FREE REPUBLICAN MONTANA

A Succinct Review of the Political Situation in the New State.

GRADUALLY REPUBLICANIZED

Review of the Events Leading to the Present Complication—Importation of Two Thousand Fraudulent Votes.

A Gradual Change.

HELENA, Montana, Jan. 22.—[Special Correspondence of THE BEE.]—Montana was originally settled largely by immigration from the south, and the general absence of newspapers, school houses and churches kept it for a number of years solidly democratic. Indeed it has been popularly supposed that the democrats still held the reins of power. The views expressed by Senator Saunders in regard to the settled republican character of the population, shown by the two-thirds majority in the last legislature, and by the carrying of thirteen counties in October last, will be welcome to the people of the northwestern states. It was the engines of the Utah Northern and Northern Pacific roads, heard among the mountains of the territory, that heralded the approach of a new day in the coming of a hardy race of miners and ranchmen, whose votes, along with those of the existing minority, would presently become dominant in the politics of the territory. With the merging of Montana into a state this result was at length fairly accomplished, albeit the old southern methods were to be gathered together in one last desperate attempt to annul the votes of the free citizens.

The democrats in the last election made their principal fight in aid of their candidates for governor and members of the legislature. The methods so effective in Mississippi and Louisiana were put into operation. The returns from two or three populous precincts were to be made to tell a different story from that which the ballots had told. The scheme was simply to get a majority in the legislature who would elect the two United States senators. Their four leading men, mining millionaires, all sought senatorial honors. They took charge of the campaign. All the material means needed were at hand—money not only, but the power to intimidate legal voters, and to call in the aid of imported voters literally by the thousand. Let us briefly gather up the details of the scheme and present them succinctly to your readers:

The first election of the state of Montana was held on October 1, last. The early returns on the morning of the 2nd showed that the republicans had carried the new state. But it was noticed by foresighted political observers that no word could be had from the populous precincts in Silver Bow county, controlled by the four democratic millionaires, Marcus Daley, Samuel T. Houser, Charles A. Broadwater and W. A. Clark. Carter's majority when he ran for delegate to congress in 1888 was 5,126, and the entire republican ticket was elected by about the same majority. Everywhere else than in Silver Bow county, with Butte and its great mining camps, Mr. Carter and the whole republican ticket were winning by undiminished majorities. The republicans had fortified themselves by adopting a registration law and the Australian system of voting. They believed their claim to the state on a pure ballot and a fair count, to be good. It was needed only to convince the workmen in the employ of the democratic millionaires that their ballots would be secret and would be fairly counted. The campaign was active and bitter. The millionaires spent their money like water. They ran into Anaconda and Butte over one thousand half-breeds, Italians, Hungarians and others, whom they had furnished with fraudulent naturalization papers, and had provided with a skeleton ballot, together with a card addressed to the judges of election: "I cannot speak or write the English language; I desire to vote the straight republican ticket." They had given their regular employes to understand that unless the democrats won, all the mines and smelters would be shut down. At the same time, they arranged to hold back returns from certain precincts, until the result in the "cow counties" was known.

The whole present trouble in the Montana legislature arises from this holding back of returns, when it became evident that a big democratic majority would be required to elect a democratic governor and legislature the necessary vote began to come forth, three, four and even five days after the election. It was the old New York method of twenty-five years ago over again. These late and fraudulent returns were sufficient to reduce the republican majority from 1,000 to 2,000 votes. Thus was Toole "elected" governor, and a democratic majority in the legislature thought to be secured. The most flagrant case of fraud occurred in the Tunnel precinct of Silver Bow county. Out of 183 votes cast, 179 were returned as democratic. Only three republican votes were returned as cast. Recent discoveries render it certain that as many as forty republican votes were cast and not counted. So it was in other precincts. The announcement of this result enabled the republicans to produce conclusive evidence that it was flagrantly dishonest. They showed by the most positive and uncontradicted evidence that republican ballots by the score had been deliberately changed and falsely counted. The local board of canvassers, leading citizens of the highest character, threw out the precinct, assured the election of the entire republican ticket, except one senator from Silver Bow county, and gave the republicans in the legislature a majority of six on joint ballot. This result will stand. It is good in fact, and sound in law. The state of Montana takes her place in the republican ranks, along with her sister states of the northwest, from Colorado to North Dakota, and from Nebraska to Washington.

Certificates of election were issued to the democratic candidate for governor, and to the republican legislative candidates in Silver Bow county. But democratic newspapers in the east have been furnished with reports that the republicans were engaged in a conspiracy to steal the state. The democrats have been manufacturing false sentiment throughout the country, with a view to secure aid in the contest which they are going to enter upon before the senate of the United States. There is no question that Montana contains today a majority of at least five thousand republican citizens. But the democratic managers are the employers through their mines, their smelters and their railroads of forty per cent of the legal voters of the state. A large number of their employes are republicans. In face of the money, of the intimidation of workmen, of the fictitious and fraudulent naturalization of "Dagoes" from Idaho and Utah—who have vanished as suddenly as they came—the republicans on undisputed returns, elected their congressional candidate, their then supreme court judges, and every member of their state ticket except the governor. In thirteen counties out of sixteen they elected their local tickets.

The decision of the board of canvassers left the republicans with a majority of seven in the house and on joint ballot. This decision the democrats have fought and still are fighting with desperation. The contest of the republicans is for electoral honesty for the party's just rights and for the people's good will. The senate is a tie, eight democrats and eight republicans, presided over by a republican lieutenant governor, who has the deciding vote in case of a deadlock. Had the democrats seated their Silver Bow delegation, the house would have stood twenty-eight democrats and twenty-six republicans, with one seat for which there must be another election; it now stands thirty-one republicans and twenty-three democrats.

The result is not only a pronounced victory for political reform, but for industrial development, for the moral health of the community and for the social progress of the people as well.

D. C. B.

"The grip" is robbed of all dangerous consequences by taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as directed for a severe cold.

Commodore Vanderbilt's Feat.

Post Boy and Plow Boy were the team of which Commodore Vanderbilt was especially fond and of which the following story is told, says the New York Sun: A friend was invited by Mr. Vanderbilt to ride with him up the road. They got up to Mott Haven and presently came to the tracks of the Harlem road. An express train was coming. The commodore looked at the train and at the horses and, giving the reins a hitch, he sent the animals flying across the track. They just reached the other side when the train whizzed by. The current of air caused by its motion lifted the hats of the commodore and his companion.

"Not another man in New York could do that," said the commodore, turning to his companion and looking at him proudly.

"And you will never do it again with me in your wagon," replied the friend.

Boiled Down—La Grippe in a Nutshell

From the New Haven News: Don't neglect a cold. That is, perhaps, the best advice that can be given on approach of the bothersome influenza. In its symptoms, at least, the influenza is an aggravated cold, and the only danger attached to it is that by its weakening effect on the system it may invite other and more distressing maladies. So, in the first place, avoid catching cold, but if you do catch one, then stay at home and take care of it. Meantime, don't worry about it.

The above brief item covers the whole ground. We wish, however, to emphasize the words, "stay at home and take care of yourself," and add, until "entirely well of your cold," and if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is taken as directed, you will not find it necessary to remain at home but a few days. Remember that the most dangerous time is just when you are recovering or about over the attack, and that is the time to be careful, or, in other words, to stay at home and take care of yourself. It is especially necessary that the bowels be kept regular.

LA GRIPPE A CENTURY AGO.

The Epidemic Described by a Famous Physician of the Time.

It is a fact of some interest that the present epidemic of influenza is merely another centennial celebration like our Washington inauguration centenary and the Paris exposition to commemorate the beginning of the French revolution, says the New York Times. Just 100 years ago the United States had a severe attack of "la grippe" very much as now. Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the declaration of independence and so eminent in the practice of medicine as to be styled the Sydenham of America, was inspired to write a particular account of the epidemic as it came under his observation in Philadelphia. As his works are now antiquated and rarely disturbed in the dust of our libraries, some of his remarks may have the freshness of novelty.

Dr. Rush says the weather was cold and without rain from the end of August until October, 1789, when many members of the First congress, that had met in New York, complained on arriving in Philadelphia of colds, which they attributed to traveling by night in public stages. But the malady spread so widely and rapidly that it was soon recognized as the influenza. The symptoms were hoarseness, sore throat, chills, fever, a sense of weariness, headaches, universal sneezing (often "not less than fifty times in a day"), pains in the breast, sides and limbs, and a distressing cough. The fever seldom lasted more than three or four days, but the cough and other troublesome symptoms sometimes persisted two or three weeks. The disease affected both sexes alike, the old people and children most frequently escaped it. Of the five-and-thirty maniacs in the Pennsylvania hospital only three felt sick. Persons working in the open air, as sailors and longshoremen, had the malady much worse than the tradesmen who worked within doors. A company of surveyors in the eastern woods of Pennsylvania suffered severely. The Indians around Niagara were affected with peculiar force, and they ascribed their irritating cough to witchcraft.

The epidemic was most fatal on the seashore of the United States. Thousands of persons suffered in Philadelphia without being confined to their houses, and Dr. Rush relates that "a perpetual coughing was heard in every street in the city. Buying and selling were rendered tedious by the coughing of the farmer and the citizen who met in market places. It even rendered divine service scarcely intelligible in the churches." With few exceptions the malady proved fatal only to old people and to persons weakened by pulmonary complaints, but it carried off several hard drinkers. Most of the deaths resulted from pneumonia. Man did not have a monopoly of the influenza, for horses, dogs and cats were observed to suffer from it also, and a lady was so disturbed by the coughing of her dog that she gave him ten drops of laudanum for several nights, which perfectly composed him.

Six weeks the epidemic lasted, and from New York and Philadelphia it spread in all directions and pervaded every state in the union in the course of a few months. It made its way from the United States to the West Indies, and later to the Spanish settlements in South America. The winter of 1789-'90 resembled the present one in being unusually mild, and the cold weather did not come until February and March. The month of April, 1790, was variable and rainy, and the showers that fell the night of the 17th were long remembered by the citizens of Philadelphia in connection with the time of Benjamin Franklin's death.

In the last week in April the influenza broke out again in Philadelphia, coming from New England and ravaging the intermediate states on its way. Sneezing was less common than in the preceding fall, but pain in the eyeballs seemed to be a universal symptom. The epidemic declined in June, 1790, but convalescence from it was slow, "and a general languor appeared to pervade the citizens for several weeks after it left the city." In the winter of 1790-'91 there was a third epidemic of the influenza, but this time fortunately it was not so general.

Dr. Rush remarks that "the influenza passes with the utmost rapidity through a country and affects the greatest number of people in a given time of any disease in the world."

It certainly has not changed much for the better in the last 100 years, and it is to be hoped that our present epidemic will not so speedily come back for a second and third visit as did that of 1789-'90.

The Only One.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway is the only line running solid vestibuled, electric lighted and steam heated trains between Chicago, Council Bluffs and Omaha.

The berth reading lamp feature in the Pullman sleeping cars run on these lines is patented and cannot be used by any other railway company. It is the great improvement of the age. Try it and be convinced.

Sleeping cars leave the Union Pacific depot, Omaha, at 6 p. m. daily, arriving at Chicago at 9:30 a. m. Passengers taking this train are not compelled to get out of the cars at Council Bluffs and wait for the train to be cleaned. Get tickets and sleeping car berths at Union ticket office, 1501 Farnam st.

F. A. NASH, Gen. Agt.
J. E. PRESTON, Pass. Agt.

THE SPECULATIVE MARKETS.

Wheat Rules Heavy, Only Fairly Active and Lower.

VISIBLE DECREASE ESTIMATES.

Receipts of Corn in Excess of the Predictions—Provisions Slow and Easier—Demand For All Cattle on Sale.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—Wheat was heavy, only fairly active and lower today. Theoretically, the market should have been strong on the crop and foreign situation. Actually, it was weak. A local bull writer describes the market as firm, but naively adds that "the fact may not at once be detected." It could not have been detected today with a microscope. Prime had a "scare" crop letter in the Tribune this morning, but it fell flat. Bradstreet reported that during the week both coasts had exported 1,809,000 bushels of wheat and flour against 1,731,000 bushels last week and 1,801,000 bushels the corresponding period last year. Milwaukee estimated a decrease in the visible this week of 800,000 bushels. King of Toledo and Lindman of this city made it 100,000 bushels decrease. The decrease may be anywhere between 100,000 and 400,000 bushels. Foreign markets came in easier. The local speculative temper is still bearish and a powerful party is working for a further reduction in values. The opinion was well grounded that the heavy buying yesterday around the bottom was to cover shorts, and the argument was advanced that with this support withdrawn the market would naturally sag. Events proved the correctness of this surmise. The opening range, which was ⅛c under yesterday's closing, proved to be the top. May began at 79⅝c and the price worked down to 79⅛c. A few sales were made at 79⅛@79¼c. The market ruled steady for a while around 79⅜c and 79⅜c, and then sold off to 79⅛c. It did not afterwards get above 79⅜c and closed at 79⅛@79¼c, with January quoted at 75⅝c, February at 75⅞c and July at 78⅛c. Other domestic markets were rather steadier than Chicago, though all were lower. Here the decline amounted to about ⅜c. At other points the average was not above ⅛c. No export news of consequence came in and foreigners are clearly holding off until such time as American sellers get through marking down their own goods.

Receipts of corn were twenty-nine cars in excess of yesterday's estimates and the weather was much milder. Wheat also was very weak and provisions easier, all of which discouraged holders and fortified the position of the bears. Foreign advices showed no change of note in the markets abroad and export inquiry at the seaboard was still reported good. Easier prices were, however reported from all outside domestic markets, apparently governed by the declining tendency here. The cash market participated in the weakness of the futures, No. 2 being quoted at 28⅛c and No. 3 at 28¼c for car loads to go to store. Comparison of receipts and shipments at various receiving centers is still the argument on the bull side of the market, which was, however, without effect upon prices. The result of the day's trading was a loss of ⅛@¼c compared with yesterday's figures. The closing quotations were January 28⅛c bid, May 31⅛@31¼c and July 32¼@32⅜c.

Oats were again quiet, with further weakness noted, especially in near futures. The receipts considerably exceeded the estimate. Selling orders for February could be executed only by allowing concessions, with fully ⅜c decline established, month selling down with light trading to 20⅜c, even touching 20⅛c. Trade was chiefly in May, which sold off ⅛@¼c to 22¼, with June at about ⅛c discount. No. 2 regular was nominally 20¼c and No. 2 white for May offered at 23⅛c.

Provisions were slow and rather easier today. May pork sold down to $10.05, May lard to $6.10 and May ribs to $4.97½. The closings were not at the extreme inside and the tone toward the last was steady. On the up turn and back track packers placed contracts for a large amount of the product for future delivery against the last and anticipated manufacture. The excitement of the past few days has quieted down wonderfully.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—CATTLE—There was a demand for all the stock on sale and about everything was closed out at a reasonably early hour and at prices that could not be obtained at the close yesterday. The general market, however, closed considerably lower than last week and prices for fat steers and cows are down to where they were about a year ago. Choice to extra beeves, $4.80@5.00; medium to good steers, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, $4.00@4.40; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, $3.50@3.90; 950 to 1,200 lbs, $3.00@3.75. Stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.20@3.00. Texas steers, $2.80@3.60; cows, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Business was fairly active, with a down turn of 5c as compared with the average of yesterday. Rough and common sold as low as $3.75, but the bulk of the mixed and packing sorts sold around about $3.80@3.85 and shippers paid $3.85@3.87½, a few at $3.90@3.95. Light sorts made $3.80@3.85. The market closed steady with everything in first hands sold.

LIVE STOCK

Chicago, Jan. 25.—The Drovers' Journal reports as follows:

Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; quiet and steady; beeves, $4.80@5.00; steers, $3.00@4.40; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.25; cows, bulls and mixed, $1.20@3.10; Texas cattle, $1.50@3.60.

Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; market weak to 5c lower; mixed $3.65@3.87½; heavy, $3.65@3.95; light, $3.60@3.85; skips, $3.00@3.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,000; market strong natives, $3.50@5.80; western corn-fed, $4.75@5.80; Texans, $3.50@4.80; lambs, $5.00@6.40.

National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 100; shipments, 400; steady; fair to fancy native steers, $3.30@5.00; stockers and feeders, $1.90@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 1,800; shipments, 1,200; market lower; heavy, $3.85@3.90; packing, $3.70@3.85; light, $3.65@3.80.

Kansas City, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; shipments, 500; market weak, and lower; steers, $3.10@3.60; cows, $1.75@2.60; stockers and feeders, $2.30@3.10.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,460; shipments, 600; market lower; all grades, $3.67½@3.75; bulk, $3.70@3.72½.

Sioux City, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 450; shipments, 200; market unchanged; canners, 75c@$1.25; cows, $1.00@1.25; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.90; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,200; market opened 5c lower and closed 5c lower than opening; light, $3.55@3.62½; heavy, $3.55@3.67½; mixed, $3.40@3.60.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—STOCKS—The first flush of trading in stocks today did not promise very much. With the exception of Reading, New England, Manhattan and a few of the specialties the market was quite dull, although it still retained the strong tone of the past few days, and a further slight improvement was made in all portions of the list. The opening was generally a shade better than that of last evening's figures, but the only marked strength in the market was shown by Manhattan, Peoria, Decatur & Evansville and Evansville & Terra Haute, with fractional gains in some others. Manhattan was very active for the first fifteen minutes and rose rapidly to 104¼, when its advance was checked and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville followed with a rise from 20 to 20¾. Evansville & Terre Haute was the last one to start and it rose from 98¼ to 100⅜. Late in the hour Chicago & Eastern Illinois common rose 1¼, but Louisville, New Albany & Chicago declined 1¼. It was during the hour to 12 o'clock that the buying forces got in their best efforts, and at the close the bulls had made quite a showing throughout the list. Peoria & Decatur jumped to 23⅜, closing at 23, or 2½ per cent of gain. Manhattan continued its lead and went up to 107½, also showing a gain of 2¼ per cent. Chicago & Eastern Illinois took a jump to 39¾, or nearly 3 points over last night. Rock Island, St. Paul and Missouri Pacific each made slight gains, while Atchison, Burlington and Northern simply remained steady. Northern Pacific common advanced 1 per cent and preferred ½. New England moved up ¾ to 45½, and Vanderbilt shares made gains of about ½. Wisconsin Central gained ½ to 35, and Reading was bid up to 40. Sugar was the buoyant trust stock and went up 2 points to 58½. How much the very excellent bank statement, showing $7,500,000 increase in reserves and over $3,000,000 increase in deposits, had to do with the market is not easy to estimate. The total sales were 142,257 shares.

The following were the closing quotations:

U. S. 4s regular	121½	Northern Pacific	32¾
U. S. 4s coupons	121½	do preferred	75⅝
U. S. 4½s regular	104½	C. & N. W.	11⅜
U. S. 4½s coupons	104½	do preferred	141⅝
Pacific 6s of '95	116	N. Y. Central	107
Central Pacific	34½	P. D. & E	21⅛
Chicago & Alton	131	Rock Island	96⅞
Chicago, Burlington		C., M. & St. P	69⅝
& Quincy	107¼	do preferred	115⅝
D., L. & W.	137¼	St. Paul & Omaha	33⅞
Illinois Central	118¾	do preferred	97
I., B. & W.	9¼	Union Pacific	67½
Kansas & Texas	10⅝	W., St. L. & P.	13⅝
Lake Shore	105¾	do preferred	29
Michigan Central	95⅜	Western Union	84⅜
Missouri Pacific	73¼		

MONEY—Easy at 2½@3 per cent.

PRIME MERCANTILE PAPER—5@5½ per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Quiet but firm; sixty-day bills, $4.82½; demand, $4.86½.

Mining Stocks.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—[Special Telegram to THE BEE.]—The following are the mining stock quotations:

Alice	140	El Cristo	170
Amador	100	Hale & Norcross	225
Aspen	700	Homestake	850
Caledonia B. H.	125	Horn Silver	245
Cholliar	220	Iron Silver	150
Crown Point	140	Mexican	240
Con. Cal. & Va.	450	Mt. Diablo	180
Commonwealth	325	New C., coal	9
Comstock, T. bd.	300	Ontario	3900
Comstock, T. scp.	300	Sutter Creek	175
Deadwood T.	150		

PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—1:15 p. m. close—Wheat—Easy; January, 77⅛c; May, 79⅜c.

Corn—Steady; January, 28⅛c; May, 31⅛c.

Oats—Steady; January 20⅛c; May, 22⅛c.

Barley—No trading.

Rye—January, 48½c.

Prime Timothy—$1.20@1.23.

Flax—Cash, $1.35.

Whisky—$1.02.

Pork—Steady; January, $9.47½; May, $10.07½.

Lard—Steady; January, $5.85@5.87½; May, $6.10.

Flour—Steady; winter wheat, $2.00@4.35; spring wheat, $1.10@4.75; rye, $2.50@2.85; buckwheat, $1.25@1.00 per cwt.

Provisions—Shoulders, $4.20@4.30; short clear, $5.05@5.10; short ribs, January, $4.77½.

Butter—Steady and unchanged: creamery, 16@26c; dairy, 7@20c.

Cheese—Quiet; full cream cheddars and flats, 9¼@9¾c; Young Americas, 10¼@10¾c.

Eggs—Firm; fresh, 14½@15c.

Hides—Steady; heavy and light green salted, 4½c; salted bull, 3½c; green salted calf, 5½c; dry salted, 6c; dry flint, 6@7c; dry calf, 5@8c; deacons each, 20c.

Tallow—Steady; No. 1, solid packed, 4c; No. 2, 3¼@3⅜c; cake, 4c.

	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour	12,000	13,000
Wheat	20,000	23,000
Corn	170,000	193,000
Oats	113,000	142,000

New York, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Receipts, 14,450 bushels; exports, 32,030; spot dull, nominally lower; No. 2 red, 85⅝@85⅞c in elevator, 87⅛@87¼c afloat; 86⅛@88⅛, f. o. b.; No. 1 northern, 93c; options moderately active, lower; January, 85⅝@85⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 131,030 bushels; exports, 58,000 bushels; spot dull, weaker; No. 2, 37¼@37⅜c in elevator, 38⅛@38⅜c afloat; ungraded mixed, 27@41c; No. 2 white, 37⅛@37⅜c; options dull, weak.

Oats—Receipts, 79,000 bushels; exports, 198,000 bushels; spot quiet, weaker; options dull and weak; January, 30⅛c; February, 29¼c; spot No. 2, white, 30@30¼c; mixed western, 29@31½c.

Coffee—Options closed steady, 5 to 10 points up. Sales: 21,500 bags. January, $16.10@16.15; February, $15.95; May, $16.00@16.05; spot Rio, steady, quiet; fair cargoes, $19.75.

Petroleum—Quiet, steady; United closed at $1.06¼.

Pork—Quiet, easy; mess, $10.25@10.75.

Sugar—Raw, quiet, firm; refined, quiet, firm.

Lard—Quiet; western steam, $6.25.

Butter—More active for fine, firm; western, 8@28½c.

Cheese—Steadier; western, 5@10c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 25.—White wheat futures declined sharply spot prices were but little lower; receipts, 88 cars; shipments, 38 cars. Closing: No. 1 hard, January 78⅛c; May, 81⅛c; on track, 79c; No. 1 northern, January, 76c; May, 78⅜c; on track, 76½@77c; No. 2 northern, January, 73⅛c; May, 77c; on track, 75c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Easy; No. 2 spring, on track, cash, 73@75c; May, 74c.

Corn—Quiet; No. 3 on track, 28@28½c.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 white on track, 23@23½c.

Rye—Dull; No. 1, in store, 45c.

Barley—Quiet; No. 2 in store, 41⅛c.

Provisions—Easier; pork, $9.65.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Lower; cash, 76½c; May, 78½c.

Corn—Lower; cash, 26⅛c; May, 26c.

Oats—Lower; cash, 20c; May, 22c.

Pork—Lower; cash, $10.25.

Lard—Lower at $5.67½.

Whisky—Steady at $1.02.

Butter—Dull and unchanged; creamery, 20@22c; dairy, 20@21c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, 76@77½c.

Corn—Heavy; No. 2 mixed, 32c.

Oats—Quiet; No. 2 mixed, 25c.

Whisky—$1.05.

Kansas City, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 hard, cash, 63½c; No. 2 red, cash and January, 69c.

Corn—Weaker; No. 2, cash, 21⅛c.

Oats—No. 2, cash, 19c; January, 18⅛c.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Wheat—Quiet; holders offer moderately.

Corn—Easy; demand fair.

OMAHA WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Produce, Fruits, Etc.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 16@17c; cold storage, 8@10c.

HIDES, PELTS, TALLOW, ETC.—Green salted hides, 4½c; No. 2, g. s. hides, 3c; dry flint hides, 5@7c; calf hides, 4½@4½c; damaged hides, 2c less; sheep pelts, green, each, 25c@$1.00; sheep pelts, dry, per lb, 7@13½c; tallow, No. 1, 4c; No. 2, 3@3½c; grease, white, 4@4½c; yellow, 2½@3c.

BUTTER—Creamery, fancy 20@22c; choice, 19@20c. Dairy, fancy, 14@16c; choice, 12@14c. Country, fancy, 11@12c; good to choice, 9@11c; fair, 7@8c; inferior, 4@5c.

PICKLES—Medium per bbl, $4.75; small, $5.75; gherkins, $6.75; C & B chow chow, qts, $5.85; pts, $3.35.

POTATOES—30@35c for choice.

ONIONS—50@70c.

SAUER KRAUT—Bbls, $4.75; half bbls $2.75.

GAME—Mallard ducks, $3.00@3.50; mixed ducks, $1.50@2.00; teal, $1.25@1.50; jack snipes, $1.00@1.25; jack rabbits, $3.50@4.00; small rabbits, $1.00@1.20; squirrels, $1.00@1.10; plover, 75c@$1.00.

CIDER—Bbls, $5.50; hlf bbls, $3.25.

MAPLE SUGAR—12½@15c per lb.

FURS—Beaver, per lb, $2.50@4.00; otter, each, $3.00@7.00; wolf, each, $1.50@2.00; coon, each, 25@75c; mink, each, 15@60c; muskrat, fall, 5@9c; skunk, rat, 25@60c; badger, rat, 25@80c; deer skins, fall, per lb, 18@27c; winter, 12@22c.

BEANS—Choice hand picked navy, $1.75@1.80; choice hand picked medium, $1.65@1.70; choice hand picked country, $1.50@1.65; clean country, $1.50@1.60; inferior country, $1.00@1.25.

PROVISIONS—Hams, No. 1, 16 lb average, 9½c; 20 to 22 lbs 8½c; 12 to 14 lbs, 9½c; shoulders, 5c; breakfast bacon, No. 1, 8c; ham sausage, 8½c; dried beef hams, 7c; beef tongues, $4.50 per dozen; dry salt meats, 5@5½c per lb; ham roulette, 6⅛c; add ½c per lb for small lots.

APPLES—Per bbl, common, $2.00@2.25; choice, $2.50@4.00; fancy, $4.00@5.00.

MINCE MEAT—20-lb cans, 7½c.

HONEY—15@16c per lb for choice.

PRESERVES—8@10c per lb.

JELLIES—4@4½c per lb.

BEESWAX—No. 1, 16@19c.

PIGS FEET—Pickled kits, 70c; spiced pigs tongues, kits, $2.35; pickled tripe, kits, 60c; pickled H. C. tripe, kits, 85c; spiced pigs hocks, kits, $1.15.

FLOUR—State, $4.00@5.00; fancy, $5.00@5.30.

LARD—Tierce—Refined, 5¼c per leaf, 6¼c; kettle rendered, 6⅜c. Add ¼c to ½c for smaller quantities.

BEEF TONGUES—Salt, per bbl, $21.00.

HAY—$5.00@6.00.

CHOP FEED—$12.00.

BRAN—$10.50.

LEMONS—Fancy, $5.00@6.00; choice, $3.50@5.00.

CELERY—Per doz, 30c.

CALIFORNIA GRAPES—$2.00; pears, $2.75.

MESS PORK—Per bbl, $9.75@10.50.

BANANAS—According to size, per bunch, $2.00@3.00.

BUTTERINE—Tubs, 13c; roll, 14c.

COCOANUTS—Per 100, $5.00.

APPLE BUTTER—6c.

CRANBERRIES—Cape Cod, $10.00@11.00.

ORANGES—Florida, per box, $3.00@3.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Per bbl, $5.50@6.00.

WOOL—Fine, average, 22@23c; medium, average, 21@22c; quarter blood, average, 20@21c; coarse, average, 15@17c; cotts and rough, average, 14@16c.

CORN—18c.

OATS—16c.

VEAL—Choice, medium size, 6@8c; choice, heavy, 4@6c.

LIVE PIGEONS—Per doz, $1.50.

Groceries.

DRIED FRUIT—Currants, new, 5½c; prunes, casks 1,300 lbs, 4⅝c; prunes, bbls or bags, 5c; citron peel, drums, 20 lbs, 22c; lemon peel, drums, 10 lbs, 20c; fard dates, boxes 12 lbs, 10c; apricots, choice evaporated, 14c; apricots, jelly, cured, 25 lb boxes, 16c; apricots, fancy, Mount Hamilton, 25 lb boxes 16c; apricots, choice, bags, 80 lbs, 14½c; apples, evaporated, Alden, 50 lb boxes, 9½c; apples, star, 8½c; apples, fancy, Alden, 5 lb, 10c; apples, fancy, Alden, 3 lb, 10½c; Salt Lake, 5¾c, blackberries, evaporated, 50 lb boxes, 5½@6½c; cherries, pitted, dry cured, 15c; pears, California fancy, ¼s boxes, 25 lb, 13c; peaches, Cal. No. 1, fancy, ¼s, nap bags, 80 lb, 15c; nectarines, red, 14c; nectarines, silver boxes, 15c; pitted plums, Cal. 25 lb boxes, 8½c; raspberries, evap. N. Y., new, 25⅜c; prunes, Cal. R. C. 90-100, boxes, 25 lbs, 7c; prunes, R. C. 60-70, 9c; orange peel, 15c; raisins, California Londons, crop 1889, $2.25; Cal. loose, muscatels, crop 1889, $2.03; Valencias, 1888, 6c; Valencias, new, 8⅛c; Cal. seedless, sax, 7⅛c.

CANNED GOODS—Fruits, California Canned Goods, Standard Brands, 2½ lbs, per doz.—Apricots, $1.75@1.85; apricots, pie fruit, $1.55; gallons, $4.65; blackberries, $2.25; cherries, black, $2.00@2.25; cherries, white, $2.25@2.50; grapes, $1.65@1.80; pears, Bartlett, $2.10@2.25; peaches, yellow, $2.10@2.25; peaches, lemon cling, $2.35; plums, egg, $1.65@1.80; plums, gold drops, $1.80; plums, green gages, $1.65@1.80; peaches, Hay City, with pitts in, $1.60; currants, $2.30; gooseberries, $2.30; nectarines, $2.05; quinces, $2.10; raspberries, $2.90; strawberries, $2.70; peaches, 3 lb eastern standards, $1.85; 3 lb eastern seconds, $1.35@1.50; 3 lb pie, $1.10; 6 lb pie, $2.00; gallon, pie, $3.00; Crescent apples, high standards, $2.50; 2 lb gooseberries, 90c; 2 lb strawberries, 90@95c; 2 lb ras berries, $1.00; 2 lb blueberries, 80@90c; 2 lb blackberries, 65@75c; 2 lb strawberries, preserved, $1.80; 2 lb raspberries, preserved, $1.80; 2 lb blackberries, preserved, $1.20; pineapples, Bahama chopped, $2.00; 2 lb Bahama grated $2.75; 2 lb Bahama sliced, $2.50; 2 lb Standard sliced, $1.25@1.50; cherries, 2 lb red, Baltimore, 85@95c.

CANNED FISH—Brook trout, 3 lb, $2.40; salmon trout, 2 lb, $2.25; clams, 1 lb, $1.25; clams, 2 lb, $2.00; clam chowder, 3 lb, $1.25; deviled crabs, 1 lb, $2.25; deviled crabs 2 lb, $3.50; codfish balls, 2 lb, $1.75; caviar, ½ lb, $2.25; eels, 1 lb, $3.40; lobsters, 1 lb, $1.90; lobsters, 2 lb, $2.95; lobsters, deviled, ½ lb, $2.25; mackerel, 1 lb, $1.75; mackerel, mustard sauce, 3 lb, $2.60; mackerel, tomato sauce, 3 lb, $2.60; oysters, 1 lb, $1.10; oysters, 2 lb, $1.85; salmon, C. R., 1 lb, $1.90; salmon, C. R., 2 lb, $2.80; salmon, Alaska, 1 lb, $1.60; salmon, Alaska, 2 lb, $2.65; shrimps, 1 lb, $2.60.

VEGETABLES.—Tomatoes—3 lb extra, $1.00; 3 lb Standard, Western brands, 90@95c; Galls, Sterling Can Co., strictly standard, $2.90. Corn—Preferred stock sugar corn, finest grown, $1.60; gilt-edge sugar corn very fine, $1.50; McMurry's 2 lb sugar corn, $1.20; 2 lb extra, Western brands, 85c@$1.00; 2 lb standard, Western brands, 70@80c. Mushrooms—1 lb French, extra fine, 22@25c; 1 lb French, fine, 18@22c; 1 lb French, ordinary, 16@18c. Peas—Tres fine, per can, 25c; demi fine, per can, 16c; 2 lb extra, sifted, $2.00; 2 lb Early June, $1.25@1.35; 2 lb Marrow, standard brand, $1.10; 2 lb soaked, 57c. String Beans—2 lb high grade refugee, 90c; 2 lb Golden Wax beans, 75c; 2 lb string beans, 70c. Lima Beans—2 lb soaked, 75c; Boston Baked Beans—3 lb Lewis, $1.65; Crown brand, $1.50. Sweet Potatoes—3 lb New Jersey, $1.60; Daisy, $1.35. Pumpkin—3 lb new pumpkin, 95c.

FISH—Mackerel, No. 1 shore, hlf bbls, $8.00; bloaters, hlf bbls, $18.00; white fish, hlf bbls, $7.00; trout, hlf bbls, $5.50; family white fish, $3.00; salmon, $8.50; 1 lb mackerel (herring), $1.00@1.10; 1 lb finan haddies, $1.75; 2 lb lobsters, $2.90@3.00; 1 lb lobsters, $2.75@3.00; 1 lb Alaska salmon, Aleut, $1.60; 2 lb oysters, 10 oz, Baltimore Peerless, $1.85; 1 lb oysters, 5 oz, Baltimore Peerless, $1.10; 2 lb select, 12 oz, Peerless, $2.35; 1 lb clams, little necks, $1.25; 2 lb clams, little necks, $2.10; ¼ lb sardines, imported, per case 100s, $11@16.00; ½ lb sardines, imported, per case 100s, $15.00@20.00; ½ lb imported boneless sardines, 26c; ¼ lb sardines, American, per 100s, French style, $4.50@5.00; ½ lb sardines, American, per case 100s, French style, $7.50@8.00; ¾ lb sardines, mustard, per case 50s, $4.00@4.25; imported key sardines, $13.00.

CODFISH—Extra Georges, new, 5¾c; Grand Bank, new, 4½c; Turkey cod, large middle, 8¼c; silver 2 lb blocks, 6½c; snow white, 2 lb bricks, 7½c; snow white, crates 12-5 lb boxes, 7¾c; Iceland halibut, 11c; medium scaled herring, 25c; No. 1 scaled herring, 22c; domestic Holland herring, 55c; Hamburg spiced herring, $1.50; Russian sardines, 75c; Russian sardines, plain, 55c; imported Holland herring, Crown brand, 80c; do, fancy milkers, 90c.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA—21@37c per lb; German chickory, red, 8c.

OILS—Kerosene—P. W., 10c; W. W., 12½c; headlight, 13c; gasoline, 13c; lard, No. 1, 44c; No. 2 40c; salad oil, $1.25@9.00 per dozen.

SUGARS—Cut loaf, 8c; cutloaf, cubes, 7½c; standard, powdered, 7⅝c; XXXX, powdered, 7⅝c; granulated, standard, 7@7¼c; confectioners' A, 6⅝c; white extra C, 6⅛c; extra C Neb, 6c; amber 5⅞c.

SOAPS—Castile, mottled, per lb, 8@10c; do, white, per lb, 13@15c.

CANNED MEATS—1 lb lunch tongue, $2.60; $1.90@2.00; 1 lb salmon, Cook's Inlet, Arctic brand, fine, $1.75; 1 lb Cuttings Cocktail, very fine, $2.00; 2 lb salmon, Columbia river, 2 lb lunch tongue, $4.75; 1 lb corned beef, $1.20; 2 lb corned beef, $2.05; 6 lb corned beef, $6.50; 14 lb corned beef, $14.00; 2 lb boneless pigs feet, $2.25; 1 lb English brawn, $1.20; 2 lb English brawn, $2.00; 6 lb English brawn, $6.50; 1 lb compressed ham, $1.75; 2 lb compressed ham, $2.75; 1 lb chipped beef, $2.00.

LYE—$1.75@4.50.

GINGER—Jamaica, ½ pints, $1.00 per doz.

CHEESE—Young Americas full cream, 11c; factory twins, 11@12½c; off grades, 7@8c; Van Rossen Edam, $11.50 per doz; sap sago, 23c; brick, 12½c; limburger, 11c; domestic Swiss, 13@14c.

WRAPPING PAPER—Straw, per lb, 1½@2½c; rag, 2½c; manilla, B, 5@6¼c; No. 1, 7c.

BAGS—Union square, 35 per cent off list.

SALT—Dairy, 280 lbs in bbl, bulk, $2.10; best grade, 60, 5s, $2.30; best grade, 100, 3s, $2.40; best grade, 28, 10s, $2.20; rock salt, crushed, $1.80; dairy salt, Ashton, 56 lb bags, 85c; bulk, 224 lb bags, $3.25; common, in bbls, $1.25.

FARINACEOUS GOODS—Barley, 3½@4c; farina, 4½c; peas, 3c; oatmeal, 2¾@6c; macaroni, 10c; vermicelli, 10c; rice, 4@6½c; sago and tapioca, 6@7c; lima beans, 6c.

COFFEE—Roasted—Arbuckle's Ariosa, 24⅜c; McLaughlin's XXXX, 24⅜c; German, 24⅜c; Dilworth, 24½c; Alaroma, 24⅜c.

HEMP TWINE—Heavy, 14c; medium, 16c; light, 17c; 18 H. C., 20c; 24, 20c; 36, 19c; 48, 17c; broom twines, colored 30c.

MATTRESS TWINE—Very fine, 40c; fine, 38c; medium, 35c.

SAIL TWINE—Very fine flax, 33c; fine flax, 29c; fine cotton, 23c; Calcutta hemp, 14c.

SALSODA—1⅞@2¼c per lb.

STARCH—4½@8c per lb.

STOVE POLISH—$2.00@5.87 per gross.

BROOMS—4 tie, $2.60; 3 tie, $2.20; stables, $3.80; common, $1.50@1.75.

BAGS—Am., per 100, $17.00; Lewiston, per 100, $17.00.

NUTS—Almonds, 15c; Brazils, 14c; filberts, 12½c; pecans, 11c; walnuts, 12½c; peanut cocks, 8½c; roasted 11c; Tennessee peanuts, 7c.

SPICES—Whole, per lb—Allspice, 10c; Cassia, China, 8c; cloves, Penang, 24c; nutmegs No. 1, 75c; pepper, 18@19c.

DRUGS (Grocers')—Per lb—Borax, 10c; copperas, 2½c; Bay leaves, 15c; glue, 19c; epsom salts, 4c; glauber salts, 3c; sulphur, 5c; blue vitrol, 9c; alum, 4c; tartaric acid, 48c; rosin, 2c; saltpeter, absolutely pure, 10c; gum camphor, 2 lbs in box, 1 oz cakes, 33c; hops, ¼ and ½ lb packages, 20c; sage, ¼ and ½ lb packages, 15c; madder, 12c; saltpeter, 10c; indigo, 3 lb and 5 lb boxes, S F, 65@70c; indigo, 3 lb and 5 lb boxes, Madras, 75c; sealing wax, 25 lb boxes, red, 3½c; sealing wax, 25 lb boxes, white, 4c.

COFFEE—Green—Fancy old golden Rio, 24c; fancy old peaberry, 23½c; Rio, choice to fancy, 23c; Rio, prime, 21c; Rio, good, 20c; Mocha, 28c; Java, fancy Mandehling, 28c; Java, good interior, 24c; African, 21c.

ROPE—Manilla rope, 14½c basis; sisal rope, 11½c; cotton rope, 16c; new process, 8½c.

COTTON TWINE—Bibb, very fine, 3 or 4 ply, 22c; fine, 20c; Daisy, 18c.

OLIVES—Quarts, per doz, $3.75; pints, per doz., $2.25; bulk, per gal., 94c.

Dry Goods.

CARPET WARP—Bibb, white, 18½c; colored, 21½c.

BATTS—Standard, 8c; gem, 10c; beauty 12½c; boone, 14c; peerless, case, $7.50.

CORSET JEANS—Boston, 7½c; Androscoggin, 7½c; Kearsarge, 7½c; Rockport, 6½c; Conestoga, 6½c.

TICKS—Oakland, A, 7½c; International YY, 8c; Shetucket, S, 8½c; Warren, No. 870, 16c; Berwick, BA, 18c; Acme, 13c; York, 30 inch, 12½c; York, 32 inch, 13½c; Swift River, 8c; Thorndike, OO, 8½c; Thorndike, EF, 8½c; Thorndike, 120, 9½c; Thorndike XX, 15c; Cordis No. 5, 9½c; Cordis No. 4, 10½c.

KENTUCKY JEANS—Memorial, 15c; Glenwood, 20c; Ky. Star, 35c; Hercules, 18c; Empire, 25c; Cottswold, 27½c; Melville, 25c; Bang-up, 27½c.

CRASH—Stevens' B, 5½c; Stevens' A, 7c; bleached, 8c; Stevens' P, 7½c; bleached, 8½c; Stevens' N, 8½c; bleached, 10½c; Stevens SRT, 11½c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Table oil cloth, $2.50; table oil cloth, marble, $2.50; plain Holland, 9½c; dado Holland, 12½c.

FLANNEL—White—Queeche No. 2, ¾ inch 37½c; Queeche, No. 3, ¾ inch, 32½c; Anawan, 32½c; Windsor, 22½c; red—C, 24 inch, 15½c; E, 24 inch, 21½c; GG, 24 inch, 20c; H A F, ¾ inch, 25c; J R F, ¾ inch, 27c; G, ¾ inch, 25c.

DENIMS—Amoskeag, 9 oz, 16½c; Everett, 7 oz, 13c; York, 7 oz, 13c; Haymaker, 8½c; Jaffrey XX, 12c; Jaffrey XXX, 12½c; Beaver Creek AA, 11½c; Beaver Creek BB, 10½c; Beaver Creek CC, 9c.

PRINTS—Dress—Charter Oak, 5½c; Ramapo, 4½c; Lodi, 5½c; Allen, 6c; Richmond, 6c; Windsor, 6½c; Eddystone, 6½c; Pacific, 6½c.

GINGHAM—Plunket checks, 6½c; Whittenton, 6½c; York, 6½c; Normandi dress, 8½c; Calcutta dress, 7½c; Renfrew dress, 8½@12½c.

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