The Omaha Daily Bee.

VOL. X. OMAHA, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1881. NO. 190.

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CONSUMPTION, COUCHS,

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TROPIC-FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used in all cases that need the aid of a purgative, cathartic, or aperient medicine, and while it produces the same result as the agents named, it is entirely free from the usual objections common to them. Packages bronzed tin boxes only.

Price 25 cts. Large boxes 50c.

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WANTED Local Agents everywhere to get Tea, Coffee, Baking Powder, Flavoring Extracts, etc., by sample, to families. Profit good. Business free. People's Tea Co., Box 2060, St. Louis, Mo.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the matter of the estate of Julius H. Thiele, deceased:

Notice is hereby given, that the creditors of said deceased, will meet the administrator of said estate, before me, County Judge of Douglas County, Nebraska, at the County Court Room in said County, on the 29th day of February, 1881, on the 29th day of April, 1881, and on the 29th day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock, a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims for examination, adjustment and allowance. Six months are allowed for creditors to present their claims, and one year for the administrator to settle said estate, from the 29th day of December, 1880, this notice will be published in the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, for four weeks successively prior to the 29th day of February, 1881.

WM. O. BARTHOLOMEW, County Judge

jan18w4

HAIL TO THE CHIEF

Whose Triumph is a Vindication of Popular Self-Government.

First in Peace, First in War and First in the Hearts of His Countrymen.

Old Otoe's Ovation to General and Mrs. Van Wyck.

The Senator's Future Policy.

Nebraska City, Past, Present and Prospective.

Editorial Correspondence of THE BEE.

NEBRASKA CITY, January 28.—On the morning of the 23d of September, 1863, I first set foot on Nebraska soil sixteen miles below this town. I had come up the Missouri in the steamer Emily from St. Joseph, then the nearest railroad point to Omaha. After five days paddling through the Big Muddy we grounded on a sand-bar, where, after waiting two days, I was rescued by a team sent from Nebraska City, by order of Mr. W. B. Hibbard, assistant division superintendent of the then Pacific telegraph. At the time I landed in '63, this was a bustling busy little city, containing about the same population as Omaha and regarded by many as the foremost rival to the present Nebraska metropolis. Ten years later, on my second visit, I found Nebraska City sadly demoralized by the loss of the overland trade, which had formerly been the mainstay of her merchants and had been entirely cut off by the construction of the Union Pacific. The town on my last visit in 1873 had a dilapidated appearance, very much like some of the old Virginia towns at the close of the war. I was much gratified on landing here again to day to note a marked improvement. Although Nebraska City has not kept pace with Omaha and Lincoln in growth, she is a solid thriving town and has every prospect of becoming an important trade centre in the near future. Otoe county is one of the most densely populated and best cultivated counties in Nebraska and the farmers' trade affords Nebraska City merchants a steady and lucrative source of profit. There is also considerable manufacturing done here now, and just as soon as the short link between Nebraska City and Plattsmouth is completed, and direct railway communication is established between Omaha and Southern Nebraska, the mills of this place will afford an abundant supply of excellent flour for Omaha, and the orchards of Otoe will supply her market with luscious fruit of every variety.

Through the kindness of my friend, Postmaster Paul Schminke, I made the acquaintance of many prominent business and professional men of Nebraska City, and renewed some of the old acquaintances I had made years ago in the legislature. The old rivalry between Omaha and Nebraska City being a thing of the past, everybody I met seemed anxious for the early completion of the trunk line and closer commercial intercourse with Omaha. In my rambles through the city I found almost universal gratification expressed over the election of Gen. Van Wyck. The general and his estimable lady are very popular, and with the exception of half a dozen men, whose lofty aspirations are somewhat checked by the general's election, all seem to rejoice over the selection made by the legislature, and on every hand the event is regarded as the forerunner of great things for Nebraska City.

While talking over old times with Dr. Bowen, who played a very prominent part in the early political history of Nebraska, the doctor informed me that he was the first man that put the senatorial bee into Gen. Van Wyck's bonnet. It was way back several years before the war, when plain Mister Van Wyck came on a stumping tour for the "free soil whigs" to the sparsely settled territory of Nebraska. "If you will come out here, take up a land claim and settle with us, we will make you United States senator some of these days," said Dr. Bowen to Mr. Van Wyck, little dreaming that his proposal would be accepted, and in the course of human events his extravagant promise realized.

There was considerable stir and bustle all day in preparing for the reception tendered to General and Mrs. Van Wyck by the citizens of Otoe county, an event which seemed to create a good deal of commotion among upper and lower tendom. The impression had gone forth that this was to be an aristocratic affair, and the committee of arrangements found it necessary to issue a manifesto in the afternoon paper, assuring the people that this was no swallow tail coat dress parade, and that white-chokers and kid gloves were not essential for those who desired to take part in the ovation. Central hotel, where the reception took place, was jammed full of people by 8 o'clock, many of them sturdy, horny-fisted farmers from the neighborhood, who wanted to shake a live senator by the hand, and give expression to their joy over the general's election. All the best and most influential citizens, accompanied by their ladies, were also on hand, some of them in very tony toilets. Many distinguished Nebraskans from various parts of the state had come to attend the reception. Among these were: Ex-Gov. Furnas, ex Congressman Majors, Attorney General Dilworth, Recent Carson, of the University, and quite a number of members of the legislature, from both houses. A special train with 138 citizens of Nemaha county, came in during the evening from Brownville.

The committee of arrangements, consisting of Wm. E. Hill, chairman, Paul Schminke, Anton Zimmerer, J. W. Waldsmith, Dr. Campbell and I. A. Flemming, had made ample preparations for the event; and the reception committee, composed of Mr. and Mrs. Senator H. F. Cady, Representatives Ransom, Dr. N. B. Larsh, J. W. Pearman, David Brown, C. W. Seymour and James W. Reed, were in attendance to provide for the proper reception of the guests. At about 8 o'clock Gen. and Mrs. Van Wyck arrived at the hotel from their residence in the country, and were greeted by the Helican brass band, who played "Hail to the Chief." The reception committee attended the senatorial party to the parlors, and in a very short time the doors were opened, and the reception proper began. The ladies and their gentlemen escorts passed through the parlor first, and as each couple came forward Hon. John C. Watson presented them to Senator Van Wyck, who in turn introduced his wife, who stood on his left. For over an hour the steady stream of humanity passed through the parlor, and for each the general and his lady had some kind or pleasant word. Mrs. Van Wyck, a lady whose charming manners have won the hearts of everybody who has met her, was more than ever radiant. In one hand she held an exquisite bouquet of choice flowers, which set off her elegant toilet and rendered her extremely fascinating. At the conclusion of the hand-shaking General and Mrs. Van Wyck repaired to the large hall, which had been decorated with a monstrous national flag, upon which was inscribed: "Charles H. Van Wyck, United States Senator." After mounting the platform erected for the speakers, Hon. J. C. Watson introduced Judge J. F. Kinney, who delivered the address of welcome. After complimenting the Otoe delegation upon their steadfast support of the general, Judge Kinney paid an eloquent tribute to Hon. Joseph Hollman, the democratic member from Dakota county, who had come to the timely rescue of Gen. Van Wyck during the crisis, when the flip was being made to Paddock. In closing, Judge Kinney, said:

"Your election as senator is not the result of any accident or mere good fortune. It was secured, first by the efforts of the delegation from this country, supplemented by the support of a large number of leading men of both the political parties; second, it was confidently believed by those who voted for you that none of the candidates had more ability or could be more useful in the national senate in the advancing of the welfare of this state than yourself; third, upon all leading state questions of internal policy you had become fully identified with the people and in full sympathy with their interests; fourth, your public life was a guarantee to the men who elected you that you were no trimmer, but a man of positive convictions with courage to contest and maintain them; fifth, your acknowledged popularity at home, where I am bold to say you have won the full confidence of the people, and where you have always been elected when a candidate; sixth, a brilliant record in the army as his is and will be, other things being equal, a performance for the other over the civilian.

While you, sir, and Senator Saunders are in the senate the outlook for our state is indeed promising. In perfect accord with your brother senator may not all cherish the hope that your senatorial life will reflect honor upon those who elected you and add additional lustre to the fair fame of the state we so much admire.

General Van Wyck made the following response:

"For this renewed greeting accept my heartful thanks. However devoted I may be to your interest and the interest of Nebraska, I never can discharge the obligation imposed by my election to the highest position in your gift.

Grateful as I must be to a generous and confiding people in the state, yet to the people of the county of Otoe and Nebraska City, am I indebted beyond measure in making it possible that a citizen of their own county could receive this distinguished honor.

From the day of my election to the constitutional convention until now it has been cause for pride that although an ardent republican, I have been supported, and several times elected, by democratic votes. And in this, the greatest and latest triumph, this which is your triumph as well as mine, in the decisive moment, when, by certain well-laid schemes, victory was nearing Senator Paddock's banner, a grand democrat, one of the noblest Romans of them all, General Hollman, of Dakota, the bosom friend of Judge Kinney, sprang into the breach by changing his vote from Judge Dundy to the candidate of Otoe county, staid the tide, which resulted in the victory over which we are rejoicing to-night.

It is a matter of mutual congratulations that in this election there are no entangling alliances, no pledges except those implied in generous gratitude, so that in the transfer from the senate chamber of Nebraska to the senate chamber of the United States, and entering upon that higher field of duty, that all species of property, all classes, all sections may be alike respected; that no one interest shall be promoted at the sacrifice of others, but in the spirit of justice and fair play, the right of all may be conserved, believing the anatomy of the body politic, like the human body, teaches that it is to the injury of all the members that one should thrive at the expense of the many, and that no limit can be injured without a shock to the entire body.

Among the youngest, we are by no means the least of the states, having already left our position at the foot of the list and passed several of the older sisters. When other decades shall have gone, with the impulse of our bound we will have moved still further upward and onward.

If it be true that "things produce what they contain," who dare prophesy where the state will be in 1890 and then in 1900?

Human destiny seems independent of and above human control, something beyond ourselves gives it, first life, then extension. Among states and nations how many more of wrecks would have desolated the shore of time if there were not in human crisis 'something even stronger than the men who appear to give them—the will of the event itself'—beyond that an overruling, impelling power.

A few years ago the dark shadow of human slavery, moved by human hands in blood and gloom, was nearing the border of this fair land; the avenger met and bade it back, so that to day, by river course and open prairie, the sun in his course gladdens only the homes of freemen.

Thus everywhere on the pathway of nations how often have the people 'builded better than they knew.'

The great strength of this republic is in the source of all power—the people. The legislature and congress will be wise and great as the people by education and thought may themselves be wise and great. The stream will seldom rise beyond its source.

In the generous rivalry with older states we are not handicapped with the weight of old traditions and abuses or the scars of excresences removed, but as a young giant with clean limbs, we enter the race. In a measure we can help to make it as we will it. If we keep close to truth, right and charity, then hope will come as our guiding star, and success beyond human calculation will be ours.

Poets tell us that the clouds assume the form of the country over which they pass, so men will sometimes move themselves upon the epoch and event over which they pass. Washington did not create the revolution—he was not its inspiration—he only represented and was inspired by it.

May we not hope that human thought, as it passes over and above this grand country of the west be impressed by its grandeur of river and prairie, its greater grandeur of fertility and production be impressed by convictions and hopes of acquiring something of their shapes and move with them into plans and policies for the future. May we indulge the hope if not the realization." [Long continued applause].

Church Howe, who had thrust himself forward on the platform with Gen. Van Wyck (where he really had no business), and was called for by some Nemaha admirers, and responded in his usual vein, in which the big I and little you predominated. He claimed most of the glory and all the honors for the election of the general, and I confess, made an impression upon some of the audience that he was the hero of the last senatorial election. After the speech-making had concluded the floor was cleared and a very pleasant hop was participated in by the elite of Nebraska City, and was kept up till late hours of the night. E. ROSEWATER

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Particulars of the Defeat of the British Column in South Africa.

Gladstone Denounces Parnell in a Speech Against the Land League.

BATTLE IN BASUTOLAND.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

LONDON, January 29—1 a. m.—A dispatch from Durban says that further fighting between the Boers and the colonials under Gen. Colley began to day. The fire of the artillery was distinctly heard at a telegraph station, which is within four miles of the scene of action. The struggle is supposed to be between Gen Colley and an advanced force of the Boers, which he must have met or overtaken after taking Mount Prospect. The weather is improving, and it is understood that Gen Colley will push operations. On account of their recent defeats and losses the Boers are said to be much disheartened.

THE BOERS REINFORCED.

The Boers have received reinforcements from Heidelberg, and it is thought may yet be able to make some serious resistance to the march of the colonials through the Transvaal.

GENERAL COLLEY CONFIDENT.

Later intelligence from the scene of yesterday's battle says the firing on the part of the Boers has almost ceased, and that General Colley is confident of a decided success. Should this prove true, he will have before him the task of relieving Pretoria, Standator, Potchefstrom and Wesselstrom, which are closely invested by the Boers, before the bulk of his work will be over. Gen. Colley is understood now to admit the genuineness of the letter sent by him to Cape Town authorities before the present war began, advising the military occupation of the Transvaal, which letter fell into the hands of the Boers, and was published by them in Dutch, as a justification of their rising, but says it was so mutilated in translation that its true sense was destroyed.

THE BRITISH SUSTAIN DEFEAT.

Last evening Hon. Hugh Childers, secretary of state for war, said in reply to a question concerning the reported battle yesterday, between the colonial force, under Gen. Colley, and the Boers, that the government was in receipt of later intelligence which somewhat altered the aspect of affairs. It is asserted in the morning dispatches, he said, that an attack had been made by Gen. Colley upon a pass within the Transvaal border, which has been repulsed. The number of casualties was as yet unknown, but they were reported to be very heavy.

LATER CONFIRMATION.

Gen. Colley's repulse is fully confirmed by still later dispatches. He is now busy entrenching his camp three miles from Laingsnek, and will there wait reinforcements. The Fifty-sixth regiment suffered severely, and had it not been that the artillery fire from the colonial batteries frightened the Boers' horses, Gen. Colley's losses would have been still greater. Much excitement prevails here over the news, and many people profess to see in it a sort of prophecy of disaster to English arms and interests everywhere.

A dispatch from Durban says that an officer just in from the front reports that the British troops' left wing rested within six miles of the enemy's position. Gen. Colley then moved to the right with the Fifty-eighth regiment and the fighting naval brigade, and the royal artillery with cavalry in the rear dismounted. The Fifty-eighth stormed the Boers' position. The Boers then opened fire on the Fifty-eighth, and the latter repulsed them. The Boers were strongly reinforced, and gave a terrible fire, when the fighting became general, with desparate losses on both sides.

RELIANCE ON THE SCIENTIFIC FRONTIER.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

LONDON, January 29—1 a. m.—In the house of commons yesterday, in reply to a question whether, in view of the recent Russian victory at Geoktepe, and consequent endangered Afghan frontier, the government would not probably modify its previously expressed intention to withdraw the British troops from Candahar, Lord Hartington said that no change would be made in the programme already announced in the house of commons.

DOMESTIC DOINGS.

Capture of the Chicago Steel Works Thieves and Recovery of the Plunder.

The Pennsylvania Legislature Becoming Weary of Useless Balloting.

Two Detroit Bank Clerks of Eigh Standing Embezzle $30,000.

Systematic Defalcation.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

DETROIT, January 28—10 p. m.—A defalcation in the Detroit savings bank, amounting to nearly $30,000, was just made public to-day by The Evening News. Two brothers, Chas. Gandherman Seigler and H. Seigler, both tellers in the bank during the ten or twelve years of their services, used the above amount of the bank funds, covering their shortages at the regular examination by temporary loans from friends and returning the money after the examination had closed. They are of a good family, the brothers of a pastor of one of the Episcopal churches, and have not squandered the money in riotous living, but rather in an endeavor to care for too many relatives. A big effort has been made to hush the matter up, it first being given out that the young men would be retained in the bank and given a chance to redeem themselves, their bondsmen securing the deficit, but later developments resulted in their discharge a day or two ago. Much regret is expressed for the young men and their family and friends.

Hydrophobia.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, La., January 29—1 a. m.—A four year old son of Mr. Casey, of this city, died yesterday morning of hydrophobia, from a dog bite he received on the 10th of March last. Another of Mr. Casey's children was bitten by the same dog some six months ago, but as yet no unfavorable symptoms have appeared.

Disgusted Candidates.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Januaay 28—10 p. m.—There is no reason to change the belief expressed yesterday that there will be no election of a United States senator this week, or for that matter, until the latter part of next week. In the senate this morning it was discovered that twenty-two senators had obtained leaves of absence until next Tuesday—a fact of itself sufficient to establish the belief that nobody expects an election soon. In the house a great many leaves of absence were granted. This feeling of assurance is brought about by the firm stand of the republican faction. Both insist that they will keep on voting for their candidates until the end of the session, unless the leaders make some sort of a compromise. Mr. Grow looks harrassed by the constant strain upon him, and Mr Oliver is evidently worried and sick of the whole affair. His talk now, while it is just as confident as ever, has a snap and sharpness that betrays the fact that he is losing that good humor that charactrized him immediately after he was placed in nomination. The presence of the Shiras men here has not added to the good humor of the Oliverites. They consider the course of the other Pittsburger as a menance, and they alone claim the right to present a candidate for the senate from Pittsburg.

Expiated His Crime.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., January 29—1 a. m.—Moses Twigs, colored, was executed here yesterday for the murder of William Driscoll, an overseer. Frank Twigs was not executed with his brother. As the men were preparing to leave the jail, a dispatch was received from the governor reprieving Frank for thirty days. The drop fell with Moses at exactly 12:15. He was pronounced dead in seventeen minutes.

Steamboat Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

CINCINNATI, January 29—1 a. m.—The steam drums, of the steamer "Bengal Tiger," which had tied up yesterday morning at the village of California, with a load of coal, were blown out a little before noon, and several rooms and the bulk head carried away. The crew were nearly all asleep at the time of the accident, and several were injured by the hot steam. Milton McCobe, steward, was fatally scalded, and the following persons were brought to the hospital in this city, more or less injured: Charles Percival, pilot, and his daughter; Frank Walton, pilot, Sam Baker, watchman, and Annie Phillips. Several others were slightly injured. The boat was owned by Joseph Walton & Co., Pittsburg.

Important Capture.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 29, 1 a. m.—The police have, as they think, all the parties concerned in the $10,000 robbery of the Union Iron and Steel works. Four men are under arrest. A hatchet and a revolver which they borrowed in the neighborhood, furnished a clue, which led to their arrest. Finucane, one of the thieves, gave up $4,272, which he had hidden away as his share of the booty.

A Rated Firm.

Special Dispatch to The Bee

CHICAGO, January 28—10 p. m.—Simmons, Clark & Co.'s large picture frame factory, on Clinton street, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, about $30,000. The ware and salesrooms of this same company, adjoining the Briggs house, were recently burned. Their factory was a four-story brick. Two persons were injured during the fire, but not seriously.

Thh O'Leary Walk

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

NEW YORK, January 29—1 a. m.—The attendance at the O'Leary international pedestrian contest was larger last evening than on any evening since the opening of the contest. Gradually the weak ones fall out, and at 10 o'clock, out of thirty starters, only seven remained to battle for the prizes. During the evening a sharp contest for the second place took place between Howard and Albert, and the former finally taking the lead by two miles. At 10:53 p. m., Hughes, amid tremendous applause, completed his 500 miles, beating the best record in the world by eight miles. At midnight the score was: Hughes 500, Howard 484, Albert 485, Krohne 480, Vent 473, Phillips 425, Compsna 385.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

New York Money and Stocks.

WALL STREET, January 28.

At 1 a. m. the prices were as follows:

MONEY—5 per cent; exchange firm at 98¾@99½.

GOVERNMENTS.

U S 6's, '81	1 01⅝	U S 4's	1 13
U S 5's	1 01⅝	Currency 6's	1 28
U S 4½s	1 12⅝		

STOCKS.

A & P	48	D & H	108⅝
A U	84	Del & Lack	4
W U	114¼	Erie	50½
Am Ex	57⅝	pfd	92½
C B & Q	171	Han & St Joe	18
C C C & I	425¼	K & T	47⅝
N Y C	15 ½	L S	133¼
N J C	93⅝	Lake Erie	59
I C	153⅝	Northwestern	1 1⅝
O C	3 ⅝	Ont	39
Mich Cen	122½	P M	54⅝
N P	35⅝	St Paul	119¼
pfd	67½	St Paul & O	49½
Manhattan	37	pfd	107½
C S	87⅝	Wabash	49½
U P	121⅝	pfd	91½
Den & Rio G	91⅝	RI	138¼
T & Nash	88	C P	90⅝

Chicago Produce Market.

CHICAGO, January 28.

Wheat—Spring wheat, February sold at 1 00⅜@1 00½; March, $1 01⅛@1 01¼; April, $1 02½@1 02⅝; May, $1 05⅞@1 05⅞ closing at $1 00⅜@1 00½ for February; $1 01¼@1 01⅜ for March; $1 02½@1 02⅝ for April; $1 05⅞@1 05⅞ for May.

Corn—February sold at 37⅝@37⅞c; March, 37⅞c; May, 42⅝@42⅞c; June, 42⅝c; July, 42⅞@43⅛c, closing at 37⅜@37½c for February; 37⅞@37⅞c for March; 42⅝@42⅞c for May, 42⅝@42⅞c for June; 42⅞@43⅛c for July.

Oats—February sold at 30⅝@30⅞c; March, 30⅞@31c; May, 35⅛@35½c; June, 34⅝c.

Rye—March, 95c bid, but none offered.

Pork—Mess, February sold at $14 15; March, $14 30@14 40; April, $14 50@14 52½; May, $14 62½, closing at $14 15@14 17½ for February; $14 35@14 37½ for March; $14 50@14 55 for April; $14 62½@14 65 for May.

Lard—January, $9 45@9 50; February, $9 47½; March, $9 55@9 57½; April $9 62½@9 65; May was offered at $9 75.

Short Ribs—February sold at $7 20; March, $7 30@7 32½; April, $7 37½@7 45; May, $7 47½.

Shoulders—February, $4 25 bid; March sold at $4 60; April, $4 65; May, $4 75.

Chicago Live Stock Market

CHICAGO, January 28.

Hogs—The market was active for light and heavy grades, and prices ruled 10c higher than yesterday; sales at $5 25@5 50 for light packing and shipping grades; $5 00@5 90 for heavy packing; $5 75@5 90 for good to extra smooth shipping lots for Philadelphia; the market was firm at 11 o'clock, with nearly all offerings sold; receipts were 26,000 head.

Cattle—The market was less active yesterday afternoon than on the day previous, and prices ruled rather easier for best grades of shipping stock, but for common and medium qualities, owing to the excessive supply of this description, prices ruled 10@15c lower, with a large number in the pens at the close; the receipts to-day were again large, but in the absence of sales we quote the market entirely nominal at yesterday's figures; receipts, 5,600 head.

Sheep—Not quoted.

Sheep—Receipts, 1500 head; demand fair and market slow and dull but about steady; good 90 lbs $3 80; common to medium natives, $4 10@4 50; good to choice, $5 00@5 50.

St. Louis Produce Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 28.

Flour—Strong and unchanged.

Wheat—Higher; No. 2 red, $1 02⅞@1 02⅞ for cash; $1 03⅛@1 03⅛ for February; $1 05⅞@1 06⅛ for March; $1 07⅞ bid for April; 1 09@1 09⅛ for May; No. 3 do, 94⅞; No. 4 do, 88⅞c.

Corn—Higher at 41⅞@41⅞c for cash; 41⅛@41⅛c for January; 39⅛@39⅛c for February; 39⅛@39⅞c for March; 40@39⅞c for April; 40⅞@41⅛c for May.

Oats—Slow at 33c for cash; 33c bid for February; 33⅛c bid for March.

Rye—Easier at 86⅞c.

Barley—Unchanged.

Lead—Sold at $4 50.

Butter—Firmer; dairy, 18@26c; creamery, 30@33c.

Whisky—Steady at $1 06.

Pork—Higher; $14 00 for cash; $14 25@14 30 for April

Dry Salt Meats—Firm at $4 50@7 10@7 30.

Bacon—Held higher; no sales

Lard—Higher at $9 30.

Receipts — Flour, 6 000 bbls; wheat, 19,000 bu; corn, 56 000; oats, 9,000; rye, none; barley, 9,000.

Shipments — Flour, 5,000 bbls; wheat, 18 000 bu; corn, 18,000; oats, 4,000; rye, none; barley, none.

St Louis Live Stock Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.

Hogs—Active and strong; Yorkers and Baltimores, $5 20@5 30; mixed packing, $5 00@5 30; butchers' to fancy, $5 30@5 50. Receipts, 5,700 head; shipments, 8,500.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, January 28.

Flour—Steady; and moderate export and jobbing trade demand; round hoop Ohio at $4 40@4 90; choice do, $4 95@6 75; superfine western, $3 50@4 00; common to good extra do, $4 30@4 65; choice, do, do, $4 70@6 75; choice white wheat, do, $5 00@6 00.

Butter—Steady and moderate demand; Ohio at 12½@27c.

Eggs—Nominal.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 2 red winter, $1 19 for cash; $1 19⅛@1 18⅞ for February; $1 20⅞ for March; Chicago, $1 12@1 16; Milwaukee, $1 17; sales, 300,000 bu.

Corn—Quiet; No. 2, 55⅛@57⅞c; sales, 500,000 bu.

Oats—Quiet.

Whisky—Quiet.

Pork—$14 90 bid and $15 25 asked for January; $14 90@15 25 for February; $15 00@15 20 for March;

Lard—Sold at $9 80 for February; $9 87½@9 90 for March; $9 95@9 97½ for April; $10 00@10 02½ for May; $10 05 for June; $9 77½@9 85 for seller for the year.

Indications.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 29—1 a. m.—For the upper Mississippi and lower Missouri valleys: Generally cloudy weather and light snow, with falling barometer, variable winds and generally from east to south, and rising temperature in the southern portion.

WOODFORD'S REWARD.

The Noted New York Lawyer Retired by the President.

Feeble Defense Attempted by Attorney-General Devens.

An Ohio Steamboat Shattered—Hemp-Stretching in Georgia.

Destructive Fire in South Bend Ind—American Tobacco for Spain.

Stewart L. Woodford's Successor.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 28—4 p. m.—The president sent to the senate today the nomination of George H. Forster to be United States attorney for the southern district of New York. The attorney-general to-day, in speaking of Mr. Stewart L. Woodford, said he has been a most faithful and efficient officer, and his renomination would have been satisfactory to me, and I so spoke to the president, but there being a term to this office and his term having expired, the president had a right to select a new man for the office. He but shares the fate of the president's cabinet officers and other officials of the government, none of whom should complain of being turned out.

Disastrous Flames.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., January 28—4 p. m.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in A. M. Calvert's dentistry office, and before the flames could be gotten under control seven large buildings and business houses were destroyed. The burned buildings include a grocery store, restaurant, two dry goods stores, one shoe store, saloon, and the city library and city clerk's office. All were burned to the ground as no water could be had, the hydrants all being frozen and the fire department thus rendered useless. It was 5:30 before the hydrants could be thawed out and enough water obtained to prevent the further spread of the fire. All telephone and telegraph wires except those of the American Union telegraph company were burned down. The loss is roughly estimated at $50 000 to $60,000. The insurance cannot be learned. The fire originated from the explosion of an oil stove in Calvert's office.

Tobacco Sale to Spain.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

NEW YORK, January 28—4 p. m.—A firm here has just sold 10,000 hogsheads of western leaf tobacco to another New York firm and representatives of the Spanish, Italian and French governments. About 8500 hogsheads were of grades suited to the Spanish markets. The terms of the sale are not made known.

Captured.

Special dispatch to The Bee.

CHICAGO, January 28—4 p. m.—The city police have captured one of the three robbers who gagged the watchman and cracked the safe at the office of the Chicago Iron and Steel Works company, Sunday night, securing $10,000. Four thousand dollars of the money were recovered. The man is held quietly until others are secured. It is believed that Brooks, the watchman, gave the whole thing away.

Fatal Fracas.

Special dispatch to THE BEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., January 28, 4 p. m.—A man named Shelton, a horse trader, was killed at Viola, Warren county, to-day, by Sam Smith. The difficulty grew out of a previous fracas in which Shelton whipped Sam. Shelton was stabbed in the bowels with a knife and died instantly. He was a young man of good character.

The Extreme Penalty.

Special Dispatch to THE BEE.

WAYNESBORO, Ga., January 28, 4 p. m.—Frank and Moses Twiggs, colored brothers, were hung here at noon today for the murder of Wm. Driscoll, a white overseer, last November. Both men rested well last night and ate a hearty breakfast this morning. Their brother Abraham, upon whose testimony they were convicted was sent for before the hanging, several times, but he refused to see them. Moses refused to see his own wife, who was anxious to bid him farewell.

Steamboat Explosion.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

CINCINNATI, January 28—4 p. m.—News has just been received here of an explosion on board the steamer "Tiger," on the Onio river, near the mouth of the Little Miami. No details are yet received, but it is understood that a number of persons were injured and several killed.

LATER.—The steamboat which exploded at noon was the "Tiger," bound from Pittsburg to Louisville. She was at the time lying at the bank at California, O., near the mouth of the Little Miami. A messenger from there says the boat is badly damaged, and six persons injured, three of them probably fatally.

A Royal Orange Grower.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

PENSACOLA, January 28—1 a. m.—The Dummit orange grove, the oldest and largest grove in East Florida, comprising 450 acres, nearly all planted in sweet trees, of which 3,500 are bearing, has been sold to Duke Castellencia, of Italy. The duke is an officer of high rank in the Italian army, and is the owner of extensive groves in Sicily. It is thought that he will colonize his new possession with Italian families experienced in orange culture.

CABLEGRAMS.

Special Dispatches to THE BEE.

Mr. Gladstone, replying to the address of liberal members, urging him not to personally incur the fatigues of late night sessions, says the injunction shall be observed.

A dispatch from Berlin says the Prussian economic council will appoint a special committee to discuss the various questions. Their debates will be secret.

In the house of commons last night the debate on Mr. Forster's coercion bill was resumed. Mr. Gladstone, in a splendid speech, condemned the land league, and said that it created crime. He also denounced Mr. Parnell in very strong terms.

Two mills of Fisher & Son, at Fisherville, Mass., were destroyed by fire Thursday night. Loss, $150,000.

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Come and See Our Stock as We Will Be Pleased to Show Goods.

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Who has had years experience in the hotel and restaurant business, and will run a first-class house.

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Manufacturer of all kinds of

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Summer Bologna (Cervelat Wurst) a Specialty. Orders promptly filled.

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WASHINGTON.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Bee.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—Mr. Dawes introduced a bill to establish the rights of the Ponca Indians, and to settle their affairs. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Kirkwood introduced a bill to aid the United States postal telegraph company in constructing and operating a telegraph line. Referred to the post office committee.

Mr. Bayard, from the finance committee, reported a bill to amend section 5,171 and repeal section 5,176 of the revised statutes.

Mr. Johnston, from the select committee on diseases of cattle, reported a bill to establish a bureau of animal industry, and to prevent the spread of contagious diseases among domestic animals. It was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Wallace introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of president and vice president of the United States. Laid on the table to be called up hereafter.

A bill allotting lands in severalty to Indians then came up as the regular order.

Mr. Plumb's amendment, authorizing land to be leased with the approval of the secretary of the interior, was rejected.

Mr. Morgan offered an amendment providing that where an Indian has more than one wife, they shall be registered in the order that they were taken, and shall in the allotment be considered as daughters, and that after the first allotment, but one wife shall be recognized.

Mr. Conkling inquired if these daughters-in-law were to share alike.

Mr. Morgan said that was the intention of his amendment.

The debate then became general, covering the whole Indian question, which continued until 4:30 p. m., when without further action on the bill, on motion of Mr. Burnside, the senate went into executive session, and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox's resolution, calling attention of the secretary of state to alleged frauds in connection with the Halifax fishery award, was adopted.

The house at 12:40 went into committee of the whole on the private calendar, Mr. Hunton, of Virginia, in the chair.

Several bills were passed, and business proceeded smoothly until the bill for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth P. Page was reached. Mrs. Page is the widow of Hugh N. Page, who was a captain in the navy up to 1861, and who had served as a midshipman with Commodore Perry in the battle on Lake Erie in 1813. He was a native of Virginia, and when that state seceded in 1861 he tendered his resignation, at which time there was a balance due him of $136.85, and his widow now asks for that amount. There were two reports from the naval committee, one for and one against.

Mr Conger availed himself of the opportunity presented by this bill to start a political discussion, which became very interesting, and more or less exciting. After a general discussion, the bill, by a vote of 79 to 69, was ordered to be reported favorably to the house, but notice was given that the yeas and nays would be called.

The committee then rose, and, without taking action on any of the private bills, the house adjourned.

CONKLING'S ADVERSARY.

WASHINGTON, January 29—1 a. m. There is an occasional rumor about Senator Conkling being supported in the contemplated arrangement of Garfield's cabinet, and if he (Conkling) does not receive proper consideration, he will kick and make it hot for the administration. A prominent senator said yesterday: "If Blaine goes into the cabinet it need not make any difference to Garfield's administration whether Conkling is pleased or displeased, Blaine can always command support enough in the senate to overrule Conkling and his faction on every question great or small."

POSTAL TELEGRAPHY.

The following are the main features of a bill to be introduced into congress to-day by Mr. C. C. Gilmore and associates, providing for a United States government telegraph line. The government is to be given one