

STATE NEWS.

NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The M. E. church people are erecting a parsonage at Pender.

During the protracted meeting at Peru over twenty converts were made.

Rev. R. T. Bell has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Holdredge Presbyterian church.

A lodge of Good Templars has been organized at Pender with twenty-four charter members.

Stanton county officials are to have their accounts investigated by order of the county commissioners.

The Champion board of trade is considering a proposition to secure a cheese factory and creamery.

Ex-Congressman Connel says he is content with private life and that there is no office he would accept.

Mr. Goudy, his wife and child, living near Filley, were badly hurt in a runaway, the child probably fatal.

Omaha had a second big fire last week, the Bohm sash and door factory being totally destroyed. The loss exceeds \$100,000.

L. F. Picard, a Juniata hardware merchant, has been forced to the wall by his creditors. He had been in business for seventeen years.

L. B. Finner, twenty years of age, has been appointed superintendent of the schools of Dawes county in place of Prof. Blanchard, resigned.

The mad dog which created so much excitement in Nebraska City met a violent death, being run over by a Missouri Pacific freight train just north of town.

A mad dog held full possession for a short time in Nebraska City the other day. Two men were bitten by the rabid animal before his dogship was dispatched.

Quite a number of Thurston county Indians are delinquent on taxes, and the treasurer will wait until they receive their annuity and will then "round them up."

The people of Chadron held a very enthusiastic mass meeting and appointed a committee to go before the legislature in person and urge the passage of the bill locating a normal school in that city.

By actual count Niobrara has 721 inhabitants. Thirty-nine are bachelors and marriageable men, fairly good looking, well off and ready to marry. Singular to say, there is not one old maid in town.

Burglars raided the postoffice of Barneston and escaped with about \$90 in stamps and stamped envelopes. An attempted raid was also made on J. F. Lutz, the hardware dealer of that place, but it was unsuccessful.

James Ladd, jr., of Beatrice, last week sold to W. P. McCreery, a well known turf man of Hastings, the four-year-old trotting horse George Monday, by Pilot Medium, for \$1,000. Monday has a two-year-old breeder's meeting record of 2:38.

Eleven of the thirteen men arrested at Fremont, charged with stealing coal and merchandise from Elkhorn cars, were heard in court. Two of them, the ringleader, Beck, and Greenslip, were bound over to the district court in the sum of \$1,000 each.

The suit of Con O'Connor of Plattsmouth against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, for damages to his property caused by the jarring of passing trains, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$800. The company appealed the case.

A fatal accident occurred in South Omaha the other night. While at work about midnight with a gang employed in moving the Methodist Episcopal church a cable attached to a block and tackle broke and struck one of the workmen on the head, breaking his neck. Death was almost immediate.

J. F. Black of Red Willow county was in Nebraska City last week soliciting aid for the drought sufferers of his county. He was not after money or clothing, but seed, and succeeded in collecting a car-load from the generous farmers of Unadilla and vicinity, and hopes to do as well in the vicinity of Nebraska City.

A warrant was sworn out in Nebraska City last week for the arrest of David Groff, living in Wyoming precinct, Otoe County. The complainant is Minnie Krant, aged thirteen, who charges Groff with being the father of her unborn child. Groff has skipped the country, but the girl's friends are determined to capture and punish him.

A swindler was at work at Central City last week. He represented himself as agent of a Chicago commission firm and arranged with the railroad agent for cars to ship sheep in. Then he telegraphed to Brown Bros. & Smith, a Chicago commission firm, saying he had met their representative and had been engaged by him to ship the sheep and asking for \$500, which was sent to him. The scheme was not very smooth, but it worked, and the Chicago firm is out \$500 and the swindler has left for greener fields.

October 6, 1889, Andy Richardson, a nine-year-old boy living in Dawes county, while playing near an excavation, packed up some dynamite and struck it with a horseshoe nail and exploded it, lacerating his hand and otherwise maiming and disfiguring himself, crippling him for life. It is alleged that the dynamite was left at the place by Kilpatrick Bros. & Collins, and accordingly \$25,000 damages was demanded from them. In the lower court \$5,000 damages was awarded, but the company took the case to a higher court.

LAWS FOR NEBRASKA.

WORK BEING RUSHED IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE SESSION.

An Intermediate Reformatory at Louisville—Incorporation of Secret and Other Societies—Establishing a State Board of Health—As to the Assessment of Wild Lands—Reorganization of the Militia—Other Matters in Both Branches of the Nebraska Legislature.

THE NEBRASKA LEGISLATURE.

A RECORD OF PROCEEDINGS IN BOTH BRANCHES.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 9th bills on final reading were taken up, and the following passed: Providing that a new school district may be formed by a majority of the legal voters in the districts affected by the change, and that pupils residing a mile and a half from their own school house may attend the nearest school by a transfer of the state funds. Yeas, 52; nays, 30. Requiring one-third of the members of school boards in metropolitan cities shall be women. Yeas, 52; nays, 32. Exempting household goods, tools and instruments to the value of \$150 from taxation, and providing that the assessment of lands shall not be increased by reason of timber, fruit and forest trees grown and cultivated thereon. Appropriating \$2,000 for the relief of Lavina Turner, an inmate of the Beatrice institute for the feeble minded, who lost her hand in an ironing machine. Requiring all foreign insurance companies to prosecute their cases in the state courts. Providing that county attorneys shall act as claim agents for all persons having claims against the government for "pensions, bounty or back pay," or other claims grown out of the late war, and shall serve without any extra compensation. Yeas, 62; nays, 7. Prohibiting any employer from exacting a promise as a condition of employing from an applicant for a position that he will not join a labor organization. The penalty is a fine not exceeding \$100. To encourage the organization of a law and medical department of the state university by authorizing the board of regents to charge certain fees in these departments. A bill making some slight change in the compensation of the road supervisors was also passed.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 10th reports were made on the following bills: That house roll No. 34, providing for the regulation of stockyards and commission for sale of live stock, be passed; senate file No. 92, providing for the deposit of state and county funds in banks, without recommendation; No. 43, regarding the care of insane; No. 19, depositing state and county funds in banks also, and No. 56 providing and regulating proceedings in garnishment in civil actions were indefinitely postponed. Among committee reports was a recommendation from the committee on municipal affairs, recommending that file No. 194, authorizing cities and villages to appropriate money to pay memorial day expenses, be passed. House roll No. 16, enabling the use of matriculation and diploma fees for library purposes in the university of the state, was passed. House roll No. 17 was also passed, as were also senate file No. 164, prohibiting and invalidating mortgages upon household goods and furniture and other exempt property, unless signed by both husband and wife. The mechanics' lien law was indefinitely postponed. Senate file No. 161, regarding the formation of school districts, was recommended for passage.

HOUSE.—In the house the following bills were passed: Requiring all state warrants, when there is no money in the treasury to redeem them, to be invested in the school fund. Requiring state, county and city warrants to be registered by August 1, with the enacting clause. The house went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file. Providing that legal papers against a railroad company may be served upon conductors in any county in the state. Requiring all railroads to establish and maintain a depot and switches within the limits of every incorporated village or city of the second class. The following bills were recommended for passage: House roll 243 by Moan, fixing the charges for sleeping cars at \$1.50 for lower berths and \$1.00 for upper. House roll 84 by Riley, providing for a repeal of the whole chapter of the law relating to "inspection of oils 50 to 24." House roll 97 by Schappel, as amended, providing for the assessment of property at its cash value, was debated at length. An amendment was proposed instructing the assessor to deduct the honest debts of the owner of all real and personal property when listing the same for taxation. House roll 92, by Soderman, providing for the submission to the voters at the general election in 1892 of the question of calling a constitutional convention, was defeated.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 11th the following bills were passed: Senate file No. 90, incorporating secret and other societies; No. 191, insisting that the highest indebtedness of a corporation shall not exceed two-thirds of their capital stock; No. 210, authorizing county boards to use the county surplus general fund to buy seed and food for needy farmers, and No. 182, establishing a normal school at Pierce. The following were recommended for passage: No. 116, establishing a state board of health and regulating the practice of medicine; No. 67, compelling railroad companies to maintain suitable crossings at all public roads; No. 145, compelling railroad companies to make rapid transfers at places where there are two or more

roads; No. 136, punishing persons for provoking assaults upon themselves or others by the use of vile and insulting epithets; No. 142, regarding the hearing of cases in county courts where the sum exceeds the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace. The committee on military affairs recommended the passage of senate file No. 236, reorganizing the militia of the state. The committee on reform school recommended the passage of senate file No. 231, locating a girls' industrial school at Milford and the indefinite postponement of No. 232, establishing a similar home in Louisville.

HOUSE.—In the house at the morning session a large number of committee reports were placed on file. The house went into the committee of the whole to consider house roll 442 by Shryock, for establishing an "intermediate reformatory at Louisville, Cass county, Neb." It was recommended for passage. Bills on final reading were taken up. House roll 6, by Howe, providing for submitting a constitutional amendment transferring all fines and license fees from the local, town or city school fund to the county educational fund was passed—yeas 65, nays 24. House roll 218, by McKesson, making incurable insanity of five years' standing an additional cause of divorce was lost—yeas 31, nays 57. The report of the committee of the whole recommending the establishment of an intermediate reformatory at Louisville was called up and the report adopted—yeas 52, nays 42. The house went into committee of the whole to consider bills on the general file. House roll 214, by Cornish, authorizing Knights of Pythias to incorporate, was amended by including Knights of Labor and Farmer's Alliance and Bohemian Roman Catholic Benevolent society and Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and recommended for passage. The Schappel bill as amended, which provides for the assessment of wild land the same as cultivated farms, and which has taken up a great deal of time during the session, was indefinitely postponed—yeas 52, nays 38.

SENATE.—In the senate on the 12th a petition for the recount of the votes cast on the prohibitory amendment at the last election was referred to the committee on constitutional amendments. The committee on engrossed and enrolled bills reported senate file No. 85 correctly engrossed. This is Stevens' maximum rate bill. Senator Stevens moved that the rules be suspended for the purpose of fixing 2 o'clock for making senate file No. 85 a special order. The motion was lost. The bill to create the office of assessor in cities of the metropolitan class, defining the duties, powers and abilities and prescribe compensation of the same, and repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, was recommended to be placed on general file. Senator Hill offered the following resolution: Whereas, Complaints are continually coming to members of the senate that there are serious irregularities in the engrossing, therefore I move that Senators Stevens, Dysart and Shumway be added to the committee on engrossed and enrolled bills, and that said committee be instructed to investigate and make such changes as they may deem necessary. The resolution was laid over under the rules. The senate then went into committee of the whole to consider bills on general file. Mattes in the chair. A number of bills were amended and recommended for passage.

HOUSE.—In the house was received from the sifting committee a report on the following bills, and they were placed at the head of the general file: House roll 313, the usury bill; house roll 222, legalizing the official acts of F. E. Brown, a notary public of Otoe county; house rolls 420 and 421, by Cornish, relating to the duties of the coroner; house roll 443, by Gunnett, providing for the deposit of surplus public funds, and the interest to accrue to the state; house roll 297, by Dunn, appropriating \$50,000 for a home for incurables, to be located at Schuyler; house roll 206, by Rohan, appropriating \$100,000 for the Nebraska exhibit at the world's fair; house roll 222, legalizing acts of F. E. Brown of Otoe county, was reported for passage. A majority of the committee on miscellaneous subject reported house roll 107 by Taylor of Butler, conferring on women the right to vote at city and village elections, with the recommendation that it be placed on the general file. A minority report signed by Mathewson, Hall and Stewart recommended that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which was adopted, 46 to 34. House roll 527, introduced by request of H. T. Clarke of Omaha, and providing for the appointment of a commissioner of immigration, was indefinitely postponed.

SENATE.—The senate, on the 13th, held a very short session and no business was transacted except adopting the reports of various standing committees. The following were reported for passage and placed on the general file: House roll 52, authorizing the organization of farmers' mutual insurance companies; house roll 271, providing for the organization of Boyd county; house roll 115, by Brennan, authorizing associations and unions of workmen to adopt for their protection, labels and trade marks. House roll 12, the Newberry maximum tariff bill as amended. Senate file 241, by Poynter, directing the state superintendent of public instruction to appoint an advisory board of four members, including one member of the faculty of the state university, and of the faculty of the state normal school, who shall prescribe a course of study for the common schools of the state, and to have supervision of county institutes.

HOUSE.—In the house on the 13th the committee of the whole considered house roll 147, the amended irrigation

bill, which was amended by striking out all reference to the "board of control, its powers and duties," and recommended for passage. The bill divides the state into six water divisions. The house took up a special order house roll 75, and its amendments, providing for the deposit of state, county and city funds in such banks as will pay at least 4 per cent interest for the same. The committee on miscellaneous subjects reported a substitute for the bill, which is an exact copy of the Missouri law on the same subject. The substitute was rejected and house roll 443, by Gunnett, the original bill, with some slight amendments, was adopted and reported for passage. The house called up the report of the committee of the whole on house roll 206, appropriating \$100,000 to make an exhibit of Nebraska's products at the world's fair. Watson moved to strike out \$100,000 and insert \$72,000. Voorhes moved to strike out \$75,000 and insert \$50,000. On this motion the yeas and nays were called which resulted—yeas 45, nays 43. The bill was ordered engrossed for a final reading. House roll 357, for the relief of David Butler, reported for indefinite postponement by the committee on claims, was placed on the general file.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

Senator Shea is in his seat after a long illness.

The bill providing for the voting of women in city and village elections was killed in the senate.

Senate file No. 21, what is known as the mechanics' lien law, was indefinitely postponed in the senate. So the lien law remains as it was.

This week will be consumed in the house by the consideration of the judicial, congressional, senatorial and representative district bills and the appropriations.

The woman suffragists have another bill, house roll 107, introduced by Taylor of Butler, slumbering in the committee on miscellaneous subjects, which they will spring on the house at an early day.

The house apportionment committee has practically decided to make no change whatever in the legislative districts. It alleges there is not time enough to redistrict the state properly and prefers to let the districts remain as they are. Much opposition will be made to this programme on the floor of the house, by both republicans and democrats.

The investigation of the penitentiary contract by the committee on penitentiary developed nothing of a startling nature, and the report which will be sent in will disclose no evidence of any corrupt means being used to obtain the contract.

The Felker bill, making it mandatory that one-third of the school boards of metropolitan cities shall be women, was passed by the vote of Mr. Bertrand of Douglas. Without his support the bill would have failed of passage by just one vote.

The house committee on claims gave a hearing to ex-Gov. Butler who claims about \$20,000, due him from transactions with the state, growing out of his impeachment. He asked the appointment of a commission to adjust the matter. The committee took no definite action.

The purchasing committee of the Nebraska relief commission issued orders to wholesale grocers in Omaha and Lincoln for about \$10,000 worth of groceries and provisions, a large amount of which consists of flour. Several orders for the latter article were placed with mills in the interior of the state.

The soldiers' home at Grand Island made such a strong protest against the cut in their expenses by the finance committee that the special house committee, of which Mr. Crick is chairman, sent a delegation of its members to the home to inspect its condition. They hope that the state will build a few more "cottages" in connection with the institution.

The bill to pay expenses of the contest has been finally approved and will be presented to the house as follows: Attorneys for Governor Boyd, \$1,000; attorneys for John H. Powers, \$1,000; attorneys for other contestants, \$1,000; stenographers in all cases, \$2,000; notaries, \$2,400; printing briefs, etc., John H. Powers, \$667.50; total, \$9,067.50.

Senators Collins, Coulter, Williams, Warner, Woods, Moore and Schram, and several members of the house, visited the home for the feeble minded at Beatrice, examining all the buildings and investigating the progress the inmates had made in studies and labors of various kinds. The committee expressed itself as highly pleased with the method employed and the condition in which the institution seemed to be.

The house committee on miscellaneous subjects held a meeting and decided to report in favor of the passage of house roll 481, by Porter, which repeals every line of the Slocumb high license law and makes no provision whatever for any regulation of the liquor traffic. It is evident, however, that the bill was reported back merely as a joke and with no idea that the measure will receive any serious attention from the house.

The Faxon bill, requiring the names of all the legal voters in a precinct to petitions for saloon licenses to be located outside of cities and incorporated villages had a very narrow escape. When the roll was verified only fifty votes had been recorded in favor of the measure, and the speaker had received the official tally sheet, when Shryock (dem) of Cass voted "aye," giving the bill the constitutional number of votes. The chair then began to say "a constitutional majority" when he was interrupted by McKesson (rep) of Lancaster, who changed from "aye" to "no." White (dem) of Cass then came to the rescue, followed by Ford of Douglas, both of whom voted "aye," and the bill was saved.

A SENATOR SECURED.

THE LONG DEADLOCK IN ILLINOIS AT LAST ENDED.

Gen. Palmer Elected to the United States Senate on the 15th Ballot, Receiving 103 Votes—Moore and Cockrell Come to the Rescue—A Lively Time in the Kansas Legislature—Senator Peffer Denounces the Treasury Department—Preparing for an Emergency.

Gen. Palmer Elected U. S. Senator.—SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 12.—The long senatorial deadlock was broken yesterday by the election of Gen. Palmer to the United States senate. The republican absentees answered to roll call and voted for Lindley. The 15th ballot resulted as follows: Palmer, 103; Lindley, 101; Streeter, 1. Taubeneck voted for Streeter.

General Palmer is 75 years old, but has all the physical vigor of a strong man of 50. He has been closely identified with Illinois politics for forty years, having been a leader in both parties and by each given all the honors it had to bestow. Up to the opening of the war Palmer was a democrat but he never held office. He went into the war as a colonel and came out as a major general. After the war he affiliated with the republican party and in 1868 he was elected governor. In 1872 General Palmer's term as governor ended and about that time he ceased all connection with the republican party, and soon after openly rejoined the democratic party.

Last night the democrats were resorting to every device known to make a noise and express in some measure their exultation over the election of General Palmer to the United States senate. Innumerable bands of men with tin horns, Chinese gongs, and other unmusical instruments marched through the streets and through the lobbies of the hotels, invariably winding up at General Palmer's residence, where they gave cheer after cheer. As soon as the election was announced today the bells and whistles of every factory in the city, regardless of politics, were let loose and church and fire bells added to the clamor. All over the city flags and bunting were flying and fireworks were used without stint.

Dr. Moore in an interview said he was convinced it was the earnest desire of the majority of his constituents that he should vote as he did, when rumors were being circulated all over the country that Streeter was no longer an independent, but a republican. In regard to the tender of a solid republican vote to him, Mr. Moore said he would under no consideration accept a seat in the senate unless tendered by the will of the people. He felt he was not the choice and for that reason could not accept the honor that would be conferred by the casting of the republican votes for him.

Cockrell said that in voting for Palmer he had not gone into the democratic party, as many seemed to think. It was agreed between Dr. Moore and himself from the beginning that, as Palmer had made his fight before the people and had been endorsed by their vote, they would vote for Palmer after they had demonstrated the fact that they could not elect a straight independent man. Cockrell added that he and Moore decided in the first part of the session that Taubeneck was a straight-out republican. During the last few days, said Cockrell, I became afraid a scheme was being worked to make a break in the democratic ranks. We feared this break would result in sending a certain Chicago millionaire to the senate by means of boodle and determined to head off any such a scheme.

Taubeneck in an interview said if the democratic part of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit association sustains the action of Moore and Cockrell, it will break the organization all to pieces. If their action is condemned it will show the organization is sounder than ever, and that it does not want anything to do with either of the old parties. I have no complaint to make of anyone except Moore and Cockrell. They have played the traitor. In the last few days they would not agree to anything, were not willing to take up any other candidate and would not even have any conference. I am perfectly satisfied with my own course. I wish the people and the press would not call us "the big three" any more. If the people are satisfied with the action of Moore and Cockrell let them be called the "big two" and call me "the little one."

General Palmer said his canvass had demonstrated that the true method of electing a senator is by an appeal to the people. He had little to say in addition to his speech of this afternoon, except that he will advocate in the United States senate the amendment to the constitution enabling the people to vote direct for senators.

Lively Tilt in the Legislature.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 12.—There was a scene of great excitement in the house last night. The committee on the investigation of the state house commissioners not being ready, Speaker Elder, who had taken the floor, moved that the committee be allowed to sit after the adjournment of the legislature. Douglas (rep.) complained that persons under investigation had not been allowed to be present at the committee sittings, either by person or attorney. He and other republicans denounced the committee and the farmers' alliance. Elder became excitedly angry and said the alliance was running the house and the republicans must submit, right or wrong. Then the galleries hissed, the alliance men cheered and the republicans groaned. The sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper attempted to clear the galleries and

several lively encounters took place. A general fight became imminent, but finally Elder resumed the chair, said he was ashamed of his remarks and appealed to all present to maintain order. Quiet was then restored and Elder's motion was adopted.

Senator Peffer on Money.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—Senator Peffer made an address here in which he denounced the whole policy of the treasury department in occasionally intervening to relieve the stringency of the market as wrong in principle and an injustice to Kansas and the west. He wanted the stringency relieved, not by anticipating payment on bonds or by purchasing the people's indebtedness at a premium, but by the issue of more money. He favored the immediate issue of \$500,000,000 in \$1 treasury notes. This sum, or so much thereof as was necessary, he would loan out, 10 per cent of each loan to be paid each year, 9 per cent to be applied to the extinction of the principal indebtedness and 1 per cent covering interest. In that way he believed it possible to redeem every mortgaged home in the land within a period of fifteen years.

Ex-Congressman Warner, who was present, attempted to get at the Kansas senator's meaning a little more clearly by putting a few questions to him. To these Peffer replied that the general's questions being based upon the present monetary system, which made money the standard of value as well as the medium of exchange. His own system eliminated from money not only the element of intrinsic value, but the power to limit or control the value of things of use.

He continued speaking in this strain for over an hour, and as one of his auditors remarked: "If the people of Kansas are not proud of their new senator now, they never will be."

Preparing for an Emergency.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It was said at the war office that every effort is being made to induce the contractors for ammunition to anticipate their orders by a month if possible. Under the existing contracts it is required that this ammunition shall be ready for delivery by the first of May. But the department desires that it shall be furnished by the first of April. The reason for this is said to be the desire on the part of the military authorities to be thoroughly prepared to resist any Indian uprising which may occur in the spring months.

Parnell's Appeal for Aid.

LONDON, March 16.—Parnell has issued his manifesto to the Irish people of America. He refers to the past help received from the Irish there and commends to them the delegates now on their way to America, expressing the hope that they will receive a favorable reception and hearing. Touching on what he calls the "hasty and meddlesome interference of English politicians in the complex organization of our party," he adds: "It now becomes my task to restore this unity and reconstruct our movement, lopping off all unsound materials and taking effectual precautions against the admission in the future into our army of any weak, treacherous, self-seeking elements. Fortune has unveiled this danger and given space for this reconstruction before the general election, and the disclosure has brought a realization of the insufficiency of Gladstone's proposed solution of the situation to secure the liberty, happiness and prosperity of your brothers and sisters in Ireland."

The manifesto closes with an appeal for help to assist Parnell in forming an independent parliamentary party, so that one more effort to win freedom and prosperity for the nation might be made.

A Land Office Decision.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 14.—The register of the land office has received a communication from the general land office at Washington to the effect that in the future stone lands cannot be entered under the mineral land laws. The opinion is the result of an inquiry on the part of G. F. Culmer of this city, who took up 160 acres under the provisions of the mining act, which he will not have to relinquish.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Richardson of Lebanon, Ind., are the parents of triplets, all boys.

LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.

Quotations from New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Des Moines.

OMAHA.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Butter-Creamery, Eggs-Fresh, Honey, Chickens-Dressed, Turkeys, Lemons, Beans-Per bu, Oats-Per bu, Beans-Navies, Wool-Fine, unsorted, per lb, Potatoes, Apples-Per bu, Hay-Per ton, Hogs-Mixed packing, Hogs-Heavy weights, Beeswax-Choice steers, Sheep-Natives.

NEW YORK.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat-No. 2 red, Corn-No. 2, Oats-Mixed western, Pork, Lard, Wheat-Per bushel, Corn-Per bushel, Oats-Per bushel, Pork, Hogs-Packing and shipping, Cattle-Prime steers, Sheep-Natives.

ST. LOUIS.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat-Cash, Corn-Per bushel, Oats-Per bushel, Hogs-Mixed packing, Cattle-Feeders.

KANSAS CITY.

Table with 2 columns: Commodity and Price. Includes Wheat-No. 2, Corn-No. 2, Oats-No. 2, Cattle-Stockers and feeders, Hogs-Mixed.