

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Wakefield will not indulge in water works this year. The corn crop in Fillmore county exceeds all expectations. There are over 150 students in attendance at Gates college, Neligh. Catholics of South Omaha have decided to erect a hall of their own. The new school buildings in Fremont are now under roof and will be pushed rapidly toward completion. The next Lutheran synod for the North Platte district will be held at Dakota City some time during next April. The Nebraska product train has arrived home, after being reviewed by thousands in states east of the Missouri river. Frank Suthen of Humboldt has tendered his resignation as assistant cashier of the First National bank of that city, and will try his fortune in Arizona. Ervin Twilegar of Culbertson killed a fine specimen of pelican in the Frenchman river, measuring over eight and one-half feet from tip to tip of its wings. The cob-pipe factory at Syracuse will start up next week. They have material enough on hand for 50,000 pipes, which will last till the new crop of cobs come in. The Republican says Wakefield has made a good many thousand dollars' worth of new improvements this year. Next season there will be more than double the amount of new buildings and improvements. Lancaster county's display was shown at Chicago on Columbus day together with those from other Nebraska counties on the Nebraska exhibit train which had just completed a tour of the middle states. A prisoner who made his escape from an officer by jumping out of the window of a moving train near North Bend, was captured in a cornfield six miles from that place and taken to Omaha, the original destination. A livery team belonging to J. S. Gifford of Republican City, while being driven to Alma, became frightened and succeeded in getting away from the driver and ran into a wire fence, killing both horses instantly. The case of James Pearsall vs. the Columbus creamery company has been appealed to the supreme court. The plaintiff claims a judgment of \$823, alleged to be due for the construction of a creamery at Oneda, Platte county. The Hastings cereal mills, owned by Ingalls & Tanner, were completely destroyed by fire, sustaining a loss of about \$13,000. The mill will be rebuilt at once. The insurance was \$4,000. The cause of the fire is not known. Boone county is to make an exhibit at the World's fair in 1893 under the auspices of the Agricultural association. The Nebraska superintendent, Mr. Kohn, attended the county fair and selected from among the exhibits a part of the grain, etc., that will be required. John Fitzgerald, a laborer residing at South Omaha, conceived the idea that death would be a welcome reliever of his earthly troubles. He took poison, and for awhile it looked very much as if he would join the throng over the great river. A physician, however, saved his life. While the second section of fast freight No. 77 on the B. & M. was entering the yards in Crete it ran into an open switch, throwing the train on a sidetrack occupied by loaded cars. The engineer and fireman jumped. The engine and ten cars are a total loss. The damages are about \$20,000. The police of Grand Island captured Wm. Hutchinson in the act of burglary. Next day he was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$500. He had burglars' tools on his person and a number of flat pieces of gold which, from the inscription, is believed to have been a tray used in some Catholic church. Con McCarthy, a well known Orepolls section boss, while trying to board the caboose of freight train No. 32, was thrown under the wheels and run over. His right arm was completely severed from the body and his head crushed badly, causing instant death. A special was sent to bring his body to Plattsmouth. He leaves a wife and several children. Rufus Grotfeldt, awaiting trial for unlawful traffic in whisky, again escaped from the David City jail. He evidently had assistance from outside parties. He had drilled the heads of a number of bolts and broken the cross bars, making a hole sufficiently large to crawl through. Once outside the cell escape was easy through the hole where he went out six weeks ago. John McIntosh of White River, Sioux county, had the misfortune to lose his barn, hay, harness, a lot of millet and other property by fire. The conflagration was caused either by some one dropping fire from a pipe or by children playing with matches in the barn. Mr. McIntosh was considerably burned in his efforts to save his horses. Robert Dunlap returned Friday from Frontier county, says the Columbus Journal. Elmer Lawrence, who accompanied him out, purchased 160 acres of land within eight miles of Bertley at \$6.25 an acre. Mr. Dunlap says there is growing corn on land adjoining which will yield 65 to 70 bushels to the acre. Mr. Dunlap has in contemplation a half section in Red Willow County.

W. Conrad, a farmer living near Max, was the victim of an unfortunate accident. While delivering a load of wheat to the Max elevator he took occasion to pass near some machinery that was in operation in that institution, and when so doing he slipped and his foot caught in a section of the power and was seriously mangled. The Nebraska Binder twine company at Fremont has commenced to work up the crop of hemp raised on 1,600 acres of land farmed this year. The crop is the largest and best ever raised there. The machinery is so arranged that they feed the hemp in at one end and it comes out at the other ready to be spun into twine. They are turning out four tons of tow per day. A. J. Kuhlman of Nebraska City sold a valuable colt to two strangers. The price agreed upon was \$1,000 and the strangers gave Kuhlman a mortgage they had for that amount on a piece of Missouri land. It soon developed that the mortgage was valueless and search was made for the shapers. They were captured at Hamburg and will be brought back for prosecution. Mrs. R. A. Folsom of Lincoln has been in some parts of the state soliciting for the Tabitha Orphans' home of that city. The home, which is maintained entirely by voluntary contributions, has at present seventy-six inmates, taken from all parts of the state. Children placed there are kept until they are fifteen years of age. They receive a fair education and are taught a trade. The Odell Consistent says: Mr. Fred Hartman, one of the leading farmers in this vicinity, brought into the office a fine specimen of the sea island cotton plant which he raised on his farm this season. Mr. Hartman tells us that he raised quite a large patch this year although he did not plant till June 1, and therefore the plant is not fully ripe. As cotton is not commonly raised in Nebraska the plant now on exhibition is quite a curiosity. News of the action of the Congressional association on the college question was received in Neligh with rejoicing. The students were wild with delight. They rang the college bell, gave the college yell, and in every way possible gave evidence of their joy. In the evening they got out a band and all the campaign torches in town. They paraded the streets and held a regular jollification meeting. A new irrigating canal is now being built in the western part of Scott's Bluff county, the surveying having just been completed and about sixty teams put to work. It is the Horse Creek irrigating canal and takes water from Horse creek, emptying it into two large reservoirs of 480 and 250 acres, respectively, from which it will be distributed by lateral ditches over an area of about 5,000 acres of land. Complaint has been filed in the supervisors' court of Clay county by D. J. Edgington of Edgar charging N. M. Graham, county superintendent, with willful neglect of duty, gross partiality, oppression, corruption and willful maladministration in office. The complainant asks that the superintendent be removed from office. Mr. Graham is chairman of the independent county central committee and Edgington and his attorney are both independents. The grand encampment of Patriarchs Militant of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Nebraska was held in Omaha last week. The following officers were elected: Grand Patriarch, J. F. Heller of Hastings; high priest, W. V. Bain of Omaha; senior warden, H. M. Utley of O'Neill; junior warden, D. M. Morris of Hanson; grand scribe, J. P. Gage of Fremont; treasurer, Samuel McClay of Lincoln; grand representative, F. B. Brandt of Omaha. The celebration of Columbus Day in Weeping Water was fittingly observed by the school children and citizens. The children devoted almost the entire day, commencing in the morning with exercises in the school-room and in the afternoon 300 pupils, carrying banners and flags and headed by the boys' band, marched through the streets to the Congregational church, where a fine program was given. Business houses were closed during the afternoon. The case of the state of Nebraska vs. Dr. B. L. Wanger occupied the attention of court at Ponca last week. The doctor is charged with rape, the complaining witness being Mrs. Will Pomeroy of Allen. The testimony in effect was that the doctor, on one of his visits to his patients, ravished her. The testimony of some of the witnesses was more favorable to Wanger, inasmuch as they questioned the good character of Mrs. Pomeroy. The jury has not yet brought in a verdict at this writing. Columbus day was appropriately celebrated at Springfield by the school children and citizens. Two hundred and fifty school children marched from the school house, headed by the K. of P. band, to the opera house, where a splendid program was rendered by the school. Appropriate speeches were made by Prof. Fox, Hon. H. Lefler and others. The business houses were closed during the afternoon and the time was given up to celebrating the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the new world. W. L. Oswald, who arrived in the city yesterday from Cedar Rapids, says the Fremont Tribune, was run over by a team of mules and badly hurt. He was preparing to go over in Saunders county with John Nau, the owner of the team, and the two were at the Elkhorn depot, having left the team close by, when the animals became frightened by a train. Oswald attempted to quiet them when he was thrown down and the wagon ran over him. His right arm was broken and he was otherwise considerably bruised.

THE WHIRL OF POLITICS.

THE LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF WHITELAW REID. He Accepts the Principles Set Forth in the Convention Which Placed Him in Nomination for Vice President—A New Haven Divine Preaches a Sensational Sermon on Columbus—A Quick Ocean Trip—Terror in a Kentucky County. Whitelaw Reid's Letter of Acceptance. NEW YORK, Oct. 20.—Hon. Whitelaw Reid's letter accepting the republican nomination for vice president has been made public. It is addressed to Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson Ind., and is dated Ophir Farm, N. Y., October 18, 1892. In it Mr. Reid says: When the nomination with which the national convention honored me was formally announced by your committee I accepted it at once. In so doing I also accepted the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of its appeal to popular suffrage. There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. Party platforms are more important this year than usual. The declarations of our opponents demand close scrutiny, as their victory now would give them the first opportunity they have had since 1859 to put in practice their policy. Obviously in the common judgment of the people the really vital issues this year are those relating to tariff and currency. Fortunately both sides have stated their positions on these subjects with directness, simplicity and frankness. The issues thus made between the rival candidates are especially sharp and distinct. We maintain that tariff should cover the difference in cost of the home and foreign product caused by the difference in home and foreign wages. Our opponents distinctly repudiate the proposition that American wages should be considered in the matter and declare instead that a tariff levied for anything but revenue only is unconstitutional. We maintain that the present tariff has worked well, developed American manufactures, steadied and increased American wages and promoted general prosperity. Our opponents deny all this and denounce the republican policy, which they say fosters no other industry so much as that of the sheriff. Under the protective policy and by its aid the republic management of our finances resulted in the largest payment of a national debt in the shortest time known to history, and in a simultaneous development of the industries of the country and prosperity of the people on a scale without parallel. Our opponents deny that there has been any increase of prosperity; declare wages have been reduced and denounce our policies. It has been a fortunate circumstance for an impartial public that in the regular course of official duty a number of democratic officers have since been required to report statistics in several departments bearing upon the subject. All these reports tend to show an increase during 1891 in wages, in value of products, in deposits in savings banks or building and loan associations, and in value of real and personal property. These official democratic relations of democratic denial that the country is prosperous is confirmed by the personal experience and observation of the people at large. On the subject of the currency, the issue between the republican party and its opponents is almost as sharply defined as on the tariff. We demand that every dollar, paper, silver or gold shall be made and kept as good as any other dollar. Our opponents, while professing the same desire, demand that the national bank currency shall be broken down by the repeal of the 10 per cent tax. The proposal of our opponents is to sectionalize it again and thus return to the state bank system, under which it was rarely equal to coin, was often at a ruinous discount, and often worthless. There is good reason to hope for some practical union of effort for a common solution of the silver problem with an increased use of silver, through the renewed international silver conference, which the wise policy of the present administration has secured from the leading commercial nations of the world. Mr. Reid, speaking of the alleged force bill, says it scarcely calls for notice. The very title of the bill referred to, he says, proclaimed its object to be to prevent the use of force at elections. It failed, anyway, and the southern white men who were lately its chief, as they were its most interested opponents, now begin to wish it revived to protect them from being themselves counted out of elections they have fairly won. Mr. Reid next refers to the revival of American shipping and repeats his adhesion to resolutions of the republican national convention as a whole. On account of the shipping question he says the republican party has taken successful steps to this end; and the resolutions of its convention only confirm its devotion to a principle on which its practice has already been wise and efficient. Will Divide Her Vote. WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Michigan will divide her electoral vote this year between the candidates of the two great parties. By a unanimous decision the supreme court of the United States has decided that the Miner law passed by the last legislature, dividing the state into districts for the elec-

tion of electors of president and vice president, was valid and constitutional, being inoperative only so far as it conflicts with the provisions of the act of congress fixing the time of the meeting of the electors.

The City of Paris Makes New York in Five Days, 15 Hours and 24 Minutes. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—The steamship City of Paris* of the Inman line has again broken the westward record from Queenstown, which was made by her when she made the run in July in five days, fifteen hours and fifty-eight minutes. She also beats the record for a single day's run by covering 530 miles, against the record of 528 miles made by the Teutonic. The City of Paris sailed from Liverpool Oct. 12 and Queenstown Oct. 13, and arrived at Sandy Hook lightship a little after midnight last night, covering a distance of 2,782 miles in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes, beating the record by one hour and thirty-four minutes. Her days' runs were as follows: 448, 508, 503, 505, 530 and 298. Ready for War in Kentucky. LEBANON, Ky., Oct. 21.—Terror reigns in Scott's Ridge, in the southwest part of the county, and a desperate battle is expected at any moment between the Shippis and their friends and the Underwoods, Buleys and Skaggs on the other side. Each side numbers about twenty-five men, all heavily armed and ready for the fray. Both sides have out their pickets and travel through the mountainous section has been entirely suspended. The officers of the law are powerless to do anything, and are afraid to venture among the warring factions. National Club of London Offers a Purse of \$20,000 for the Fight. BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 19.—Capt. Cook of this city has received a telegram from the London Sportsman, under date of Oct. 16, stating that the national club of London offers \$24,000 for a glove contest between Champion James J. Corbett and Peter Jackson and backing that Corbett requires and will consent to any time for the meeting which the competitors may decide on, although preferring the end of spring or late in April. Capt. Cooke has wired the telegram to Corbett. Operator Barker Making a Bee Line for Mexico. TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 20.—H. N. Barker, the operator at Dodge City whose idea of a joke caused the strike of telegraphers all along the system of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway yesterday, is missing. He left the office at Dodge City early and is believed to have started for Mexico. Grand Chief Ramsey of the Order of Railway Telegraphers has assured the officers of the railroad company that he will prosecute Barker for forging his name to a telegram ordering the strike. Fired Upon the Soldiers. DUBUQUE, Iowa, Oct. 21.—Last night two men named Rowell and Allison, accompanied by their wives, were driving past the rifle range; north of town, when the men fired two shots. This not attracting the soldiers' attention, they fired among them. Private McIntyre of Vallicia was shot in the woods and escaped, though he is likely to be caught by the posse now in pursuit. Rowell and the women were arrested. Senator Fights a Lawyer. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 21.—State Senator "Billie" Buchanan, the "biggest man in Kansas," barring Ingalls, had a fight on the streets of Kansas City, Kan., yesterday morning with George W. Betts, a People's party lawyer. Buchanan and Betts met at Sixth street and Minnesota avenue, and until the authorities interfered the Senator and lawyer pounded each other right and left. Neither beligerent is seriously hurt. Threw Stones at McKinley. WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 20.—An attempt to injure Gov. William McKinley was made at Hurricane, a station between Charleston and Huntington, this State, last night. The train was just pulling out when a huge rock crashed through the private car in which the Governor was riding. Fortunately no one was hurt. Five other stones were thrown. The person who did the work could not be found in the darkness. Offered Him \$40,000 a Year. NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Tilford Bros of Louisville, Ky., in company with W. K. Arkell, had an interview yesterday with Mayor Grant regarding his taking the presidency of a distilling company of Louisville. It is said that Mayor Grant was offered \$40,000 a year for five years and this is his reason for not accepting a third term nomination for Mayor from Tammany hall. Blaine Will Speak. NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—It is now stated that Mr. James G. Blaine has formally placed himself at the disposal of the national republican committee. Mr. Blaine will probably make three speeches, but the time and places have not been designated. A Novel Scheme. LONDON, Oct. 24.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram company from Brussels, states that the proposal to hold an international exhibition in 1895, in two sections—one section at Brussels and the other at Antwerp, connected by an electric railway—has been agreed upon, thus putting an end to the controversy between the two cities as to the site for the exhibit. Lasker Beats Hyatt. NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—Yesterday Lasker won his second game of chess from J. S. Ryan at the Manhattan Chess club. The latter defended with a queen's fianchetto. The game lasted thirty-eight moves.

WORLD'S FAIR BUILDINGS

FORMALLY DEDICATED BY AN IMMENSE CROWD. A Great Military and Civic Parade—Fervent and Patriotic Addresses—Brilliant and Gorgeous Display of Fire Works. Dedicatory Exercises in Chicago. CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—At 9 o'clock yesterday the great civic and military parade, which was a most magnificent and imposing display, visitors began to stroll into the grounds and by 10 o'clock 30,000 people had passed through the gates. From this time on the multitude was augmented by tens of thousands. As the visitors arrived the most of them made their way directly to the great dedication building, anxious to obtain desirable seats, and in a short time all of the 90,000, except those reserved for the distinguished guests, were occupied by the early comers. At 10 o'clock the parade outside, in which 12,000 regulars and state militia participated, had already begun, and it was evident that many thousands who were doing it must be content with standing room, and that at least two-thirds of the visitors to the grounds would never get within hearing of the speakers' voices. Let us endeavor to get an approximate idea of this unique scene. Imagine thirty great steel arches of a 385 foot span and 206 feet high covering a space 1,400 feet long. This, covered partly with wood, partly with glass, and surrounding its entire length a broad gallery with raised seats. Imagine a great starry banner hung from the center of each arch, with the clustered flags of all nations gathered in sheaves on the front of the balcony between each pair of arches. At one end imagine a great platform filled with musicians, vocal and instrumental. In the middle of one side imagine a great stand with a pulpit light projection in the middle, draped with white and yellow festoons—this is the official stand. Imagine it filled with governors and their resplendent staffs, dignitaries of foreign nations with jeweled, strange but vivid costumes. In front of this stand upon the main floor imagine a large raised-off space set with tables and occupied by newspaper men from all quarters of the globe working furiously, trying to picture the scene before them. Back of them and to the left and right see the great audience sitting and standing, filling the immense space until it will not hold another human being, until boys and men take hold of the great steel arches and clamber through their braces high up above the heads of the gathered throng. Imagine depending from the roof, midway down, streamers of yellow, red and white bunting to the sides of the great arches. Imagine festoons of American flags draped here and there, while in the center a carved stone eagle forms the nucleus of a glorious stand of colors. On one side of this hangs the banner of Spain, with its lion, its castle and towers of red, white and black. On the other side the green cross of Ferdinand and Isabella, upon a white ground, where their initials, surmounted by a crown, are diazoned in yellow. Near by the official banner of the World's Columbian exposition, triangular in form, divided evenly, one-half of the ground blue, symbolizing Lake Michigan, the other half white, suggestive of the exposition building. A fringe of dark gold which, with white, makes the colors of Isabella. In a tassel of dark red strands at once are the crimson of Ferdinand and Columbus and the terra cotta of Chicago which, with white, makes the new municipal colors. In the field near the staff is an oak wreath enclosing four gothic "C's" the intertwined initials of Ceycia, Christopher Columbus and Chicago. The oval of the "C's" is expressive of the romantic characteristic of the World's fair buildings, the four typifying the quadro-centennial of the discovery of America. Suddenly a shout crops up from one end of the vast building. Gradually growing it approaches the stage until, near at hand, the form of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew is seen making for his place on the stand and furnishes reason therefor. And so it goes, as one after another the well known people are recognized by the great gathering. Sometimes there are half a dozen eddies of hand clapping in different parts of the house to signalize the approach of as many different persons of note. Among the first to enter were the members of the grand dedicatory choruses, filling the seats assigned them to the number of 5,500. Shortly after 10 o'clock the band struck up, and a great volume of sound from 5,500 throats joined in the preliminary practice of the dedicatory ode, several stanzas of which had been set to music. But this huge volume of sound made no more impression in the vast building, covering thirty acres, than would an ordinary choir in a church. The practice through, it was heartily cheered by the great audience. It was the throng of a century, a scene of a lifetime, a spectacle that will in coming years mark an epoch in the march of the nation of the earth. No human pen can adequately describe it. One must have seen it to appreciate it—words and figures fail. When one says the great audience room is capable of seating 90,000 persons comfortably, with space left for 75,000 more, it is simply a big approximation. At 12:35 booming cannon announced the arrival of the head of the military parade at Jackson park. It was 1:30 o'clock when the great

volume of band music floated from the buildings, signaling the start of the federal and other officials concerned in the parade, which in Auditorium some hours before, cavalry escort at the head of the column rode in full marching order, directly through the portals into the wings that flanked the big arena. The horses and riders, some distance had the appearance of toys with which children see a field and fight battles. They were followed by other military, and the notables, in the meantime had been served with luncheon in the other buildings, took their seats amid a rattling fire of hand-clapping and the official programme began the "Columbian March" by the orchestra. Bishop Fowler delivered an eloquent prayer. Mayor Washburn then delivered address of welcome to Chicago's distinguished guests. Director Burnham was the speaker, followed by President ginbotham, accepting the strain from the builders. "The Work of the Board of Managers" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Potter Palmer. Speeches were made by Vice President Morton, Chauncey M. Depew, W. W. Watterson and others, the extending with prayer by Cardinal bon. The dedicatory exercises ended with the most brilliant and gorgeous display of fire works ever in this or any other country. Shot Down and Hanged by a Peon Idaho—Were Bold Marauders. BOISE CITY, Idaho, Oct. 19.—Marvin of Deer Flat, in the north part of Idaho, has given Deputy Lorton of Emmet details of a that resulted in the complete obliteration of a large gang of horse-thieves that had long been a source of loss to farmers and stockmen. outlaws had stolen several hundred head of horses, which they had into British Columbia and thence the Eastern Provinces of Canada into the Atlantic States. Early in the year a large posse went out in search of the thieves, who had returned to Samas Prairie country and were engaged with the utmost boldness. He asserts that he witnessed a battle Deer Flat between rustlers and posse the afternoon of Aug. 12. Thieves numbered eight. They were well mounted and armed, and had taken a dozen fine horses which had stolen. The thieves shot five of the stolen horses, and entrenched between the breastworks of quinine flesh, made a stubborn resistance. After an hour's battle no fatalities to the horses had resulted. The majority of the pursuers ranged themselves in a long line about half a mile to the leeward of the thieves, and few men left on the windward side the prairie grass on fire. The rustlers started to run to a distant point. Three of their number were wounded and these were left to perish. rustlers were shot down before had gone 1,000 yards. The prairie did not destroy the wounded rustlers. They begged to be allowed to die in peace, but they, together with bodies of their six dead companions were strung to the limbs of a big tree and allowed to remain there to be the prey of buzzards. Discriminated Against the American Steamer. WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22.—United States consul at Cape Hatteras has made a report to the state department under the date of October 10, regard to the case of the American steamer Saginaw, of the Clyde line, which was refused free pratique. There was discrimination against the American vessel is shown in the fact that the British steamer Alene, which left New York Sept. 14, was allowed to enter at Port-au-Prince without detention or molestation of any kind. Said to Have Been Lynched. PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 22.—A spy from Huntington, W. Va., says: Lon Gilkerson killed John Killebrew, a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, who was branded him with a club, the killing being absolutely without provocation. A family feud was the cause. It is reported here that a mob has lynched Gilkerson. LIFE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Butter—Creamery..... 21 1/2 Butter—Country roll..... 20 1/2 Butter—Packing stock..... 19 1/2 Eggs—Fresh..... 16 1/2 Honey—Per lb..... 10 1/2 Chickens—Spring, per lb..... 8 1/2 Old Fowls—Per lb..... 7 1/2 Lemons..... 50 Sweet Potatoes—Per bu..... 4 1/2 Potatoes—Per bu..... 3 1/2 Apples—Per barrel..... 10 1/2 Cabbages—Per crate..... 1 1/2 Peaches Per 1/2 box..... 2 1/2 Cranberries—Cape Cod..... 2 1/2 Hay—Per ton..... 12 1/2 Straw—Per ton..... 10 1/2 Bran—Per ton..... 8 1/2 Chop—Per ton..... 7 1/2 Onions—Per bu..... 1 1/2 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 5 1/2 Hogs—Heavy weights..... 4 1/2 Hogs—Stockers and feeders..... 3 1/2 Steers—Fair to good..... 3 1/2 Sheep—Western..... 2 1/2 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red winter..... 77 1/2 Corn—Per bu..... 31 1/2 Oats—Per bu..... 23 1/2 Pork..... 13 1/2 Lard..... 8 1/2 CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2, spring..... 75 1/2 Corn—Per bu..... 31 1/2 Oats—Per bu..... 23 1/2 Pork..... 13 1/2 Lard..... 8 1/2 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash..... 67 1/2 Corn—Per bu..... 31 1/2 Oats—Per bu..... 23 1/2 Pork..... 13 1/2 Lard..... 8 1/2 CATTLE—NAIVE. KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, old..... 74 1/2 Corn—No. 2..... 31 1/2 Oats—No. 2..... 23 1/2 Pork..... 13 1/2 Lard..... 8 1/2 Hogs—Mixed..... 5 1/2 Sheep—Muttons..... 4 1/2