

SUCCEEDING SENATORS.

Senatorial Probabilities for the Coming Vacancies.

The Roll of Possibly Successful Aspirants.

Present Terms Expiring in Eighteen States.

Arthur and Grant Both Mentioned from New York.

Interesting Struggles in Illinois, Colorado and California.

With Ten and Nine Recruits Respectively, the Republicans Lead the Democrats 41 to 35.

THE NEXT SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Now that the legislatures of the various states are chosen and the political complexion of the new members of the senate determined, there is much gossip as to the make-up of that body. Twenty-five of the members are to be newly elected and are to hold their seats until 1891. Of these, six have already been chosen; Blackburn in Kentucky, Bonds in Louisiana, Allison in Iowa, Wilson in Maryland, Merrill in Vermont and Payne in Ohio. Of the remaining nineteen to be elected, all will be chosen this winter, except a senator from New Hampshire, in which state the legislature does not meet until June, so that the state will have but one member in the senate next March, as it, of course, will be after the inauguration of the new president. It is a peculiarity of the state constitution of New Hampshire that its legislature always meets in summer instead of winter. Of the nineteen new members to be chosen, ten are to be republicans and nine democrats, and when in their seats they will make the senate stand forty-one republicans and thirty-five democrats, counting the Virginia readjusters as republicans. The states in which the new members are to be elected are Alabama, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Wisconsin.

FROM ALABAMA AND ARKANSAS.

Considering the states in their alphabetical order, the indications are that Alabama and Arkansas will be again represented by the present occupants, Egan and Walker. Senator Egan has had a good deal of legislative experience. He served in the house, then in the Confederate senate, and then in the United States senate, having been there since 1881. Senator Walker, who is just completing his six-year term, was an officer in the Confederate army, but had never been in congress before his election to the senate to succeed Egan in 79.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

The indications are that Senator Sargent, who filled the seat six years ago, may be re-elected. It is understood that he would like reelection as a vindication from the fact of his resignation which his transfer to Russia was understood to imply. It is understood, however, that Page, of that state, who bullied the Chinese bill through the 47th congress for political capital and failed of reelection immediately thereafter, will be a candidate. Page is a big, burly ex-stage driver, who drove the republicans of the 47th congress to vote for the Chinese bill as he would a four-in-hand team, telling them that they would lose the Pacific congression in 1882 and the presidency in 1884 if they didn't vote for it. The result of this "policy" was that every genuine republican congressman in the state was displaced by a democrat in 1882. It is probable, however, that the republicans will care to have Page again in a position to crack his whip over their most trusted political leaders.

IN COLORADO.

There will probably be a pretty warm fight. Secretary Teller is understood to have a lead in the race at present, but what some of the millionaires may accomplish between this and the meeting of the legislature is hard to say. Tabor would probably not be averse to coming back as a sort of vindication in the face of the unjust attack that he was subjected to on all hands while here. Then, too, the talented Bedford, whose grip on his house seat has at last failed, would be glad to transfer his beacon light to the senate. He is very active and tolerably shrewd and it would not be at all surprising to see him make it lively for Teller before the light is over, especially if there should happen to be a long battle and any such for a set of compromise candidates. Of course the present senator, Hill, will have a hand in the fight and in case of a fight between Hill and Teller, no one would be surprised to see the "Red-headed banger of the R. R.ies" (Bell) get away with the confederacy.

IN CONNECTICUT, FLORIDA AND GEORGIA.

It is understood that the present occupants of seats are likely to be returned. These are Platt, of Connecticut, Call of Florida and Brown of Georgia.

IN ILLINOIS.

The fight for Senator Logan's seat will be a hot one. Half a dozen democrats are named as likely to enter for the race. If David Davis had not made the mistake of getting down on the wrong side of the fence, he would be a pretty likely candidate. Lyman Trumbull, Carter Harrison and Governor Palmer are the most talked of for the fight. Discussion will endeavor to inject some free trade doctrine into the senatorial canvass. Although the fight in Illinois seems likely to be a lively one.

IN INDIANA.

It seems that Voorhies is likely to be returned without opposition. The same may be said of Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada, and it seems probable that present members from these states, Moses, Kappeler, Vest and Jones, will come back for another term each.

IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

It is understood that "Eagle Eye" Chandler now hopes well laid and that he will have little opposition, except from the present incumbent, Blair.

ALREADY TALKED OF ARE THE PRESENT SENATOR, MR. LORING, AND PRESIDENT ARTHUR. THERE MIGHT BE ADDED ULYSSES S. GRANT, WHO WOULD BE NOT ONLY AN ELIGIBLE BUT AN ABLE PERSON FOR THE PLACE.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA SENATOR VANCE WILL DOUBTLESS BE RETURNED.

From North Carolina Senator Vance will doubtless be returned. It is understood that the present member of the house, George, stands a good prospect of being sent to the senate. He has held the position in the house longer than any member did from that state, and last year declined the nomination. He is one of the youngest members of the house, being but 35 years of age. From Pennsylvania it is probable that Cameron will be returned with little opposition, though it is not unlikely that the irrepressible Bayne may make a fight for the place. Bayne was an original Blaine man. Cameron probably was not, and Pennsylvania gave 80,000 majority for Blaine. It would probably be extremely annoying to Senator Butler, of South Carolina, to see the seat of his close personal friend, Don Cameron, occupied by Miller, who belabored him so mercilessly with the Hampton massacre in a political speech in the Forty-second congress.

FROM SOUTH CAROLINA SENATOR HAMPTON WILL PROBABLY COME BACK, WHILE FROM WISCONSIN THE OTHER CAMERON, THE PRESENT OCCUPANT OF THE CHAIR, WILL DOUBTLESS BE SENT BACK IF HE WILL ACCEPT.

WOOD-WORSHIPPERS.

REPUBLICAN CABINET MAKING FOR THE NEW REGIME.

CLEVELAND, O., November 16.—[Special to Kansas City Times.] "I don't believe," said John C. Thompson yesterday, "that Allen G. Thurman would accept a place in Cleveland's cabinet. It is not that he objects to serving in Cleveland's cabinet but he does not want any office. Mr. Thurman is getting quite old and is rather feeble and he wants to spend his declining years here in his old home in quiet and among his old friends and neighbors. No, I don't think Mr. Thurman would accept a cabinet position."

HOW IT WAS DONE.

SOME MORE THOUGHTS UPON THE SUBJECT OF REPUBLICAN DEFEAT. A St. Paul special to the Globe-Democrat says: Theodore Roosevelt of New York, passed through St. Paul today, en route to his cattle ranches on the Little Missouri, where he will remain until the holidays. Interviewed on presidential politics he said: "Sorry? Of course I am sorry! I suppose Cleveland is several to one. My friends and myself worked hard, earnestly and honestly for the election of Mr. Blaine, and as you'll see, we held New York city to all that could be expected of it. We held it, in fact, to the Garfield forces of 1880."

HOTEL ENVELOPES.

A FOSTER REGULATION OF INTEREST TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS AND THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. WASHINGTON, November 17.—The rule governing the disposal of undelivered letters sent from hotels has been heretofore to send them to the post office, or to the care of a private messenger to return to hotels. The rule was amended to-day by Postmaster-General Patton as follows: "Undelivered letters enclosed in envelopes which hotel cards are printed should not be returned to the mailing office unless such envelopes have written or printed thereon the words 'return to' in addition to the hotel card. Proprietors should omit the usual return requests from envelopes supplied to their guests, and the guests using such envelopes should be careful to designate the person to whom they are to be sent by their name in case they cannot be delivered."

CLEVELAND'S COURT.

HOW THE PRESIDENT ELECT IS HOLDING LEVY WITH CONGRATULATING FRIENDS. ALBANY, November 17.—Cleveland's calls to-day were numerous. There was a constant stream in and out of the executive chamber all day. The governor was accessible to most callers until late in the afternoon, when he retired to his private room for consultation with his cabinet. He was seen by Governor New Jersey, and Senator McPherson of that state, called to-day.

INTERNAL CALAMITY.

WASHINGTON, November 16.—The representatives of the three great Indian interoceanic transit projects are gathering here in anticipation of the meeting of congress. The Panama people are simply anxious to be alone. The Nicaraguan people want substantial recognition. The Tehuantepec people are willing to take anything they can get. James H. Eads, the father of the Tehuantepec scheme, went to London, last summer, to get some money. He is exhibiting quickly to New York capitalists a working model of his interoceanic ship railway, which cost him \$10,000 and occupies twenty feet of space. He is now arranging to exhibit it at New Orleans.

High Executive Clerkeny.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Planning and Loring, who became notorious a year or so ago on account of having acquired two or three millions of property as promoters of the scheme of dealing in margins on the board of directors of the Pan-American General Railway, are now on their way to New York to appear before the grand jury for fraudulent purposes in sending out circulars of their scheme known as "Fund W. T. Eads, the father of the Tehuantepec scheme, went to London, last summer, to get some money. He is exhibiting quickly to New York capitalists a working model of his interoceanic ship railway, which cost him \$10,000 and occupies twenty feet of space. He is now arranging to exhibit it at New Orleans."

Mexico's Troublesome Debt.

MEXICO, VIA GALVESTON, November 17.—The bill for the conversion of the English debt is extremely unpopular. Fears of a financial crisis are being excited, and cavalry and mounted police patrol the streets.

The Cholera in Paris.

PARIS, November 17.—Forty-four deaths from cholera in Paris yesterday. During the two hours ending noon to-day only four deaths of all kinds were in the hospital.

Where Was Waukesha Water?

WAUKESHA, Wis., November 17.—The Waukesha women in his heated tonight. Loss on building and stock, \$75,000; insurance, \$85,000. Seventy-five employees thrown out of employment.

GATTLE GLANS.

The First National Convention of American Stockmen.

Session Commenced Yesterday at St. Louis.

The Great Industry Fully Represented by Delegates.

The Day Consumed in Perfecting Organization.

And Receiving the Gratings of Distinguished Guests.

Board of Temporary Officers and Committees Appointed—Afternoon Spent in Recreation.

NATIONAL STOCKMEN.

ST. LOUIS, November 17.—The first national convention held in this country opening session this evening in the exposition building. Delegates were present representing nearly all the western states and territories, several eastern states, Mexico, England and Scotland. Col. Hunter of St. Louis, originator of the project, called the convention to order, stating the object of the gathering was for mutual benefit. He introduced Col. C. C. Rainwater of St. Louis, as temporary chairman. Thos. Sturges of Wyoming was made temporary secretary. Discussion then ensued upon the resolution of Gen. Curtis of New York, as to the method of making up committees on credentials and permanent organization, the western delegates contending for representation from each stock association, the eastern delegates contending for the former plan prevailed. The chairman then announced Governor Crittenden and Mayor Ewing who appeared with military escort, the governor leaning on the arm of General W. T. Sherman. Mayor Ewing was first introduced and thanked the delegates, and selecting St. Louis as the place of meeting and extended the hospitality of the corporation. Governor Crittenden followed, and as a welcome address of some length, recommending the proposed international trail from Red River in the north to Red River in the south. The convention reassembled at 8 o'clock, and after accepting an invitation from the Merchants Association, several public and private institutions to visit them, adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow morning, when permanent organization will be effected and real work begun.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

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BLAINE'S FAME.

LOCAL TESTIMONIALS OF ESTEEM AT HIS AUGUSTA HOME—HIS PLANS. AUGUSTA, Maine, November 17.—Augusta republicans, as a manifestation of their confidence in, and respect for Blaine, will serenade him at his residence to-morrow evening. There will be no organized procession, but a general gathering of citizens. Blaine has not fixed a house at the national capital, nor has he received any time for his domestic duties. He will probably spend the winter in Washington, but he has arranged to spend the first of December, stopping a few days in New York.

FIGHT DOGS.

THE PURSUIT OF THE MAYOR'S DOGS SET ASIDE IN THE COURTS. NEW YORK, November 17.—Judge Barrett, of the supreme court, this afternoon discharged John L. Sullivan and Alf Greenfield, charged with having made arrangements for a prize fight. The judge decided that there was nothing illegal in the agreement and the sporting exhibition will take place to-morrow night.

Affairs in China.

LONDON, November 17.—The Shanghai correspondent of the Times says: The Chinese government arranged for English and American vessels to run the French blockade of the Gulf of Tonkin. This morning Chinese officers as officers for the Chinese have arrived at Tien Tsin, forty-two more are expected. Thirty thousand Chinese soldiers crossed to St. John's Bay, and are going north during October. All boats in that neighborhood are now impressed to carry troops across the stream. The Chinese left the channel only 250 feet wide over Woon Yung Bar.

Adam Baldwin's Fees.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The collector of the treasury instructed the U. S. district attorney for the middle district of Alabama to bring suit against Richard Busted and Jacob Starwood, of that state, under the bond of Gen. Adam Baldwin, late consul general to Havana, to recover \$2,000 received by him as national fees, and alleged to have been illegally withheld.

Fires and Riots.

SAVANNAH, November 17.—An incendiary fire this morning, which originated in Free Lander & Co's warehouse, destroyed two blocks and a portion of two others. Loss, \$209,000 insurance, \$30,000.

Another Dakota Fire.

MILLERS FALLS, Nov. 17.—A fire this morning started in a bowling alley near the Grand hotel, and destroyed the stocks of business houses. Loss \$150; insurance about half.

Eight Men Drowned.

PICOT, November 17.—A crew of eleven wrecked on the coast of the island of Picot, stranded on Picot Island, while attempting to land in a life boat yesterday afternoon, during a northerly gale. Eight of them drowned.

Military Movements.

VIENNA, November 17.—Socialistic prints have been found in the kits of the soldiers of the engineer regiment at Olmutz. Fifty arrests followed.

Evidence That Gordon is Alive.

DONOLA, November 17.—Another letter has been received from Gen. Gordon, appointing Muller, of Donola, a Pacha and general.

L. J. Sheek Dead.

CINCINNATI, O., November 17.—Captain V. P. Sheek, a well known river man, died at Vesay, Ind., last night.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Joseph Cook, The Murderer of Leonard Rabl Lynched.

A Day of Tragedy at Blue Hill.

Indignant Citizens Assume the Law.

The Legal Officials Overpowered By the Mob.

And the Criminal Hunged to a Wind Mill.

The Sheriff's Timely Arrival Saves Cook from Immediate Death But He Will Die.

BLUE HILL LYNCHING.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE BEE. NEW YORK, November 17.—Joseph Cook, the murderer of Leonard Rabl, was lynched at this place about 4 o'clock this afternoon by a party of citizens. Cook's trial was in progress, and the course of the court gave currency to a popular suspicion that the murderer was not to be given that swift and summary punishment which the heated public feeling demanded. Shortly after 3 o'clock a recess was declared by the court, and the prisoner taken into the custody of the attending deputies. Immediately the people took alarm that Cook would be spirited away by the authorities for safe keeping. The outraged feelings of the community had already been stretched to their utmost tension, and the fear that such a course on the part of the officers may delay and possibly defeat that retributive justice which it was generally felt he merited, heightened public indignation to an uncontrollable pitch. A party of citizens quickly banded together, their ranks rapidly increasing with ready recruits from all quarters, and preconceived the capture and lynching of the criminal. Just as the officers banded with their charge into the jail the assault was made, and the officers, none too willing to defend their prisoner, were promptly overpowered. Cook was taken to a windmill on the outskirts of town and a rope fastened to his neck and passed over a beam of the derrick. Little ceremony was observed, the crowd being merely asked if he had anything to say, to which reply with an indifferent negative, he was hoisted from the ground. The rope was made fast below, and having the mill with its ghastly burden, the mob quietly dispersed. About ten minutes later the sheriff, justly apprised of the occurrence, arrived at the scene and cut the body down. Strange as his life was not totally extinct, and a physician being called who applied resuscitating remedies, the man being merely alive. Although at this hour (6 o'clock) Cook is still alive little hope is entertained of his recovery from the terrible strangulation to which he was subjected by the mob. Several internal hemorrhages which cannot be proved fatal.

CHEAP RATES TO CHICAGO.

KANSAS CITY, November 17.—Rebate tickets to Chicago were sold to-day at the regular office at St. Louis made by the Burlington and Chicago, and by the other lines. A railroad man expressed the opinion that one of the objects of the sweeping re-lease was to close up the brokers. The St. Louis rate is 61 1/2.

A DIVING ASSOCIATION INSOLVENT.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Confession of judgment for about \$5,000 entered against the diving park to-day. The management charged with having made arrangements for a prize fight and a receiver was appointed. The liabilities are estimated at \$15,000. It has property and franchises worth much more.

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OAKLAND FIRE BUGS.

RECONSTRUCTION TO DESTROY OAKLAND, NEB. SPECIAL TO THE BEE. OAKLAND, Neb., November 17.—Yesterday (Sunday) morning about 1 o'clock a. m., the entire town was awakened by the continuous rattling and whistling of the engine to the south-bound night freight train. People started up from their slumbers and upon looking out discovered that the large new building 48x80 feet, for stores below and for opera house and rink above, being built by Mr. Fred Uehling, was enveloped in flames and doomed to destruction. Those first on the scene found that any effort to extinguish the flames would be unavailing set to work to save the adjoining property. The building being very high, and of wood, it was with difficulty that the fire was kept from crossing the street, and only that the wind was favorable was this made possible. The engine arrived at the scene and Mr. Battershall's jewelry and music store on the south and Mr. J. A. Halberg's blacksmith shop and residence on the north, were entirely consumed. The goods in the latter named buildings were mostly removed in the usual damaged condition. The flames were stayed at Mr. August Fitzer's barber shop, which stood without four feet of the burning jewelry store, and was only saved by the most indomitable energy and deployment of a few men led by Charles Cull, Mr. Fitzer's building was somewhat damaged, but some material was insured. Mr. Uehling's building was not fully covered, but smaller material were mostly on the ground, and the loss will not exceed \$4,000 without any insurance. Mr. Battershall's loss about \$25,000, with \$9,000 insurance. Mr. Halberg's loss \$25,000, with \$9,000 insurance. Mr. Uehling's loss \$25,000, with \$9,000 insurance. Mr. Halberg's loss \$25,000, with \$9,000 insurance.

Weather To-day.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Upper Mississippi—Fair weather in the northern portion; local showers followed by fair weather in the southern portion; north to east winds, becoming variable in northern portion; slightly colder.

The Value of Straw.

Straw is regarded as valueless on the majority of farms—it is accused of robbing the soil of mineral water in excess, and the conflicting claims can scarcely be reconciled. Straw really takes from the soil valuable fertilizing material, and also returns it to the soil when composted or fed to stock, allowance of course being made for that which is used in the increased growth of the animal.

In every 100 pounds of straw there are from four to five pounds of ash, the ash containing potash, soda, magnesia, lime, phosphoric acid, sulphuric acid, silica, chlorine and sulphur. No nitrogen is found, as it is driven off when reducing the straw to ash, but when the straw decomposes in the compost heap the traces of nitrogen, with a proportion of carbon, are absorbed and partially retained. Of

WHEAT STRAW THE PROPORTION OF POTASH IS 0.40 PER CENT., WHILE BEAN STRAW CONTAINS POTASH AS LARGE A QUANTITY AS 2.50 PER CENT.; BUT WHILE THE BEAN STRAW IS THUS RICHER IN POTASH THAN THAT OF WHEAT THE LATTER CONTAINS SEVEN TIMES AS MUCH SILICA, WHICH, THOUGH NOT REALLY CONSIDERED VALUABLE AS A FERTILIZER, AS IT ALWAYS EXISTING IN THE SOIL, IS IN A CONDITION TO BE MORE READILY APPROPRIATED BY PLANTS WHEN RETURNED TO THE SOIL IN THE STRAW. BARLEY CONTAINS A LARGER PORTION OF POTASH THAN OATS, BUT OATS REQUIRE A GREATER QUANTITY OF SODA, AND YET THESE TWO MINERALS ARE VERY CLOSELY ALLIED. CORN FODDER CONTAINS 1.00 PER CENT. OF POTASH, WHILE PEAS CONTAIN 1.07. THIS INDICATES THAT CORN FODDER REQUIRES MORE POTASH THAN PEAS AND LESS THAN BEANS, WHICH CONTAIN MORE THAN DOUBLE THE PROPORTION IN PEAS. THIS IS CONTRARY TO THE GENERAL OPPOSITION THAT BEANS AND PEAS FEED ALIKE ON THE SAME MATTER, AS THEY ARE SHOWN, IN NOTICING THE PROPORTIONS OF LIME REQUIRED BY EACH, TO BE RATHER DISSIMILAR. BEAN STRAW, WHICH EXCEEDS IN POTASH, IS CONSIDERED A LIME CROP ALSO; BUT WHILE THE CORP OF BEAN STRAW PER 100 POUNDS CONTAINS 1.35 PER CENT. OF LIME, THE PERCENTAGE OF LIME IN PEAS STRAW IS 1.86, THIS DEMONSTRATING THAT THE ONE PREFERS POTASH AND THE OTHER LIME. THIS DIFFERENCE BETWEEN PEAS AND BEANS EXISTS IN THE SEEDS ALSO, AS THE BEANS CONTAIN MORE POTASH THAN PEAS, THOUGH THE LIME EXISTS IN EACH IN NEARLY THE SAME QUANTITY.

Oats are supposed to be exhausting to the soil, but while the straw is really richer in potash than that of wheat, the grain of wheat exceeds the grain of oats largely in nearly all the mineral elements, while the grain of buckwheat is deficient in nearly everything that composes the ash as compared with wheat.

As straw thus possesses value according to the amount of mineral matter it extracts from the soil, it is plain that when it is sold or removed from the farm it carries away a certain proportion of the elements derived therefrom. The process of growth, and a farm can be impoverished as easily by the removal of products that are considered valueless as by the removal of those that find a ready sale in the market. It may correctly be claimed that there is nothing produced but which may be put to some purpose. Straw should be utilized for feeding, as it is considered excellent when fed in connection with grain; and when used for bedding it should be cut fine, to admit of rapid decomposition. The whole stocks, being composed largely of silica, do not become fit for plant food until after a great length of time, but when cut into pieces the moisture and heat act quickly and soon disintegrate it. All kinds of straw are therefore valuable, and if severable kinds of straw mixed together in the same compost heap a better fertilizing material will be obtained than from any one kind separately.

A Republican View of the Presidential Election.

Philadelphia Ledger.

What kind of administration there will be in our countrymen good warrant to expect from him (Cleveland)? There are sound reasons for assuming that it will be among the best we have had, so far as executive ability and honor extend. In thinking over that part of the subject it is best for all of us to set aside all notions derived one way or the other from the acerbities and bitterness of an election canvass and get down, or up, to the plain common sense of the case. First, Mr. Cleveland is a sensible man, he is a strong-willed man, and the whole of his public career has shown a firm set in the direction of good government. It was this that made him sought for as mayor of Buffalo, when he was elected by the independent voters of that city; it was this that caused him to be elected for the governorship of New York, to which office he was elected by an independent revolt against objectionable party methods; and it was this that gave him prominence in the democratic Chicago convention as its most available nominee for the presidency. Down to this time there is no reasonable dispute that his course as a mayor of Buffalo was a successful one, and that his governorship of his state has been largely to the public benefit. Before he held any office, beginning in boyhood, his reputation given by his employers, confirmed by his neighbors, by his partners in his profession, by those who had business relations with him, was that it was his earnest endeavor to seek what was right, and that he had always the courage to stand firmly by his rightful convictions. Now is there any valid reason to expect that a man so built up as to his public duty has changed? We know of none, and firmly believe that if the final count shall show that he is elected he will administer the duties of the chief executive office to the best advantage of the people of the whole country.

2,000 overcoats to be closed out cheap at Polack's, 1316 Farnam street. n14 2t

MISS PIERO HAS MOVED HER DRESS MAKING ROOMS TO 117 NORTH FIFTEENTH, WHERE LADIES WILL FIND ALL THE LATEST IMPROVED STYLES; DRESSES FIT BY THE GENUINE TAYLOR SYSTEM. n15 3t

STEINWAY & SONS Pianos, the leading piano of the world.

E. EDHOLM & ERICKSON, Sole Agents, opposite P. O.

The Grace Music Sunday School are preparing to have a Thanksgiving service on Thanksgiving Day, at which time each scholar will bring a gift to be distributed to the poor.

Music Book and Sheet Music at lowest prices at Edholm & Erickson's, opposite P. O.

For rent—Corner store, brick building, Sixteenth and Webster streets; also store in new block next to the corner. Enquire of John H. Erick, Sixteenth and Webster. n4t

If you want good flour Get Christian's Superlative AT HEIMRODS, 13 3t

New Stock of Gold Headed Cans at EDHOLM & ERICKSON, opposite P. O. n5 4t

MORNDAY MARGINS.

The Opening Week on the Chicago Markets.

A Poor Showing for Cattle all Around.

Hogs Fairly Active to Steady.

Several Influences conspire to Depress Wheat.

All Corn Options Low and Easier.

Oats in Moderate Demand and Steady—Provisions Take a Sympathetic Drop.

OMAHA MARKETS.

Special telegram to THE BEE.

CATTLE.

CHICAGO, November 17.—Among the arrivals there were about 160 cars of westerns and 15 cars which would leave from 4:00 to 5:00 o'clock on sale out of the 8,000 fresh receipts. The general market was slow, especially on natives. Advices from the seaboard, both on the domestic and export account were rather unfavorable, so that this branch of trade was rather neglected. Dressed beef operators and canned and city butchers were operating in a limited way. The best fat cattle may be quoted around about 5 7/8 @ 2 1/2; Christmas steers at \$6.75 @ 6.80, while choice steers of 1300 to 1400 pounds not bring over \$5.50 @ 5.60, and fair top good steers around \$4.25 @ 4.30. There was a fair supply of stockers and feeders, but there were scarcely any country buyers present, and little or no business transacted. The sales of western cattle were, 215 Wyoming, 1223 pounds, \$3.12 1/2; 312 Wyoming-Texas, 200, \$3.85.

HOGS.

The general market was active, and prices a shade stronger, the strength being mainly on good medium and medium packers, and on those more numerous than usual. Prices were steady, but the range was not at all general, for the best heavy made just the same prices as on Saturday, and were rather weak. Common and rough packers sold around about \$4.25 @ 4.30, and best packers \$4.50 @ 4.65, and best heavy \$4.70 @ 4.75, the best New England steers are selling at the latter prices. Heavy grades, including 200 and 350 pounds, \$4.00 @ 4.10; light grades, 160 and 210 pounds, \$4.25 @ 4.30; mixed, 230 and 200 pounds, \$4.30 @ 4.50.

WHEAT.

Trading was slack on change to-day, and the course of values in wheat was quite steadily downward within 3/4. The most depressing influences were free receipts to day and expected large ones to-morrow. More outside orders than usual were received, about equally divided between long and short sides. There opened quiet at a fractional decline. Wheat was fairly active, but of a scaling character. The free receipts and liberal selling brought about an easy feeling, all futures declining until 3:30, when a slight recovery of the morning. A reported break in freight rates from 25 down to 10c weakened the market and helped the decline. No. 2 spring quoted at 74 1/2 @ 75 1/4.

CORN.

opened easy at a decline of 1/2c from Saturday and moderately steady to the end. The upward move occurred while the downward one was in progress from the outside points. Expected large receipts for the week were received, about equally divided between long and short sides. There opened quiet at a fractional decline. There were no unsatisfying influences. Trading was fairly active, but of a scaling character. The free receipts and liberal selling brought about an easy feeling, all futures declining until 3:30, when a slight recovery of the morning. A reported break in freight rates from 25 down to 10c weakened the market and helped the decline. No. 2 spring quoted at 74 1/2 @ 75 1/4.

OATS.

were in moderate demand and about steady, the options this side of May being a little better than nominal at quotations.

CALCULATIONS.

Wheat easier, 7 1/2c; Corn, 72 1/2c; December, 37 1/2c; January, 35 1/2c; February, 3