

THE FRONTIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY THE FRONTIER PRINTING CO.

O'NEILL, NEBRASKA. NEBRASKA.

WEeping WATER will have two seasons this year.

HOWARD RALEY of Crete was very badly injured in a runaway.

THE McCook band has been engaged to make music for the state fair.

TWO fatal cases of black diphtheria are reported in Pawnee county, near Table Rock.

FRANK DUNKLAP fell down an elevator shaft in a Grand Island business house and was instantly killed.

A POOR man looked for work for months and finally found it last week in Seward. The first day one of his fingers was amputated by a buzz saw.

COLUMBUS is afflicted with an epidemic of measles. New cases are reported daily.

A GRANARY on the farm of A. P. Shepard, six miles north of Fremont, was burned.

THE body of Andrew Anderson was found floating on the Gotherburg lake.

It is denied that the state house that the legislative examining committee is making any discoveries in the auditor's office.

MATT BRUCH, a Bellwood farmer, had eight hogs stolen on as many different nights.

HIRAM SMOKE, who has been feeding a flock of sheep at Battle Creek the past winter, had eighty-three of them killed last week by dogs.

THE crop acreage along the irrigation ditches in Lincoln county this season will be unusually large.

TWO TRAMPS were arrested in the railroad yards at Beatrice and they answered closely the descriptions of the chaps who robbed the postoffice at Ames.

WALT POWELL, a farmer, was found on the B. & M. right of way near Giltner shot in the mouth and nearly dead.

BURGARS entered M. Kohn's general store at Aurora and robbed the money drawer of \$3 or \$4 in change and carried away some clothing.

A CARLOAD of corn of 650 bushels was shipped from Pawnee City to New York City.

P. R. MORGANTHALL, a traveling liquor salesman, who tried to force an entrance into the house of Mrs. Olaf Olson at Hartington, was arrested at Wayne and brought before Judge Wood of Hartington.

THE body of Leonard Guy, drowned in the Elkhorn river on the 4th of this month, was recovered about 150 feet from where it fell in.

AT Arcadia the other day when Mrs. E. Hill lit the gas stove to prepare supper, the stove and tank which feeds it became enveloped in flames.

ONE of Uncle Sam's large naval guns passed through Columbus westbound last week and attracted much attention while in the Union Pacific yards for about an hour.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says the lands comprising the abandoned Fort Randall military reservation in Nebraska will shortly be appraised preparatory to being opened for settlement.

The postoffice at Arapahoe was broken into last week by burglars.

SAM DAVIS, the fake advance agent for Ringling Bros. circus, who swindled some Nebraska City merchants and left with one of Levi Bros. horses and buggy was captured in Shenandoah, Ia., had his hearing before Judge Eaton and was bound over to the district court on the charge of horse stealing in the sum of \$800.

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

PHILADELPHIA'S MONUMENT UNVEILED.

PRESIDENT OFFICIATES.

Mr. McKinley Pays Tribute by Act and Word to the First Chief Magistrate of the Nation—The Parade and Ceremonies in Fairmount Park—20,000 Bicycles in the Parade.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.—The memory of George Washington was honored here to-day at Fairmount park in monumental bronze and the cord which released the flags which veiled the figure of the first ruler of the republic was drawn by its latest executive while, surrounding him, were men in whose veins runs the blood of those first patriots who battled shoulder to shoulder with Washington and with him made possible the scene enacted to-day—a scene conceived and planned by those very comrades in arms and completed by their sons in peace.

Major William Wayne, president of the Cincinnati, who formally presented the monument to the city, traces his lineage straight to "Mad" Anthony Wayne, and William W. Porter, the orator of the day, is a grandson of David Rittenhouse Porter, twice governor of Pennsylvania and a great-grandson of General Andrew Porter, who was on Washington's staff in the revolution.

At sunrise cannon from the batteries of the United States troops camped in Fairmount park aroused the city, and soon steady streams of people began to move toward the Green street entrance to the park where the monument stands. The decorations throughout the city were lavish, and decorated stands were erected all along the line of the parade.

The ceremonies proper began at noon, when the parade moved from Broad and Spruce streets, under command of Major General Snowden, and at the park passed in review before the President.

The unveiling ceremony was impressively simple. Bishop Whittaker opened with prayer and Major Wayne followed with an appropriate address. Then came the unveiling by President McKinley, marked by the national salute of twenty-one guns by the artillery and by the foreign and American war vessels in the Delaware. This concluded, President McKinley spoke as follows:

"Fellow Citizens: There is a peculiar and tender sentiment connected with this memorial. It expresses not only the gratitude and reverence of the living, but is a testimonial of affection and homage from the dead. The comrades of Washington projected this monument. Their love inspired it. Their contributions helped to build it. Past and present share in its completion and future generations will profit by its lessons. To participate in the dedication of such a monument is a rare and precious privilege. Every monument to Washington is a tribute to patriotism. Every shaft and statue to his memory help to inculcate love of country, encourage loyalty and establish a better citizenship. God blesses every undertaking which revives patriotism and rebukes the indifferent and lawless.

"A critical study of Washington's career only enhances our estimation of his vast and varied abilities. As commander-in-chief of the colonial armies from the beginning of the war to the proclamation of peace, as president of the convention which framed the constitution of the United States, and as the first President of the United States under that constitution, Washington has a distinction differing from that of all other illustrious Americans. No other name bears or can bear such a relation to the government. Not only by his military genius—his patience, his sagacity, his courage and his skill—was our national independence won, but he helped in largest measure to draft the chart by which the nation was guided, and he was the first chosen of the people to put in motion the new government. His was not the boldness of martial display or the charm of captivating oratory, but his calm and steady judgment won men's support and commanded their confidence by appealing to their best and noblest aspirations.

"WASHINGTON'S CHARACTER. And withal Washington was ever so modest that at no time in his career did his personality seem in the least intrusive. He was above the temptations of power. He spurned the suggested crown. He would have no honor which the people did not bestow. An interesting fact—and one which I love to recall—is that the only time Washington formally addressed the constitutional convention during all its sessions over which he presided in this city he appeared for a larger representation of the people in the national House of Representatives, and his appeal was instantly heeded. Thus he was ever keenly watchful of the rights of the people in whose hands was the destiny of our government then and now.

"Masterful as were his military campaigns, his civil administration commands equal admiration. His foresight was marvelous, his conception of the philosophy of government, his insistence upon the necessity of education, morality and enlightened citizenship to the progress and permanence of the republic cannot be contemplated even at this period without filling us with astonishment at the breadth of his comprehension and the scope of his vision. His was no narrow view of government. The immediate present was not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study. He blazed the path of liberty. He laid the foundation upon which we have grown from weak and scattered colonial governments to a united republic whose domains and power, as well as whose liberty and freedom have become the admiration of the world. Distance and time have not detracted from the fame and force of his achievements or diminished the grandeur of his life and work. Great deeds do not stop in their growth, and those of Washington will expand in influence in all the centuries to follow.

REQUEST TO CIVILIZATION. "The bequest Washington has made to civilization is rich beyond computation. The obligations under which he has placed mankind are sacred and commanding. The responsibility he has left for the American people to preserve and perfect what he accomplished is exacting and solemn. Let us rejoice in every new evidence that the people realize what they enjoy and cherish with affection the illustrious heroes of revolutionary story whose valor and sacrifices made us a nation. They live in us and their memory will help us keep the covenant entered into for the maintenance of the freest government on earth.

"The nation and the name of Washington are inseparable. One is linked indissolubly with the other. Both are glorious, both triumphant. Washington lives and will live because of what he did for the exaltation of man, the enthronement of conscience and the establishment of a government which recognizes all the governed. And so, too, will the nation live victorious over all obstacles, adhering to the immortal principles which Washington taught and Lincoln sustained."

The oration was delivered by Mr. Porter. The formal presentation of the memorial by the society to the city was made by Major Wayne to Mayor Warwick, with short addresses by both, and then the mayor transferred it to the Fairmount park commission, which body exercises jurisdiction over the great pleasure ground.

The night was devoted to various phases of celebration apart from the dinner to the President. The wheelmen's parade, with nearly 20,000 in line, was the principal feature.

APRIL'S GREAT IMPORTS. They Were 70 Per Cent Larger Than Those of a Year Ago.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—The April comparative statement of foreign trade issued by the bureau of statistics shows: Merchandise, domestic exports, \$76,176,997, increase as compared with April, 1896, \$6,775,000; imports, \$101,305,101, of which nearly 50 per cent was free of duty. Compared with April, 1896, there was an increase in dutiable imports of over \$20,000,000 and of over \$22,000,000 in non-dutiable merchandise. The imports last month were 70 per cent larger than in April, 1896.

For the ten months the exports of domestic merchandise exceeded those of the same period of 1896 by over \$151,000,000. The imports of merchandise during the last ten months, however, were over \$60,000,000 less than for the same period last year. The total exports for ten months amount to \$800,165,441, and the imports, \$800,165,441.

The amount of gold exported during April was \$9,029,419, and the imports \$618,452. During the last ten months the excess of gold imports over the exports was \$28,823,106.

The exports of silver during April amounted to \$4,896,895, and the imports \$387,124. For the last ten months the exports of silver exceeded the imports by \$42,313,692.

General Forsythe Retires. WASHINGTON, May 17.—Major General James B. Forsythe, commanding the Department of California, was placed on the retired list yesterday, on his own application. He was confirmed in his present rank Thursday. The nomination of his successor as major general will go to the Senate Monday, and it is the common understanding that Brigadier General Bliss, commanding the Department of Texas, will receive the nomination.

Bold Bootlegging. FORT SCOTT, Kan., May 17.—C. E. Carroll of Fulton, Kan., was arrested last evening, charged with bootlegging whisky at the door of the court house office of County Attorney Shepard, who recently closed the saloons here.

For Slaying His Son. SEDALIA, Mo., May 17.—Eddie Brink, the 14-year-old son of W. N. Brink, a well-known Kansas Seventh Day Adventist, was shot and killed yesterday morning on Muddy creek, west of town. The circumstances of the killing were so suspicious that the father of the boy was arrested and lodged in jail, pending an investigation. Brink for a number of years resided at Louisville, Kan., three miles north of Wamego, where he was engaged in the hotel and butcher business.

New Nail and Wire Trust. PITTSBURG, Pa., May 17.—Manufacturers of wire nails, wire and rods are about to form a grand combination to control the market for all three products. If the new combination is a go, it will practically drive out all competition in the manufacture of wire nails. All the firms who were in the nail pool have signified their willingness to enter the new combination.

More Honor for Mr. Davis. WASHINGTON, May 17.—Assistant Secretary of the Interior Webster Davis has been invited by the local G. A. R. organizations of Washington to deliver the Memorial day address at Arlington, the national cemetery.

PRESIDENT WILL ACT

McKINLEY TO MOVE IN CUBAN MATTERS.

A Message Calling for Measures to Relieve Suffering Americans on the Island Will Come First—The Special Mission of Mr. Calhoun.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The President is moving steadily and with all the speed that safety and sound judgment warrant in the collection of facts touching the conditions that exist upon the island of Cuba to-day. To this end Mr. Calhoun is now in Cuba, officially on another mission, but also charged with the observation of the conditions that prevail. When he shall have reported to the President and the latter shall have gathered what he regards as a sufficient store of information, based on facts that cannot be questioned, he will be ready either to take action himself or to suggest to Congress such a course as these facts may warrant. Meanwhile he has under consideration the best means of affording relief to American sufferers as a result of the condition on the island, and it is said that he will send a special message to Congress Monday, dwelling upon the sufferings of Americans on the island and suggesting an appropriation by Congress for their relief. The amount to be asked will, it is declared, be about \$50,000, and the message will, it is said, be accompanied by consular reports as to the suffering on the island.

The cabinet met at 10 o'clock this morning, an hour earlier than usual, to discuss the Cuban situation. Secretary Sherman brought over from the State department a bundle of documents, presumably reports of Consul General Lee, Assistant Secretary of State Day arrived later with some additional papers. The Cuban situation was gone over in detail as shown by the latest reports from the island.

ONLY INDEPENDENCE WANTED. NEW YORK, May 15.—A Cuban correspondent of the New York Journal, who has just returned from a visit to General Gomez and the other Cuban leaders, brought the following statement by General Gomez to the American people:

"Your correspondent now in our camp has requested of me a statement of the attitude of the Cuban republic on certain questions likely to assume more or less importance when our struggle for liberty shall have been concluded.

"The question of our acceptance of the autonomous terms offered by Spain has already been ably answered by our distinguished representative in the United States, Mr. Estrada Palma. Neither the terms of autonomy nor the act of offering them is worthy of serious consideration on the part of Cubans, who have become familiar with the treachery and duplicity of Spain and worthlessness of her promises. We do not believe we shall ever have to call a special convention to consider the framing of a peace treaty with Spain. Only a concession of absolute independence will be regarded as a sufficient basis for treaty negotiations, and this the Spanish government will not grant.

"It is difficult to discuss without embarrassment the question of our attitude towards any proposition looking to the annexation of Cuba to the United States in the event of our ultimate victory, as there had developed in the United States a strong anti-annexation sentiment before the Cubans have indicated in the slightest degree any desire for this closer relationship. Among the men now battling for Cuba's freedom there is a strong sentiment against annexation to the United States, although our feelings towards your country are of the friendliest and most sympathetic character. We are fighting for absolute freedom, not only from Spain, but from any government not of our own making. We will stand ready to form with the United States any alliance calculated to mutually strengthen our two countries, commercially or otherwise, but I do not believe there is a sentiment in either country in favor of annexation strong enough to warrant the hope of the ultimate union of our two countries in the relationship contemplated.

"Any proposition from Spain looking to the granting of our independence upon the payment to the Spanish government of a sum large enough to cover the expenses of the war will be rejected by the Cuban republic. We can wrest our independence from Spain with our swords without incurring our new republic with an enormous war debt.

"In this communication I wish to again call the attention of the civilized world to the warfare conducted by General Weyler, now in command of the Spanish forces in our island. The horrors of far off Armenia are not as deserving of the attention of the American Congress as the barbarous and atrocious conduct of this general."

GETTYSBURG, Oda., May 1.—A report reaches here from Lincoln county that two traveling men attempted to ford the Deep Fork river and were carried down in the swollen current and drowned, as was also the team.

No Universal Postage Stamp. WASHINGTON, May 15.—The movement to secure the adoption of a universal stamp by the Postal congress has collapsed. There are too many difficulties (the chief being that of currency fluctuation) in the way, and the general committee after considering the subject briefly abandoned it as impracticable and will make an adverse report to the congress.

Judge Lowell Dead. BOSTON, May 15.—Judge John Lowell, the distinguished jurist and author, died at his home in Brooklyn shortly after 4 o'clock this morning.

TALKS OF BOODLE.

Tillman Makes a Lively Attack in the U. S. Senate.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Mr. Tillman of South Carolina, in the course of a debate in the Senate to-day on bringing Elverson R. Chapman, the sugar broker who refused to answer Senate sugar trust questions, before the bar of the Senate, said the Senate should not go after Chapman, but should learn whether Senators had speculated in sugar stock. There were published charges that Senators had speculated in sugar stock within the last week. Instead of looking to Chapman the Senate might better call on Havemeyer and other sugar trust grandees. Referring to the last investigation, he said: "We want to know whether our committee was bought and punish them and the men who bought them."

Debate on the Chapman resolution proceeded for some time and was finally referred to the judiciary committee. The Morgan Cuban resolution went over to Monday, and Mr. Galinger introduced a joint resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. The resolution went to the foreign relations committee.

In the House, Mr. Castle of California to-day introduced a joint resolution for the recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cubans. It declares it to be the policy of the United States to recognize the belligerent rights of all oppressed people struggling for liberty.

PEACE NOT YET ASSURED.

Turkey Proving Obstinate and Greece Not Satisfied.

LONDON, May 14.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at Constantinople says the Sultan resents the mediation of the powers and desires to negotiate with Greece directly. If this is refused the Turkish demands will be more exacting.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says the Turkish government demands a war indemnity of \$15,000,000, and the right to occupy Thessaly until it is paid.

ATHENS, May 14.—The fact that there is no news of renewed fighting must be regarded as good news, but an uneasy feeling exists here.

The Turks are trying to outflank the Greek position at Domokos, and the delay in the ports' reply is also interpreted to mean that Turkey does not intend to cease hostilities.

Telegrams from the front report that both parties are concentrating in anticipation of an engagement.

The city continues quiet, though it is believed that the numerous Italian volunteers and socialists now here will endeavor to foment a revolution leading up to a republic. But the Greeks are devoted to the monarchical idea, and the worst that is likely to happen will be a change of sovereigns.

The return of Crown Prince Constantine to the capital might produce disturbances, but he is likely to be discreet enough to avoid Athens for a time.

Owing to the delay in arranging the armistice, the government has addressed a strong protest to the powers, declining to bear the responsibility should further bloodshed occur and lead to serious complications.

As M. Ralli explains, the government is in a serious predicament. In order to secure mediation, it has compromised itself in the eyes of both Greeks and Cretans, without obtaining a positive guarantee that Turkey will cease hostilities. Should the war be resumed, the position of the government will be unenviable.

OUT FOR VENGEANCE.

A Kentuckian in Missouri After the Man Who Killed His Daughters. PADUCAH, Ky., May 14.—John Ray, ex-sheriff of Carlisle county, Kentucky, is on a man hunt. He is now somewhere in Southeastern Missouri, searching for a man whose name he refuses to disclose. Nearly five years ago Ray's two daughters, aged 16 and 21, went blackberry hunting near Bardwell, Ky. Four hours later they were found dead. Their throats had been cut and they had been outraged. Two thousand men scoured the country for the assassins.

J. Seay Miller, a negro, was captured. He confessed and was hanged at Bardwell by a mob composed of nearly every white man in Carlisle county.

The father of the girls contended that more than one man was implicated in the killing of his children. Sunday he found proof which confirmed his suspicions. He also discovered clues which pointed to a certain white man.

Ray declares that the negro lynched was only an accomplice. He traced the suspect to Mayfield, Ky. Tuesday the fugitive fled to Missouri, with Ray only a few hours behind him. The father is terribly wrought up and swears summary vengeance.

The Tobacco Trust Prosperous. NEW YORK, May 14.—At the annual meeting of the American Tobacco company in Newark, N. J., the report for the year ended December 31 last showed a surplus of \$5,884,548, against a surplus of \$6,600,373 for the year previous. The net earnings were \$3,593,197 and the balance, after dividends and charges, \$864,177.

Kansas Indians Stranded in Washington. WASHINGTON, May 14.—A number of Indians of the Pottawatomie and Great Nemaha agency in Kansas applied to the commissioner of Indian affairs yesterday for money from their tribal funds to pay their railroad fare home and the board bills incurred here. They were supplied, but the commissioner warned them that the funds for that purpose were running low, and that the next party stranded at the capital would probably have to walk home. The Indians came ostensibly to make a complaint, but really for a junket.

Great Decrease in Immigration.

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The returns received by the immigration bureau during the last several months show a marked falling off in the number of arrivals. During the nine months ended March 31, there were 143,941, as compared with 206,630 for the same period in 1894.

During April there was a decrease at New York alone was 11,439, and during the first eleven days in the present month 10,800. Commissioner General Stump estimates that the decrease for the entire country during the fiscal year ending June 30 will not be less than 93,000.

TO SAVE DURANT.

Sensational Affidavit of a Convict of San Quentin Prison. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 15.—Theodore Durant, under death sentence for the Emanuel Baptist church murders, through his attorneys, asked Governor Budd to-day to pardon him on the ground that the real murderer of Blanche Lamont had at last confessed his crime.

The lawyers declare they have not been hoaxed, nor is it their purpose to impose upon the executive. They insist that in John Rosenberg, a convict in San Quentin prison, they have found the man who is guilty of at least one of the Emanuel Baptist church murders.

Rosenberg has made a sworn confession before a notary public and in the presence of several witnesses that he killed Blanche Lamont at the instigation of a stranger and in consideration of the payment of \$700 for his work.

Rosenberg is a Russian sailor. He arrived here on a sailing vessel from Hamburg, Germany, during the last week of March, 1895, or on the first day of April. He is now serving a term for horse stealing.

EX-SENATOR COKE DEAD.

An Ex-Governor and for Three Terms Member of the Upper House. WACO, Texas, May 15.—Senator Richard Coke died at 1:50 o'clock this morning. His body will lie in state until Sunday morning, when a state funeral will be held.

Richard Coke was born at Williamsburg, Va., March 13, 1829. He was educated at William and Mary college, and was admitted to the bar when 31. In 1850 he came to Waco and had lived here since. He entered the Confederate service as a private and became a captain. In June, 1866, he was appointed a district judge, and was elected judge of the supreme court by the Democratic party the following year.

After having held the position one year he was removed by General Sheridan "as an impediment to reconstruction." In 1873 he was elected governor of Texas by a majority of 102,000. He resigned in 1877, after having been elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, Republican. He was re-elected in 1883 and in 1889. In 1895 he was succeeded by Senator Chilton.

Thought without purpose is like seed spilled upon the ground.

The Telephone Monopoly. The patent issued to E. Berliner of Washington, D. C., Nov. 17, '91, for seventeen years, is the subject of much litigation and newspaper comment.

The application was filed June 4, 1877, and consequently was pending in the U. S. patent office for sixteen years. The law allowed two years for the applicant to reply to adverse action of examiner and this in a measure accounts for the interval between the date of filing the application and granting the patent.

The present rules limit action by the applicants to six months in place of two years as heretofore allowed.

The validity of the Berliner patent has been sustained by the highest tribunal that has jurisdiction and the claims are generic and broadly cover essential features of the Bell telephone that is in general use and supposed to be public property after the expiration of the original Bell patent. The Bell telephone company, as assignee of the Berliner patent, will endeavor to maintain the monopoly of the telephone ten years longer.

Valuable information about obtaining, valuing and selling patents sent free to any address. Printed copies of the drawings and specifications of any United States patent sent upon receipt of 25 cents.

Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our service upon the same terms as Hawkeeyes.

THOS. G. AND J. RALPH ORWIG, Solicitors of Patents, Des Moines, Ia., May 12, 1897.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKET.

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

OMAHA. Butter—Creamery separator... 16 @ 18. Butter—Choice fancy country... 11 @ 12. Eggs—Fresh... 7 @ 7 1/2. Chickens—Live, per lb... 6 @ 6 1/2. Lemons—Choice Michigan... 2 1/2 @ 3. Honey—Fancy white... 33 @ 35. Onions, per bu... 1 3/5 @ 1 5/8. Beans—Hand-picked Navy... 1 00 @ 1 10. Potatoes... 25 @ 30. Oranges, per box... 2 75 @ 3 25. Hay—Upland, per ton... 4 25 @ 4 50. Apples, choice per bin... 3 00 @ 3 50. SOUTH OMAHA STOCK MARKET.

Hogs—Light mixed... 3 65 @ 3 7 1/2. Hogs—Heavy weights... 3 60 @ 3 65. Best steers... 4 00 @ 4 40. Bulls... 2 50 @ 3 00. Wyoming feeders... 4 25 @ 4 50. Hatters and springers... 2 40 @ 3 00. Cows... 3 00 @ 3 00. Calves... 2 00 @ 3 25. Hefers... 3 00 @ 3 00. Stockers and feeders... 3 65 @ 4 00. Sheep—Westerns... 4 10 @ 4 15. Sheep—Lamb... 5 50 @ 7 00.

CHICAGO. Wheat—No. 2 Spring... 75 @ 75 1/2. Corn, per bu... 25 @ 25 1/2. Buts, per bu... 1 18 @ 1 22. Eggs... 7 @ 7 1/4. Cattle—Per 100 lbs... 4 00 @ 5 25. Fat h... choice feeding... 4 50 @ 4 60. Hogs—Heavy packing... 3 45 @ 3 65. Sheep—Lamb... 3 50 @ 7 00.

NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2, red, winter... 82 @ 81. Oats—No. 2... 21 @ 21 1/2. Pork... 9 50 @ 10 75. Lard... 4 25 @ 4 50.

KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, hard... 83 @ 83 1/2. Corn—No. 2... 21 @ 21 1/2. Buts... 1 18 @ 1 22. Cattle—Stockers and feeders... 2 40 @ 2 65. Hogs—Mixed... 3 60 @ 3 85. Sheep—Clipped... 4 00 @ 4 25.