated June 13, is published officially:

"The grave situation set forth in my dispatch of June 8 continues. The troops are fighting on the line of blockhouses, which stops the enemy's advance. The enemy has been strengthened by desertions of the native troops, which diminish our means of resistance, and may compel me to take refuge within the walled city."

"Communication with the provinces is still cut off, and I do not know whether the detachment there will be able to hold out against a lack of resources."

"I hope to receive assistance from the peninsula before our means of defense are exhausted."

Senor Sagasta, replying in the Cortes to a question as to whether Manila had fallen, replied in the negative, but he added that the situation there was of the gravest character.

Japan, according to a special dispatch from Shanghai, is sending additional warships to Manila, and it is reported that the American troops have arrived at Manila.

Dispatches from Hong Kong say Captain General Augusti's wife and family are held as hostages at Cavite.

FORM A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.

Dissatisfied Populists Call a Convention at Cincinnati September 4.

OMAHA, Neb., June 20.—The so-called national organization committee of the People's party, of which Milton Park of Dallas, Texas, is chairman, has decided to bolt outright and call an independent convention on September 4, at Cincinnati, for the purpose of reorganizing the Populist party.

IN NEED OF STEEL ARMOR PLATE.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20.—Work on the battleship Wisconsin at the Union Iron works is almost at a standstill in consequence of the non-arrival of the steel armor plates. The material should have reached here six months ago, and until it does arrive, active work on the vessel will cease.

To Reward Powell's Bravery.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The secretary of the navy has decided on the method of recognizing the services of Naval Cadet Joseph Wright Powell, who held a steam launch under the buiffs at the entrance to Santiago harbor under the continuous fire of the Spanish batteries on both shores while searching for the crew of the Merrimac. The papers already have been made out advancing Powell one year to the rank of ensign and three numbers in that list.

PASSED BY A NARROW MARGIN.

International American Bank Bill Goes Through Senate on a Vote of 26 to 23.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The bill to incorporate the International American bank, in accordance of the recommendation of the pan-American congress, was passed by a vote of 26 to 23. The design of the measure is to furnish such banking and exchange facilities as will promote trade between the United States and the countries of Central and South America.

IN FULL CONTROL OF THE BAY.

No More Spanish Resistance to Americans in Guantanamo.

FORT A PICTURESQUE RUIN.

Intercepted Messages Show That the Enemy's Resources Are Exhausted—Soldiers Now on Half Rations—Active Aid From Insurgents.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 20.—The week's campaign in Eastern Cuba has resulted in the practical demolition of the outer fortifications of Santiago de Cuba, in anticipation of the arrival of the troops and the occupation of the fine harbor of Guantanamo, in which to-day are anchored such magnificent ships as the Oregon and the St. Paul, together with the Marblehead, Dolphin, Suwanee and eleven other auxiliary gunboats, colliers and press dispatch boats, in an average depth of seventeen fathoms of water.

The military resistance to the definite occupation has practically ceased since the bombardment on Wednesday. An intercepted official report of the Spanish military commandant indicates that his military resources are exhausted. His soldiers are now on half rations. There are supplies only for the remainder of June. The commandant has already seized all the private drug supplies for the soldiers.

The close cordon maintained by the Cubans about Guantanamo is illustrated by the fact that official Spanish communications, sent in duplicate by land and water, have been intercepted and the Spanish messengers in both cases have been shot by the Cubans while attempting to pass the lines.

For the last three nights there has been comparative quiet in the camp of the marines on the crest of the hill near Guantanamo bay. At dusk volunteers from the warships go ashore and camp near the hill to be at hand in case of an emergency, and the Cubans go far out in the chaparral in order to prevent the Spaniards from stealing a march on the camp.

General Parec, commanding the Eastern division of the insurgent army, called on Captain McCalla of the Marblehead yesterday and reported that he had 3,000 men, of whom 1,200 would reinforce the marines in a few days. Many bands of insurgents are now gathered along the coast, westward to Santiago de Cuba.

The warships have done no firing since Wednesday's bombardment of the fortifications of the inner harbor and the town of Caimanera.

The Marblehead and Texas struck contact mines without exploding them. Each mine contained forty pounds of gun cotton, sufficient to destroy any vessel.

The bombardment of Guantanamo bay was not so heavy as at Santiago. The Spaniards fired only five shots and then fled. Three shots struck near the Marblehead, but none hit her. The ships steamed within 3,600 yards of the fort before opening fire, and then fired with deadly accuracy.

The Texas stopped in the narrow channel to avoid grounding, but the Marblehead steamed ahead and swung around the south side of the harbor. Her first shots went wild, but the little Suwanee, which was following her, found the range and sent shots straight into the foundation of the fort, hurling into the air bricks and dust. The Texas finished the business, two of her 12-inch shells reducing the fort to a picturesque and useless ruin.

The Marblehead then turned her attention to the barracks and breastworks southwest of the harbor and speedily demolished them, sending the Spanish garrison flying for their lives.

As the Spaniards ran down the mainland the St. Paul's 5-inch guns were trained on them, and several of the soldiers were seen to fall. The number of killed and wounded is not known.

The bombardment lasted an hour and a quarter and was for the purpose of preventing a movement of Spanish troops from the town to the fortifications. The insurgent forces, which have been armed and equipped by Captain McCalla, not only prove to be daring scouts, but turn out to be brave fighters and good shots with the Lee-Metford rifles.

For Poisoning Her Husband. DES MOINES, Iowa, June 22.—The jury in the murder trial of Mrs. Betsy Smith returned a verdict of guilty to-day, imposing a sentence of life imprisonment. This was the second trial of the case. On the first trial the same sentence was imposed. Mrs. Smith murdered her husband, Michael Smith, by administering morphine and rough on rats. The crime was committed to secure insurance money.

SHE WANTED TO ABDICATE.

Sagasta Persuaded the Queen Regent to Postpone Action.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A dispatch to the New York Herald from Madrid says: News concerning the abdication of the queen regent of Spain, which was given by the Paris Temps without details, has been very half-heartedly denied in the Madrid press.

The queen regent, much depressed by the sad situation of the country and the Spanish people's lack of sympathy for her, made up her mind a fortnight ago to renounce her right and title as regent in favor of the Infanta Isabella, sister of the late King Alfonso XII.

A ministerial council was held, after which all the members visited the queen regent to beg her to give up the scheme for the present. They told her that under the present circumstances abdication would seem like flight and would be very badly construed by the country. Premier Sagasta was so persuasive that he obtained the following reply from the queen regent: "I admit you are right, sir, but I do not altogether give up my plan; I only postpone it."

HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION.

Days of Metropolitan Police System in Kansas Numbered.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 20.—In compliance with the demand made by the Populist state convention, Governor Leedy yesterday issued a proclamation which seals the doom of the metropolitan police system in Kansas and gives to the six first class cities in the state "home rule." The proclamation reads: "By authority of law, conferred upon me by paragraph 37, chapter 34, of the Compiled Statutes of 1897, proclamation is hereby made that the operation of the metropolitan police law shall be suspended at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 1st day of July, A. D. 1898. And I also revoke the appointments of the boards of police commissioners in all cities of the first class in the state of Kansas, to take effect at the hour and date before mentioned."

MAYOR KILLS CITY MARSHAL.

Sensational Murder Involving Prominent Officials of Brunswick, Mo.

BRUNSWICK, Mo., June 20.—City Marshal R. H. Ashby was shot and instantly killed by J. H. Heisel, mayor of this city, last evening at 9 o'clock. The shooting took place in Finche's saloon. Ashby shot Heisel twice. Heisel may die.

Ashby is alleged to have fired two shots at Heisel first, one shot penetrated Heisel's abdomen; the other passed through his lung and came out at the back. It is alleged that Heisel and Ashby quarreled on a back street yesterday, from some unknown cause, and the difficulty culminated in the tragedy last night.

OHIO POLITICIANS IN A RIOT.

Police Arrest Members of the Hanna and McKisson Factions in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 20.—A riot between the Hanna and McKisson factions was narrowly averted at the Republican county convention here to-day. The trouble started when the Hannaites attempted to organize the convention, which the McKissonites resisted. A wild scene followed. The police made a number of arrests. The Hannaites finally withdrew from the hall and are holding a rump convention.

A WHITE HOUSE WAR COUNCIL.

Miles, Seward, Mahan, Long and Alger Confer With the President.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—A council of war is in session at the White house. President McKinley, Secretaries Long and Alger, General Miles, Admiral Seward and Captain Mahan are present, considering future plans. The council is secret, of course.

Complaint of Bad Treatment.

NEW YORK, June 20.—More than 100 sailors, forming a part of the crew of the United States steamer Yale, arrived in this city on the steamship Old Dominion yesterday, having left the government service because of the alleged bad food and unfair treatment given them on the vessel. These men say that 500 more who left the Yale and Harvard are now at Newport, News waiting to come to this city.

The Soldier Shot a Woman Barber.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 20.—Emma Oakland, a woman barber in this city, was shot and seriously wounded by John Knott, a private in Company D, Seventh Illinois Infantry. The shooting had been planned and Knott traveled 1,500 miles from Camp Alger to accomplish his purpose. Knott says that he became engaged to the girl in Chicago, but after he went to Camp Alger she wrote him a letter, breaking the engagement.

A Hospital Train to the Front.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The hospital train for the removal of wounded and invalid soldiers left here to-day for Tampa. The train consists of ten Pullman sleeping cars, one dining room car, one cook car and a combination coach. It is fully equipped for hospital service, with medicines, surgical instruments and apparatus.

Unable to Form a New Ministry.

PARIS, June 20.—After consultation with M. Peytral, Sarrien and Dupuy this morning, M. Ribot informed President Faure that he is unable to form a cabinet to succeed the Melne ministry. President Faure accepted the latter's resignation on June 15, Wednesday last.

HOUSE VOTES FOR HAWAII.

Newlands' Annexation Resolution Adopted by an Overwhelming Majority.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—By a vote of 209 to 91 the House of Representatives yesterday afternoon adopted the Newlands resolution, providing for the annexation of Hawaii.

The vote in support of the resolution was made up of 179 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 8 Populists and 4 fusionists; the vote against annexation comprised 77 Democrats, 3 Republicans, 7 Populists and 4 fusionists.

Prior to announcing the vote, Mr. Dalzell, who in the absence of Mr. Reed, was presiding, said: "The speaker of the House is absent on account of illness, and I am requested by him to say that, were he present, on this proposition he would vote no."

MILES TO EXPLAIN.

Summoned to Washington by President McKinley—Why Troops Did Not Sail.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—From a source believed to be entirely worthy, it is learned that General Miles has been ordered to return to Washington for the purpose of explaining the cause in the delay of the movement of troops. It is understood that the President and Secretary Alger have been chafing under the vexatious incident of the failure of the troops to move more promptly, and especially the former is anxious to know the exact reasons, so that any obstacle may be removed, if possible, and further annoyance of this sort averted.

ORDERED TO LEAVE CANADA.

Spanish Foreign Minister Sends Instructions to Senor DuBois and Carranza.

MADRID, June 17.—Duke Almodovar de Rio, minister of foreign affairs, has ordered Senor DuBois, former Spanish chargé d'affaires at Washington, and Lieutenant Carranza, former Spanish naval attaché there, to leave Canada.

The government has authorized Governor General Blanco to entertain proposals for an exchange of Lieutenant Holston and the other prisoners.

May Be an Important Capture.

KEY WEST, Fla., June 17.—Jamie Ferniere, who says he is the first officer of the Spanish hospital ship Alicante, was brought in here yesterday morning as a prisoner of war on board the British prize steamer Twickenham, captured by the cruiser St. Louis on June 19. Conflicting stories are told concerning the Spaniard's presence on board the Twickenham, and there is strong suspicion that he is a more important capture than superficial circumstances might indicate.

Auditor Moore Acquitted.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 17.—A jury in the district court to-day declared former State Auditor Eugene Moore not guilty of embezzling \$25,000 in insurance fees paid to the state through him.

Drew Won on a Fool.

ATCHISON, Kan., June 17.—Tommy Drew of Kansas City was awarded a decision over Jack Sebastian of Streator, Ill., last night, at the beginning of the eighth round, on a foul.

A Regiment of Confederates.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Representative Growener of Ohio has introduced a resolution for the enlistment of one regiment of men who served in the Confederate army.

A Growing Town.

"Is your town booming out there in the mining districts, slicks?" "I should say so! It's more wonderful than magic. I pitched my tent in a hole in the ground one evening, and when I waked up I was in the center of a union depot."—Detroit Free Press.

Deep Gated.

"Mustee—"Why don't you get your shirt washed, Pat?" "It's nearly as black as my hat." Pat—"Share, sorry, 'em in moun'tain!"—London Fun.

Every one must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day, which sheds its brightness on all around, and most of us can, as we choose, make of this world either a palace or a prison.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market Quotations.

OMAHA	
Butter—Creamery separator	32 3/4 @ 33
Butter—Chob's Creamery	32 3/4 @ 33
Eggs—Fresh, per doz	3 1/4 @ 3 5/8
Spring Chickens—Per pound	12 @ 12 1/2
Lemons—Per box	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Oranges—Per box	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Honey—Creole, per pound	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Onions—Per bushel	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Beans—Handpicked navy	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Potatoes—Per bushel	1 1/2 @ 1 3/4
Hay—Upland per ton	15 @ 15 1/2
SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET	
Hogs—Choice light	10 @ 10 1/2
Hogs—Heavy weights	9 1/2 @ 10
Red steers	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Bulls	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Stags	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Cows	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Western feeders	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Cows	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Heifers	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Stoovers and feeders	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Sheep—Western lambs	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Sheep—Native mixed	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
CHICAGO	
Wheat—No. 2 spring	80 1/2 @ 81
Corn—Per bushel	32 3/4 @ 33
Oats—Per bushel	22 3/4 @ 23
Barley—No. 2	35 @ 36
Rye—No. 2	45 @ 46
Timothy seed, per bushel	45 @ 46
Per cent	80 @ 82
Lard—Per 100 pounds	5 3/4 @ 6
Cattle—Prime feeding	10 1/2 @ 11
Hogs—Native beef steers	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Hogs—Mixed	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Sheep—Clipped lambs	4 1/2 @ 4 3/4
Sheep—Spring lambs	5 1/2 @ 6
NEW YORK MARKET	
Wheat—No. 2, red winter	80 1/2 @ 81
Corn—No. 2	32 3/4 @ 33
Oats—No. 2	22 3/4 @ 23
Barley—No. 2	35 @ 36