

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS. -The Catholics of Palmyra recently dedicated a new church.

-The Holt county fair will be held September 25, 26 and 27.

-Grand Island's street car line is to be extended to the new fair grounds.

-Fifty persons were converted the first day of the Fremont camp meeting.

-Geneva has voted in favor of water bonds, there being scarcely any opposition.

-The managers of the Omaha fair propose providing many attractions for visitors.

-Many farmers in Keya Paha county have commenced plowing for next season's crop.

-The old settlers of Otoe and Cass counties will picnic in Lynn's Grove on the 23d inst.

-The recent rains in the vicinity of Cortland were the heaviest experienced there for years.

-Plans for Omaha's new city hall have been submitted. The structure is to cost \$350,000.

-Farragut Post G. A. R., Lincoln, sent a drum corps fifty strong to the Kearney reunion.

-The postoffice at Nysted, in Howard county, was robbed last week of about twenty-five dollars.

-Nebraska City old soldiers have decided to attend the national encampment at Milwaukee.

-The Filley Farmer reports that Josh Thompson, while stacking, killed twenty-six rattlesnakes.

-The late heavy rains damaged bridges in Cass county from three to five thousand dollars.

-A large meteoric stone is reported to have fallen near Greenwood. It was dug up and preserved.

-The old settlers of Thayer county will hold their reunion this year at Carleton on August 28th.

-About forty mechanics are employed on the Holdrege opera house which is fast nearing completion.

-Talmage, the eminent divine, will make an address on the Omaha fair grounds in September.

-A curiosity is on exhibition at Pawnee City in the shape of a cornstalk containing eight ears of corn.

-Sixty boards of trade, with a membership of 3,000, have joined the State Development association.

-A deer was killed last week in a corn field near Geneva. It was a buck and about three years old.

-Battery B, ladies' light artillery of Firth, is receiving invitations from various places to attend reunions.

-John Roberts, an employe of the Wabash Western, dropped dead at Grand Island from heart disease.

-The North Platte National bank has commenced the erection of one of the finest bank buildings in the west.

-It is expected that the Burlington and Union Pacific roads will enter into an agreement for a Union depot at Beatrice.

-The Omaha Motor Railway company have placed a mortgage on record to secure the issue of \$800,000 worth of bonds.

-Two men-Owen McDonald and James Donnelly-were run over and killed by a switch engine in South Omaha.

-Mr. Valentine has been appointed solicitor for the Third congressional district by the State Development association.

-The Reporter says Madison does not boast of a boom, but is nevertheless making progress that approaches very near to it.

-James McFall, of Lincoln, suicided in a box car by shooting himself with a pistol. He left no word to show why the deed was done.

-A Mrs. Kue was arrested in Fremont for being an inmate of a house of prostitution. She has five small children in Columbus.

-There were ninety-nine teachers enrolled at the Washington county institute this year. There are fifty-two schools in the county.

-A special election will be held at the village of Hooper on August 24, 1899, for voting on the issue of water bonds to the amount of \$5,400.

-A law suit for the possession of a \$300 bird dog has been commenced in a Fremont court. A \$400 bond was given for the safe keeping of the dog.

-Farragut Post No. 25, G. A. R., Lincoln, has decided not to attend the national encampment in consequence of the greed of the railroad companies.

-Rev. N. M. Mann, for thirteen years pastor of the First Unitarian church at Rochester, N. Y., has accepted a call to the pastorate of Unity church at Omaha.

-Mr. N. Baker, of Willowdale, died suddenly a few days ago from a stroke of apoplexy. He was working about a threshing machine when he suddenly dropped dead.

-Some Fremont gentlemen have placed one hundred dollars in the hands of the editor of the Tribune for the prosecution of saloon keepers who sell liquor to minors.

-Pittsboro has been selected as the place of meeting for the third annual interstate reunion of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Old Folks' week August 14, 1899, is the date.

-While painting the sixty-foot smoke-stack of a mill at York, a young man named Rosenfell fell from the top, but caught a wire which hung by the slack and lowered himself to the roof.

-The eleven-year-old son of John A. Barnes, of Grant, was found insensible on the prairie a few days ago from the effects of a fractured skull, the work of a vicious pony. He may recover.

-A modest female drummer possessing excellent business tact recently induced a number of Hastings business men to buy large bills of goods. She was representing a fruit farm at Severy, Kan.

-Mrs. Mary Aldrupp, of Madison township, Filmore county, has received news that her daughter, Mrs. John Friar, of Nez Perces county, Idaho, met her death by being thrown from a horse.

-Fremont justice now ornaments offenders with a ball and chain and makes them work out their fines. Already there is a diminution in the number of arrests, the new order of things working like a charm.

-A Sutton man hired a building torn down and had the old nails saved. When he got through and figured up he found they had cost him 30 cents a pound, which made him so mad he threw them away.

-Sand hills along the Platte river, formerly the abiding place of coyotes, are this year producing corn eleven feet high, which shows that the man who spoke ill of any part of Nebraska is a traitor to the cause.

-The citizens of Juniata kindly expressed their appreciation of the services of a village marshal by presenting to him a suit of blue, bearing the insignia of his official character, as a preserver of the public peace.

-During a heavy storm George Warner, living about eight miles west of Salem, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. A man standing near was badly shocked and three horses killed at the same time.

-The new town site of Marsland on the Black Hills extension of the B. & M. was reached by the track layers a few days since. The new town is located in Leonard precinct, Daves county, and many substantial buildings are going up.

-During a heavy rain and wind storm which prevailed at Dawson, George Warner was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Four horses were also killed and George Richardson was so badly stunned that he may not recover.

-Hon. Joel Hull, of Minden, has been appointed by the development association of Nebraska to make a canvass in his district for financial assistance needed to carry out the plans of the organization towards advertising the state.

-At Omaha last week W. H. Holcomb, Thomas L. Kimball, E. Dickinson, G. W. Holdrege and J. G. Taylor incorporated what is to be known as "The Omaha Union Depot company," with a capital of \$1,500,000; shares, \$100 each.

-Nels Yerger, of Omaha, attempted to rape an eight year old girl. The infuriated father, when told of the outrage, knocked Yerger down with a weight, and then jumping upon the wretch nearly stamped the life out of him.

-A heavy bank of clay caved in at John Lanham's brick yard near Crete, while a number of men were working below it. Christian Christians, a German, was buried beneath the falling earth and very severely hurt, so that his life is despaired of.

-Grant Williams, son of a well known farmer south of Nebraska City, was arrested at Hamburg, Iowa, and brought to Nebraska City on the charge of horse stealing. He disappeared at the same time one of a neighbor's horses did, which led to the arrest.

-There was born last week to Mr. and Mrs. Victor Charles Ozier, living north of O'Neill, four healthy babies-three girls and one boy, weighing five pounds each. This is Ozier's seventh wife and this makes eleven children by this wife. The babies are doing finely.

-A. D. Hicks of York fell under the car wheels at that place while trying to jump on a moving train. His left arm was crushed so badly that it had to be amputated between wrist and elbow. Not a great while ago Mr. Hicks took out an accident policy for \$5,000.

-A tramp landed in Nebraska City the other day and after enjoying a square meal demanded hot coffee to finish up on. His request not being complied with he proceeded to heave large rocks through the windows of the house. Neighbors gave chase but the fellow escaped.

-Nels Yerger, a deliveryman of South Omaha, was caught attempting to commit a nameless crime upon a little eight year old girl. The father of the girl being informed of the fact knocked Yerger down with a weight and then jumping upon the wretch nearly stamped the life out of him.

-Charles Phelps, aged thirteen, left his home at Friend two weeks ago and has not been heard from since. He is of medium size and has gray eyes. He wore a dark striped coat, brown overalls and had on an old pair of shoes. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a favor by addressing Mrs. E. H. Phelps, Friend, Neb.

-A painful accident occurred south of Bloomington. A son of Mr. Harold, aged 19 years, fell from a horse and struck on a wire fence. His head was cut open from the point of the chin backward under the ear and to the back part of the head, making an ugly gaping wound and disclosing the blood vessels. He will recover.

THE LATE LANDS OF LO.

Information Valuable to Those Who Want a Slice of the Reservation.

Some Legislation Yet Necessary Before All Rights and Titles Can Be Made Perfect.

Congress Will Look to This and Will Be Secceeded by an Act of the Chief Executive.

The Sioux Reservation Lands.

PIERRE, Dak., Aug. 17.-Since the success of the Sioux commission in securing the signatures of the required number of Indians to render operative the provisions of the bill opening the great reservation to settlement, there have been many opinions expressed as to when the law would go into effect, and what steps were now necessary in order to allow the settlers to go on the reservation and select their homes. The Associated press correspondent at Washington sent out an item to the effect that the work of the commissioners must be ratified by congress before any one could enter land. This was promptly denied by those who had worked to get the bill through congress, and the multiplicity of statements has confounded the general reader and left a doubt on the subject.

An examination of the law under which the commission was appointed shows the following facts:

Section 12 of the act of March 2, 1889, reads as follows:

"That at any time after lands have been allotted to all the Indians of any tribe, as herein provided, or sooner, if in the opinion of the president it shall be for the best interests of the tribe, it shall be lawful for the secretary of the interior to negotiate with such Indian tribe for the purchase and release of said lands, in conformity with the treaty or statute under which such reservation is held, of such portions of its reservation not allotted as such tribe shall from time to time consent to sell on such terms and conditions as shall be considered just and equitable between the United States and said tribes of Indians, which purchase shall not be complete until ratified by congress."

Section 28 reads: "That this act shall take effect, only, upon the acceptance thereof and consent thereto by the different bands of the Sioux nation of Indians, in manner and form described by the twelfth article of the treaty between the United States and the said Sioux Indians, concluded April 29, 1868, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the president of the United States, upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the same has been obtained in the manner and form required by said twelfth article of said treaty, which proof shall be presented to him within one year from the passage of this act; and upon failure of such proof and proclamation this act becomes of no effect and null and void."

The foregoing proclamation will then, to use the language of the act "make known the acceptance and consent" of the Indians to the disposal of their lands, and the negotiations for the purchase or disposal of such lands will not be complete until ratified by congress, as the law plainly states, which may be promptly at the coming session of congress, or it may drag along and be finally defeated or rejected.

This disposes of the statement that the lands will be thrown open to settlement similar to Oklahoma. The lands cannot be opened for settlement until congress first ratifies the treaty or action of the Sioux commission, and provides the manner of opening the reservation by further legislation.

Again, it is well to call attention to the following extracts from sections 12 and 21. Section 21 provides: "That all lands adapted to agriculture, with or without irrigation, so sold or released to the United States by any Indian tribe, shall be held by the United States for the sole purpose of securing homes to actual and bona fide settlers only, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres to any one person, or such terms as congress may prescribe, subject to grants which congress may make in aid of education."

And provided further, that no patent shall issue therefor except to the patent taker the same as a homestead, or his heirs, and after the expiration of five years' occupancy thereof as such homestead; and any conveyance of said lands so taken as a homestead, or any contract touching the same, or lien thereon created prior to the date of such patent shall be null and void."

Congress must prescribe the terms on which the lands be disposed of, and further legislation is necessary in this matter.

Section 21 provides: "That each settler, under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts, shall pay to the United States, for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of \$1.25 per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of 75 cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and 50 cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor, according to said homestead laws and after the full payment of said sums; but the rights of honorably discharged union soldiers and sailors in the later civil war, as described in sections 2804 and 2805 of the revised statutes of the United States shall not be abridged, except as to said sums."

The settler who goes onto the reservation after it is opened by further act of congress, must live on his land full five years, and then before he can secure any legal title whatever to his home. During this period of five years not an acre of the land can be taxed, and there is absolutely no provisions for putting in motion the local or county government. There will be no money for this purpose, because no taxes can be levied, and will not the man who has a home pause before accepting these provisions. It is not the intention to deter any one from seeking a home in what will one day be a good section of the northwest, but the facts are these and it is right that the settlers should know them. A movement is already on foot to have congress provide in some way for these things, and an extra session may hasten the relief.

It is 9,000,000 Acres.

CHICAGO, Ill., August 12.-Ex-Governor Charles Foster, of Ohio, Major William Warner and John B. Warner, of Kansas, and General George Crook, of this city, of the Sioux Indian commission, arrived here yesterday. Governor Foster, in talking of the work of the commission, said: "There has been a misapprehension as to the number of acres to be opened to the public. The latest information shows that it is 9,000,000 acres instead of 11,000,000, the latter figures being estimated by the commission last year."

In answer to a question regarding the lands to be sold, Governor Foster said: "There are some good grazing lands and some good farming lands. Of the whole I think the best are the grazing lands. It is a good place for raising cattle and sheep, but the latter business would have to be on a large scale. My impression is that the lands are not worth much for agricultural purposes. Perhaps one-fourth of the whole cannot be used for grazing and agriculture, and of the three-fourths remaining, the greatest portion would be good for grazing. The climatic conditions would have to change before agriculture could be a success. For instance, during July the thermometer ran up to 110 degrees, and hot waves scorching everything and blasted the crops. The rainfall is not steady enough, and irrigation is necessary. For grazing, though, there can be nothing said against the country. I am thoroughly convinced," said the governor, "that the Indians are capable of rapid advancement, and that the next generation will show that the old customs of the Indians have passed away."

Failure of the Corn Exhibit.

NEW YORK, August 14.-Charles J. Murphy, who proposed to erect a corn palace at the Paris exposition, to be devoted to a display of the various uses of Indian corn as a food article, writes from Paris explaining why the exhibition failed. Murphy says: "Ever since the Paris exposition of 1878, when the United States made a very poor agricultural showing, I have waited for an opportunity to exemplify to the world what could be done with our Indian corn human food. I concluded the time had come for this display at the Paris exposition. I laid my plans before the New York produce exchange, the president of which appointed a committee. I then went to work and made a strong appeal to the produce exchanges of the corn states to help the movement with subscriptions. The principal produce exchanges and boards of trade in the west appointed committees to solicit subscriptions, and the only money raised was \$360 at Buffalo, which was afterwards returned. New York subscribed \$1,950. Congressman Townsend, of Illinois, introduced a bill in congress proposing to grant a special appropriation, but congress adjourned without action. Similar bills were introduced in the legislatures of Ohio and Illinois, but they too failed of passage. I then came to Paris, in hopes that General Franklin, United States commissioner, would at least erect a building at a cost of \$2,500 out of the \$250,000 appropriated by congress, but he refused to give one dollar for this exhibit, which would have been of more practical value to the farming interests of the United States than all other American exhibits (such as they are) combined. The French authorities, however, gave a site without charge, which they valued at \$12,000. It is to be regretted that the movement should fail, for, if successful, to use the words of the United States commissioner of agriculture, it would enhance the value of every acre of land in the corn belt."

Woman Suffrage Defeated.

OLYMPIA, W. T., August 14.-Much time has been spent in a fight on woman suffrage, which has been kept out of the constitution, and will not be submitted to the people until next year. Eldridge moved to strike out the word "male" from the first section of the article on elective rights, prescribing who shall have the right of suffrage. His motion was lost. The convention being in committee of the whole an effort was made by Dunbar to have the question of woman suffrage go to the legislature, but this was strongly opposed, on the ground that it would continue to be a disturbing element in politics. Stiles said it would be as sensible to leave the whole question of elective right to the legislature as this one branch of it. This idea seemed to strike Griffiths favorably, and he moved that the legislature should settle the whole question, but this was so broad at night let in both Indians and Chinese. The motion was badly snuffed under. Dunbar's motion was finally lost. An effort was then made to deprive women of the right to vote at school elections, but it was defeated. The question whether woman suffrage shall be submitted at the same time as the constitution or at the October election of next year, was distinctly a party fight, the democrats trying to have the question submitted this year and the republicans to postpone it. The democrats were beaten by twenty-nine yeas and thirty-one nays, and the whole matter goes over till November, 1890. An effort was also made to incorporate a section giving woman the right to vote in convention, but the motion was badly beaten.

A Thrilling Experience.

HELENA, Mont., August 15.-John Bloom and Louis Siff who have returned from a trip to the Conr de Alene, give the details of a thrilling experience. On July 29 they left Murray, J. T., for Missoula, Mont., with two wagons and four horses. They had been warned at Murray that the journey would be dangerous on account of the forest fires raging along the line from there and Thomson. A few hours after they started the roar of flames were heard, and then they urged their teams as rapidly as possible. The speed of the horses was slow compared with the rapidly with which the fire traveled, aided by a good breeze. Finally they were overtaken and, leaving their teams in a deep ravine, ran for shelter in a deserted tunnel, which happened to be in the dense timber. Their place of refuge was entirely surrounded and it was five days before they were able to get out. The worst fear of the imprisoned men was that they were entirely shut off from their wagons, containing provisions, and it was impossible for them to obtain food. There was a small spring in the tunnel from which they obtained water, but were without food nearly all of the five days of their confinement. When the flames had burned out they found that two of their horses had perished and the other two were in a sad plight.

A CALIFORNIA TRAGEDY.

The Man Who Slew Broderick is Himself Suddenly Summoned Into Eternity.

He Picks a Quarrel With Judge Field and is Shot Down by a United States Marshal.

A Brilliant Jurist, but a Reckless, Quarrelsome Man at Last Called to an Account.

A California Judge Slain.

LATHROP, Cal., August 15.-On the arrival of the southern overland train here at 7:20 yesterday morning, United States Supreme Judge Stephen J. Field and Deputy United States Marshal Nagle walked into the depot dining room for breakfast and sat down side by side. Soon after Judge David S. Terry and wife came in also. They proceeded to another table. Mrs. Terry, evidently recognizing Justice Field, did not sit down, but retired to the train for some unknown purpose. Before reaching it, however, and as soon as she had left the dining room, Judge Terry approached Justice Field and gently slapped his face. At this juncture Deputy Marshal Nagle arose from his seat and shot Judge Terry apparently through the heart. As he was falling Nagle fired again, missing him. Both shots were fired in very quick succession.

Judge Terry never uttered a sound after being shot. He had hardly fallen when Mrs. Terry rushed to the side of his body and threw herself upon it. Then ensued a scene of the wildest excitement. People rushed from the dining room and others rushed in. During this time Justice Field retreated to the sleeping car, where they were securely locked in at the time Mrs. Terry called upon the crowd to arrest them. Before the train pulled out, Constable Walker entered the sleeper and was carried away on board the train. He informed the spectators that he knew his duty and would perform it.

During the time the train was standing at the depot Mrs. Terry was running wildly alternately from the body of her husband to the sleeper, demanding admittance, that she might slap Justice Field's face. She at the same time demanded that they be detained, and their examination be made here. Previous to the entrance of the constable into the sleeper the sheriff and deputy of Stanislaus county had already taken charge of Marshal Nagle.

After the shooting the deputy marshal backed against the wall of the dining-room and warned everyone not to arrest him, saying that he was a United States officer in the discharge of his duty. There was no semblance of an attempt to molest him at any time. A constable took Deputy Nagle from the train at Tracy and proceeded with him to Stockton, where he is now in jail. District Attorney White ordered the arrest of Justice Field upon his arrival in San Francisco and telegraphed the order to the sheriff of San Francisco.

David S. Terry was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1823. He served in the Texas army under Sam Houston. He came to California in 1849 and settled in Calaveras county. In 1855 he was elected justice of the supreme court of California on the native American ticket, and upon the death of Chief Justice Murray in 1857 Judge Terry became chief justice. He was opposed to the vigilance committee of 1856, and stashed one of the members of the committee who had attempted to arrest Maloney, a friend of Terry. Terry was held by the vigilantes, but released later. Terry was looked upon as a man of desperate courage, who hesitated at nothing that would further his plans. On the 13th of September, 1859, he fought a duel with Senator David C. Broderick, near San Francisco, and killed him. Broderick opposed the extension of slavery, and ceased to act with the democratic party, of which Terry was a leading member in California. The duel was the result. At the meeting Broderick shot in the ground, but Terry, with the natural vindictiveness of his disposition, fired to kill. Broderick fell, and after lingering about thirty-six hours, expired. The killing was looked upon with horror as one of the most cold-blooded affairs that had happened when times were desperate and affairs of the kind frequent. Terry was never brought to justice. In later years Judge Terry has been a somewhat noted practitioner in the courts. He was employed by Sarah Althea Hill as counsel in the celebrated case of Hill vs. Sharon, wherein Miss Hill and Senator Sharon for divorce and alimony. During the progress of this case Terry married Miss Hill and continued as her counsel throughout it. The marriage created much comment in San Francisco and no little ridicule. At the time of the final hearing of the case before Justice Field, Judge Terry and Miss Hill both threatened to kill the justice, creating the wildest excitement in the court room. They were both locked in the court room and later placed under arrest. Since the conclusion of the trial there has been the deepest animosity existing between the parties, but it was not thought it would terminate fatally. In 1880 Terry was defeated as a Hancock elector, although his associates were elected. September 8, 1888, he was sent to jail for six months by Justice Field for contempt of court.

JUSTICE FIELD INTERVIEWED.

Justice Field was seen by an Associated Press reporter on his arrival at San Francisco this afternoon. He said that for the last two months all sorts of reports have reached him, that Judge Terry had threatened to subject him to some form of indignity should he meet him. This fact caused the United States marshal to decide to provide such protection as he could during Justice Field's stay in the state.

"At the Lathrop cutting house this morning," said Justice Field, "I took a seat at a table, while Nagle sat on one side of me. Terry and his wife came in soon after. As soon as Mrs. Terry saw she went out of the room, as I afterwards learned, returning to the bar for supposed help intended to accompany her. Instead of doing so he walked back of me and struck me a heavy blow in the face. I was completely astonished. As he was making ready to

strike again Deputy cried, 'Stop! Stop!' and lunged his arm a second time, the bullet entering is all I know of the incident in conclusion.

Protection was accorded Field, it is claimed, by the Attorney General Miller, the marshal of the district, the persons of Judge Field, Judge Sawyer were not Terry, it will be remembered, personal assault upon Terry last year. The order for protection upon these facts was declared to have been given by Terry against Justice Field, which it was said was sent by the district attorney of in that form, was not given.

Making Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., August 15, was visited yesterday at most disastrous flood ever known in the vicinity. Salt creek began its banks shortly after 10 o'clock, although the water kept going on serious results were about noon. Then the town with great rapidity until evening, when it had reached all of that part of the city, "bottoms" was under water, and a great lake extended north to a couple of miles city limits on the south, a street on the east, several flats. The country between tracks, and West Line completely submerged. On acres of land, most of side the city limits, was water. The flooded district perhaps one thousand feet all inhabited by poor people large manufacturing plants. The flood came warning and caught the wares. Many of the floating dinner when suddenly pouring in at the doors, and in a few minutes were completely surrounded, thus cutting off every avenue. Women and children were placed on improvised rafts, roofs of the houses, which to the shore for assistance. Cases of drowning were owing to the great exertions could not be confining forces of men and fear the scene as soon as and the work of rescuing by Mayor Graham and of men. Hundreds of helpless invalids were rescued and placed in safety. Supplies clothing were early on the refugees were cared for possible. The water varied from one to twelve feet, and some of the smaller, twisted from their foundations, washed away. The railroad cars, furniture, and many other things were lost. At 7 the flood subsided, and at midnight the considerably lower. Fully were left without a home, had to be cared for by friends. The aggregate loss very heavy.

A Monster's Crime.

NEWARK, N. J., August 15, Collins, aged 35, was arrested an attempt to outrage Anna aged 15, the daughter of A. Collins boarded with the O. He got up at 1 1/2 morning through the room in which and his wife were sleeping, the room occupied by the O. He failed to see her purpose, he used a knife, a horrible wound. The girl ran to her father's room and O'Donnell searched and found him biting her. He picked up an earthenware snatched it over Collins' head several deep and ugly gashes made his escape and sought an outhouse, where he made an cut his throat, but only inflicted a wound. He afterwards made into the street, where he was in custody. When committed said he was a somnambulist, not remember going into Anna's room.

The old river land trouble revived by the arrest of three charged with malicious trespass, termill, Alfred Welsh and W. were lodged in jail for farms from which they were securing the hay crop.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Quotations from New York, Chicago and elsewhere.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT-No. 2, 28 1/2

COB-No. 2, 28 1/2

RYE, 28 1/2

BARLEY, 28 1/2

BUTTER-Choice, 28 1/2

EGGS-Fresh, 28 1/2

CHEESE-Lows, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

LARD-Choice, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

OLIVE-Oil, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

BEANS-Navy, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

Wool-Fine, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

POTATOES-New, per 100 lbs, 28 1/2

APPLES-per bushel, 28 1/2

HONEY, 28 1/2

HOOP-Mixed packing, 28 1/2

HOOP-Heavy weights, 28 1/2

HOOP-Choice steers, 28 1/2

SHEEP-Choice Western, 28 1/2

NEW YORK.

WHEAT-No. 2, 28 1/2

COB-No. 2, 28 1/2

OATS-Mixed western, 28 1/2

RYE, 28 1/2

LARD, 28 1/2

CHICAGO.

WHEAT-Per bushel, 28 1/2

COB-Per bushel, 28 1/2

OATS-Per bushel, 28 1/2

HOOP-Mixed packing, 28 1/2

HOOP-Choice steers, 28 1/2

CATTLE-Stockers & fitters, 28 1/2

SHEEP-Natives, 28 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT-No. 2, 28 1/2

COB-Per bushel, 28 1/2

OATS-Per bushel, 28 1/2

HOOP-Mixed packing, 28 1/2

HOOP-Choice steers, 28 1/2

CATTLE-Feeders, 28 1/2

KANSAS CITY.