# Cooperstown Courier.

By E. D. STAIR.

COOPERSTOWN, GRIGGS CO., DAK.


The secretary of the interior holds that settlers who take up land within the limits of a land grant railway before definite locations have been filed shall be protected in their rights.

The crops of 1882 have far exceeded those of the preceding year. The total yield of cotton was 6,800,000 bales, an increase of 1,366,000 bales over 1881, and the increase in the grain crop was 665,000,000 bushels. This enormous increase of grain and cotton represents just so much more material wealth for the country.

The year 1892 will bring the 40th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, and the papers are already talking about celebrating the event by the greatest World's Fair in the history of such enterprises. It is a long time ahead but it will do no harm to talk about the matter and to suggest plans.

The calling courtesy or custom on the first day of New Year is fast falling into disuse. It is no longer considered a social duty, even at the fashionable centres, and, of course, what is not considered fashionable will not much longer prevail anywhere. The lists of those receiving in all the large cities were very small this year, and the next they will be "beautifully less."

General Sherman has written a letter in which he says of certain reports: That no earthly considerations will induce him to embitter the remainder of his life by holding out the least prospect that any possible combination of circumstances or events will make him a presidential candidate. This seems so explicit that old Tecumseh will have to be counted out of the presidential possibilities.

The American Machinist prints letters from over forty establishments engaged in manufacturing machinery, engines, boilers, tools, and machiists' supplies, representing several states, which tend to show that 1882 was a signally prosperous year, and that confidence in trade for the present year is not lacking. Taken as a whole, however, prices of machinery and tools are lower than they were last January, and the tendency is toward closer competition. Iron and other materials that enter into machine construction are lower than in January, 1882, but as a rule wages of first-class mechanics have not declined.

San Francisco was agog over three inches of snow the day before New Year's Day, an unheard-of thing. The entire city turned out into the streets to enjoy the fun, and a Chronicle reporter found a little girl who tried to lock it up in a box to "show people." The Chinese considered the snow unlucky, which is not surprising, as a local paper says "not a Chinaman dared show himself in the streets." All sentiments of veneration seem to have been swamped in the snow, and women snowballed as promptly as the men. The cable lines were stopped by the first inch or two. The papers reprinted "Beautiful Snow," their first chance, and explained that snow was "congealed moisture from the clouds."

Ben Holiday, an old mail contractor has had a claim before Congress for sixteen or eighteen years. Committees have generally reported favorably, but sometimes adversely. Committees of both houses report favorably this year for amounts aggregating $326,000, and there is a fair chance that he will get his money. "I could give you material enough for a book," remarked Mr. Holiday to a reporter the other day, "and it would be an interesting book too. There were lively times west of the Missouri before the days of railways. My overland stage enterprises may have helped to keep things moving. I ran routes from Atchison, Leavenworth, and Omaha to Salt Lake city, Walla Walla, and Fort Benton, embracing 4,000 miles in all, investing over $2,500,000 in the project. I had to make my own roads through the mountains, build 350 stables and houses, employ an army of men, and keep a great number of horses. My annual expenses were between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 a year; and if it hadn't been for the war I would have cleared $5,000,000 or $10,000,000. For fourteen months I had it my own way, and cleared $1,500,000. I lost that and a lot of money besides, and although I sold out to Wells, Fargo & Co., for a round $2,000,000, I was out of pocket big money. When I embarked in the stage business I was clearing $700,000 or $800,000 a year out of my steamship lines, and my overland routes cost me about what I made in that way, while I kept them running. I received from the government on mail contracts, about $850,000 a year, and it cost me more than that to keep up my horses and feed them. Indians destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars of property for me, sometimes compelling me to abandon routes for hundreds of miles and make new ones at enormous expense. Indian depredations probably cost me $1,500,000 or more."

# NEWS CONDENSED.

## WASHINGTON NEWS NOTES.

Judge Pettigrew, of the Utah commission says the commission will go to Utah in the early spring to prepare for the August elections. The information he has is that the amendments now pending in the senate to the Edmunds bill creating the Utah commission will be adopted at this session. The most important of these amendments is the one which requires a record of all marriages to be kept. The polygamist say that they have such a record now in their endowment house. If there is a record of this kind there, the government has never been able to get at it, and consequently has never been able to convict a Mormon of bigamy, although guilty of that crime. Judge Pettigrew says that the temper of the Mormons seems to be at present to give up their political rights rather than give up their institution of polygamy.

The topheaviness of the navy of the United States probably could not have been better illustrated than by the presence in the galleries of the house on Monday of fully 200 barnacles, representing the line and staff service. Their anxiety as the pending bill was discussed was painfully manifest, and a levy of page boys were kept busy carrying messages to members on the floor thought to be favorably disposed toward the watchers up stairs. The ladies, too, turned out in force. The feature of the day's debate grew out of the proposition to gradually abolish the pay corps of the navy in the same manner as authorized a few days ago for the same branch of the army.

Assistant Secretary Joslyn, of the interior department who has been criticised for his action in the matter of the lease of the Yellowstone park, says of the letter of Gen Brisbin on the subject: "It shows what his motives were for assailing me. He expected to make $1,000,000, according to his letter; and, if he could do this, everything was all right. When he found that somebody else was likely to make money out of the enterprise, then the whole thing was a swindle. He is evidently very much prejudiced."

A republican senator says that he understood the officers of the senate next session were to be disposed of as follows: President, Mr. Anthony; secretary, George Gorham; sergeant-at-arms, Col. George M. Hooker; reading clerk, Charles W. Johnson of Minnesota; executive clerk, James R. Young. He did expect any contest over the matter and entertained no doubt that the above programme would be carried out.

John Harmon, the veteran lobbyist, testified before the Bailey investigating committee that he received $5,000 rom the gas company of Washington for work done by him in aiding defeat of legislation adverse to the company, between the years 1875 and 1878. He further testified that the money was paid him at the house of representatives by John Bailey, the person under investigation.

The president recently told a New England senator that while he was anxious to have congress pass a bill to revise the tariff he was fearful on account of the lateness of the session and the deversified interests in the bill, and that it would fail. Being asked if he would call an extra session if the bill failed, he said, "That is an emergency I will not consider until it arrives."

The following changes are issued from the postoffice department: Postoffices established: Bronson, Kanabec county, Minn, special from Brunswick. Postmasters commissioned: George W. Mattern, Donnelson Iowa; Clark Lee, Quincy, Dak.; Elias Steenerson, Fisher, Minn.; Hiram S. Beardsley, Tomah, Wis.; Edward F. Cushing, Bronson Minn.

The grand jury refused to indict William Dickson, who was foreman of the star route jury, and who was accused of complicity with the star route thieves and specifically improper conduct in the jury room. He was held to answer before the grand jury by the police court some weeks since.

Father Ignatius Tomazin, with his red brethren from the Red Lake reservation are in Washington protesting against Washburn's pine land bill, which has been in a state of suspended animation for nine months in the pigeon-holes of the Indian committee desk.

The Suffering Sisters, now in session at Washington, have resolved that the disfranchisement of women in Utah is a cruel display of power and subversive of their right to preserve the integrity of the society and the permanence of American institutions.

The representatives of the several interoceanic projects are giving up all hopes of having congressional action on them this session. The representatives of all but Capt. Eads' ship railway scheme have left the field.

The attorney general and Mrs. Brewster have issued cards for the wedding of their daughter, Mary Walker Brewster, to Robert J. W. Koons, of Philadalphia, in Washington, Feb. 6.

## CASUALTIES OF THE WEEK.

The Ledger Paper mills at Elkton, Ind., exploded with terrific force, wrecking half the immense building. Patrick McCormick was killed; John Garrett, is missing, and eight others are injured, one of whom will probably die.

Silverton (Col.) Special: Seth Page, justice of the peace at Ophir, attempted to cross the range without snow shoes to Silverton last Tuesday. He was found by a mail carrier Saturday frozen to death.

A fire at Washington, Hemstead county Ark., recently destroyed property valued at $50,000; about half insured.

At Lewiston, Me., Senator Frye's house was damaged $5,000 by fire; insured $10,000.

## GENERAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

The action of Gen. Sharpe, governor of the Soldiers' home at Milwaukee, in not complying with the request for aid at the Newhall house disaster, refusing to send a steamer, is to be made a matter of official investigation. Congressman Deuster will take the necessary steps, and be assisted by Senator Logan.

New York Special: The sheriff has sold out the effects of the American Queen, Andrews' Bazar, and Leisure, at the offices of the publications on Pearl street. A large number of judgments had been entered against the Queen Publishing company, aggregating $35,000. The sale realized about $80,000.

The World announces that it has good authority for the statement that the British government has decided to send out Lord Wolseley as governor general as the successor of the marquis of Lorne.

Business men of La Crosse have sent a commission to congress, asking for the construction of a pier at the entrance to protect the Des Moines river canal for the protection of navigation.

Colton & Co., the great crystal palace notion traders of Minneapolis have failed and made an assignment.

## RECORD OF CRIME.

John M. Shafner, an old citizen of Minneapolis, blew out his brains with a revolver on Monday. On the deceased was found $87.65 in cash, and his wife stated that he had about $700 in some bank. Just before he shot himself he talked about having the money divided between his children, if anything should happen to him, and lately he has told his son what to do with his money in case of his death. He has lived in the state about thirty-six years, and for twenty years owned and carried on a farm in the southern part of the state. He came to Minneapolis about thirteen years ago.

In connection with the alleged gas trust frauds at Philadelphia, it is stated that warrants are out for the arrest of ex-Auditor Robert B. Morrill of the Seventh street office; ex-Clerk Taylor; Morrill's assistant; James S. Smith, ex-auditor of the Spring Garden street office; Maj. Goodman, present receiver of the West Philadelphia office, and Martin W. Culp. The alleged frauds are causing a considerable flutter among politicians Discoveries in the books of the trust show speculations amounting to $100,000.

Richard Shorter, station agent at Fallsburg, N. Y., left the office for a few moments after building the fire. When he returned he found there a masked man who, revolver in hand demanded his money or his life. Shorter answered, "You may have my life," whereupon the robber shot him in the body, above the heart. After Shorter had fallen the man struck him with a sandbag, rendering him unconscious. The robber ransacked the office, securing about $200. Shorter is still alive, but he cannot recover.

## PERSONAL NEWS NOTES.

Thomas Nelson, who committed suicide by leaping from the suspension bridge, was engaged in business as a wool broker at No. 138 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and had been a resident of that city for thirty years past. Eight or ten years ago he decamped with $40,000 of the firm's funds, but was captured and compromised. The cause of his suicide was financial difficulty, earning $2,000 a year, and spending $6,000.

At Denver, two men named Sullivan and Brennan were discussing the merits of the Robert E. Lee mine. Sullivan said the mine was as solid as Jesus Christ, at which Brennan, being a Catholic, became terribly enraged, drew a knife and stabbed Suilivan in the neck several times. He cannot recover.

At Philadelphia, lawyer Thomas Maher, Jr., Isaac L. Street and Joseph Myers, the first named a democrat and the other two republicans, and all election officers, have been convicted of making false returns.

At Newport, Vt., S. M. Fields, a prominent citizen and railroad contractor was arrested by a treasury agent for passing counterfeit half dollars. He claims he used the bogus coins innocently.

Gustave Dore, the most original and imaginative artist of the times, died recently after a short illness His sudden death is a surprise and a shock to the artistic world, for he was the best known and most popular artist of his day. Hardly a household but has a copy of some of his work. He was the most prolific and versatile of his class. He has in his time drawn at least 5,000 illustrations, covering the whole range of illustrated literature, sacred and secular, besides he has painted several historic pictures, and during late years achieved some distinction in modeling groups in plaster.

James J. Hendryx, formerly one of the proprietors of the Daily Tribune at Minneapolis and for many years publisher of a paper at Cooperstown, N. Y., died at Sauk Center a day or two since, and the funeral occurred at the latter place on Tuesday. The deceaed was a man of many noble qualities, and his numerous friends will receive the announcement of his death will deep regret. The remains were taken to Cooperstown for burial.

George C. Burdette, a prominent stove manufacturer of Troy, N. Y., and Chicago, died suddenly Monday evening of heart disease, aged sixty-two. Burdette was at one time chamberlain of the city and a member of the assembly in 1865. He was also a member of the constitutional commission of 1872.

Hon. James Patrick, Jr., the oldest journalist in Ohio, died at his home in New Philadelphia, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Patrick founded the Tuscarawas Chronicle, now the Advocate, in 1810, which was the first paper ever published in Tuscarawas county. He was the father-in-law of Joseph Medill of the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. Washburn has succeeded in having O. V. Tousley transfered from the consulate at Trieste, Austria, to the consulate at Leipsic, which is considered one of the most desirable of all the consulates. This will no doubt please Prof. Tousley and his many friends in Minneapolis.

Mrs. Laura Little, wife of Rev. Dr. Arthur Little, pastor of the New England Congregational church, Chicago, died Sunday morning while her husband was occupying the pulpit of a neighboring church.

Dr. George M. Beard, one of the most noted specialists on mental mechanism in its abnormal exhibitions, is dead. Dr. Beard was an original investigator, thoughtful, if not always profound.

At Berlin Edwin Booth appeared as King Lear. The performance was a splendid success. Booth was called before the curtain eighteen times.

John R. McPherson was renominated United States Senator by the Democratic caucus of New Jersey legislature on the first ballot.

## FOREIGN NEWS GOSSIP.

Dublin Cable: An excitement almost amounting to consternation prevails throughout the city. Known members of the Irish National party unqualifiedly repudiate the stigma sought to be cast on their organization, protesting that while open and advised revolutionary action is the basis of their organization, it has never recognized, approved or tolerated the agencies of secret crime. The Fenian brotherhood deny that Farrell was ever a member of that body; while many persons acquainted with the antecedents of the informer say they would not hang a dog on his testimony, and that he would any day sell himself for a glass of whisky. The crown counsel, however, seem to be in earnest, and their confidence would lead to the supposition that they have strong evidence, circumstantial if not positive, to corroborate the infamous story.

At the queen's division in Dublin, Davitt, Healy and Quinn, charged with inciting to lawlessness, were ordered to find security for good behaviour or go to prison for six months. A week was allowed them to make their choice. The chief justice, in giving judgment, held that the language of the defendants was distinctly seditious and an incitement to civil war. Judge Lawson added that he never read more blasphemous language than Davitt's. Only Davitt and Quinn were present.

A Dublin dispatch says: Although a wide belief exists that the authorities will now be able to bring the Phoenix park assassins to justice, the real fact is that Farrel's assertion that the members were unknown to each other and therefore not to be identified, is only too well founded. The Times says:

It is evident that Saturday's proceedings in Dublin unveiled a conspiracy to murder executive officials. Although the secrets of the prosecution have thus far been kept with praiseworthy discretion, it is not believed that counsel for the crown has begun with the strongest part of the case. The inquiry will probably be protracted several weeks.

Full returns of the Manitoba provincial elections have been giving nineteen goverment supporters and eleven oppositionists.

## The Sham and the Real.

Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also; but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So," or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So," the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always of the best kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators rise on every hand, and as they hold out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus, "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Royal" are all the time emphasizing this fact. In their laborious attempts to show by analysis and otherwise that the "Snowbank" brand has as much raising power "as the Royal;" or that the "Resurrection" powder is as wholesome "as Royal;" or that the "Earthquake" brand is "as pure as the Royal," as well as by their contortive twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the superiority of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal."

## GOUNOD ON MODERN MUSIC.

### The Coming Master to Restore the Simplicity of Mozart and Rossini.

From an Interview in London.

"To my mind the intellectual tendency of the art of music is greater than the sentimental to-day, but the great fault of music now is that it is complex and not simple. Masters are too apt to study the effects of a hautboy, of a violin, of a flute—questions of detail—and to disregard the great value of the tout ensemble—the expression, in its completeness, of an idea. It was not always so. Rossini and Mozart, for example, were both sublimely simple. All the greatest things are always simple. Rossini composed divinely from divine inspiration. It is as though God had ordered him to sing and he sang—naturally, easily and spontaneously. It was his nature, and there was no effort. The same was true of Mozart."

"What is your opinion of the art of music now?" inquired the interviewer.

"Like everything else, it is in a transitory stage. It is not wholly sentimental or wholly practical. When the two are wedded together it will be sublime, and the fact of our being in this transitory state gives me confidence. There is strength in weakness, and where there is opposition to truth, truth would be the loser. We gain the strength and experience by combat and failure, and it is always after a transitory and hesitating stage like the present that the grandest epoch comes, when ideality and reality go hand in hand, when faith and reason are one. The time will come, rely upon it, although perhaps neither you nor I will see it. It is the natural evolution of all things, and the history of human thought is as the physical history of this planet. As years and centuries roll on we shall see things clearer, until at length faith and reason will be as one, and things which we now consider supernatural will be natural. Music is only one phase of thought, and in consequence its present condition and its future I cannot seperate it from other forms of thought. They all have the same history and will eventually meet with the same full completeness and perfect power."

"But what will be the result of this present complex condition of the theory of music in Europe?"

"Why, naturally from this complexity will spring simplicity. The next great master will be as simple as Mozart or Rossini He will come as a giant and break all, but with the fragments of what he has broken he will erect a splendid temple—Power; powerful, because it is truth, and simple, because it is true and powerful. As it is with the history of any art, so it is with the history of nations. Germany has been for years the head, the reason, the intelligence; and France, the heart, the sentiment. The day will come when they will understand each other and be as one."

Miss Lizzie G. Shaw, the bride of Thaxter Shaw, of Dexter, Me. received $60,000 in wedding presents.

## Texas Beating the Northwest.

The rapidity with which a "city" is "started" along the lines of the new railroads in the northwest and southwest has, within the last decade, been often a matter of astonishment and amusement to eastern people. Such phenomenal growths seem characteristic of the far west, and have no parallel in the previous history of human immigration.

Take for example the new town of McGregor, Texas. On a certain day in September, a little over a year ago, it was decided and announced that the new line of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe railway would cross the Texas and St. Louis railway at a certain point.

This was in the afternoon. By ten o'clock the next morning, the entire section about the proposed junction was staked out in house-lots, streets and projected public squares. At noon that day the sale of lots opened; and in three hours five thousand dollars' worth had been sold. Before sunset four hundred and forty-two lots, covering over three hundred acres, were taken up.

The next day the building of houses and the moving in of the people began, and began in earnest. From far out on the prairie, upon all sides, the shanties and houses could be seen coming on rollers! Before night twelve houses were up, and as many more had arrived. Twice this number of tents, too, had been pitched.

On the third day stores, "saloons" and a "hotel" were opened; and before night the necessity of a municipal government and a "lock-up" was keenly felt and promptly provided for. Thus day by day McGregor "boomed."

Within a few weeks the new "city has been spoken of as "one of the most thriving towns" of the south-west frontier. It had given birth to a vigorous newspaper, the McGregor Plaindealer, a recent number of which gives, as an item of the town's business, the statement that fifteen thousand bales of cotton had been exported from that town within the last two months.

Taken as an index of human activity and energy in the west, and of the pressure of the current setting in that direction, such precocious growths are absolutely startling. One cannot help wondering what vent this eager, tumultous current of immigration will find, when the now rapidly filling west is full and the Pacific stops the human tide.—Youth's Companion.

## LATE MARKETS.

### ST. PAUL.

FLOUR—Quotations: Patents, $6@6.75; clears, $5@5.75; straights, $5.50@6.25; common brands, $3@5; in bbls. 25c extra. Buckwheat flour, $6@6.50 per bbl. Rye flour, $4@4.25 per bbl. Graham, $4.50@5.25 per bbl. The market was firm,

WHEAT—The market was dull, yet quotably firm. There were scarcely any offerings, receipts being light. There was a little milling inquiry. But very little business was done outside of the board of trade. Yesterday morning wheat in Chicago jumped 1c upward very suddenly. Prices and values can be better regulated when the snow embargo is relieved, and there shall be a chance to see what the farmers really intend about marketing. Quotations: No. 1 hard, $1.10@1.12; No. 1, $1.05@1.07; No. 2 hard, $1.05; No. 2, 97c; No 3, 87c—all bids.

CORN—Dull; no demand to speak of. Stocks fair. Prices weak. No. 2, old, 48c bid, 50c asked; February and May, 50c asked; new, mixed, 47c asked.

OATS—Quiet and weak at unchanged quotations: No. 2 mixed, 39c asked; February and March, 37c bid; April, 38c bid, 39c asked; May, 39c asked, 40c bid; No. 3 mixed, 38c asked; No. 2 white, 38½c bid, 41c asked. Sales: 1 car No. 2 mixed at 38c; 1 car No. 2 mixed April at 39c.

### MINNEAPOLIS.

FLOUR—Quiet in local prices, and an easier feeling was noted in outside advances. Quoted as follows: Patents, $6@6.75; straights $5.50@6.25; clears, $5.25@5.75; low grades, $2.50@3.22 per bbl.

MILLSTUFFS—Branwas easier in prices, and the demand was also a little less: $8 was bid and $8.50@8.75 asked, with sales reported at $8.25 in bulk. Shorts were quoted nominal at $19.50@20. Corn meal and mixed feed were steady at previous prices, $19.50@20 for good fresh stock. There were sales reported at both prices, on track.

WHEAT—There were more offers to sell for future delivery yesterday, bud the offers were something lower than the prices at which sales were recorded on the day before. Buyers were also off in their views. The bidding for No. 1 hard was at about $1.10 for spot and for seller February. For seller May bids were at $1.14 at the close of 'change. There were sales made at $1.15 but at the close there were offers to sell May at $1.14½. A few cars of choice No. 1 sold by sample at $1.09, and others at $1.07. Selling appeared to be in the most favor, as there were more dealers offering to sell than were in the humor to buy. This, however, indicates nothing more than the natural scramble to get out when there comes a dip in values. The closing quotations for the grades named were as follows: No. 1 hard, $1.10; No. 2 hard, $1.06@1.07; No. 1 Northern, $1.06@1.07; No. 2 Northern, $1.01@1.02; No. 1 Southern, $1.01; No. 2 Southern, 96@97c.

CORN—There was but little trading in this cereal. Spot No. 2 sold at 50c, and that was bid for more. The same price was bid for February, but sellers refused to accept below 52c, and so trading in futures was at a standstill for the day. No grade sold to a limited extent in car lots by sample, ranging from 44@47c.

OATS—Were offered more freely and the feeling was a shade easier than on the preceding day. No. 2, in car lots, brought 36c, and for No. 2 white 38c was bid f. o. b.; No. 2 quoted at 36c; new white at 37c; rejected, 34c. The inquiry was less, as the amount offered was larger. Prices were, to some extent, influenced by advices from other points.

MILWAUKEE MARKET—Flour, quiet and nearly nominal. Wheat, stronger and higher; No. 2 hard, $1.13; No. 2, $1.01⅞; January, $1.01⅞; February, $1.02; March, $1.03; May, $1.09; No. 3 and No. 4, nominal. Coarse grains nominal. Provisions, steady; mess pork, $17.35 cash and February; $17.65 March. Lard, prime steam, $10.90 cash and February; $11 March. Dressed hogs, in fair demand at $7.25@7.30. Butter, quiet. Cheese quiet and firm. Eggs scarce and firm. Receipts—Flour, 9,804 bbls; wheat, 5,625 bu; barley, 13,920 bu. Shipments—Flour, 6,875 bbls; wheat, 2,425 bu; barley, 15,960 bu.

CHICAGO MARKET—Flour, firm and unchanged. Wheat, stronger and higher; regular, $1.02½@1.02⅝ January; $1.02⅜@1.02⅝ February; $1.03¾@1.03⅞ March; $1.04¾ April; $1.08⅞@1.09⅛ May; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.02¾@1.02⅝; No. 3 Chicago spring, 87½c; No. 2 red winter, $1.03. Corn, active, firmer and higher; 69c cash and January; 59½@59⅝c February; 57@57⅛c March; 58⅛@58¼c May. Oats, steady and fair demand; 37¼c cash; 37⅛c January; 37¾c February; 38c March; 39½c May; 38¾c June. Rye, lower, at 62c. Barley, dull, at 83c. Flax seed, firmer, at $1.31@1.32 on track. Dressed hogs, quiet; light, $7.15@7.20; heavy, $7.25@7.30. Pork, steady and fair demand; $17.30@17.35 cash and January; $17.42½@17.45 February; $17.62½@17.65 March; $17.82½@17.85 April; $18.02½@18.05 May; $18.15@18.17½ June. Lard, unsettled and generally higher, at $10.70@10.72½ cash and January; $10.72½@10.75 February; $10.90@10.92½ March; $11.02½@11.05 April; $11.15@11.17½ May; $11.17½@11.20 June. Bulk meats, in fair demand; shoulders, $6.75; short ribs, $9; do clear, $9.30. Butter, dull; fair to fancy creamery, 25@36c; good to fancy dairies, 23@30c. Eggs, quiet and unchanged. Whisky, steady and unchanged, at $1.16. Call—Wheat, firmer, but not quotably higher. Corn, irregular; 69½c January; 59⅝c February; 57c March; 58⅜c May. Oats, advanced ¼c. Pork, advanced 2½c. Lard advanced 2½c. Receipts—Flour, 16,000 bbls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 100,000 bu; oats, 25,000 bu; rye, 6,500 bu; barley, 40,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 bbls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 61,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu; rye, 4,000 bu; barley, 9,500 bu.

William Hooper, a native of Maryland who became a prominent Mormon, died in Utah a few days ago. He made occasional visits to his boyhood home, receiving a hearty welcome from his old associates, and was popular among them almost, it is said, making converts for the church.