# THE M'COOK TRIBUNE.

**F. M. KIMMELL, Publisher.**

McCOOK, : : : NEB.


# STATE NEWS.

## NEBRASKA MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

—Frank W. Spencer of Plattsmouth has been adjudged insane.

—The sum of $80,000 was paid out for corn at Manley last month.

—It has been decided to put in a system of waterworks at Friend.

—Gov. Thayer will deliver an address in Kearney on decoration day.

—George A. Murphy has been reappointed city attorney of Beatrice.

—The Hitchcock county fair will be held on Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1891.

—Quite a damaging prairie fire recently visited portions of Wheeler county.

—Four botanists from the state university are in Sioux county searching for specimens.

—A young farmer in Five Points precinct, Sioux county, beat his horse to death with a club.

—Farfield business men have decided on having a Fourth of July celebration at that place.

—W. E. Neal, a wealthy resident of Falls City, died last week of heart disease at the age of 65 years.

—A Lincoln boomer thinks there are 500 cottages in course of construction in that city at the present time.

—At the recent session of the Nebraska business men all the officers were re-elected for another term.

—The state has furnished sufficient sugar beet seed to plant ten quarter lots to farmers in the vicinity of Norfolk.

—B. Whitmer, a farmer living near Tilden, cut from his field May 9 a stock of alfalfa which measured 18 inches in length.

—Several Furnas county farmers will compete in the quarter acre sugar beet contest for which the state fair offers a premium.

—Work has been commenced on the scaffold in the Dodge county jail on which Shepperd and Furst will be executed the 5th of June.

—Judge Kinkaid decided in a Sioux county case that the improvements on a homestead should not be assessed for the purposes of taxation.

—A. J. Brown of Crookston presented the editor of the Valentine Republican with a petrifaction supposed to be that of a very large snake.

—A team which Mrs. J. M. Stone was driving at Newhaka ran away and threw her out of the buggy against a wire fence, inflicting severe injuries.

—The body of an unknown young man about twenty-two years old, was found floating in the Missouri river on the Nebraska side near Hartington.

—Sidney Dillon says it has been decided to increase the Union Pacific shop force. The works at Grand Island and Lincoln are to be enlarged.

—The little daughter of J. G. Snook of Ashford was seriously injured by being struck on the head by a board which was blown from the roof of a building.

—The Nebraska state bank of Milford filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital stock authorized, $75,000, the sum of $45,000 paid up.

—A new town has been laid out in Boyd county and it will be called Spencer. The first building will be used as a printing office and will be run by J. C. Santee.

—Joseph H Steer, treasurer of the Santee normal training school at Santee agency, has been transferred to the Tangaloo university of Mississippi, and will leave in June.

—The Granger cattle company of Thurston county have leased 5,000 acres of land for pasturage purposes and have a force of men at work enclosing it with a fence.

—Lincoln's new mayor has issued orders against the playing of bands on Sundays, and prohibiting the driving of horses in the city at a faster gait than four miles an hour.

—The case of Ellen Timothy against Michael Spelling of Columbus, for $5,000 for defamation of character, resulted in a verdict declaring the defendant entitled to $75 damages.

—Mesdames Balding, Moore and Griswold of Fremont had religious services in the jail at Fremont for the benefit of the two condemned murderers who are to be hanged June 5.

—The fifth annual statement of the Columbus building and loan association shows that the loans made in series A amount to $36,000 and the net profits for five years to $8,887.20.

—The Kearney Journal-Enterprise is responsible for the statement that Moses Croll and William Bannis of that place while out hunting Sunday killed seventy-five white blackbirds.

—The barn, together with five sets of harness, reaper, mower and other farm machinery belonging to A. C. Mohr, living near Hainesville, Holt county, was entirely destroyed by fire.

—Mrs. Millie G. Reel has sued Nebraska City for $10,000. On the 14th of March she fell on a defective sidewalk and sustained injuries which she alleges will permanently cripple her.

—The district fair association of Clay county have leased sixty-five acres of land—nice ground—and will commence work immediately on a mile track and building for a fair this year.

—A tramp entered the dooryard of Mr. Gideon, of Doniphan, and demanded something to eat, and upon Mr. Gideon's refusal to give him anything he drew an ugly looking knife and threatened to use it. Mr. Gideon leveled a shotgun on him and drove him away.

—In the past five weeks twenty-one new buildings have been erected in Bloomfield.

—Henry and Hans, two brothers of Christ Furst, who is sentenced to be hanged June 5, are circulating a petition praying Governor Thayer to commute his sentence to imprisonment for life.

—Wm. Moore, living about four miles south of Broken Bow, had on May 14 twenty-five acres of corn at least four inches in height, and which had all been cultivated for the first time.

—During a heavy storm in Saline county many windmills were blown down, empty corn cribs were leveled to the ground and a barn in course of erection of James Larson's was blown down.

—Steward Liveringhouse distributed $18,000 among the merchants of Hastings. This is the amount of indebtedness the asylum contracted after the regular appropriation became exhausted last fall.

—The Hastings cycle club will have a tornament in which all the wheel clubs in the state will be invited to participate. The time is not yet definitely fixed but will be some time in July or August.

—A traveling man named Scott, while boat riding at Norfolk, carelessly allowed himself to drift too near the dam, when before he could prevent it was carried over. Besides a good wetting he was uninjured.

—Nicholas Lepoidevin, of Beatrice, who died last week from cholera morbus, was under the care of faith curers. It is said his life might just as well have been saved if a reputable physician had been called in.

—The Union Pacific baggage car No. 1326, running between Columbus and Albion, was broken open while standing on the sidetrack at Columbus and clothing, books and papers to the amount of $100 was stolen.

—William Bruinson, a carpenter working at Beyschlag's elevator in Nebraska City, fell from a scaffolding, striking his head on an axe and cutting a long, deep gash in his forehead. The wound is regarded as serious.

—In the district court of Dodge county Lars Ericson brings suit against the Union Pacific railway to recover $1,999 for injuries received by being knocked over by a passenger engine on "section 10," October last.

—The police of Hastings arrested a young woman named Elizabeth Summerskill on a telegraph order from Hebron. She is charged with infanticide, having killed her new-born babe by compression upon its breast.

—The secretaries of the state board of transportation last week overhauled the office and took an inventory of books and papers. There has been such a demand for reports of 1890 that the supply is almost exhausted.

—Deputies United States Marshals Hill and Stewart arrived in Benkleman last week and drove out into the country a few miles, returning with a moonshiner's stilling outfit which they had unearthed on a farm north of town.

—The Antelope county agricultural society is reported in better shape financially than for years. The premiums for the last annual fair were paid in full, the first time in its history, and a neat cash balance left on hand to start in this year.

—Walter Douglas, a stock dealer of Johnson, has gone astray with $1,400 of other people's money. The school district of which he is treasurer loses $800, and B. Rogers, formerly a citizen of Talmage, loses $600.

—J. D. McKelvy, of Kearney, has been appointed superintendent of the girl's school at Geneva. Mr. McKelvy is now serving his eighth year as assistant superintendent of the industrial school and is well acquainted with the work.

—Citizens of Bartlett are working zealously for the organization of an electric railway company. It is the intention to construct a motor line from Cedar Rapids, Boone county, to Bartlett, Wheeler county, a distance of thirty-nine miles.

—A little 9-year-old boy named Heinrich Schumacher passed through Columbus en route to Humphrey, where he goes to live with his uncle. He had traveled all the way from Germany alone and unguided except by the friendly aid of strangers.

—The Elkhorn put in a bill for about $19,000 for passenger and freighl transportation on account of the Indian uprising. The legislature allowed $13,200 for that purpose and Adjutant General Cole is figuring on the problem of how to get nineteen into thirteen. He has about concluded to refer the conundrum to the next legislature.

—Samuel E. Brown, a farmer residing seven miles southwest of Friend, while returning from a workingmen's lodge at Exeter, was thrown from his road cart. One foot caught in the bottom and he was dragged to death. His family found him yet fast to the cart in the morning. There was evidence in the road that he had been dragged nearly a mile.

—The Ainsworth Star suggests that while certain parties are attempting to advertise Brown county as one of the drouth stricken kind, they should not forget the fact that there was shipped out of Brown county during the past year over one hundred and twenty-five thousand bushels of wheat, to say nothing of the number of bushels consumed at home.

—Another demand has been made on the governor for executive clemency. This time it is in behalf of Shepard and Furst, who are condemned to hang at Fremont on June 5. The father and mother of Shepard, an aged couple, called on the governor and with streaming eyes begged him to commute the sentence of their son to life imprisonment. The governor consented to listen to facts and arguments in the case, and fixed the hearing for May 28.

# WILL FILL THIS TERM

*THEN POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER WILL RETIRE.*

**Nothing in a Cabinet Office that Commends Itself to a Business Man—Death of Ex-Attorney General Taft—A Proclamation by the President Opening to Public Settlement a Portion of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation—A Warning in Reference to Lands that are Reserved.**

### Tired of Office.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Should President Harrison be re-elected there will be at least one of his present cabinet officers who will not serve under him for another term, and yet his determination not to continue much longer in public life in no way reflects dissatisfaction with his chief. Postmaster General Wanamaker has told one of his business friends that as soon as President Harrison is re-elected, and he is confident that he will be re-elected, he intends to tender his resignation. The postmaster general thinks he may serve out his entire term, and indeed he intends so to do, but that it is his determination not to continue in public life after March 4, 1893, there can be no doubt whatever.

"There is nothing in a cabinet office," said he to his friend, "that commends itself to a business man after he has secured a thorough insight into his duties. A cabinet officer has a great deal of hard work to do, and although he may be as faithful as he possibly can be, he gets little or no credit for what he does. I shall be glad to go back to private life after my four years of servitude are at an end."

### General Taft Dead.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—Attorney General Miller was informed yesterday by Solicitor General Taft of the death at Los Angeles, Cal., of his father, ex-Attorney General Alphonso Taft. Mr. Taft was also secretary of war under President Grant and represented the United States at the courts of Russia and Austria. Orders were issued this afternoon to drape the war department and the department of justice buildings in mourning for thirty days, and to close both departments on the day of the funeral. The remains of ex-Attorney General Taft will be brought to Cincinnati for interment.

### President Harrison Proclaims the Fort Berthold Reservation Open.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—President Harrison has issued a proclamation opening to public settlement about sixteen hundred acres of land in the Fort Berthold Indian reservation in North Dakota. The following is the document:

By the president of the United States of America. A proclamation: Whereas, Pursuant to an act of congress, approved May 15, 1886, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various tribes for the year ending June 30, 1887, and for other purposes," an agreement was entered into on December 14, 1886, by John V. Wright, Jared W. Delens and Charles F. Larrabee, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the Arckus, Grosventre and Mandan tribes of Indians residing on Fort Berthold reservation in the then territory of Dakota, embracing a majority of all the male adult members of said tribes; and

Whereas, By an act of congress approved March 3, 1891, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various tribes for the year ending June 30, 1892, and for other purposes," the aforesaid agreement of December 14, 1886, was accepted, ratified and confirmed except as to article 6 thereof, which was modified and changed on the part of the United States so as to read "that the residue of lands within said diminished reservation, after all allotments have been made as provided in article 3, of this agreement, shall be held by the said tribes of Indians as a reservation; and

Whereas, It is provided in said last above mentioned act that this act shall take effect only upon the acceptance of the modification and changes made by the United States as to article 6 of the said agreement by the said tribes of Indians in manner and form as said agreement was assented, which said acceptance and consent shall be made known by proclamation by the president of the United States upon satisfactory proof presented to him that the said acceptance and consent have been obtained in such manner and form; and

Whereas, If satisfactory proof has been presented to me that the acceptance of and consent to the provisions of the act last named by the different bands of Indians residing on said reservation have been obtained in manner and form as said agreement of December 14, 1886, was assented to.

Now therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested, do hereby make known and proclaim the acceptance of this consent to the modification and changes made by the United States as to article 6 of said agreement by said tribes of Indians, as required by this act, and said act is hereby declared to be in full force and effect, subject to all the provisions, conditions, limitations and restrictions therein contained. All persons will take notice of the provisions of said act and of the conditions and restrictions therein contained and be governed accordingly. I furthermore notify all persons to particularly observe that a certain portion of the said Fort Berthold reservation not ceded and relinquished by said agents is reserved for allotment to and also as a reservation for the said tribes of Indians; and all persons are, therefore, hereby warned not to go upon any of the lands so reserved for any purpose or with any intent whatsoever, as no settlement or other rights can be resecured upon said lands, and all persons found unlawfully thereon will be dealt with as intruders and trespassers and I hereby declare all the lands sold, ceded and relinquished to the United States under said agreement, namely, all that portion of the Berthold reservation laid down on the official map of Dakota, published by the general land office in the year 1850, lying north of the 70th parallel of north latitude and also that portion lying west of a south line six miles west of the most westerly point of the big bend of the Missouri river south of the 48th parallel of north latitude, open to settlement and subject to disposal as provided in section 25 of the act of March 3, 1861, aforesaid.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twentieth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and fifteen.

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

### Ravages of the Elements.

MEXICO, Mo., May 25.—More complete reports from the fearful cyclone which passed through the country six miles north of this city show that the dead are as follows: Son of John Doerger, instantly killed and frighfully mangled; Balsam Kunkle, blown against a wagon and instantly killed; Homer Rogers, a farmer, killed; John Crane, a farmer, literally blown to pieces. The injured are: S. Norris and wife and two small children, Mrs. Emily Seal, Miss Addie Seal, Miss Gertrude Fletcher, Henry Kunkle, Otto Kunkle, William Doerger, Mrs. Doerger, Hugo Doerger, Willie Doerger, Annie Doerger, William Yostmeyer, Mrs William Yostmeyer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Squire Jarmin, H. H. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Harrison and two sons.

The storm laid waste the country for a distance of more than fifteen miles and to a breadth of four miles. As soon as the report of the storm reached here every horse in town was harnessed and doctors and citizens started for the scene of the storm's ravages. Every physician was on the ground by 7 o'clock in the evening and by 9 oclock 4,000 or 5,000 people were riding and walking over the wet ground of the desolate strip of country.

Hundreds of maimed and dying animals lay about the fields and an occasional kind hearted person fired a shot into the suffering brutes to end their agonies.

It was a bleak picture. Farm houses that were the pride of the country roundabout were torn to kindling wood and for miles the wreckage was strung along the roads and over the fields. The killed were taken to town and the injured placed in houses outside the smitten strip.

Frank Carpenter's family had a miraculous escape. Mr. Carter was returning home from a neighbor's when he saw the storm approaching. He hastily got in a ravine and the storm passed over him. His own house was directly in the path of the cyclone and his wife and little girl were alone. A new barn just south of his house was badly wrecked and the furious elements whipped around and striking the house on the north and picking up the smokehouse drove large portions of the timbers through the upstairs hall of the residence and played havoc generally. The storm then made a circle within a radius of fifty yards, blowing away a portion of the buildings south and west and others east and north of Mr. Carter's house. Mrs. Carter retained her composure throughout and escaped unhurt.

In the northwestern part of Adrian no damage whatever was done by the cyclone. In fact it seemed to have gone skyward from a point north of Centralia to Trinity church, eight miles due north from Mexico.

### Justified the Lynching.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., May 23.—Colonel Compton, commandant of the fort here, was examined by the court of inquiry in regard to the lynching of Gambler Hunt. He contradicted the sheriff and prosecuting attorney in much of their material testimony. He insists that he took measures to prevent the outbreak and had the sheriff made any resistance he would have been there with a company to save Hunt from the lynchers. About a dozen non-commissioned officers and privates were examined. They said they did not think because they were soldiers they had no less right than a body of citizens to lynch a man who murdered their comrade.

### Unfit to Live.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 25.—One of the most fiendish crimes ever known in Kentucky is reported from Sandy Hook, the county seat of Elliott. A young school teacher, Miss Maude Fleenor, was thrown from a horse frightened by two Wilcox brothers, both of whom the girl refused to marry.

With a leg and arm broken she was chained in a deserted cabin, where she was kept a prisoner since the middle of April, and, slowly dying, was made the victim of her captors' lust. Last Tuesday a posse headed by her brother found the girl, who died fifteen minutes later. The Wilcox brothers were captured and were shot to death.

Clayton Lloyd, a desperate white convict of Alabama, working in the mines near Birmingham, was shot dead while trying to start a fire to assist him to escape.

# YOUNG RAUM'S CASE.

*A REPORT THEREON BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.*

**Are Offenses Charged Against Him Punishable Under the Statutes—A Statement Showing a Comparison of Internal Revenue Receipts—The President's Interest in the Financial Condition of the Treasury—Ohio Nationalists Meet and Endorse the New Party Born at Cincinnati.**

### The Case of Young Raum.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—A report upon the case of young Raum, who resigned from the assistant chief clerkship of the pension office, charged with peculations connected with appointments, etc., has been made by the civil service commission to the secretaries of the interior and treasury, and President Harrison has been requested by the president of the commission to ask the attorney general whether the offenses charged against young Raum are punishable under the statutes. The attorney general has declined to express an opinion unless requested to do so by President Harrison. Further than this turn in affairs there is nothing new regarding the status of pension office affairs. In his interview with the president General Raum stated that his son was guiltless of any crime and was the victim of a conspiracy within the pension office, and intimated that an officer above himself (said to be Assistant Secretary Bussey) was constitutionally opposed to the management of the office and had contributed to the dissensions therein. The commissioner requested the president to direct a committee of his own selection to thoroughly investigate charges against Green B. Raum, jr., and also against the commissioner, and stated that he would be satisfied with the verdict. The president would naturally hesitate to order an investigation of this character, as it would not only impugn the official conduct of an assistant secretary of the interior, but question the official action of the secretary of the interior. The request of the commissioner goes over till Secretary Noble returns to the city. It is not believed that it will be granted.

### The Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Mr. Mason, commissioner of internal revenue, has prepared a statement showing that for the month of April, 1891, receipts from internal revenue decreased as compared with April, 1890, $2,190,695. For the ten months ending April 30, the increase in collections of principal items compared with the corresponding ten months of the preceding year were: spirits, $2,448,358; tobacco, $434,953; fermented liquors, $2,168,084; oleomargarine, $239,845. Commenting on the decreased receipts during the last month Commissioner Mason says: "It will be noticed that there is a decrease in the receipts for special taxes, wholesale and retail liquor dealers, and manufacturers of stills for the month of April of $1,254,389, in special taxes on brewers and wholesale and retail dealers of malt liquors of $115,425, and in special taxes on manufacturers of and wholesale and retail dealers of oleomargarine of $11,880, making an aggregate loss from these items of $1,381,694. This is due to the fact that the last congress changed the special tax year so as to commence on the 1st of July, instead of the 1st of May collected only two months' taxes, from the 1st of May to the 1st of July, instead of twelve months' taxes. The total amount of special taxes collected during the last fiscal year was $7,256,063. Congress, however, has repealed all the special taxes relating to cigars and tobacco, thus taking off $1,515,481, leaving a balance of special taxes which would have been payable the 1st of May, but for this change in the law, of $5,826,682. So that instead of nearly $6,000,000 being due on the 1st of May, there was in fact less than $1,000,000, and as a considerable part of the tax due on the 1st day of May was paid in April, there was a decrease in special taxes for May of $1,381,694. This will be made up in the months of June and July, when taxes for the new fiscal year will be collected. There is a decrease in the amount collected from tobacco and snuff as compared with the amount collected during the same months of the last fiscal year. This is due to the change in reducing the tax from eight to six cents per pound. Notwithstanding all these reductions, there is still an increase in the total amount collected of $5,399,482 for the ten months ending April 30, 1890, as compared with the same period of the previous year.

### The Financial Question.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The president is taking an active interest in the financial condition of the treasury, and has directed that he be furnished with an estimate of the probable revenue from all sources for the next fiscal year, based on the changes made by the last congress in the customs and internal revenue laws. The result of the changes are now becoming apparent in the daily receipts of the treasury department. The customs receipts show a continued falling off, the receipts from this source for the first twenty days in May being less at the port of New York by $1,690,933 than they were for the corresponding period of last May. The same ratio of decrease is reported at other ports. Internal revenue receipts also show a decrease, but not so marked. The net surplus in the treasury, despite the decrease in receipts, is crawling up, the drain from direct tax expenditures being almost over, and at the close today was more than $15,000,000. The treasury statement issued to-day shows that the treasury held May 20 $262,057,483 in gold bullion and coin, being a decrease from the first of the month of more than $12,000,000, and since January 1 of more than $32,000,000.

### The New Party.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—The nationalists met yesterday morning and adopted a resolution heartily endorsing the national union convention platform. Bright and early the new national executive committee got together for its first meeting. Everybody but the members of the committee was excluded. Robert Schilling of Milwaukee was elected secretary and M. C. Rankin of Terre Haute, treasurer. The members then busied themselves in filling out the vacancies that had been left in the national committee as the result of the rush that preceded the adjournment of the convention. The national committee was presided over by Chairman Taubeneck.

It was resolved to authorize the issue of a call for voluntary contributions.

It was also resolved that a national executive committee be formed to consist of a chairman, secretary and treasurer and four members. The four elected are George F. Washburn, Massachusetts; G. F. Gardner, Alabama; Ignatius Donnelly, Minnesota; J. H. Davis, Texas.

The committee adjourned subject to the call of the executive committee. This committee met immediately afterward and elected Robert Schilling permanent secretary and M. C. Rankin permanent treasurer. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of state, county and local committees of the peoples party in each state for the systematic organization and furtherance of the work, and that the secretaries of each committee shall as soon as the same is constituted, report the names of officers and members to Robert Schilling of Milwaukee.

The chairman and secretary were given authority to organize a state or territory not represented at the Cincinnati convention by the appointment of a committee of three members, who shall proceed to organize as in other states.

### Regarding Mr. Blaine's Health.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Unusual interest in the health of Secretary Blaine was aroused by the publication of a lengthy and somewhat sensational dispatch from this city in the New York Herald representing the secretary as being in a rapid decline of not only physical, but mental vigor, and predicting that he would not resume his official duties. The publication was greatly regretted and sincerely deplored in official circles, as it did Mr. Blaine injustice and was inclined to be misleading. Secretary Blaine has overworked himself. He has had upon his hands more vexatious problems than have come before the department of state for very many years, and he has given too many hours and too much of his strength to his work. He has not only not neglected his duties, but has been very prompt in disposing of them. He has as brilliant, tenacious, vigorous and flexible a mind as was probably ever found in an overworked physical composition. He is not very vigorous in body, but it is believed by those who know his condition best, that with a few weeks of complete rest he will be himself again. It is cruelly unjust to even intimate that Mr. Blaine is incapatiated from the performance of his official duties by reason of a depression of physical strength which effects his mind, as is intimated in the New York Herald, or to intimate as it does that his mental condition is, or has been such as to attract the attention of his co-laborers, for that is untrue. To get at the real facts a correspondent called upon several gentlemen who are commonly accepted as Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends, and who for this reason know the real condition of his mental faculties. They were emphatic in stating that Mr. Blaine's mental vigor was never stronger than it is today and that there is not the slightest weakening in his intellectual grasp.

Near Evansville, Ind., a negro by the name of Jennings waylaid and criminally assaulted the 13-year-old daughter of George Bowles. He was captured and lynched.

The distinguished French journalist, M. Jean Jacques Weiss, is dead.

### *LIVE STOCK AND PRODUCE MARKETS.*

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

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **OMAHA.** | | | |
| Butter—Creamery | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Butter—Country Roll | 10 | @ | 15 |
| Mess Pork—Per bbl | 12 00 | @ | 12 50 |
| Eggs—Fresh | 12 | @ | 12½ |
| Honey, per lb | 18 | @ | 21 |
| Chickens—live per doz | 3 50 | @ | 4 00 |
| Oranges | 3 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Carrots—Per bu | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Lemons | 6 50 | @ | 7 00 |
| Beets—Per bu | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Onions—Per bb | 6 00 | @ | 6 50 |
| Beans—Navies | 2 00 | @ | 2 75 |
| Wool—Fine, unwashed, per lb | 15 | @ | 18 |
| Potatoes, new, per lb | 2 | @ | 2½ |
| Potatoes | 1 05 | @ | 1 10 |
| Apples—Per bbl | 5 50 | @ | 6 00 |
| Hay—Per ton | 7 00 | @ | 10 00 |
| Hogs—Mixed packing | 4 35 | @ | 4 40 |
| Hogs—Heavy weights | 4 75 | @ | 4 85 |
| Beeves—Choice steers | 5 36 | @ | 5 60 |
| Sheep—Natives | 3 25 | @ | 6 00 |
| **NEW YORK.** | | | |
| Wheat—No. 2 red | 1 16½ | @ | 1 17 |
| Corn—No. 2 | 69½ | @ | 70 |
| Oats—Mixed western | 54 | @ | 60 |
| Pork | 11 75 | @ | 12 25 |
| Lard | 6 87 | @ | 6 89 |
| **CHICAGO.** | | | |
| Wheat—Per bushel | 1 06 | @ | 1 06¾ |
| Corn—Per bushel | 62 | @ | 62¼ |
| Oats—Per bushel | 52 | @ | 53¾ |
| Pork | 11 00 | @ | 11 20 |
| Lard | 6 67 | @ | 6 97 |
| Hogs—Packing and shipping | 4 40 | @ | 4 62½ |
| Cattle—Choice steers | 5 90 | @ | 6 05 |
| Sheep—Natives | 5 00 | @ | 5 55 |
| **ST. LOUIS.** | | | |
| Wheat—Cash | 1 04 | @ | 1 04¾ |
| Corn—Per bushel | 59 | @ | 61½ |
| Oats—Per bushel | 49 | @ | 49½ |
| Hogs—Mixed packing | 4 75 | @ | 4 85 |
| Cattle—Feeders | 3 10 | @ | 4 00 |
| **KANSAS CITY.** | | | |
| Wheat—No. 2 | 96 | @ | 97 |
| Corn—No. 2 | 56 | @ | 56¼ |
| Oats—No. 2 | 48 | @ | 48½ |
| Cattle—Stockers and feeders | 2 50 | @ | 4 50 |
| Hogs—Mixed | 3 00 | @ | 4 65 |