

# PLATFORM BUILDERS.

## A CONTEST OVER THE FINANCIAL PLANK.

The Platform as Finally Adopted—What is Said on the Money Question—Unalterably Opposed to Monometallism—The McKinley Law Denounced—Territorial Admission Favored—No Third Term.

### The Democratic Platform.

CHICAGO, July 10.—At 10:52 Chairman White dropped the gavel, the buzz of thousands of voices gradually subsided and the delegates took their seats. Vacant spaces in the black pit marked off with almost definite accuracy the territory of the New England delegation which, with the exception of a few stragglers, had not yet arrived. The New York delegation, headed by Whitney and Hill were in their places. The bulky form of Biswell of Buffalo was, however, absent.

At 10:55 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Green of Cedar Rapids, Ia., the Episcopal clergyman who had made the opening prayer yesterday, again prayed.

### MR. JONES READS THE PLATFORM.

Senator White handed the gavel to Congressman Richardson of Tennessee, a tall, slender man with a black mustache and scholarly stoop of the shoulders, who announced that the committee on resolutions was ready to report, and called to the platform Senator Jones of Arkansas to make the committee's report. Mr. Jones, who has been in the thickest of the silver fight since the forerunners of the convention began to assemble in Chicago, is a familiar figure to this convention. He looks like a soldier, and but for the fact that he was a soldier in the Confederate army, might be a strong Presidential possibility. He is a strong faced man with a fierce silvery mustache and chin whiskers and white hair, which falls to cover all of the top of his head. He adjusted a pair of gold bowled spectacles and began to read the financial plank of the platform. The effect of the reading would have been greater had the Southern Senator had a stronger voice. The silver ranks raised a cheer when some of them heard the words "We demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver," and one enthusiast demanded that the passage be re-read, which was done. Senator Jones declared that he was hoarse and, indeed, his voice broke two or three times and nearly failed him. The platform in full is as follows:

### PERSONAL AND RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

"We, the Democrats of the United States, in National convention assembled, do reaffirm our allegiance to those great essential principles of justice and liberty upon which our institutions are founded, and which the Democratic party has advocated from Jefferson's time to our own—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of conscience, the preservation of personal rights, the equality of all citizens before the law, and the strict observance of constitutional limitations. The constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen the rights of civil and religious liberty. The Democratic party has always been the exponent of political liberty and religious freedom, and it renews its obligations and reaffirms its devotion to these fundamental principles of the constitution.

"During all these years the Democratic party has resisted the tendency of selfish interests to the centralization of governmental power, and has steadfastly maintained that the integrity of the dual scheme of government established by the founders of this republic of republics. Under its guidance and teachings the great principle of local self-government has found its best expression in the maintenance of the rights of the States and its assertion that it is necessary to confine the general government to the exercise of the powers granted by the constitution.

### THE MONEY QUESTION.

"Recognizing that the money question is paramount to all others at this time, we invite attention to the fact that the federal constitution names silver and gold together as the money metals of the United States and that the first coinage law passed by Congress under the American people, has resulted in the monetary unit, and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio based upon the silver unit.

"We declare that the act of 1873, demonetizing silver without the knowledge or approval of the American people, has resulted in the appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the prices of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of taxation, and of all debts, public and private, the enrichment of the money trust, and the consequent paralysis of industry and impoverishment of the people.

### NO GOLD MONOMETALLISM.

"We are unalterably opposed to the monometallism which has looked fast the prosperity of an industrial people in the paralysis of hard times. Gold monometallism is a British policy, and its adoption here would open other nations into financial servitude to London. It is not only un-American, but anti-American, and it can be fastened upon the United States only by the stifling of that spirit and love of liberty which are the basis of our political independence in 1776 and won it in the war of the revolution.

"We demand the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the act of consent of any other nation. We demand the standard silver dollar shall be a full legal tender, equally with gold, for all debts, public and private, and we favor such legislation as will prevent the demonetization of any kind of legal tender money by private contract.

### AGAINST INTEREST BEARING BONDS.

"We are opposed to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in times of peace, and condemn the trafficking with banks and speculators which, in exchange for bonds and as an enormous profit to themselves, supply the federal treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

### CONGRESS HAS THE POWER TO COIN A SILVER MONETARY UNIT.

"Congress alone has the power to coin a silver monetary unit, and President Jackson declared that this power could not be delegated to corporations, and we demand that the government denounce the issuance of notes as money for national banks as in derogation of the constitution, and we demand that all paper which is made legal tender for public and private debts in the Republic be due to the government of the United States and shall be redeemable in coin.

### THE MCKINLEY LAW DENOUNCED.

"We hold that tariff duties should be levied for purposes of revenue, such duties to be so adjusted as to operate equitably through the country, and no discrimination in such class of duties as to the government should be limited by the needs of the government, but only and economically a burden on the Republic, and we demand that the McKinley law, which has been so demanded by the people in national elections, and which, instead of the false policy of protection to our industry, proved a public burden of trade and to the government, be repealed.

the expense of the many, restricted trade and deprive the producers of the great American of access to their natural markets.

### NO TARIFF WORK—INCOME TAXES.

"Until the money question is settled, we are opposed to an agitation for tariff changes in our tariff laws, or any such as are necessary to meet the deficit in revenue caused by the adverse decision of the Supreme court on the income tax.

"But for this decision by the supreme court there would be no deficit in the revenues under the law passed by a Democratic Congress in strict pursuance of the uniform duty laws of that court for nearly two years, but courts having that decision sustained constitutional objections to its enactment which had been overruled by the chief justice who had never sat on that bench. We declare that it is the duty of Congress to use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted, so that the burdens of taxation may be equally and impartially laid to the end that wealth may bear its due proportion of the expense of the government.

### TO PROTECT AMERICAN LABOR.

"We hold that the efficient way of protecting American labor is to prevent the importation of foreign paper labor to compete with it in the home market, and that the value of the home market to our American farmers and artisans is greatly reduced by a vicious monetary policy which depresses the prices of their products below the cost of production, and thus deprives them of the means of purchasing the products of their home manufactures.

### HOLDING DOWN THE RAILROADS.

"The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railway systems and the formation of trusts and pools require federal control by the Federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railway rates to protect the people from robbery and oppression.

"We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation, and the lavish appropriations of revenue to the government, which have kept taxes high while the laborer pays, the unemployed, and the products of the people's toil are depressed in price till they no longer repay the cost of production. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befit a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of needless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

### NO FEDERAL INTERFERENCE.

"We denounce arbitrary interference by Federal authorities in local affairs as a violation of the constitution of the United States and a crime against free institutions, and we especially object to government by injunction as a new and highly dangerous form of oppression by which Federal judges, in contempt of the laws of the States and the rights of citizens, become at once legislators, judges and executioners, and we approve the bill passed at the last session of the United States Senate, now pending in the House, relative to contempt in Federal courts, and providing for trials by juries in certain cases of contempt.

### PACIFIC ROADS AND PENSIONS.

No discrimination should be indulged by the government of the United States in favor of any of its debtors. We approve of the refusal of the Fifty-third Congress to pass the Pacific railroad funding bill, and denounce the effort of the present Republican Congress to enact a similar measure.

"Recognizing the just claims of deserving Union soldiers, we hereby endorse the rule of the present commission of pensions that no names shall be arbitrarily dropped from the pension roll, and the fast of enlistment and service should be deemed conclusive evidence in all cases of disability before enlistment.

### TERRITORIAL ADMISSION FAVORED.

"We favor the admission of the territories of New Mexico and Arizona into the Union as states, and we favor the early admission of all the territories having the necessary population and resources to entitle them to statehood, and while they remain territories we hold that the officials have no authority to administer the government of any territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the territory or district in which their duties are to be performed.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY BELIEVES IN HOME RULE.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and that all public lands of the United States should be appropriated to the establishment of free homes for American citizens. We recommend that the Territory of Alaska be granted a delegate in Congress, and that the general land and timber laws of the United States be extended to said Territory.

### SYMPATHY FOR CUBA—CIVIL SERVICE.

"We extend our sympathy to the people of Cuba in their heroic struggle for liberty and independence.

### WE APPROVE TO LIFE TENURE IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

"We favor appointments based upon merit, fixed terms of office, and such administration of the civil service laws as will afford equal opportunities to all citizens of ascertained fitness.

### NO THIRD PRESIDENTIAL TERM.

"We declare it to be the unwritten law of this republic established by custom and usage of one hundred years and sanctioned by the examples of the greatest and wisest of those who founded it and have maintained our government that no man shall be eligible for a third term as President of the United States.

### THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD CARE FOR AND IMPROVE THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND OTHER GREAT WATERWAYS OF THE REPUBLIC SO AS TO SECURE FOR THE INTERIOR STATES EASY AND CHEAP TRANSPORTATION TO THE SEAS.

"We demand that the government of the United States should take prompt and effective action to demand aid of the government, such aid should be extended upon a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

### CONFIDING IN THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE AND THE NECESSITY OF ITS SUCCESS AT THE POLLS.

"We submit the foregoing declaration of principles and purposes to the considerate judgment of the American people. We invite the support of all citizens who appreciate them, and who desire to have them made effective through legislation for the relief of the people and the restoration of the country's prosperity.

### THE REPORT FOR THE MINORITY WAS READ BY J. H. WADE OF OHIO, A FORMER READING CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AS IT WAS PRESENTED BY SENATOR DAVID B. HILL.

### THE PLANK OF THE GOLD MEN.

"We declare our belief that the experiment on the part of the United States alone of free silver coinage and a change of the existing standard of value, independent of the action of any other nation, would not only imperil our monetary system, but would entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallicism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed. It would place this country at once upon a silver basis, thereby causing a general depression, and diminishing the purchasing power of the wages of labor and inflicting irreparable evils upon our nation's coin and industry.

### UNTIL INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AMONG LEADING NATIONS FOR THE FREE COINAGE OF SILVER CAN BE SECURED, WE FAVOR THE RIGHT OF INTERFERENCE OF THE EXISTING GOLD STANDARD AS ESSENTIAL TO THE PRESERVATION OF OUR NATIONAL CREDIT.

"We favor the resumption of our public policy and the keeping invariable of our country's law. We insist that the gold standard be maintained, and we demand absolutely a parity with gold. The Democratic party is the party of hard money, and is opposed to legal tender paper money as a part of any permanent financial system, and we favor the resumption of the gold standard as a condition of all United States notes and treasury notes, under such legislative provisions as will prevent future contraction. We demand that the national credit shall be so restored as to insure the full and complete redemption of all outstanding bonds and notes.

### THE PRESIDENT COMMANDED.

"The minority also held that the report of the majority is defective in failing to make any recognition of the financial, economic and political situation of the country, and that the McKinley law, which has been so demanded by the people in national elections, and which, instead of the false policy of protection to our industry, proved a public burden of trade and to the government, be repealed.

### TO SOFTEN THE PLATFORM.

Senator Hill also offered the following amendments to the platform and moved their adoption:

"But it should be our fully provided by law at the same time if any change in the monetary standard should not apply to existing contracts.

"Our object is to have a parity of free coinage of silver with gold, and we declare as a plank of our sincerity that if such free coinage shall fail to effect such parity within one year from its enactment by law, such coinage shall thereupon be suspended."

### WROTE THE PLATFORM.

Colonel Jones, Editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch of the Man.

CHICAGO, July 10.—Colonel Charles H. Jones, editor of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, is credited with the authorship of the platform. The document was arranged and worded by him, after consultation with Senators Cockrell and Vest, and other leaders, and his draft was adopted by the committee on resolutions, after three minor planks had been added and some changes made in the wording, which did not affect the principles or spirit of Colonel Jones' work.

Senator Vest of Missouri drew up the plank on pensions. The expression of sympathy with the Cuban revolutionists in the platform was first brought forward in the form of a plank written by Mr. James Creelman, the newspaper correspondent, but Congressman Sulzer, of New York, modified the statement to meet the views of the leaders.

So far as the much discussed suggestion of a platform of one plank declaring for free coinage at 16 to 1 goes, it was never seriously entertained by the committee on resolutions.

### BOLT IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Free Silver Men Leave the Republican Convention—Democratic Accession.

ABERDEEN, S. D., July 10.—From 7 o'clock last night until 6 o'clock this morning the State Republican convention was in session without a recess, considering the adoption of resolutions endorsing the St. Louis platform.

The session was fruitful in dramatic incidents, including a bolt of twenty Sioux Falls delegates over the gold plank, and the announcement by Editor Tomlinson of the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader, the leading Democratic paper in the State, that he would support the Republican ticket and platform.

The ticket nominated by acclamation is: R. S. Gamble, George I. Crawford, congressman; A. O. Kingsrud, governor; D. T. Hindman, lieutenant governor; W. H. Ruddle, secretary; K. G. Phillips, treasurer; H. E. Mayhew, auditor; S. V. Jones, attorney general; John Lockhart, land commissioner.

### OVATION FOR HILL.

The New York Senator Cheered for Ten Minutes—His Speech Strong.

Senator Hill, the champion of the gold standard men, ascended the platform at 12:30 o'clock amid a perfect storm of applause. He shook the hand of the presiding officer and then, with a smile, bowed his acknowledgments to the shouting, gesticulating crowd. Men were on their chairs waving handkerchiefs, flags, and tossing hats in the air. The vast volume of sound ebbed and flowed and would have been heard in any hall.

### To Coin More Silver.

WASHINGTON, July 10.—On July 1, the treasury held of the silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, 131,841,424 ounces, costing \$118,906,458. The coinage value of this bullion, in silver dollars, is \$170,441,402. Since November 1, 1893, 11,457,491 standard silver dollars have been coined, and it is said at the treasury that it is probable that the coinage of silver dollars will be increased to \$2,500,000 or \$3,000,000 per month after August 1.

### Territories Go to Bland.

CHICAGO, July 10.—The delegates of the territories held a caucus yesterday and it was decided to go together and support the same man for President. As Oklahoma and Indian Territory are instructed for Bland, this was a clever turn in Bland's interests. This means that all the territories, with thirty-six votes, will be thrown to Bland.

### LEADERS OF THOUGHT.

There is in Milwaukee a handsome paper devoted to the game of whist. There is one in this country devoted entirely to trade marks.

A British newspaper recently experimented with making a poplar tree into pulp, pulp into paper and paper into a finished sheet, the whole process taking twenty-two hours.

H. H. and R. B. Claiborne, brothers, issue the Oswego (Kan.) Times-Standard. One acts as editor, the other as business manager, and every year they "shake the boys up" by changing places.

There was one on the Platte the other day when the North Platte Telegraph, a republican paper, published, by reason of a mistake in the shipping office, a column of Democratic platform matter.

The Valley (Neb.) Enterprise thus playfully refers to a loathsome contemporary: "W. A. Crane, the hired man and carriage-eater on the warmed-over, soft soap, semi-annual defunct sheet at Elkhorn, is making himself very conspicuous again since he emerged from a complete wreck which he and his fake factory recently fell into. But the pitiful pleas of the poor imbecile for help in the time of whisky famine reached the ears of some tender-hearted citizens and the plant was hired and then he was hired to run it."

A man who crossed the Cascade mountains, Oregon, by the military route March 29 last and May 1 found fifteen feet of snow on the summit on the first trip and twenty feet the second and that it was still snowing.

### EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED.

Twenty-five Killed and a Large Number Wounded.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—A head-end collision that resulted in great loss of life occurred on the Chicago & Northwestern road between Logan and Missouri Valley, Iowa, at about 6:30 o'clock last evening.

Reports from the scene of the wreck are to the effect that there were fifteen persons killed and fifty-one injured, all of whom are residents of Omaha and vicinity.

Yesterday morning the Union Pacific pioneers' picnic was taken out over the Northwestern to spend the day at Logan, and at night, as the excursion train, loaded with 1,300 persons, all residing in and about this city, was moving out of Logan, it was struck by a fast train going east.

The two engines crashed together, and in an instant freight and passenger coaches were piled one on top of another.

Word was at once sent to this city, and in a short time a special with doctors and officers of the road on board was sent out from Council Bluffs.

Reporters were detailed to accompany the train, but instead of allowing them to accompany the train, they were ejected, with the remark that "We don't want any d— reporters."

Later information received was to the effect that the dead and dying were being piled along the tracks in the switch yards at Logan like cord wood.

There were a few doctors on the ground, but not enough to give attention to one-third of the sufferers.

Among the piles of dead and dying relatives were hunting for their friends and those who were dead to them, the railroad officials standing around and maintaining a sullen silence and refusing to furnish any information.

In this city the office of the road was besieged by people in search of information, but none was given out. It was the studied aim of the railroad people to suppress everything in connection with the wreck.

### ROLL OF THE DEAD.

The roll of the dead belonging in Omaha numbers eighteen names, the complete list being as follows:

JOHN M'DERMOTT, Sixteenth and Nicholas streets; machinist at the Union Pacific shops.

JOHN KINSLEY, 4603 Cuming street.

ROBERT CLAIR, 1829 North Eighteenth street; son of John Clair, ex-assistant boiler inspector.

JOHN H. JACK, Sixteenth and Webster; newsboy employed by the Omaha News company on railway trains.

JOHN LARSON, 1113 North Eighteenth street; aged about 16 years; was employed as a carrier for the World-Herald.

FRED NIELSON, 222 South Thirty-third street; son of Andrew Nielson, who is in St. Joseph's hospital.

JOHN B. KILKER, 880 South Seventeenth street; member of Seventh Ward board.

J. WEN CAVANAUGH, 1502 North Eighteenth street; aged about 18 years.

HUGH DODSON, 4314 Emmet street; aged about 12 years.

MRS. KATE BRADLEY and BABY, 1410 North Eighteenth street.

MRS. P. J. CARROLL and BOY, the latter aged about 6 years.

PATRICK SCULLY, 2524 Center street; stationary engineer at the Union Pacific shops.

MISS MARY TRACY, 1107 North Eighteenth street.

JOHN COSGROVE, 1111 North Eighteenth street; aged 18 years.

WILLIAM COSGROVE, same address.

MISS MARGARET COSGROVE, 24 years, same address.

In addition to these the following residents of other towns were killed, increasing the list to twenty-four, but there are still several not accounted for, two of the doctors who went to the scene from Omaha stating that they counted the dead bodies, one placing the number at twenty-eight and the other at twenty-nine. The list, so far as it has been obtained, is as follows:

### WHAT MR. BRYAN SAYS.

His First Words Are to Declare Against a Second Term.

CHICAGO, July 11.—Mr. Bryan received the announcement of his nomination with all the composure and calmness of a man who had been used to such things during a longer life than his. His black eyes were perhaps slightly more dilated than ordinarily when the press bulletins carrying the nomination message were handed to him, but otherwise he manifested no change of countenance or manner. He was at the time sitting chatting with two newspaper friends in his parlor at the Clifton house.

"It," said he, "this is true, I want to do that which I have for some time had in contemplation in this emergency."

He then turned to the parlor table, and with a lead pencil, wrote on a scrap of soft paper supplied by one of his newspaper visitors, the following:

"To the American People: In order that I may have no ambition but to discharge faithfully the duties of the office, I desire to announce that if elected president I shall under no circumstances be a candidate for re-election. W. J. BRYAN."

There were loud cheers and calls for a speech when he appeared in the corridor of the hotel. Taking a stand on the stairway, Mr. Bryan said:

"My friends, I assure you I am extremely grateful for the great compliment which I am assured has been paid me by the Democratic national convention. It, of course, remains to be seen whether the nomination is a wise or unwise one. For my part I do not know. This will, of course, be determined by the contest which will be decided at the polls next November, when it will be known not only whether I shall be elected or defeated, but immeasurably more important than that, whether the cause of silver shall lose or win. I will only add that I hope those who accept the views of the Democratic platform which was yesterday adopted will lose no opportunity to influence the result in the interest of the doctrines therein inculcated. I thank you for this manifestation of your indorsement."

### WANTS HIS OLD PLACE.

Mr. Bland Will Not Accept Anything but the Congressional Nomination.

LEBANON, Mo., July 12.—A reporter went to the Bland farm last night. "There is a report down town, Mr. Bland, that you have been asked from Chicago if you would accept the nomination for the vice presidency, if offered."

"I would not accept the vice presidency," Mr. Bland answered quickly. "I do not think the vice president should come from the West. With a Western president, the vice officer should come from the East. I have not been offered it."

"Will you be a candidate for Congress in your district this year?"

"I expect to make the race for Congress, and I think I can do as much for silver in the House of Representatives as I could anywhere. I think I can be elected. I should prefer to go to Congress to holding any other office I know of now."

"I do not want to be governor," Mr. Bland said with deliberation. "I can fight for the silver cause to better advantage in Congress than anywhere else, and that's what I want to do."

### IOWA PATENT OFFICE REPORT.

DES MOINES, July 9.—John Miller, assignor of one-fourth to E. E. Gatchel, (both of Stuart, Iowa), has been allowed a patent for hardening copper. The primary object of the patent law is not for individual benefit, but for the public good and a monopoly of any patentable discovery or invention is granted in view of getting it on record so it cannot become a lost art. Mr. Miller's invention consists in a composition and a process for hardening copper, (covered by separate claims) and is an important improvement in metallurgy. A razor and other edge tools exhibited show that ductile copper has been hardened to adapt it for making edge tools that require strength and durability. Mr. Miller claims that his process also prevents oxidation and deterioration, and consequently there will be no verdigris to poison persons who may be wounded by tools made of copper. Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents. Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our services upon the same terms as the Hawkeyes.

THOMAS G. AND J. RALPH OWING, Solicitors of Patents.

### LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator, 16 1/2 18  
Butter—Fair to good country, 16 1/2 18  
Eggs—Fresh, 15 1/2 16  
Poultry—Live hens, per lb., 6 1/2 7  
Spring chickens, 10 11  
Lemons—Choice Messina, 4 1/2 5  
Oranges—Per box, 8 1/2 9  
Hay—Upland, per ton, 5 1/2 5 3/4

### SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Hogs—Light Mixed, 3 1/2 3 3/4  
Hogs—Heavy Weights, 3 1/2 3 3/4  
Hogs—Stags, 3 1/2 3 3/4  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11  
Horses—Per lb., 10 11  
Milk and springers, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Pigs, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Calves, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Cows, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Heifers, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Stocks and Feeders, 2 1/2 3 1/2  
Westerns, 2 1/2 3 1/2

### CHICAGO.

Wheat—No. 2, spring, 55 56 3/4  
Corn—Per bu., 26 27 1/2  
Oats—Per bu., 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
Sheep—Lamb, 4 1/2 5

### NEW YORK.

Wheat—No. 2, red winter, 52 53 3/4  
Corn—Per bu., 26 27 1/2  
Oats—Per bu., 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
Sheep—Lamb, 4 1/2 5

### ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 1, red, cash, 52 53 3/4  
Corn—Per bu., 26 27 1/2  
Oats—Per bu., 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
Sheep—Lamb, 4 1/2 5

### KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 1, hard, 52 53 3/4  
Corn—No. 2, 26 27 1/2  
Oats—No. 2, 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
Sheep—Lamb, 4 1/2 5

Wheat—No. 1, hard, 52 53 3/4  
Corn—No. 2, 26 27 1/2  
Oats—No. 2, 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
Sheep—Lamb, 4 1/2 5

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Corn—No. 2, 26 27 1/2  
Oats—No. 2, 16 17 1/2  
Pork—Per lb., 6 1/2 6 3/4  
Lard—Choice, 10 11 1/2  
Cattle—Per lb., 10 11 1/2  
Hogs—Average, 4 1/2 5  
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