

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

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McCOOK, : : NEB.

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The census gives Crete a population of 2,314.

Business in Sterling is booming in great shape.

The Good Templars of Broken Bow have organized a lodge.

The Columbus congressional convention will be held July 15.

The Security state bank at Franklin has closed up its business.

Colored Masons of Hastings will have a festival on the 8th of this month.

Death is announced of Richard Kitchen, one of the proprietors of the Paxton hotel at Omaha.

The Omaha police force is arranging for a picnic near Nebraska City sometime this month.

The Crawford band boys will have an excursion on the 13th inst., going to Newcastle, Wyoming.

Wm. Pell, a prominent stockman of Unadilla, died last week from the effects of a kick of a horse.

The election in Wahoo in favor of issuing \$10,000 in bonds to build a city hall carried almost unanimously.

Walt Mason, formerly funny man on the Lincoln Journal, is now editor of the Greeley Center Democrat.

A. M. Franklin, a brakeman, had his foot so badly crushed by the cars at Broken Bow that an amputation was necessary.

Nebraska prohibitionists now have two daily papers espousing their cause—the Omaha Daily Republican and the Lincoln Daily Call.

Fifty or more farmers will be employed by the B. & M. in the yards at Alliance with a guarantee of steady work until the snow flies.

The Fremont Tribune says the normal college in that city continues to boom right along. New scholars are constantly being added.

It is said a new Union passenger depot will be built in Lincoln for the accommodation of the Elkhorn, Rock Island and Missouri Pacific.

Patrolman Mike Drummy of Omaha, was dangerously wounded the other night by a bullet fired by an unknown party concealed in the brush.

George Clausen, of Millard precinct, Douglas county, suicided the other day by cutting his throat with a razor. Clausen was quite wealthy.

An Iowa farmer attempted to bluff the proprietors of the Farmer house in Nebraska City out of a dinner with a revolver. He was disarmed and run in.

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.

It is said that the alliance in Blaine county does not get along very harmoniously, the difficulty being that there are not enough offices to go around.

General Bowen and R. A. Batty of Hastings apologized in open court and Judge Gaslin rescinded his order disbaring them from practice for six months.

The June races held at Chadron were a great success, and all in attendance were much pleased with the manner in which the meeting was conducted.

Jacob Buchman, aged 30, was drowned in the Blue while bathing five miles north of Beatrice. Buchman was an expert swimmer, but was taken with a cramp.

Through the kind efforts of Senator Paddock the state university has received a box of some seventy-five specimens of minerals from the national museum at Washington.

E. H. Leach of Humphrey has purchased and will exhibit a steer which is six feet high and will weigh 2,300 pounds when in good flesh. It was raised near Winnebago City, Minn.

Nebraska City enters a vigorous protest against the census figures published in the Omaha papers giving that city's population as 10,444. Claim is made that the city has nearly 12,000.

Nr. J. R. Jones has arranged for a series of trotting matinees at the fair grounds in Lincoln each Thursday during the summer. He will secure the best horses in that part of the country.

Constable C. C. Taney, who fired two bullets into Isaac N. Kerfoot with fatal effect while in the performance of his official duties at Berlin, has been exonerated from all blame by the coroner's jury.

The western towns that Lincoln has overtaken and passed during the term of years since the last census, are Des Moines, Topeka, Leavenworth, Atchison, Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Burlington, Davenport and Dubuque.

Mayor Graham, Major Bohanan and Mr. Oakley have been appointed as a committee to receive money from the business men of Lincoln for the aid of Mr. Bailey in reconstructing his two buildings demolished in the late tornado.

"Linden Tree," the famous Arabian stallion once owned by General Grant and now the property of General Colby of Beatrice, will be sent in a few months to Lexington, Ky., to one of the leading breeding farms in that region.

The marriage of Miss Lydia Woods at Schuyler some months ago to George W. Poole, which occurred while Miss Woods thought she was acting in the capacity of bridesmaid has been pronounced legal and a verdict rendered for Poole by Judge Post.

The land office of Alliance was opened for business July 1.

The school that was started at Bartley three or four years ago has passed into new hands who have both vim and capital. The landed endowment originally contemplated, is secured, and all payments made by patrons are saved for the work.

The will of the late lamented A. E. Touzalin, formerly of Lincoln and Omaha, and who died last September, the 12th, at Burlington, Vt., was admitted to probate last week before Judge Shields, having previously been filed in California and Massachusetts.

During the storm of last Sunday, says the O'Neill Tribune, lightning struck the barn on C. H. Gardiner's ranch, in the South Fork country, and instantly killed his most valuable horse, the fine young Percheron stallion which he brought to Holt county last spring at an expense of \$1,500.

William Crowner, a young man in the employ of D. T. Sabin, a farmer living about a mile from Syracuse, took an overdose of strychnine which caused him much discomfort and doubled him up in terrible shape. A doctor was called and brought him out all right. It was a case of unrequited love.

George Brown, one of the gang of confidence men who have been devastating that region, was arrested at Lincoln recently, while in the act of plying his wiles on a verdant young farmer from Platte county. Two others of the gang escaped by their fleetness of foot.

Mrs. Hattie Cool, of Crete, tried to commit suicide, by taking three morphine powders. It was discovered in time, and a physician was called, who prescribed for her, and in a few hours she was all right again. Domestic troubles are said to have been the cause.

Last week work was begun on the grading of the Rock Island route to Lincoln from Omaha. Lincoln has voted the \$5,000 bonds, and there is now nothing to prevent the road from building right into the Capital City. The Union Pacific tracks will be used by the Rock Island out of and into Omaha and the Union Pacific will use a portion of the new Rock Island track. The road commences about five miles from Omaha, leaving the Union Pacific track at Albright, crossing the track near Gilmore, and continuing southeast across Sarpy county, crossing the Missouri Pacific between Springfield and Louisville, and the Platte river at South Bend. There it goes southwest to Lincoln.

Adjudicating Pension Claims.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The old soldiers who are entitled to pensions under the dependent bill just approved by the president are likely to have their claims adjudicated promptly. It is estimated that under this law fully a quarter of a million persons will be added to the pension rolls. General Raum, commissioner of pensions, who is making every possible effort to meet this emergency, says: "An additional allowance of some 440 clerks has been asked for, because the present force has all it can do now. The new law will, according to the senate estimate, put 300,000 more cases on the rolls. Of course this calculation is more or less liable to be inaccurate. In any event, it would be impossible for the present force to handle all this extra work in addition to what they are doing now, and so I have asked for more clerks."

There are to be ten more principal examiners, I believe, and the others are to be divided through the various grades of clerks. No new division is to be created, but the work will be so divided that cases under the new law will move right along abreast of the old cases. It would be unjust to make claimants under this latest act wait and take their turn. So instead of putting the new cases behind the rest we will begin work on them at once and carry them right through as fast as possible. "Cases that are well presented and in which are no unfavorable conditions may be got through and adjudicated in a month, and I should think be issued just as soon as the president signed the bill."

Thousands of pamphlets containing the text of the act, the rules governing the cases under it, and blank forms for claimants are being sent to the Grand Army posts for the information of members.

The Hessian Fly.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—At the request of the state board of agriculture, State Entomologist S. A. Forbes has submitted a lengthy report of his recent examinations relative to the habits and characteristics of the new wheat pest, the Hessian fly. He finds that these flies damage the wheat by concealing themselves in the bloom of the grain and also by sapping the roots. They breed prolifically, sometimes having four broods in a year. Early plowing and the burning of stubble immediately at the conclusion of harvest are thought to be the only means of ridding the fields of the pests.

The always interesting Magazine of American History opens its twenty-fourth volume with a brilliant July number. A fine portrait of Sir William Blackstone serves as frontispiece, its pertinence apparent to whoever reads the leading article, "The Golden Age of Colonial New York." Mrs. Lamb has given a wonderfully vivid picture of the little metropolis of the province under kingly rule in 1768, conducting the curious through its streets, houses, public buildings and churches, to the commencement exercises of its college, to the founding of its chamber of commerce, to the king's legislative halls in Wall street with the governor, Sir Henry Moore, presiding, to the chamber of the city corporation, and to the court rooms, etc. Published at No. 42 Broadway, N. Y.

COMING HOUSE WORK

WHAT THE LOWER BRANCH WILL BUSY ITSELF WITH.

Contested Election Cases, Original Package, Bankruptcy, Etc., to Receive Consideration—Lower Brule Indians Jubilant—Rejoicing in Wyoming Over Admission—The Original Package Substitute Bill—The Fourth in Washington.

The Congressional Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—From this time forward the house will devote itself to the settlement of contested election cases, the original package, bankruptcy and a few unimportant measures which have passed the senate. The work of the house is virtually done for this session, aside from conference work on the tariff and silver. The republican senators will determine in caucus early next week the order of business in view of a clash between the tariff and the river and harbor bills. If it is determined that the election bill shall follow rivers and harbors, silver and the tariff, no one can estimate the length of the session or forecast the result of the tariff debate, but if it should be concluded that the elections bill shall go over to the next session, it is stated on the best democratic authority and the republicans who object to features of the tariff bill that it can be passed within ten days from the time it is taken up in the senate. The fact that there is a strong demand from the business men of the country for the speedy disposition of the tariff, so that orders for fall and winter trade may issue, will be the strongest argument in favor of postponement of the elections bill till next session.

The Original Package Substitute Bill.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The friends of the proposed substitute for the original package bill reported by the house judiciary committee expect to call up that measure next week and hope to pass it. Senator Wilson says of the substitute that he fears that it is unnecessarily wide in its scope, and it is said that Speaker Reed favors only a measure restricted to intoxicating liquors. The bill meets with considerable objection on account of its very much enlarged scope, and despite the confident claims of its friends there is more than a reasonable doubt of its passage. A measure similar in its far-reaching effects was proposed in the senate, but it was generally agreed that it would be much wiser to confine legislation exclusively to the importation of intoxicating liquor in original packages, so that even if the substitute should pass the house it would be amended to its original shape in the senate, and a long and tedious conference would ensue, which would jeopardize all legislation on the subject.

The Indians Are Jubilant.

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., July 5.—The Lower Brule Indians are highly pleased over the result of the recent protest against the government surveyors who are now engaged in running the boundary lines of their reservation. A short time ago the Indians made a complaint that the new survey did not give them the land to which they are entitled. The principal cause of complaint was in regard to the southern boundary of their lands, they claiming that the line was located three miles north of the proper point.

The Sioux bill, under which the Sioux reservation was opened to settlement, requires that the south line of the Brule reservation shall be on a direct line west from old Fort Lookout. The ruins of this old fort are nearly obliterated, and this fact caused the mistake. The surveyor general was appealed to and he has just succeeded in finding the correct location of the fort, and it was, as claimed by the Indians, three miles south of the point from which the surveyors commenced work. Another line will be established and the Indians will receive possession of the strip claimed by them. The contested three mile strip contains extensive coal fields which will now belong to the Indians.

The Fourth in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—Statesmen who remained in Washington yesterday merely discussed the outlook for the admission of additional states into the union, and they were unanimous in the conclusion that no more will come in sooner than the Fifty-third congress, four years hence. There are but four remaining territories—Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Oklahoma. The Indian territory and Alaska are now but provinces, without representation in congress. It will take four years, even in the proposed land title court, to clear up the titles to the lands in Arizona and New Mexico, and till that is done statehood is impracticable. The anti-Mormon laws will likely put Utah in the proper social state for statehood by the Fifty-third congress, and not till that time is it believed Oklahoma will have sufficient population for statehood. Indian territory and Alaska will come in last, and the latter, it is thought, will make the fifty-fifth state.

The Admission of Wyoming The Subject of Great Rejoicing.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., July 5.—The enthusiasm over statehood found vent yesterday in the 4th of July celebration, and although a later jubilee is on the program, it gave a joyous feeling which made the outburst of today exceed all expectation. For

three or four days the business men have been decorating and the committee working like beavers with bunting and flags, until the city this morning resembles a mass of patriotic colors. The street parade was more imposing than is usual in cities many times our size. The Newcastle cornet band led, followed by the Grand Army of the Republic and the city council. Then came a magnificent car covered with the national colors, with a pyramid crowned with a cupola and an American eagle, carrying 44 prettily-dressed girls, representing the states of the union. The new state of Wyoming was represented by a child in a gorgeously-bedecked carriage, with an eagle on top, carrying a star bearing the figures "43." Next followed twelve ladies on horseback, dressed in red skirts, white waists and blue caps, their horses wearing colored collars with the names of Wyoming counties, a long line of carriages and pedestrians following.

Kemmler Must Die.

AUBURN, N. Y., July 5.—William Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, left here at 7 a.m. in charge of Warden Dursten and Keeper Mike Naughton for Buffalo, where the sentence of death by electrocution will again be pronounced. The murderer's appearance has not changed noticeably since his last trip to Buffalo, and he was apparently less concerned than his guards. He will return to prison to-night.

It was 2:05 o'clock when Officer Daniel MacNaughton led Kemmler into the supreme court. Judge Childs entered a few minutes later. Warden Dursten took a seat within the rail. The courtroom was crowded, many standing up to see what was believed to be the last act in Buffalo of the murderer's career. Kemmler was dressed in a neat grey suit and carried a natty black derby hat. His dark-brown mustache, grown thicker since he was here before, was clipped short and became him well. His hair was carefully brushed. His manner was unconcerned, though he looked fully alive to his terrible position. "Mr. district attorney," said Judge Childs, "have you any business before the court?"

Assistant-District-Attorney Marcy moved for sentence on William Kemmler.

"Kemmler, you may stand up," said the judge. The prisoner stood up. He pulled his vest into shape then put his hands behind his back and gazed intently at the judge. There was a humble, deprecatory look upon his face now. Judge Childs told him that all the appeals taken in the effort to save his life had failed.

"Yes sir," said Kemmler obediently. "Have you anything to say?" pursued the judge, "why a time should not be fixed for carrying out the sentence previously pronounced upon you?"

A moment's pause, and then: "No, sir."

The judge continuing, said he hoped the long delay had given the prisoner time for deliberation on the enormity of his offense and the justice of his conviction. He concluded as follows: "All the court now has to say is that the sentence heretofore passed upon you be carried into effect within the week beginning August 4, 1890, and may God have mercy upon you."

Aeronaut's Horrible Death.

St. Louis, July 6.—A special from Beardstown, Ill., says: Prof. Samuel Black, the aeronaut, met with a horrible death at that place. When at a height of 400 feet he signaled that he was about to descend, but something seemed to have gone wrong with his parachute. A few minutes later a stream of smoke was seen issuing from the parachute, which in a few seconds burst into a flame, severing the parachute from the balloon, and the aeronaut was seen falling through the air at a frightful speed. Half an hour later his body was found, horribly mangled, about a mile from the scene of the ascent. It is supposed that the parachute caught fire from sparks from a mill near by.

Free.

We give you free of charge a ticket in our great distribution of \$5,100 in gold and other valuable presents of July 15 with every subscription of 50 cents each to the WEEKLY AGE-HERALD, the great Southern Newspaper.

The AGE-HERALD has twelve pages, is the exact size of the New York Herald, and is the leading newspaper in the industrial section of the South. Subscribe now. You may get \$500 in gold, and you certainly get more than your money's worth in the paper. Send on your name and 50 cents, in stamps, registered letter or postal note, and get the paper for six months and your ticket in the drawing. For one dollar you get the paper a full year. Address THE AGE-HERALD CO., Birmingham, Ala.

Quite a Sum Involved.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—The second comptroller made a ruling adverse to the claims of several thousand army officers, aggregating nearly \$2,500,000, for longevity pay for service either at the military academy or as enlisted men, based on the decision of the supreme court in the Watson case.

GOES IN THE HOUSE.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION BILL PASSES THE LOWER BRANCH.

Mr. Springer Makes a Strong Effort to Defeat the Measure but Without Success—Passage by the Senate of the Bill for the Admission of Idaho—A Record of Other Business in Both the Senate and House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 30th the house bill in relation to oaths in pension and other cases was passed. The house bill for the admission of Idaho as a state was then taken up for consideration. The bill having been read Mr. Morrill gave notice that he would at the earliest practical moment move to take up the tariff bill. Mr. Teller remarked that the tariff bill could not possibly be taken up this week, as the senate would probably adjourn from Thursday till Monday and probably the Idaho bill would not be disposed of this week. The report having been read, the Idaho bill was temporarily laid aside and the agricultural appropriation bill taken up. There are a few amendments. Mr. Coke moved to add to the paragraph for investigating the history and habits of insects \$25,000 for investigating the history of and remedies for the cotton ball worm. Agreed to. The bill then passed. In the house Mr. Breckenridge of Kentucky presented the credentials of W. W. Dickenson as representative-elect to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Dickenson then took the oath of office. The debate on the federal election bill was then resumed. Mr. Herbert of Idaho being accorded the floor. Mr. Herbert dwelt on the construction laws and said that by them the negro had been taught to distrust the southern white man. The negro was now learning that it was not for his interest to array himself solidly against the white man and the white man was doing everything in his power to teach the negro this lesson. If the south was allowed to work out the problem for itself the time would soon come when the negro, being educated as the white man was, would be able to take care of himself, both as a taxpayer and as a citizen. Speeches were made by Messrs. Honk, Coleman, Burrows, Chipman, and others, but definite action was not taken.

In the senate on the 1st Mr. Morgan introduced a bill providing that no person shall enter any public lands in Wyoming under the homestead or other laws who is a bigamist or polygamist, or who teaches, counsels, aids or encourages others to enter into bigamy or polygamy, or who is a member of any association that teaches polygamy. Referred to committee on public lands. The conference committee on the legislative appropriation bill reported that it was unable to agree on the pay of senators' clerks and committee clerks, and new conferees were appointed. The Idaho admission bill was resumed and Mr. Vance spoke in opposition to it. The bill then passed without division. A message from the house, announcing that it had resolved to adhere to its disagreements to the legislative appropriation bill was presented by Mr. Dawes of the conference committee, who stated that the house declined to confer further. After a long discussion the senate refused to recede from its amendments by a vote of 21 to 19. In the house consideration of the federal election bill was resumed. Mr. Lodge offered an amendment to the bill providing that as soon as the certificate of the board was made public any person who was a candidate for election may by motion before the United States circuit court having jurisdiction in the district, contest the correctness of the certificate made by the board and demand an examination and compilation of the returns. The returning officers shall produce before the circuit court all the returns, reports, tickets and all evidence on which it acted in advance in awarding the certificates. The circuit court shall thereupon determine and certify the person shown entitled to the certificate; also an amendment providing that if there be an appeal from the decision of the United States board of canvassers to the circuit court the clerk of the house shall place on the rolls as representative-elect the name of the person certified by said court as entitled to the seat. The amendment was agreed to. Mr. Buckalew of Pennsylvania moved to strike out section 38, which changes the law so as to place the selection of jurors in the hands of the clerks of courts. Adopted—yeas, 140; nays, 134. Messrs. Frank, Harmon, Lehlback and Lind voted with the democrats in the affirmative.

In the senate on the 2d Mr. Hiscock called up his motion to consider the vote by which the senate refused to recede from its amendments to the legislative appropriation bill. The motion was agreed to and after debate the senate receded from its amendments. The bill now goes to the president. The senate proceeded to consideration of the two senate bills reported from the committee on commerce to place the merchant marine engaged in foreign trade upon an equality with that of other nations and to provide for an ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce. The house resumed consideration of the federal election bill, the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Tucker of Virginia requiring the judge of the circuit court, associated with the district judge, to pass upon the applications for supervisors of election. It was rejected. The hour of two o'clock having arrived, the speaker declared the previous question ordered on the bill and the pending amendment. Mr.

Springer moved to lay on the table. Lost—yeas, 148; nays, 156. Mr. Springer changed his vote from the affirmative to the negative in order to move a reconsideration. This, upon motion of Mr. Rowell was laid upon the table—yeas, 153; nays, 148. The vote then returned on Mr. Hemphill's amendment relative to use of troops at the polls, and it was rejected—yeas, 145; nays, 156. Mr. Springer, having voted in the negative for the purpose, moved to reconsider the motion. Tabled. Mr. Springer moved to lay the bill upon the table, stating that his former motion was to table the bill and the pending amendment. The speaker ruled the motion out of order. Mr. Springer appealed and the appeal was laid on the table—yeas, 158; nays, 146. Mr. Springer, having voted in the affirmative, moved a reconsideration. Mr. Grosvenor made the point of order that this was a dilatory motion, a point which was sustained by the speaker. Mr. Springer appealed, but the speaker declined to entertain the appeal. Mr. Springer protested that this was the first time in the history of the government that a motion to reconsider was not recognized, but his voice was drowned in the calls for the regular order from the republican side. Mr. Springer moved to adjourn. Lost—yeas, 147; nays, 157. The bill was ordered engrossed and read a third time—yeas, 155; nays, 148. Mr. Hemphill of South Carolina moved to reconsider the bill. Lost—yeas, 148; nays, 156. The bill then passed—yeas, 155; nays, 149.

In the senate on the 3d Mr. Plumb offered a resolution, which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of war for information as to whether articles are being manufactured at any of the national military homes that come in competition with private enterprise, and if so, the reason and authority therefor. Mr. Plumb also offered a resolution directing the secretary of the interior to inform the senate whether he has knowledge of guarantee, actual or proposed, by the Union Pacific railroad company of bonds or stocks of any other corporations—especially those of the Oregon navigation company and of the Denver & South Park railroad company; whether the Union Pacific railroad company has paid out of its surplus earnings, or otherwise, the indebtedness, or any part thereof of those or any other companies, and if so, whether such guarantee or payment, or both, is in accordance with law and consistent with the obligations of the Union Pacific to the United States. Mr. Edmunds suggested to add to the resolution the words "and the secretary of the interior communicate all information in the possession of his department on the subject." Mr. Plumb accepted the amendment and the resolution was agreed to. The conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. In the house Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts asked for a reprint of the federal election bill as passed, with marginal notes. Mr. Dorsey of Nebraska asked consent to offer a resolution requesting the president to return to the house the bill extending the time of payment to purchasers of land of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, but objection was made. Mr. McComas of Maryland presented the conference report on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. After debate and pending a vote on the conference report the house at 1:45 adjourned until Monday.

President Harrison's Patriotic Gift.

PAID, July 5.—The American Art Students' association yesterday received the flag which was sent by President Harrison. Reid, United States minister, made the presentation. Mr. Anderson, president of the association, delivered an oration, and Mr. Reid and General Porter replied. Six hundred and fifty guests were present. Anderson expressed the students' sense of Reid's kindness in presenting with his own hands a flag which recalled to them their country, and charged Reid to transmit the students' thanks to the generous donor of the flag.

The Missouri board of equalization has assessed the Keokuk & Western railroad for the four years from 1880 to 1884, the supreme court having decided that the road must pay taxes.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

OMAHA.			
Wheat—No. 2.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	
Corn—No. 2 mixed.....	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Oats—Per bu.....	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Barley.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Rye.....	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Butter—Creamery.....	16 1/2	17 1/2	
Butter—Dairy.....	12 1/2	13 1/2	
Meat—Per lb.....	9 1/2	10 1/2	
Eggs—Fresh.....	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Chickens—Live, per dozen.....	3 00	3 50	
Spring Chickens—per dozen.....	2 00	2 25	
Lemons—Choice, per box.....	4 00	6 00	
Oranges—Per box.....	3 00	4 00	
Onions—New, per bu.....	4 00	4 50	
Beans—Navies.....	1 00	1 15	
Wool—Fleece, unwashed, per lb.....	14 1/2	15 1/2	
Potatoes.....	20 1/2	20 1/2	
Apples—Choice, per bu.....	4 00	5 00	
Hay—Per ton.....	8 00	10 00	
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 50	3 75	
Hogs—Heavy weights.....	3 50	3 60	
Beefsteaks—Choice steers.....	3 50	4 45	
NEW YORK.			
Wheat—No. 2 red.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	
Corn—No. 2.....	49 1/2	41 1/2	
Oats—Mixed western.....	31 1/2	31 1/2	
Pork.....	13 1/2	14 1/2	
Lard.....	6 00	6 10	
CHICAGO.			
Wheat—Per bushel.....	84 1/2	84 1/2	
Corn—Per bushel.....	54 1/2	54 1/2	
Oat—Per bushel.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	
Perk.....	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Lard.....	5 75	5 80	
Hogs—Packing and shipping.....	3 50	3 55	
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	2 40	2 50	
Sheep—Natives.....	3 00	3 50	
ST. LOUIS.			
Wheat—Cash.....	84 1/2	85 1/2	
Corn—Per bushel.....	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Oat—Per bushel.....	28 1/2	28 1/2	
Hogs—Mixed packing.....	3 50	3 55	
Cattle—Feeders.....	2 50	3 00	
ST. LOUIS.			
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	2 25	2 35	
Hogs—Mixed.....	3 50	3 60	
KANSAS CITY.			
Wheat—No. 2.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	
Corn—No. 2.....	50 1/2	50 1/2	
Oats—No. 2.....	25 1/2	25 1/2	
Cattle—Stockers and feeders.....	2 50	2 55	
Hogs—Mixed.....	3 50	3 60	