The Reflector.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1892.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

S. R. Wolfe was up from Hope.

W. Swayze and wife were up from Hope.

V. P. Wilson is down from Denver visiting his family.

W. M. Sherwood went to Kansas City at noon to the Lutheran synod.

Mrs. Simon Shockey and Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Shockey are home from their Pennsylvania trip.

Miss Nettie McCoy left this evening for Seattle, Wash., where she will make her home in the future.

G. W. Stewart, one of Dickinson's most successful farmers, was a pleasant caller on REFLECTOR headquarters.

W. C. Huston, one of Liberty township's leading farmers, was in the city with his family on a shopping tour.

Ed. Sherwood and family, who have been visiting Mr. Sherwood's brothers in the county, left for their home in Beatrice, Neb., at noon.

M. C. Linscott spoke at Dillon last night and goes to Banner City tonight, Carlton Thursday night. He is doing good work for the Republican ticket.

Lew Potter, the jolly miller of the Woodbine Roller Mills, is spending a few days in the city while some changes are being made in the machinery of the mill.

Hon. Randolph Hatfield, Republican candidate for elector at large, was in the city on his way up to Northwest Kansas. He says it is only a question of the size of the Republican majority.

J. E. Brewer received a telegram this morning announcing the serious illness of his mother who is visiting in Osage City. Mr. Brewer drove across the county to catch the Missouri Pacific train.

Prof. and Mrs. D. F. Shirk, of Chapman, were in the city over Sunday. Mr. Shirk's candidacy for county superintendent is increasing in favor daily and it is only a question of the size of his majority now.

H. J. Hodge left last night for Chicago. Mrs. Hodge joins him at Kansas City, as do Misses Grace and Nina Hodge, when the whole party will go on to take in the dedication exercises of the World's Fair.

RECENT REFLECTIONS.

—Enterprise's great Burton rally Saturday night will be a daisy.

—County Attorney Cranston was at Junction City's much advertised Peoples Party rally yesterday and says only a "fair" crowd was present.

—Huldah Myers, of the old Merchant's hotel, was arrested last night on a charge of selling liquor. It seems a little small in the officers to arrest a woman on such a charge when—well, it seems small, that's all.

—Unless other arrangements interfere the Republicans will have their last meeting of the campaign in Abilene on the evening of November 7, when Hon. J. R. Burton and Hon. E. C. Little will be the orators.

—If anyone doubts the validity of Mrs. Lease's interview they may satisfy themselves by talking with County Attorney Cranston. He saw her last week and has openly stated about town that she told him practically the same things.

—The Populists had a meeting at Herington Monday night. There were present 15 people—8 Republicans, 5 Democrats and 2 Peoples Partyites. Judge Allen and R. S. Osborne, candidate for Secretary of State, were the speakers.

—There was a somewhat uncomplimentary support of Mr. Cooke last evening from Herington. A special train was run over the Rock Island and at Herington there boarded it 13 Democrats, 3 Peoples Partyites and 10 Republicans.

Gallant Young Ladies.

E. C. Little addressed a big rally yesterday at Clyde, making as usual a magnificent address. A leading feature of the meeting was the presence of the Young Ladies' Burton club, of Concordia, composed of the finest young ladies of Concordia. They are strictly in earnest and marched in the parade for two miles, with a banner carried at the head of the club. The people of Abilene extend congratulations to Concordia's handsome young ladies and are glad to see them working in so good a cause.

Washington, Kansas, also has a Young Ladies' Burton club organized.

ABRAM L. STONER.

AUCTIONEER.

Will cry sales in Dickinson and surrounding counties at reasonable rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. Postoffice address Abilene, Kansas.

Residence: Section 21 Cheever township, 10 miles due north of this place.

An appointment book will be at Pizle & Fisher's store, Abilene, where date can be arranged.

GLICK'S HUMOR.

Grim and Ghastly Was Last Night's Aggregation.

There was a funny meeting in the courtroom last night. The room was filled and ex-Gov. Glick made the opening address. Glick is in the fusion deal and will "git" something if it succeeds. He makes a remarkable exhibition in his speeches. When he used to make whiskey speeches, he rambled along pretty well, but now whiskey don't go and poor old Glick tangled up in a reckless and unreliable mesh of tariff figures and trying to ride a Peoples Party mule and Democratic horse at the same time was a sight for the gods. The audience hardly knew whether to pity or laugh at his blundering arguments. He was particularly solicitous for the poor farmer and made a great point that the corn crop of 1885 was worth more though less in quantity than that of 1890. As the latter was sold in a lower tariff average period, the argument was quite wabbly from a free trade standpoint. But the fun came in with the Peoples Partyites. When Glick would lash the Republicans the adherents of both other parties yelled; then when the speaker would wind up by saying, "We will elect that grand old, etc., etc., Grover Cleveland," only the Democrats would yell and the Populists would look around and in a dazed way wonder where they were at. It was very funny. Hon. S. G. Cooke was to have made a straight out Democratic speech, but Glick talked the audience nearly out of the room before Cooke got a chance. It was a mean trick, but it effectually shut off straight out Democratic speaking. Cooke spoke but a few minutes.

POOR OLD JOHN.

Only Remnants of Davis Left After the Debate.

The only time John Davis has been forced to debate with J. R. Burton was at Gypsum City yesterday. There were about 1,200 people present and Davis at his own urgent request was given opening and closing.

His first speech was made up entirely of reading extracts from Logan's 1891 speech and from English authors.

Burton took the floor amid applause and for one hour and a quarter carried the audience with him in his magnificent address. He took up John Davis' own record and showed before his face that the old man has been insincere and a demagogue throughout his political career. He showed that Davis had falsified the records and asked why the new party is fusing with an old party that it considers corrupt. Mr Burton was applauded at nearly every sentence and the audience actually felt sorry for his opponent.

Davis was so bewildered that he could hardly get through the closing fifteen minutes. He stammered talked generally and did not deny or answer a single argument of Mr. Burton.

It was a great day for the Republicans and the only thing we have to regret is that Davis will not debate (?) with Burton every day until election.

Might Have Been Fatal.

What might have be a fatal accident occurred late yesterday afternoon in front of Hollar's bakery. A Mr Jacoby, hauling wood, took up the hatchway in the sidewalk and left it open while he went to drive up his team. John Cramer's little daughter, aged about 7, came along and fell through, dropping 9 feet to the bottom of the cellar. She was badly bruised and frightened but no bones were broken and it is not thought serious results will follow.

A Horse at a Bargain.

I will sell my riding and driving pony cheap. Only $25.

H. W. WILSON,
At REFLECTOR office.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will sell to the highest bidder on the premises 4 miles south and 2 east of Abilene and 2 miles north of Belle Springs creamery and one mile west on the northwest ¼ quarter of section 12, Newborn township, on Wednesday, Nov. 2, 1892, commencing at 10 o'clock sharp, the following personal property: 4 head of horses, consisting of 1 mare, 9 years old, mare 5 years old, three-year old driving horse, 2-year-old colt; 50 head of cattle, consisting of 15 good choice milk cows, 8 head of 2-year-old steers, 10 head yearlings, 7 head of 2 year-old heifers, 2 bulls, 2 year-old, one yearling red Poland, 10 spring calves. Farm implements, consisting of Deering twine binder, buckeye mowing machine, corn planter, new hay rake, cultivator, lumber wagon 2 sets double harness, spring wagon, good as new. Household goods. Terms: Sums under $10 cash, over $10 twelve months will be given on approved notes with interest if paid when due. If not paid when due 10 per cent from date. No property to be moved until settled for.

W. L. HOLTON,
J. N. BURTON, Auctioneer.

ABILENE MARKETS.

ABILENE, KAS., October 20, 1892

Butter good	10
Eggs per doz	16
Young chickens per lb alive	8
Turkeys per lb alive	9
Potatoes	80
Flour per 100 lbs	2 00 @ 2 50
Hogs per 100 lbs	4 50 @ 4 70
Corn per 100 lbs	1 50 @ 2 00
Steers per 100 lbs	2 00 @ 2 25
Wheat, No. 3, spring	52
Wheat, No. 3, soft	50
Wheat No. 2, hard	50
Wheat, No. 3	48
Corn	30
Rye	35
Oats	25

DR. PRICE'S Cream Baking Powder.

The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.

Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

HAREM TRAFFIC.

Sensational Disclosures and Arrests in Austria.

GIRLS ABDUCTED AND DECOYED.

Many Scores Obtained for Turkish Harems By a Gang of Men and Women Operating in Galicia—Twenty-seven Awaiting Trial.

VIENNA, Oct. 19.—Much has been said and written regarding the sale of girls to the harems of the east, but it has not been generally believed that any such customs obtained in Europe. Considerable of a sensation has been caused by the discovery that there has existed for a long time in Austrian Galicia a regularly organized gang of kidnapers, who have made it their business to supply the demand for young women for the harems of the wealthy Turks in Constantinople. This gang, composed of men and women, were making large sums of money through their traffic in young girls. They would visit the various towns in Galicia and make the acquaintance of the prettiest and most shapely girls. Then they would hold out to them in glowing colors the money and fine clothes to be had, the lives of leisure to be led if they would go to Constantinople where rich men were awaiting a chance to marry them.

How many girls fell into the trap will probably never be known, but it is certain that the number is large, for since the workings of the gang have become known sixty of the victims have been released from various harems in Constantinople through the efforts of the Austrian embassy there. In some cases where the girls were particularly attractive and refused to listen to the proposals made to them, the gang did not hesitate to forcibly abduct them. Then they would be drugged and when they gained the full possession of their senses, they found themselves immured within harem walls, doomed to a fate worse than death. Their language was not understood and their appeals for release fell on deaf ears. Some of the stories told by the released girls regarding their treatment by their masters, are horrible.

As soon as the facts became known to the authorities they began to search for the members of the gang and before long they had twenty-seven persons in custody. They are now awaiting trial at Lemberg, the capital of Austrian Galicia, and it is expected that many of their victims will testify against them.

WHITELAW REID'S LETTER.

The Republican Nominee Accepts the Honor and Supports the Platform.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Following is the letter of acceptance of Whitelaw Reid, republican candidate for vice president:

Hon. W. T. Durbin, Anderson, Ind.:

Dear Sir: When the nomination with which the national convention had honored me was formally announced by your committee, I accepted it at once. In doing so I accepted also the principles set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention as the basis of the appeal to popular suffrage.

To do other, or less than this, is, to an honorable man, an impossibility. A political party is an association of citizens, seeking to have the government conducted in accordance with its views and presenting candidates whom it strives to elect for that purpose. To accept its nomination without intending to carry out its principles would be as dishonorable and as criminal as to procure goods under false pretenses.

There will be no misunderstanding as to the purposes of the republican party in this contest, and no doubt as to the attitude of its candidates. What it intends it has set forth in language that cannot be mistaken, and they will strive by all the lawful means in their power to enforce its plainly expressed will.

Swindling Farmers.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Oct. 19.—Several swindlers have been operating extensively among the farmers north of here and have reaped a rich harvest. A man would appear at a farm house and representing himself as a special agent sent out by the government, would get the farmer to sign a "corn report." The report afterwards turns up in the shape of a promissory note for $50 or $100 which the stranger has sold to a local bank or note shaver and which the farmer is compelled to pay. A score or more farmers are known to have been caught with most of the county yet to be heard from.

Missouri Presbyterians.

KANSAS, CITY, Mo., Oct. 19.—The Missouri synod of the northern general assembly of the Presbyterian church opened its session last night at the First Presbyterian church, on Tenth street and Forrest avenue. This meeting of the Missouri synod will be of considerable importance as several steps will be taken which have been in contemplation for sometime and the need of which has been felt in the Presbyterian synod.

Cleveland Switchmen May Strike.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 19.—The 400 switchmen employed in the yards of the different railroads centering in Cleveland will present a bill of grievance to the different officials, and unless they are agreed to at once there will be a strike. Higher wages and shorter hours are demanded. The railroad officials declare that they will not entertain the propositions of the yardmen and a general tie-up is looked for.

Political Union.

MAIDSTONE, Ont., Oct. 19.—At a large meeting to discuss the future of Canada, held here under the auspices of the Patrons of Industry, a resolution requesting the government to take a plebiscite upon the question of which form of government is the most suitable for Canada, was carried unanimously. A vote taken showed that political union with the United States was most popular with the meeting.

The Way Miles Looks at It.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—Gen. Miles has taken no action on Gov. Humphrey's request for troops to go to Coffeyville. Miles can do nothing in the matter and has no authority to order United States troops to Coffeyville. Gov. Humphrey's application should have been made to President Harrison, who is the only one having authority to grant the request.

Kansas Equal Suffrage Association.

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 19.—The first annual fair of the Kansas Equal Suffrage association opened in Topeka last night and will continue until Thursday night. Addresses were made by Miss Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Laura M. Johns.

Kansas Red Men.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Oct. 19.—The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of Kansas are in session in the Red Men's hall.

ANOTHER DESERTION.

ELI PERKINS GOES BACK ON THE REPUBLICANS.

He Tells Why He and MacVeagh and Gresham Are Against Harrison—Some Very Interesting Reading—"We Are Democrat," Says Eli.

At a recent Republican meeting Eli Perkins read the following letter:

Thomas H. Carter, Chairman Republican Committee:

DEAR SIR—Below I give the reasons why Wayne MacVeagh, Judge Gresham and I desert Harrison and protection, and come out for noble Grover Cleveland and free trade:

We are against Harrison because he is an honest Christian; because he is for temperance, and for twenty years has been a Christian vestryman, and twice a day bows down in family prayer.

We are against Harrison because he drew his sword for the republic in 1861, while noble Grover Cleveland bravely staid at home and hired a substitute and paid him with the money earned by hanging criminals.

We are down on Harrison because he did not desert the nation, as did the noble Democratic party, with secession in the senate, theft in the war department, bankruptcy in the treasury and treason in the field.

We are a Democrat.

We are against Harrison and the Republican party because they freed 4,000,000 slaves in 1863 because they made them citizens and gave them the right to vote for the nation for which they fought, and because if these infamous Republicans were once in power they'd honestly count these freedmen's votes and stop a noble Democrat from holding by fraud the presidential office.

We are a Democrat.

We are opposed to Harrison and protection because the English aristocracy hate them worse than they hate an Irish patriot, and because if Harrison remains our president he will watch the tariff and see that it protects our workingmen.

We are a Democrat.

We are down on the Republican party for saving the republic when seventeen Democratic states trod down our flag; down on the Republican party for slaughtering 100,000 free trade rebel Democrats, and down on Lincoln Grant and Garfield—yes, and Logan, Hale Conkling—for making England give up Mason and Slidell, spit on that rebel flag, and reverently chase the stars and stripes.

We are a Democrat.

We are down on Harrison because he killed Mills' English tariff bill for lowering the wages of our northern workmen; down on him because he says he'll keep the Chinese out, and hold back ignorant paupers coming in to oust our high priced workmen of the north.

We are down on Harrison because he will keep such copperheads as Thurman, Ad Stevenson and Daniel Voorhees out; because we love these noble Democrats, who, when we were soldiering, cursed old Abe Lincoln and stabbed us in the back.

We are a Democrat.

We are for Cleveland and free trade because all our ex-secessionists are for them; because with free trade our mills will stop and starving European workmen will make again our silk and tin, unless our Yankee workmen work, like them, for pauper pay.

We are for Cleveland because he kicked the Yankee soldiers, vetoed 600 pension bills and sent the crippled veterans back to starve or fill the poorhouse, and down on Harrison because he would not turn his back on helpless comrades with arms shot off while holding up the stars and stripes.

We are a Democrat.

We are for Cleveland because England wants him, and because he favors building up great English industries by breaking down American manufacturers; because he wants the Yankee workmen to live on English pay, and because he wants the free trade south to ship direct from England and kill our Yankee workmen in the north.

We are for Cleveland and free trade because every rebel who shot into our flag is for them. I am a Democrat for free trade and against the Yankee workingmen because Jeff Davis was, and Beauregard and every old slave driver of the south are.

We are a Democrat.

Yes, we're down on Harrison because he wants our honest silver dollar good as gold, and because he makes us pay high wages here at home, when we could buy so cheap from starving paupers on the other side.

We love Grover Cleveland because he weeps and cries "Reform the ballot," then squelches a million freemen's ballots in the south, but I am down on Harrison because he wants every Union loving freeman, black or white, to cast his honest vote, when he knows so well an honest count will break the Democratic south and stop another president by fraud. Yours truly,

ELI PERKINS,
Harrison Deserter, No. 32.

Grover—I believe in liberal pensions—won't you vote for me?

G. A. R.—Not much! I shall never give you the chance to kick me again.—New York Recorder.

Harrison and the Farmers.

The earnest work of President Harrison's administration in behalf of the 5,000,000 farmers of the country has been shown at every step, but in no way more pointedly than by the opening of markets abroad for their hogs and cattle. When the Harrison administration came into power it found the farmers restricted in their commerce by prolonged quarantine against live stock and restrictions and absolute prohibition against their pork products. This meant the loss of a market amounting to from $25,000,000 to $30,000,000 a year.

The department of agriculture, however, took vigorously hold of the matter and by establishing, through the co-operation of a Republican congress, a system of inspection of cattle and meats, the markets of all Europe were again opened to our meats. In two years 60,000 herds of cattle were inspected and pleuro-pneumonia stamped out, a system of thorough inspection of meats established and the European governments forced, as a matter of justice to the United States and to their own people, to again admit freely the meats and live stock of the farmers of this country.

Since Sept. 1, 1891, Germany, Denmark, Italy, Austria, France and Spain have removed the restrictions against American pork, making a market for 50,000,000 pounds of that product of the American farmer. The improvement in the cattle trade is estimated as adding $25,000,000 to the annual value of this feature of the American farmers' production. The new markets opened in South and Central America for farm products will also add millions of dollars to the receipts of American farmers.

CHAIRMAN CARTER'S WARNING.

Democratic Success Means the Reversal of Our Entire Business System.

The people of this country are called upon to say whether they desire to substitute the policy of free trade for the policy of protection; to substitute the wildcat state banking system for the present reliable currency; to abandon the shipping policy and the trade treaties known as reciprocity. There should be no doubt about the result. This is not a free trade country. The people do not favor without warranty. They are in favor of reciprocity. They desire the merchant marine of the United States re-established, and are opposed to free trade and bad money and the reactionary policy of the Democratic party.

The common sense of the people stands as a bulwark opposed to any policy which by any possibility may result in hurling the nation down from its present prosperous condition into commercial chaos, industrial distress and financial ruin.

I think the people understand that both branches of congress would necessarily be Democratic in the event of President Harrison's defeat. We cannot lose the presidency and save either the senate or the house.

We are therefore confronted with what must seem to the ordinary citizen as an appalling proposition—to promptly and absolutely revise the policies under which our present prosperous condition has been brought into existence.—Chairman Carter.

"No! No Soldier Will Vote for Cleveland."

—General Sickles.

AN ENGLISH HOWL OF ANGUISH.

Cleveland's Election the Only Hope for British Manufacturers.

The outlook for British trade is decidedly not encouraging just at present. The effect of the "stone wall" of tariff which our cousins in the United States—"a little more than kin and less than kind"—have erected around their territory avowedly to keep out British manufactures is every day becoming more disastrously apparent in this country.

Already Saltaire, that once proud model of an English industrial community, is as good as gone. The Welsh tin plate industry is ruined, and the plush trade of Huddersfield is about to be transferred bodily across the Atlantic to a point within the tariff wall. The cotton trade of Lancashire is so depressed that no one knows what may come next, and consequently all brisk enterprise is strangled and a general feeling of apprehension prevails as regards what the morrow may bring forth. The latest evidence of the injury done to British trade by the McKinley tariff—which, while not enriching the United States population, but only the interested manufacturers, makes us on this side poor indeed—is afforded by the balance sheet of the Steel Company of Scotland, which shows a balance on the wrong side of no less than £13,000.

Undoubtedly, failing the success at the presidential polling of Mr. Cleveland, who has pledged his party to a revenue tariff, the future of British manufactures and of all the subsidiary industries depending upon them is dark indeed. No doubt the old country will pull through somehow, as she has done before, but it is to be feared that if the McKinley tariff is to be indefinitely maintained it will be at a cost in suffering and poverty which is at present impossible to estimate, and it may further involve a permanent lowering of the greatly improved standard of comfort which has been attained by the working classes of this country during the present century.—Liverpool Echo, Sept. 16.

THIEVES, MURDERERS, LIBERTINES.

Democrats Applaud the Paper Which Calls Union Soldiers These Names.

Hundreds of Democrats, and the most able in the state, including generals, admirals, captains and privates in the Confederate army, and whose names we have permission to use, have complimented and congratulated the editor of The Globe on his utterances concerning the "incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest" administration of the pension office under Republican rule. Nor was this all. They have told us when we charged that the lousy, dirty, sneaking, disreputable and damnable scoundrels who have fastened themselves upon the pension rolls of this country were murderers, thieves, incendiaries and libertines that we told the solid, honest truth.

And when we said that there were half as many thieves and men who raped and plundered the south on the pension rolls today as there were in the penitentiaries of a dozen states we only told the truth.—Durham (N. C.) Globe.

The present tariff law is not perfect, but its defects are so few in contrast with its merits that the people are entirely willing to let it stand, and certainly they will never consent to its displacement by any sort of free trade legislation. Harrison's election will preserve the protective system. That's the point.

M'KINLEY ON WILDCATS.

He Has a Word or Two to Say About State Bank Notes.

Governor McKinley in a recent address spoke briefly of the Democratic proposition to return to the use of state bank currency and said:

Let me give you in the briefest manner possible the condition of state bank money on Dec. 1, 1859, as shown by Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List, to which I now refer. The first announcement that greets you is with respect to "the counterfeit 50s and 100s of the Philadelphia bank," with this warning in bold type, "Look out for them.' Then follows the announcement, "Seventy-nine new counterfeits have been put in circulation within the last month, three being of issues of Pennsylvania banks." On the 1st of December, 1859, Philadelphia had twenty-one banks, all at par with the exception of the Bank of Pensylvania, which was at a discount of 65 per cent., and nearly all, if not all, of their issues were counterfeited.

There were eighty-one country banks, so called, in the state of Pennsylvania. Of these the notes of only twenty-one were at par, those of one being unsalable and those of the other fifty-nine at a discount ranging from a half of 1 per cent. to 90 per cent. In respect to the state of Arkansas the statement is made that all the banks are "uncertain." In Alabama there were seven banks, six at a discount of 2 per cent. and the other at 1 per cent. In Delaware there were ten banks, nine at par and one at a half of 1 per cent. discount. In the District of Columbia there were six banks, five at a half of 1 per cent. discount, and the other at 1 per cent. discount. In Georgia there were thirty-one banks, all of them at a discount ranging from a half of 1 per cent. to 10 per cent. One of them is quoted with the warning "Don't buy," and the notes of two are unsalable.

During the past nine months business failures in the United States (South Dakota excluded, owing to a state law practically prohibiting the collection of the information), which have been strictly mercantile or industrial in character, not omitting those of banking institutions, but eliminating carefully those of all other descriptions, have aggregated 7,578, a total which does not vary materially from the like total for nine months of 1883, nine years ago, and which is smaller than the total number of business failures throughout the country during nine months of any preceding year since 1883, with the exception of 1887, when the total was 6,958, and 1888, when the aggregate was 7,330. As compared with nine months of 1891 the reduction in the total number of business failures is 1,528, or 17 per cent., and as compared with a like portion of 1890 the falling away is 200, or less than 3 per cent.—Bradstreet's.

Can Any Good Thing Come Out of Nazareth?

The prompt and intelligent action of President Harrison with the object of protecting the country from the importation of disease by sea has been received with unanimous approval in the United States.—New York Times.

IT'S THE PRICE!

There's NO SORCERY in the mere words

"BLANKET SALE"

To account for its Wonderful Success,

To explain the presence of so many buyers.

The Secret, The Spell, The Charm, } IS THE PRICE!

The Surprising, Satisfying, Pleasure Giving Prices.

There's thrift and profit and dollars saved for you to buy your Blankets at the

Red Front Dry Goods Store,

HAZLETT BLOCK.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 18.

CATTLE—Receipts, 6,861; calves, 273; shipped yesterday, 3,346; calves, 331. The market was strong for good cattle, others dull and unchanged throughout. The following are representative sales

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.

20	1,461	$4.70	23	1,214	$4.20
24	1,349	3.90	43	1,237	3.91
32	1,279	3.80	29	1,259	3.70
17	1,118	3.25	21	1,143	3.25

COWS AND HEIFERS

9	1,016	$2.10	8	913	$2.05
21	1,002	2.00	43	826	1.90
18	833	1.85	14	678	1.60
23	895	1.50			

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

13	1,039	$2.15	17	806	$1.65

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

54	919	$2.25	303	651	$1.70
39	638	1.80	6	793	1.60

STOCKERS AND FEEDERS

50	1,079	$3.00	12 west	926	$3.45
27	711	2.10	7 west	1,011	2.45

MIXED.

1 c & c	@	$34.00	11 clvs	@	$9.00
9 clvs	@	7.00	1 bull	1,400	1.00

Hogs—Receipts, 8,011; shipped yesterday, 219. Hogs opened 10c higher mostly sold 5@10c higher, weakened and closed at yesterday's prices. The following are representative sales:

68	278	$5.50	47	265	$5.50	60	231 $5.50
58	279	5.45	45	238	5.45	27	198 5.45
72	273	5.42½	46	236	5.40	25	262 5.40
33	290	5.40	57	253	5.40	62	230 5.40
75	251	5.40	83	300	5.40	50	290 5.37½
64	217	5.40	117	263	5.35	23	235 5.37½
38	218	5.35	68	232	5.35	27	229 5.37½
83	197	5.35	75	261	5.35	87	201 5.35
34	200	5.32½	60	199	5.32½	41	201 5.32½
114	199	5.32½	91	197	5.32½	71	240 5.30
67	216	5.30	74	200	5.30	64	258 5.30
115	224	5.27½	96	199	5.27½	68	193 5.27½
19	258	5.25	16	148	5.25	32	178 5.25
80	193	5.25	88	209	5.25	68	214 5.25
78	190	5.25	84	195	5.25	75	189 5.25
72	246	5.25	61	231	5.25	66	208 5.25
16	256	5.25	81	194	5.25	80	183 5.20
59	177	5.20	62	169	5.20	66	183 5.20

Sheep—Receipts, 2,961; no shipments. Receipts were mostly Texas sheep which were dull. Native muttons and lambs were wanted, active and strong. The following are representative sales:

40 lambs	90	$5.50	30 lambs	79	$5.50
77 lambs	71	5.40	140 sts	72	3.25

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; official yesterday, 18,959; shipments yesterday, 8,800; left over, about 1,500; quality a little better. Market active and firm; prices 5@10c higher. Sales ranged at $5.10@5.70 for light; $5.10@5.30 for rough packing; $5.10@5.75 for mixed; $5.25@5.80 for heavy packing and shipping lots; pigs, $4.25@5.55.

Cattle—Receipts, 12,000; official yesterday, 20,909; shipments yesterday, 3,078. Market quiet and prices steady.

Sheep—Receipts, 8,000; official yesterday, 9,469; shipments yesterday, 7,999. Market fairly active and prices unchanged.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market barely steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,500. Market stronger; heavy, $5.30@5.45; mixed, $5.10@5.35; yorkers, $5.40@5.50. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market steady.

Kansas City Grain Market.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 18.—Hard wheat sold by sample early to-day at the same prices as yesterday but prices were ¼c lower at the close. A few small lots of No. 2 hard out of store were bought at 68c river, to go to New Orleans. No. 2 red was steady, but low grades, both hard and soft wheat, sold slowly and were ¼ to 1c lower from the very start.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, old, 58c; new, 56½@60½c; No. 3 hard wheat, old, 56½c; new, 54@56c; No. 4 hard wheat, old, 47@49c; new, 53@55c; rejected hard wheat, 40@44c. No. 2 red wheat, 62@65c; No. 3 red wheat, old, 56@58c; new, 56@61c; No. 4 red wheat, 50@56c.

Corn was very weak, mixed corn especially, which sold ¼ to 1c lower than the prices quoted yesterday. Some late sales yesterday were made at 31c. Local demand was very small. Shippers took most of the offerings, which were fairly large despite the small receipts. Closing cash prices were: No. 2 white, 35½@36½c; No. 3 white, 34½@34½c; No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c; No. 3 mixed, 33½@34c; No. 4 mixed, quoted nominally at 31c; no grade, quoted nominally at 32c. Shippers paid 41c Memphis and 38½c Mississippi river for mixed corn.

Oats were weak. There was next to no demand for white oats. Cash prices were: No. 3 mixed, 26@26½c; No. 3, 25@25½c; No. 4, 24@24½c; No. 2 white sold at 28@29c; No. 3 white, 27@27½c.

Rye was weak. No. 2 rye sold at 52c river; No. 3, 50c; rejected, 49c.

Flaxseed, firm; 97@99c, according to billing on the basis of pure; small lots 2c less.

Bran steady; 54@55c, according to billing, 100-lb sacks.

Hay—Receipts, 16 cars; market firmer. Quotations are: Timothy, choice, $8.50; good, $7.50@8.00; clover, mixed, $6.00@7.00 per ton; fancy prairie, new, $7.00; good to choice, $6.50@6.50; low grade, $4.00@5.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

Oct. 18.	Opened	High'st	Low'st	Closing
Wh't—Oct	73½	73½	73⅜	73⅜
Dec	75⅜	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜
May	80⅜	80⅜	80⅛	80⅛
Corn—Oct	42	42⅛	42	42
Dec	42⅜	42⅜	42⅛	42⅛
May	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
Oats—Oct	29⅛	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞
Dec	31	31	30½	30½
May	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Pork—Oct	11 90	11 90	11 65	11 82½
Nov	11 95	11 95	11 65	11 85
Jan	13 25	13 25	12 92½	13 10
Lard—Oct	8 50	8 60	8 50	8 62½
Nov	7 90	7 90	7 80	7 85
Jan	7 42½	7 45	7 35	7 37½
Ribs—Oct	10 37½	10 37½	10 27½	10 27½
Nov	7 52½	7 55	7 45	7 45
Jan	6 87½	6 87½	6 72½	6 77½

St. Louis Grain.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—Wheat, receipts, 141,000 bu; shipments, 9,000 bu; corn, receipts, 5,000 bu; shipments, none; oats, receipts, none; shipments, none; rye, receipts, none; shipments, none; barley, receipts, none; shipments, none.