

THE M'COOK TRIBUNE

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

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
—The merchants of Bennett are doing a rushing business.
—Junia people were visited by a brilliant meteor the other night.
—A second bank has been opened at Gresham with a capital of \$10,000.
—The young people of Bennett have organized a dancing club for winter.
—J. C. Stevens, of Nebraska City, is doing time in the county jail for beating his wife.
—A dog fell in a well 150 feet deep at Gordon and when taken out was as spry as a cricket.
—Dawson county has twenty-five alliance organizations, with a total membership of about 800.
—Schools of Nebraska City have reopened after a temporary close on account of scarlet fever.
—Rushville has formed a stock company and will immediately proceed to build a cheese factory.
—The Dodge county agricultural society offers a cash prize for the best written report of the fair.
—The residence of R. T. Wooden, near Springfield, was entirely destroyed by an incendiary fire.
—John M. Willman of Nebraska City places his daughter in the school for the deaf and dumb at Omaha.
—The resignation of Captain N. P. Lundeen of the York militia company has been accepted by Adjutant General Cole.
—Emil Grant, a grain buyer at Syracuse, is reported to have suddenly left town, much to the chagrin of his creditors.
—The Blaine county fair has been postponed from Sept. 23 to Oct. 9, 10 and 11, at Brewster, and a good fair is expected.
—The men at the B. & M. shops at Plattsmouth now work ten hours a day and are happy at the pay for the extra hours' work.
—An expert has notified the water commissioner of Beatrice that he has prospected and found a body of water seventeen feet deep.
—The citizens and business men of the new town of Sprague, in Lancaster county, are figuring on a newspaper plant for the town.
—John Erickson of Franklin has invented a treadle-power corn sheller which they say is quite a novelty as well as a success.
—It was Major Scott, the lecturer, who was egged near Scribner the other day and not Rev. George Scott as stated in the reports.
—Plattsmouth papers are very proud of the vitrified brick they are now making in that town and say they are of excellent quality.
—The Caledonian insurance company of Edinburgh, having complied with the laws, was granted permission to do business in the state.
—Dodge county is becoming noted for the sheep business. About 200,000 will be fed in the vicinity of Fremont the coming season.
—Tom Nicholson of Otoe county, who was adjudged insane by the commissioners of insanity a few days ago, was taken to the asylum last week.
—Ferdinand Zimmerer of Tucker ville tried to lead a fractious cow, but the animal got away with him and dislocated his shoulder in the struggle.
—James Johnson of Fremont skipped a board bill and left for parts unknown. Officers located him in Lincoln and brought James back to settle.
—Mrs. Glenn, who lost everything in the Hebron fire, was agreeably surprised the other day by being presented with a purse of \$203.75 by her friends of that city.
—While unloading hay at Gordon the other day Mr. Olds discovered his hay on fire. The load of hay and barn burned up and the business portion of the town narrowly escaped.
—Henry Fay, living near Panama, Otoe county, committed suicide by placing a revolver down his throat and blowing off the top of his head. No cause is assigned for the deed.
—Wm. J. Mead, a well known contractor of Lincoln, attempted suicide the other day by severing an artery in his wrist. He had become despondent through long suffering from rheumatism.
—Hunters report good duck shooting in Dodge county, and that since the rains and the cool weather fishing is good; the black bass and pickerel biting ravenously. Good sport is reported.
—L. Hatch of Holdrege was stopping at the Cincinnati house, Nebraska City, Thursday night, and was put into a room with a stranger who stole all his money and his watch and disappeared.
—W. Hales and wife of Battle Creek celebrated their golden wedding the other day. They have thirteen children living, all of whom were present at the wedding and reunion.
—Yards are being built near Arlington to accommodate the feeding of 5,000 Oregon sheep this fall and winter. This will create an immense demand for hay and corn.
—A man named Kisslingbury at Cedar Bluffs pulled the trigger of a self-cocking revolver while it was in his hip pocket. As a result he wears a large patch on the seat of his pants and a plaster directly inside.
—Postmaster C. E. Baridwell of Tekamah, has dispensed with the old postoffice boxes and put in an elegant new office throughout. The wood work of the new office is made of old English oak finished in oil.

—The twenty-months-old baby of H. Schnack of Scribner got hold of a bottle of ammonia the other day at Ernest Stegeman's and drank some of the liquid. The little ones throat and mouth was horribly burned.
—While James Smith of Tobias was leading a horse along a road a drunken man drove his team against the animal with such force that the pole of the wagon was driven into the side of Smith's horse, killing it instantly.
—A number of young men were discovered preparing to go into the counterfeiting business at Beatrice and were placed under arrest. They had not manufactured any of the "queer," however, and so they were discharged.
—A report of the condition of Douglas county finances show the bonded indebtedness of the county to be \$546,000, with a surplus of \$131,925 in the treasury. The tax collections for 1899 were \$837,503 and the disbursements \$705,577.
—The finances of Fremont are in very bad shape, there being no funds for the running of the city and payment of current expenses. A decision by the supreme court on the occupation tax as levied is anxiously awaited, to see whether money can be raised in that way or not.
—While hunting quail this afternoon, says an Orleans dispatch, Senator George W. Burton received the contents of a shotgun at close range, from careless shooting by a friend. From his face, arm and side, about seventy-five shot have been taken. The accident will not result seriously.
—Nancy A. Patterson of Lincoln last week was divorced from her husband after living with him 29 years and rearing him eight children. The old man had frequently threatened to cut her throat and about a year ago fractured her skull, and she lay at death's door for a long time.
—L. W. Coleman, the fellow who robbed a box car in the St. Paul yards at Omaha about a year ago, and who was brought from Blue Point by Detective Ellis the other day, was up before the police court the other day, and the evidence was so strong against him that he was bound over. He has a sure thing for a term in the pen.
—S. M. Laughlin, a painter, has disappeared under mysterious circumstances. He came to Nebraska City four weeks ago and boarded at the Cincinnati house. Last week he went to work at the Grand Pacific hotel, since which time all trace of him is lost. His board was paid some time ahead and he left without drawing his wages.
—The Franklin county fair closed last week its sixteenth exhibition. The attendance was good and the management will do better financially than last year. The exhibits in departments were better except some farm products, than ever before. The display of stock was grand. Some of the stock that won premiums at Omaha and Lincoln this year was also exhibited.
—W. J. McKiever of North Bend left last week to take charge of a large stamp mill in the gold fields of South Africa, at Johannesburg, on the Langlaate estate. This is the second time Mr. McKiever has had charge of this mill. He is an experienced man and an excellent manager, as would be inferred from a company paying his expenses both ways for a trip of 17,000 miles.
—A collision of two sections of a special stock train occurred nine miles west of Cody. The front section was stopped by a hot box on a locomotive truck. The second section was so closely following that a collision occurred, wrecking the way car, an empty box car and one loaded Street stock car of the front section and the locomotive and a Street cattle car of the second section. Charles Share of Rapid City was crushed in the debris of the way car.
—Frank E. Romandorf was arrested in Fremont charged with stealing the cattle belonging to Phillip Scott from the island in the Platte. Eighteen cattle were taken and Mr. Scott located twelve of them in a pasture near Valley. Romandorf sold the twelve to Mrs. McClellan, receiving \$50 in cash and the balance was credited on a note. What was done with the remaining six is not known. Romandorf will have a hard time to make an explanation good enough to keep him out of the penitentiary.

Presidential Vetoes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—The president returned yesterday without approving the house bill, declaring the retirement of Captain Charles B. Stirling, U. S. A., legal and valid but that he is entitled as such officer to his pay.
The president vetoed the bill for the relief of Charles P. Choteau for the reason that the court of claims had already made findings of facts in the case essential for the guidance of congress in case it should decide that an appropriation to pay the claim ought to be made.

Beaten to Death by Bears.

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y., Oct. 2.—William Joslin, who arrived here yesterday from Mount Clemens, Mich., to visit his daughter, was attacked and beaten by a gang of roughs last night while standing in front of the Scoville house. He died within a few minutes. The assault was without any provocation whatever, and because of that and the victim's popularity it has caused much indignation. Daniel Keating, leader of the gang, surrendered himself this morning, and the whole of the gang, five in number, are now in jail. Keating admits that he killed Joslin.

The Independence Belge says that the adoption of the McKinley tariff bill ensures the failure of the world's fair at Chicago, as it will be a needless and hopeless expense for Europeans to send exhibits there.

Message of Utah's Governor.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Mormon question is discussed by Governor Thomas of Utah in his annual report. He asserts that the Mormon people are governed by priests, and that in every political and business act the church is put first, the country afterward. The population of the territory is estimated at 220,932, an increase of 55 per cent during the past ten years. The Mormons are recruited by immigration from Great Britain and Scandinavian countries. The average number of foreign-born brought to the territory by the Mormons during the past nine years was about eighteen hundred annually, and this average has probably been maintained the past year. The governor says that political and official Mormonism deals in various and meaningless words or words of double meaning, hypocritical pretenses and false assertions. Its attitude toward polygamy is delusive to the last degree. It knows there has been no change on the subject, but seeks to convey the impression that there has been. Prominent church officials, the governor states, have declared that the church does not now grant its permits to enter polygamy, and the nominal head of the church has announced that polygamous marriages do not now take place. The governor adds, however, that when the attention of the head of the church was called to a notorious case uncovered in the First district court he disclaimed any knowledge of it. Admitting that these statements are, however literally true, the governor says it does not prove that the church has met the public sentiment of the nation, as expressed in its laws, nor does it prove that the church is loyal to the law. There is no reason to believe, the governor asserts, that any earthly power can exact from the church any declaration opposed to polygamy. He accounts for the hold which Mormonism has upon the people by the fact that they are taught to keep aloof from influences outside of the church. The governor recommends the passage of the bill reported in the senate by Edmunds, which authorizes the governor to appoint certain county officers and providing for a legislative reapportionment. He states that if this bill becomes a law it will place the control of twenty-five counties in the hands of men loyal to the government. He also recommends the passage of either the Cullom bill or the Struble bill.

Lively Times in Guthrie.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Oct. 4.—The excitement over the capital location continued yesterday. After the demonstration against Messrs. Daniels, Perry and Nesbitt last evening had subsided, S. R. Mitchell, city attorney of Oklahoma City, who chanced to be in town, sent this telegram to one of his friends at home:
Your representatives were mobbed on the street today. Send 100 armed men.
The armed men arrived this morning and were among the first to secure seats of vantage in the lower house. Fully as many friends of the Guthrie measure, equally strongly armed, were also present. Their presence caused intense feeling and it would have taken but the slightest outbreak to have caused serious trouble.
Speaker Daniels was too ill, suffering from nervous exhaustion caused by the exciting scenes of yesterday, to preside. As soon as the house was called to order Representative Terrill introduced a resolution calling attention to the presence of armed men in the chamber, declaring their presence undesirable and directing the sergeant-at-arms to eject all spectators, newspaper men excepted.
The resolution was voted down—20 to 50.
Considering the probability of a repetition of yesterday's riotous demonstration it was deemed advisable to postpone until tomorrow further action on the capital question.

The speaker has prepared a resolution, which will be introduced tomorrow, providing for the recall of the bill from the senate. When this resolution is presented a lively time is expected.
Back to the Vigilantes.
SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 4.—A Chronicle special from Spokane Falls, Wash., says: "The town of Oakesdale, forty miles from here, has of late been infested with thugs and cutthroats, whom the authorities have been unable to hold in check. Many burglaries have been committed. The thugs have threatened to burn the town and the citizens have organized for its defense. Yesterday the old vigilance committee was organized and three men ordered to leave town within fifteen minutes. They left. There is great excitement. The town is well guarded to prevent any acts of revenge."

The Lottery Law.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following instructions embodying the construction placed upon the anti-lottery law by the postoffice department were mailed to postmasters throughout the country to-day. The law applies to any letter, ordinary or registered, if it concerns any lottery gift concern or scheme described in the section and to lottery tickets, checks, drafts, bills, money, postal notes or money orders for the purchase of lottery tickets or any share or chance in the lottery or gift enterprise, and to the list of drawings of any lottery or similar scheme, and forbids the carrying of them in the mails or the delivery of them from the postoffices. The seal of any letter or any sealed package prepared at letter rates must not be disturbed for the purpose of ascertaining if its transmission in the mail or its delivery at the postoffice is for

bidden by the provisions of this act. Nor will mere suspicion that such a letter or package relates to a letter, or the fact that it is addressed to any person known to be engaged in the business of conducting a lottery, justify its detention or non-delivery, except that the delivery of a registered letter at the office of destination shall be withheld when the postmaster general has issued specific orders under the provisions of section 3929 to that effect. Postal cards and circulars unsealed and all other unsealed matter may, when suspected of having been deposited or mailed in violation of the provision of this act, be examined for the purpose of ascertaining their character.

Arizona's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The annual report of the governor of Arizona says the mining industry is in a more healthy condition than ever. Great attention is being paid to agriculture owing to the productiveness of lands. The governor thinks restrictive legislation in Idaho will cause an increase of Mormon immigration to Arizona. The number of Mormons now in the territory is estimated at one-fifth of the population, and the report states that unless restrictive measures are adopted the territory will become Mormonized to such an extent as to seriously disturb society and the affairs of government and prejudice the territory's chances for statehood. He recommends, therefore, that the government grant the same protection to Arizona as is enjoyed by Idaho and that the Idaho test oath be made applicable to Arizona, and that the San Carlos Apaches be removed from the territory and the reservation be opened to settlement.

A Chicago Will Contest.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—The Daily News says that the will of the late John Creerar, which disposed of an estate worth about \$300,000,000, much of it being bequeathed to charitable and religious institutions in this city, is to be contested, and proceedings will soon be commenced in what will probably be one of the most celebrated cases of its kind on record.

The principal feature of the will was the bequest of \$2,000,000 to found a great public library in Chicago. The contest was inaugurated by distant relatives on Creerar's father's side. The grounds on which it is proposed to invalidate the library bequest are the same as those on which the bequest for a library in New York in the will of Samuel J. Tilden was invalidated, viz: That a bequest cannot legally be made to anything which does not exist. It is also proposed to attack the bequests to several religious institutions and the bequest of \$100,000 for a statue of Abraham Lincoln. The solicitors for the contestants point out that all the bequests to relatives were to those on his mother's side and that the relatives on his father's side were not mentioned. In proving it the family servant testified that there were no relatives on his father's side living, and the contestants, several of whom come from Ontario, assume that the testator did not know of their existence.

World's Fair Notes.

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—A notice was received at the world's fair national headquarters from Marshal McDonald, United States fish commissioner, stating that in the latter part of this month he would be in Chicago to confer with the national commission concerning a building to be erected by the government to be devoted exclusively to fish and fish culture. He stated it was the intention of the government to surpass all previous exhibits of a like nature.

Hon. James Allison, late president of the centennial exposition of the Ohio Valley and central states at Cincinnati, is regarded as an available candidate for the position of chief of the bureau of installation, and his friends are said to be organizing a movement in that direction in his behalf. Mr. J. K. Hallock, alternate commissioner from Pennsylvania, is also mentioned as a candidate for the position of chief of the bureau of installation.

Major Frederick Brackett, chief clerk of the treasury department, is in the city and will remain a day or two, interesting himself in the progress of the world's fair work and making arrangements for the appointment of a disbursing officer in this city to take charge of the congressional appropriations.

The Vagabond Cowboy.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6.—Details of the suicide of James McKee, near Fort Laramie, shows that McKee killed himself because a 13-year-old girl refused to marry him. The girl's name is Nellie Mason. She, with her brother-in-law and sister, are traveling across Wyoming on their way to Oregon. McKee, a young cowboy of 19, met the party while he was riding the range and fell desperately in love with the girl. He followed the party and while they were camped near Fort Laramie proposed to the girl. She refused to marry him and told him to leave the camp. McKee mounted his horse and rode away. Half an hour later he was found hanging by the neck to the branch of a cottonwood. While on horseback he had placed the noose of the lariat around his neck, fastened the rope to the branch, and let his horse walk from under him. McKee left a note written on a leaf of memorandum book, asking Miss Mason to forgive him for annoying her, and saying his heart was broken. It is not where McKee's parents reside. No inquest was considered necessary, and he was buried where he took his life.

The village of Kinmount, Ont., was almost completely destroyed by fire.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

In the senate on the 29th the conference report on the deficiency bill was presented. As the bill passed the house it appropriated \$5,231,600. The senate had increased the amount by \$2,845,000, making it \$7,875,000. This had been reduced in conference to \$6,666,000. The largest item in the reduction was that for French spoliation claims. The conference report on the tariff bill was presented and read at length. Mr. Aldrich said the conference report and the bill, as modified by it, were printed, and he did not deem any further explanation of its provisions necessary. He hoped the senate would be able to reach a vote on the report early this afternoon. Mr. Morgan having referred to Mr. Sherman's recent letter to Erastus Wymann, Mr. Sherman said the statements therein were consistent with the position he always held—that it was by mutual legislation and not by treaties that reciprocity measures could be carried out. At the close of Mr. Morgan's speech Mr. Aldrich called for a vote on the conference report. This was opposed by Mr. Cockrell, who said that Mr. Carlisle desired to speak, but was somewhat indisposed to-day. Finally the report was laid aside. The house bill defining the duties of sergeant-at-arms passed. In the house Mr. Henderson of Iowa submitted the conference report on the general deficiency bill. After some debate it was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Henderson the bill passed appropriating \$28,000 to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the compensation of members of the house. The conference report on the bill to increase the efficiency of the signal corps of the army and transfer the weather service to the agricultural department was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Caldwell of Ohio the bill passed to prevent the desecration of the United States flag by the printing thereon of any painting or advertisement.

In the senate on the 30th the conference report on the tariff bill was taken up and Mr. Carlisle addressed the senate. He would not, he said, attempt to discuss the economic theory of the bill. It was not his purpose to state the effect of the measure on the public revenue, because it would be impossible to do so with any degree of accuracy. But he would state approximately what its effect on taxation would be. No member of the finance committee had ventured during the tariff debate to express an opinion as to what the effect of the bill would be on the revenues of the government except the senator from Iowa (Allison), who in the course of a speech on the subject of expenditures of the government had revived the subject to some extent. Mr. Allison criticised several of Mr. Carlisle's statements and denied their accuracy. He (Allison) differed from Mr. Carlisle absolutely as to the effect of the bill and gave it as his belief that it would reduce the revenues to an amount between \$40,000,000 and \$45,000,000. On the question of tin plate he expressed the belief that within five years from this time the United States would produce substantially all the tin plate consumed here and consumers would have it at a less price than they paid for it last year. Coming down to the sugar question, he said he had conversed with the planters of Louisiana who had come to Washington and there was not one of them who did not say the proposed bounty would stimulate immensely the products of sugar in Louisiana and be a great boon to them. But now the senator from Louisiana (Gibson) charged the conferees with discriminating against that industry. If it were true that all the Louisiana sugar planters spurned the bounty and denounced it and declared it unconstitutional, they might find a congress that would take them at their word. He believed that the bill was on the whole a fair bill to every section of the country as a protective measure and he did not believe its general effect would be to operate harshly on one section of the country as against another section. The senate then proceeded to vote on the conference report, the result showing yeas, 33; nays, 27. So the conference report was agreed to and now the tariff bill needs only the signatures of the presiding officers of both houses and the president of the United States. In the house the free delivery system bill was passed. The bill was passed for the appointment of an additional justice of the supreme court of Arizona. On motion of Mr. McKinley the concurrent resolution was agreed to, directing the clerk of the house to number consecutively the paragraphs of the enrolled tariff bill. The senate bill passed establishing a custom collection district in North and South Dakota. Adjourned.

In the senate on the 1st the house adjournment resolution with the amendment providing for the final adjournment of the session at 5 o'clock this afternoon was agreed to. The senate then went into executive session. When the doors were reopened the conference report on the house bill in reference to contracts for surveying public lands was agreed to. A message from the house asking concurrence in the resolution to make another correction in the tariff bill was not considered on Mr. Edmunds objecting. At five minutes before 3 the tariff bill enrolled, was received from the house with the speaker's signature. It was immediately signed by the vice president and sent to the president. Mr. Aldrich thereupon reported back the adjournment resolution with an amendment to fix the time at 6 o'clock today. Agreed to. A message was received from the house announcing concurrence with the resolution as to negotiations with Great

Britain and Mexico for preventing Chinese entering the United States. Vice President Morton rose and made a brief speech, thanking the senators for the resolution adopted and for the cordial co-operation he had received from all. He then declared the senate adjourned without day. In the house the senate concurrent resolution for negotiations with Great Britain and Mexico for the prevention of entry of Chinese laborers into the United States was agreed to. Mr. Caswell of Wisconsin asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution electing P. J. Flint of Wisconsin postmaster of the house. Mr. Williams of Ohio objected and Mr. Caswell withdrew the resolution. Mr. McKinley, chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the president, announced that the president had no further communications to make, and then the house took a recess. During the recess nearly all the members left the hall to make preparations for their departure from the city, and when the speaker reconvened the house that official looked down upon a vast array of empty seats. He merely stated, according to the concurrent resolution, that he declared the first session of the Fifty-first congress adjourned without day.

The Raum Minority Report.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Judge Sawyer, on behalf of the majority of the Raum committee, stated to an Associated press reporter that he learned with surprise that the minority report had been given out. It was well understood by the committee that the investigation was not all in and the investigation not closed. Taking up the allegations in the minority report one by one, Judge Sawyer said that there was not one of the statements that he believed was borne out by the evidence, incomplete though it was. As to the list of stockholders, the proof showed that Smyser subscribed alone for the stock and that the others interested with him made no subscription. With regard to Bradley Tanner, Commissioner Raum's private secretary, the evidence showed that at the outside he had only written four or five letters on the refrigerator company's business in the pension office during office hours. His association with the District of Columbia branch company was purely nominal, and the company itself was not yet brought into existence. Tanner's promotion was shown to have been made in fulfillment of a promise to Raum's predecessor. With those exceptions there was no evidence to show that anybody employed in the pension office was directly or indirectly the owner of any stock in the refrigerator company. The majority had carefully analyzed the testimony with regard to favoritism to attorneys and had reached the conclusion that favoritism was impossible. The majority of the committee earnestly approved the orders establishing the completed files system as expediting business. They found that there was no evidence to show that the commissioner ever failed to give time and attention to the duties which should be expected of him.

Murdered and Robbed.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Oct. 6.—The dead body of Ray Baker, a soldier of the Seventeenth infantry, was found near Fort Russell. There was a bullet hole in the back of the head, and the face was crushed as if struck with a club. Saturday was pay day at the post, and Baker, with a number of comrades, spent the greater part of the night in Cheyenne gambling houses. He quit the game at midnight a winner, and started home with about \$50. When his body was found the money was gone. Two private soldiers named Wise and Miller have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers. They and Baker had a quarrel several days ago, when one of the men threatened to kill him. Baker was 25 years of age. He was a new recruit, coming here from Columbus, O., six months ago.

Pan-American Expenditures.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—The secretary of state sent to the senate a statement of the disbursements from the appropriation for the expenses of the Pan-American conference. The appropriation was \$125,000 and the expenditures \$124,979.89, the balance being turned into the treasury.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

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

| OMAHA. | |
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| Wheat—No. 2..... | 70 1/2 70 3/4 |
| Corn—No. 2 mixed..... | 45 3/4 46 |
| Oats—Per bu..... | 38 3/4 39 |
| Barley..... | 60 3/4 61 |
| Rye..... | 44 3/4 44 3/4 |
| Butter—Creamery..... | 20 3/4 21 |
| Butter—Dairy..... | 14 1/2 15 |
| Eggs—Fresh..... | 9 1/2 10 1/2 |
| Maple Sugar..... | 22 3/4 23 |
| Honey, per lb., new, comb..... | 17 1/2 18 |
| Spring Chickens—per doz..... | 3 00 3 50 |
| Lemons—Choice, per box..... | 8 00 9 00 |
| Oranges..... | 5 00 6 00 |
| Onions—New, per bin..... | 3 50 4 00 |
| Beans—Navajo..... | 2 25 2 40 |
| Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb..... | 14 1/2 15 |
| Potatoes..... | 1 15 1 25 |
| Sweet Potatoes—Per bu..... | 2 00 2 50 |
| Apples—Per bin..... | 2 75 3 00 |
| Tomatoes—Per bu..... | 70 3/4 80 |
| Hay—Per ton..... | 7 00 10 00 |
| Hogs—Mixed packing..... | 4 25 4 30 |
| Hogs—Heavy weights..... | 3 90 4 25 |
| Beef—Choice steers..... | 4 00 4 40 |
| CHICAGO. | |
| Wheat—No. 2 red..... | 1 02 1/2 1 02 3/4 |
| Corn—No. 2..... | 55 3/4 56 |
| Oats—Mixed western..... | 41 3/4 42 |
| Pork..... | 11 50 12 25 |
| Lard..... | 6 45 6 50 |
| ST. LOUIS. | |
| Wheat—Cash..... | 97 1/2 1 00 1/2 |
| Corn—Per bushel..... | 42 3/4 43 |
| Oats—Per bushel..... | 38 3/4 39 |
| Hogs—Mixed packing..... | 4 00 4 40 |
| Cattle—Feeders..... | 2 10 3 10 |
| ST. CINCINNATI. | |
| Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... | 3 00 3 30 |
| Hogs—Mixed..... | 3 90 4 25 |
| KANSAS CITY. | |
| Wheat—No. 2..... | 88 3/4 89 1/2 |
| Corn—No. 2..... | 40 3/4 41 |
| Oats—No. 2..... | 35 3/4 36 |
| Cattle—Stockers and feeders..... | 2 35 3 30 |
| Hogs—Mixed..... | 3 30 4 30 |