The Omaha Daily Bee.

VOL. X. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1880. NO 134.

Established 1871. MORNING EDITION. Price Five Cents

L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,

Dodge and Fifteenth Sts.

We are Now Displaying an Elegant line of Ladies'

CLOAKS AND DOLMANS

of the LATEST AND MOST APPROVED STYLES.

A Good Cloak for - - $2.00
A Good Cloak for - - $3.00
15[illegible] Beely Trimmed Cloak $4.50
[illegible] All-Wool Cloak - - $5.00
A Nice One for - - - $7.50
Something Fine at $10.00 and up to $40.00.

CLOAKS and DOLMONS,
CLOAKS and DOLMANS,
CLOAKS and DOLMANS.
SEE THEM,
SEE THEM,
SEE THEM,
AT
WILLIAMS'.

CHILDREN'S COATS,
CHILDREN'S COATS,
CHILDREN'S COATS,
for a Child 2 years and upwards.

MISSES' CLOAKS & ULSTERS
at Pleasing Prices.

This is the Best Line of Children's and Misses' Cloaks to be found in the city, and our Prices are always the lowest.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S HOODS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SACQUES,
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CHENILLE SCARFS,
All at
WILLIAMS'.

Immense Stock of White & Colored Blankets. Grey Blankets from $1.50 to $3.00 per pair.
White Blankets from $2.00 to $12.00 per pair.
Our $2.00 White Blankets are a Wonder at the Price.
GENTS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR.
L. B. WILLIAMS & SONS,
Dodge St., 15th and Dodge Sts.,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN PIANO & FRAME,

HOSPE, JR.,
Pianos and Organs First Class
Easy Monthly Payments,
Best Music and Musical Instruments.
FIRE STOCK OF
BUILDINGS.
Engravings on Frames at great early reduced prices.
1 inch, Walnut 12c
1 " " 20
1½ " " 30
1¾ " " 50
2½ " " 65
3½ " " 75
Frames 15
Wood, small, 25c.
Wood, large, 1 25.
Moldings 50c upwards.
Cornices from 15c upwards.
Cornices 75c a window and upwards
Shades 60 per window and upwards,
Lambrequins 50 per window and upwards,
Brackets each 50 to 60
MUSIC.
Music 50, 2 and upwards,
Music 60, 7 60 and upwards,
Music 90, 5 60, and upwards,
Music 1 60 up, cheapest in city
Catalogues and catalogue of mouldings free.
A. HOSPE, JR.,
Nos. 1409 Dodge St., Omaha Neb.

BIDS FOR BONDS.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at his office until 8 o'clock p. m. of the 1st day of December, 1880, for one hundred and twenty-five thousand Douglas county bonds described as follows: One hundred and twenty-five thousand (1000) dollars each, dated [illegible], and payable twenty years [illegible] interest at six per cent. per annum, semi-annually in the city of New York.

All to be redeemable at the option of the county commissioners of said county after a period of ten years from the date thereof, and a levy shall be made to pay the principal of said bonds until the same shall be redeemed and said bonds only from the proceeds of the sale of same, on any coupon day of the money there shall be received as follows:

[illegible] of January, 1881.
[illegible] of July, 1881.
[illegible] of January, 1882,
[illegible] at the same time [illegible] $5,000 of bonds, the [illegible] of January 1st, 1881.

The commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Dated this [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1880.

JOHN MANCHESTER,
County Clerk.

[illegible] & CO.

[illegible] THIELE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
[illegible] Douglas Street,
OMAHA, NEB.

AN OLD TIME TRAGEDY.

How a Phelps County Desperado Met His Fate.

Circumstances of the Killing Wm. P. Miller, Three Years Ago.

The Mystical Society of the "Knights of the Black Arrow."

Excitement Over the Trial of the Alleged Murderers---The Verdict.

Correspondence of The Bee.

ALMA, Harlan Co., Neb., Nov. 19.—Yesterday the Phelps county murder trial, which excites intense interest in this section, begun before Judge Gaslin. It was three years ago that in a very sparsely settled portion of Phelps county, this state, occurred one of the strangest tragedies that has ever come within the notice of Nebraska courts. In the southwest corner of this county is a beautiful and romantic stream known as Spring Creek, and along its borders are excellent farming lands, settled by the first families who pierced its confines. The first settlement established on the stream was known as the Rock Falls neighborhood, made in 1872. In this settlement resided all the parties directly interested in the present trial or having any direct knowledge of the tragic end of Wm. P. Miller, one of its original members. Living as next neighbors to Miller, were Samuel P. Moser, Jacob Moser and James Sweezey, the three parties now being tried on a charge of murder in the first degree. John Daggett, Samuel Sales and Robert Dolas, other members of the settlement will hereafter be tried for murder in the second degree for connection with this same tragedy, if the prosecution succeed in attaching guilt to the parties now on trial.

The deceased was killed July 19th, 1877, and the coroner's jury decided that he came to his death by reason of being shot by these defendants, and pronounced the act justifiable homicide. The reader will ascertain from the evidence adduced why this case has slumbered three years.

The prosecution is represented by District Attorney Schofield, assisted by Gen. A. H. Connor, of Kearney, and ——Woods, of Alma. The defense embraces the following eminent legal lights: Hon. Jas. Laird, of Hastings; J. W. Perry, of Bloomington, and H. S. Kaley, of Red Cloud.

The court room is crowded with eager listeners, notwithstanding the extreme cold weather. It is not improper to say that many regard the trial as an unnecessary expense upon Phelps county, and the result of pent-up jealousy and enmity. A majority of the district bar is in attendance, expecting two controverted points in law to be decided during the trial: First, Whether in Nebraska courts the character of a dead man can be overhauled; and second, Can the defendant's sworn statements before a coroner's jury be introduced as evidence against them, when on trial, charged with the murder of the man over whom that coroner's jury were deliberating.

The evidence thus far elicited goes to show that on the morning of July 19, 1877, Robert Dale, Samuel Dale, John Daggett, James Sweezey, Jacob Moser, and Samuel P. Moser went into the harvest field of the latter to cut wheat. Wm. P. Miller came to the field from the direction of his home, passed salutations with Daggett, and then he spoke to Samuel P. Moser. He received from Moser a letter to take to the mail carrier, and some change, and passed on in the direction of Moser's house. Nothing more was seen of him by the harvesters till between ten and eleven o'clock, when Miller returned to the field from the north with a muzzle-loading rifle and a Spencer carbine. The first man he came upon was Robert Dale, who asked him where he was going armed in that style. Miller said, "I'm going to kill that d—d Sweezey." Approaching Sweezey, Miller cocked his gun, took aim, and said, "G—d d—n you, you've got to die." Sweezey fell on his knees and said, "Don't kill me; what have I done?" His answer was to pull the trigger and say, "You've got to die." Sweezey was the sheriff, and told him to lay down his arms and give up to the law. Miller recapped the gun and again took aim. Sweezey then begged for his life on account of his wife and children. Miller snapped this cap, and taking a pin from his shirt bosom, and having picked the tube of his gun, capped it again. Sweezey again fell upon his knees and begged for his life for the sake of his wife and children. Miller turned the muzzle of the gun toward him, picked up the carbine that lay at his feet, and ordered Sweezey to march on down the field, and he would kill them all together. When Daggett was met by this loving couple on their last promenade, he halted the team. Miller drew his gun as if to aim at him, and Daggett jumped from his seat and took refuge behind his team. Miller dodged back and forth to shoot Daggett, keeping Sweezey a few feet distant, and also in easy range. Samuel P. Moser, who was near by, ran up and asked Miller, "What are you going to shoot John for?" Miller's answer was, "You g—d d—d gray-haired ——, ——, ——, I'll shoot you," and turned his gun on him. At this juncture Robert Dale, who was a short distance north binding, realizing that actual trouble had arisen with this desperado, started to run from the field, and came in range of Miller's gun over Moser's head, when Miller turned to shoot Moser. Miller said, "You English —— ——, ——, you'll not get away," and covered him. The gun fired this time, shooting Robert Dale in the knee, inflicting a trifling wound. As the gun went off Samuel Moser jumped to pick up the carbine, which was lying at the desperado's feet, but before he could reach it Miller grabbed it, and dropping the rifle, struck at Moser's head, but missed it, and hit him on the shoulder. Daggett had then reached Miller, and grabbing his whiskers with one hand, and hitting him under the ear with the other, proceeded to help Moser take the carbine from him. In the tussle they threw Miller on the ground, and Moser got the gun. As Miller rose Moser shot him. Miller grabbed the rifle, and starting, was apparently trying to reload the rifle, swearing that he would kill them all before sundown. Sweezey again called to him, "Stop, give up to the law;" and, so saying, took the carbine and tried to chamber another cartridge, but it would not work. Jacob Moser, who, when the affray begun, ran from the lower part of the field to the house for the family needle-gun, was just coming up, having heard the reports of the guns and seeing his father fall at the first discharge, thought his father had been shot by Miller. As Miller was retreating and trying to reload the rifle, Jacob Moser shot him with the needle gun. Sweezey took the gun and again commanded him, "Give up to the law, halt;" after saying which he fired at Miller, who fell to the ground and expired in a few minutes.

Subsequently Sweezey, acting as coroner, there being none in the county; summoned a coroner's jury which returned the verdict already alluded to, but which was not allowed to be introduced as evidence in the court.

When the shooting was progressing a team was ascending a hill on the Williamsburg road, near by, and with it were Royal Cress and Fred Stryker, who were brought upon the stand as witnesses, and the testimony of Cress proved uninteresting farther than to show the circumstances attending the death of Miller. It disclosed less showing why this case never found its way into the court. Parties, desiring to know, say that Mr. Cress used to be very much devoted to a daughter of Mr. Sweezey, and to secure threatened the bringing of this case into court. He was also one of a number who made up a purse for the services of a private attorney to prosecute the case. And Mr. Laird, through some very adroit questioning elicited the fact that there was in existence what purported to be a society known as the "Knights of the Black Arrow," which this witness had said he could bring down on the Moser settlement and clean them all out. The witness disclaimed having made this threat in the words put to him in the cross-examination, but reluctantly admitted having made such a threat, and also having shown a letter sent from some point north of the Platte river, signed by a mysterious character and the drawing of a black arrow. Through the testimony of his father, M. J. Cress, the prosecution attempted to show that a reasonable view of the case was that Miller was shot in cold blood without a struggle or cause.

Thus far no important point as to the substantial facts has been disputed, but there may still be an attempt made to impeach the testimony of some or all of the defendants, and the arguments in the case may not begin before sometime to-morrow. Testimony showing that Miller was a very dangerous and vicious man, and that he had, in divers times and places, threatened the lives of each of the defendants, was very voluminous. Testimony was also given showing that he shot at each of them, and also at John Daggett and a daughter of Samuel P. Moser's—at some of them once and at others more than once.

JAY.

Special Dispatch to the Bee.

ALMA, Harlan Co., Neb., November 22.—The jury in the Phelps county murder case returned a verdict of not guilty for Moser and Sweezey, the accused.

ELECTRIC BRIEFS.

Special Dispatches to The Bee.

Mrs. Bergman, the Philadelphia lady, who recently left her husband and friends and went to New York, is still there. Apparently she has become reconciled to her friends again, and regrets the course she had taken. She is under no restraint. Dr. Hammond believes the trouble is happily ended.

Officer Draper, of Detroit, while endeavoring to to arrest an evil doer, yesterday morning, was assaulted by three young roughs. They were getting the best of him, when he broke his baton, and as a last resort in the desperate fight, he fired his revolver, fatally wounding one of the roughs, whose name is Albert Doir.

Yesterday morning, thirty printers, engaged on the Reading (Pa.) Eagle, struck on account of an attempt on the part of the proprietor to give cases to three young women. Upon demand of the compositors the proprietor refused to remove the females, and it is thought the compositors will have to submit or go out.

The failure of Samuel W. Stevenson, wholesale dealer in teas, at 102 Front street, New York, was announced yesterday. Liabilities estimated at $100,000; assets $50,000.

John McGuire, a miner, was killed in Union shaft, near La Salle, Ill., yesterday morning. He mistook the second vein landing for the third, and attempting to leap off was caught by a moving cage, and was crushed to death instantly.

The report of the failure of the Metropolitan bucket shop of Chicago, is unfounded.

Rev. A. G. Byers, the famous chaplain of the Ohio state penitentiary, has accepted the same position in the Massachusetts penitentiary at Concord.

Gen. John C. New, of Indiana, is mentioned here as a prominent candidate for the position of secretary of war under Gen. Garfield's administration.

Secretary Evarts returned to Washington yesterday. He says that as soon as he has some further information from the Chinese commission about the signing of the new treaty, he will give the full text of the treaty to the press.

The weather throughout Canada is unprecedentedly cold for this season of the year. There is good sleighing in Montreal, and the termometer at noon registered from 12 to 14 degrees below the freezing point. The canal and harbor are frozen over, and all vessels are going into winter quarters.

Indications.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, November 23—1 1 a. m.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys, lower barometer, higher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Vanderbilt Says He is Not Antagonizing Jay Gould's Interests.

Gen. Garfield Will Make a Prospective Survey of the White House.

Unveiling of the Hamilton Monument in New York Central Park.

Split His Head Open.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

COLUMBUS, Ga., November 23—1 a. m.—On the plantation of Dr. J. H. Biser, near Bellevue, in Talbott county, Simeon Owen, and one Seercy, both colored, were gambling, when a disagreement took place about a pond. During the difficulty Seercy struck Simpson on the head with an axe, splitting his skull between the eyes so that his brains protruded. The wounded negro in that condition walked three miles before he died.

Gen Miles' Method.

Special Dispatch to the Bee.

BISMARCK, D. T., November 22—10 p. m.—Gen. Miles regards the Sioux question as substantially accomplished. It is now a question of governing those whom we have under control, and make them producers instead of destroyers. As to Sitting Bull and his outlaws, it is a question of diplomacy between two nations, and not of war. His latest information is that Sitting Bull is a half mile north of the boundary line with about 200 fighting men. At Fort Keogh there are 2500 hostile Indians who have surrendered to Miles. In the meantime he has required them to turn over 400 acres and prepare for a crop next season sufficient to support them for a year.

Visiting Washington.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CLEVELAND, November 23—1 a. m.—President-elect Garfield and wife left Cleveland last evening for Washington, in a sleeping and parlor coach, specially furnished by the Pennsylvania railroad company. They arrived here from their Lawnfield home in the morning, accompanied by Gen. I. P. McDowell and wife, and Major B. D. Keeler, of McDowell's staff, and three ladies, who had spent Sunday at Mentor, proceeded westward en route to San Francisco. The president-elect ate dinner at the Union depot, and stated to a few friends, who had assembled to meet him, that he had decided to go to Washington on the 9 o'clock evening train, instead of the afternoon train, as had been publicly announced. It was understood that he wished to travel quietly. He spent the afternoon in making calls on some friends, and Mrs. Garfield did some shopping. They took supper at Hon. James Barnett's, on Euclid avenue. The president-elect declined all offers of elegant carriage equipages, and rode to the station with Mrs. Garfield in a very ordinary hack, unaccompanied by any of their Cleveland friends. At the depot they sat conversing together till the train drew up, and then entered their special car and proceeded on their journey. Hon. Amos Townsend, of Cleveland, and one of Garfield's private secretaries, were the only other occupants of the car. Gen. Garfield said to a reporter, "I expect to be absent in Washington about a week or ten days, and shall probably return directly to Ohio. When I left Washington last June my house was in bad condition, and no one can realize it but my wife and myself. My trip has no political significance whatever."

Vanderbilt's Denial.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, November 23—1 a. m.—Wm. H. Vanderbilt yesterday reiterated his denial that the New York Central and Lake Shore roads were engaged in an alliance with roads west of Chicago in opposition to Mr. Gould's interests. He declined to express any opinion as to how the rumor of the gigantic combination might have arisen. A gentleman occupying confidential relations to his railroad companies says that so far as had come to his knowledge there had been no meeting over the wires between Mr. Vanderbilt and representatives of the C., B. & Q., Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, and Lake Erie roads, and if any arrangement of any sort had been entered into by those roads, he thought it could only have been some matter of trifling importance.

Gov. Williams' Remains Lying in State.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 22, 10 p. m.—At noon to-day the procession which accompanied the remains of Gov. Williams, entered the court house, where the body lay in state until this evening, whence they were removed to the rooms of the Washington club. The remains are in a handsome metallic case with full glass top, extending to view the whole body. A plain silver plate on the cover bears the inscription, "James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana, born January 16, 1808. Died November 20, 1880." The body had been embalmed and the features present a very life-like appearance. The remains rest upon a catafalque in the main corridor of the court house, with a low railing extending to the stair well in either direction, and the blank space between the stairways are relieved by elegant tropical plants and flowers. Quite a large number of the business houses are handsomely draped in mourning and some closed their doors.

Statue to Hamilton.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1 a. m.—The ceremonies of unveiling the statue, in Central Park, of Alexander Hamilton, postponed on Saturday on account of the storm, took place yesterday afternoon. President Wellington, of the park department, who presided, in a brief address introduced John C. Hamilton, son of the statesman, who, in fitting terms, presented the statute to the city. Mayor Cooper, on behalf of the city, received the gift, and made an address. Secretary of State, Wm. F. Evarts, delivered the oration on the life and public services of Hamilton.

Report of the Pension Commissioner

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, November 23, 1 a. m.—The report of the commissioner of pensions, just published, shows that during the last fiscal year 19,545 new pensions were allowed; 1377 pensions previously dropped, were restored to the rolls, and 12,875 were dropped exclusive of arrears. The payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185.89. The payment of arrears commenced May, 1879, and in that month and June was paid out $39,331,861.32. The total amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $57,026,904.12. The commissioner estimates that it will require $50,000,000 to pay pensions for the current fiscal year. The commissioner reports his recommendation of last year, to substitute for the present secret expert method of presenting the evidence in pension claims a plan for taking testimony by public proceedings before officers of the government in the neighborhood of the claimant and witnesses, and urges early legislation to accomplish this purpose.

BLACK DIAMONDS.

More About the Ponca Coal and Oil Strike—Sketch of the Works.

Sioux City Journal, Nov. 20.

W. Huse, jr., of the Ponca Journal, in the city on his way to Portlandville, confirms the reported finding of petroleum and coal at Ponca. The coal taken out with the sand pump is reported of a good quality. Prof. Aughey, state geologist, is expected on the ground early next week to examine the specimen and report on its value. Should the report be favorable, it is the purpose of the company to increase its capital stock and open the mine. Several strong veins of water were struck in drilling the hole, and it is supposed the expense of sinking a working shaft will be heavy. It had been planned to continue the hole Chinaward several hundred feet, but when a depth of 602 feet was reached the drill rod broke and at latest accounts the tools were still fast in the hole. The original contract called for 600 feet of hole. The contractor, John Stough, is therefore in luck that the contract was executed before the breakage occurred.

The Ponca Journal of the 18th inst. has the following sketch of the coal company and facts regarding the petroleum and coal finds:

It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to announce that on last Friday afternoon, the miners engaged in boring for coal struck at a depth of 580 feet, a layer of coal four and a half feet thick. Thus have the difficulties, discouragements and labors of the Ponca coal company been triumphantly crowned with success.

The Ponca coal company was organized nearly three years ago. A year ago they first commenced boring for coal, and after much expense, the hole at a depth of 410 feet had to be abandoned. A few months since, work was commenced to put down a new hole. Fortunately, this time, no accidents occurred to stop the work, and now at a depth of 580 feet they have solved the coal problem for Nebraska and Dakota.

In sinking this 580 foot hole, the miners first struck rock at a depth of about 100 feet. Afterwards and before the final strike, they passed through several layers of coal, but none of them of sufficient thickness to be of much value. When down about 450 feet they came to a deep crevice in the rock, through which a stream of water flowed with great force. So great a pressure, indeed, that the hole, hitherto clear of water for a great distance, was filled nearly to the top. From this point downward several more subterranean water courses were passed through, thus forcing the water higher and higher at the surface. But it was not water which the miners were after, as this country is already blessed sufficiently in that regard.

When down about 550 feet the miners detected the smell of petroleum, which as they proceeded on, rapidly became stronger. The drill when taken out was coated with oil and the cable was saturated with it. For two mornings before striking coal, the water in the hole was covered to the depth of ten inches with oil, so that it looked very much as though an oil well would be the result in a very short time. There can be no doubt that when down between 550 feet and the four and one-half foot coal bed, one or more veins of oil were tapped, but whether these veins are large or small, cannot be told with certainty. Yet it must be remembered that what little oil came on top had to run the gauntlet for over 100 feet of the numerous rapid underground streams before mentioned, and unless the supply of oil at the fountain head was great indeed, it is wonderful that any of it was ever able to reach the top at all. We believe that when they struck oil, if the miners had stopped there and tubed down to the oil so as to cut off the torrents of water which were sweeping across the course of the hole for over a hundred feet, they would have had a good paying oil well. This was maintained by Mr. Lawrence, superintendent of the work, and was the belief of others whose experience in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, entitles their opinions to much respect.

Immediately after passing this region of oil the miners, to the joy of Messrs. Stough & Welty, the contractors doing the work, and especially to the joy of the members of the company, struck one of the grandest coal beds in the west. Indeed, it is the only one of any value or size thus far discovered in Nebraska or southern Dakota. The specimens of coal taken out show an excellent quality.

The next effort must be, as a matter of course, to get down to the coal with a shaft. The distance, 580 feet, is not so great as to be discouraging. Frequently a much thinner vein, at four times that depth, has been opened and profitably worked. The company has several thousand acres of land, with which and the wonderful prospects now opened up, there will be little difficulty in obtaining capital to develop their discoveries. Allow it to cost $25,000 before the company can commence taking out coal, the coal, four and a half feet thick of a single acre yields 7000 tons, and that alone will repay the amount, besides paying for the cost of mining it. When one considers the immense demand for fuel in Nebraska and Dakota it will be truly admitted that this is the grandest discovery ever made in the state. Coal stock, which a few weeks ago was considered almost worthless, is rapidly assuming a permanent value, and is being gathered in by those who see a good round sum to be made on the speculation."

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Money and Stocks.

WALL STREET, November 22.

MONEY—5 per cent; exchange steady at $4 81½@4 83½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Steady.

U. S. 6's, '81	1 04½	U. S. 4's	1 12½
U. S. 5's	1 01½	Currency 6's	1 33
U. S. 4½'s	1 14½		

STOCKS—Active; advanced 1@7, reacted ½@2

W U	103½	N Y C	146½
N J C	81½	N S C	81
Erie	45½	M & E	19½
Preferred	77½	Reading	37½
R I	124½	I M	52½
L S	119½	N P	33½
N W	111½	Preferred	64½
Preferred	142½	Hudson Canal	91½
P M	48	Louisville	57
Ohio	37½	Chattanooga	72
Preferred	89½	O & W	20½
St P	107½	Adams	148½
Preferred	120½	U S Ex	53
St Joe	44½	Am Ex	64½
St Joe pfd	94	B & Q	127½
Wabash	43½	K. & T.	41
Preferred	79½	Canada So	73
Omaha	45½	A & P	42
Preferred	85½	Ill. C	131½
U P	109	C. C. C. & I.	80½
C C & I C	9½	Lack	104½
M C	113½		

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, November 22.

Wheat—Active and higher, under the bull movement; No. 2 spring advanced 2½@2¾c and sold at $1 10⅞@1 12½c for January, closing at $1 10⅞ for cash or November; $1 11½@1 11¾ for December; $1 12½@1 12¾ for January; $1 13⅜@1 13½ for February.

Corn—No. 2 ½c higher, with sales at 43½@44c for December; 48⅞@49½c for May, closing at 43⅞ for cash or November; 43⅞c for December; 44½c for January; 49½c for May.

Oats—Advanced ½@⅝c; sales were at 32⅞@33½c for December; 33½@33⅝c for January, closing at 32⅞c for cash; 33@33½c for December; 33½c for January; 38@38½c for May.

Rye—1@2c higher; No. 2 sold at 88@88½c for cash; 89c for January.

Barley—2c dearer; No. 2 sold at $1 00 for cash; $1 02 for December, closing at $1 00@1 01 for December.

Whisky—$1 11.

Pork—Mess was 20@25c higher, closing at $12 60@13 00 for cash; $12 55 for November or December; $12 50 for seller for year; $14 17½@14 20 for January; $14 30@14 32½ for February.

Lard—30@35c higher per hundred; and closed at $8 65 cash, or November; $8 60@8 65 for December; $8 60 for seller for year; $8 67½@8 70 for January; $8 77½@8 80 for February.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, November 22.

Hogs—Good demand and steady for best grades, but dull for common light weights; sales were $4 50@4 70 for light packing; $4 50@5 00 for common to extra smooth heavy shipping grades.

Cattle—Receipts 4500.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.

Flour—Firm and 10c higher.

Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, $1 08½@1 09½ for cash; $1 08½@1 10½ for December; $1 10⅝@1 12⅝ for January; $1 13½@1 15½ for February; No. 3 do, $1 07@1 07½.

Corn—Cash, easier; options, firm at 44⅝@43⅞c for cash; 44½c for November; 43⅝c for December; 45⅝@43⅞c for January; 44½c for February; 47⅝c for May.

Oats—Firm and higher; 32¾@33½c for cash; 32⅝c for November; 33½c for December; 34½c bid January; 38⅝c bid May.

Rye—Firm at 88c.

Barley—Firm at 90c@$1 10.

Lead—Steady at $1 04½c.

Butter—Firm; dairy, 30@32c; creamery, 32@34c.

Eggs—Higher at 27c.

Whisky—Higher at $1 12.

Pork—Firm and higher at $14 00; cash, nominal; $13 90 for January.

Dry Salt Meats—Higher at $4 50@6 90@7 10.

Bacon—Firmer; $5 50@8 00@8 50.

Lard—Higher at $8 50; nominal for cash.

Receipts—Flour, 8000 bbls.; wheat, 65,000 bu.; corn, 84,000; oats, 16,000; rye, 1000; barley, 8000.

Shipments—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1000 bu; rye, 1000; barley, 2000.

St. Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, November 22.

Hogs—Slow and packers asking concessions; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4 30@4 40; mixed packing, $4 50@4 65; butchers' to fancy, $4 70@4 75; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 2,300.

Weekly Market Review.

OMAHA, November 23, 1880.

Trade generally, wholesale and retail was much better during the past week than for some time previous.

GRAIN—Is moving quite lively, with a steady upward tendency. Wheat, No. 2, 57 lbs and upwards, 89c; No. 3, do, 78c; rejected, 56c. Corn, western mixed, 28c. Oats, No. 2, 25c. Barley, No. 2, 60c; extra No. 3, 40c; No. 3, 30c. Rye, No. 2, 72c.

LIVE STOCK—Fat steers are bringing $3 00@3 25; fat cows, $2 75@3 00. Sheep, native, $3 00; western, $3 75. Hogs, common, $4 20; choice, $4 30.

FRUIT—Scarcely any green fruit except apples are in the market, which we quote as follows: Missouri, $2 15@2 25 per bbl; Michigan, $2 50@2 75.

PRODUCE—Cabbage—good round heads per hundred, $5 00. Potatoes, 60@75c per bu. Cider, 12½@18c per gal. Butter, poor, 10@12c, common 18@20c; choice 24c. Eggs, 26c; Cheese, Nebraska, choice, 14c; New York, 13c. Lard, 7½@8c.

POULTRY—Turkeys, dressed, 12½c. Ducks, dressed, 10c. Chickens, 10c. Geese, 10@12c. Live chickens are quoted at $2 00, but no demand.

NAILS—Carload lots, $3 00.

HIDES AND TALLOW—Green hides, 7@7½; green salt hides, 9@9½; green salt calf, 10@14; dry flint, 15. Damaged stock two-thirds regular price; 10 per cent. off for brands. Tallow, 15@24c.

WOOD—There is very little wood in the market. Oak and hickory sell in carload lots readily at from $6 25@$7 00; cottonwood, $4 25@5 00.

HAY—Bulling, $9 00@11 00 per ton; in bulk, on wagon, $6 50@7 25.

BRICK—Common, $8 00@9 00; pressed, $19 00@20 00.

LEATHER—Shoemaker's stock sole leather, oak tanned, 40@43½ per lb.; hemlock tanned, 30@36; upper, common, 24@28; upper, domestic calf, $1 00@$1 30; French calf, $1 50@$2 10; domestic kip, 80@$1 10; French kip, $1 10@$1 50.

DOMESTIC DOINGS.

The Bulls and Bears of Wall Street Fighting for a Deal.

Home and Foreign Speculators Investing Heavily.

Navigation on the Erie Canal Closed for the Season.

Destructive Storms on the Atlantic Cause Delays and Disasters.

Bulling Stocks.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, November 22, 4 p. m.—The largest and most influential stock operations continue bullish on the market. This week there is perhaps more inquiry for the Vanderbilt securities than for the remainder of the list, but all the dividend western railways have strong buyers. The Erie railway bulls assert that the second consolidated bonds will sell at $1.10 in January, and that the common stock will sell at 60 cents before the close of the year. A put of $1,500,000 on the seconds was sold on Saturday at par, and for ninety days at one per cent. Mr. D. O. Mills is said to have been a large buyer of Lake Shore on Saturday, up to $1.19. About 30,000 shares of the latter has been recently shipped to Europe. Mr. Vanderbilt's friends and relatives declare that Lake Shore and Michigan Central, after paying a dividend of of four per cent each on February 1, will afterwards pay a quarter dividend of ten per cent, and that both of them will sell up to $1.40 next year. It is argued that the Lake Shore is earning as much as the Central company, and is paying the same rate of dividend. George Osgood offers to wager $50,000 that the New York Central will sell equal to $2.00 in 1881, and thinks the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western will sell up to $1.25 within six months. It is said Mr. Osgood's line of stocks show profits of over 600,000 dollars within the past few months, and he has not sold any of those of which he has bought for investment. The Union Pacific people talk bullish, and a prominent stockholder offers to wager 100,000 dollars cash that the stock will sell up to 150 dollars before it sells at 85 dollars again. The Union Pacifics profess little fear of competition from Vanderbilt-Mills Trans-Continental opposition roads.

Investing in America.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, November 22—4 p. m.—Messrs. Seligman & Co. report that Amsterdam and London are taking American securities freely, and in Paris a pool of speculators are buying up a block of 50,000 shares of various securities.

Closed for the Season.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., November 22.—4 p. m.—The ice in the Erie canal here is one inch and a half thick. Boatmen think that the canal is surely closed for the season. Sixty loaded boats are frozen in within the city limits.

Fires.

Special Dispatches to the Bee.

ADRIAN, Mich., November 22.—4 p. m.—The central building of Adrian College was burned yesterday. The fire breaking out in the rooms of students while absent at church. Loss, $10,000.

EVANSTON, Wis., November 22.—4 p. m.—Sammermeyer & Bros. brewery burned Saturday night. Loss, $20,000.

Her Father's Cruelty.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, November 22, 4 p. m.—Alice Selzman, a wayward girl of 16, who has been singing in concert gardens at $2 per night, was fined $100 by Justice Wallace this morning on complaint of her mother. This was equivalent to six months in the House of the Good Shepherd. The girl broke down, threw herself in her mother's arms and said she had been driven from home by her father's cruelty. The fine was remitted on condition that she go with her mother.

Overdue Steamers.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, November 22, 4 p. m.—Vessels arriving here report heavy weather at sea, with terrible gales and storms. The steamer "State of Texas," from Galveston, reports passing three wrecks. The overdue steamers, "Bristol" and "Assyria," have not yet reached here. There are also overdue here, the "Bristol," of the Great Western line, eight days overdue, freight and passengers; "Henry Elys" from Antwerp, eleven days; the "Abdial" from Marseilles, fourteen days; the "Denmark," of the Red Star Line, two days; the "Valmer" from Antwerp, four days; the "Gloucester" from Bristol, two days, and the "Persian Monarch" from Glasgow, three.

A Question of Fees.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, November 22—4 p. m.—Wm. H. Condan, a lawyer of Chicago, has had Charles N. McLaren, a lawyer of Grand Rapids, arrested for the embezzlement of $337 in collecting and appropriating to his own use the above amount, being a judgment against the propeller "John A. Dix," for sinking the barge "Express." McLaren is said to be a brother of Bishop McLaren. It is said to be mainly a question of fees.

Bucket Shops Fail.

CHICAGO, November 22, 4 p. m.—The Bucket shop, known as the Chicago Public Produce Exchange, suspended this noon under pressure of advancing stocks. It is said all bucket shops here failed.

There is much excitement among both large and small dealers about the board of trade, over the suspension of the bucket shops. The produce exchange was the largest concern of the kind in the city, having a capital of $100,000. President Loring announced that he lost $37,000 in Doxey's failure Saturday. He tried to get $50,000 to tide over the difficulty, but could not. He hopes to pay in full. The Metropolitan is another bucket shop swamped.

The depot of the Western & Atlantic railroad, at Chickamauga station, near the famous battle ground of that name, burned Sunday, and the entire contents destroyed.

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FOREIGN EVENTS.

A Prominent Irish Commoner Held for Libeling His Colleague.

Fifteen Thousand Welsh Miners Protest Against the Nine-Hour System.

The British Cabinet Prepared to Consider Irish Repressive Measures.

A LIBELING COMMONER.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, November 23, 1 a. m.—The difficulty between Mr. A. M. Sullivan and Mr. P. Callan, members of parliament for the south of Ireland, appears to be coming to a head. The facts are briefly these: Soon after the late general election a charge appeared in the Dublin papers that Mr. Sullivan; while professing to be a home ruler, and running in that interest, had accepted money from the tory government to promote his election. The charge was anonymous, and was quoted, it was believed, from a leading journal, but after some trouble, Mr. Sullivan traced its authorship to Mr. Callan. He then undertook to make Mr. Callan answer for it in court, but the latter employed all manner of devices to delay the matter and stave off a trial indefinitely. Yesterday the case came up in lord judgment court at Guildhall, and Sir Thomas Chambers, M. P., recorder of London, in very severe terms, reproved Mr. Callan for his course in systematically disobeying the court, and ordered him at once to find surety for his appearance on Wednesday, to answer to the charge of libel against Mr. Sullivan.

EULOGIZING THE DEAD CHIEF JUSTICE.

The court of the queen's bench adjourned all business yesterday out of respect to the memory of the late Chief Justice Cockburn. In moving the adjournment, Mr. Powell, queen's counsel, on behalf of the bar, eulogized the deceased and spoke appropriately at some length of the loss the bench and bar had sustained.

IRISH REPRESSIVE MEASURES.

Mr. Labouchere has published a letter supporting the ministry in their efforts for equitable legislation in Ireland. The letter concludes as follows: "The Irish showers, and the London radicals admit, that there is a movement when the radicals are prepared to support the government in measures of repression."

The London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian says it may be stated with confidence that the cabinet's resolution to further prorogue parliament till the 24 of December was unanimous, and it must be distinctly held to im