

FALSE POLITICAL TALK

Bryan Preaching Doctrines that He Does Not Believe.

ATTEMPT TO HOODWINK VOTERS.

Knows that Free and Unlimited Coinage is a Dead Issue—That Labor is Better Paid Than Ever—That Oppression of the Philippines is Not Intended—The Pop Candidate for Supreme Judge of Nebraska.

Kansas City Journal: Mr. William Jennings Bryan may have believed once that the free and unlimited coinage of silver would be a good thing for the United States, and that the adherence to the gold standard through the administration of the republican party, would result in industrial and financial disaster; at least that is what he preached. But Mr. Bryan does not believe in these things now. Neither does any other man of intelligence. Yet Mr. Bryan and his staff of boomers would give the impression of this belief by keeping alive the silver issue, and especially by reaffirming the Chicago platform in its entirety.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that the United States government is bent on a system of oppression in the Philippines, determined to make poor, servile dependents of the Filipinos. He does not believe that the Filipinos would be better off if left to their own guidance than if they would submit to the protection, the government and the encouragement of the United States. Yet Mr. Bryan would lead his hearers to believe that the United States government has discarded its boasted policy of liberty to all and adopted in its place a policy of despotism, so far as the Philippines are concerned.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that the condition of wage-earners in this country is deplorable; that labor is crushed and warped after the manner pictured in "The Man With the Hoe;" on the contrary, he knows that labor is better paid than for years past, and that the price of labor will purchase more of the necessities of life at present than at any other time within a decade or more. Yet Mr. Bryan persistently tries to convince the people that he believes these things.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that one class in this country is planning the destruction of another class, and that it has already more than half way succeeded; yet he makes representations seemingly based on this belief, and incites one class against another.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that the democratic party is better able to cope with the abuses of trusts than is the republican party, yet he would have the people understand that the only salvation from complete and grinding monopoly is the return to power of the democratic party.

Mr. Bryan does not believe that his own course as the leader of a party is consistent or honest, in its relation to the masses; yet he poses as the great friend and advocate of the people.

It maybe that Mr. Bryan believes that all things are fair in politics, as in love and war, but he will learn by and by that the people expect sincerity and honesty of the man who aspires to the presidency, and that, if given an opportunity to do so, they will resent more forcibly than they did in 1896 his transparent misrepresentations and fallacies.

Takes Crow, Feathers and All.
The Howells Journal, a democratic paper which threatened fusion success in the state if Silas A. Holcomb was thrust upon the democratic party as a candidate for judge of the supreme court, takes its dose of crow, says the Fremont Tribune. It does it with some grimaces, it is true, but it does it just the same. It gulps its fowl in the following way, the feathers still sticking to its teeth and the passage of the bird down the editorial oesophagus being plainly marked by the sliding protrusion and evidenced by the nausea created by the morsel.

"A democratic state convention has spoken—Silas A. Holcomb has been nominated for supreme judge. It matters not that in our judgment a mistake has been made. The writer is a democrat and as such bows to the will of the majority and stands ready to do his duty. Not one word that we have said in regard to his undemocratic practices do we retract. We believe that he will keep his promise, made to the conventions that nominated him and sin no more.

The sin of Silas, it seems, consists of accepting railroad passes, but now he has been purged of this sin, not by confession and conversion, as becomes a Christian gentleman, but by main force. The state convention said to him, "you must quit grabbing for passes and gallivanting around the state as a guest of the railroads; you must pay your railroad fare like a good populist should." "All right," said Silas, "I will do so for the present, if you insist, but I make no rash promises for after election. It is not a question of principle with me, but one of expedience. I am forced to it by an overpowering body of men. I will forsake the practice temporarily, at least, for the sake of an office."

This recanting is sufficient for those who, like the Journal, would forgive any crime for the sake of an office. But it does not reach the deeper disgrace of ballot-fraud and honest-rent peculations. These serious things are overlooked for the more trifling business of agreeing to surrender a handful of passes during the campaign.

The people may not be in a like frame of mind. They may not be so willing to forgive on a forced put, a death-bed repentance.

The Anti-Expansionists.
The anti-expansionists must have superior means of securing information from the Philippines, for they know things about the native army and the insurrection "government" that sound strange to the Americans at Manila. At the Springfield meeting of the Little American Mr. Boutwell made the astonishing declaration that "we are at war with an organized, civilized body of men, who number eight or ten millions or even twelve

millions, possibly, in all, and who can command a fighting force of 2,000,000, all our enemies, and united in opinion and compacted in purpose as were never the people of the United States in any war we have carried on."

Anti-expansion will cut no figure in the coming national election for the good and sufficient reason that whoppers of this kind will be fully exposed within a few weeks after the American army can begin work at the close of the rainy season. The returned soldiers say that Aguinaldo's army consists of but a few thousand men and that he will be wiped off the island of Luzon before Christmas. It is well known that all he represents is a small section of the Tagalogs, and that the remainder of the archipelago is filled with people who have nothing in common with him. As soon as the American gas balloons of the little Americans are punctured by the irresistible movement of our army the whole anti-expansion party will dissolve into thin air.

Slippery Si Again.
The nomination of Slippery Si Holcomb, as the Papillion Times used to say, is an endorsement, by the fusionists of Nebraska, of the notorious recount ballot fraud, an endorsement of his use of railroad passes when he had solemnly promised the people from every stump in Nebraska that he would not use them, and is an endorsement of his notorious house rent graft, whereby he drew \$50 a month for house rent when he paid but thirty for the house. It was plainly evident that the conventions, composed of people all over the state, did not wish to see Slippery Si nominated but with the party whip in the hands of Bryan, Allen and a few others the nomination of Holcomb was easily accomplished. There was a hunger for spoils on the part of many but the voters over the state are not looking for spoils now any more than they were five years ago when Tom Majors went down in defeat. Independent voters are getting more numerous every day and if the republican state convention nominates a good, clean, capable man for the supreme judgeship it will settle the whole business then and there. Holcomb has not made a very brilliant official record and the mistakes and short comings are so glaring that there is no one who dare stand up and defend his record.—Blair Pilot.

Thirteen Years of Failure.
The Brooklyn Eagle has been looking over the record. In 1868, it finds, Tammany was for Judge Sanford E. Church for the presidency; the democratic national convention nominated Horatio Seymour. In '76 Tammany wanted Hendricks; the convention took Tilden. In '80 Tammany was howling for Sam Randall, but the convention preferred Hancock. In '84 Hendricks was again Tammany's choice, but Grover Cleveland was the convention's. In '88 and '92 Tammany "rooted" for David B. Hill—unsuccessfully. Three years ago Tammany stood out against Bryan at Chicago, and its opposition only made the western and southern delegates the more resolute in their purpose. Whether it sends to the party councils an orator like Bourke Cockran or an adroit political wire-puller like William C. Whitney, the result is the same. "For over thirty years, remarks the Brooklyn contemporary, "Tammany has never gone to a national convention supporting a man who obtained a presidential nomination."

The Republican Candidate.
There is a settled determination on the part of the republicans in Nebraska to select the best man that can be found for supreme judge. They are confident of success and will spare no honorable effort to secure it. There will be no active fight for the nomination by anyone as all feel that the instruction of the convention should be made it will be cheerfully acquiesced in by every one and an earnest and united effort will be made to carry the state. Every republican is on his mettle, active, earnest and confident and in a position to accept the verdict of the convention without a murmur and with the feeling that the best thing has been done. With the opposition divided, lukewarm and distrustful of its candidates and many of them already prophesying defeat there can be little doubt as to the result in the state.—York Times.

What Republicans Do.
The bondsmen of ex-Oil Inspector Hilton paid into court last week \$7,000 to make up for the deficiencies of the last republican oil inspector this state has ever had.—Cuming County Democrat.

This is all true. Everybody please take notice that Mr. Hilton's bondsmen have paid his deficiencies. That is what usually happens when a republican official goes wrong—his bondsmen dig up the deficiency and mister off-sawag and dropped forever into innoxious desuetude, or sent to the penitentiary. But when a populist swipes state funds, assists in a rape on the ballot box and sundry other little innocent pranks, it is customary to nominate him for supreme judge. Is it not so, my brethren.—Stuart Ledger.

A Populist Protest.
Butte Gazette: If Silas Holcomb, fusion candidate for supreme judge, is the pop ideal of the proper kind of a man to fill the high position they might as well take off the reform mask that covers office itch first as last. He stands convicted of being a pass-holder (in itself being treason to populist principles) of unlimited capacity—which should be enough to damn him in the eyes of all consistent populists—while his record on the house rent raffle of some \$20 per month showed him to be a petty swiper of public funds instead of an honorable governor of a great state.

He Holds the Belt.
The man who holds the belt over all other governors of Nebraska for working the railroads for passes is now running for supreme judge on an anti-pass bribe platform. And every ora- tor who goes about advocating his election will ride on a pass or mileage ticket furnished free by the railroads.—Norfolk Journal.

DEMOCRACY'S CHANCE.

CAN GET FREE TRADE WITH EXPANSION.

The Party Seems to Be Against Unrestricted Foreign Competition—Regret in Advance the Opportunity to Fight Next Year's Campaign on Old Lines.

New York Tribune: This is just the time of all others, cries a stalwart free-trader, for the democratic party to accomplish the overthrow of protection with ease. After battling for generations on that issue, is it conceivable that the party will run away from it precisely when the best opportunity of its whole history comes? This was the one question on which it won success with Cleveland, and it would be amazing folly now to abandon it for the one question on which it sustained its most complete and humiliating defeat with Bryan. With new possessions which produce sugar largely, some radical alteration of the tariff will be unavoidable, and it will be all the more easy just now to overthrow protective duties, because the great industries have gained a hold on foreign markets, and want protection no longer. Such, in substance, is the reasoning of sundry democratic journals which seems to have been suggested by certain pithy remarks of Senator Morgan in the same vein.

That senator will be treated with respect by all who appreciate a genuine Americanism, but if this particular suggestion were found afloat without his name attached it might be attributed to those whom that senator holds in deep contempt as enthusiasts of things foreign. Where has the senator learned that American industries no longer want protective duties, unless from foreign journals printed on both sides of the ocean? He would not find his constituents about Birmingham of that mind, nor the sturdy wool-growers of the west, who have done at least their full share in maintaining the honor of the flag. Nor have the wool manufacturers made so much as a respectable beginning in the way of invading foreign markets, and they well know that another Wilson tariff would mean for them, and necessarily for wool-growers, another four years of extreme prostration. But the question will, in fact, be decided, not by the manufacturers, but by the millions of workers who knew what it was to hunt in vain for work at low wages under Cleveland. It is exactly because the democratic party did succeed once on that issue with Cleveland that it was ready to run away from it, even into populism, defeat and disgrace.

The idea that the tariff must be reconstructed because new possessions grow sugar is presented by Senator Morgan with his accustomed zeal, but not with his usual studious examination. If he had reviewed the history of his country with reference to this question he would have found that it had been decided before, and not as he supposes. Possessions of the United States do not become part of the United States until they have been brought within the union as states or territories. The tariff is to-day enforced respecting imports from Porto Rico and the Philippines exactly as if they had in no sense become property of the United States. President McKinley is well advised in declining to abrogate a law on the supposition that congress will make such disposal of new possessions that the tariff will no longer apply to them. It is a marvel that Senator Morgan seems ready to assume that Americans will request the mixed and colored races of the islands to help Americans govern this country.

Were it determined on any ground or for any reason to admit the sugar of Porto Rico free, as the sugar of the Hawaiian Islands has been admitted, it does not follow that the consequences would be of large importance. Porto Rico is not of unlimited size, nor has it such a supply of unoccupied land and available labor as would promise any vast outcome of sugar. The supply from that island has fallen off materially, to this country more than half since 1872, and was never large enough to all countries to compare with the quantity received by this country from Hawaii. But it may be added for the enlightenment of free-traders that any reduction in the revenue derived from importations of sugar would assuredly be followed by heavier duties upon the manufactured articles which this country is able to produce for itself, in order to secure further development of home industries as a result of the collection of a higher revenue for a time. This country has not done growing yet, is not inclined to stop developing its industries and is not in the humor to return to the theories which brought disaster under democratic rule.

Find Out the Cause.
Some people believe or pretend to believe that commercial affairs have their ups and downs without any reference to our governmental policies. The people who profess such a belief put themselves outside of the nineteenth century enlightenment by thus denying, as in effect they do deny, that there can be no effect without a cause. A little study would assure them that all science and investigation declare that every effect has a cause. A few years, or even months, in any commercial house run on business principles would soon convince them, if they have minds capable of being convinced, that in the commercial world most especially is there a close relation between cause and effect.

Business prosperity or business failure are each due to very distinct and well-defined causes. The successful business man doesn't get success through chance, but through following out well-settled plans carefully laid out

by sound judgment. What is true of an individual is true of a nation. There is a cause for every season of national prosperity and a cause for every period of hard times, and the way to keep the country prosperous is to find out the cause of the prosperity and then to stick without wavering to the policy which is responsible for it. Our whole history as a nation has demonstrated that the protective tariff is the cause lying at the basis of our prosperity. We have always had prosperity when we have had a protective tariff. The fact that we have never had prosperity without it is about the strongest evidence that could be offered, and there is very good reason to believe that the American people have accepted it as conclusive. The protective tariff policy has come to stay.

Repression and Suppression.
The free trade literary bureau occasionally makes an absurd mist in the stuff it supplies to Democratic and Populist papers in various parts of the country. For example, we find floating around in the columns of rural weeklies this paragraph, dated July 28: "Evidently the tariff is not accomplishing its alleged purpose—to foster competition and advance wages—when the tin plate trusts are united in a combine and wages are not advanced. The Republican talk about the tariff being for the benefit of the wage earner has always been the thinnest kind of pretense."

Ten days or two weeks before this piece of free trade "news" made its appearance the wage controversy between the tin plate mills and their workmen had been satisfactorily adjusted, and a substantial increase granted to all employees. Still the lie sent out by the free trade literary bureau has gone the rounds, and it is too much to hope that it will be followed up by a statement of the truth.

It is safe to say that the fact of a large advance in the wages of tin plate operatives will not be promulgated by the free trade literary bureau. Nevertheless, the country as a whole is well informed on the subject. It knows that since domestic industries began to feel the tremendous spur of activity following the restoration of the regime of protection and prosperity wages have advanced all along the line, and that for the year 1899 the gross sum paid out by employers to wage earners in the United States will exceed by hundreds of millions the sum paid out in the corresponding year of the free trade administration of 1893-'97.

The Democratic mayor of Milwaukee was right when he said, not long since, that it is folly to undertake a "campaign of education" for the benefit of the Democratic party in 1900 in the face of all the blazing facts of prosperity and progress. The free trade literary bureau should act upon this excellent hint and repress itself; still better, suppress itself.

Trusts in England.
A correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, writing from London, says that the trust movement in England has reached great proportions. Some of the commodities which are controlled by English trusts are gunpowder, iron bedsteads, steel tubes, dynamite, salt, tin plate, rails and coal, while the transportation rates on all English products are controlled by railroad and shipping trusts. Not only is this the case, but it is also true that there are great corporations which monopolize many of the necessities of life.

It is strange, perhaps, that such things could happen in free trade England, in view of the positive statement of Trust King Havemeyer that there would be no trusts here but for the protective tariff. Yet the truth is the truth, and there is no getting around it.

As a matter of fact prosperity, and prosperity alone, is responsible for the organization of trusts. Without industrial activity engendered by a great and growing demand for manufactured products, there would be no incentive to great combinations of capital.

The trusts are a menace, but the tariff is not responsible for them. That is a fact which will be made more prominent if the Democrats want to make the tariff an issue in the next campaign.—Cleveland (O.) Leader.

What He Would Like.
What Mr. Havemeyer would like to see is the free admission of raw sugar and a good-sized duty levied upon refined sugar, thus giving his refineries absolute control of the American market. After crushing the domestic production, Mr. Havemeyer and his associates would certainly have a good thing. The great injustice of the present schedule lies in the fact that it enables the southern cane-growers and the western beet sugar factories to make a profit which really ought to go into the pockets of the sugar trust. Mr. Havemeyer is a sadly abused man and the best way to do him exact justice will be to carry his free-trade ideas a step further and admit refined sugar free.—Seattle (Wash.) Post-Intelligence.

Selfish Demagogues.
The American people are not likely to be easily hoodwinked by the cry of Mr. Havemeyer, that the tariff is the mother of trusts, which is being repeated parrot-like by the free-trade journals of the country. Instructive object lessons in free trade and protection are of recent date and are too well remembered by business men. They like the latter, because of the prosperity it has brought, and they are not likely to give it up at the behest of demagogues whose motives are so transparently selfish.—Grand Rapids (Mich.) Herald.

THE TARIFF AS AN ISSUE.

Answer to the Question, "Why Not Abolish Protection?"

Postmaster General Smith, in an interview published in an Omaha paper, is credited with having used this language: "The tariff is not an issue of the same importance as in the past. The policy of protection aimed to build up our industries to a point where they could stand independent on their own feet. This object has been accomplished. Protection has established the complete industrial independence of this country. More than that, it may fairly be said that it has substantially established our industrial supremacy. This truth has been demonstrated within the last two years, as we are now beating the products of the Old World on their own grounds.

"With this development of our home industries to the point where they completely possess the home market and are able also to reach abroad, the protective issue has not the same vital force it had during the period of struggle and development."

This prompts the Chicago Chronicle to ask: "Then why not abolish protection?"

The answer is manifest. It is because, without protection, all that has been accomplished would be destroyed. While here and there some industry has under its aegis so thrived and developed as to no longer require the paternal assistance of the government and should be placed upon the free list, instead of being an argument in support of the abolition of the policy under which the manufactures of America are fast reaching the happy stage of independence, this happy result rather stands as an object lesson calculated to impress every lover of his country with the wisdom of that policy which has brought wealth, happiness and prosperity to an entire people.

The tariff can no longer be made the all-absorbing issue of a political campaign because the benefits of protection are so universally recognized that its most persistent enemies have no longer the courage to assail it. Four years of contrast under the operations of each of the two opposing systems have been fraught with an experience which the people are unwilling to unlearn. Suffering, beggary, starvation and bankruptcy, which had settled on the nation like a pall, have given way to the most phenomenal era of universal prosperity that ever glorified and uplifted an afflicted continent, and the masses refuse absolutely to exchange the material benefits of a safe and salutary policy for the promises of an illusive chimera which had brought in its train but disaster and ruin.

This is the truism that Postmaster General Smith announced, and that his declaration is to go unchallenged is made evident by the solicitude with which the leaders of the democratic party jealously avoid all reference to the tariff issue. Four years of a development which has firmly established our industrial supremacy affords a practical illustration of the virtues of a protective tariff which even Mr. Bryan is content to respect. In this sense, not only is the tariff no longer an issue of the same importance as in the past, but it is in every essential a dead issue.—New Orleans States.

What Would Happen.
The London Economist has given a tabulated list of 187 healthy, robust trusts now existing in free trade England. Of these 132 are more than five years old. In the latter class are 16 iron and steel combinations, 17 textile fabric trusts, four paper combines, and 12 railway rolling stock combinations. According to the stock quotations and reported dividends none of these big concerns are at all languid or sputidly, notwithstanding the absence of a tariff mother to furnish nourishment during the period of infancy. All these little items of information in regard to the extent of the trust system abroad naturally suggest an inquiry as to what would happen if we complied with the Democratic entreaty to "take off the tariff and bust the trust." Well, for one thing, we would be sure to furnish a mighty promising field of operations for the trusts of England, Germany and the other European nations which are not engaged in the bustling process.—Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.

It Is Different Now.
From Chicago comes the announcement that more pianos have been shipped west and southwest in the past three months than in five years before. This looks as though the people of the west were able to indulge in luxuries, and it tells a somewhat different story from that with which the country became so familiar during the dark days of Cleveland and the Wilson law. Then the reports from the west told of hardship, of the giving of mortgages on farms and on homes, and of struggles to raise money to meet the interest on mortgages and debts. Farmers and artisans were not buying many pianos in those gloomy free-trade times.

Havemeyer's Animus.
The Democratic press is trying to make some capital out of the statement made by Sugar King Havemeyer, that "the tariff is the mother of trusts." The facts are Mr. H. is sure because he did not succeed in securing a higher tariff on sugar, so that his trust could not be interfered with. The policy of the Republican tariff is to give consumers the commodities of life at the lowest possible price consistent with the demands of revenues and the protection of American labor. No one, Democrat or Republican, will have any sympathy with Mr. H. when the animus of his expression is understood.—Waterloo (Ind.) Press.

IN GENERAL.

Coffee is becoming an important industry in Queensland. It has outgrown the home demand and the Queenslanders are preparing to put their coffee on the London market.

Five threshers, while returning from Brandon, Ill., were struck by lightning. John Lindstrom and O. C. Westman were killed instantly. The others were more or less injured, but will recover.

Frankfurt-on-the-Main is celebrating the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Goethe's birth with processions, sporting and theatrical performances, the celebration lasting several days.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, once lord mayor of London, who married an American girl, recently gave a park to the Londoners, and will have the pleasure of seeing his statue erected in it in his own lifetime.

Hibert Herkomer has been elected professor of painting in the schools of the royal academy in place of Sir W. B. Richmond, who is responsible for the mosaics in St. Paul's cathedral, and who has resigned.

Berlin university is celebrating the nineteenth anniversary of its foundation by Frederick William III of Prussia. Although one of the youngest it is now the foremost university of Germany in the number of students and professors.

Count Munster, German ambassador to France, and the chief German representative at The Hague peace conference, has been raised to the rank of prince by the kaiser with the title of Fürst Derneburg. Till 1866 the count was a Hanoverian subject.

Peas taken from an Egyptian tomb 3,000 years old have been planted by a Scotch gardener and have produced vigorous vines and fruit. There is no doubt as to the peas being Egyptian, but it will need strong testimony to convince botanists that they are as old as the tombs.

The body of the man murdered at Davenport, Ia., was identified as Alex McArthur of Cedar Rapids, and his companion is believed to have robbed him on a passenger train and pushed him off the platform in front of another train. He was killed instantly and the murderer escaped.

The Kaiser William der Grosse is now king of the seas. The big vessel reached New York from Southampton Tuesday in the record-breaking time of five days, eighteen hours and five minutes. The best previous time was five days, twenty hours and fifty-five minutes. The liner averaged 22.08 miles an hour for the trip. But what was gained? A few hours' time was gained, but the lives of hundreds of people were risked, and blindly, too.

Bavaria, as is only fitting, bears the prize for beer drinking, the yerly average for each man, woman and child being 236 litres. Belgium comes next with 142 litres, then Great Britain with 145; the average for the United States is 47 litres a year. The record by cities for 1897-'98 is Munich 566 litres per head, Frankfurt 428, Nuremberg 421, Berlin 206, Vienna 145, Paris 111. Germany's production of beer was 1,438,620,000 gallons. The United States, grouped in German toles with other non-European countries, produced 1,219,850,000 gallons and Great Britain 1,166,530,000 gallons.

The dry, hot spell, says a Peoria (Ill.) dispatch, shows no signs of abating in this district. The farmers are complaining bitterly, and say that -- is even now too late to save much of the corn, which has shrivelled up. The drought struck the corn in the dough, and instead of ripening, it scorched it. The kernels brought to town for inspection show that it has been cooked. The farmers, however, are congratulating themselves that while the hot sun has withered the corn it has stored away tons of saccharine in the sugar beets that are growing on thousands of acres of Tazewell county farms.

The central Porto Rican committee has decided to send broadcast through the country an appeal to the churches for aid, and copies of the appeal to all the banks in the country to be posted where they can be seen, to revive the contributions to the relief fund. A cablegram received from General Davis, now in command in Porto Rico, says that a thousand tons of food supplies a week were still needed, the articles most wanted being rice, beans, fish, bacon and medicinal supplies. The United States government is to send a thousand tons of food purchased on its own account by a transport which will sail tomorrow, and the committee decided to devote the contributions this week to the purchase of medicinal supplies.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE.

Omaha, Chicago and New York Market		
Quotations.		
OMAHA.		
Butter—Creamery separator, 19	60	20
Butter—Choice fancy country, 19	60	20
Eggs—Fresh, per doz., 13	50	13 1/2
Chickens—Spring, per lb., 7	50	8
Pigeons—Live, per doz., 75	00	1 00
Lemons—Per box, 4	25	4 50
Oranges—Per box, 4	50	4 75
Cranberries—Jersey, per bbl., 6	25	6 50
Apples—Per barrel, 1	75	2 00
Potatoes—New, per bushel, 65	00	35
Sweet potatoes—Per bbl., 2	00	2 30
Hay—Upland, per ton, 5	00	6 00
SOUTH OMAHA.		
Hogs—Choice light, 4	40	4 45
Hogs—Heavy weights, 4	35	4 40
Beef steers, 3	00	5 70
Bulls, 2	75	3 75
Stockers and feeders, 2	55	2 00
Calves, 4	00	6 00
Cows, 2	00	4 10
Felers, 3	50	4 75
Stockers and feeders, 3	50	4 45
Sheep—Lams, 4	00	4 25
Sheep—Good wethers, 3	80	3 75
CHICAGO.		
Wheat—No. 2 spring, 67	00	69 1/2
Corn—Per bushel, 32	00	32 1/2
Barley—No. 2, 25	00	40
Oats—Per bushel, 21	00	21 1/2
Rye—No. 2, 52	00	53
Timothy seed, per bu., 2	55	2 00
Pork—Per cwt., 7	40	8 20
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 3	00	4 75
Beef, 4	00	5 35
Hogs, 3	40	5 40
Hogs—Mixed, 4	15	4 65
Sheep—Prime, 3	10	4 25
Sheep—Western ranges, 3	50	4 45
NEW YORK MARKET.		
Corn—No. 2, 25	00	27
Oats—No. 2, 20	00	40
Wheat—No. 2, 65	00	75
KANSAS CITY.		
Sheep—Muttons, 3	65	60
Hogs—Mixed, 4	45	4 50
Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 4	00	5 40