

OFFICE OF GRESHAM.

CLEVELAND'S SELECTION FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Democratic Tone Not Favorable to Selection of the President-Elect—Think a Good Democrat, One Elected in the Faith, Might Have Found a Delegation Appropriate for a Further Appropriation—Death of Louis John Jennings.

Selection for the Cabinet. NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Referring to the report from Chicago that President Cleveland had offered Judge Gresham the secretaryship of state, the Washington correspondent of the Tribune says:

Information generally accepted, Judge Walter Q. Gresham has offered and accepted the secretaryship of state under Cleveland.

Democrats were unwilling to examine themselves freely on a subject which they were not furnished with proof. When for argument they admit the statement to be true the tone was unfavorable.

Cleveland is criticized for the appointment. Judge Gresham's moral character and high character are not questioned to any extent. Mr. Cleveland is said by some close friends to expect to make an appointment of this kind without stirring up the democratic party.

It is, however, that in time the party the general public will endorse the appointment as eminently fit and proper. Some of the irreconcilables are noted as saying they fear Mr. Cleveland's self-will will be a bad omen for the democratic party.

The appointment, it is believed in quarters, will result in assisting being given to Hill and Murphy, and these two determine to make an administration. Senator Palmer is thought to be an unpleasant frame of mind. Mr. Cleveland cannot believe the report is true. Mr. Isaac P. Gray, it is presumed, will be given a bureau appointment or mission abroad.

Senator Palmer said that he knew Gresham and admired him. "I think a good democrat might have found somewhere, if not in Illinois, for this, the most important cabinet place. I know it is claimed that Gresham is now a democrat, and believe he confesses himself a democrat only to the extent of having voted for Cleveland at the last election. I am not disposed to criticize Cleveland for his appointment, but must say I believe many good democrats will be disappointed. They have no right to feel aggrieved, the reason that a president is elected to exercise his own judgment and personal preference in the selection of secretary of state, but still they like to do so."

The senator does not think the Illinois democrats will bolt. He evidently thinks they will get over their appointment.

When asked his opinion as to the moral wisdom of the appointment in general way, Senator Palmer replied that he felt a delicacy in expressing his opinion on this point, because he had been consulted, and it was probable of his business. He ventured, however, that Mr. Cleveland certainly departed from the ordinary lines of political precedence.

The newspapers say: "The politicians were treated to a genuine surprise yesterday in the announcement that Walter Q. Gresham of Chicago was to be secretary of state. Mr. Cleveland's cabinet. Democrats did not believe it possible that president-elect would go outside the party for the premier in his administration, but it certainly looks as if Mr. Cleveland had again manifested the spirit of independence and chosen the place the man that he considered the best fitted for it, irrespective of party."

Editorially the World has this to say on the subject: "Assuming the truth of the report, an example of Mr. Cleveland's political boldness, thus to call to what nominally the first place among his advisers one who has only recently left the democratic party. Judge Gresham is a conspicuous representative of the great host of former republicans who have broken with their party because of its infidelity to the people's interests and have brought the democratic party into power in order to restore the administration to the national government to the principles of duty and responsibility which the nation was founded."

"Of Judge Gresham's great ability and high character there can be no question. He is thoroughly American and his instincts and training."

Additional Fair Appropriation. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 11.—A bill for appropriations to show why congress should make additional appropriations for the World's Fair.

President Willets of the government board asked for \$201,750, in order to enable the board to complete exhibit pack and ship it to Chicago to make it ready for exhibition.

As he said, would bring the total appropriation up to the \$1,000,000 originally estimated as necessary for the government exhibit. Lieutenant Casey, representing the navy department, asked for \$40,000 to buy equipment and man the brick ship John Boyd, Thatcher, in behalf of the national commission, wanted \$70,880 to defray the expense of preparing medals and diplomas and employing judges. The commission asked to know what proportion of the medals would be females, and the dis-

ussion that followed left that subject in doubt, the commission promising that women would be proportionately represented among the judges. At President Palmer's request Mr. St. Clair, speaking in behalf of the commission, urged an original appropriation of \$148,186, and a deficiency appropriation of \$27,000 which was necessary to complete the commission's work.

Louis John Jennings Dead. LONDON, Feb. 11.—The death was announced yesterday of Mr. Louis John Jennings, conservative member of the house of commons for Stockport.

Mr. Jennings, who was well known in the United States, was born in London in 1836. Between 1863 and 1868 he acted as special correspondent for the London Times in India and in the United States. He subsequently became connected with the New York Times, and while acting as editor of that paper was chiefly instrumental in exposing and overthrowing the Tweed ring. In 1885 he stood for election in Stockport and was returned. Mr. Jennings was the author of a number of works.

South Dakota Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Pettigrew was before the senate committee on appropriations looking after items in the bill which particularly pertain to South Dakota and the west. He secured the promise that his several requests will be granted. The most important was in striking out a provision which practically repealed the land law of 1891, by which so many land titles were settled. The provision was put in at the request of one Butte, formerly of North Carolina, now of North Dakota, and the express intention was to upset the title of the site of Great Falls, wherein Butte was an attorney. He has been trying to smirch everybody who assisted in passing the law of 1891, saying it was put through at the request of President Hill of the Great Northern road for the express purpose of getting possession of the Great Falls town site. The provision in the bill has been struck out. Mr. Pettigrew was also promised an increase for surveys and an appropriation for the Sioux Falls building, with a provision that it should be made fireproof, that the number of land offices should not be diminished and the adoption of the Fort Randall military bill as a part of the appropriation bill. Senator Pettigrew today introduced a bill to ratify the agreement between the Rosebud and Lower Brule Indians in South Dakota, which, if passed, will have the effect of making the Brules a part of the Rosebud agency.

JACK CLIFFORD NOT GUILTY.

The Homestead Strikers Fear Another Victory in Court.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 9.—Jack Clifford, the Homestead strike leader charged with the murder of P. J. Connors during the famous barge battles on July 6, was acquitted.

Since the Homestead trials began there has not been such an attendance at the court house as there was yesterday. Every inch of space was occupied and many persons were unable to get inside the doors. The day was devoted to the arguments of counsel for the defense and prosecution and the charge of Judge Stowe.

After being out about four hours it was announced that the jury had agreed on a verdict. The defendant was brought from jail and placed in the prisoner's box, where he nervously awaited the result. The jury then filed in and the foreman announced the verdict of not guilty. An outburst of applause was speedily checked by the court officers. Clifford heaved a sigh of relief at the announcement, and was immediately taken back to jail on the other charges pending against him. He still has indictments for treason and riot to answer for. Tomorrow an effort will be made to secure his release on bail.

District Attorney Burleigh's only comment on the verdict was to say: "We will try each one of these cases as they come, and the responsibility for the verdicts rests upon the jury and not upon us. All the cases will be tried including that of Chairman H. C. Frick. Hugh O'Donnell will be placed on trial next Monday."

Senator Says He Was Drugged.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 9.—J. D. Woodruff of Lander received the Republican vote in the Legislative balloting for United States Senator yesterday. The vote stood; Woodruff (Rep.), 21; New Baxter (Dem.), 2. It is conceded by New's friends that the Menton County man is "not in it." It begins to look as if the Populists would not vote for any Republican or Democrat, either. The sensation of the hour is the allegation of old "Uncle Jimmy" Kime, a Senator from Fremont County, who says he was drugged by the friends of a certain candidate, and that for eighteen hours he did not know anything. These charges, it is said, will be fully investigated and a lively time is expected.

Daily Earthquakes in Zante.

ATHENS, Feb. 10.—The island of Zante is shaken several times daily by earthquakes. The King will remain there some time to superintend the building of huts for the homeless and to assist the Relief Committee in Zante City. The Queen is still traveling from village to village giving to the impoverished. Two Italian men-of-war have taken supplies to Zante.

For an Inheritance Tax.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 9.—Yesterday the State Senate passed the Leavitt proposition to amend the constitution by providing for a tax of not to exceed 5 per cent on all inheritances above such sum as the Legislature in its discretion may exempt. The bill passed by a vote of 34 to 8.

MONEY FOR PENSIONS

THE MATTER UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Democrats in Favor of Cutting Down the Rolls, While Republicans are for Letting Matters Stand as They are—Important Measures that are Being Considered in Both Houses—A Disposition to Hurry Business as the Time for Final Adjournment Approaches.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the senate on the 6th the proceedings were of a character as once interesting and important. The junior senator from New York, Mr. Hill, made the motion, of which he had given notice last Friday, to proceed to the consideration to repeal the Sherman silver purchase act, and in support of the motion delivered a carefully prepared speech in which he declared himself unconditionally a friend of free bimetallic coinage. The motion was defeated by nearly a two-thirds majority, the vote being, yeas, 23; nays, 42. Afterward the quarantine bill was taken up and passed without a division; also a bill for payment out of the treasury of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty. Senate bill for the payment by the government of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty was passed. The house bill granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the marine hospital service, was taken up. The question being on the substitute reported from the senate committee on epidemic diseases. The bill was passed, the substitute being agreed to. In the house it was suspension day and Mr. Kilgore of Texas early began filibustering motions, his superficial object being to prevent the consideration of the anti-option bill, but deeper than this was his antagonism to the bankruptcy bill, which public rumor had put down on the slate for today. It was after 1 o'clock when the various filibustering motions of Mr. Kilgore were disposed of and the journal approved. Then Mr. Bunn moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill appropriating \$32,000 for the relief of the heirs of Adalicia Chouteau. Mr. Burrows demanded a second, and, as no quorum voted, on motion of Mr. Kilgore a call of the house was ordered. The call showed the presence of a quorum and tellers were again ordered, and again no quorum voted, and again a call of the house was ordered. After some other roll calls the house adjourned, without having reached the anti-option or the bankruptcy bills.

In the senate on the 7th consideration was had of the substitute reported from the committee on interstate commerce to promote the safety of employes and travelers on railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes. The motion went over without definite action. Mr. Turpie, democrat, from Indiana, offered the following, which was laid on the table and printed: Believing that the doctrine of asylum, as practiced and approved by a very large majority of the members of the family of nations, is highly expedient and the jurisdiction in what are known as political offenses, ought not to be extraditable, it is concluded as the sense of the senate that no treaty should be approved which proposes to oust the courts or magistrates of the United States of the right to determine, in each case, under the allegations and proof therein, whether the offense charged be political or non-political under the law of nations. In the house the legislative appropriation bill was considered. Mr. Dingley said that the appropriations made by this congress would reach \$1,038,000,000, against \$980,000,000 made by the Fifty-first congress, an increase of \$50,000,000. If there should be no tariff legislation to disturb importations the revenues for the fiscal year 1894 would undoubtedly reach \$405,000,000, and the expense should not exceed \$390,000,000, and would not, if the river and harbor bills should not exceed \$15,000,000, which was \$2,000,000 more than was ever expended. If they should go up to \$33,000,000, as contemplated by the action of the house, then there would inevitably be a deficiency next year. The tariff legislation foreshadowed would undoubtedly reduce the revenue unless the duties should be made low enough to enormously swell importations.

In the senate on the 8th the following bills were passed: House bill for the relief of certain settlers on public lands in the Tucson land district, Arizona; house bill to amend the act of March 3, 1889, and establish a court of private land claims; senate bill to except the veterans from competitive examination in the classified service of the United States. Senate bill to amend the act of May 5, 1892, prohibiting the immigration of Chinese, having been reached. Mr. Hoar gave notice of a substitute for the bill—the substitute being that the act "is hereby repealed." The senate then proceeded to the house to count the electoral vote. On returning the vice-president made a statement of the vote for president and vice president of the United States, and said that the announcement of the vote by the president of the senate was, by law, a sufficient declaration that Grover Cleveland of the state of New York was elected president of the United States and that Adlai E. Stevenson of the state of Illinois was elected vice president of the United States, each of the terms beginning

March 4, 1893, and the fact would be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the journal of the senate. In the house, a few moments before 1 o'clock, Doorkeeper Turner announced the presence of the vice president and the senate of the United States, and the vast assemblage rose with one accord to do them honor. The vice president took the chair assigned to him, to the right of the speaker, and the senators occupied the first four rows of seats to the right of the presiding officer. The counting of the electoral votes was then proceeded with, and at its completion the senate returned to its own hall. When the senate retired the house resumed, in committee, the consideration of the legislative appropriation bill.

In the senate on the 9th the whole of the day's session was devoted to a discussion of the railroad automatic car coupler bill. The subject reported by the committee on interstate commerce was amended by making the first section, requiring the use of power driving wheel brakes to take effect July 1, 1893, instead of 1895, and the fourth section, requiring the use of grab irons or hand holds in the ends and sides of the cars, to go into force on the 1st of July, 1895, instead of 1893. It was also amended by striking from the second section all but the first sentence. In the house Mr. Catchings called up the resolution from the committee on rules, setting apart this legislative day for the consideration of the bill repealing the Sherman act. Mr. Bacon, chairman of the committee on banking and currency, said the main purpose of the bill was that the purchase of silver bullion and the storage of it in the vaults of the treasury as a commodity in metallic form, and without coinage, should stop. Mr. Bland, the general of the silver forces, said that it would be a curious thing for the country to observe the vote upon the closure resolution in order to ascertain how many men on the democratic side of the house who, when the free coinage bill was up, planted themselves on the high horse of democratic principles and announced that the proposition was undemocratic, would then come down from their horses and would vote in the interest of Wall street to demonetize silver. The discussion was continued by Messrs. Bartine, Watson, Bryan, Cox, Walker, Springer and Reed. Mr. Gatchings closed the debate with a statement that the committee on rules would not be affected by any action which the house might take on its report. The roll call was taken on ordering the previous question. At its conclusion the speaker announced that the previous question had been ordered by a vote of yeas 152, nays 143.

In the senate on the 10th discussion continued on the automatic car coupler bill. A vote was about to be taken on the passage of the bill, when Mr. Harria, democrat, from Tennessee, proposed that the vote should be postponed until a new print of the bill, as amended, could be had. That was agreed to. The vote upon the bill to provide for sundry light houses and other aids to navigation, which was passed some days ago, was, on motion of Mr. Dolph, reconsidered; all the amendments adopted by the senate to it were rejected, and the bill was passed without amendment, just as it came from the house. The calendar was taken up and these bills were passed: Senate bill appropriating \$50,000 for a public building in Laramie, Wyo.; two senate bills to authorize the construction of dams across the Kansas river; senate bill to amend section 4347 of Revised Statutes in relation to the transportation of merchandise. It prohibits the transportation of merchandise from one American port to another American port through a foreign port. In the house after the routine business had been disposed of the house consideration was had of the invalid pension appropriation bill. Mr. Mutchler, in charge of the bill, stated that the appropriation recommended was \$166,400,000. It was proposed to amend the measure so that that amount would be reduced to \$166,090,000. The bill carried about \$4,000,000 in excess of the amount that would be expended during the current year. Mr. Grout admitted that the amount of money required for the payment of pensions was a large one. But it must be remembered that the bulk of it was for invalid veterans, or for widows of men who had laid down their lives for their country. He was opposed to the transfer of the pension bureau as proposed by the bill. He did not think that such a transfer would take the bureau out of the domain of politics. But he did believe that an appropriate amendment could be framed in that line, which would be beneficial to the pensioner. The debate was not concluded when the house adjourned.

Heavy Cattle Losses in Montana.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 10.—Leading cattlemen of the State estimate that the losses of cattle in open ranges will average about 25 per cent from the storms and frightfully cold weather prevailing since Jan. 24. Losses will be heaviest in Choteau, Fergus and Dawson Counties, as the weather in that section in the early part of the winter was less favorable than in the Southeastern portion of the State. Old cows, young calves and Texas cattle brought North last week have stood the storm poorly. From all sections of the country come reports of the depredations of wolves.

Fought Seventy-Seven Rounds.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 7.—One of the hardest fights that ever took place in this section of the country was fought last evening in Madison County, Ill., about ten miles from East St. Louis. The contestants were Harry Sharpe, a local printer, and Frank Crosby, boxing instructor at the Pastime Club of this city. Sharpe won in the seventy-seventh round. Both men were badly used up.

THE PENSION POLICY.

A LIVELY PERSONAL FIGHT IN THE HOUSE.

Changes that Propose a Considerable Reduction in the Pension Rolls—Republicans Ask that Matters be Left as They Are—What a Leading Democrat Has to say in Reference to the Annexation of Hawaii—Some Amusing Incidents Attending the Electoral Count.

Pension Law Changes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A lively pension fight is on in the house. Unless all indications fail, there will be some very interesting debates and sharp maneuvering on the floor of the house when the pension appropriation bill is taken up for consideration. A radical change in the pension policy is proposed. The change will be backed up by a majority of the committee on appropriations and will be fought tooth and nail by the republican minority, assisted by representative Holman, chairman of the committee, who is ordinarily the most strenuous advocate on the committee of a reduction of expenditures. The proposed change in the pension policy has in view a considerable reduction of the pension rolls and the enormous amount now paid out for pensions by purging the lists of the names of some of those now on them and by making more difficult the procurement, in some cases, of a pension under the laws. It is proposed to change the laws in some respects and a new policy is to be inaugurated, as far as the administration of the law is concerned, by turning over the whole pension bureau to the war department. These changes, with some modifications, are the same as originally proposed by the subcommittee which framed the pension appropriation bill, but which in full committee were stricken out by a majority of one vote. The committee has now by a narrow majority reconsidered that action.

There was a meeting of the committee this morning and a fight for a new pension policy was renewed by Mr. O'Neil of Massachusetts and others. By a yeas and nays vote the committee decided to report the necessary amendments to be offered to the pension bill when it comes up.

Morgan on Annexation. WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Morgan, the leading democratic member of the senate committee on foreign relations, held a short conference with Secretary of State Foster, and the bill introduced by Morgan today is the probable outcome of the conference. Mr. Morgan is an enthusiastic nationalist, and it would seem that his measure provides not only for Hawaii, but for any similar condition that may arise in the future. The full text of the bill, which is a very short one, is as follows: "That whenever the United States shall acquire dominion over any foreign country, or place, by treaty of annexation, or otherwise, the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, may appoint a governor for the same and a legislative council to consist of any number of persons, not less than five, nor more than twenty-five, whose acts shall be subject to revision or repeal by congress; and unless the treaty of annexation or cession shall otherwise provide, said governor and a council shall constitute and conduct all provisional governments, for such country or place, until congress shall otherwise provide by law."

Mr. Wilder, one of the Hawaiian commissioners, was seen by a reporter, while engaged in reading a copy of the bill. He said that, of course, he knew nothing of the intention of Mr. Morgan to propose such a measure, nor of the views of the administration upon the subject, but it was exactly what the commissioners desired for the islands if annexation were decided upon. "We must have something of the kind," he continued. "For the present, at least, there must be some provision made by which the native population will be prevented from taking hold of affairs and returning to the condition which obtained before the revolution."

Not on the Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 9.—There were some interesting and amusing incidents in the electoral count not recorded in the official proceedings. The strict rules of the house which govern admission to the floor were suspended, and one member, evidently not a friend of female suffrage, remarked: "The floor of the house looks as the senate would look if the populists of the western states eventually succeed in electing women senators." The first break in the decorum of the proceedings (not counting the merely incidental applause which greeted the announcement of the vote of Illinois) occurred when Judge Chipman of Michigan, evidently more familiar with the names of the democratic candidates than with those of the republican ticket, proclaimed that California had cast "one vote for Wittylaw Reid for vice president."

The ripple of laughter which greeted this announcement was increased to a roar when the vice president subsequently gave Judge Chipman another republican state to handle and he succeeded in giving "Whitelaw" in two syllables instead of three. The curious vote of North Dakota distributing one to each of the candidates was greeted with derisive laughter. When the count was closed the great audience dispersed quietly. One enthusiastic individual in the gallery caused some slight merriment by waving a large sombrero and shouting: "Hurrah for Grover Cleveland."

Cleveland's Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Mr. Cleveland has at last named the premier of the next administration. It is to be none other than Judge Walter Q. Gresham of Indiana. Judge Gresham has been offered the post and accepted. This statement is true absolutely if the information of a score of democratic leaders at the capital is to be credited. Among those who confirmed the story of Judge Gresham's selection this evening were Representatives Springer and Cable of Illinois, and Representative Holman of Indiana. From other sources equally good the information is substantiated. Judge Gresham's selection is understood to have been made in recognition of the independent element which supported Mr. Cleveland, of those who renounced the republican party last fall and openly avowed their allegiance to the democracy and Mr. Cleveland.

Gresham had been wavering in his allegiance to the party of monopoly and high tariff for several years. He had on frequent occasions announced his hostility to the McKinley brand of protection, and as a jurist was always to be found in his decisions the unrelenting foe of corporations and monopolies in their controversies with labor. Nevertheless his declaration in support of Mr. Cleveland was looked upon by the republicans as a result of his bitter personal hostility to President Harrison. Both Harrison and Gresham were candidates before the Chicago convention of 1888. That was the second time that Harrison and Gresham had clashed. In 1890 they were rival candidates for the senate. Gresham's distaste for the practical work of politics always counted against him in his political struggles. His integrity and high-mindedness would not permit him to stoop to some of the tricks that play such a prominent part in the success of politicians. Gresham's selection for the most responsible position in the cabinet will doubtless prove a great gratification to the independents.

The news was, however, a great surprise to the democrats at the capital. Some of them could hardly credit it. Despite the high esteem in which Judge Gresham's ability, talent and sterling integrity are held, some of the democrats were inclined to criticize the selection of so recent a convert for the most important position in the cabinet. It is said that Senator Gorman was one of Gresham's strongest supporters for the place, the explanation being that it was not because he loved Gresham more, but because he loved some one else less.

Calls It Hobbing the Taxpayer. SALEM, Ore., Feb. 10.—Gov. Penoyer yesterday vetoed a bill making an appropriation of \$60,000 for the World's Fair exhibit. He said: "A departure from the one safe rule that taxation of the people by the government should be strictly limited to its honest administration in the exercise of necessary governmental functions would open wide the door for public speculation at the expense of private thrift, and if once sanctioned our State government would soon become what the Federal government for more than a quarter of a century has been, a most effective instrumentality for the robbery of the taxpayer for the benefit of the 'boodler.'"

Annexionists Called Traitors. OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 10.—A member of the Cabinet said yesterday that following up the dismissal from the public service of Cosgrove of Toronto for signing an annexation manifesto the government is hunting up evidence of treason against a large number of government officials who had declared themselves annexationists and who, if the charges were proved against them, would share a similar fate. Speaking on the subject a Liberal member of Parliament said if the government was going to weed all the annexationists out of the public service it would be pretty well decimated by the time it got through with the job.

Bank Failure at Wilkesbarre. WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 10.—The Individual Banking House of F. V. Rockefeller & Co. closed yesterday. People had the utmost confidence in its soundness. No official statement has been made.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS

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

OMAHA. Butter—Creamery..... 20 @ 25 Butter—Country roll..... 18 @ 22 Eggs—Fresh..... 12 @ 14 Honey—Per lb..... 3 @ 4 Chickens—Per lb..... 10 @ 12 Turkeys—Dressed, per lb..... 1 @ 12 Ducks—Dressed, per lb..... 1 @ 12 Lemons..... 37 @ 42 Oranges—Florida..... 25 @ 45 Sweet Potatoes—Per bu..... 4 @ 5 Potatoes—Per bu..... 35 @ 40 Apples—Per barrel..... 70 @ 85 Beans—Navy..... 2 00 @ 2 25 Cranberries—Cape Cod..... 9 00 @ 9 50 Hay—Per ton..... 6 00 @ 6 50 Straw—Per ton..... 4 00 @ 5 00 Bran—Per ton..... 13 50 @ 14 00 Chop—Per ton..... 17 50 @ 18 00 Onions—Per bu..... 1 00 @ 1 25 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 6 50 @ 7 00 Hogs—Heavy weights..... 8 50 @ 9 00 Beavers—Stockers and feeders..... 2 25 @ 2 50 Steers—Prime to good..... 3 75 @ 4 50 Sheep—Native..... 3 75 @ 4 50

NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red winter..... 75 1/2 @ 76 Corn—No. 2..... 53 1/2 @ 54 Oats—Mixed western..... 38 @ 39 1/2 Pork..... 18 51 @ 19 00 Lard..... 11 25 @ 11 60

CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2, spring..... 71 @ 71 1/2 Corn—Per bu..... 43 @ 43 1/2 Oats—Per bu..... 31 @ 31 1/2 Pork..... 18 50 @ 19 00 Lard..... 11 25 @ 11 60 Hogs—Packing and mixed..... 7 00 @ 8 30 Steers—Best grades..... 5 50 @ 6 15 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 2 00 @ 2 50 Sheep—Westerns..... 6 00 @ 6 50

ST. LOUIS. Wheat—No. 2, red, cash..... 69 @ 69 1/2 Corn—Per bu..... 40 @ 40 1/2 Oats—Per bu..... 28 @ 28 1/2 Hogs—Mixed packing..... 7 00 @ 7 25 Cattle—Native steers..... 3 50 @ 4 75

KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2..... 71 1/2 @ 72 Corn—No. 2..... 45 @ 45 1/2 Oats—No. 2..... 29 1/2 @ 30 Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... 4 25 @ 4 35 Hogs—Mixed..... 6 50 @ 8 00 Sheep—Winters..... 4 50 @ 5 00