

# SUICIDE OF GEN. JONES.

## A VETERAN SOLDIER AND LAWYER DROWNS HIMSELF.

### CAUSED BY MISFORTUNES

Was in Command of the Sixty-Sixth Regiment, United States Colored Troops and Was Mustered Out With the Rank of Major General of Volunteers—Was a Noted Lawyer.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Some time ago the body of a suicide was found in the Hudson river, off Yonkers, and was declared to be that of a Mr. Jones by the coroner and the police. Now it has been found that it was that of Major General Blackburn Jones, a commander during the civil war, and subsequently a lawyer in St. Louis, Chicago and this city.

General Jones was in command of the Sixty-sixth regiment, United States colored troops, and was mustered out with the brevet rank of major general of volunteers. He received several wounds in battle and was awarded a pension, which he had made arrangements to collect through William A. Harding of this city at the time of his suicide. He stopped the practice of law about three years ago and accepted the proposition of several mining companies to become their confidential agent in Europe. He arranged to float their bonds and stocks in foreign markets. He had a wide acquaintance in London, Paris and Berlin, and made several trips abroad and was at first greatly encouraged by his success. He finally became more especially interested in the Queen City Iron Mining company and devoted most of his attention to that corporation. Then the hard times affected all American securities abroad, and he became despondent, as one of his old wounds was troubling him. He called on Mr. Harding two weeks before his suicide and told him that his head was troubling him greatly. He continually heard ringing noises and he said that he believed his mind was becoming affected.

General Jones committed suicide on the day Mr. Harding received his pension certificate, with the request that he collect the money. He belonged to the celebrated Blackburn family of Kentucky. He had three brothers; one of them, Colonel John Wesley Jones of this city, was postmaster of Brooklyn and is still very prominent.

### LAST APPROPRIATION BILL

The House Committee Reports the General Deficiency Measure. WASHINGTON, April 20.—The House committee on appropriations today reported the general deficiency bill, the last of the regular appropriation measures for this session. The total amount carried by the bill is \$4,791,340. The principal deficiencies are Treasury department, \$1,074,000; District of Columbia, \$116,000; War department, \$607,000; Navy department, \$299,000; Interior department, \$304,000; Department of Justice, \$251,000; government printing office, \$190,000; House of Representatives, \$104,000; judgments of the court of claims, \$143,000; Indian reparation claims, \$40,000; audited claims, \$69,000; out of postal revenues, \$1,421,000. In addition to this, the urgent deficiency act, passed early in the session, carried \$6,305,436, making a total for deficiencies this session of \$11,096,776. In today's bill is a clause authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the city of Atlanta the buildings erected for the government exhibit at the Cotton States exposition and an item of \$10,000 to be paid to the Italian government for indemnity to heirs of three of its subjects who were killed and two others injured by mob violence in Colorado. In making the appropriation for Indian reparation claims, the committee provides that none of the judgments shall be paid until the attorney general shall have certified to the secretary that he has caused to be examined evidence presented to the court of claims and such other evidence as he shall be able to procure as to whether fraud has been done to the United States or exorbitant sums allowed.

### POPULISTS WILL NOT FUSE

Chairman Roselle of Missouri Declares That Bland Will Not Be Adopted. ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 20.—Chairman A. Roselle of the People's party state committee, declared today that the Populists of Missouri would not support ex-Congressman Bland if the latter should be nominated for the Presidency on a silver platform. He did not think that the adoption, in advance of action taken by the Populist convention, of a silver platform by the Democrats at Sedalia the other day would affect the Populist vote in this state. He said: "The 45,000 Populists of Missouri are going to stand firm, no matter what the Democracy does at Chicago. We will get at least 10,000 votes from the Republicans in this state, and with the accessions from the Democratic ranks we are going to mix things mightily in Missouri this year."

### ALGER AS A DARK HORSE

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Many stories are set afloat in Washington about the schemes of the anti-McKinley people to make breaks in the McKinley front. The latest is that encouragement is being offered to Alger in the hope of drawing from McKinley the Michigan delegation. The story is that Platt and Quay are inducing Alger to believe that New York and Pennsylvania will vote for him at the proper time.

### CONNECTICUT WILL ENDORSE MCKINLEY

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 20.—From a careful review of recent events in the Republican field in this State it can be stated now that the Republican State convention, which is to be held in the Hyperion Theater in this city next Tuesday and Wednesday for the selection of delegates to the St. Louis convention will instruct for McKinley for president.

### INDIANA POPS FOR DEBS

LAFORTE, Ind., April 20.—Prominent Populists in this state propose to send an Indiana delegation to St. Louis instructed for Eugene V. Debs for president. The probabilities are that the movement will receive no opposition unless from Debs himself, who has announced in an open letter that he will not be a candidate.

### DOWNPOUR IN CENTRAL KANSAS

SALINA, Kan., April 20.—An immense rainfall occurred over Central Kansas at a late hour last night. A light shower fell at 7 o'clock, but later in the night the rain came in torrents. Inspection trains were sent out over the various lines of the Union Pacific about midnight and in many places the track was under water. The rain was accompanied by a light fall of hail, but not enough to do any damage. Several lines of telegraph are down.

### THEATRICAL MANAGER STATION DEAD

BOSTON, April 20.—John Stetson, the well known theatrical manager, died at 1:30 this morning.

# MAY BE A SPLIT.

Sound Money Democrats Talk of Boiling If Silver Men Rule the Convention. NEW YORK, April 20.—New York Democrats have about made up their minds that there will be two Democratic parties after the Chicago convention. During the great fight for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, "Silver Dick" Bland was continuously predicting, in his peculiar, dramatic way, that the Democratic party had arrived at "the parting of the ways." A great many laughed at Mr. Bland at the time, and some of his own followers even were not inclined to take him as being entirely serious. Now an alarming condition of affairs has arisen within the Democratic party, and the sound money men begin to realize that Mr. Bland's prediction is to be verified.

Leading Democrats in this state, like Mr. Whitney, Senator Murphy and ex-Governor Flower, are now fearful that the "parting of the ways" that Mr. Bland talked about will materialize during the Chicago convention. President Cleveland and the sound money Democrats are now only hoping against hope that a free silver platform will not be adopted in Chicago. They are perfectly well aware that the chances are in favor of the triumph of the silver Democrats, and they are preparing to act accordingly.

It is said that as a result of their plans the Cleveland, or sound money men, will, in the event of the capture of the National convention, bolt, organize another convention, and nominate a ticket. The sound money people have figured that cities situated in the Southern and Western States would elect sound money delegates. While this might prove true, although the silver Democrats have just won big victories in several large cities, like St. Louis, it would not count for anything in the convention. In the Democratic National convention the unite rule is well established.

# THE LAMBORN HEARING.

## Preliminary Examination of the Murdered Man's Children.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 20.—Justice of the Peace W. H. Bond and the attorneys on both sides are expediting matters as much as possible today to conclude the preliminary examination of Charles and Annie Lamborn and Thomas Davenport, accused of the murder of John T. Lamborn, which occurred two months ago last night.

The trial was begun at 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon before as many spectators as could crowd into the hall. A large number of witnesses have been heard, but no case whatever has yet developed against either of them.

"Detective" Charles Schaeffer arrived here this morning and will probably go on the witness stand.

# METHODIST WOMEN LOSE.

## The Required Three-Fourths Majority Not Secured.

NEW YORK, April 18.—Women as lay delegates cannot enter the coming general conference of the Methodist church through a door opened wide by a constitutional amendment for on the direct vote of the ministers of the church the women were beaten. The Troy conference, in session at Gloversville, N. Y., settled the question by voting down the Baltimore amendment, 113 to 75.

This does not absolutely decide the woman question in its bearing on the coming conference, but it does destroy the chief reliance of the women. This question, the most important and the most far-reaching in possibilities the Methodist church has ever been called on to face, is now left in a state of more hopeless confusion than ever. The women may yet win in the coming conference, but they can do so only by resorting to some parliamentary expedient.

Up to yesterday, with three annual conferences to hear from, the women lacked forty-nine votes of having the necessary three-fourths of all the votes cast on the Baltimore amendment. To make up that deficiency and get enough additional votes to insure victory, they had to have 355 votes out of the 425 in the three remaining conferences. The Troy conference having given the women only seventy-eight votes and having thrown 113 votes against them, their last hope of winning on the Baltimore amendment is gone. Whatever action the East Maine and the North Dakota conferences may take, with only 157 votes between them, it cannot affect the result unless every vote should be cast for the amendment.

These figures, giving the total votes on the Baltimore amendment, speak for themselves. Total votes cast, 1,120; total for Baltimore amendment, 751; total against Baltimore amendment, 3,609; required three-fourths to carry amendment, 7,965; margin in excess of one-fourth against amendment, 154.

But the Hamilton amendment, which has also been before the annual conferences for consideration, provides that lay delegates must be men. It is also defeated. If its defeat the inferential declaration of the church is that eligibility to a lay delegateship shall not be confined to men, but shall be understood to extend to women. Thus the women are debarred from the general conference by the defeat of the Baltimore amendment and admitted by the defeat of the Hamilton amendment. The general conference must wrestle with this paradox.

# EX-CASHIER DAVIES OF EAST PERU, IS.

WINTERSETT, Iowa, April 20.—The sheriff and other officers last night succeeded in catching James Davies, the East Peru bank wrecking cashier, and Ed Streeter, the thief who escaped Wednesday morning. The officers opened fire and the two men returned their shots, one ball going through the sheriff's grip. They succeeded in escaping, but Streeter was captured while eating a lunch at a farm house. Davies is still at large, though 300 men are hunting for him. He says he will not be taken alive.

# PLUNGER PARTRIDGE DEAD.

## Chicago's Most Noted Grain Speculator Passes Away.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Edward Partridge, the most noted and one of the wealthiest operators on the board of trade, died of Bright's disease to-day, after several weeks' illness.

"Plunger" Partridge was born in New York State. He first engaged in the dry goods business in Buffalo. In the early '70s he came here and started a dry goods store. He accumulated a substantial fortune here and then began his famous operations in grain about twenty years ago. At the start he was, like most beginners, a bull. Later he became a bear and was first "Old Hutch's" rival, then his successor.

Partridge's first attempt to follow in the footsteps of "Old Hutch" cost him \$600,000. In August, 1891, wheat was run up to \$1.15 on him and in order to settle he had to mortgage his State street property, which was worth \$1,000,000.

When December wheat was \$1 a bushel and May wheat \$1.06 and the opinion prevailed that the latter would go up to \$1.50, Partridge said: "Well, boys, I believe it will go to eighty cents before it gets to \$1.50." It was one man against the markets of the world. It is known that Partridge carried 15,000,000 bushels. Other speculators have carried as much for a day or a week, but Partridge carried it for months. When May wheat closed at 80 1/2 cents Partridge paid off his \$300,000 mortgage and cleared \$1,200,000 besides, \$1,000,000 of which he made in a single day.

The above is but an example of Partridge's famous plunges. He was almost uniformly successful on the short side of corn and provisions, and on the whole his deals may be said to have eclipsed "Old Hutch's." For years he had the reputation of being the most reckless and most successful speculator in the world, and though sometimes nearly "broke," he finally became a multi-millionaire. In person Partridge was small and did not dress well, but he lived in a palatial home on Prairie avenue and spent money lavishly whenever he felt so inclined.

# A BROSIDIE FROM HILL.

## The New York Senator Pours Hot Shot Into Peffer.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The resolution for an investigation of recent bond issues was taken up in the Senate yesterday and Mr. Hill made a sensational and dramatic speech in opposition. The New York Senator defended Secretary Carlisle and his administration of the treasury against loose insinuations of irregularity and showed the prevalence of charges of this character by presenting and reading in full the charges made by Senator Chandler against the friends of McKinley that a levy of money was being made on protected industries in behalf of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for the presidency. As a further evidence of the prevalence of charges, Mr. Hill spoke of the sugar investigation, where, he said, one Senator (referring to Mr. Quay) had frankly admitted that he bought sugar stock and had a right to buy it, and today that Senator was the favorite son of the leading Republican State as a candidate for the presidency. In the course of his speech Mr. Hill disclaimed that he had authority to speak for the administration in opposition to this investigation.

# IT KILLS BACILLI.

## Efficacy of Roentgen's Ray is Fully Established—Disease Germs Destroyed.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Professor H. P. Pratt and Professor Hugh Wightman announce to the world that diphtheria and typhoid are absolutely killed by the Roentgen ray. This statement is made without reserve. The decision was reached last evening in the laboratory, the last of the germs which had been exposed to the ray failed to show signs of life under the glass—the deadly bacilli remaining idle and inactive in the midst of the best and most tempting imitation of human tissue.

# A KISS FOR SENATOR TILMAN.

DENVER, Colo., April 18.—At the reception tendered to United States Senator Tillman of South Carolina, at the Brown Palace hotel, the line of people who wished to greet him had been going by only five minutes when a corpulent woman with gray hair clasped the Senator's hand with a firm grip, and before he knew it had pulled him forward and planted a kiss on his cheek. The incident was loudly applauded, while the Senator blushed and the woman fed to the street. She was Mrs. Darnell, and she declared that she was not a woman's rights woman, but that she was in favor of free silver and she admired Senator Tillman for his bravery.

# WORKING AGAINST FITZHUGH.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Democrats of Kansas City, Kan., opposed to Dr. Thomas Fitzhugh for postmaster are making a fight against his confirmation in the Senate. At their request Congressman Miller induced Senator Baker to have the nomination help up until they could get their petitions against Fitzhugh in shape and before the Senate.

# ARMY REORGANIZATION FAVORED.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The Senate committee has agreed to report favorably Senator Hawley's bill for the reorganization of the army. This increases the force to 30,000 enlisted men, to be composed of ten regiments of cavalry, seven of artillery and twenty-five of infantry, with the battalion of engineers as at present.

# SHOOTING WITH MISTAKES.

CHICAGO, April 18.—Charles Vittho, a barber, suffocated himself with molasses yesterday. He was very fond of the stuff, and in order to get all he wanted he lay flat on his back on the floor, so that when he opened the clip on the barrel the syrup would flow into his mouth. Then he opened his face and the clip was literally drowned by the syrup. He was found dead with his mouth open and the molasses pouring into it. He was known as a glutton, but was not strong mentally because of an injury on the head sustained some time since in an accident.

# THOSE FROM KANSAS.

## WILL MCKINLEY HAVE THE FULL DELEGATION.

There is Some Talk That the A. P. A. Organization Will Go Back On the Ohio Man—Statements as to Existence of a Revolt—The Names of Those Thus Far Chosen to Seats in the St. Louis Convention.

# THE KANSAS POLITICAL SITUATION.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 18.—The members of the A. P. A. of Topeka show signs of making a fight on McKinley because he refuses to say how he stands on the question of appropriating public money in aid of sectarian schools, as on other questions in which the organization is especially interested. Whether the Kansas delegates to the Republican National convention, who are members of the A. P. A., will violate their instructions and vote against McKinley, they will not say; but they hint at it broadly and try to convey the impression that those delegates would violate their instructions before they would violate the oath taken in the lodge room. They claim that of the sixteen delegates who have so far been chosen by the Kansas Republicans, only two are not members of the order. Who the two are they will not say.

A prominent Republican who is unwilling to get into a controversy with the A. P. A., and for that reason will not permit the use of his name, said this morning: "The fact that some of the delegates are members of the A. P. A., will not affect their support of McKinley. They will vote for him just the same in obedience to their instructions."

"So far elected, we have as delegates to the national convention: Cyrus Leland, T. J. Anderson, C. A. Swenson, A. P. Riddle, Nat Barnes, M. M. Murdock, W. C. Hook, John Schilling, John Randolph, E. G. Dewey, L. E. Lambert, J. S. Dean, T. D. Fitzpatrick, George W. Higginbotham, H. J. Bone and Frank Vincent—sixteen in all, with the Second and Sixth districts yet to elect. Now, I know to a certainty that Anderson, Swenson, Schilling, Fitzpatrick, Bone, Vincent, Higginbotham, Riddle and Leland are not members of the A. P. A. I am satisfied also that I could name others, but it is not necessary to do so. The only delegate that I know is an A. P. A. is Nat Barnes. Possibly Marsh Murdock is, too. He is regarded as a sympathizer, but I doubt that he is a full fledged member."

Major Thomas J. Anderson, one of the delegates at large to the national convention, said: "I have heard nothing of a revolt against McKinley in Kansas, and I do not think there will be any. This State is for McKinley, and I am sure I am for him. I made my campaign on that issue, and I have been instructed for him. I propose to stay with him and vote for him, the A. P. A. or the world to the contrary notwithstanding."

# BLUE SCORES GOV. SMITH

## The Kansas Soldiers' Home Manager Roundly Denounced.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—At the close of the morning's business in the House to-day, Representative Hull, chairman of the committee on military affairs, called up the resolution relating to the appointment of a board of managers for the national soldiers' homes, and Mr. Blue of Kansas secured the floor and requested that he be allowed two hours for debate. Mr. Crowther of Missouri insisted that he demand three hours, but no agreement was reached.

Mr. Blue said that 2,000 old soldiers of Kansas and Missouri, who were incarcerated in the semi-prison at Leavenworth, Kan., demanded just treatment at the hands of this Congress, and time should be allowed for a proper presentation of the condition of things at Leavenworth. He then moved an amendment to the committee report that the name of General O. O. Howard be substituted for that of W. B. Franklin as one of the members of the board of managers. He denied that he had any personal interest in the fight on Governor Smith, but said that his only desire was to secure humane treatment for the soldiers who were now being abused by the "brutal and drunken tyrant Smith."

"He has not only been drunk," he said dramatically, in reply to a question, "but he has been vomiting drunk, and he is unfit to be in charge of men."

Mr. Blue read letters from prominent citizens of Leavenworth who testified that they had seen Smith in a state of intoxication repeatedly. He said that Smith was proprietor of the biggest saloon in Kansas, and that the man who ran it was president of the Keeley League, with the saloon and the league meeting place occupying adjoining rooms.

Mr. Blue read the testimony of a man named Williams, who said that Smith, as president of the National Keeley league, got a salary of \$1,300 a year, and that Keeley got \$5 for every man in the home to whom the treatment was given, while the management of the home got \$20 from the patient, with \$7.50 more for dues, badges, etc. The witness said that he had been compelled to take the treatment three times, paying for the same out of his meager pension.

# MORE MONEY FOR KANSAS.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Baker has offered an amendment to the sundry civil bill, appropriating \$100,000 for improvements at Fort Riley, instead of \$30,000, as the bill provides as it passed the House. The Senator also offered an amendment appropriating \$50,000 to be applied to erecting the United States penitentiary building at Fort Leavenworth, the total cost of buildings not to be over \$1,500,000.

# AIMED AT RACE GAMBLING.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—Senator Platt yesterday introduced a bill to prohibit the transmission of the reports of results of bets on prize fights or races from one State to another, and making such transmission a misdemeanor to be punished by fine or imprisonment.

# MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

## All the City Officials of Juquila, Mexico, Killed.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 15.—A telegram from Oaxaca City, states that the rebel Indians at the town of Juquila killed all the town councilors, school teachers, local priests, chief of police and the telegraph operator—in fact, every one holding a government place. The people are in terror.

The Indians began their plotting in holy week, instigated by Indian lawyers, who informed them that the new state taxes were unconstitutional, but the authorities paid no attention to the excitement among them, considering their were engaged in their usual drunken celebration of the season. But, procuring arms and machetes, they made a rush for the town hall, and the prefect hastily closed the doors, which they soaked with petroleum and burned, thus effecting an entrance. They sacked the place, penetrated into the private apartments of the prefect, grossly maltreated the women of his family, and then, turning attention to the officials and armed servants, killed and wounded several.

The scene was a horrible one, as the assault took place in the early evening, and the excitement of the mob was indescribable. The mob of drunken Indians, after sacking the town hall, went to the federal stamp office and assaulted it, burning down the outside door with petroleum, which also communicated fire to the entire house, placing Collector Gradada, who was on the roof with his clerks, in a most perilous situation, but they managed to escape by the rear jumping for their lives.

Many shops were burned after being sacked, and the Indians decorated themselves with finery. They all fled on the approach of the soldiers, and are now in the hills. The revolt is local and will be suppressed, and the instigators of the Indians will be severely punished, as they took advantage of their gross ignorance.

# MR. ALDRICH'S FIGURES.

## The Reed Boomer Claims 111 Delegates for the Maine Man.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Representative Aldrich, of Illinois, gives out a statement of Mr. Reed's strength, as compared with other candidates, as follows:

	Reed	McKinley
Alabama	3	15
Arizona	0	0
Arkansas	0	0
California	0	0
Colorado	0	0
Connecticut	0	0
District of Columbia	0	0
Florida	0	0
Georgia	0	0
Idaho	0	0
Illinois	0	0
Indiana	0	0
Iowa	0	0
Kansas	0	0
Kentucky	0	0
Louisiana	0	0
Maine	0	0
Massachusetts	0	0
Michigan	0	0
Minnesota	0	0
Mississippi	0	0
Missouri	0	0
Montana	0	0
Nebraska	0	0
Nevada	0	0
New Hampshire	0	0
New Jersey	0	0
New York	0	0
Ohio	0	0
Oregon	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0
South Carolina	0	0
South Dakota	0	0
Texas	0	0
Virginia	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0
Wyoming	0	0
District of Columbia	1	0
Total	111	0

"There have been 156 delegates elected," says Mr. Aldrich, "who are divided among Morton, Allison, Quay, Cullom and Bradley and forty-eight who are properly classed as doubtful. The summary, therefore, is as follows: Reed, 111; McKinley, 169; the field, 166; doubtful, 48; total, 494. We make no note of the four delegates recently elected in South Carolina, because the legality of that convention is questioned, and in any event they would belong to the doubtful column."

# DOMESTIC ECONOMY CONSISTS IN CUTTING DOWN HOUSE EXPENSES AND SMOKING 10 CENT CIGARS.

# LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

## Quotations From New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Livehorses.

OMAHA.		
Butter—Creamery separator	15	17
Butter—Fair to good country	13	14
Eggs—Fresh	84	9
Poultry—Live hens per lb	10	11
Turkeys—Per lb	10	12
Lemons—Choice Messina	2 1/2	3
Oranges—Per box	3 1/2	4
Honey—Fancy white, per lb	12	15
Apples—Per bushel	3 1/2	4 1/2
Sweet potatoes—Good, per bushel	2 1/2	3 1/2
Potatoes—Per bushel	1 1/2	2 1/2
Beans—Navy, hand-picked, per bushel	1 1/2	2 1/2
Cranberries—Jersey, per bushel	4 1/2	5 1/2
Hay—Upland, per ton	14	16
Oats—Per bushel	1 1/2	2 1/2
Broom Corn—Green, per bushel	1 1/2	2 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 1/2	4 1/2
Hogs—Heavy weight	3 1/2	4 1/2
Beef—Stockers and feeders	2 1/2	3 1/2
Beef—Flats	4 1/2	5 1/2
Bulls	3 1/2	4 1/2
Milkers and springers	3 1/2	4 1/2
Stags	3 1/2	4 1/2
Cattle—Mixed packing	3 1/2	4 1/2
Oxen	1 1/2	2 1/2
Cows	1 1/2	2 1/2
Hifers	1 1/2	2 1/2
Westers	1 1/2	2 1/2
Sheep—Lamb	2 1/2	3 1/2

# CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring	64	64 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	20	20 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	12	12 1/2
Pork	8 1/2	8 1/2
Lard	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cattle—Feeding steers	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hogs—Average	3 1/2	3 1/2
Sheep—Lamb	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wool—Western	3 1/2	3 1/2

# NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter	74	74 1/2
corn No. 2	24	24 1/2
Oats—No. 2	20	20 1/2
Pork	9 1/2	9 1/2
Lard	3 1/2	3 1/2

# ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2, red, cash	69	69 1/2
Corn—Per bushel	21	21 1/2
Oats—Per bushel	13	13 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 1/2	3 1/2
Cattle—Mixed steers	3 1/2	3 1/2
Sheep—Native	3 1/2	3 1/2
Lamb	3 1/2	3 1/2

# KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2, hard	71	71 1/2
Corn—No. 2	21	21 1/2
Oats—No. 2	13	13 1/2
Cattle—Mixed packing	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hogs—Mixed	3 1/2	3 1/2
Sheep—Muttons	3 1/2	3 1/2