THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

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McCOOK, : : NEB.

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—Geneva is putting $100,000 in new buildings this year.

—The census of Nebraska City jumped from 4,887 in 1880 to 11,406 in 1890.

—A series of religious meetings have recently been held at Panama with good results.

—Burglars have of late been plying their vocation quite successfully at Beatrice.

—The G. A. R. post at Seward will attend the encampment at Grand Island in a body.

—The new United Presbyterian church in Beatrice was dedicated on Sunday last.

—Copious rains have improved the outlook for fall pasturage and a crop of late potatoes.

—An investigation shows Seward county's crops in better condition than was supposed.

—The Nebraska bee keepers will hold their annual meeting at Lincoln state fair week.

—A. B. Jamison, who was hurt at Arcadia by diving from a bridge, died from the effects of his injuries.

—William Waite of Ruby, Seward county, possesses a curiosity in the shape of a three-legged chicken.

—Elmer Fuller, a nine-year-old Beatrice boy, has been given a place in the reform school for incorrigibility.

—Scarlet fever in mild form has appeared at Wisner, but spread of the disease, it is believed, has been checked.

—Gov. and Mrs. Thayer have returned from Boston, the latter not in as good health as when she left Nebraska.

—The village board of Valley has decided to buy a hook and ladder truck to be paid for by subscription by the business men.

—Farmers in the valley in Valley county expect to gather a full crop of corn. In the hills the crop will not pan out so good.

—At a special election held in Aurora a proposition to issue seven thousand dollars additional water bonds was carried by 79 majority.

—A kick from a horse so badly shattered the leg of John Quinn of Valley that a handful of pieces of the bone were removed from the limb.

—The Danish Lutherans of Bennett are building a house of worship, expecting to have the same ready for occupancy in the early autumn.

—C. H. Dewey of Omaha, prominent in business circles and one of the wealthy men of the metropolis, died in Battle Creek, Mich., last week.

—The county commissioners of Fillmore county at a recent session set aside $1,000 for pursuing and prosecuting horse thieves and barn burners.

—The contract has been let for the new opera house in Omaha. The contract price is $$175,000 and the building is to be completed by July 1st, 1891.

—Hunter Post G. A. R., of Ohiowa, does not propose to be downed by any post in state, in the way of decorations, when the start is made for the reunion at Grand Island.

—Mabel Gray of Long Pine won the gold medal at the Long Pine Chautauqua grounds. She now has a silver, a gold and a great gold medal, and will go to Omaha in September to contest for the diamond medal.

—H. J. Weber has resigned his position as tutor in botany at the state university and will spend the coming school year in the Missouri botanical gardens at St. Louis. A. F. Woods will take Mr. Weber's position.

—Several persons who left the section of country around Bennett to find homes in western parts of Nebraska and Kansas, are going to return to winter. They have not only lost their time but have "blown in" all the wealth they had.

—The entire amount necessary to secure the location of the U. B. college has been raised and the school has been formally located in York. It will open September 17 and work on the new building will be commenced in the spring.

—Cornelius Mermann, a respected and prosperous farmer of Douglas county, took his life a few days ago by hanging himself in his granary. The act is ascribed to an attack of the grip last winter, which left him in poor health.

—D. J. F. Reed, for twenty years one of the leading citizens of Crete, was tendered a banquet at the Cosmopolitan hotel. Forty covers were laid and a very enjoyable time was had. Mr. Reed left for Tulore, Col., where he will make his home.

—Pete Hensen, of Crete, a Swede, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Blue river. He had acted strangely for several days, and it is supposed that in a fit of temporary insanity he sought to end his troubles. He leaves a wife and several children.

—A horse belonging to John Meister, living on White Clay creek, south of Crawford, was struck by lightning the other night and killed. The horse was tied to a wagon, the bolt striking the tongue of the vehicle, shivering it and jumping from that to the horse.

—The proposed new wagon bridge across the Missouri river at Nebraska City is not yet an assured fact, although bonds to the amount of $100,000 have twice been voted. The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad is fighting every step with desperation and may yet succeed in defeating the project.

—It is said the lightning entered a Firth saloon the other day during a storm, left its mark on the bar and then caromed to a bottle of forty rod in the rear but was knocked out and disappeared through the keyhole without doing damage to building or contents.

—Henry Mohr of Lincoln, an employe of the Lincoln packing company, was arrested for shooting his wife during an altercation they had in regard to some money matters. The ball entered the hip and ranged downward. It is not probable that it will result seriously.

—Rev. H. C. Dayhoff, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Tekamah, who received the nomination for representave from the prohibitionists, has, in an open letter, declined, giving as a reason that he has no right to accept a nomination and remain pastor of a church.

—The News says that an examination of the books of the Ogalalla Building and Loan Association discloses the fact that still another officer of that institution has gone wrong to the tune of five or six hundred dollars. This is in addition to the two fellows previously reported as short.

—The criminal code, compiled statutes of Nebraska, thus defines the seasons of the year when various species of game may be killed, viz.: Wild buffalo, elk, mountain sheep, deer or antelope, October 1st to January 1st; grouse, September 1st to January 1st; quail or wild turkey, October 1st to January 1st.

—The Ogallala News says that a total failure of crops throughout western Nebraska prevails this season is undisputed by the most enthusiastic boomer. Not a bushel of wheat to the acre; no corn, not even fodder, no potatoes, in fact a total failure except the hay crop on the low bottom lands which is also light.

—Officer Hudson of Omaha captured William St. Clair and a $25 reward at the same time. St. Clair was wanted for larceny at Beatrice. He went through a room in the Randall house and stole two rings, a gold watch and chain, a bracelet and a pair of earrings. He was arrested in Belle Brandon's sporting house.

—A reunion will be held in North Platte, September 16 to 19. Ample preparations are being made to accommodate the crowd that is expected to be in attendance. A grand sham battle will be one of the main features. It is proposed to make this reunion one which the old soldiers of Western Nebraska will long remember.

—At Council Bluffs Tom Skinner was arraigned for selling liquor at Manawa. The defense set up the proposition that the land west of Lake Manawa belongs to Sarpy county, Nebraska, and produced an old map to support the claim. The claim was sustained by the court. It is now stated that Sarpy county intends to take formal possession of what has always been considered Iowa soil.

—The final official count of the First district of Nebraska, after being corrected and sent to Superintendent Porter at Washington, shows a population of 306,361. The population by counties is as follows: Douglas county, 156,970; Sarpy, 6,852; Saunders, 21,583; Cass, 24,139; Lancaster, 75,446; Otoe, 24,822; Gage, 36,089; Johnson, 10,288; Nemaha, 12,942; Pawnee, 10,327; Richardson, 16,903.

—Mrs. William Wagner, living seven miles north of Tecumseh, arose from her bed, left a baby but one week old, and, taking a case knife, cut three gashes in her throat from ear to ear. She then left the house but was discovered and brought back. She is insane now, but whether the insanity was the cause or the effect of the cuts is not known. The wounds were dressed and it is barely possible that she will recover.

—The Fremont Tribune has received a letter from J. B. Kremer, Carlisle, Pa., in which he says: "In the report published by the Pittsburg relief committee I find that there was sent to the Pittsburg Times $600 from Fremont for the Johnstown sufferers. In the statement furnished the commission, the moneys collected through some of the newspapers of Pittsburg were given in bulk and were credited to Pittsburg. A second revision by the Pittsburg committee has resulted in a separation by items, and in the statement thus obtained Fremont receives a credit."

Riot in a Theatre.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., August 25.—There was a serious and bloody riot at a performance given by the Sunny South theatrical company at Credo Friday night, the particulars of which have just been received. One man was shot and over a dozen badly beaten, while the floating theatre in which the trouble occurred was badly wrecked. The trouble was inaugurated by a number of roughs, who persisted in insulting the people on the stage. During the second act three of the performers left the stage with clubs and attacked several of their tormentors, but were overpowered and cruelly beaten. The remainder of the company went to their assistance, when some one turned out the lights. Pandemonium broke loose, and every man began an onslaught on his neighbor in the dark, while the women screamed. The police arrived, but this only made matters worse, and soon revolver shots began to echo around the hall. Finally the crowd charged on the stage after the fleeing performers, who were unceremoniously flung into the river, where they stoned in the darkness. Every one of the police and show people was badly wounded by stones, and the condition of several is serious.

Sir Charles Russell is said to be "slated" for the lord chancellorship of Ireland when next the liberals get into office.

A TICKET IS NAMED.

PROHIBITIONISTS OF NEBRASKA IN THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Proceedings of the State Convention Held in Lincoln—A Colored Man and a Woman Among the Nominees—The Declaration of Principles—Appointment of a State Central Committee—Congressional Nominations in First and Second Districts.

Nebraska Prohibition State Convention.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 30.—The prohibition state convention was held in this city yesterday, adjournment having been taken from the day previous.

A resolution in opposition to placing a ticket in the field was introduced and discussed at some length. Finally it was decided to place a full ticket in the field, and the following was named:

Dr. B. L. Paine, of Lincoln, was unanimously chosen for governor.

Rev. George W. Woodby, (colored) of Omaha, was unanimously nominated for lieutenant governor.

Charles Watts of Omaha was chosen as candidate for secretary of state.

A. Fitch, jr., of Merrick was nominated for auditor.

H. W. Hardy of Lancaster was nominated for state treasurer.

Judge F. P. Wigton of Madison was named for attorney general.

C. Oleson of Dawson received the nomination for land commissioner.

Mrs. M. R. Morgan of Alma was named for superintendent of public instruction.

THE PLATFORM.

We declare adherence to the principles enunciated by the national prohibition convention at Indianapolis in 1888.

Constitutional and statutory prohibition in state and nation of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages is the most vital issue before the American people and the first step toward securing reforms.

We are opposed to any law that in any way legalizes the traffic of intoxicating liquors as a beverage.

We invite the attention of the people of Nebraska to the fact that the prohibition party stands today in the midst of the greatest crisis in the history of our state as the only champion of the homes in their contest with the organized liquor monopoly of state and nation, and we hereby pledge our votes and the earnest efforts of our party organization to its adoption.

No citizen should be deprived of the right of franchise by reason of sex.

The general government should own and operate the ralroad and telegraph systems of the nation and furnish transportation at cost.

Every soldier, sailor and marine of the late civil war merits and should receive a just service pension.

The election of the president, vice president and United States senators should be by direct vote of the people.

The Australian system of voting should be adopted in Nebraska.

We favor a reduction in the number of hours of labor.

All trusts and combinations organized to restrain and improperly control commerce should be prohibited and all corporations should be controlled by the government in the interest of the whole people.

Recognizing that the liquor traffic, in itself a soulless monopoly, is the greatest foe to the laboring classes and an ever present menace to their homes, we earnestly and cordially invite all laboring men to join us in the attempt to throttle their most malignant enemy.

We heartily approve the plan of canvass inaugurated by the National Woman's Christian Temperance union superintendent of legislation, and the petitions for securing national constitutional prohibition.

Recognizing the W. C. T. U. as powerful allies in the grand fight against the liquor traffic, we pledge them assistance.

We recommend a general temperance revival in all the churches in Nebraska as the most efficient means to unify the Christian vote in the interest of the pending prohibitory amendment.

We urge upon our state central committee the inauguration of a school district campaign.

We petition the board of directors of the Columbian fair, to be held at Chicago in 1893, to prohibit the sale and use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage on the grounds of the exposition.

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Adams, Dr. H. P. Fitch; Antelope, James R. Cary; Banner, J. C. Bovey; Boone, Edwin Farmer, Box Butte, Rev. A. Gordon; Buffalo, A. D. George; Butler, George P. Reynold; Burt, J. Will Miller; Cass, Arlington O. Ashley; Chase, A. Brittell; Clay, George Scott; Colfax, N. B. Moore; Cuming, John Lungren; Custer, Isaac Merchant; Dakota, J. W. Hogan; Dawson, C. Oleson; Dixon, Joseph Shields; Dodge, Allen Marshall; Douglas, J. Phipps Roe, Mrs. G. W. Clark and Anthony Johnson, Dundy, B. S. Haywood; Fillmore, H. G. Claycomb; Franklin, H. Whitmore; Frontier, P. S. Mather; Gage, A. L. Green; Gosper, J. O. Parkyn; Hall, C. D. Ervine, Hamilton, M. J. Peterson; Harlan, A. B. Lafferty; Holt, M. S. Lowery; Howard, Mrs. M. C. Kendall; Jefferson, Peter Speenburg; Johnson, L. S. Parker; Kearney, C. A. Mastin; Kimball, Mrs. E. M. J. Cooley; Knox, A. McGill; Lancaster, Dr. S. H. King; Lincoln, Claus Mylander; Logan, James Beall; Madison, Dr. H. J. Cole; Merrick, James Stephen; Nance, Martin J. Brower; Nemaha, R. V. Muir; Nuckolls, C. A. Thompson; Otoe, William Saunders; Pawnee, N. S. Wright; Perkins, John McKenzie; Pierce, Mrs. S. O. Upton; Phelps, C. S. Bradley; Platte, J. H. Crum; Polk, J. P. Heald; Red Willow, A. Wiley; Richardson, Samuel Lichty; Saline, William Trayer; Sarpy, James NcCamley; Saunders, C. E. Smith, Wahoo; Scotts Bluff, Ambrose Beck; Seward, George Terwilliger; Sheridan, George Hillman; Thayer, S. H. Young; Thurston, Mrs. Retta W. Drury; Valley, C. W. Palmer; Washington, C. C. Crowell; Wayne, William Goist; Webster, W. W. Hogate; York, F. B. Farley.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

At 8 o'clock a meeting was held at Funk's opera house and L. B. Palmer of Adams county nominated as candidate for congress from the Second district.

At 1 o'clock a meeting of the delegates of the First congressional district was held, and Rev. E. H. Chapin of Lincoln was nominated for congress. Chapin is pastor of the Universalist church in this city.

Chief Arthur Sets Himself Right.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The letter given below was written by P. M. Arthur, chief engineer of the Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, to the engineers on the Third avenue elevated road. The letter is in response to one on the subject of the Central strike and is the first utterance of Arthur, which fully defines his position towards the Central strike and Knights of Labor. The letter is as follows:

CLEVELAND, O., August 27.—R. H. Holman—Dear Sir and Brother: Your letter of the 22d instant with Powderly's letter and other clippings from the New York papers enclosed, received. In reply I will say I have not received any letter from Powderly. He claims to have written me a private letter on the trouble and wants me to define my position. If he considers his letter that appeared in the newspapers a private one, I don't, nor will I answer letters that reach me in that way. It is unnecessary for Powderly or any one else to ask me to define my position to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the present trouble on the New York Central. The policy of the brotherhood is well known to him and the public, as it has been repeatedly explained from public platforms and published in papers.

He says: "Some time ago I telegraphed him (meaning me) that I would meet him in Cleveland and when I arrived there I could not find him high or low. I learned a telegram had been received by him, but my efforts to locate him were fruitless." The facts in the case, as near as I can recollect, are these: Some four years ago I received a telegram from Powderly requesting me to meet him at the union depot in Cleveland on the arrival of a certain train on the Lake Shore road. Owing to my absence from the office I did not receive the message until after the departure of the train, and so informed him by letter, addressing it to him at Scranton. I do not believe he stopped over and looked for me, for if he had he would had no difficulty in finding me at my office or home, as I am always at one or the other when in town. He tells a falsehood when he says other leaders have been unable to find me when they tried to do so. Any man who tries, finds me when I am here very easily and no man, whether a leader or a private in the ranks of labor, ever came to my office who was not treated courteously.

While I differ with men as to the best methods to be employed to secure a certain end, I have always been liberal enough to concede every man the same rights and privilege I ask for myself. When the present trouble first occurred I advised the engineers to abstain from all participation in it and attend strictly to their own business. I gave the same advice when the strike occurred on the Gould system a few years ago. My advice to the brotherhood of engineers, when men employed in other branches of railroad service have been on strike, was to mind their own business and not do anything that did not properly belong to them as engineers. Can Powderly say the same? I think not. Whenever engineers have been on strike, we have never asked any other organization to assist us. It is true some members of the order, during the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy strike, importuned the switchmen to quit, but they did it on their own responsibility, and not by the authority of the organization. Consequently I hold that we are perfectly justified in maintaining a neutral position when others are engaged in a conflict with their employers.

Powderly accuses members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of taking the places of striking firemen. If that is true the division of which they are members will deal with them. It is not within the province of my authority to deal with individual members. I wonder if Powderly had the knights expelled who took the places of our men on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy? Yours fraternally

P. M. ARTHUR.

Governor Wolfley's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—At the request of the secretary of the interior, Governor Wolfley of Arizona has resigned his office and the resignation has been accepted. In response to a request for a statement as to the cause of Wolfley's retirement, Secretary Noble to-night said that Wolfley's personal or official character had not been brought into question. He was an honorable gentleman and he (the secretary) had been for many years, and was still, his friend. Yet while this was so, believed with the president that a change in the office would be in the interest of all concerned.

During neither of President Harrison's visits to Boston was wine offered to him at any of the public dinners.

D. C. Jordan, a Little Rock banker, skipped with a dashing widow.

THE PURE LARD BILL

IT FINALLY PASSES THE LOWER HOUSE OF CONGRESS.

Representative Connell's Eight Hour Law Bill Also Passed in the House—Conference Report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill—Discussion of Tariff Matters in the Senate—A Record of Other Proceedings in Both Branches of the National Legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEDINGS.

In the senate on the 23d, eulogies were pronounced on the late Senator Beck of Kentucky. Senator Blackburn of Kentucky made the opening address. It was an eloquent tribute to the high character, broad statesmanship and force and domestic virtues of the dead senator. Senators Ingalls, Vest, Allison, Evarts and others followed with eloquent and feeling addresses. In the house Mr. O'Neill of Iowa asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the senate resolution looking to the removal of the remains of General Grant to Arlington, but Mr Quinn of New York objected. Mr. McKinly, from the committee on rules, reported and the house adopted a resolution setting apart Thursday and Saturday of next week for the consideration of bills constituting eight hours a day's work, and relative to alien contract labor. The house then resumed consideration of the lard bill. Mr. Gear of Iowa said that the pending legislation was of great importance to the people of his state, which contained 65,000,000 hogs. The packers of his state complained of the adulteration of hog products, stating that it greatly depreciated the value of the pure hog product. He did not dispute that cotton seed oil was healthful. If people wanted to use cotton seed oil let them buy it, but let them buy it for what it was. Let it be marked and sold for what it was. Mr. Hitt of Illinois said that for the last ten years our whole diplomatic service had been trying to vindicate the American hog and attempt to prove that American pork was pure and wholesome. While our diplomats had been doing this our citizens had been sending through the world an adulterated pork product. Mr. Conger of Iowa said that the resolution to which the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. Mason) referred last evening in his question of privilege did not allude to the Conger bill. Mr. Mason had defended Mr. Fairbanks, a man who confessed that for eight years he had been cheating the people of the country by passing upon them a counterfeit article.

In the senate on the 25th Senator Vance proposed an amendment to the tariff bill providing that it was desirable to do impartial justice to all industries and to give no one an advantage over another, and inasmuch as there was no other way by which agriculture could be compensated for its contribution to the support of manufactures that in all cases where it can be shown by proof satisfactory to the secretary of the treasury that any goods, wares or merchandise imported into this country which have been purchased abroad by any citizen of the United States by the exchange of farm products grown in the United States for such goods, or where such goods have been purchased with the proceeds or avails of such farm products in foreign countries such goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported at the following rates of duty: One half the present duty on all manufactures of iron and steel, 40 per cent of the present duty on all woolen and cotton goods or articles of which wool or cotton may be the component material of chief value, one-half of the present duty on earthenware, china and glassware, 30 per cent of the present rate of duty on all material used by fertilizers or in the manufacture thereof and 25 per cent of the present duty on jute bagging and farmers' binding twine. The bill was laid aside informally and the house joint resolution in relation to oaths in pension cases was reported and passed, authorizing them to be administered by any person empowered to administer oaths. The house resolution for the appointment of a committee of seven representatives and three senators for superintending the funeral of the late Representative Watson was laid before the senate, and as a mark of respect to the deceased adjournment took place. In the house the conference report was agreed to. By unanimous consent the senate amendments which were not acted upon to the river and harbor bill were nonconcurred in and a conference ordered. Saturday, September 13, was set apart for the delivery of eulogies to the late Senator Beck. Mr. O'Neill of Pennsylvania then announced the death of his colleague, Watson, and offered resolutions expressive of regret, which were unanimously adopted, and the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 26th the memorandum offered the day before by Senator Aldrich limiting the time for the consideration and affixing the time for taking a vote on the tariff bill on September 8 was taken up, the presiding officer stating that unanimous consent was asked for having it entered as an order of the senate. The memorandum was agreed to. The conference report on the sundry civil appropriation bill was presented and read. Senator Allison, on the part of the conferrees, explained the report and the scope of the compromise agreed to, in reference to irrigation and reservoir sites. He begged the senators who thought that the senate conferees had fallen short of their duty in this agreement to remember that the senate conferees had been confronted with a determination to preserve, protect and continue that survey. The result had been the proviso now inserted in the bill. It was not what the senate conferees had wished, but was the best obtainable. The conference report was agreed to and the tariff bill taken up. In the house, at the hour of convening, there was less than a quorum present and a call of the house was ordered. A quorum appeared before the call was finished, when the journal of yesterday was read and approved. A long discussion sprang up at once, the friends of the "lard" bill maintaining that it came up as unfinished business, as it had reached the stage where the previous question was ordered when the house adjourned on Saturday for lack of a quorum. The friends of the "options" bill contended that the lard bill had had its day in court and could not come up again, particularly as the options bill was the special order for to-day and to-morrow. The speaker ruled in favor of the lard bill.

In the senate on the 28th, the conference report on the railroad land forfeiture bill was presented and ordered printed. The tariff bill was then taken up, eleven pages being disposed of. The house lard bill was presented to the senate and referred to the committee on agriculture. In the house the speaker stated the pending question was a vote on sustaining the decision of the chair ruling that the lard bill was unfinished business. Notwithstanding several protests the speaker directed the roll call to proceed. The decision of the chair was sustained—yeas, 130; nays, 46. The lard bill was then passed by a vote of 126 yeas to 31 nays. The house then, under special order, proceeded to the consideration of the bill called up under special order by Mr. Connell of Nebraska, constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government, or by contractors doing work or furnishing material for the government, and providing penalties for violations of its provisions. Mr. Cutcheon moved to strike out the clause which provided that no contractor shall permit any laborer to work more than eight hours; agreed to. On motion of Mr. McComas an amendment was adopted striking out the clause requiring contracts for furnishing material to the government to be on a basis of eight hour law. The bill was then passed. The conference report on the bill for the relief of sufferers in Oklahoma was submitted and agreed to.

A Battle in the House.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—"You're a liar and tramp," said Mr. Mason of Chicago to Mr. Cannon in the house yesterday.

"Don't talk like that, Mason," said Mr. Wilson of Washington.

"He's right," interposed Mr. Beckwith of New Jersey.

"He is a liar. He put me down on his d—— black list yesterday when he knew I was in my seat."

"Well," replied Mr. Wilson, turning to Beckwith, "you are in your seat so seldom that it is no wonder he put you down as absent."

"You're a liar," said Mr. Beckwith to Mr. Wilson.

"You're another," retorted Wilson.

"You're a —— —— lying, Washington —— —— —— ——."

The words had hardly left his lips when Mr. Wilson's right arm shot out square in the Jerseyman's face. In an instant there was an uproar and a scene of indescribable confusion, for the fight was in the center of the republican side of the house this afternoon. Lehlbach of New Jersey sprang between the men. Mason held Wilson's arm; Williams of Ohio, a tall, heavy, smooth-faced man, who looks like a Presbyterian minister, said there must be order on the floor and jumped at Beckwith to hold him. The latter turned, believing it to be an attack from the rear, and threw Williams back. At that instant the sergeant-at-arms, hearing the fracas, dashed up the aisle and in the time-honored custom of police officers, he "collared" Mr. Williams, the peacemaker. Friends held the antagonists apart. The sergeant-at-arms released Mr. Williams, who, overcome apparently by the indignity put upon him, walked over to the crape draped desk of the late Congressman Watson and hid his bowed head on the desk. The fight was only the inevitable sequence of the day's proceedings.

Russia has presented a vessel of 1,200 tons to Montenegro.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere.

OMAHA.

Wheat—No. 2	70	@	70½
Corn—No. 2 mixed	44	@	46
Oats—Per bu	33	@	35
Barley	50	@	53
Rye	46	@	46½
Butter—Creamery	18	@	18
Butter—Dairy	14	@	15
Mess Pork—Per bbl	9 75	@	10 75
Eggs—Fresh	11	@	12
Honey, per lb., new, comb	16	@	17
Spring Chickens—per doz	2 25	@	2 50
Lemons—Choice, per box	8 00	@	11 05
Onions—New, Per bbl	4 50	@	5 00
Beans—Navies	2 50	@	2 75
Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb	14	@	16
Potatoes	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet Potatoes—Per qu	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Per bbl	2 75	@	3 50
Tomatoes—Per bu	75	@	1 00
Hay—Per ton	7 00	@	9 00
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 67	@	3 75
Hogs—Heavy weights	3 75	@	3 10
Beeves—Choice steers	4 00	@	4 30

NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2 red	1 07	@	1 03½
Corn—No. 2	54¾	@	55
Oats—Mixed western	43	@	48
Pork	12 50	@	13 25
Lard	6 42	@	6 50

CHICAGO.

Wheat—Per bushel	1 01	@	1 01½
Corn—Per bushel	48	@	48¾
Oats—Per bushel	36	@	36½
Pork	11 25	@	11 50
Lard	6 30	@	6 25
Hogs—Packing and shipping	3 75	@	3 80
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 30	@	3 20
Sheep—Natives	3 75	@	4 25

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—Cash	90	@	91
Corn—Per bushel	46	@	46½
Oats—Per bushel	38	@	39
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 55	@	3 65
Cattle—Feeders	2 10	@	3 30

SIOUX CITY.

Cattle—Stockers and feeders	3 00	@	3 20
Hogs—Mixed	3 60	@	3 75

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2	95	@	95½
Corn—No. 2	44½	@	45
Oats—No. 2	31¾	@	32
Cattle—Stockers and feeders	2 65	@	3 40
Hogs—Mixed	3 25	@	3 [illegible]