

CHRONICLES BY CABLE.

Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

West African letters report the suspicious death of Mr. Blair, the British consul at Oil Rivers. He recently started to see King Bevin, but was compelled to abandon the trip by the natives. He returned home in good health but died the next day, from poison, it is supposed.

Lord Randolph Churchill, speaking at Windsor Castle, stated that he had a personal feeling against Lord Salisbury and Ripon. He assailed only their ideas and methods of government as revealed in Ireland and India. He denounced the radicals for commencing the liberal project to have the commons sense which was as much an article of food as bread. He decried the grossest arrangements of the Liberals, and expressed his belief that the conservatives were certain of victory in the general election.

Stringent measures are being taken to prevent the introduction of cholera in Paris. Travelers from the south are subjected to careful quarantine inspection. A strong military guard has been placed in the environs to aid in enforcing this precaution, and the streets are diligently cleaned every night. Cholera again reported to be spreading rapidly among the French troops on the Red river.

The Kreuzzeitung of Berlin declares the moment has come to end the intrigues of Sir John Kirk and the British consul general at Zanzibar, who is well known for his anti-German sentiment. The present friendly relations between England and Germany will undergo their first decisive test in East Africa if Sir John Kirk's attitude should prevent a satisfactory understanding.

The populace of Krenantzhag, a Russian city on the Dnieper, in Paltara, attacked the Turkish residents of the town and attempted to drive them out. The military restored order with much difficulty. During the riot a great number were injured. Thirty of the native leaders have been arrested. This has angered the populace and it is feared they will in revenge rise against the Turks and authorities also.

The speech from the throne at the prorogation of parliament is being vigorously discussed by all parties. The reference of her majesty to the Afghan frontier question, and her intimation that an early amicable settlement of this important matter is probable, has caused a favorable impression and done much towards restoring a more hopeful feeling. Subscriptions to the Grant memorial fund have already been received by Drexel-Hoges & Co., European treasurers of the fund, from a large number of influential people of all nationalities. A large amount will be subscribed in London.

Mr. Head, United States consul, has sent to the Porte another protest, couched in stronger terms than those of the first protest, against the expulsion of Americans from Jerusalem on the ground of their being Jews. Mr. Head points out that expulsions are in violation of the treaty stipulations, and are liable to lead to difficulty. He has referred the matter to the government at Washington.

A dispatch from Suakin states that Osman Digma has forsaken his followers and fled to Kordofan. The result is that many of the Shiels are going into Suakin offering submission to the British commander.

Information has been received that a civil war has broken out at Khartoum; that the treasury has been seized, and that Mahdi's successor and other officials have been killed. There are now forty cases in the small-pox hospital at Montreal and the health authorities would be able to place more patients in it if there was room. Over one hundred houses are placed, and in many houses there are several cases.

Due to the extraordinary expense incurred in the late war, the government of Guatemala has suspended payment of the interest of her foreign and interior debts for one year, commencing August 1, in order to pay off all arrears in the army and other service accounts.

Wanderer Dispatch: The jury found Chief Bumstead guilty of treason and before Judge Bradford returned him to three years in the penitentiary.

Cleburn is spending in the suburban village of West Ham. A whole family died at St. Lemp. Twenty-seven deaths were reported in Birmingham on the 13th. Between 6000 and 8000 cases of cholera have been reported in India on the 13th, and 20 deaths. A commission has been appointed to inquire into the sanitary condition of that city with a view to preventing epidemics.

The London Standard, referring to Lord Rosebery's new speech, declared that the speech was the best he had ever delivered. It was the most masterly and eloquent ever delivered by any statesman.

Mr. W. E. English, wife of the ex-ambassador at St. Petersburg, died on the 13th of chronic dysentery. Mrs. Fox was formerly Annie Fox, a well-known actress. She has been an invalid the past two years.

D. O'Sullivan, of Jersey City, N. J., arrived at O'Connell's drug store on the 13th. He was admitted into the house by Lewis Allen, who remonstrated with O'Sullivan for his behavior, whereupon the latter, without replying, plunged a dirk knife into the abdomen of Allen, inflicting a fatal wound. O'Sullivan was arrested.

At Vincennes, Ind., a few mornings ago, a man named Clark, of Evansville, stabbed Jacob B. Voris, of Muncie, to the heart, killing him instantly. The crime was made worse by Clark deliberately lying in wait for his victim and stabbing him in the dark. The trouble arose about an inmate of Della Freeman's asylum. The murderer fled.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League of America decided to hold the National Convention at Chicago in January. The exact date will be fixed through correspondence between Parnell and Egan.

cases, the color being designed to call attention to the enclosure from among the mass of papers which reach the postmaster-general and his assistants. Heretofore cases of this kind have been allowed to take the routine course, going with other correspondence to the correspondence clerks' office, and, as a result, many postmasters who have failed to keep up their deposits have been able to retain their offices after their delinquencies have been reported upon.

The transfer of gold coin from the sub-treasury at San Francisco to the sub-treasury at New York through the mails has been resumed. A package containing \$300,000 arrived in New York yesterday. The amount shipped by mail is about \$11,000,000. It is learned that the original intention was to have it transferred from San Francisco to New York on an United States war vessel by way of the Isthmus of Panama during the recent possession of that territory by the United States naval forces. The troops were withdrawn, however, before the plan could be put in operation.

CRITICAL NEWS AND NOTES.

Deaths of Persons Suspected of Being News Gatherers.

A shocking tragedy occurred at Klean's park, Chicago. During the progress of the shooting tournament, just outside the fence, were Wm. Rees, aged 18, and Clark Kimball, a youth of 16 years. Each was armed with a shotgun and both intent on securing the first shot at any bird which had been released by the shooters within the grounds. A pigeon made its appearance flying slowly towards the boys. It alighted on the fence about one hundred feet from them, and a race was commenced for the prey. Kimball was ahead, being the fastest runner, when suddenly the report of Rees's gun was heard, and Kimball fell backward to the earth. A crowd quickly gathered and medical aid was summoned from Grand Crossing. The injured boy lay upon the ground in an unconscious condition, with his life's blood issuing from his head. The entire charge of shot from Rees's gun had entered the back of his head, making an ugly wound. Dr. Pease arrived soon afterward, but too late, as life was already extinct.

A few nights ago an escaped convict from the Tennessee penitentiary, named Mynott, shot and killed Mrs. William Maggart, near Platte City, Mo., who was a relative of his dead wife. The deed was done in revenge because Maggart and his wife had given information as to Mynott's whereabouts, which led to his extradition. He, however, managed to escape his guard while being taken back to Tennessee, and making his way to Missouri, called Mrs. Maggart to her door and shot her dead. The country is armed and in hot pursuit with a lynching in prospect. The matter has been kept quiet, fearing that its publication would assist Mynott in escaping.

Perez C. Gooding, recently the Chicago manager of the New York Hektograph company, is charged with embezzling \$8,000 from the company. The defaulting manager, it is said, would collect the amounts due from customers in Chicago, but only remit a portion to New York. Charles H. Green was sent out to look into his affairs, and Gooding departed without leaving any address.

Advices are received to the effect that considerable shrinkage in the berry is noticed in Dakota, where the grain has been thrashed. The first new wheat was received about a week ago. These reports of shrunken wheat are the more important as the crop in the section has all along been reported in good condition. The test of the thrashing machine shows that the yield will be below early estimates. If this state of things exists in the west the Minnesota wheat is looked to show as much if not a greater per cent of faller than heretofore estimated.

Henry Freeze (colored) was hanged at Cateletsburg, Ky., in the presence of 30,000 persons for the murder of Chester Honker last May. He neither confessed or denied his guilt, merely saying on the scaffold: "Friends, I bid you all good-bye. I hope to meet you in a better world, Good-bye." Last May Honker and a party of men attempted to gain admission to a house of evil repute at Cateletsburg and were denied entrance. They broke in and caused a woman to leave the house by the back door and go in search of an officer. Meeting Freeze he asked him to go to the morgue. He responded that he was a married man and had a family and went with the woman to the house, entering through the rear door on the larder, and followed through, killing Honker and wounding two of his companions. He was promptly arrested, indicted, tried and convicted in a few days. This was the only legal execution ever occurring in that county.

The Southern Exposition opened at Louisville, August 15th with elaborate ceremonies. Excursion trains were run from all directions and buildings crowded.

A Londoner, named Robert, says the Atlantic Shipping Co. of Cleveland, Ohio, stevedores Mr. Gard, had been charged a professor in the Boston Dispensary.

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same cause, and it is likely that half of them will die.

Mr. Burbridge, deputy minister of justice, has returned to Montreal from Regina. It appears that Judge Richardson fixed the date of Riel's execution for Sept. 18, so as to permit time for the hearing of an appeal before the court of Queen's bench for Manitoba, which opens Sept. 2nd. Seventy prisoners were held for trial, and forty of these have pleaded guilty to the charges of treason and felony, the maximum punishment for which is death. Several halfbreeds taken at Batouche will be tried when the court resumes its sittings. Poundmaker and his company of braves will be tried on the charge of murder. There is strong documentary evidence against Poundmaker found among Riel's papers.

WAS PRELLER THE MAN SHOOTING?

An interview with the St. Louis Globe-Democrat's San Francisco special contains an interview with Maxwell, the alleged murderer of Preller, found in the trunk at the Southern Hotel last spring. This interview is vouched for as correct, and was obtained by an ex-government detective on the eve of Maxwell's departure for that city. Having been asked, after a long talk, to speak freely of his future course of defence, Maxwell said:

"All I can give you is an outline, and that is more than any one else has got out of me. I was brought in here Gen. Clinie, a lawyer of this city who offered to get out habeas corpus papers for me to return to St. Louis as my counsel. He may be a lawyer, but it wouldn't do for me to trust a stranger with my secrets. No, I prefer to wait till I see St. Louis before engaging counsel. Here is the gist of the St. Louis matter, which has puzzled the country for four months. Preller and I were old friends. We came to Boston together on the steamer Cephalonia. We were constant companions, and made arrangements to meet at St. Louis at the Southern Hotel, and there to get out habeas corpus papers. Preller had devised for getting insurance on his body. We met according to agreement. We were in room 144 in the hotel for about all the time we spent there, but, mind you, Preller was at the hotel only three days. He remained in seclusion for the remainder of the time, and when the day came, he left St. Louis alive and well on the 10th of that I started west. That wasn't Preller's body found in the trunk at the hotel. When the case came up for trial I shall show proof of where the body found in the trunk was procured, who it was brought to the hotel, and all the details. I ran into you now that body was brought to the hotel in broad daylight and was carried up to room 144. Everything was arranged to give color to the theory of sudden murder and hasty flight. Nothing was omitted which I thought would aid in this misdirection. I kept my eyes tightly shut out of the country before the body was discovered, and once in Australia I thought it would be easy to bury my identity in the East Indies until things had been forgotten. I will show you how entirely I trusted Preller and how completely he deceived me in this scheme, when I tell you that to-day I don't know how large an insurance he carried on his life. I knew it was for a big sum and gave my help in the enterprise solely because he was an old friend and associate. Where he is, or what arrangements I have for coming to St. Louis, or of course 'tis out of the question for me to tell. You can be assured of the accuracy of these facts I have given you, and that they will all be proved on the trial." Having been asked why he changed his name, Maxwell gave the following explanation, which is clever to say the least:

"You can't blame me for following these reports, some of whom try to wheedle and others to bully my secrets from me. Then come detectives, and say this thing and that has been discovered; we have all this circumstantial evidence against you; what can you say to it? Knowing every fact in this case, I know that if you are lying or are on an entirely wrong scent, so I simply puzzle them more or stuff them with new inventions. They have all got one theory, and they are trying to fit facts to that theory, instead of making a theory from the facts. They have been in here tonight with certain articles, and I have said to you that such a thing happened to me very well that no such occurrence ever happened. They have traced me very well in my first visit to this city, because I made no effort to cover my tracks. I used the same name and the same disguise as a French officer, although from the time I left St. Louis to the time I was seen at Auckland steamer and throughout the voyage. It came into my mind on the train because the people asked me questions, and it was amusement to mystify them and tell these stories. This was the origin of the French captain and all his exploits. It formed the plan. It approximates the magnitude of its work and has no idea of doing any course without due consideration. It is no Chicago monument the committee intends to erect. It has been said that Chicago has already raised \$40,000, while New York has only raised \$38,000. That is true, but Chicago started out to raise \$40,000, while this committee intends to raise \$1,000,000. Chicago has worked hard to raise its little fund, while very little work has been done here yet. It was impossible to make any headway while preparations were in progress for the funeral of Gen. Grant. Now that that is over many of the committee are out of town, probably half of the executive committee are absent, and it is not likely that plans will be adopted for raising the necessary amount until after the meeting of the general committee Thursday. This committee is satisfied with the outlook."

GEN. GRANT'S MONUMENT.

New Yorkers Satisfied with the Progress Thus Far Made.

New York dispatch: The contributions received by the Grant monument committee on the 14th amounted to the sum of \$81.35. The secretary was asked if funds were not coming in too slowly to satisfy the committee, but he replied in the negative. "You see," he said, "most of our wealthy citizens are out of the city at present. Then the committee has not had time to form a plan. It approximates the magnitude of its work and has no idea of doing any course without due consideration. It is no Chicago monument the committee intends to erect. It has been said that Chicago has already raised \$40,000, while New York has only raised \$38,000. That is true, but Chicago started out to raise \$40,000, while this committee intends to raise \$1,000,000. Chicago has worked hard to raise its little fund, while very little work has been done here yet. It was impossible to make any headway while preparations were in progress for the funeral of Gen. Grant. Now that that is over many of the committee are out of town, probably half of the executive committee are absent, and it is not likely that plans will be adopted for raising the necessary amount until after the meeting of the general committee Thursday. This committee is satisfied with the outlook."

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NEW MEXICO BULLDOGS KILL.

Chicago dispatch: A morning paper makes sensational charges against the state land board. It alleges that, through neglect or mismanagement, about \$2,000,000 has been lost to the school fund of the state. This money should have been collected from the cattle barons during the month. The paper mentioned states that, in February, 1884, an act was passed directing the land board to appoint grass commissioners, whose duties should be to ascertain by constant inspection the area of grass belonging to the state and being occupied by cattlemen without leases of any character. Under this law all occupiers of such lands were compelled to pay an occupation tax. Twenty million acres of free-grass lands of this character have been constantly grazed ever since the passage of the law. Yet the land board only last week appointed and sent out the grass commissioners upon whose reports only the tax can be collected. The law makes no provision for back taxes, hence the state has lost nearly \$2,000,000, which has simply remained in the pockets of the cattlemen. It states these facts the paper referred to in one breath acquits the members of the land board of intentional wrong, but in the next breath it says: "The loss of \$1,750,000 was not accidental, and not being accidental it is presumably the result of intelligent design." This language is interpreted as a direct charge of corruption against the land board, and creates a sensation. The board is composed of Gov. John Ireland, State Treasurer F. R. R. Lubberk, Land Commissioner W. O. Walsh, Controller W. E. Swain, and Attorney General John D. Templeton. This galaxy of names comprises the most distinguished politicians in Texas.

It is said that nine women out of ten will step from a street car in the opposite direction from the one in which it is going.

WAY DOWN SOUTH IN DIXIE.

Where the Crops are Reported to be Simply Immense.

The Baltimore Manufacturers' Record publishes nearly five pages of special reports, covering the whole south from Virginia to Texas, showing that the prospects for crops and outlook in business for that section are remarkably good. Not only is the acreage of cotton, corn and tobacco crops the largest on record, but the reports are almost unanimous in stating that the yield of these crops, as well as the smaller crops, excepting wheat, will greatly exceed the best crop ever before produced.

It will also show that the crops have been raised at less cost than in any preceding year and the less on the crop for money advanced to farmers more than last year.

Official reports from South Carolina show that while the state will produce about 3,000,000 bushels more of corn and probably 1,000,000 bushels of cotton more than last year, the aggregate amount of agricultural liens given to obtain advances upon the growing crops is \$3,000,000 less than in 1882, notwithstanding the fact that the intervening years of 1883 and 1884 were unfavorable crop years.

In Georgia the agricultural department estimates the corn crop at 40,000,000 bushels, against 31,000,000 last year, and 24,000,000 bushels in 1883.

Regarding corn, reports from the whole south are most flattering character, some of them stating that the yield will be the best for years, others the best known for twenty years, and many the best ever known. It is thought by the United States commissioner of agriculture that the increased acreage in corn over last year and splendid yield which is now assured will give the south not less than 50,000,000 bushels of corn more than last year.

The cotton crop, it is believed, is safe, for much the largest yield ever made, and for at least 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 bales more than last year.

In tobacco, fruits and vegetables, the crops are the largest ever made in the south, while rice promises a splendid yield, and sugar a far more satisfactory and profitable crop than in 1884. Stimulated by unprecedented crops, business is already showing a decided improvement and prospects throughout the south for fall and winter trade are reported as usually good.

In the organization of railroad and manufacturing enterprises, there is great activity, and the outlook for industrial interests is particularly promising.

MARCH OF THE CHOLERA.

Its Rapid Course Through the Province of France.

Madrid dispatch: The places in Spain in which the principal increases of cholera occurred yesterday as compared with Friday last were Tarragona and Valladolid. In the former there were 77 cases and 30 deaths yesterday, and in the latter 61 new cases and 10 deaths. Official returns show that in Granada the disease reached its height and remains stationary. In Albacete yesterday there were 28 new cases and 23 deaths. In Castellon de la Plana, 22 new cases and 17 deaths; Cuenca, 154 new cases and 32 deaths; Tarragona, 45 new cases and 32 deaths; Valencia, 82 new cases and 49 deaths; and in Madrid 20 new cases and 2 deaths. All of these returns show decreases in the number of both new cases and deaths.

Returns from the cholera-infected districts of Spain give a total number of new cases on Saturday of 4,700, and a total number of deaths from the disease of 1,758. The plague has made its appearance at Barcelona, where 23 cases and 16 deaths are reported.

The governor of Granada has been attacked with cholera.

There has been slight riots at Lagrona on account of the resistance of the population to certain sanitary regulations.

Cholera reports for to-day show that there were 15 new cases and 12 deaths in the city of Madrid, and 65 new cases and 80 deaths in the province.

The slight panic which broke out a few days ago has subsided and the epidemic shows no further signs of an increase. Wherever the disease prevails the most stringent precautions are taken to prevent its spread.

SINGULAR FATALITY IN A FAMILY.

Three Sons of An Aged Widow Meet Violent Deaths in One Day.

Martin's Valley (Pa.) dispatch: Mrs. Sarah Truby, of this place, is an aged widow. Her son John, aged 34, works on the East Branch railroad. Jason, another son, aged 36, is employed in the slate quarries. Wyman, a third son, 38 years old, was a miller. They lived with their mother, having no families of their own. Friday night last, John, while running to turn a water wheel into a cattle guard and broke his neck. Saturday morning before the news of John's death had reached their home, Jason was drowned in a pit in the quarries, recent rains having filled it with water. James Whittaker arrived in the village at 9 o'clock Saturday morning with the news of John Truby's death, and met Will Jackson, who was bearing the tidings of Jason's fate at the same time. The two walked together to the mill where Wyman Truby worked to break the news to him first. There was a crowd about the mill, and as the two messengers arrived on the scene men were carrying Wyman Truby's dead body out of the building. He had been suffocated in a grain-bin. Loss than twelve hours intervened between the death of the first brother and that of the last one. The news of the death of her three sons so prostrated Mrs. Truby that her life is despaired of. The three bodies will be buried in one grave.

COWBOY VENDETTA.

Desperate Fight Over an Old Grudge With Fatal Results.

Fort Reno dispatch: News has just been received of a fight between a number of cowboys, occurring at the ranch of Frank Murray, thirty-five miles southwest in the Chickasaw nation. A party of twenty-five cowboys rode up to the ranch and fired about 100 shots at the boys inside the ranch cabin, with whom they quarreled over burned stock. The boys inside being well armed returned the fire with deadly effect, killing Dick Covard and seriously wounding Dick Jones and Bob Woods of the attacking party. This makes four men who have been killed over the trouble at this ranch since April. Covard, who was killed, also Jones and Woods, have been notorious characters in the territory.

Chicago's Grant Park.

When Gen. Grant visited Chicago after his return trip around the world he planted a big elm tree in Washington park. On that occasion he used a silver shovel, which is kept as a remembrance of the day. The tree is in a flourishing condition. It was heavily draped with black after the old soldier's death. A delegation of citizens, says a Chicago dispatch, is about to go before the South park board and ask that the Grant's name be given to the park. These citizens think the people would not object to the change, especially as there is another Washington park in the city. If the South park board consents to this proposition it is thought the Lincoln park commissioners can be induced to agree to erect a Grant monument on the site of the park, the funds of which shall contribute the most money to the monument fund.

The Good Dog Jack.

One warm spring morning we heard a great shout, and on going to see what it all meant we saw a large dark object just sweeping out of the river into the lake, and realized, before any one could tell us, that the ice had carried away our bridge, and that all communication between us and the town was for the present cut off. How new were we to get our mail, fresh meat, and dozens of other things which we were dependent upon the village for? We bawled our isolated condition for a day or two, when a ferry was established, which was hauled from one side to another by ropes. This was very tedious for foot passengers, and as the ferry was large and clumsy, the man that tended it found it very hard to pull across and back for only one person. So some large planks were fastened together, forming a float, that reached clear across, and although it was very narrow walking and the river very deep at this point, we soon grew accustomed to it, and ran backward and forward without fear.

An Egg Bath.

A Paris plumber was repairing the tiles of a house, when his foot having slipped, he fell off the roof into the street below. Just then a market gardener's cart happened to pass by the house, laden with baskets full of eggs, and osier-cages containing live poultry, and the man, falling into the midst of this load, crushed two cages, killed about a dozen fowls, and finally was engulfed in an enormous basket of eggs. When withdrawn from his liquid tomb the plumber looked like an omelette, but, excepting a few slight bruises, he was safe and sound.

THE MARKETS.

OMAHA.			
WHEAT—No. 2.....	80	81	60 1/2
WHEAT—No. 3.....	78	79	58 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	44	45	44 1/2
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	32	33	32 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	30	31	29 1/2
HAY—Timothy.....	15	16	15 1/2
BUTTER—Choice dairy.....	12	13	12 1/2
BUTTER—Best country.....	10	11	10 1/2
POTATOES—New.....	8	9	8 1/2
ONIONS—Per bushel.....	4	5	4 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz. old.....	3	4	3 1/2
CHICKENS—Per doz. young.....	2	3	2 1/2
LEMONS—Choice.....	11	12	11 1/2
HASKANS—Choice.....	2	3	2 1/2
ORANGES—Mesa.....	5	6	5 1/2
PEARS—Per bushel.....	8	9	8 1/2
SEEDS—Timothy.....	1	2	1 1/2
SEEDS—Hus Grass.....	1	2	1 1/2
HAY—Mixed, per ton.....	6	7	6 1/2
HAY—In bulk, per ton.....	5	6	5 1/2
HOGS—Mixed packing.....	3	4	3 1/2
BEEFVEES—Butchers' stock.....	3	4	3 1/2
NEW YORK.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2	81	80 1/2
WHEAT—Contracted red.....	78 1/2	79	78 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	32	33	32 1/2
OATS—Mixed western.....	22	23	22 1/2
PORK.....	11	12	11 1/2
LARD.....	6	7	6 1/2
CHICAGO.			
FLOUR—Choice Winter.....	4	5	4 1/2
FLOUR—Spring extra.....	3	4	3 1/2
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	78	79	78 1/2
CORN—Per bushel.....	44	45	44 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	24	25	24 1/2
LARD.....	6	7	6 1/2
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	4	5	4 1/2
CATTLE—Stockers and feeders.....	3	4	3 1/2
SHEEP—Medium good.....	2	3	2 1/2
ST. LOUIS.			
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	80 1/2	81	80 1/2
CORN—Per bushel.....	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2
CATTLE—Stockers and feeders.....	3	4	3 1/2
SHEEP—Western.....	2	3	2 1/2
KANSAS CITY.			
WHEAT—Per bushel.....	72	73	72 1/2
CORN—Per bushel.....	35	36	35 1/2
OATS—Per bushel.....	21	22	21 1/2
CATTLE—Exporters.....	5	6	5 1/2
HOGS—Assorted.....	4	5	4 1/2
SHEEP—Common to good.....	1	2	1 1/2

MARVELOUS INCREASE OF PEOPLE.

The Population of Nebraska by Counties—A Splendid Showing in Five Years.

Superintendent Lane, of the Nebraska Census Bureau, has just completed the census of Nebraska for 1885. It shows a total population of 740,645 for the state in 1885 against 452,402 in 1880, or an increase of 288,243 for the last five years. Omaha has led the way in this march of progress, and her total population is now placed by Prof. Lane at 61,835 as will be seen by the following table, giving the population of each city in the state above 5,000:

Omaha.....	61,835
Lincoln.....	20,004
Hastings.....	7,793
Plattsmouth.....	7,347
Nebraska City.....	5