

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. -A new bank is shortly to be organized in Beatrice. -The Pawnee county jail bond project was defeated. -Wayne will spend \$50,000 in improvements this year. -The round house at Rulo is being torn down for removal to Aurora. -Newport is to have a large cheese factory in operation in a few months. -Three cases of wife beating were recorded in Grand Island in one week. -The Grand Island canning factory will run this year to its fullest capacity. -The Red Willow county agricultural society meets at Indianola September 17th. -Hemford is now connected with the outside world by both railroad and telegraph. -The vote at Ogallala on the canal bonds resulted largely in favor of the proposition. -Chairman Richards has called the republican state central committee to meet August 7th. -The old soldiers in and around Alliance are taking steps to organize a Grand Army post. -Mrs. Ford, supposed to be from St. Louis, deserted a three weeks old babe in Omaha last week. -The new church of St. Lawrence O'Toole in Saunders county will be dedicated early in August. -The Phelps county teachers' institute will be held at Holdrege, August 12, and continue two weeks. -The Union Pacific will run five or more harvest excursions this season to points in all the western states. -The grain elevator of C. J. Farrier at Fairfield was destroyed by fire last week. Total loss about \$10,000. -The plea of certain Omaha papers for annexation meets with anything but a favorable response in South Omaha. -New cots have been ordered for the feeble minded institute at Beatrice and the number of inmates is to be increased. -The Alliance school board has employed Mr. Van Tassel, of New York, as principal of the schools the coming year. -The Adventists in Otoe county are getting their white robes ready. They predict that the end of time is near at hand. -The Barnum house at Nebraska City, the proprietor of which recently left the town abruptly, is to be reopened. -The Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railway presented Miss Mabel Peck with a check for \$250 for a deed of heroism. -Mrs. Powers has sued the city of Lincoln for \$5,000 damages on account of injuries sustained from a defective sidewalk. -A Masonic temple at St. Paul, costing \$10,975, has been accepted by the trustees and will be dedicated sometime in August. -Judge Gaslin has gone to Europe and the evil doers of his district, to whom he is a terror, will have full sway for a while. -The Union Pacific offers \$2,000 to anyone who will shoot a robber on any of their trains while he is engaged in the act of robbery. -The Burlington & Missouri oil and storage house at Oxford was burned entirely down the other day. The loss will reach \$2,000. -Mineral springs have been discovered near Anselmo that possess remarkable medicinal qualities. A hotel is to be erected there. -Plans are being prepared for the beet sugar factory at Grand Island, which will cost when completed, including lands, \$1,000,000. -The Weeping Water creamery is making 300 pounds of butter a day, and has three tons of stock on hand waiting for prices to advance. -Creditors of the broken bank of Omaha want to see the books of the institution, and have made an order on the sheriff to this effect. -Capt. Hammond, commandant of the soldiers' home at Grand Island, has resigned his position, the office to be vacated on the 15th of August. -Business on the Missouri Pacific is increasing rapidly. The record of each month shows a remarkable increase over that of the month preceding. -The Massachusetts Benefit association of Boston, a life insurance company, has applied for a permit to do business in the great state of Nebraska. -Work has been commenced on South Sioux City's electric motor line, a company having been incorporated to construct it with a capital of \$300,000. -C. P. Brigham, of Aurora, has just received his voucher from the department of the interior for a pension which amounts to the snug little sum of \$2,389.00. -Preparations for the state fair are progressing satisfactorily. Secretary Furnas is busy answering questions, distributing advertising matter and securing special attractions. -Nebraska has a particular interest in the admission of South Dakota to statehood and in the speedy opening of the Sioux lands, inasmuch as a large slice of the reservation bordering on the Missouri river will be added to the territory of this state.

-Up to date 514 banks have filed reports under the new law. As reports have ceased to come in it is supposed that this represents the number of private banks in the state. -F. S. Findley, who jumped a \$40 board bill at Lincoln, was tried in the county court, found guilty, and fined \$10 and costs. He regards this as a cheap way to settle so large a bill. -Mr. McDonald, living near Deloit, will be 103 years old in August. He is hale and hearty and in the last forty years has not missed a dozen meals. His father lived to be 117 years old. -Sadie Gildersleve, once a star in Omaha society, was arrested on the street the other day and placed in jail. She is said to be mentally unbalanced and will probably be sent to the asylum. -William Hathaway, formerly of Aurora, whose drug stock was destroyed by fire at Salt Lake City recently, has made a settlement with the insurance companies and will return to his old home and engage in the drug business. -The Elkhorn will run a special train of through coaches during the G. A. R. encampment at Milwaukee to accommodate those who desire to attend the reunion of the veterans. It will stop at all points of importance along its line in Nebraska. -The Cheyenne land office gave title to 788 acres of coal land to the Union Pacific agents for \$15,790. The bituminous tract is along the line of the Carbon Cut-Off railway, and includes the land on which a seven-foot vein of coking coal was lately discovered. -A circular has been issued from the general manager's office of the B. & M. stating that the presentation of presents to superior officers by men under their control, is objectionable. It calls attention to many reasons why the practice should not be followed. -Henry Henderson and Warren Kellogg, living near Geneva, received quite a severe shock by lightning while unloading hay. Kellogg was knocked senseless for a minute or so, and Henderson was knocked down, rolling from the load and woke up to find himself prostrate upon the ground. -Sheriff Colburn, of Douglas county, last week went to the state penitentiary with a batch of prisoners. He took Walter Edwards, who goes for eight years; Henry H. Nolan, eight years; Frank Williams, five years; Scott Gilman, two years; Hans Hansen and Frank Stone one year each. -The excitement over the coal find at South Sioux City does not diminish. Another hole has been sunk about 170 rods from the first group, and coal found a little nearer the surface after penetrating the same formation. A stock company has been formed to fully investigate the find. -A valuable pony belonging to John Matts, at Nebraska City, met with a very peculiar death. It raised itself upon its hind legs to reach some hay in a loft and its head became fastened between two boards. When discovered the pony was hanging by its neck, which was broken in its struggles to free itself. -Sheriff Barton, of Saline county, and a deputy arrived in Beatrice with a prisoner whom they were to place in jail there for safe keeping. The party drove from the depot, and as they got out of the hack at the jail the prisoner broke away. Two shots were fired at him without effect. Although he was handcuffed he made his escape. -Passenger train No. 71 on the Atchison and Nebraska division of the Burlington & Missouri going north, knocked William Brown, section foreman, from a covered bridge about two miles below Table Rock and killed him instantly. The deceased had taken shelter from the rain on the bridge and had fallen asleep with his head on the rail. -Patrick E. Sullivan, of Wallace, was bound over to appear at the district court for having liquor in his possession for the purpose of selling the same. His bonds were placed at \$500. A second complaint was filed immediately upon his release, charging him with the illegal sale of liquor. Ten counts are mentioned in the complaint. -Thirty men employed in the material yard of the B. & M. at Central City struck for an increase of wages. Two years ago, when the B. & M. was spreading out over the country northwest of there, Central City was made its supply point. The strikers have been engaged in reloading the material and shipping it west for use on the Alliance extension. -Mrs. T. K. Brady, of Plattsmouth, was called to Plattsburg, Mo., by the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. McMichael, who was not expected to recover from the result of a shock caused by the death of her two daughters. Miss Clara died suddenly Friday, and on Saturday a sister also died from the effects of grief, and now the mother is not expected to survive. They formerly lived in Nebraska City. -A Fullerton dispatch says: Lient. Governor Meiklejohn, in company with W. H. Paton, a well known and popular stockman and ranchman, went to the Cedar river for a bath and in some manner not now known Mr. Paton got beyond his depth and called for Meiklejohn to come to his rescue. Meiklejohn was unable to respond to his call and he hurried across the commons and attracted the attention of the depot agent, who hurried to the rescue. The alarm was spread and in a few moments it seemed as if the entire town was on the scene. After considerable time Mr. William Benson succeeded in finding the body and it was taken to his home close by. Lieutenant Governor Meiklejohn had a close call for his life in attempting to save his friend.

AT STANDING ROCK.

The Sensible Talk Given to the Agency Indians by Governor Foster. -Major Warner Explains These Parts of the Bill Bearing Upon the Question of Boundaries. -A Tragic Affair Growing Out of the Fact That Two Young Men Wanted the Same Girl. -The Commission at Standing Rock. -STANDING ROCK AGENCY, Dak., July 27. -The Sioux commission arrived here last night after a two days' travel on the steamer Missouri from the Cheyenne River agency, and were met at the landing by conveyances from the post, Fort Yates. The Indians had been duly notified previous to the coming of the commission, and were nearly all camped within easy distance of the agency. Early this morning policemen were sent out into the camps to call the Indians together in council to meet the commissioners. Owing to the scattered position of the camps the council did not gather until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. They were met by the full commission, Major Warner having yesterday returned from his eastern jaunt in the interest of the G. A. R. and to meet ex-inspector Pollock. The council, as usual, was opened by the agent, Major McLaughlin, in a few appropriate remarks, introducing the commissioners by name to the Indians, briefly touching upon the reputation each had acquired in the white man's land. He was followed by Governor Foster, who proceeded to repeat his explanation of the bill, touching particularly upon the features of the bill which have to do with the rights of the Santees and the prices which are to be paid for the land. He concluded with the following friendly advisory talk: "Every intelligent Indian must see that sooner or later he must adopt the ways of the white man. The white man wants you to do this, and will furnish the means for you to do so as fast as you possibly can. I have met many of you during the past two months, and I find among you many bright minds which only need education to make them fully equal to our brightest minds among us. I hope to see the day when all of your young men can read and write and transact all of the business like the white man. When I was a boy this country was called the Great American Desert, and contained only about 1,000 white men and over 100,000 Indians. To-day I find only about 50,000 Indians and nearly 1,000,000 white people in this country. As you must know, this will be fatal to your retention of all this land, and as your friend I come here to tell you that you ought to accept this bill as the best that will ever be offered you for your acceptance. I think this will be the last commission that will ever visit you. The white man will surely find some way to get your lands. We want you to calmly discuss this before you decide, and not like another agency, decide before we come." He was followed by Major Warner, who made a careful and complete explanation of the parts of the bill bearing upon the question of boundaries, prices and the severalty provision. He also gave a plain statement of the situation, present and proposed. His remarks, strengthened by copious extracts from speeches made at Washington last fall by the chiefs present to-day, were very forcible and seemed to make an impression upon the audience. The present prospect is not easily discoverable, but seems to be unfavorable. -An Elopement's Tragic End. -CINCO, Cal., July 27. -An elopement, which occurred here a few days ago, culminated in a tragedy this afternoon. A wedding was to have taken place last Monday between a young man named Raymond Bieres, a son of a San Francisco journalist, and Miss Eva Adkins, a beautiful young lady seventeen years of age. Bieres' most intimate friend was a handsome young man named Neil Hubbs, and he was to have acted as best man at the wedding ceremony. The day before the marriage was to occur Miss Adkins left her home and went to a neighboring town with Hubbs where she and he were married. They returned here next day and this morning prepared to make a call upon the bride's mother, Mrs. Barney. Bieres heard of the intended visit and went to Mrs. Barney's house ahead of them. When Hubbs and wife arrived he entered the parlor and fired at Hubbs with a revolver. Hubbs fell to the floor, but also drew a revolver and fired. Four shots apiece were fired when Hubbs ran out of the room. Bieres then placed the revolver to Mrs. Hubbs' head and fired, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hubbs re-entered the room and beat Bieres to the floor with a revolver. Bieres then dragged himself to an adjoining room where he blew his brains out. Bieres also received two bullets in his body. Hubbs was shot through the abdomen and his recovery is doubtful. -Mrs. Barney was placed under arrest to-night on suspicion of being implicated in or having previous knowledge of the plot of Bieres against Hubbs. -Responsible for the Lynching. -DOUGLAS, Wyo., July 25. -The account telegraphed from Cheyenne regarding the lynching of James Averell and Ella Watson was not correct in some particulars. Averell and the woman were in a wagon en route for Casper. The lynchers surprised and captured them, and while in the act of hanging them a cowboy named Buchanan, who was a friend of Averell, and who had witnessed the capture of the victims, began firing on the lynchers. They returned the fire and pursued Buchanan, who escaped and rode into Casper, fifty miles away, and told his story. Warrants were sworn out for the supposed lynchers, and a deputy sheriff left with a posse of seven men for the scene of the tragedy. Two of the men returned last night. They report that the deputy sheriff also reached the scene of the lynching at an early hour yesterday morning. The tale told by Buchanan was true. Hanging from the limb of a stunted pine growing on the summit of a cliff fronting the Sweetwater river were the

bodies of James Averell and Ella Watson. Side by side they swung their arms touching each other, their tongues protruding and their faces swollen and discolored almost beyond recognition by the exposure of almost forty-eight hours. It was a ghastly picture. Common cowboy lariats had been used and both had died of strangulation, neither having fallen over two feet. Judging from signs too plain to be mistaken a desperate struggle had taken place on the cliff, and both man and woman had fought for their lives to the last. The bodies were cut down and taken to the ranch of Ed Healy, where Acting Coroner Emery convened a jury and held an inquest, resulting in a verdict to the effect that the deceased met their death at the hands of John Durbin, Tom Sann, J. R. Bothwell, Sam Johnson and a man named McLean. The bodies were placed in one box and buried at the ranch. Sheriff Watson and party proceeded to the ranch of Tom Sann, who admitted that he was one of the lynchers and readily gave the names of the others. He stated that one of the shots fired by Buchanan at the lynchers, when they were in the act of stringing Averell up, struck John Durbin in the hip, inflicting a very serious if not fatal wound. The wounded man had been taken to Sand creek, and Sann did not know whether he lived or not. Taking Sann into custody the party then proceeded to the ranch of J. R. Bothwell, who also readily admitted that he had assisted at the lynching. He told Buchanan and Healy that both would go over the hill for he would be likely to find six or eight more cattle rustlers hanging by their neck when he returned from taking them to jail. The two men who furnished these facts of the party here returned to Casper. Watson probably had no trouble in arresting the balance of the lynchers, and should have reached Rawlins with them some time to-day. All the men who participated in the lynching are among the most prominent stockmen in the Sweetwater valley. Durbin lives in Cheyenne and is one of the pillars of the Methodist church there. Bothwell is the son of a wealthy New York business man, and Tom Sann is an old pioneer scout and guide, who is known all over the west. -Suit Against the Union Pacific. -WASHINGTON, July 23. -On the 7th of August, 1888, President Cleveland approved an act of congress which provided that all subsidized railroads must grant equal facilities to telegraph companies. Under this act the roads were restrained from entering into contracts with any one telegraph company which would give that company undue advantage over its competitors. It was aimed directly at the Union Pacific, and the reason for the legislation was that numerous complaints had been made that the Union Pacific had entered into a contract with the Western Union telegraph company which prevents the other companies from using the wires along the line of the Union Pacific except through the payment of the rates which the favored corporation chose to exact. Penalties for the violation of the terms of the act were provided besides vesting jurisdiction in the matter in the inter-state commerce committee. Shortly after the passage of this measure through congress the Western Union telegraph company instituted suit against the Union Pacific to enjoin the railroad from violating the contract between the two corporations, the object being, of course, to prevent the road from accepting the business of other and rival telegraph companies on equal terms with the Western Union. The outcome of this suit was that a temporary injunction was granted and this injunction has never been vacated. In order to carry out the terms of the law, so far as it applies to his department, the attorney general has decided to institute suit against the Union Pacific and the Western Union in order to test the validity of the contracts existing between them. This was made necessary by the fact that in the injunction proceeding instituted by the telegraph company against the railroad the United States was not made a party. The proposed suit is therefore in the order of a test case to test the validity of the act of 1888. To-day the attorney general appointed Mr. J. J. Caldwell assistant United States attorney for the purpose of representing the government in this matter. Mr. Caldwell resides in Lincoln, Neb. He has been here several days in connection with his new duties and left this afternoon for home, and will begin the suit at once. -News From Fort Ar Prince. -WASHINGTON, July 24. The navy department has received a report from Admiral Gherardi, stationed at Port-Ar-Prince, dated July 10. There was no mention of any fighting. The admiral stated that Hippolyte was reported to be advancing upon Port-Ar-Prince, and that upon the beginning of an attack a force of marines would be landed from the United States ships in the harbor to protect American representatives and the interests of American residents. The admiral also reported that Legitime had appealed to the American minister Thompson to meet Hippolyte and endeavor to arrange some basis upon which the conflict between the forces might be stopped, but whether or not Thompson had taken any steps to carry out Legitime's wishes, was not stated. The acting secretary of state said in Thompson did any act in the capacity of peace-maker, it would be as an individual citizen, and not as representative of the United States, nor acting under any authority of the government, which has all along declined to recognize either of the factions in Hayti. -More Contracts in Oklahoma. -KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 24. -A special from Guthrie, Okla., on the decision of the land office ousting the "sooners," as those who entered Oklahoma before noon April 22 are called, is causing excitement throughout Oklahoma as fast as the news spreads. Two hundred men were in line yesterday morning waiting for the land office to open, a large majority waiting to file on claims already entered by men supposed to have been in the territory before noon of April 22, and which, the decision declares, are not entitled to hold claims. It is thought by many that in equity, the same ruling must apply to towns, when 500 or 700 persons in Guthrie claim will be affected.

THE NEW SISTERS.

Proceedings of the North and South Dakota Constitutional Conventions. -The Temperance Committee Report in Favor of Submission of the Prohibition Question. -Terms of Officers and Salaries Aligned Therein—Concerning Woman Suffrage in Idaho. -North Dakota and Submission. -BISMARCK, N. D., July 26. -The committee on temperance to-day reported in favor of the submission of the prohibition question to a vote of the people. The report was adopted. The committee on school lands reported its proposed article. It provides that the proceeds from the sale of school lands shall be a trust fund, the principal of which shall forever remain inviolate and may be increased but never diminished, the state to make good all losses thereon. The interest and income will be used for the support of the schools. After one year from the assembling of the first legislature lands may be disposed of as follows: Not more than one-fourth of the lands shall be sold within five years, no more than one-half of the remainder in more than ten years. The remainder may be sold at not less than \$10 per acre. The legislative committee provides that the senate shall consist of not less than thirty nor more than fifty members, and the house of not less than sixty nor more than 140, senators to be elected for two and four years respectively. Trading of votes among the members shall be considered bribery. Sessions shall not exceed ninety days, for which compensation shall be \$300 and mileage 10 cents. The committee on education prohibits sectarianism in schools and leaves to the legislature the establishment of a uniform system. The committee on executive provides that the governor shall hold office for two years or until his successor is qualified; gives the governor power to disapprove of any item or part of any bill making appropriations, and the parts approved shall become law. The governor's salary shall be \$3,000 per year. The lieutenant governor \$1,000, of the secretary of state, auditor, commissioners of schools and public lands, commissioner of insurance, commissioner of railroads and attorney general shall each receive \$2,000. The suffrage committee introduced an article providing that all male citizens, etc., may vote and submitting the question of female suffrage to the vote of male electors one year from next fall. The convention is now down to business and will soon begin to frame a constitution from the disconnected articles endorsed by the committees. -SIOUX FALLS, S. D., July 26. -There was a full attendance at to-day's session of the convention. The report of the committee on legislative appointments was made a special order for to-day. It would seem to be acceptable to all parties as adopted without discussion. Concessions were made to those districts not entirely satisfied with the senatorial appointments by giving them additional representation in the lower house. A spirited discussion took place when the report of the committee on education and school lands was reached. The committee had recommended an amendment to the Sioux Falls constitution so as to make the lands granted for school purposes embrace 50,000 acres granted for the state capital fund and trying up said grant so that it could only be sold subject to the same restrictions, placed upon the sale of the school lands. It was contended that this convention has no right under the omnibus bill to so amend the constitution and further that, granting the right, it would be an injudicious action to place any limitation on the disposal of this grant, which was clearly made for the purpose of providing for a state capital. In this view the convention concurred by so amending the report as to make it conform to the Sioux Falls constitution. -A Special Committee of five on a communication from the American Sabbath Union to-day reported that the convention has no power to amend the constitution by inserting the provision referred to in the communication. -BOISE CITY, Idaho, July 26. -The convention wrangled all day over the suffrage question and finally agreed upon the majority report almost entire, if anything, being made stronger. All agreed it was necessary to cut the Mormons off from the right to vote, hold office or set on juries. It provides for the secret ballot, prevents any one voting who practices polygamy, plural or celestial marriage or belongs to an association teaching or practicing these crimes; gives the legislature the power to enact laws prescribing limitations and restrictions for voters. -Montana and the Suffrage. -HELENA, Mont., July 26. The discussion of the suffrage bill to-day in the convention brought out a heated debate. Hartman offered an amendment that voters must be able to read and write the English language. He wanted a precaution taken against the shams and criminals of Europe. Educational restrictions should be placed as a safeguard around the polls. Barleigh made an argument against the measure, claiming it would disfranchise many soldiers. McGinnis said Montana needed immigration. To disfranchise foreigners would stop it. After further discussion a vote was taken, and only 11 voted for the amendment. The woman's suffrage question came up next. The galleries were filled with ladies. All the afternoon was taken up with speeches pro and con and yells for adjournment. Finally, at 6, a vote was taken on the proposition that the legislature may submit a universal suffrage to popular vote once in four years. It was defeated, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow. -Crop Prospects Favorable. -ST. PAUL, July 23. -Much of the more recent crop news is of a favorable nature and the grain men in the twin cities are much rejoiced. From isolated towns or villages over in Dakota have been sent reports of a total or partial failure of the wheat crop, but reports

from the whole northwest do not warrant such broad statements of condition of the crop. Grain returned from trips over the state there will probably be two-thirds of an average crop of wheat, while it is very well acknowledged that the conditions in Minnesota are much more favorable. This state has considerable crops of corn and soybeans reported in fine condition, although a few sections the crops will be short of the average. Within a few days good rains have fallen parts of the northwest, and in instances, at least, the rain has not been too late to have been of benefit in Wisconsin and northern Iowa in favorable returns. -The Officeholders' Meeting. -WASHINGTON, July 27. -Noting the fact that the hotels are free from outside voters, Windom had scarcely taken his desk this morning to rearrange the duties of the treasury department when he was met by fifty eager applicants for places, friends of applicants who can be their claims. The secretary was compelled to retreat into his private office to hear the delegations in two or three at a time. The colored republicans from Nebraska, white republicans from Minnesota and mixed republicans from other parts of the south. The southern party to be more persistent in their get places now than those of the other section, and the secretary treasury is besieged as expert postmaster general. These members of the cabinet are being burnt of the work just at the cause they have more patronage disposed than any of the others. Secretary Noble has his full callers, who are pressing the various applicants for office. The department corridors were crowded to-day, and the attorney general gave the crowd a brief rest. He said had not taken up a solitary note book two or three lawyers who looked after business before the court. -Fair Shipments Free. -OMAHA, July 26. -The railway at first proposed to return explicit charging full rates to the fair, but decided to do better, and has the following notice: All freights from points within state of Nebraska, intended for shipment at the state fair at Lincoln or the Omaha fair and export Omaha will be billed to Lincoln, Omaha at tariff rates, all charges paid, except specimen fruit, grain, vegetables, which may be billed on presentation to the agent at Lincoln or Omaha of a certificate from the secretary of the fair that the goods actually been on exhibition and not changed ownership, they will be returned free. On presentation of some certificate to the agent at the station from which the shipment originally made, the prepaid freight articles shipped, he returned. Part of the original consignment shipped at Lincoln or Omaha, they will retain such proportion of charges as may be due at time to Lincoln or Omaha on the return. Raising stock will be tariff rates both ways. The act of the secretary of the fair must be rendered to the railroad agent via prepaid charges, or any part of it refunded. -Five Executions in One Day. -NEW YORK, July 24. -At the execution and terminer yesterday, C. G. Gible and Ferdinand Corbin were sentenced to be hanged on August 23. They will make five men who are to be hanged in the four on the same day. The other three are James Nolan, Lewis and Patrick Packerham. -Fataally Hit by a Shark. -JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 25. -A young Englishman, while swimming in the Cumberland sound fifteen other boys from Fernandina, was caught by a shark, which bit off one of his legs. He was taken to a boat at once, but died of death before medical assistance could be obtained. This is the first instance known of a shark attacking a man in these waters. -The comptroller of currency authorized the First National bank of Liberty, Neb., to begin business with a capital of \$50,000. -LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. -Quotations from New York, Chicago, Omaha and elsewhere. -OMAHA. -WHEAT—No. 2..... 69 1/2 -CORN—No. 2 mixed..... 21 1/2 -RYE..... 25 1/2 -BARLEY..... 27 1/2 -BUTTER—Creamery..... 13 1/2 -BUTTER—Choice roll..... 9 1/2 -EGGS—Fresh..... 3 1/2 -CHICKENS—Live per doz..... 2 1/2 -CHICKENS—Spring..... 2 00 -LARD..... 4 25 -ORANGES—Per box..... 25 1/2 -ONIONS—Per bushel..... 25 1/2 -BEANS—Navies..... 15 1/2 -WHEAT—No. 2..... 69 1/2 -WHEAT—No. 2 red cash..... 87 1/2 -CORN—No. 2..... 21 1/2 -OATS—Mixed western..... 25 1/2 -POKE..... 13 00 -LARD..... 6 02 -CHICAGO. -WHEAT—Per bushel..... 80 1/2 -CORN—Per bushel..... 26 1/2 -OATS—Per bushel..... 22 1/2 -POKE..... 11 25 -LAND..... 6 20 -HOGS—Packing & shipping..... 2 00 -CATTLE—Stockers..... 2 75 -SHEEP—Natives..... 3 00 -ST. LOUIS. -WHEAT—No. 2 red cash..... 75 1/2 -CORN—Per bushel..... 23 1/2 -OATS—Per bushel..... 22 1/2 -HOGS—Mixed packing..... 4 25 -CATTLE—Feeders..... 2 10 -KANSAS CITY. -WHEAT—Per bushel..... 63 1/2 -CORN—Per bushel..... 27 1/2 -OATS—Per bushel..... 17 1/2 -CATTLE—Stockers & feeders..... 1 80 -HOGS—Good to choice..... 4 15 1/2