

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

F. M. KIMMEL, Publisher. M'COOK, : : NEB.

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Alliance will roast an ox on the Fourth. There are no saloons within the confines of Pawnee county. The Gage county republican convention will be held July 22. Eight new brick blocks will be built in Columbus this summer. John Austin is held in durance vile in Lincoln for forging a \$30 check. The Security state bank at Franklin has closed up its business. The republican convention of Pawnee county will be held July 19. The Nuckolls county fair will be held September 30, October 1 and 2. Seventy-four persons were arrested in Fremont during the month of June. There is said to be an excellent opening for a livery stable at Turlington. John M. Fagan, an old sailor living in Dundey county, has become insane. The Beatrice Chautauqua assembly opens June 26, and will close July 8. A Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor has been organized at Gordon. The Eagle hotel at Wymore caught fire the other day, but was not much damaged. The Presbyterians of Wilsonville are building a new church to cost nearly \$2,000. Lincoln has voted \$50,000 to the Rock Island railroad and it will immediately build to that city. Fremont's population shows up about 6,500. The citizens are a little disappointed at the result. Chadron boasts of a composer who sends thousands of his musical compositions to all parts of the country. Blue Hill recently suffered heavy loss by a fire started by an incendiary. Seventeen business houses were burned. Seven prisoners will be liberated from the state penitentiary on July 1, under the provisions of the good time act. One hundred and fifty delegates attended the state Sunday school convention of the Christian church at York. Fremont's city council has passed an ordinance prohibiting the building of barb wire fence within the city limits. The Farmers' and Merchants' bank of York filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state, capital \$60,000. The barn of W. H. Stephens, near Juniata, was destroyed by fire, two valuable horses perishing in the conflagration. Band concerts are given in Hanscomb park, Omaha, twice a week, Saturday and Sunday afternoons, at a cost of \$75 a week. The commissioners of Cedar county have decided not to issue a license to a saloon on the sand bar opposite Yankton, S. D. A barn and its contents, including a horse, was burned in Nebraska City. The small boy with his box of matches, did the damage. The people of Omaha are taking steps to secure additional aid for the Bradshaw sufferers. The new management of the Union Pacific is getting in its work early by ordering a reduction in the force all along the line. At a picnic of colored Masons at Waterloo last week two of the participants—Charles Fairfax and Ida Bruce—were drowned. Bryan McDermott, of Austin, Minn., was asphyxiated by gas in an Omaha hotel. His death is supposed to have been accidental. At Table Rock a small touched a fire cracker off under a mule with the result of a barn burned, a span of mules and other property valued at \$300. The ladies of St. James Guild Fremont turned over to L. M. Keene, \$37.00, the net proceeds of their festival for the benefit of the Bradshaw fund. A brakeman at the B. & M. yard in Omaha received injuries the other day while in the performance of his duties that it is thought will prove fatal. Mrs. W. W. Jones of Tobias is the only lady undertaker in the state and it is said that she understands her business equal to that of any male undertaker. William Carson, alias Miller, who was once convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of Chauncey Weston one year ago, was acquitted the other day at Beatrice. Retrenchment of expenses is now the watchword of the Union Pacific. A large number of men have been laid off in the shops and more, it is understood, are to go soon. R. A. Jacobson, an Omaha blacksmith, was struck and killed by lightning at his home in that city a few nights ago. His wife and child were quite severely stunned. A number of wind mills in the vicinity of Hardy were blown down during a recent storm, and a stone school house, an old land mark, seven miles north of town, was demolished. The Omaha Indians are making extensive preparations for an immense 'blow out' on the 4th of July, says the Pender Republican. Twenty-five beehives and a number of hogs is the size of the bill of fare. Racing, dancing and feasting is to be the order for the day.

Harvey Craig, a ten-year-old son of J. S. Craig, a prominent cattle feeder of Craig, was drowned while bathing with a boy companion in Silver creek. The body was recovered. The census supervisor announces that Lincoln has 53,902 people. This does not include four manufacturing and educational suburbs that, it is estimated, will swell the total to 60,000. The members of the Nebraska City Driving Park association are having an elegant grand stand erected on their grounds, and when completed will have a seating capacity of over 1,000 people. Harry Gordon, a 13-year old Omaha boy, son of Conductor Gordon, was drowned in Cut-Off lake, near that city, the other day. He was bathing with some other boys and ventured in too deep water. Thos. Blackburn of Omaha, a dandy young chap, will have to answer to the next term of the district court to the charge of bastardy. Katie Donahue is the girl who finds herself in an interesting condition. The following approximate census figures have been furnished by Supervisor Cooke: Omaha, 134,742; Lincoln, 55,000; Beatrice, 13,328; Nebraska City, 10,444. It is reported that Denver will show 189,000. A hog rooted the foot of a ladder on which two painters were at work at Clay Center and precipitated the whole outfit to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. The men were not badly injured, but the hog was. The stockholders of the North Nebraska normal college at Madison have passed a resolution characterizing the present management of the institution as a failure and a committee was appointed to devise a remedy. According to the Edgar Times, the farmers near that place made a raid on blackbirds in the vicinity of Northrup's lake and killed over 1,800. The birds had been doing considerable damage to small fruit and grain. Judge Clakson has fixed the bail of J. H. Clamptt at \$1,000. This is the man who was bound over for shooting a boy at Elkhorn, and jumped his \$1,500 bail and who was recently brought back from Baltimore. N. A. Renstrom of Oakland has filed a complaint against C. M. Magnuson for slander, claiming \$10,000 as damages. Renstrom claims that Magnuson has given out the report that the plaintiff had poisoned his father. G. H. Barnes of St. Louis enters a vigorous denial that he ever maintained an agreement with C. H. McKibben, late purchasing agent of the Union Pacific, whereby enhanced prices were charged the company for lumber. The commencement week exercises of Deane college were inaugurated under very favorable circumstances, the baccalaureate sermon being preached by Rev. Willard Scott, pastor of St. Mary's avenue Congregational church of Omaha. Doane college commencement exercises were attended by a large concourse of people, prominent among them being the former teacher graduates and students of the college who came to visit their alma mater from various parts of the country. Rumor says that J. A. Griffith, now disbursing auditor of the Union Pacific, will be made general purchasing agent, from which position Mr. McKibben was recently fired for calling Vice President Holcomb naughty names and refusing to apologize. The 7-year-old son of T. J. Higginson, living near Burr, got possession of his father's revolver and while playing with it the weapon was discharged, the bullet passing through the boy's bowels. He lingered in great agony until next morning, when death relieved him. J. W. Love, one of the board of control of the state normal school at Peru, says the attendance during the year just closed was 556, from all parts of our state and many states in the union. The faculty is the finest the board can secure, which was unanimously re-elected. A man named Hurd in Washington county, had 150 horses in a large pasture. During a hail storm the other night the animals stampeded and running towards a wire fence, those in the rear crowded the others on to the fence and a large number of them were badly cut up and many killed. President Clemmons, of the Fremont normal college, has just decided upon the erection of another new dormitory. A lot has been purchased and the second structure will be built adjoining the first. Though the latter has been completed it is already overrun by the large influx of students. A delegation from the board of education of the United Brethren church arrived in Kearney last week and held a conference with the board of trade with reference to establishing a state college there under the auspices of their church. A committee was appointed and the matter will be thoroughly canvassed. A distressing and fatal accident occurred to the baby of Mr. and Mrs. Ben Carper, says the Juniata Herald, who live southwest of town, last Thursday. Mrs. Carper was washing clothes and the baby in playing around climbed up the wash-tub during its mother's temporary absence, and fell in. When the mother found it the little one was drowned. A seven-year-old of Mr. Higginson, living seven miles north of Sterling, stole an old revolver out of the house and went about a quarter of a mile away to practice shooting, when in some unexplainable way he shot himself, the ball entering about two inches below the heart. He walked back to the house and three doctors were called but they could do him no good, and he died in less than twelve hours after the accident.

ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

THE HOUSE SUBSTITUTE FOR THE SENATE MEASURE. As Reported on Behalf of the Judiciary Committee—Northern Democrats Prepare a Formal Protest Against the National Election Bill—The Omaha Public Building—No Work Because Title to the Site is Yet Unsettled. The House Substitute for the Senate Original Package Measure. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Representative Reed of Iowa has prepared on behalf of the judiciary committee the report on the bill agreed on by the committee as a substitute for the original package bill. It first points out the differences between the bills, the senate bill being applicable to a single subject of commerce, intoxicating liquors, and the house bill being applicable to all articles of commerce. The report says that in the opinion of the committee all property which has been imported into a state and kept for sale there ought to be subject for all purposes to the jurisdiction of the state, and all persons who engage in the traffic within the state ought to be subject to the rules which it may enact for the regulation of that traffic. The states are the proper judges of the needs of their own citizens, and they ought to be free to enact and enforce such laws as they may deem best adapted to their situation and best calculated to enhance the prosperity and happiness of their people, and when a non-resident imports his wares into a state and then engages in the traffic therein it is but just that he should be subject to the same restrictions that govern the citizens of the state who would engage in a like traffic, and this would be the effect of the bill if amended as recommended by the committee. It would in no manner interfere with the right of a citizen of the state to purchase abroad any article of commerce which he might desire for his own use and have the same transported and delivered to him at his place of residence. The state would have no power to prevent the importation of any article of commerce nor to obstruct commerce through the territories except in the necessary enforcement of their health laws. Its only effect would be to subject such property as may be imported into a state and there held or offered for sale contrary to the laws of the state. The power of congress to enact a law of this character can hardly be doubted, in the judgment of the committee. The report concludes that it would be much wiser to enact a general law applicable to all articles of commerce than to meet an exigency with reference to particular articles, as it may seem to arise, as would be the policy of the senate bill should it be enacted. The National Election Law. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Northern democratic members of the lower house have prepared a formal protest against the national election bill, which is termed the 'Extraordinary, dangerous and revolutionary measure now proposed by the leaders of the party in power.' The protest says: 'If the power claimed by the majority resides in the constitution, which we deny, the republic has gone through the difficulties of a formative period, made a heroic struggle against dissolution, triumphed and successfully readjusted itself to the changed condition without the exercise of such power by the federal government for 100 years and over. The bill is purely a partisan measure, intended primarily to control elections for congress and presidential electors in all the states and intimidate, hound, obstruct and harass by political persecutions in unfriendly hands adverse majorities in cities of the north. To carry on this scheme of imperfect government millions of dollars will be taxed from our people and the judiciary of the United States prostituted to the basest partisanship in the management of elections. And these invasions of the liberties of our people will be left for safety to partisan juries in federal courts, composed entirely of men of the party in power.' The protest appeals to American freedom without regard to power to enter a timely protest by way of a public meeting or otherwise against this consolidation of the government, the destruction of popular rights and the very foundation of American liberty, as this vicious and unpatriotic measure is the most serious menace to the very life of the republic. The issue is, shall a political party elect itself and keep in power by paid agents who are to control political elections in all the states? The Omaha Public Building. WASHINGTON, June 28.—Senator Manderson, who has been punching up the treasury officials in reference to the Omaha public building site, received another letter from the supervising architect today in which that gentleman says that absolutely nothing can be done by his office under the law until the court officials in Omaha report that the title to the site to be vested in the United States. Although more than a month has elapsed since the money to pay for the block was sent to Omaha, the department has not yet been advised that the title has been perfected. Until this is done nothing can be accomplished in the way of clearing the lots of the buildings which are upon them, and the law prohibits the expenditure of a single dollar on the plans, consequently the whole matter is at a standstill awaiting the action of the United States district attorney at Omaha. Great Rejoicing in Wyoming. CHEYENNE, Wyo., June 28.—Never

before in its history has this city seen such a day as yesterday was. For three days the feelings of the people have been worked up to the highest tension. The Wyoming bill has been up before the senate and there were the most positive assurances that it would pass. It had hung fire so long that nothing short of its absolute passage would satisfy the people. The associated press report closed at 2:30 p. m., leaving the people under the impression that the bill had been under discussion until the hour of adjournment. Men came pouring out of the business places into the street and collected about the bulletin boards to see if the news was true. Once satisfied of this the decorations began. Nearly everybody had their decorations ready waiting for the signal to flash them to the breeze. The feeling then was that the bill would go over till Monday and everybody had about settled down to that conviction when the news was received at 3:25 that the bill had passed. In less than five minutes thereafter there was an uprising of the natives. Many of the business houses were completely hidden under the tricolor. Flags floated everywhere. Soon there began to appear upon the streets young men in fantastic costumes composed of the national colors, and even young ladies arrayed like Columbias. The bicycle appeared nearly one hundred strong, their wheels beautifully decorated. A detachment of men with muskets went through the residence portion of the town and made the welkin ring with their shouting. The fire alarm was set in motion in a very few minutes after the news reached here. The refrain was taken up by the church bells and echoed by the locomotive whistles. An extraordinary supply of fire crackers and other combustibles had been laid in by the toy stores and soon a din almost equal to pandemonium was raised. No Hope for the Entombed Miners. DUNBAR, Pa., June 29.—There is no longer any hope. All faith in the industrious rescuers has been abandoned. The entombed miners cannot be rescued now. A furious fire has scalded their fate, and if the dead bodies escape the hungry flames the pilfering rats that infest the mines will have gnawed them beyond recognition. Death never came to men in a more revolting form and affliction never fell heavier on the bereaved. This has been awful, yet even a greater disaster threatens. A fire fierce as a whirlwind is raging for 2,000 feet down into the yawning mouth of the Hill farm mine. Deadly gas has generated back of the burning mine and the ponderous hill into which the Hill farm, the Ferguson and the Mahoning pits are driven is tonight a mighty magazine, fairly pregnant with death. The slightest stroke of a miner's pick would explode it and the effect of such an explosion would be awful to contemplate. The rescuing party has been withdrawn from the face of the Mahoning pit. A strong guard has been placed at the mouth of the Ferguson mines to keep out the impatient, restless miners who would rescue the unfortunates on their own account. The flames at the Hill farm mines are hot enough to drive away the invaders. Fire broke from the mouth of the Hill Farm pit shortly after 9 o'clock tonight. It followed promptly after the drill entered the burning mine. For two hours before the flames burst out huge billows of smoke, black, dense and deadly, rolled over each other into the air and drifted upward, forming a ponderous monument of mourning to the dead inside. A rumbling, rushing sound like a swiftly moving train through a tunnel preceded the flames. Secretary Watchorn, Superintendent Hill and the reporter were at the pit mouth awaiting the outbreak. To the experts the smoke indicated approaching fire, and for half an hour before its arrival its coming could be heard. Long before the fire reached the pit mouth it could be seen licking up the timbers in the mine, and the steady stream of water which rippled down the slope seemed only to inspire and encourage to wilder efforts the angry furies. World's Fair Presidency. CHICAGO, Ill., June 29.—Ex-Senator Palmer of Michigan was unanimously elected president of the world's Columbian exposition at the meeting of the national commission and J. S. Dickinson of Texas was chosen secretary. The committee on permanent organization recommended that the officers of the commission consist of a president, five vice presidents, treasurer and secretary, the first vice president to be of opposite politics of the president, and the other four to be equally divided between the parties. The report was adopted and the election of the president and secretary settled as above. The matter of vice presidents was referred back to the committee to report recommendations. The executive committee of the National Live Stock association called on President Palmer this afternoon. He told them that his heart was with them in their desires regarding the live stock exhibit and promises the committee that he would carefully look after their interests and advised them to present their petition at once, insisting strongly upon space being allotted and on a rough estimate being made. He further advised them to ask for an even 200 acres. The president sent to the senate the following nominations: Lieut. Richard N. Batchelder, deputy quartermaster general, quartermaster general with the rank of brigadier general.

THE SENATE WILLING

THAT WYOMING SHOULD BE ADMITTED TO STATEHOOD. The Bill for the Same Passes the Upper House by a Strict Party Vote—Consideration of the Federal Election Bill—A Record of other Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives. CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. In the senate on the 23d the house bill for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific railroad indemnity lands was reported and placed on the calendar. The senate then resumed consideration of the agricultural college aid bill, and Morrill offered a substitute for various amendments pending Saturday, as to the division of the fund between colored and white schools of the state. The amendment was adopted and the bill passed. The conference report on the dependent pension bill was then taken up and Berry spoke against it. Gorman also opposed the conference report. The expenditure under the bill would aggregate \$78,673,105 and this added to the \$125,000,000 under the existing law, would leave the treasury bankrupt in 1891. Vest spoke of the monstrous abuses that had grown up under the pension system, and declared his belief that the pending bill was being pressed for personal and political motives. Finally the discussion closed and a vote was taken and the conference report agreed to—yeas 34, nays 18. A conference was ordered on the fortification bill, and Dawes, Plumb and Gorman were appointed conferees on the part of the senate. After executive session the senate adjourned. In the house the speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Brewer, Butterworth and Sayers as conferees on the fortification bill. The house then went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia business. The committee rose without final action on the bill. The conferees on the general pension appropriation bill failed to agree. The house insisted upon a disagreement to the senate amendments, and adjourned. In the senate on the 24th, the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill. Some amendments were adopted and the bill passed. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Senator Sherman, from the committee on foreign relations, moved to increase the compensation of the minister to Turkey from \$7,500 to \$10,000. Agreed to. All the amendments having been agreed to the bill was passed. Senate bills to adopt regulations for preventing and in relation to collisions at sea were passed. (These bills embody the rules agreed to by the international maritime conference.) The conference report on the pensions appropriation bill was presented. The senate receded from the only amendment not arranged in the conference, that for the appointment of two additional pension agents, and the pension appropriation bill now goes to the president. In the house Mr. Butterworth presented a report of the appropriation committee upon the senate amendments to the legislative bill. The report of the committee was agreed to and a conference ordered. A conference was ordered on the bill to increase the number of managers of national homes for volunteer soldiers. The senate amendment to the house bill to extend the time for the payment of the purchase money for the lands of the Omaha Indians in Nebraska was agreed to. Debate took place on the silver bill until the hour of adjournment. In the senate on the 25th the house bill for the admission of Wyoming to the union as a state was considered. The bill was temporarily laid aside and Ingalls offered a resolution instructing the committee on privileges and elections to inquire into the publication of the record to-day of the personal explanation by Call and report whether it is in accordance with the rules, etc. This led to a sharp spat, in course of which Ingalls charged Call with having 'deliberately falsified the record.' He was called to order and modified this, making it 'changed' the record. The resolution went over without action and the senate proceeded with the Wyoming admission bill. An effort was made to have a vote taken on the bill, but Vest objected and moved an amendment and the senate adjourned. In the house the conference report on the naval appropriation bill was presented. The previous question was then ordered and the conference report adopted. The silver bill was discussed, and at 3 o'clock the voting began. Springer moved that separate votes be held on each section, and the first vote taken was on the proposition to concur in the first section of the senate bill, providing for the free coinage of silver, the coins to be full legal tender, in place of the first section of the house bill providing for the coinage of \$1-500,000 worth of silver per month. The motion to concur in the substitute proposed by the senate to the first section of the house bill was defeated—yeas 135, nays 152. The announcement of the vote was received with cheers on the republican side. Springer then withdrew his request for a separate vote on each section, and the house then, by a rising vote of 146 to 85, non-concurred in all the remaining senate amendments. The house then voted that a conference be asked with the senate on the bill. Hitt of Illinois presented the conference report on the diplomatic appropriation bill, and it was agreed to. In the senate on the 26th the following bills were taken from the calendar

and passed: House bill to provide for a term of court at Danville, Ill., senate bill to aid the state of South Dakota to support a school of mines, donating 50 per cent of the money raised from the sale of mineral lands, not to exceed \$12,000 a year, nor to exceed the amount contributed by the state. The resolution by Call, directing the secretary of the senate to prepare a table, showing the number of bills introduced by each senator, and the number of them passed, was taken up and Mr. Edmunds moved to lay the resolution on the table. After an explanation by Call as to his motive in offering the resolution, the motion to lay on the table was agreed to, and the house bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state was taken up and Jones of Arkansas addressed the senate. No definite action was taken. In the house, the regular order being demanded, Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts began the debate upon the national election bill. He proceeded to sketch the bill in outline, and said the act which it was proposed to extend had been called into existence by the gigantic frauds in the city of New York prior to 1870 and 1871. Hemphill of South Carolina argued it was unconstitutional, and was not national, but sectional. There was no more iniquitous provision in the bill than the one providing for the appointment of an unnumbered number of men absolutely under the direction of the supervisor. He examined in detail the provisions relating to supervisors, and said the whole bill seemed framed against the voters, and in favor of the supervisor. The discussion continued till adjournment, no final action being taken. In the senate on the 27th consideration of the bill for the admission of Wyoming as a state was resumed and Morgan began an address in opposition to it. Payne and Gray argued against the bill, and Platt favored it. The question was taken on Jones' substitute, (the enabling act for Wyoming, Idaho, Arizona and New Mexico) and it was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 18, nays 29. Jones, of Arkansas, then moved as a substitute an enabling act for Wyoming alone, and it was rejected by exactly the same vote. The bill then passed by a strict party vote—yeas 29; nays 19. The bill for the admission of Idaho went over as unfinished business till Monday. In the house consideration of the election bill was resumed. Hangen of Wisconsin addressed the house in support of the measure. He declared it was not proposed to touch the state elections, but did propose to supervise national elections—a clear right of congress. The bill was not a local, but a general one in its application. Covert of New York said the bill was an evidence of the distrust felt by the republicans of the government of and for the people. The republican party was used to meeting emergencies. The conference report on the legislative appropriation bill was presented and discussed. The house acceded to the amendment increasing the salaries of commissioner and assistant commissioner of the land office and another conference was ordered on the amendments relating to increase of salaries of senate employees. The speaker announced the appointment of Messrs. Conger of Iowa, Walker of Massachusetts and Bland of Missouri as conferees on the silver bill. Some Mention of McKibben. OMAHA, Neb., June 26.—The chief topic of conversation upon the streets of Omaha yesterday was the result of the investigation of the accounts of C. H. McKibben, late purchasing agent of the Union Pacific, showing that he must have gotten the best of the company by a sum ranging between \$200,000 and \$400,000, and all inside of eleven months. And many interesting things are told in relation to McKibben. The whereabouts of the latter is not definitely known, but it is known that only about a week has elapsed since Mrs. McKibben sent out to her circle of friends handsomely lithographed cards announcing that her family had removed to Chicago. Mrs. McKibben also led her friends to believe that her husband had accepted a situation in that city at about double the salary he had been receiving here, which latter is said to have been \$300 per month. One thousand silk mills employees of Yonkers, N. Y., have struck against a reduction of wages. LIFE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS. Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Elsewhere. OMAHA. Wheat—No. 2, 71 1/2 71 3/4 Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28 1/2 29 Oats—Per bu., 25 1/2 26 Barley, 25 1/2 26 Rye, 24 1/2 25 Butter—Creamery, 15 1/2 17 Butter—Dairy, 12 1/2 13 Lard—Per lb., 9 1/2 9 3/4 Eggs—Fresh, 13 1/2 14 Chickens—Live, per dozen, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Spring Chickens—per dozen, 2 1/2 2 3/4 Lemons—Choice, per box, 4 1/2 4 3/4 Oranges—Per box, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Onions—New, per bushel, 4 1/2 4 3/4 Beans—Navajo, 1 1/2 1 1/4 Wood—Soft, unwashed, per cu. yd., 14 1/2 15 Potatoes, 2 1/2 2 3/4 Apples—Choice, per bushel, 4 1/2 4 3/4 Hay—Per ton, 8 1/2 8 3/4 Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Hogs—Heavy weights, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Hogs—Choice steers, 3 1/2 3 3/4 NEW YORK. Wheat—No. 2 red, 63 1/2 64 1/4 Corn—No. 2, 24 1/2 25 1/4 Oats—No. 2, 21 1/2 22 1/4 Pork—Mixed, 13 1/2 14 1/4 Lard, 6 1/2 6 3/4 CHICAGO. Wheat—Per bushel, 84 1/2 84 3/4 Corn—Per bushel, 24 1/2 25 1/4 Oats—Per bushel, 21 1/2 22 1/4 Pork—Mixed, 13 1/2 14 1/4 Lard, 6 1/2 6 3/4 Hogs—Packing and shipping, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Sheep—Natives, 2 1/2 2 3/4 ST. LOUIS. Wheat—Cash, 84 1/2 85 Corn—Per bushel, 24 1/2 25 1/4 Oats—Per bushel, 21 1/2 22 1/4 Hogs—Mixed packing, 3 1/2 3 3/4 Cattle—Feeders, 2 1/2 2 3/4 KANSAS CITY. Wheat—No. 2, 72 1/2 73 1/4 Corn—No. 2, 28 1/2 29 1/4 Oats—No. 2, 25 1/2 26 1/4 Cattle—Stockers and feeders, 2 1/2 2 3/4 Hogs—Mixed, 3 1/2 3 3/4