New Ulm Review.

BRANDT & WEDDENDORF, Publishers. MINNESOTA NEW ULM.

Cornell has 1,174 students, 132 of whom are ladies. The attendance is the largest in the history of the institution.

Baltimore has 2,000 boats and 10,000 men engaged in oyster dredging, who take annually from Chesapeake Bay 8,000,000 bushels of the succulent bivalve.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska has decided that when usurious interest has been paid by the borrower he can recover double the amount of interest so paid.

An English paper tells its readers that "Harrison seems to be elected to the Federal Presidency but Mr. Depew will be president of the Hudson River Division."

After the first of next January the mode of inflicting capital punishment in New York state will be by electricity, as a substitute for the barbarism of hanging.

The Chicago and Northwestern railroad bridge across the Missouri at Sioux City, Iowa, has been opened to traffic. It was formally opened with appropriate exercises December

An attempt will be made this winter to have the Illinois legislature submit a constitutional amendment to the people prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors.

An old ledger of the sixteenth century has been resurrected at Edinburgh, Scotland. At the top of the inside board the book-keeper inscribed the words: "God blis this buik and keip me and it honest."

Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulation of wealth in the United States, which is equal to one-third of the daily accumulation of all mankind outside the United States.

The ice palace at St. Paul, Minn., the coming winter will be an elaborments are 212 by 252 feet, and the maze, which will be the most intricate yet built in connection with an J. E. Lind on the bridge over the Sioux river ice palace, covers about 100 feet struck him on the head with a slugshot while square. One tower will be 40 feet the other seized him by the throat, but he nuare. One tower will be 40 feet in diameter and 110 feet high.

The meanest man in Kansas has been found. He lives in Reno county, and in writing to the treasurer of Sedgwick county he used a postal card that had done duty once before, spending nearly three hours in effacing the old address, postmark and message. The postal is to be framed and hung in the treasurer's office.

and the expenditures for the last fiscal year \$260,000,000 in round numbers, it costs \$4.20 a year per head of population, straight-haired, woolly-haired, flaxen haired and baldheaded, to run the government and enjoy the liberty which we all swear is tyranny when the other follows get the offices.

A large chicken hawk, a few days ago, flew down into the yard of a citizen of Cartersville, Ga., in the thickliest settled portion of the town. Seizing its prey, a good sized chicken it was preparing to bear it off in its talons when a lad of the family rushed to the scene with a broom and with a blow, broke the prowler's wings. It attempted to fly, but failing, darted into the dwelling, where it was soon caught.

Mrs. Kate Chase has almost dropped out of public notice during the last few years. She is still as brilliant in conversation, as beautiful in manners, and exquisitely cultivated as in the old days when she was the proud daughter of the chief justice of the United States, the unrivaled queen of Washington society, whose good word was a passport to social recognition. Her ambitious marriage with the young millionaire Rhode Island senator was the begining of all her subsequent troubles. She was so much superior to him in mind, manners, and in everything which makes human beings superior

THE NEWS RESUME.

The Cream of the News Gleaned From the Latest Associated Press Telegrams.

About Washington.

Action has been taken by Secretary Whitney which leaves no doubt as to the policy of of this government with regard to the case of the American steamer Haytian Republic, recently seized at Port an Prince, Hayti. The release of the vessel has been demanded through proper diplomatic channels, and if the demand is not complied with within a reasonable period of time steps will be taken to enforce it. With this end in view, Secretary Whitney sent taken to the service of the secretary whitney sent taken only investigation. reasonable period of time steps will be taken to enforce it. With this end in view, Secretary Whitney sent telegraphic instructions to Rear Admiral Gerhardi, commandment of the New York navy yard, to have the ships Richmond, Galena and Yantic prepared for sea as rapidly as possible. The position taken by this government is understood to be that as the Haytian authorities deferred the ambitration of the case to this government, they are virtually bound by its decision, and that when they were informed by this government that they had no legal right to seize and detain the Haytian Republic they should have accepted the situation and reshould have accepted the situation and re

The Casualty Calendar.

The central state normal school building in Lock Haven, Pa., was totally destroyed by fire. One hundred boarding students, most of whom were in the building at the time, were safely removed. The building was of brick, four stories high and cost \$150 The amount of the insurance is said to be small. The total number of students in attendance was over two hundred. Many of them lost their books, clothes and valu-

An accident occurred on the Dudley branch of the Huntington & Broadtop railroad in Pennsylvania whereby more than a dozen persons were seriously injured. The more seriously injured are Mrs. Allen Black, John Dougherty, John Bollinger, Ed. F. Gould, Misses Lizzie and Mary Laster of Dudley, all of whom received dangerous internal injuries and painful cuts about their faces from the broken car windows.

Norman, the seven-year-old son of the late auditor, L. O. Storla, of Moorhead, Minn., has been missing. When last seen he was playing shinny on the ice on the Red river. It is believed he fell in one of the numerous It is believed he fell in one of the numerous open places in the ice and was drowned. One small boy who played with Norman said he sawhim in the morning and that his clothes were wet and full oficicles. It is thought that the boy telling this story knows more about the lost boy but fears to tell, thinking he will be blamed. There is little hope that Noman Storla will ever be seen again alive.

Talk About People.

Madame De Forest, an aunt of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, has suddenly disappeared. Her relatives and friends have vainly endeavored to locate her, but she does not reply to any of the letters sent to her, if, indeed, she receives them. It is feared she has entered a convent and destroyed her identity by assuming another name. She was ever a devout Catholic.

Mr. Phelps, the American minister, at teded the banquet of the Turners company in London. In replying to the toast of "Our Visitors," Mr. Phelps said that the great and everlasting ties that bound England and and everlasting ties that bound England and America depends upon the great heart of the two peoples. Treaties were of small consequence and diplomacy had seen its best days. It was upon the sentiment of the people that the harmony of the two countries most depended. Mr. Phelps was much applauded, Sir Charles Tupper also responded to the toast.

Petty Criminalities.

A robbery of \$240,000 has been discovered in the government deposit bank at Madrid, Spain. The robbers are unknown, and the ly fixed.

succeeded in shaking them off and crying for help, when the villians left without any booty.

An attempt was made in Brandon, Manitoba to circulate a petition asking for clemency for Webb, the wife murderer, under sentence to hang Dec. 29, but met with little success. The prisoner takes the matter cool ly, and appears resigned to his fate.

The case of the state of Iowa, vs. Mrs. Julia Billings, growing out of sensational Kingsley-Billings murder case at Waverly last winter, has been transferred to the Waterloo (Blackhawk) district, in answer to an application for a change of venue on the ground of popular prejudice.

In a cheap restaurant in Bermondse; street in London, a man made an unpro voked attack upon the landlord's daughter Say the population is 62,500,000 and the expenditures for the last fisthe Ripper.'

Frank Knoblock a pro minent German and the treasurer of the International Brewing company, of Buffalo, N. Y., is found to be \$3,250 short in his accounts. Knobloch's sureties will be called on for the amount of the shortage. The brewing company says it does not desire to prosecute Knoblock, and it is likely that the matter will be dropped.

About two weeks ago 20 of the leading business men of Coldwater, Kansas, went business men of Coldwater, Kansas, went down into the Indian territory on a hunting expedition. Word has been received that the whole party has been captured near Camp Supply and are now awaiting transportation to Wichita, where they will be held to answer the charge of trespassing in the Indian terri-

A White Cap notice was left at Thomas A White Cap notice was left at Thomas Casey's saloon at Lima, Ohio notifying him that unless he vacated the building within twenty-four hours it would be burned to the ground. Casey did not heed the warning, and one night the building was burned. The White Caps left notices at several other salving at Capacia, treatment. loons to take warning at Casey's treatment and leave the town.

Inspector Byrnes of New York, received a dispatch from Chili, stating that Gerald F. Hanson, alias William A. Bush, had been arrested in Santiago for embezzling money from the firm of Butler, Stillman & Hubbard, lawyers at 54 Wall street. The crime was committed ten years ago, and the amount stolen is said to be \$35,000. Requisition papers will be forwarded to Chili and the prisoner brought to New York.

John Martin, an engineer of Chicago mar John Marcin, an engineer of chicago mar-ried, fell desperately in love with Mrs. W. S. Merrill, his landlady, and knowing that his love was unrequitted, shot her and then killed himself. B. W. Merrill and his wife have kept the boarding house for several years. Among their boarders was Martin, and ever since his arrival in the house, over year ago, he has professed the greatest ove for Mrs. Merrill. His importunities at last became unbearable, and so she advised him to leave. After pleading with her not to send him away, and finding her de-termined he shot her and then himself. Mrs. Merrill died in the afternoon.

David L. Fotheringham, the Adams Express messenger, who was robbed of \$35,, 000 by Frederick Witrock, in October, 1885and who was arrested for complicity in the affair, settled with the express com-pany at St. Louis for \$8,300. After the rob-bery Fotheringham was held a prisoner at the Southern hotel for three weeks, and subto the animal creation, that unhappiness was the natural and certain result of such a union.

below rectain a prisoner at the Southern hotel for three weeks, and subsequently indicted and placed in jail. The trial of Witrock established the messenger's innocence. He sued for \$60,000 and received a judgement for \$20,000. This was cut

down by the court to \$12,000. The express company showed an inclination to fight farther, but finally compromised on \$8,300, which was paid to Fotheringham. \$8,300, which was paid to Fotheringham. In the trial of John H. Bauereisen, chief of the alleged Burlington dynamite conspirators, the jury panel was completed at Geneva, Ill. John Alexander Bowles, who it is said, was a conspirator and one of the squealers, was put on the witness stand as the first and most important witness. Bowles testified that he went to work as an engineer for the Burlington March 22, 1888, and was persuaded to quit by his brother April 4. He joined the Brotherhood and was employed by Bauereisen to buy dynamite and place it on the tracks, and also to buy vitriol and ammonia to put in water tanks and dose engines.

and dose engines.

"I have been sleeping with a corpse for three days without knowing it," said a tramp to William Steele a milkman, living on the Scotch Plains road near Plainfield, N. J. A hay barrack, owned by Steele, had been the tramp's bed for several nights, and every time below days or got up he noticed that a time he lay down or got up he noticed that a strange bedfellow lay by his side seemingly sound asleep. Then he found that the stran-ger was dead, and that he had evidently been so all the time. County Physician Westcott was notified. Underaker Patrick Casey removed the corpus to the moveme in Casey removed the corpse to the morgue in Plainfield. On the body was a paper bearing the name "Wm. Taylor." A sailor's jacket, marked "Dauntless" was one of the dead man's garments. The man's arm and hands were tatoed. The tramp is under arrest.

It seems that the disturbances at Bevier Mo., where the serious riot occurred on the night of the 5th, are by no means settled. It is said that when any of the strikers at Bevier go elsewhere to work they are refused work if it is known that they come from Bevier and belong to the labor confederation there. As long as the strike is continued at Bevier these strikers receive support from the state strikers receive support from the state state refuses to interfere armed men will go to Bevier, and the people will soon have more men killed there than they will be willing to buy coffins for. The disarming of both sides at Bevier seems to be a hard thing to do. Gen. Jamison says the only way it can be done is for the governor to declare the town under martial law. A later dispatch says Gov. Moorhouse has ordered out the militia Gov. Moorhouse has ordered out the militia Harry Nowak, a peddler, aged 25 years, was stabbed and killed at New York by

was stabbed and killed at New York by Giovani Genoa, a workman in a shoe store which Nowak had entered, and who had gotten into a quarrel with the peddler. He became enraged because Nowak spoke to the 12-year-old daughter of Genoa's employer, and chuckled her under the chin saying, "You are a pretty child." Genca seized a hammer and attacked Norwak. Then, throwing the hammer away he caught up a shoemaker's knife and stabbed Nowak three times, twice in the neck, severing the jugular vein, and once in the heart. Nowak ran out of the door and fell dead. The police are hunting for Genoa.

P. B. Long of Georgetown, Ohio, has re-

P. B. Long of Georgetown, Ohio, has received a White Cap warning, addressed to the citizens of Georgetown. As usual, it is written in red ink, with a picture of whips drawn at the top of the letter. The warning reads as follows: To the Citizens of Georgetown: We want to say now that if they don't out want to say now, that if they don't quit making threats of what they will do if we come to your town we want to say now, we will burn every house in the place. The exhibition of the night of the 3d (court house fire) is not to be thought of in connection mre) is not to be thought of in connection with what we will do, for we must succeed at any cost. So take warnings and you will have less use for your engines. The letter is dated at Mount Oreb, which is believed to be the center of the White Caps organization,

ts signature is similar to that of the other

letters received.

For a number of months past the night trains on the Illinois Central have been fired on from a point near Storm Lake, Iowa, and one night Brakeman Ed. Wright was shot, narrowly escaping a fatal wound, this frightened the culprits, who, betraying themselves by their actions, were arrested by Special Detective Smith. The offenders were two boys, Charles Blake, aged nineteen, and George Smith, aged fourteen. They immediately confessed their guilt, but each charges that the other fired the shot that struck Wright. Since the arrest they have taken the matter calmly, and give no reason but a desire for 'fun' Blake's home is at Storm Lake and he belongs to a respectable and well-to-do family. Smith lives in Sioux Falls, Dak., and has been visiting Blake. The railway company has an intention of making an example of the boys and demand the greatest punishment allowed by law.

Foreign Gleanings

The hope that the man arrested in Kentucky would prove to be the much sought Tascott, the supposed murderer of the late A. J. Snell of Chicago, has been dashed by the receipt of a telegram from Lyons saying that the suspected prisoner has been released

The German reichstag adjourns on Dec. 15 and will reassemble about the middle of January. The Critical situation in East Africa, where the Arabs are effectually wiping out the German colonists and clearing the territory of every vestige of the German regime will force more ample explanations of Germany's policy than the chancellor intended. Count Herbert Bismarck, since his return from Friedrichsruhe, has maintained a reserve regarding the plans of his father, giving evasive replies to the "feelers" privately put to him by friends in the reichstag. It is reported that the chancellor may yet relieve Count Herbert of the responsibility of mak-ing explanations and come himself to the reichstag to disclose his scheme for the restoration of German influence.

Other News Jottings.

A meteoric stone, weighing about 140 bounds, has been found near Ellsworth, Wis., twelve miles from Red Wing, Minn. It has evidently fallen very recently, as the ground under it was covered with fresh leaves. It is of a whitish appearance, somewhat resem bling alum.

Judge Rucker is reported as having said: This matter between Blackburn and myself is at an end, for I have received letters from all over the country, and, after giving them my earnest consideration. I have come to the conclusion that Blackburn's last letter was really an apology, which puts an end to the

Roger C. Spooner of Madison has been designated by the governor of Wisconsin; Hon. Charles Beardsley of Burlington by the governor of Iowa, and Capt. W. M. Braden of St. Paul by the governor of Minnesota to represent these states on the committee on civic organizations in the inauguration cere-monies at Washington on the 4th of March.

Advices from the Indian Territory says that the interior department has notified the Cherokees, that the Cherokee Strip is the property of the United States, and that the Indians have no right to lease it. The strip contains 6,000,000 acres of grazing land Recently the Cherokee legislature, sitting at Tanlequan, passed a bill leasing the strip to a stock syndicate at \$200,000 yearly for five

Dr. Nathan R. Gorter docketed suit in th superior court of Baltimore against Robert Garrett, claiming \$30,000. The suit is stated to be based on a claim for \$25,000 for proto be based on a claim for \$25,000 for professional services during his trip, around the world. Dr. Gorter was with Mr. Garrett for eight months, and his bill, before being presented for payment, was submitted to two eminent physicians of who agreed that it was a proper charge. The bill was refused payment hence the suit.

ment, hence the suit. A foot ball game at the naval academy at Annapolis between the naval students and the St. John's college team was played with much excitement but at its close a very unusual scene occurred. About thirty college boys, ranging in age from twelve to twenty, grouped together and showed their delight at the second defeat that their club had given at the second deteat that their rub had given the cadets this season. The cadets were an-gered by the same result, and, maddened by the college cries and taunts of opponents, about one hundred of the former formed in a solid phalanx and marched down and at-tacked the college boys and a regular battle

State Dairymen's Association.

At the annual meeting of the State Dairy men's Association at Faribault, Minn., Mr. John F. Ames, of Northfield, said: He believed the dairy cow was the salvation of John F. Ames, of Northfield, said: Hebelieved the dairy cow was the salvation of many Minnesota farms. Care should be exercised in the feed of the cow. She should also be treated considerately. No dog had yet been invented suitable to drive dairy wows. The cow's feed in winter should consist of good hay, sheaf oats, some ensilage perhaps, and plenty of warm water. She should not be kept in a place where water will freeze. It is a good scheme to have a well in or near the barn where the water can be pumped and distributed to the cows without turning them out. It doesn't pay to kick a cow or strike her with the milking stool. It causes a decrease in the quantity of milk. He would not classify a cow as a good cow, which would not nether owner \$60 a year.

"Do you notice any peculiar odor about the milk when you are feeding ensilage?!" asked Dairy Commissioner Ives.

"No, none whatever," said Mr. Ames.

A long series of questions followed on the proper feed for the cow, and then Mr. C. Le Vesconte, of Hastings, an importer and breeder of Jersey cattle, gave a talk on "Ropy Milk." The speaker simply related his experience, without suggesting any remedy, for he said he had seen in none of the books or papers an explanation of the trouble.

J. H. Monrad, of Chicago then read a paper on the "Daries of America as Compared with Those of Europe." Mr. Monrad is a German and a jolly good fellow, who is the life of the party when the convention is not in session. He thought that the best creamery men in Europe might learn to hustle a little from Americans, while Americans might learn from forcing and the strike the strike the strike the side of the party when the convention is not in session.

Europe might learn to hustle a little from Americans, while Americans might learn from foreigners attention to details. Cheese is more of a feature in dairy work in Europe, and a demand is made for it by making a large variety of the goods to suit all tastes. He would not speak against the factories, but he thought the best results could be attained in grained in the state of the tained in private factories. Co-operative creameries in Denmark are worked quite successfully. He advised that the buttermaker in large dairies be given a share of the profits—let him have an interest in the business. He then read an extract from his diary written in Holland, in which he described a creamery in Holland, which were in Holland, which was a combination of sta-ble and dairy, so clean that the cheese were being cured in the same room where the cows

The paper was one of the most entertaining of the session. It was followed by a talk by A. Van Hammert on dehorning cattle.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Chairman Lampman, of the resolution com-mittee, read the following report, which was adopted by sections: We reassert all the main planks in the plat-form heretofore adopted by the territorial alliance. Believing that the entire financial system of our nation is controlled in the in-terests of capitalists, we therefore emphatically condemn the organization of trusts and combinations for unnaturally raising prices of manufactured articles, reducing values of farm products, monopolizing transportation and improperly controlling our God-given

fuel supply; second, again recognizing the direful effect of usury as practiced, we ask for the passage of strict usury laws. Resolved, That we ask the council and house of representatives to pass a bill making it unlawful and a penal offense to manufacture, import or sell intoxicating liquor in the Territory of Dakota, believing that such a law would be of incalcuable benefit and to the interest and happiness of all the people of Dakota. Third—Believing the people of North and South Dakota will be soon called upon to take action in framing and adopting constitutions for their respective states, we deem it of great importance that the people, especially the farmers of Dakota, be fully alive to the importance of standing ready and united to see that the framing of those constitutions be entrusted to tried and true men who will engrafe into said constitutions the right of the people to control all covers. the right of the people to control all corpora-tions which may use or are using the right of eminent domain.

Whereas, we have noticed with alarming so-licitude that under the present system a vot-ing corruption and fraud is possible, and very often practiced to the detriment of the peoples right. We do most emphatically arge the engrafting into the constitution the imperative provision adopting principles known as the Australian system of voting; we also favor the control, ownership and working of mineral lands by the government; we respectfully recommend that the convention put itself on record as opposed to the government selling any more coal land, and ties to parties desiring to work the same on conditions prescribed by the government for the equal privileges of all. We deem it for the best interests of the people of the North-

Resolved, That North Dakota be admitted to the Union as soon as practicable under the constitution to be framed by her people, and that the dividing line be the seventh standard parallel.

Resolved, That we extend the right hand of fellowship to the Knights of Labor in the territory and invite their co-operation in re-lieving the farmer and laborer from the burdens and oppressions under which they now

Resolved, That all officers of the territory appointed by the president should receive no compensation, direct or indirect, than that provided by the general government.

Resolved, That we believe the alliance work

has been directed under the present management in an able and satisfactory manner, and that we heartily endorse this action. The following additional resolutions, upor which the committee was divided, were re-

ported without recommendation: First, that exemption laws should be modified and limited; second, that a law be enacted making notes and contracts void when obtained through fraud though in the hands of innocent parties; third, that the executive committee be requested to take steps to insure the dissemination among the people of Dakota of information concerning the work of the legislature; fourth, the members of this committee from South Dakota, believing that there are not sufficient safeguards in the Sioux Edlis constitution to fully protect us against corporate greed, we favor the framing of a new constitution.

The second and third resolutions were adopted and the fourth laid on the table. After discussion I S. Lampman introduced a resolution requesting the legislature to devise some means to assist destitute farmers who had no crop this year to secure seed wheat for next spring; carried. For the place of the next annual meeting Aberdeen, Redfield, Watertown and Huron were placed n nomination Aberdeen was chosen

Proposed Union with Canada,

Representative Butterworth of Ohio is very enthusiastic for commercial union between this country and Canada. He has devoted much thought to this subject, and has formed a definite plan by which he thinks that this union can be accomplished. This plan he has embodied in the following joint resolutions which he introduced in the house

Whereas, The citizens of the dominion of Canada are one with us in race, lineage, his-tory and tradition; and, whereas, the re-sources of the two countries supplement each other, and the arteries of commerce, both nataral and artificial, are so interlocked and mutually dependent upon each other that they ought to constitute a single system, to be one and inseparable; and whereas, the commercial relations between the United States and the dominion of Canada are, and have been, strained and unnaturally cramped and in a measure paralyzed, owing to the inability of the two governments to establish such a system of international trade and com-merce between them as is essential to meet the requirements of the situation; and whereas, the conditions and relations before re-ferred to, as also the geography of the two countries, suggest the impossibility of a just and permanent settlement of the controver-sies pertaining to the fisheries, bounderies and transcontinental trades, except by blending ofefforts, and interests, under one governmental system, and point logically to the necessity and probability of a unity and assimilation

etween the two nations under

between the two nations under one government; and whereas, the bonds of sympathy resulting from kinship, race, language, tradition and substantial identity of governmental systems, together with a community of interests, based upon commerce and its aids and agencies, are of such a character that such union and assimilation is being discussed and favorably considered by the citizens of both nations, and, inasmuch as it is believed that its early consummation would be of great advantage to all citizens and subjects of the two countries, provided the same can be attained in a manner cousistent alike with the honor and dignity of the United States and Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada. Therefore, with a view to aid in the consummation of what is herein before suggested, be it.

view to aid in the consummation of what is herein before suggested, be it.

Resolved, That the president be and is hereby authorized and empowered to invite negotiations looking to the assimilation and unity of the people of the Dominion of Canada and the United States under one government, such unity and assimilation to be based upon the admission of the several provinces of the dominion or any one of them provinces of the dominion or any one of them into the union of states upon the same terms and equality with the states now composing the union, and the assumption by the United States of the indebtedness of the Dominion of Canada, or a just proposition thereof, and such other equitable terms and conditions as justice to the high contracting parties may demand.

Resolved. That, with a view to such negotiaresolved. That, with a view to such negotiation, the president invite the appointment of commissioners by the government of Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada to consider the wisdom and expediency of settling all controversies and difference which now exist between the two governments, growing out of the fisheries or otherwise, by such a union and assimilation as is herein-before suggested, either as to the whole or any province of several provinces of said dominion, such negotiations to be conducted with due regard to the amicable relations which obtain between Great Britain and the United States and the obligations imposed thereby

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red, \$1.05¼@1.05¾; eleva-tor, \$1.06¾@1.07¼; No. 1, white, \$1.06½; No. 1, red, \$1.14; Barley—No. 1, Canadian 87@88c; Corn—No. 2, 46@46½; elevator, 87@88c.; Corn—No. 2, 46@46½; elevator, 47@47½; ungraded mixed, 37@37½; No. 2, white, 47@47½; steamer mixed, 44@45¾. Oats—No. 2, white, 34@34½c.; mixed Western, 30@36c.; white do 33@40c.; No. 2, Chicago, 32c.; Eggs, Western, 22½@23c. Lard Western steam. \$8.50. Butter—Western dairy, 14@24c.; Western creamery, 20@31c. Cheese—Western, 10@1134 heese-Western, 10@11%.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring, \$1.04@1.04%; No. 3, 95@98c.; No. 2, red, \$1.04@1.04%. Corn—No. 2, 34½c. Oats—No. 2, 25½. Rye—No. 2, 51c. Barley—No. 2, nominal. Flax seed—No. 1, \$1.53. Prime Timothy seed—\$1.51@-1.52. Mess pork per bbl. \$13.50@13.62½. Lard, per 100 lbs. \$8.07½@8.10; Short rib sides (loose) \$7@7.05; dry salted shoulders, (boxed) \$7@7.12½; short clear sides, (boxed) \$7.37½@7.50; Whisky distiller's furnished (150xed) \$1@1.12½; snort clear sides, (boxed) \$7.37½@7.50; Whisky distiller's furnished goods, per gal \$1.20. Sugar cut loaf, 8@85%c; granulated, 7½c; standard "A" 7½c. Butter, fancy Elgin creamery 30@32c; choice Western, 25@27c.; dairies 24@25c; good to choice 22@23c. Eggs, 21.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—No. 1, hard, Dec., \$1.20, Jan., \$1.21, May, \$1.28, track, \$1.21-2; No. 1, Northern, Dec., \$1.09½, Jan., \$1.10, May, \$1.16%, track, Dec.,\$1.09½,Jan.,\$1.10, May,\$1.16¾, track,\$1.12-5; No. 2, Northern, Dec.,\$1.02. Jan.,\$1.03, May,\$1.09½, track,\$1.02-5. Flour—Patents, sacks to local dealers, \$6.50@6.65; patents to ship, sacks in carlots, \$6.40@6.65; in barrels, \$6.65@6.75; delieved at New England points, \$7.15@7.35; New York points,\$7.05@7.25; delievered at Philadelphia and Baltimore. \$7@7.20; bakers' here, \$4.50@5.35; superfine,\$3@4.35; red dog, sacks,\$1.60-@1.65; red dog, barrels, \$1.80@1.85. Bran and shorts—\$11@11.50. Corn—choice new 28@29e; with a poorer quality at 26@26½e.; Oats, 25@31c. Oats, 25@31c.

ST. PAUL. Wheat .- No. 1, hard, \$1.20; No. 1. North-Wheat.—No. 1, hard, \$1.20; No. 1. Northern, \$1.12; No. 2, Northern, \$1.04. Corn, No. 2, old 33c.; sample 30c. Oats, No. 2. mixed, 27c.; No. 2, white 28c.; No. 3, 27c. Barley, No. 2, 60@63c.; No. 3, 52@55c.; No. 4, 45@53c. Rye No. 2, 52c. Ground feed, \$13.50. Corn meal, unbolted, \$13.50. Bran, bulk, \$12.50; Hay, No. 1, \$5.50. No. 1, upland prairie, \$6. Dressed hogs, \$5.75. Flax seed, \$1.45. Timothy seed, \$1.30. Cover seed, \$1.45. Eggs, 22c. Butter choice creamery 30c.; extra dairy, 23@25c.; choice creamery 30c.; extra dairy, 23@25c.; good to choice, dairy, 16,@18c.; packing stock. 12c. Cheese, fancy 12@12½c.; fine 11@11½c.; skims, 6@7½c. Potatoes, 30@ c per bu.; sweet potatoes, Jerseys, \$4.50@ Muscatine. \$3.75@4; Wool unwashed 16@18c, per lb.; washed 20@21c per lb. MILWAUKEE.

Flour.—steady. Wheat, firm; cash, 96%c; January, 98c; May, \$1.04\\(\frac{1}{2}\). Corn dull; No. 3, 32@33c. Oats steady; No. 2, white 29@29\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Rye, firm; No. 1, 51c. Barley, easy; No. 2, 66\\(\frac{1}{2}\)c. Provisions, firm. Pork, \$13. 42½. Lard, cash, \$8.10. Butter, lower; dairy, 22@24c. Eggs, lower; fresh, 21c. Cheese, unchanged; cheddars, 10@10½c.

Outrages of Ohio White Caps. Fresh outrages on the part of masked men

in the vicinity of Toledo show that the White Caps are organized and working to a pur pose. A man named Martin, living a few miles from Bowling Green, Wood county, re-ceived notice early in the week that if he did not go to work and support his family he would meet punishment at the hands of "Wood county vigilantes." Martin paid no attention to the notice, and one evening, as he started for some in an intoxicated condition, he was seized by a band of masked mer tion, he was sexed by a band of masked men and taken into the woods. A rope was tied around his neck and one end thrown over a limb. He began to pray. Twice the men cut the prayer short by drawing their victim up until he dangled in the air. Then they stripped him, tied him to a tree and applied beech switches until his back was a mass of bleeding flash. His clothes were then replaced and he was taken home, where he now lies and he was taken home, where he now lies sick. A few nights ago a man named Miller, living at Liepsic, received a notice similar to the one sent Martin. He paid no attention to it, thinking it was a practical joke by some of his neighbors but learned of his mistake too late. He was visited early in the week by White Caps, taken from the house and unmercifully lashed. At Fostoria, nofices were posted a week ago, and when they were torn down by those to whom they were directed, others were sent. General notices, addressed "To Whom It May Concern," were tacked on the trees in front of ex-Gov. Foster's residences, and the yards of other prominent citizens. For ten days the things prominent citizens. For ten days the things were regarded as a great hoax, and every one ridiculed the idea of White Caps visiting Fostoria. Recently a band of men mounted and equipped in White Cap outfit dashed through the town. An attempt was made to follow them, but they scattered and were soon lost in a dense forest a few miles from the town. While there is no danger of the regulators doing any of their work within the city limit they have already sent notices the city limit they have already sent notices to farmers living in adjacent townships Defiance, Napoleon, Perryburg and Maumee have each been visited, although no actual outrage was attempted. The skull and cross bones, with the representation of a bowie knife beneath, is a favorite sign of the order in this vicinity. At Napoleon a notice bore the words, "God hates liers and perjurers and adulterers. The White Cappers are the Lord's chosen people to wrea-out his vengeance on the wicked and unjust. The people are becoming much alarmed.

For a number of years B. P. Hutchinson familiarly known as "Old Hutch," has been daily visitor on the Chicago board of trade and his absence has caused considerable com ment. A statement made by his broker was to the effect that the man who manipulate the great wheat corner a few months ag was very seriously ill. The chances are that he will be compelled to leave Chicago when he recovers sufficiently.

Mob law in Missouri

Adjt. Gen. Jamison left for the scene of the labor disturbance at the mining town of Bevier, Mo., in response to telegraphic orders from Gov. Morehouse. He is familiar with affairs at Bevier, having been called there once before during the present strike. News from the scene of the riot is very meager, but it is known that order has been at least temporarily restored. W. B. Porterfield, night operator at Bevier, left his instrument in the depot when the shooting commenced, and took the first train east. There are many conflicting statements as to how the shooting statements as the wave to have been shot, was still alive, but was not expected to survive. Sheriff Lyda is at Bevier with a posse, but he admits that he is powerless, and has so notified the governor. The sheriff is of the opinion, however, that the militia would accomplish only temporary good. Later advices are to the effect that the armed neutrality still exists and no fresh violence has occurred, but an outbreak is liable to occur at any minute. A man who passed through Bevier after the riot, states that the report that some 1,500 or 2,000 shots were fired is not exaggrated, as is evidenced by the bullet perforated buildings of the vicinity of the not exaggerated, as is evidenced by the hul-let perforated buildings of the vicinity of the depot. Dozens of windows are shattered, depot. Dozens of windows are shattered, and the front of the postoffice building was-riddled with lead. The stockade in which the Swedes sought refuge is fearfully torn and splintered, and the only marvel is that but one man was shot. In fact that portion of Bevier near the depot resembled a battle ground, and hundreds of cartridges could be picked up in the streets.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Wheat, No. 2, red, \$1.04\/4@1.05; No. 3 red, \$8@98\/2; No. 2 Chicago, \$1.10\/6. No. 1 white, \$1.06; No. 1 red, \$1.14; Barley, No. 1 Canada, 86@89c.; No. 2, do. 84@86c.; Western, 90c@\$1. Corn. Ungraded, mixed, 37\/4 11\/2; No. 3, white, 48\/2, No. 3, 43@44c. Oats, No. 2 white, 35\/4@35\/4. mixed Western 29\/2-@32c., white do. 34\/6042c. Crude netwolem? No. 2 white, 35 4(250-34; hixed western 2572-252c, white do, 34 (242c.; Crude petroleum per bbl, \$6.60@7.20; Wool, domestic fleece, 30@38; pulled. 26@39c.; Lard, Western stenn, \$8.70@8.75; Butter, Western days 14@20c. 14@26c., do creamery, 21@33c.; Cheese, Western, 10@11%c;

CHICAGO.

Flour firm and unchanged; No. 2 spring wheat, \$1.03@1.03¼; No. 3 spring wheat, 90@96c; No. 2 red, \$1.03@1.03¼; No. 2 orn, 34%c; No. 2 oats, 25%@25%c; No. 2 rye, corn, 34%c; No. 2 oats, 25%@25%c; No. 2 rye, 51c; No. 2 barley, nominal; No. 1 flax seed, \$1.5t; prime timothy seed, \$1.51; mess pork, per bbl, \$13.75; lard, per 100 lbs, \$8.25@-8.30; short rib sides (loose), \$7.10@7.20; dry salted shoulders (boxed), \$7@7.12½; short clear sides (boxed), \$7@7.12½; short clear sides (boxed), \$7.32½@7.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gal, \$1.20; sugars, cut-loaf, 8@8%c; granulated, 7½c; standard "A," 7½c. Butter, fancy Elgin creamery, 32@34c; choice, 28@30c; fancy dairieg 24@26c; fair to good, 18@20c; Eggs 21@22c.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat No.1,hard,Dec., \$1.20; Jan. \$1.21½; May, 1.27½ track, \$1.21: No. 1, Northern, Dec., \$1.09; Jan., \$1.10½; May, \$1.15½; track, \$1.224; No. 2, Northern, Dec., \$1.02; Jan., \$1.03½; May, \$1.09; track, \$1.03-5.

Patents sacks to local dealers, \$6.50@6.65; patents to ship, sacks, car lots. \$6.40@6.65; in barrels, \$6.65@6.75; delivered at New England points, \$7.15@7.35; New York points, \$7.05@7.25 delivered at Philadelphia and Baltimore, \$7@7.20; bakers' here, \$4.50@5.35; superfine, \$3@4.35 red dog sacks, \$1.60@1.65; reddog barrels, \$1.80@1.85 Bran and shorts, \$11.50; Corn, 27@28c; Oats, Bran and shorts, \$11,50; Corn, 27@28c; Oats, 23@27; Barley, 45@55c; Feed, \$14.50@15.50; Flax, \$1.48; Chicago, \$1.54; Hay, \$4.50@-6.50; with timothy about \$2@3 above wild.

ST. PAUL. ST. PAUL.

Wheat, No. 1 hard, \$1.21; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12; No. 2 Northern, \$1.04; Corn. No. 2 old, 33c; Dec., 33c; No. 2 new, sample, 30c; Oats, No. 2 mixed, 26c; Dec., 27c; No. 2 white, 29c; Rye, No. 2, 50c; Ground feed, \$14; Corn Meal, unbolted, \$14; Bran, bulk, \$12; Harn No. 1, \$50. No. 1 wheat preside \$14; Corn Meal, unbolted, \$14; Bran, bulk, \$12; Hay. No. 1, \$5.50; No. 1 upland prairie, \$5.50; Timothy, \$8.50@9; Dressed Hogs, \$5.80; Flax seed, \$1.43; Eggs 21e; Flour, patent, \$6.50@6:75; straight \$6; Bakers; \$4.50@5; Rye Flour, \$3.40@3.70; Buckwheat, \$5.50@6.25; Apples green, \$2@2.25 per bbl for fancy; \$1.85;@2 for standard; \$1.50@-1.75 for fair. Butter choice creamery, 30c; avera dairy, 23@25c; good to choice dairy.

stra dairy, 23@25c; good to choice dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 12c; Grease, 3@4c; Cheese, fancy, 12@12½c; fine, 11@11½c; skims, 6@7½c; Wool unwashed, 16@18c per b; washed, 20@21c per lb.

MILWAUKEE

Wheat easy; cash, 96%c; Jan., 98%c; May, **Near easy; cash, 95%; 3an., 98%; May, 1.04%. Corn quiet; No. 3 new, 32½@33c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 29¼@30c. Rye steady; No. 1, 51c. Barley firm; No. 2, 67%c. Provisions firmer. Pork—Cash, \$13.75. Lard—Cash, \$8.25; January, \$8.10. Butter steady; dairy, 22@25c. Eggs firm; fresh, 21@22c. Cheese unchanged; cheddars, 10@-10½c. Receipts—Flour, 5.500 bbls; wheat, 15,200 bu; barley, 29,900 bu. Shipments—Flour, 100 bbls; barley, 35,700 bu.

LIVERPOOL. Wheat dull; holders offer freely; California, No. 1.7s 11d@8s 1d per cental. Receipts of wheat for the past three days were 207,000 centals, of which none were American. Corn firm; demand fair; new mixed Western, 4s 8d per cental. Receipts of American corn for past three days were 49.100 centals. Peas— Canadian. 5s 11d percental. Cheese—American finest, 58s per cwt for both white and colored. Lard—Prime Western, 46s 8d per

Scheme for Settlers.

Scheme for Settlers.

The Agricultural Press Association has a novel scheme in view. The association is composed of the New England Farmer of Boston, the Farm Journal of Philadelphia, the Ohio Farmer of Cleveland, Ohio, the Indiana Farmer of Indianapolis, the Rural World of Montana, the Western Rural of Chicago the Owner, Indd Farmer of Chicago of Chicago. World of Montana. the Western Rural of Chicago, the Orange Judd Farmer of Chicago, the Western Farmer of Madison, Wis. The Hon. Norman J. Coleman is president of the association, and its papers claim to have 2,500,000 reader. A bill drawn by the assoisation presented in the senate by Senator Plumb accompanied by a petition gives the letails of a plan of some originality and probable success in the way of establishing a trade center for settlers in an entirely unsettled country. A portion of the great northern reservation of Montana, thrown open by the agreements ratified by congress last ses-sion, lies along the line of the St. Paul & Minneapolis & Manitoba, and for 400 miles in the Milk river district there are no towns or villages. The association represents that as five years' residence is required to settlers before they get their lands, it is highly de-sirable that a trade center should be established. The bill authorizes the secretary of the interior to sell to the association one section of land at \$1.25 per acre on which a town may be laid out, and that the government then establish thereon a United States land office, the district to include all the lands thrown open to settlement.

The assault and attempted robbery of Phil Daly, the noted gambler and proprietor of the Pennsylvania club, has proven to be a "panel" or "badger" case of robbery, and the two men who acted with the woman Stanthe two men who acted with the woman Stanton were placed under arrest at New York. Their names are Edward Meredith. who accidently fired the shot, and Henry Herman, the antecedents of whom the inspector will not give at present. Addie Stanton, Inspector Byrnes states, made possible the arrest of Daly's assailants by a confession, and her confession was a startling revelation. It has been repeatedly asserted by the police that the "badger" game was played out in New York. One of the additional details is the allegation that a number of prominent men have recently been victimized in this manner, and among them is said to have been a well known Tammany leader, whosebeen a well known Tammany leader, whose name is withheld.