

TELLER AND SILVER.

BATTLE CRY OF THE CONVENTION BOLDERS.

An Address to the People of the United States—An Appeal to the Country for Endorsement of Their Action—Bimetallism Declared the Great Political Panacea, and the Colorado Senator Lauded as Its Ablest Champion.

Silver is the Battle Cry.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—United States Senators Fred T. Dubois of Idaho, R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota, Frank J. Cannon of Utah, Congressman Charles H. Hartman of Montana and Ben E. Rich, Clarence E. Allen, A. S. Robertson, A. C. Cleveland, Willis Sweet, Amasa B. Campbell, Archie M. Stevenson, Enoch Strother, James M. Downing, Charles H. Brickenstein, Thomas Kearns, C. J. Hart, Littleton Price, Jacob J. Elliott, O. J. Salisbury, J. B. Overton, Frank C. Goudy, John F. Vivian, J. W. Rockefeller, Robert W. Boyzge, John M. Williams and L. M. Eari, the free silver delegates who walked out of the national convention, signed this morning a declaration of independence which set forth their principles and recommended that all parties and organizations opposed to the gold standard unite in supporting Senator Teller for President. A strong effort is being made to get delegates from silver states who did not withdraw from the convention to sign this declaration.

It is the joint belief of all who have been consulted from the far West that there will not be a successful Republican election in the West outside of Iowa and possibly Minnesota. They further believe that there will not be a Republican elected South of the Potomac and the Ohio rivers. A member of the Montana delegation suggested that the battle ground would be in Illinois and Indiana, and that Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey and Connecticut were doubtful states and the Republican party would have to carry all of them in order to succeed.

GENERAL FUSION FIGURED ON.

There have been conferences with leading representatives of the Populist lists and of the Bimetallist league to induce them to work for the endorsement of Teller, and have such a strong fusion against the gold standard as to induce the Democratic national convention also to endorse Teller as the fusion candidate for President. They also conferred with ex-Governor Francis of Missouri and Democratic free silver advocates, and were invited to send representatives to the Democratic national convention at Chicago next month to confer with the party.

The silver men say that Senator Teller is the man in their opinion on whom all the anti-gold men could unite, but that they are willing to cooperate wherever they can consistently do so to defeat the gold standard, and they are not seeking to press Senator Teller so much as they are to secure relief from the power of the gold men.

They have issued the following address:

PLEA TO THE PEOPLE.

"To the People of the United States: Obeying the call of duty and justified by the common citizenship of this republic, we address this communication to the people and the forthcoming conventions of the United States. In doing so we claim no authority or right other than that which belongs to every man to express personal convictions; but we respectfully solicit the co-operation of all who believe that the time has come for a return to the simpler and more direct method of naming men for national service than has obtained in recent years.

"Political party organization is necessary, because without it the individual voter is dumb, but the party is only the means, not the end. It is the voice and not the sense. As the world advances in this wonderful epoch of intellectual development and physical improvement, there is constant requirement for better things. The individual feels that requirement and heeds it, or fails in life's endeavors. Parties must also obey the same law. It follows, therefore, that the moment a party shall choose to stand still or regress, it is also inefficient to achieve the end to which the people are necessarily destined. There is no sanctity in mere party name, and the mark of decay is set on individual strength in a nation when the absolute rule of political organization coerces men from the truth for the sake of expediency and establishes insincere submission to partisan rule for the sake of power.

INDEPENDENTS IN POLITICS.

"Recognizing the value and the splendid achievements of political parties in this country, as a scheme, we are yet constrained to believe that for more than twenty years no one of them has been entirely sufficient for the needs of the people. The great trend to better things resting in the heart and purpose of all men, has been stayed during the latter part of this generation by the failure of parties to express in their achievements the highest hope and aspirations of the mass of the people who constitute the parties. And there has been growing in this country—swelling with each recurrence of national election—a great mass of independent thinkers and voters, which falling within itself to control, has gravitated between the two great parties. Since 1872 (excepting possibly the election of 1876), the pendulum has swung from side to side with each four years. In 1872 the Republican party elected the President. In 1876 the Democrats claimed the election; in 1880 the Republicans party elected; in 1884 the Democrats elected; in 1888 the Republicans elected; in 1892 the Democrats elected; in 1896 (until within a few weeks) it has been conceded that the Republicans would elect.

"What has been the cause of this mighty oscillation of a mass which this year has probably obtained controlling proportions? Every man can answer to himself. If he has been an adherent, if he has had interests that were affected, if he has felt a hope to see greater justice done and has seen

that hope blasted; if he knows that the general dissatisfaction has arisen from the fact that party promises made were broken to the people by party performances, he knows that successful candidates installed they became the servitors of the party and the advocates of a narrow and retrogressive policy within which alone there seemed to be an assurance of selfish safety and partisan approval.

GREAT TRUTHS NOTABLY LACKING.

"During all this period we have lacked a great constructive administration. No new social truth has been put forward in an effective way. While in all the departments of physical life there have been developments and achievements of ease and comfort to the favored of mankind, in the still greater and more important domain of social reform, we have stood still or retrogressed. It is not that the people have not felt the stirrings of determination, but because of the rule of the party which has largely controlled men in and out of office. It has become a source of reproach to any man that he should dare to renounce allegiance to organization. Men have been expected to submit their views to the dictation of conventions, although it is common knowledge that conventions have been swayed to views and declarations not the most approved by the mass of the people nor progressive for their welfare.

"If the voices which have sounded to us from every state in this Union are an indication of the real feeling, this year is the appointed time for the people to assert themselves, through such mediums as may give best promise of the achievement of justice. But whether we are mistaken or not concerning the general sentiment in the United States, we have not mistaken our own duty in withdrawing from the Republican convention, feeling that it is better to be right and with the minority in apparent defeat than to be wrong with the majority in apparent triumph.

MONETARY REFORM THE GREATEST.

"We hold that in the great work of social evolution in this country monetary reform stands as the first requisite. No policy, however promising of good results, can take its place. Continuation during the next four years upon the present financial system will bring down upon the American people that cloud of impending evil, to avert which should be the first thought of statesmen and the first prayer of patriots. Our very institutions are at stake. To-day, with a rapidly increasing population, with widely swelling demands, the basis of our money is relatively contracting and the people are passing into a servitude all the more dangerous because it is not physically apparent. The nation itself, as to other nations, is losing the sturdy courage which could make it defiant in the face of injustice and internal wrong. From the farmer and the tradesman to the government there is apparent the same shrinkage from giving offense, lest the vengeance of some offended financial power should descend. The business man submits some portion of his judgment and his will, and the nation submits some portion of its international right, lest some mighty foreign creditor shall make destructive demands. Where will all this end if the people shall decline to assert themselves? Where will it end if the older parties in their determination to maintain themselves in power for power's sake alone shall refuse to recognize the right and the hope of humanity.

CREDITOR NATIONS ATTACKED.

"This country cannot much longer exist free and independent against all the rest of the world, nor can its people much longer be free in the noblest sense of the term if the United States, a debtor nation, shall follow a policy dictated by creditor nations. We produce all of the necessities of life. Other nations consume our products. In the race for existence it is a constant struggle between producer and consumer. Our present system of money deliberately submits to the desire and the profit of creditor nations, leaving us in the mass and as individuals, a prey to the money-gathering and the deadly cheapening of the old world. As the debt to creditors abroad increases on the masses of the nation, the price of human production on the farm and in the workshop is decreased with appalling rapidity, exacting more and more from our citizens to meet the given demand and holding over their heads a threat of the day when confiscation to meet their obligations will leave them bare and defenseless.

"The only remedy is to stop falling prices, the deadliest curse of national life. Prices will never cease falling under the single gold standard. The restoration of bimetallism by this country will double the basis of our money. In time it will double the stock of primary money of the world—will stop falling prices and will steadily elevate them until they will regain their normal relation to the volume of debts and credits in the world. Bimetallism will help to bring about the great hope of every social reformer, every believer in the advancement of the race who realizes that the instability of prices has been his deadly foe of our toilers and the servant of the foreign interest gatherer. Bimetallism will help to bring about the time when a certain expenditure of human toil will procure a certain financial result.

UNION OF ALL MEN INVITED.

"Who among the great masses of our people in the United States but feels that his lot would be better, his aspiration take new wings if he could know in the performance of his labor what would be the price of his product? Is not this purpose worth the attention of the people as individuals, and worth the attention of political conventions yet to be held in this year 1896? Is not this so great an end that all who believe in the possibility of attaining it by the means proposed can yield something of their partisanship both in conventions and at the polls? It is in the hope that the masses and the remaining conventions will have the courage and the generosity to unite for this purpose that we have dared to offer our views to the people of the United States, and because in the past there has lacked a rallying point for the masses who build as we do to this belief, we venture to act, trusting that it will be received in the

same spirit of conciliation, concession and hope with which we put it forth.

"We have endeavored in a plain way to set the matter before the eyes of our fellow citizens. We invoke the union of all men and all parties who believe that the time has come for the triumph of justice. It is an hour when the people may speak for themselves as individuals and through conventions yet to be held. It is the right of every citizen to indicate his preference.

SENATOR TELLER'S NAME PRESENTED.

"With this in view, we offer to the forthcoming conventions and to the people the name of a man for the presidency of the United States whose life in public and in private represents those distinguished virtues which adorned the days and the deeds of the earlier time of this republic, a return to which virtues is requisite for the prosperity and contentment of the people and the perpetuity and commanding example of free institutions. That name is Henry M. Teller, a man of the people and for the people. He is of no section. His experience and service, his devotion to the common justice and the common cause of his fellow citizens has been as wide as the country. We believe that the people of the United States have him in their hearts as he has had their interests in his purpose through all the work of an exalted life.

"It is not merely as the exponent of monetary reform that we present this man to the people. It is true that he has waged a mighty war for the restoration of the money of the constitution, and his name has been identified as that of no other living man with this great cause. But his services have been less demanded and less noticed in this direction, the people would still have recognized in him for other labors a statesman of the purest type. His only poverty has been that of purse. In all things else—in the generosity of man to man, in kindness of deeds for his fellows and in the study and the doings of a mighty career, he has been one of the most opulent American citizens of any age.

APPLAUDED IN COLORADO.

All Parts of the State Celebrate the Bolt—Laudations for Teller.

DENVER, Colo., June 20.—The news of the action of Senator Teller and the Colorado and Idaho delegations in withdrawing from the national Republican convention has been received throughout the State with the greatest enthusiasm. In Denver there will be a demonstration when Senator Teller returns, which will be by Thursday, and Senator Cannon of Utah will be the feature of another demonstration when he passes through.

The mining camps are especially jubilant. At Aspen last night the hills were reverberating with the boom of improvised cannon and at Cripple Creek the streets were thronged by enthusiastic crowds all night. At Pueblo the company of the national guard fired a salute of forty-five guns when the news of the bolt was received, and in Northern and Southern Colorado towns the enthusiasm was unconfined.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the chamber of commerce last night by people of all classes, without regard to party, to arrange for a public reception to Senator Teller upon his return.

DETROIT TRIBUNE BOLTS

Repudiates the Platform as "Damnable Unpatriotic and Un-Republican."

DETROIT, Mich., June 20.—The Tribune, one of the oldest daily newspapers in the West, and the leading Republican paper of Michigan since the birth of the party, unequivocally repudiates the action of the Republican national convention in declaring absolutely for the gold standard as against bimetallism. It says that while the party's candidate is all right, "the platform on the only important issue before the country is damnable unpatriotic and un-Republican. No one's Republicanism can be impugned if he continues to stand squarely on the national and state platforms of the past, and if he repudiates utterly the false and un-American fulmination of St. Louis conspiracy," and advises active campaigning against "gold monometallism congressional candidates."

PETTIGREW'S SURPRISE.

The South Dakota Senator's Disaffection Caused a Senator.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 20.—The fact that Senator Pettigrew of South Dakota joined the silver Republicans in their bolt of the convention proved the surprise of the day. He said after leaving the hall that he had formed the determination to join this movement several weeks ago, and as soon as it became apparent that a gold standard plank would be adopted, he, however, kept his intentions so well to himself that not even his fellow-delegates from South Dakota were aware of them and looked as much surprised as did others when the Senator's name as one of the committee who signed the protest read in the convention was announced.

MAKING READY TO FIGHT.

Ex-Secretary Whitney Appeals to Michael Doran Not to Go Abroad.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Michael Doran, Minnesota's member of the Democratic national committee, who is here, received the following telegram from ex-Secretary Whitney today: "When will you be in New York? I want to see you. You must not desert at this time." The telegram had reference to Doran's intention to sail for Europe in a few days for the benefit of his health. He says that while he will not decide until after he meets Mr. Whitney, it is likely that he will postpone his foreign trip and attend the Chicago convention in an effort to stem the free silver tide.

Bill Rejected Sent to Fresno.

FRESNO, Ok., June 20.—United States Marshal Colcord, of Perry left for Columbia, Okla. this morning with the ambitious Bill Hailer, a member of the Dalton gang, who has been sent to prison for twenty years for robbing a Rock Island train at Dover two years ago.

SILVER MEN GO OUT.

BEING LED BY TELLER OF COLORADO.

Cheers and Hisses by Turns Over the Movement—All of the Delegates of Two States Bolt—Senators Brown of Utah and Carter and Mantel of Montana Refuse to Go With the Bolters—The Plea that Senator Teller Made.

The Fourth Day's Work.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 19.—When the delegates to the national Republican convention assembled at the convention hall this morning, the word was passed around that the program was to adopt the platform at the morning session, nominate the candidate for President in the afternoon and name the Vice President at the evening session. The McKinley leaders had arranged to push things through and all preparations had been made accordingly.

At 10:30 o'clock Permanent Chairman Thurston rapped for order, which was soon partially secured. Then spectators and delegates arose for the prayer by Dr. John R. Scott of Jacksonville, Fla., the second colored pastor who has conducted the devotional prelude. Although Dr. Scott's voice was a strong one, so great was the confusion of the entering delegates and spectators that it could be told only from the movement of the minister's lips that he was praying.

Then Chairman Thurston, without any preliminaries, plunged into business by announcing that the first thing on the program was the report of the committee on resolutions.

Senator-elect Joseph Benson Foraker of Ohio advanced to the front and presented the platform.

The first sentence of the plank pledging the party to "sound money" started a great cheer among the delegates on the floor. When the declaration of unalterable opposition to the free coinage of silver was read the delegates, led by Senator Lodge and Colonel W. A. Stone of Pennsylvania, rose in a body. Fans, canes and hats waved wildly until the pit looked like a hurricane-tossed sea and the galleries their approval. For two minutes the tumult continued. The mention of the "gold standard," while received enthusiastically by the Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York delegates, did not arouse such great enthusiasm.

Hawaii and Monroe doctrine were applauded, but the enthusiasm over the Cuban plank was a general disappointment. As the plank was read Colonel Fred Grant, who sat on the platform with the distinguished guests, arose and wildly waved about his head the flag of the Cuban revolutionists, presented by the Cuban junta to James Creelman, the American correspondent, when he was exiled by General Weyler.

The invitation to the women of the country to help the Republican party to redeem it from Democracy and Populism was given a good natured cheer and the motion which Senator Foraker made to adopt the platform was also cheered.

TELLER MAKES HIS PLEA.

The Colorado Senator Forcefully Opposed the Gold Standard Plank.

As soon as the applause which greeted the reading of the report of the majority of the resolutions committee had died away the chairman announced that he would recognize, to move a substitute for the majority report, the gentleman from Colorado, Mr. Teller.

The name of Teller set the Westerners wild. In little scattering squads the handful of delegations who had been sitting under the banners of Colorado, of Idaho, of Utah, of Nevada, California and Montana, and some of those from Tennessee and other Western and Southern States, were on their feet waving hats, flags, umbrellas and handkerchiefs and cheering. The fire spread to the galleries and spread across them until they seemed to be almost unanimously carrying the cheer. This lasted for about two minutes.

"Then there fell over the house a deep, profound calm, and the people listened to a man while the clerk proceeded to read the substitute platform as follows: "We, the undersigned members of the committee on resolutions, being entirely unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subjects of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor: "The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free, unrestricted and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of sixteen parts of silver to one of gold."

TELLER MAKES HIS APPEAL.

Senator Teller, as he stood on the platform to make his final protest to the Republican party against the adoption of a gold standard policy, was a striking figure. Tall, gaunt, he wore the old-fashioned frock coat of the old-time statesman. His face is deep-furrowed with lines of thought, and no one who beheld him as he surrendered all of his old associations for a deep conviction on a single topic doubted his honesty of purpose. His gestures at times were almost fierce. But his general tone was one of sadness and regret. He was given a most respectful hearing by the delegates, but except for those in sympathy there was no demonstration on the floor in the early part of his address. The galleries, however, were at times vociferous and when he vehemently asserted the power of the United States to control its own affairs without dictation from Europe in the matter of finance or anything else, many of the delegates were drawn into the display of enthusiasm by the wild tumult about them, but he made no effort at dramatic effect. He spoke in clear, ringing tones. It was not until toward the close of his speech that he became both impressive and pathetic. His review of his long service in the party visibly affected him. As he realized the step he was about to take he drew himself together for a final appeal and declared with an earnestness that impressed all who heard him, that in his opinion the morality, religion and

the salvation of the country were at stake.

DEEP FEELING IN HIS TONES.

After Mr. Teller had said: "I must sever my connection with the political party which makes the gold plank one of the principal articles of its faith," he paused and swept his eyes across the hall. For an instant the full significance of his defiance failed to impress itself. Then it sank home and the galleries arose with another cheer and mingling with the cheer came a fusillade of hisses.

A moment later, when Mr. Teller said that if under such circumstances he remained in the party he would be unfaithful to his trust, enthusiastic cries of "No, no" came from the delegates in the Eastern and Southern states.

There was deep feeling, almost pathos in the Senator's voice and those nearest could detect the glimmer of tears in his eyes, in expression of the grief over his sacrifice which he and his colleagues made for the sake of their consciences.

Another demonstration was made when Mr. Teller folded his arms across the pink rosebud on his coat and sank into his seat. The cheers began this time with the silver men and spread to the galleries and caught up in its whirl many of the gold delegates who were on their feet from admiration, not of the cause, but of the man, and this time the hisses were very few.

WILD SCENES.

Convention Beside Itself With Excitement and Emotion.

The following delegates were those who walked out: The entire delegations of Colorado and Idaho; three from Utah, Pettigrew from South Dakota, Hartman from Montana, Cleveland and Strother from Nevada. The Utah men were Cannon, Kearns and Allen. None of the delegates from the territories went out. The delegates around the Colorado seat broke off the Colorado standard and sent it out after them. The Idaho standard is still standing.

As a file of stern faced men marched along the long pathway to the door a great yell went up before which every other outbreak of the day paled into silence. It was a shout in which admiration, defiance, derision and rage were joined. The band in the highest gallery broke into the tumult, but its brazen clangor made no impression on the vocal storm and was drowned in it. Finally when the shout had somewhat subsided the noise of the band asserted itself by degrees in the shape of the melody, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

Twice and three times was the strain repeated, and then a voice took up the words: "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue," and then by degrees the whole assembly took up the chorus with a magnificent burst and sang "The Army and Navy Forever," "Three Cheers for the Red, White and Blue." Two stanzas were sung by this chorus of 12,000 and the band, tiring of its work, dropped out of the song.

In a few moments the chair found a lulling place in the applause to say: "A gentleman from Montana who did not go wants to address you."

Again the hats, the flags and umbrellas waved, again the chorus of the hands of throats sent forth peens and the delegate with the white face waited. He was Lee Mantle of Montana.

Mr. Mantle said that the Montana delegation was divided. Some would continue to participate in the proceedings, but others would remain silent.

PROTECTION FOR SUGAR.

Sub-Committee Agrees to Report a Plank Declaring Strongly for It.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 14.—H. T. Oxnard, president of the American Beet Sugar Association, was given a hearing by the sub-committee on resolutions and after discussion the following resolution was accepted as a part of the platform to be reported to the full committee: "We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of the country; the Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay to other countries more than \$100,000,000 annually."

COCHRAN FOR CONGRESS.

The St. Joseph Editor Nominated by Announcement by the Democrats.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 19.—C. F. Cochran was nominated for Congress this afternoon by acclamation. He had no opposition.

MORRISON WILL NOT RUN.

Chicago Convention Will Be for Free Silver, Which He Is Not.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Hon. William R. Morrison has sent the following telegram to Hon. G. A. Keerner of Springfield, Ill.:

"The Illinois Democracy evidently favors the unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the national convention will be for the free coinage of silver, and should not be expected to nominate any other than an outspoken advocate of that policy. Under these conditions, endorsement by the State convention, though it would be a great compliment, cannot be insisted upon by my friends."

MORTON SILENT.

The New York Executive Refuses to Discuss the Vice Presidency.

RIHESCLAFF, N. Y., June 19.—Governor Morton is watching the course of events at St. Louis with signs of the anxiety that might be looked for in a candidate for presidential nomination. As regards his acceptance of the vice-presidential nomination the governor, when the subject was broached had nothing to say.

ARKANSANS FOR BLAND.

Democratic Convention Instructs Its Delegates for the Missouriian.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., June 20.—The Democratic convention adopted resolutions instructing delegates to the national convention for Bland for the Presidency. The following were selected delegates-at-large: Senator James K. Jones, Washington; Senator J. H. Berry, Bentonville; Carroll Armstrong, Conway; J. T. W. Tillar, Little Rock.

To Compel Him to Marry Her.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 20.—Miss Maude Eades has filed suit in the circuit court asking that Henry Switzer who, she says, promised three years ago to marry her, be compelled to do so. Several times the day has been set, but Switzer has had it postponed each time, and, while holding the girl to her promise, keeps up his course of procreation.

Children Mangled by a Train.

LEXINGTON, Mo., June 20.—The west bound Missouri Pacific passenger train struck the wagon of James Hook in West Lexington this morning. Hook escaped with a few bruises, but his two children were fatally injured and the horses were killed. The mother of the children died about a month ago.

Iowa Patent Office Report.

Des Moines, Ia., June 19, '96. J. S. Lord, of Des Moines, has been granted a copyright for a publication entitled "X Rays Practically Illustrated."

A. W. McFarland of West Bend, Ia., has been granted a Canada Patent for his egg and packing separator, for which a U. S. Patent was issued March 17, '96.

A Granburg and J. Ulrich of Des Moines have a patent allowed for a monument having an exterior sheet zinc surface having letters, symbols and artistic designs cut out therefrom and covered on the inside by a copper plate, a box filled with ballast in the center and a filling of cement between the box and the double sheet metal wall that unites all the parts in a solid mass.

J. K. Purinton of Des Moines, has a patent allowed for pans for cooking and baking that are covered partially with asbestos and reinforced with corner pieces for fastening the asbestos and provided with handles adapted for fastening one pan on the top of another to enclose and cook and bake food therein advantageously.

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Our practice is not confined to Iowa. Inventors in other states can have our services upon the same terms as Hawaiians. THOMAS G. & J. RALPH OWEN, Solicitors of Patents.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 23, 1896.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

OMAHA.

Butter—Creamery separator	15 3/4	14
Butter—Fair to good country	15 1/2	14
Eggs—Fresh	24 1/2	1
Poultry—Live hens per 100	3 1/2	3 1/2
Spring chickens	12	1 1/2
Lemons—Choice Messina	2 1/2	3 1/2
Pigs—Live per 100	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hay—1 pland per ton	4 1/2	3 1/2
Hogs—Mixed packing	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hogs—Heavy weights	3 1/2	3 1/2
Beef—Steers	4 1/2	3 1/2
Bulls	4 1/2	3 1/2
Milkens and springers	3 1/2	3 1/2
Stags	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calves	4 1/2	3 1/2
Lambs	4 1/2	3 1/2
Huffer—Live	3 1/2	3 1/2
Cattle—Shippers	3 1/2	3 1/2
Hops—A variety	2 1/2	3 1/2
Sheep—Lamb	3 1/2	3 1/2
Wenters	3 1/2	3 1/2

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—No. 2 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 3 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 4 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 5 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 6 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 7 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 8 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 9 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 10 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 11 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 12 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 13 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 14 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 15 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 16 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 17 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 18 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 19 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 20 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 21 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 22 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 23 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 24 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 25 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 26 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 27 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 28 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 29 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2
Wheat—No. 30 spring	37 1/2	37 1/2

KANSAS CITY.

Wheat—No. 2 hard	36 1/2	36 1/2
Wheat—No. 3 hard	36 1/2	36 1/2</